

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

TSUNAMI EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY REVISED PLAN OF ACTION 2005-2007 MYANMAR, THAILAND, INDIA, BANGLADESH, MALAYSIA, SEYCHELLES, SOMALIA

**Revised Plan and
Budget
No. M04EA028
18 December 2006
Part 2**

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 185 countries.

In Brief

Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action (Appeal No. 28/2004)

Ops. Update no. 61

Period covered: December 2004 to September 2006

Appeal coverage: 70%

Click here to go to the list of contributions on the Federation website:
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?04/1-2-3%20-%20ap2804.pdf

Operational highlights:

Myanmar: The tsunami operation has presented the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) with a unique opportunity for smaller recovery programmes to be integrated into more significant and extensive capacity building programmes.

Thailand: Closer collaboration has been established between the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) and Movement components resulting in more effective and coordinated tsunami recovery programmes.

India: The Federation delegation and the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) have re-examined the needs of those affected and are making changes to the programme, working in consultation and collaboration with the central government and local authorities towards programme implementation.

Bangladesh: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the Federation have built long-term strategic partnerships with partner national societies, particularly in the critical areas of disaster management and organizational development.

Malaysia: Focus of effort remains in strengthening the existing capacity of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS).

Seychelles: In coordination with the Federation's regional delegation for East Africa in Nairobi, Seychelles Red Cross Society (SRCS) intends to develop a specific cooperation agreement strategy, following a revision of its strategic plan.

Somalia: The Federation delegation continues to support the Somalia Red Cross Society in health and care and disaster management, whilst strengthening cooperation with UN agencies, other international organizations and donors.

[Click here for contact details related to this operation](#)

Introduction

Eighteen months after the tsunami on 24 December 2004, the Federation and its members can point to a number of significant achievements. People are being sheltered, their health is protected through the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities, and the disaster management capacity of host societies and exposed communities is being reinforced. Governments recognize the Federation and its members as one of its most significant partners, allowing for a potential advocacy role that should be more actively pursued in the continued recovery programme.

Federation country delegations continue to work in partnership with host national societies (HNS) for a coordinated and streamlined approach to address existing and remaining needs. This document outlines the activities and planned interventions of those countries less directly affected by the disaster (in south and south-east Asia and in East Africa) and records the rate and direction of developments that have had a bearing on tsunami operations.

Information on significant developments in countries most affected by the tsunami (Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives) is covered in the “Most-Affected Countries Revised Plan of Action”. Details can be accessed through the FedNet (<https://fednet.ifrc.org/sw88549.asp>).

Myanmar

In comparison to neighbouring countries, the impact of the tsunami in Myanmar was less devastating. However the impact certainly had serious consequences for coastal communities left to recover from loss of life, homes and livelihoods. The overall situation in the country remains difficult and the living conditions for large parts of the population continue to be a daily challenge. For the average household the cost of living continues to rise, with a 20 percent increase in the price of basic commodities reported in *The Myanmar Times*, in June 2006. The European Union and the United States made separate decisions to extend their period of sanctions against Myanmar. The other issue that received a great deal of attention in the international media was the worrying number of people crossing the Myanmar border and seeking refuge in border camps in neighbouring Thailand.

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) continues to implement the recovery and capacity building programme funded through the tsunami appeal. Implementation was slowed during the monsoon season from May to September due to difficulties with access.

Nevertheless, immediate recovery needs of the tsunami victims have now been met in terms of shelter, food, water and sanitation. MRCS and the Federation provided fishing boats and nets to affected families in 2005, completed construction of two fresh water transport boats in 2006 and are constructing a new school building as well as completing a sea wall on the badly hit island of Kaing Thoung.

The tsunami operation has presented the MRCS with a unique opportunity for the smaller recovery programme to be coupled with a significant and extensive capacity building programme. This has afforded MRCS the opportunity to be strategic in its planning. In Myanmar advocacy and clear communication with the authorities is essential. Following the move from Yangon to the new capital of Nay Pi Daw in early 2006, MRCS has been able to develop their branch there to ensure that they are able to facilitate the necessary administrative support from MRCS. Community-based disaster preparedness and responses as well as community based health programmes have addressed a variety of issues including avian influenza. The normal annual appeal has been incorporated into the revised tsunami appeal for 2006-2007, to ensure a consolidated and comprehensive approach to providing support to MRCS. It is anticipated that a regular annual appeal would be re-introduced for 2008-2009.

Role of the Federation country delegation

In its coordinating capacity, the Federation delegation continues to facilitate MRCS in establishing and maintaining partnerships and coordination with both Movement and non Movement partners. The effectiveness of this coordination has contributed to increasing the positive impact of Red Cross operations in improving the lives of the vulnerable.

The major support from Movement partners for MRCS activities is channelled through the Federation coordinated appeal, with one national society currently with a bilateral presence. One of the expected outcomes of the 3rd MRCS Partnership Meeting to be held in October 2006 will be a revitalization of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS), and an opportunity to discuss long-term cooperation issues which go beyond proposals for funding alone.

The visibility and credibility of the Red Cross in Myanmar, increased through the tsunami operation, was further strengthened particularly with respect to disaster response. Both the MRCS and the country delegation actively participated in coordination efforts on subsequent disaster management initiatives. The response to Cyclone Mala, further demonstrated the Red Cross disaster response and coordination capacity. With an increasing scrutiny of international organizations present in Myanmar, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners continue to work with MRCS on the challenges of positioning and representing the Movement in this context. Opportunities to enhance the understanding of the role, responsibilities and Movement principles are continually being sought, analyzed and optimized.

Health and Care

With the consolidation of the Myanmar tsunami and annual appeal 2006/2007, the health and care programme has now been compacted from four components to three: emergency health care, including psychosocial support and water and sanitation; community-based health care (CBHC); and community-based first aid (CBFA). These changes reflect the decision by MRCS to integrate water and sanitation responses and psychosocial support into the broader umbrella of public health in emergencies (PHiE) and community-based health promotion. The CBHC projects include HIV and AIDS and TB responses, prevention of malaria, and the promotion of voluntary blood donor recruitment. The development of longer-term strategies to respond to avian influenza (AI) has also been addressed. Information education and communication (IEC) materials regarding AI are being produced for use in CBFA projects. Collaboration with UNICEF is ongoing to assist in making the messages consistent throughout the country. MRCS conducted an AI forum collaborating with UN agencies and government authorities to further develop standard operating procedures in states and divisions.

Disaster management

The disaster management programme aims to support MRCS to be a leading humanitarian organization in the country by increasing effective mobilization of its nationwide network of volunteers in disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. During the second phase of the development of the disaster assessment and response teams (DART) training in Yangon, participants from six states/divisions provided encouragement to further develop the training components to increase impact. Trained township response team leaders received materials and equipment to systematically train their own teams. Both pre-positioned disaster relief stocks and emergency warehousing capacity have been enhanced.

During Cyclone Mala, logistics and disaster management staff were able to put into practice some of the training they had received, demonstrating the impact on both individual and institutional learning. There is a clear need to develop expert teams in disaster-prone areas to support the work of the MRCS headquarters. The lengthy process of developing a community-based disaster management (CBDM) programme has been finalized and community facilitators' training has begun.

Recovery

The programme consists of the construction of a protective seawall and a new school building for the worst tsunami-hit area of Kaing Thoung island. Progress has been slow due to issues related to accessing appropriate expertise, access to the island during the monsoonal season and prolonged negotiations. A review of the planning with support from the MRCS construction project manager and from a 'roaming' Norwegian Red Cross construction delegate resulted in the necessary modifications to the seawall, and finalizing plans to build the school. According to the revised plan of action both projects are anticipated to be completed in the first quarter of 2007.

Organizational development

The overall objective of the OD programme is to develop and strengthen the capacity of MRCS to become the leading humanitarian organization in Myanmar. To this end significant progress has been made on several fronts.

Branch development, management of volunteer and youth programming, strategic and operational planning and headquarters development are key examples.

The MRCS *Strategic Plan 2007-2010* and volunteering policy was formally approved by MRCS central council in January 2006. A significant number of divisions have also taken the initiative to recruit and train branch coordinators. In addition, following a series of training events on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, MRCS now has a pool of people with the capacity to support MRCS internal monitoring and evaluation processes. Four income generation projects are being piloted and plans are well under way to review the impact and outcomes of previous income generation attempts, to ensure the lessons learnt from these ventures are institutionalized. In addition, financial regulations have been reviewed and a redrafting process is underway. The school Red Cross project has been intensified and integrated with other community-based projects. Construction of MRCS branch buildings is ongoing with branches actively negotiating with their local authorities to obtain land grants. Providing support for separate branch offices is one strategy for the MRCS to further clarify its image in the community.

Humanitarian values

The overall objective of this programme is to strengthen the capacity of MRCS to carry out advocacy and promotion of its humanitarian work and the values and principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. With support from the Federation and the ICRC, a dissemination officer and an information officer were recruited and materials on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement disseminated. The MRCS has transformed its newsletter into a news journal to attract a wider readership and distribution. This journal is also generating income from commercial advertisements. MRCS has already begun accepting advertisements for future issues. There is ongoing work to collaborate with UN agencies and other media to profile the work of MRCS. Responses to Cyclone Mala demonstrated cooperation between various divisions in MRCS. As a result, information and action taken by the national society was timely and effectively disseminated to both local and national media, raising the image of MRCS.

Achievements to-date are available on the Federation's website. [Click here to view.](#)

Thailand

Operational Context

The tsunami killed 5,400 people in Thailand, including many foreign holidaymakers. The six provinces affected were: Krabi, Phangnga, Phuket, Ranong, Saton and Trang. Under strong government leadership reconstruction and recovery efforts have been impressive despite political instability during 2006.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's role

The Federation Secretariat's recovery office in Phuket continues to lead coordination of PNS support to Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS). During 2006, relations between the PNS operating in the country strengthened as well as their respective partnerships with TRCS. The tsunami has led to a much closer collaboration between TRCS and the Movement components. The TRCS has expressed its strong preference for all partners to work through the Federation.

Strong partnerships, established in early 2006 in close cooperation with the Thai Red Cross, continue to pay dividends in terms of effective and coordinated tsunami recovery programming. Good ongoing relations exist with different ministries, UN organizations and disaster management institutions (e.g. Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre and National Disaster Warning Centre). The collaboration is active through programme implementation.

Achievements and Priority Programmes

Health and Care

Three child development centers have been upgraded in the tsunami-affected area of Ranong. Thai Red Cross is in the process of establishing village health volunteer committees in each of the six affected provinces to provide basic health care. Further capacity is being built at provincial level. First aid kits distribution has started.

The water and sanitation project, providing adequate water and toilet facilities for 14 schools, is being done in partnership with the TRCS provincial chapters, the American Red Cross, and the Federation regional delegation. A mobile operation theatre will be set up to provide emergency medical care during disasters along the Andaman coast, and treatment and corrective surgery of cleft lips, cleft palates, cataracts, etc. in rural areas (when there are no disasters). It is the first such model in Thailand, building on the national society's curative health services capacity, and represents a good opportunity for the Thai Red Cross and the ministry of public health to set up and strengthen a health emergency response system.

Disaster Management

Community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives continue to strengthen tsunami-affected communities. CBDR workshops in partnership with UNDP have been held with participants from all affected provinces. Also, TRCS is improving its own capacity and the partnership with the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) will continue to benefit TRCS in terms of learning around early warning. The collaboration further aims to provide greater awareness and dissemination of early warning procedures to households. This secretariat-funded programme, including developing a disaster risk management strategy and contingency plan, will strengthen response and bring the chapters closer to the community, expressed as a priority by officials of TRCS.

Livelihoods

Coastal livelihoods have been extensively restored; in particular to fishermen and fish farmers, the latter being a 'forgotten' group of beneficiaries. TRCS and the Federation Secretariat will provide support for small-scale business training for women. The intent is to leave TRCS in charge of implementation, regarded as a great success by beneficiaries.

Organizational Development

The organizational development programme is high priority for the TRCS, as it allows for constructive reflection on long-term development of the national society, and enables breakthroughs from within an ongoing change process. The work has been focusing on youth development (developing youth skills in first aid and DM) and developing TRCS chapters (e.g. volunteering) and in the meantime, conducting vulnerability and capacity assessments.

Achievements to-date are available on the Federation's website. [Click here to view.](#)

India

Operational Context

The tsunami 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 and made thousands of families destitute and homeless. 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.

During the initial emergency phase much was done by the India Red Cross Society (IRCS) in providing immediate relief to the most affected communities. The IRCS and its branches took full responsibility during the emergency phase and the state branches of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are working in full swing on the revised recovery plan. The Federation delegation and the IRCS have re-examined the needs of the affected people and are making changes to the programme.

There is increasing pressure from the central government to hasten the relief and recovery efforts in the three worst hit states. The IRCS headquarters, district- and state-level branches of the affected states continue to consult regularly with the central government and local authorities and are working towards programme implementation.

Role of the Federation country delegation

Since the tsunami struck, the Federation has been coordinating with the IRCS state and district branches, partner

national societies based in India and the ICRC regional delegation.

An advisory group, formed with representatives from the IRCS, the Federation and PNS, was initiated within a few days of the disaster, and the group (now the coordination team) meets as and when required to provide technical advice on the various sectors.

The appointment of the Federation tsunami recovery coordinator in March has helped identify bottlenecks and common concerns surrounding the programme. To streamline Movement's support to IRCS recovery programmes, it was agreed through a series of meetings that partner societies will focus on Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu states while the Federation would focus on Kerala state programmes and the replenishment of disaster preparedness stocks.

The Federation and the IRCS have been coordinating information with international and local NGOs, UN agencies and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). The IRCS headquarters and the branches in the affected states are also in regular consultation with the government authorities.

Disaster Management

The Federation secretariat will focus on the replenishment of family kits and tents in regional and national warehouses as well as strengthening staff and volunteers' skills and capacities of the IRCS in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala branches. Technical specifications for disaster preparedness stocks were finalized and a procurement committee was formed. Quotations sought from relevant vendors and bids were evaluated based on samples, quotes and the inspection report.

Livelihoods

In addition to the bilateral support mentioned above and following assessment visits to Kerala in mid 2006, the Federation secretariat plans to provide basic furniture sets to those families who lost their belongings in the aftermath of the tsunami. The IRCS is developing a plan of action based on the reports of these visits.

Achievements to-date are available on the Federation's website. [Click here to view.](#)

Bangladesh

Operational Context

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 entire 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.

Bangladesh is not unfamiliar with disasters. However it is important to note that other than the tsunami, the low incidence of major earthquakes in the last century has led to an environment of complacency, where most of the population and some policymakers do not perceive seismic risks as important. Earthquake risks, for instance, are not taken into account in many large construction projects. Therefore, a continuous long-term need exists for educating the population about the threat posed by earthquakes. This is the motive behind the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's (BDRCS) continued focus in 2006-2007 on the following areas: further strengthening BDRCS branches in their cyclone and warning activities; upgrading the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) early warning system; and supporting branch and volunteer development in the coastal areas of Bangladesh to reduce vulnerability and to increase capacities.

Role of the Federation country delegation

The Federation's country delegation in Dhaka continues to provide coordination of partner national society (PNS)

support to BDRCS. Long-term, strategic partnerships with the Red Cross societies of Sweden, Japan, Britain and the Hong Kong branch of China continue to yield positive results and strengthen the society, particularly in the critical areas of disaster management (DM) and organizational development (OD). The German Red Cross continues to support BDRCS through its long-term bilateral partnership in health.

Good cooperation and communication with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been maintained to ensure well coordinated support to BDRCS.

BDRCS and the Federation delegation have continued to work and liaise with the UN, diplomatic missions and other agencies through regular coordination meetings. The delegation has also developed a relationship with the European Union and the British government's Department for International Development (DFID) to strengthen the disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities in coastal and flood-prone areas. A long-term mutual agreement is being discussed with the World Food Programme (WFP) for support during disasters. Similar discussions are under way with the DFID country office.

Disaster Management

Although the response capacity of BDRCS 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 line with BDRCS four-year strategic disaster management plan, the focus of 2006-2007 tsunami disaster management programme will extend and implement community-based disaster management on cyclone and tsunami awareness through its existing cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) to all 11 coastal districts of Bangladesh.

Achievements to-date are available on the Federation's website. [Click here to view.](#)

Malaysia

Operational Context

The response from within Malaysia was extraordinary. Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) raised 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. Throughout the tsunami operation, MRCS has been providing the populace of Kedah and Penang with emergency relief, health care and water and sanitation assistance, and in cooperation with the ICRC regional delegation, established a tracing service in the early days of the disaster. MRCS has also completed several projects in tsunami-affected parts of Indonesia with plans for long-term development in several target communities.

Overall progress of the Federation-funded post-tsunami programming has been slower than anticipated with plans made in 2005 being carried over to 2006. With the ongoing technical and financial support of the Federation Southeast Asia regional delegation, substantial progress has been made and all identified training activities on community-based disaster preparedness and response, psychological support and logistics will be completed in 2006 as planned. The MRCS is also actively supporting the evolving regional disaster response team (RDRT) concept and deployment in Southeast Asia.

Disaster Management

Most of the planned training activities have been concluded: including a psychosocial support course with the support of the Federation regional delegation for MRCS members and government representatives, a mobile field clinic management training and a community-based disaster management training. A RDRT training course is scheduled in December. The disaster management centre (formerly crisis management centre) is being completed.

The focus of effort remains the strengthening of the existing capacity within the MRCS. The national society is maintaining its tradition of effective disaster response while also investing in the improvement of emergency preparedness at the community level.

From 2007 onwards, further disaster management support will be provided through Southeast Asia regional DM programme.

Achievements to-date are available on the Federation's website. [Click here to view](#)

Seychelles

Operational Context

Following the effect of the tsunami on 26 December 2004 and the aftermath of the heavy rain, houses were either damaged or destroyed along the coastline of Mahé and two other islands, Praslin and La Digue in the Seychelles. Three persons were killed, 57 injured and 500 left homeless. With its own premises under water, the Seychelles Red Cross Society (SRCS) managed to mobilize staff and volunteers minutes after the disaster hit and assisted the local authorities in the evacuation of the affected people.

Coordination between the Seychelles Red Cross, the Federation's regional delegation for East Africa in Nairobi, and the Federation secretariat in Geneva was central in developing the strategy for the tsunami response. Seychelles Red Cross Society intends to develop a specific cooperation agreement strategy, following a revision of its strategic plan.

Disaster Management

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement continues to take a leading role in responding to the disaster and immediate livelihood restoration 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, provision of community-based risk reduction (CBRR) training for Red Cross volunteers and the local community in Seychelles.

The concept of CBRR project has been introduced at branch level and community information leaflets on floods, cyclones and tsunamis distributed. Discussions are ongoing on the development of a disaster management plan between the SRCS and the government.

Organizational Development

With the premises affected by the tsunami, the programme primarily aimed to provide SRCS with offices and storage space on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue islands, extended financial and management support for running of the offices, and to put in place an information officer and disaster management officer. Preparations are underway for a master plan to construct the SRCS headquarters and a warehouse for disaster preparedness stocks. A disaster management officer has been recruited and will, until 2007, focus on strengthening capacity at all levels, particularly of the tsunami-affected branches.

Achievements to-date are available on the Federation's website. [Click here to view](#)

Somalia

Operational Context

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.

A Movement cooperation approach was adopted by all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners from the time of the initial disaster. Regular meetings, chaired by Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) are held with the main partner national society (PNS) present in Nairobi, the Federation's regional delegation, and the ICRC.

Persistent conflict and unrest makes operations in Somalia complex with close coordination between all Movement members essential. The Federation has been supporting clinics through the SRCS in Somaliland, Puntland and south/central Somalia.

The security and logistical difficulties faced by the Federation accessing and supporting clinics in the south has led to an agreement that the ICRC take over support of the south/central clinics, while the Federation concentrates its efforts through support of the SRCS tsunami programme especially in Puntland and Somaliland.

The Federation delegation continues to support the SRCS in strengthening its cooperation with UN agencies, international organizations and donors. There have been discussions with the World Bank for support to the health programme in tsunami-affected areas.

Health and Care

The health care programme focuses on: capacity building and training of health staff, volunteers and communities, provision of drugs and medical equipment to the health facilities, preventive health care through social mobilization activities, including vaccination campaigns; and, community-based first aid.

The Somali Red Crescent continues to provide essential health care services to vulnerable communities in the 12 mother-and-child health/out-patient (MCH/OPD) department clinics in Puntland. A joint Federation/German Red Cross assessment visit to the clinics identified needs to renovate the clinics structures, recruit a field health officer, assess water sanitation needs in the clinics and in IDP camps; and develop IEC materials to promote hygiene, sanitation and general health education, including avian flu awareness. PHAST training was conducted for staff and volunteers in Bossasso clinic. An earlier PHAST survey in Puntland will inform new water sanitation interventions in the region. SRCS headquarters, Somaliland and Puntland staff attended a health planning meeting on programme management, information sharing and better integration with DM and OD. A CBFA working group was formed and focal persons for different zones selected.

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.

The disaster management programme thus includes 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.

The newly recruited Federation DM officer has initiated IT and logistics support for key SRCS branches. SRCS has been working to modify and re-launch its website. The Federation assessed psychosocial support requirements for the tsunami-affected population and SRCS staff/volunteers working in the disaster area. A training-of-trainers (ToT) workshop and psychosocial support activities into the CBFA programme and other SRCS initiatives will follow on from this. The SRCS VCA will start in the disaster-prone regions of Jowhar, Galkayo and Burao with teams of staff and volunteers being formed. Digital cameras were distributed to the Mogadishu and Hargeisa offices to improve reporting and information sharing. Practical media training is also planned for SRCS staff and volunteers.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

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

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

For further information specifically related to the Tsunami operations please contact:**In Asia:**

- **Bangladesh:** Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, Head of Delegation, email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org phone: +88 02 831 5401-2, Mobile: + 88 0171 521 615, fax: +88 02 934 1631
- **India:** Anitta Underlin, Head of South Asia Regional Delegation, phone: +91.11. 2411.1125; fax: +91.11. 2411.1128 email: anitta.underlin@ifrc.org; Mohamed Babiker, Head of India Delegation, phone: +91.11.2332.4203; fax: +91.11.2332.4235
- **Indonesia:** Bob McKerrow, Head of Delegation; phone: +622.1791. 91 841; fax: +622 1 79180 905; email: bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org
- **Maldives:** Jerry Talbot, Head of Delegation, phone: +960 791 435 email: jerry.talbot@ifrc.org
- **Myanmar:** Bridget Gardner, Head of Delegation, phone: +95.1.383686 email: ifrcmm01@redcross.org.mm
- **Sri Lanka:** Al Panico, Head of Delegation; phone: +94.(11)452.8698; fax:+94.(11)268.2671 email: al.panico@ifrc.org
- **Malaysia and Thailand:** Bekele Geleta, Head of Southeast Asia Regional Delegation; mobile: +66 18215495; email: bekele.geleta@ifrc.org

In Africa:

- **Somalia and Seychelles:** Ingrid Fosslund, Regional Programme Coordinator of East Africa Regional Delegation; email: ingrid.fosslund@ifrc.org; Phone: +254.20.283.51.24; Fax +254.20.271.84.15;

In Geneva:

- **Johan Schaar,** Special Representative for the tsunami operation; +41.22.730.4231, email: johan.schaar@ifrc.org
- **Josse Gillijns,** Indonesia desk officer; phone: +41.22.730.4224; email: josse.gillijns@ifrc.org;
- **Suzana Harfield,** Regional Officer (Sri Lanka and Maldives); phone: +41.22.730.4353; email: suzana.harfield@ifrc.org
- **Hiroto Oyama,** South Asia Regional Officer (India, Bangladesh); phone: +41.22.730.4273; email: hiroto.oyama@ifrc.org
- **Gert Venghaus,** Southeast Asia Regional Officer (Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia); phone: +41.22.730.4258; fax:+41.22.733.0395; email: gert.venghaus@ifrc.org
- **Lesley Schaffer,** Tsunami Grants Officer; email: lesley.schaffer@ifrc.org
- **Matthew Cochrane,** media and public relations officer, phone: +41.22.730.4426; Mobile: +41 79 308 9804; email: matthew.cochrane@ifrc.org

In Kuala Lumpur, Asia Pacific Service Centre - phone: +60.3.2161.0892; fax: +60.3.2161.1210

- **Igor Dmitryuk,** Head of Regional Logistics Unit, ext. 600; email: igor.dmitryuk@ifrc.org
- **Umadevi Selvarajah,** Head of Regional Finance Unit, ext. 140; email: umadevi.selvarajah@ifrc.org; Karl Oflaherty, Tsunami Finance Analyst, ext. 617; email: karl.oflaherty@ifrc.org
- **Chew Chee Keong,** Acting Head of Regional Reporting Unit, ext. 300; email: cheekeong.chew@ifrc.org

TSUNAMI EMERGENCY & RECOVERY PLAN OF ACTION

REVISED BUDGETS 2005-2007

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 - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	11,946,704	356,464	5,004,890	106,461		63,897	97,107				4,820,532	54,881	110,227				
Emergency Relief / DM	133,750,670	408,379	81,574,370	2,826,567	109,855	583,968	204,251	238,153	1,016,235	38,441,693	5,431,480	2,720,671	66,999	128,048			
Recovery	21,748,361		20,109,185	923		6,668				673,141	958,444						
Organizational Development	2,286,525	92,205	1,028,549	183,843		81,816	168,478			570,927	40,568			120,138			
Humanitarian Values	443,692		247,203				25,659			137,712		33,118					
Coordination & Implementation	14,319,886	266,766	2,093,295				112,591	24,724	3,308,287	473,479		425,001					
TOTAL 2005	184,495,838	1,123,814	110,057,493	3,117,794	109,855	870,833	608,085	238,153	1,040,960	44,464,006	11,724,503	3,233,671.56	177,225.36	248,185.69	6,872,220	-	609,038

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 - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	40,594,511	517,647	10,351,662	1,016,565		1,294,408	193,669			14,565,516	12,451,318	57,569	146,157				
Emergency Relief / DM	40,661,465	80,214	25,621,262	281,425		664,708	184,462	346,813	2,989,394	2,528,488	2,556,138	1,004,569	175,616	28,377		4,200,000	
Recovery	205,704,018		121,959,237	32,173		913,102				59,798,011	23,001,495						
Organizational Development	11,161,281	67,380	7,852,292	503,917		648,365	258,156			1,298,142	457,350	16,648		59,032			
Humanitarian Values	880,654		445,865	29,726			15,591			172,504	216,967						
Coordination & Implementation	29,782,440	149,733	12,551,154	415,650		215,679	22,095		8,450,478	1,183,812		187,900			5,870,834	735,104	
TOTAL 2006	328,784,370	814,973	178,781,473	2,279,456	-	3,736,262	673,974	346,813	2,989,394	86,813,139	39,867,080	1,266,686.14	321,772.82	87,408.36	5,870,834	4,200,000	735,104

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 - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	57,518,954	304,278	9,389,137	1,227,671		1,236,756				35,285,674	9,558,622	134,184	382,631				
Emergency Relief / DM	18,758,751	93,048	9,825,668	778,766		882,272	128,342	375,195	3,728,382	1,387,104	762,043	353,830	267,096	177,005			
Recovery	82,430,492		382,888	68,128		654,943				53,781,338	27,543,195						
Organizational Development	5,825,687	88,770	1,720,857	1,518,738		894,382	154,011			529,385	625,294			294,250			
Humanitarian Values	840,588		362,567	60,791						202,296	214,934						
Coordination & Implementation	22,686,033	241,711	8,418,182	343,955		494,739			8,349,590	916,305					3,502,610	418,941	
TOTAL 2007	188,060,507	727,807	30,099,298	3,998,049	-	4,163,093	282,353	375,195	3,728,382	99,535,388	39,620,393	488,014	649,727	471,256	3,502,610	-	418,941

TOTAL APPEAL 05-07	701,340,714	2,666,595	318,938,265	9,395,299	109,855	8,770,188	1,564,412	960,160	7,758,736	230,812,534	91,211,975	4,988,372	1,148,725	806,850	16,245,664	4,200,000	1,763,083
---------------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------	----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------