

# Report 2004-2008



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Federation-wide Tsunami Semi-annual Report

Appeal No. 28/2004

21 July 2008

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



Livelihood projects, through cash grants, asset replacement, capacity building and micro credit facilitation continue to benefit communities. Bahagia farmers group in Lhoknga, Indonesia. Ade Sonivil/ British Red Cross.

### About this report

This is the fourth International Federation-wide tsunami progress report, with the first report published in December 2006, second in June 2007 and third in December 2007.

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

Methodologies used to gather information also continue to be refined as called for due to the changing conditions in the countries being reported on. In addition, updated population data becomes available and data collection

methodologies are then updated and adapted to the different contexts. These and other factors have resulted in the definitions of some indicators changing, leading to changes in figures reported. For explanations of the methodology and definitions used for this report, please refer to Annexes 1 and 2.

Finally, the current report only looks at achievements in the five countries worst affected by the tsunami (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Thailand and India) whereas the December report captured progress made in all eight countries that were affected by the tsunami. The indicator data and narrative are biased towards the three worst affected countries (Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives) and to a lesser extent, Thailand. Specific progress reports for the five countries are available at the [tsunami website](#).



#### Glossary of terms:

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation):** refers to the Secretariat and all member National Societies collectively.

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

Teams heading out to sea in the final simulation of the SAR advanced training course in January 2008, Ranong Coastal Research Centre, Southern Thailand. Siriporn Othavorn/ Finnish Red Cross.

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

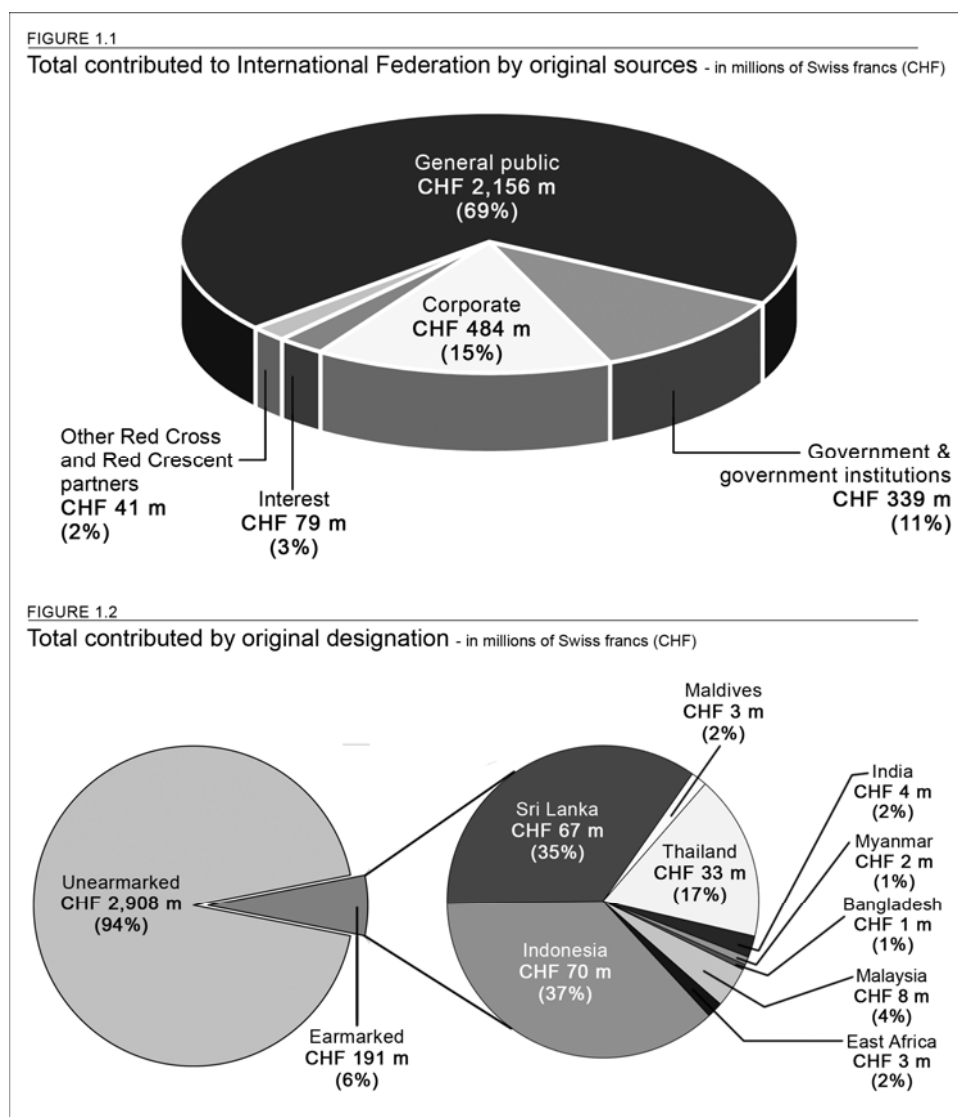
**Local National Society:** refers to the National Society of the country where the recovery operation is taking place.

*Click here for other [tsunami semi-annual reports by country](#) and here for a [list of national societies currently involved in the tsunami operation](#).*

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

# Financial summary

The International Federation<sup>1</sup> has received a total of CHF 3,099 million<sup>2</sup>. This represents CHF 23 million additional income reported since the last period due to new income from interest earned and other contributions received during the period.



Most of the funds received by the International Federation remain unearmarked as reflected in Fig. 1.1 and 1.2.<sup>3</sup>

As of 31 March, 2008, CHF 2,076 million or 67 per cent has been spent across all tsunami countries.

<sup>1</sup> The information in this financial summary combines unaudited financial data from 39 independent National Societies (listed below) and the International Federation secretariat, which is conducting tsunami recovery operations on behalf of more than 100 national societies which contributed directly to its tsunami appeal. The financial data for this report was provided by Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and organizations from: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium – Flanders community, Belgium – Francophone community, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Macau, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, and United States.

<sup>2</sup> Financial reporting was received in local currencies and converted to CHF, which is the official reporting currency of the International Federation secretariat. The foreign exchange rates used were derived in the following way: The exchange rate to translate income is the weighted average rate of Secretariat income receipts from 27 December 2004 through 31 March 2008; the exchange rate to translate expenditure is the average rate from 27 December 2004 through 31 March 2008; and the rate as of 31 March 2008 is used for projected expenditure. The summary table of rates used is included in the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

<sup>3</sup> Differences between the reporting periods in percentages of funds earmarked are due to corrections reported by Red Cross Red Crescent members during this period.

FIGURE 2.1

Total expenses by category - in millions of Swiss francs (CHF)

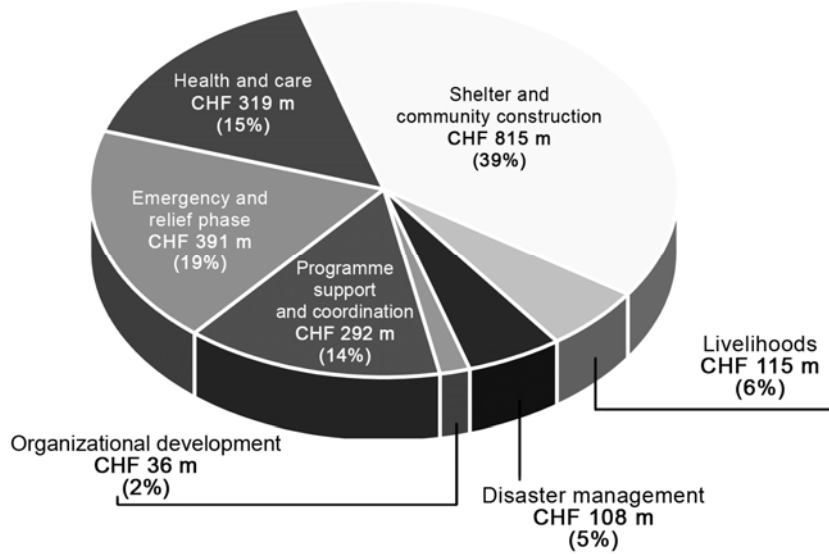


FIGURE 2.2

Total funds spent by country - in millions of Swiss francs (CHF)

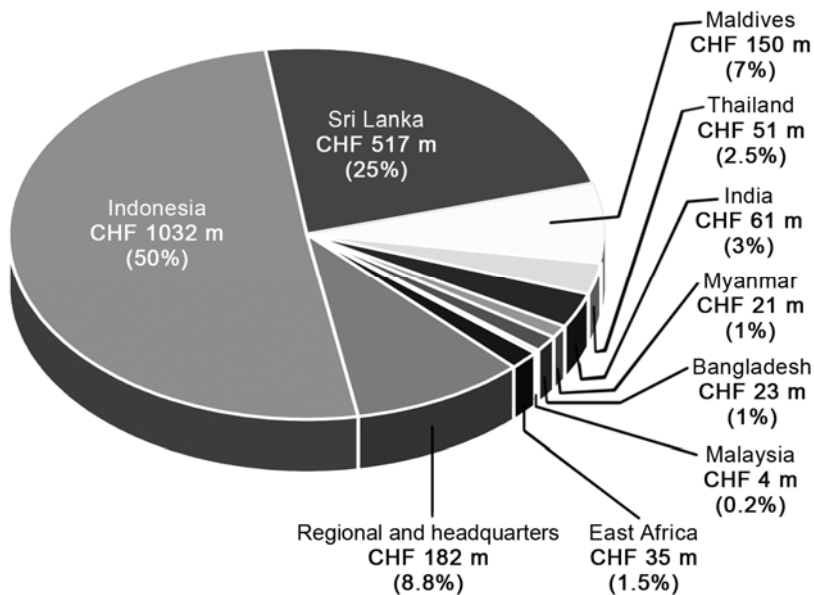


Fig. 2.1 and 2.2 reflect spending through 31 March 2008 by programme area<sup>4</sup> and location of operations. The largest amounts spent by International Federation members continue to be in the area of shelter and community construction (CHF 815 million). Figure 2.2 shows that the highest amounts have been spent in Indonesia (CHF 1,032 million) and Sri Lanka (CHF 517 million).

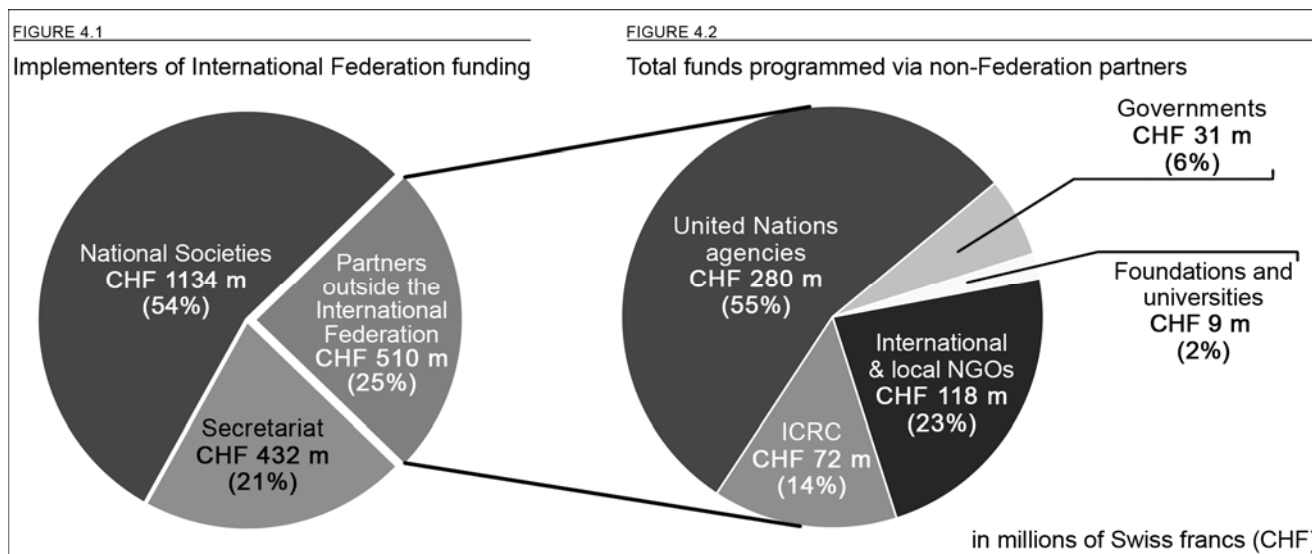
<sup>4</sup> Financial reporting has been restricted to seven categories. Each National Society has its own, unique financial accounting and coding structures. Therefore, for the purposes of consolidating financial figures, the data supplied by the National Societies were simplified into the seven categories shown in Fig. 2.1. For definitions and a detailed list of these categories, see the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

Fig. 3 details the expenditure made by country<sup>5</sup> and by programme.

**Figure 3 - Expenditure details by country and by programme - in millions of Swiss Francs (CHF)**

	Emergency phase/ Relief	Health and care	Disaster management	Livelihoods	Shelter and community reconstruction	Organizational development	Programme support and coordination	Total expenditure by country
Indonesia	236.1	130.8	50.5	52.7	463.5	12.4	85.5	1031.5
Sri Lanka	90.8	65.6	24.1	34.9	228.0	11.5	62.1	517.0
Maldives	10.8	31.6	0.9	1.4	85.0	0.9	19.5	150.1
Thailand	1.9	16.4	1.4	8.4	15.8	3.1	4.2	51.2
India	4.3	21.2	0.9	9.8	19.9	2.1	2.8	61.0
Myanmar	3.5	12.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.4	20.4
Bangladesh	0.7	20.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	23.2
Malaysia	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.6	4.2
East Africa	10.5	9.5	8.5	0.7	0.5	2.5	3.0	35.2
Regional and HQ	32.3	10.5	18.9	5.8	1.1	1.5	111.9	182.0
<b>Expenditure by category</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>319.0</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>814.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>2075.8</b>

Fig. 4.1 reflects how expenditure is split among the International Federation secretariat, the 39 National Society members reporting for this period, and other partners outside the International Federation. The majority of expenditure is being carried out by the member National Societies, while the International Federation also coordinates relief and recovery efforts through other actors to avoid unnecessary duplications or gaps in the provision of assistance. The percentage of assistance programmed through these external agencies has remained steady over the past six months. More partnership initiatives took place during the first two years of the relief and recovery effort with less being expended via external organizations at this stage of operations.



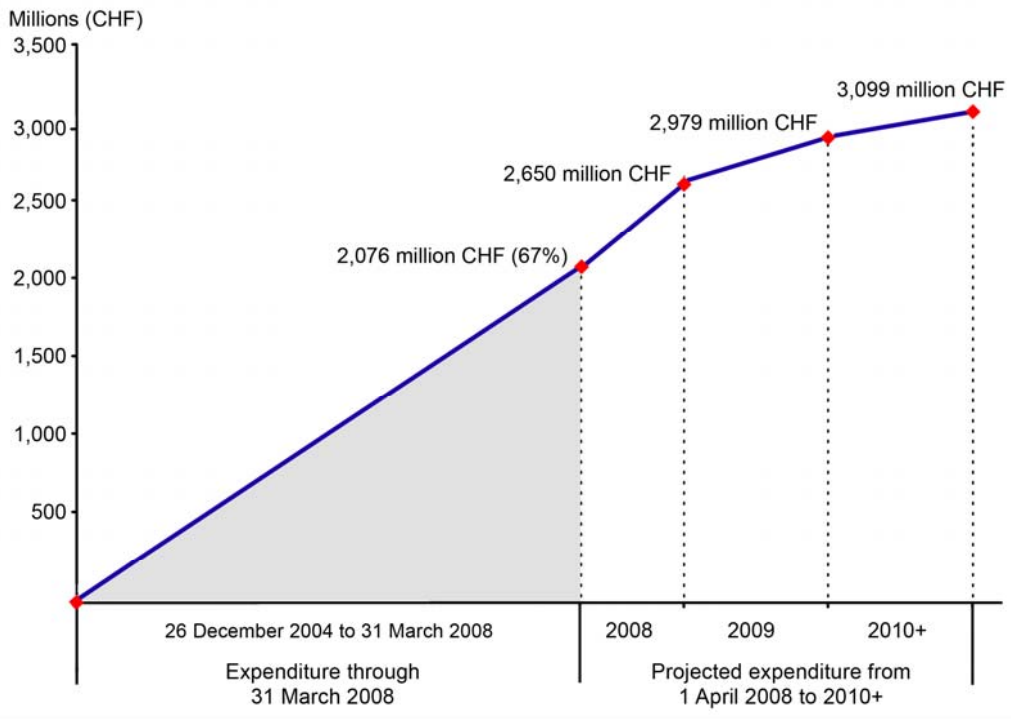
Many of the International Federation member National Societies report that tsunami recovery programming will continue through to end of the year 2010, with some members indicating that programming may continue beyond 2010.<sup>6</sup> Estimated spending projections are shown in Figure 5.

<sup>5</sup> The decrease of expenditure reported in the organisational development category in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives relates to a correction taken for expenditures related to shelter which were incorrectly assigned in the last report. The category East Africa represents the countries of Somalia, Seychelles, Madagascar, Kenya and Tanzania.

<sup>6</sup> Financial reporting for this consolidated report has been restricted to a six-year timeframe although some National Societies may project expenditure beyond that date. For purposes of consolidating financial figures, National Societies were requested to adapt their plans to the time frame shown in figure 5.

FIGURE 5

International Federation expenditure and forecast combined (2004–2010+)



# Programmatic analysis

Figure 6 is a summary of the collective performance data from the International Federation and its individual members working in four most-affected countries. It reports cumulative data from the start of the operation up to 30 April 2008. The excluded performance indicators (such as knowledge sharing and active learning indicators) are available in each country report. India has been excluded from the overall data, as its indicators are different from the remaining four countries. India specific data is available in its country report [here](#).

**FIGURE 6 - Analysis of programmatic performance indicators**

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators	Indonesia	Sri Lanka	Maldives	Thailand	Total
1	Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners (using coverage methodology only, not by sector)	595,481 <sup>7</sup>	1,963,846 <sup>8</sup>	255,834 <sup>9</sup>	358,206 <sup>10</sup>	3,173,367
	<b>Health &amp; care including water &amp; sanitation infrastructure</b>					
2	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary settlements)	132,607 <sup>11</sup>	N/A <sup>12</sup>	N/A <sup>13</sup>	0	132,607
	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (permanent settlements)	148,498	N/A	N/A	10,216	158,714
	<b>Total no. of persons with access to an improved water source</b>	281,105 <sup>14</sup>	95,333	101,915	10,216	488,569
	Total no. of persons targeted for access to an improved water source (planned)	293,575	412,823	110,250	34,065	850,713
3	<a href="#">No. of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to sphere standards)</a> <sup>15</sup>	138,174	N/A <sup>16</sup>	92,420	6,263	236,857

<sup>7</sup> **Indonesia:** The International Federation Indonesia delegation has attempted to rectify the inadvertent double-counting of communities served at sub-district level and compared population numbers of villages to the latest existing records for all cited locations to resolve previously reported duplications in the calculations. The current figure reflects the overall number of beneficiaries reached in the recovery phase of the operation. However, people assisted only in the emergency phase are not included in this figure. Therefore, the numbers of persons reached reported in indicators 1, 2 and 3 has decreased from the last report.

<sup>8</sup> **Sri Lanka:** It is still a challenge to estimate the number of persons reached in Sri Lanka by the lowest divisional level possible (GN level), as the names of GNs are not recorded by all partners. The methodology for data collection has remained the same as the semi-annual report of data collected through 31 October 2007. There has been an increase of 314,413 because we were able to get more names of GN's where activities are being carried out.

<sup>9</sup> **Maldives:** Assumed that some community grants benefit population of entire island (this will also cover all construction and disaster management beneficiary count).

<sup>10</sup> **Thailand:** Total number of beneficiaries from proposals for each sector, beneficiary count based on population figures of target areas (consistent with metric standard of bi-annual reporting guidance). Total number multiplied by the average 'non-overlapping' communities rate, which is 72,66 %.

<sup>11</sup> **Indonesia:** In consolidation of data of Red Cross Red Crescent activities in Indonesia, 'persons reached' may have been combined with 'households reached' or 'communities reached,' with an assumption taken that the average community has 125 households and each household four members.

<sup>12</sup> **Sri Lanka:** Much of the Red Cross Red Crescent water and sanitation portfolio in Sri Lanka includes large infrastructure projects, such as laying pipeline networks to new resettlement areas. Targeted tsunami-affected families will only get access to the improved water sources once the entire project is finalised and water is connected to the catchments area, hence the difference in number of persons which have already gained access to an improved water source versus number of persons targeted for access. This also explains why totals have not changed since the last reporting period.

<sup>13</sup> **Maldives:** Two rainwater harvesting projects in progress with provision of thirty 5,000 litre tanks on two islands (population figures for both islands is 2,062). Water systems incorporated in 250 housing units under construction on Vilufushi calculated as benefiting 250 x 6 people.

<sup>14</sup> **Indonesia:** The total excludes some people served during emergency phase.

<sup>15</sup> Standard requires less than 20 persons per latrine, communal latrines are segregated by gender, and water and hygienic supplies are available.

<sup>16</sup> **Sri Lanka:** Numbers on waste management and improved latrines were not able to be provided for this period. More information will be available in the next period.

4	No. of persons certified or skilled in community based first aid (including psychosocial) by gender where possible		2,261 <sup>17</sup>	33,986	2,102 <sup>18</sup>	3,304 <sup>19</sup>	41,653
5	No. of persons reached by community-based health services, by gender where possible		N/A <sup>20</sup>	390,599	64,266	N/A <sup>21</sup>	454,865
6	Hospitals & Clinics built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	70	57 <sup>22</sup>	24	14	165
		Completed	76	25	24	14	139
		Under Construction	78	51	2	1	132
		Planned	68	6	1	0	75
	<b>Total number of hospitals &amp; clinics to be provided</b>		223	82	27	15	347
<b>Shelter &amp; community construction</b>							
7	Transitional shelters built	Occupied/ utilized	19,922	105	0	0	20,027
		Completed	19,923	105	1,084	0	21,007
		Under construction	0	N/A	0	0	0
		Planned	0	N/A	0	0	0
	<b>Total number of shelters to be provided</b>		19,923	105	1,084	0	21,112
8	Permanent houses built	Occupied	11,625	15,412	456 <sup>23</sup>	18	27,511
		Completed	13,388	18,889	533	18	32,828
		Under construction	3,484	10,970	981	0	15,435
		Planned	3,049	996	0	0	4,045
	<b>Total number houses to be provided</b>		19,921 <sup>24</sup>	30,855	1,514	18	52,308
9	Schools built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	50	15	6	2	73
		Completed	50	15	6	2	73
		In progress	34	4	6	0	44
		Planned	7	6	1	0	14
	<b>Total number of schools to be provided</b>		91	25	13 <sup>25</sup>	2	131
10	Other community structures built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	35	13	134	0	182
		Completed	39	13	134	2	188
		In progress	28	2	5	0	35
		Planned	13	1	3	0	17
	<b>Total number of other community structure to be provided</b>		80	16	142	2	240
<b>Livelihoods</b>							
11	No. of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement		20,907	7,785	19	7,639	36,350
12	No. of households that have received livelihood support grants		16,884	28,715	1,487	100	47,186

<sup>17</sup> **Indonesia:** This figure has been updated to more specifically represent PMI staff and volunteers and village volunteers who have formally participated in CBFA trainings.

<sup>18</sup> **Maldives:** Covers all who have been trained in basic first aid.

<sup>19</sup> **Thailand:** 156 Trainers of trainers, 1,760 volunteers trained at the end of December 07 according to the Accountability Framework (it is the assessment framework of the success of the tsunami recovery programme as a whole) report, 415 volunteers trained in February 08.

<sup>20</sup> **Indonesia:** Due to insufficient data, this is currently unavailable but will be reported in the next period.

<sup>21</sup> **Thailand:** Due to insufficient data, this is currently unavailable but will be reported in the next period.

<sup>22</sup> **Sri Lanka:** The number of hospitals and clinics operational / in use is considerably larger than those that are completed because some of those hospitals and clinics were operational even during the construction stage.

<sup>23</sup> **Maldives:** Some beneficiaries of new houses are still living temporarily on other islands. Full occupancy surveys will be carried out in June 2008.

<sup>24</sup> **Indonesia:** The commitment of total number of permanent houses to be provided to the beneficiaries has decreased from the last reporting period based on a reduction in eligible beneficiaries.

<sup>25</sup> **Maldives:** Figure includes six pre-schools updated from five pre-schools as previously reported.

	Range and average grant size (in local currency): RANGE	IDR 5-90 million	LKR 15,000 - 42,000	MDR 2,000-60,360 <sup>26</sup>	N/Ap	-
	AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	IDR 20,570,516	LKR 28,500	MDR 25,803	N/Ap	-
	<b>Disaster Management</b>					
<b>13</b>	% of target population covered by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions	8%	42% <sup>27</sup>	72% <sup>28</sup>	58%	-
	% of population targeted (planned) for coverage by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions	15% <sup>29</sup>	N/A	100%	65%	-
<b>14</b>	No. of communities targeted for developing a disaster preparedness or contingency plan for all major risks	Planned	9,922	18		9,940
		Completed	226	15		241
<b>15</b>	No. of people trained in vulnerability and capacity assessments or community based disaster management	9,909	6,600	464 <sup>30</sup>		16,973
<b>Ind. No.</b>	<b>Programme support and coordination</b>		<b>Totals</b>			
<b>16</b>	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations working in country (operational)	16	16	3	4+ Int'l Federation	25
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations contributing to the report this period	15	16	3	2+ Int'l Federation	24

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

Figures represent progress achieved up to 30 April 2008

The International Federation-wide semi-annual global indicators include data from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Thailand only. India, Bangladesh, Somalia and Seychelles are included in the next semi-annual report in Dec 08.

<sup>26</sup> **Maldives:** It is assumed that some community grants benefit whole island populations.

<sup>27</sup> **Sri Lanka:** The total target population to be covered by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions was 4% of the overall population of Sri Lanka. However, if the population of the targeted districts are the denominator, then the percentage of the population targeted for coverage reaches 35%. None of these populations were covered by functioning Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions at end of April 2008 due to lack of clarity on government systems for disseminating early warning messages from national to community levels, as well as a need to pilot Red Cross Red Crescent dissemination mechanisms which complement these. It currently stands at 42% because an additional district (Hambantota) has been covered with the early warning system.

<sup>28</sup> **Maldives:** Target is population of islands with disaster management activities, i.e. 17,544.

<sup>29</sup> **Indonesia:** The International Federation is currently only providing radio communication facilities to the Indonesian Red Cross, and has not linked to other systems in the community yet.

<sup>30</sup> **Maldives:** This total covers vulnerability and capacity assessment, community-based disaster risk management, first aid, search and rescue and dengue and Chikungunya training.

# Operational Overview

Forty-two months on from the devastating December 2004 tsunami, millions of people living around the Indian Ocean continue to rebuild communities and their shattered lives. As part of its largest humanitarian operation, the Red Cross Red Crescent has to date assisted more than three million people across the four most severely affected countries—Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Below is just a snapshot of some milestones achieved, working in close partnership with the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies present in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand.



Elevated houses along with sanitation systems designed for flood prone areas in Indonesia. Nigel Ede/ British Red Cross

## Indonesia

Even as you drive through Banda Aceh, Indonesia, and see the remains of debris that serve as a stark reminder of a world washed away, you can see clear signs of a city rebuilding. More than 595,000 people in Indonesia have been assisted by the Red Cross Red Crescent to date.

Working with the community, the Red Cross Red Crescent has built more than 13,300 permanent houses, almost 20,000 transitional shelters and has either built or rehabilitated 89 schools and community buildings. In addition more than 281,000 people have received access to improved water sources and another 138,174 now have access to improved sanitation.

## Maldives

The Maldives is about to celebrate the completion of Dhuvaafaru Island project, a project to resettle 4,000 people from an island that was totally destroyed to new homes and community facilities on a formerly uninhabited island. This nation of islands is also, as a direct result of the tragic events surrounding the tsunami, in the process of creating the Maldivian Red Crescent. As one of the few countries in the world without a Red Cross Red Crescent the people of the Maldives were first introduced to the work of our Movement during the response to tsunami that severely impacted the lives of one third of the nation's population.

Almost 102,000 people now have access to improved water sources, 92,420 have access to improved sanitation and waste management, more than 64,000 people have received community based health care and an additional 2,102 people have been trained in community based first aid and psychosocial support.

## Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, a country beset by conflict, the Red Cross Red Crescent is working with communities in the rebuilding process. From owner driven housing—a process that allows the beneficiary to design, implement and monitor construction of their homes—to community based first aid training and community centred livelihoods projects, it is the people of Sri Lanka that have set the country on the road to recovery.

Together the Red Cross and Red Crescent has provided support to nearly 2 million tsunami affected people and built almost 19,000 houses throughout the country with over 390,000 people reached through community based health services and an additional 33,986 people trained in community based first aid and psychosocial support.

## Thailand

In Thailand many of the responsibilities once undertaken by Movement partners are being handed over to the Thai Red Cross Society. Relying on Red Cross Red Crescent partners for training and guidance the Thai Red Cross Society is taking the lead in assisting community members across all six tsunami affected provinces. To date, the Red Cross Red Crescent has reached 358,206 affected people through community based health, water and sanitation, construction of community buildings and housing, as well as an integrated community based disaster risk reduction and early warning programmes that empower communities to mitigate the impacts of disaster.

## Looking Forward

The International Federation's *42 Month Progress Report* captures the collective efforts of 39 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, with support from the International Federation secretariat, to help tsunami-affected communities recover and rebuild their lives. This report is an update of our current progress towards achieving the goal to complete most recovery activities within a five year time frame. Though efforts to complete implementation and proper closure of programmes must be sustained, the Red Cross Red Crescent broadly is on track to keep to this milestone.

Red Cross and Red Crescent relief and recovery efforts will continue in eight affected countries to help families rebuild their livelihoods, gain access to clean water and effective health services and provide shelter to those most in need.

### **For further information specifically related to the tsunami operation, please contact:**

- Federation secretariat in Geneva: Jerry Talbot, special representative for the tsunami operation; email: [jerry.talbot@ifrc.org](mailto:jerry.talbot@ifrc.org); phone: +41.22.730.4231
- Lesley Schaffer, regional officer the Maldives & Sri Lanka, email: [Lesley.schaffer@ifrc.org](mailto:Lesley.schaffer@ifrc.org), phone: +41 22 730 4854
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## ANNEX 1: Notes and methodology regarding presentation of combined financial data

1. The combined income and expenditure data in this report was generated based on financial data collected from the International Federation Secretariat and the 39 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies referenced in the report. This data was collected and compiled over a period of six weeks, from 7 May 2008 to 20 June 2008. The method developed to obtain financial data considered the flows of income and expenditure and eliminated multiple counting (within the International Federation network) of income and expenditure.
2. This report is a combined cumulative portrait of International Federation financial information. All of the reports received from the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations and used to generate this collective portrait reflected data through 31 March 2008, with the following exceptions: Thirteen Red Cross or Red Crescent societies declined to give updated data for this reporting period; in nine cases, the past submission of data through 30 September 2007 was used; in three cases financial data submitted for the period through 31 March 2007 was used; one Red Cross or Red Crescent society requested that their financial accounting to the International Federation secretariat from March 2006 be used for this purpose.
3. The numbers generated through the consolidation process during this round of reporting cannot be directly compared to results previously reported. As stated above 13 of 39 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies did not provide updated data to cover the period through 31 March 2008. Additionally, corrections have been taken in interpretation of data received from Red Cross or Red Crescent societies or organizations during the previous three reporting periods.
4. Included in the reporting of income are in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions). Due to variations in the way that in-kind goods are treated by International Federation members, the value of income and expenditure related to in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions) may not be fully represented in this consolidation, due to the different accounting treatments of these non-cash items. As a result the report possibly under reports the income and expense values for these in-kind goods and services. However, these values are estimated to be small, and immaterial to the overall report.
5. The exchange rates used to combine the financial data during this fourth round of reporting are shown in the table below.

Currency	Income	Expenditure	Projection		Currency	Income	Expenditure	Projection
AUD	1.09	1.04	1.01		JPY	94.11	93.20	99.50
AED	3.29	3.69	3.69		KRW	784.31	790.47	983.28
BDT	51.81	53.63	62.50		LKR	97.37	85.65	98.04
CAD	0.99	0.93	0.93		MMK	1,111.11	890.53	1,131.48
CNY	6.44	6.46	6.54		MYR	3.31	2.96	2.94
DKK	4.49	4.69	4.67		NOK	5.19	5.05	4.94
EUR	1.55	1.59	1.60		NZD	1.20	1.17	1.17
GBP	2.23	2.30	2.09		QAR	3.12	2.98	3.32
HKD	6.40	6.37	7.11		SCR	6.08	4.76	7.93
HUF	163.40	159.74	163.29		SEK	5.88	5.83	5.88
IDR	7,142.86	7,516.68	8,333.33		SGD	1.40	1.29	1.29
INR	34.18	35.48	36.10		THB	34.25	29.74	28.99
ISK	52.66	53.53	78.06		USD	1.19	1.22	1.05

6. Some Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations report operating on a cash accounting basis, while others work on an accrual basis. Cash basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include only income received and expenditure paid at 31 March 2008. Accrual basis means

that the reported financial income and expenditure include all income received and receivable and expenditure paid or payable as at 31 March 2008.

7. Treatment of interest income: Each Red Cross or Red Crescent society or organization's treatment of interest earned on donations is governed by their own financial policies. In the cases where interest is not allocated back to the tsunami operation, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies report interest being allocated to future international and emergency operations or to general headquarters operations.
8. Categories and definitions used for classification of expenditure
  - a. Emergency phase/Relief: For activities and related programme running costs, which are relief-oriented to address acute needs or are for a specified duration of time, such as for the first three to six months of the operation. They may include: emergency and short-term interventions across all sectors (supply distributions, water tankering and other temporary water-supply activities, support to internally displaced persons, etc.); Field Assessment & Coordination Teams and the costs associated with their deployment; Emergency Response Units of all types and associated costs (staff, travel, transport, supplies, cash, etc.); cost of supply distributions during the emergency phase; operations support and assessment (staffing, transport, etc.) in relation to these defined activities or time period, if not included in the programme support and coordination category.
  - b. Health services and infrastructure: For activities and related programme running costs that achieve the objectives of health and care during either the relief or recovery phases such as health education and campaigns, water and sanitation hygiene education, social welfare such as ongoing support to camps for displaced people, psychosocial and mental health support, strengthening of community resiliency and training, disease control; vaccination programs, and mosquito bed net distributions; health preparedness; hospital Emergency Response Units if not included in emergency/relief category; construction and refurbishment of clinics and hospitals, water- and sanitation-related construction if not indicated above in the health services category; staff costs associated with these projects if not included in the programme support and coordination category.
  - c. Disaster management refers to activities and related programme running costs, such as mobilizing members of the International Federation at all levels to respond; volunteer development; improving the speed and effectiveness of coordination mechanisms; setting and working towards improved standards; building disaster response mechanisms; raising community awareness and public education; disaster mitigation and reduction; Red Cross Red Crescent society capacity-building in disaster preparedness; risk reduction programs; early warning systems; community-based disaster preparedness; replenishment of stocks; tracing services and capacity-building of tracing staff if not included in other categories; staff costs associated with these projects if not included in the programme support and coordination category.
  - d. Livelihoods refers to activities and related programme running costs, such as: "cash for work" programmes, economic resiliency and development programmes, diversification of household income, asset replacement programmes if not already included in the other categories; staff costs associated with these projects if not included in the programme support and coordination category.
  - e. Shelter and community construction refers to activities and related programme running costs, such as transitional shelter (not already included in relief), home construction and repair, school repair, refurbishment, and construction; community centre repair, refurbishment, and construction; other community construction such as roads, bridges, and other structures; water and sanitation related to this construction if not already indicated above in the health services and infrastructure category; staff costs associated with these projects if not included in the programme support and coordination category.

- f.** Organizational development may include the following activities and related programme running costs if not already incorporated into another category: assisting the local Red Cross or Red Crescent society in serving beneficiaries and communities; strengthening of the local Red Cross or Red Crescent society in all sectors; capacity-building support; provision of technical assistance, training materials and performance indicators to local Red Cross or Red Crescent societies; professional development of local Red Cross or Red Crescent society staff; volunteer capacity building; branch and headquarter refurbishment or rebuilding; staff costs associated with these projects if not included in the programme and support & coordination category.
- g.** Programme support and coordination includes the following at either headquarter level or in the field if not already attributed to the other categories above: headquarter and field management and staff costs such as local or international staff costs; planning and reporting staff and associated costs such as workshops and trainings; monitoring and evaluation (surveys, assessments, etc.) and other quality and accountability activities; communications and advocacy staff, publications, etc.; human resources recruitment and support; logistics functions; coordination and direction; accounting, audit, and other financial services, work on cross-cutting themes such as gender, the environment, sustainability, beneficiary participation, and others; fundraising costs and donations processing; head office costs (core cost recovery and similar); other indirect support; foreign exchange loss and gain.

## **ANNEX 2: Notes and methodology regarding the programmatic performance indicators**

The following is a summary of the methodology used for programmatic performance indicators captured in this three-year progress report.

### **Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners**

To collect beneficiary data (numbers reached), communities (e.g. villages) served by the various Red Cross Red Crescent societies, have been noted, using the corresponding population data. At this time this is the most reliable method to count beneficiaries while limiting double counting, particularly when numerous Red Cross Red Crescent partners are working in a given country. Most countries have disaggregated data down to a sub-district or down to a divisional level. In each country, the secretariat has checked with the national statistical office or the UN post-Humanitarian Information Centre for population data disaggregated by the lowest divisional level possible.

Red Cross and Red Crescent societies then note the names of the villages or divisions where they are working (including external organizations, agencies etc. funded by National Societies). The secretariat staff in the country office has taken the final list of villages (single entry i.e. each village listed only once), entered the corresponding population data and totalled the amount. The local Red Cross or Red Crescent society then included additional names of villages where they are implementing projects that are not supported in-country by a partner society, since these numbers have already been captured. For national programmes such as early warning, only those areas (villages, sub-districts etc.) where the programme is fully operational (that which Red Cross Red Crescent is responsible for) has been listed.

### **Health and Care including Water and Sanitation**

#### **Number of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary and permanent settlements)**

- Improved water sources are: household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater
- Not improved are: unprotected well, unprotected spring, vendor-provided water, bottled water (based on concerns about the quantity of water supplied, not the quality), tanker-provided water

Access to an “improved source” is considered to provide at least 20 litres per capita per day at a distance of no more than 1,000 metres from the home.

Source: WHO and UNICEF, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative, and <http://milleniumindicators.un.org>.

To calculate the number of persons with improved access, the catchment areas for the water system provided or rehabilitated have been noted and summed up. Finally, following the same methodology, partners have noted the numbers targeted for access to an improved water source in the future (planned).

#### **Number of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to SPHERE standards)**

This is the number of persons potentially served by newly built or rehabilitated latrines and waste management facilities. Only people benefiting from latrines that are built or rehabilitated to Sphere standards have been included.

#### **Number of persons ‘certified’ or skilled in community-based first aid (including psychosocial first aid) by gender where possible**

This is the number of persons who have successfully completed community-based first aid training. At a minimum, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have counted numbers trained using training records.

## Number of people reached by community-based health

This is the number of people who have received community-based health services from Red Cross Red Crescent interventions (first aid, hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, eyesight restoration and other medical treatments/services). It does not include those trained to provide/disseminate these services.

## Hospitals and clinics built or rehabilitated

This indicator has been disaggregated as follows:

- Numbers of hospitals and clinics built or rehabilitated – numbers built will include those that are now finished or nearly finished (but services are being provided); for numbers rehabilitated include only those whereby the rehabilitation is totally complete
- Number completed that are operational – the indicator needs to capture the number in which the government is able to complete its commitments thereby making the structure usable. For other issues, such as barriers to access – these should be noted in the narrative.
- Numbers of hospitals and clinics under construction – merely note the number in which significant work building or rehabilitating has begun.
- Numbers of hospitals and clinics planned for the future – this is the number targeted for the future, for which significant plans have already been developed.
- Total number of hospitals and clinics to be provided – this is the total number summing those built, under construction and planned (do not include operational as this would be double counting).

## Shelter and Community Construction

### Transitional shelters built

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows:

- Number of shelters completed - this is the number of transitional shelters completed (even if not yet occupied). Completed implies that most of the construction has been done and signed off on, the certificate of ownership has been issued (if applicable) and that the dwelling is habitable.
- Number of shelters completed that are occupied/utilized – this is the number of shelters that were completed and are now occupied or being utilized (e.g. for business purposes).
- Number of shelters under construction – this is the number of transitional shelters under construction but not yet completed.
- Number of shelters planned – this is the number of transitional shelters which remain to be built by the Red Cross Red Crescent or funded by the Red Cross Red Crescent but built by other partners.
- Total number of shelters to be provided – this is the total number of transitional shelters to be provided (summing built, under construction and planned).

### Permanent houses built

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows:

- Number of houses completed - this is the number of homes that were built, rebuilt or otherwise rehabilitated (but not necessarily occupied). Built implies that most of the work is done and the home is habitable and that handover has occurred.
- Number of houses occupied – this is the total number of homes verified to be occupied.
- Number of houses under construction – this is the number of homes that are intended to be built or rehabilitated *and* some form of work has already begun. This would *not include* the government designating an area for building (but no survey work or site planning begun).
- Number of houses planned – this is the number of permanent houses which remain to be built by the Red Cross Red Crescent or funded by the Red Cross Red Crescent, but built by other partners.
- Total number of houses to be provided – this is the total number of permanent houses to be provided summing the numbers completed, under construction and planned. Does not include the number occupied as this would be double-counting.

### Schools built or rehabilitated

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows:

- Number of schools built/rehabilitated – this is the number of schools built or rehabilitated. These are complete enough that the school can, and is being used.
- Number of schools built/rehabilitated that are operational/in-use – this is the number of schools that are fully functioning.
- Number of schools in progress – this is the number of schools to be built or rehabilitated that have begun the process, with some form of preparatory work at least.
- Number of schools to be built or rehabilitated (planned) – this is the total number of schools that remain to be built or rehabilitated.
- Total number of schools to be provided – this is the total number of schools to be provided summing the numbers completed, under construction/rehabilitation and planned (but not operational/in use as this would be double-counting).

### **Other community facilities built or rehabilitated**

Methodology similar to above has been applied.

## **Livelihoods**

### **Number of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement**

Households are defined as the collection of individuals and family members living under the same roof (even though several families may live there). Households have been counted, not families or individuals even if the assets provided did not serve the needs of the entire household. This has not included households that have received grants, loans or some other form of cash - these have been captured in a separate indicator. The scope of the asset has provided some guidance on which households to include. For example, some fisherman were given large, multi-day boats to help re-employ those who formerly worked on such boats. Hence the intervention intended to assist the person who received the boat as well as those who would be employed on the boat. In this instance, the person who received the boat (one household) has been counted as well as those employed on the boat (x number of households). However, other indirect beneficiaries such as persons who provide ice or transport services to enable the fisherman to get their products to market have not been counted.

### **Number of households that have received livelihoods support grants**

This is the number of households that have directly received some form of financial support. Those who have indirectly benefited from the financial support have not been included. Asset or in-kind support has not been included as well, as this has been captured in indicator 10.

## **Disaster Management**

### **Percentage of population covered by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions**

The numerator equals the percentage of the population whereby Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions have been implemented; the denominator is the total population that will be covered by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning systems (planned).

This indicator refers to the portion of the population covered by early warning systems that the Red Cross Red Crescent is responsible for. If interventions are localized, then the Red Cross or Red Crescent societies would report the catchment areas where the interventions are fully functional (recognizing that early warning interventions require considerable effort to maintain and sustain). If it is part of a national programme, then use the population of those villages where Red Cross Red Crescent has carried out the main interventions.

**Number of communities targeted for developing a disaster preparedness or contingency plan for all major risks (planned)**

This is the number of communities that Red Cross Red Crescent organisations target to work with in preparing disaster preparedness or contingency plans. A community can mean different things in different contexts (e.g. an island community in the Maldives, a village in Sri Lanka or Indonesia). The terms disaster preparedness and contingency plan are used broadly here to cover all kinds of plans for preparing and responding to disasters and emergencies. It is assumed that the plan, like all good DP/contingency plans, has clearly stated objective(s), sets out a systematic sequence of activities in, assigns specific tasks and responsibilities, is practical and realistic and leads to actions.

**Number of communities with a disaster preparedness or contingency plan developed for all major risks (completed)**

This is the number of communities that Red Cross Red Crescent organisations have already worked with and assisted in completing a disaster preparedness or contingency plan.

**Number on people trained in vulnerability and capacity assessments or community based disaster management.**

This is the number of persons who have successfully completed community-based vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training or community based disaster management (CBDM) training. Ideally this would include some sort of quality control check allowing verification of 'successful completion' e.g. pre-post test, skills demonstration or other form of quality control resulting in provision of a certificate or recognition of skills transfer. At a minimum, national societies would count numbers trained using training records. This number does not include the number of people trained in first aid (CBFA, First Aid, PSP etc.) training since these are included in the indicator no 4.

**FIGURE 3: List of PNSs operational/working in country during the reporting period and PNSs contributing to the report.**

<b>National Society</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>Maldives</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>India</b>
American Red Cross	R	R	R	R	R
Australian Red Cross				R	
Austrian Red Cross			R		
Belgian -French Red Cross			R	R	
Belgian – Flanders Red Cross			R		
British Red Cross		R	R	R	
Canadian Red Cross		R <sup>1</sup>	R	R	R
Danish Red Cross			R	R	
Finnish Red Cross	R		R		
French Red Cross		R	R	R	
German Red Cross			R	R	
Hong Kong branch of RCSC			R	R	
Indian Red Cross					R
Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)				R	
Irish Red Cross			R	R	
Italian Red Cross			R		
Japanese Red Cross			R	R	
Korean Red Cross				R	
Netherlands Red Cross				R <sup>2</sup>	
Norwegian Red Cross			R	R	
Spanish Red Cross			R	R	R
Sri Lanka Red Cross			R		
Swiss Red Cross			R		
Thai Red Cross					
Turkish Red Crescent				R	

National Societies operational in country during this period

National Societies contributing to the report



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<sup>1</sup> Canadian Red Cross ceased operations in January 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Netherlands Red Cross ceased operations in April 2008