

Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

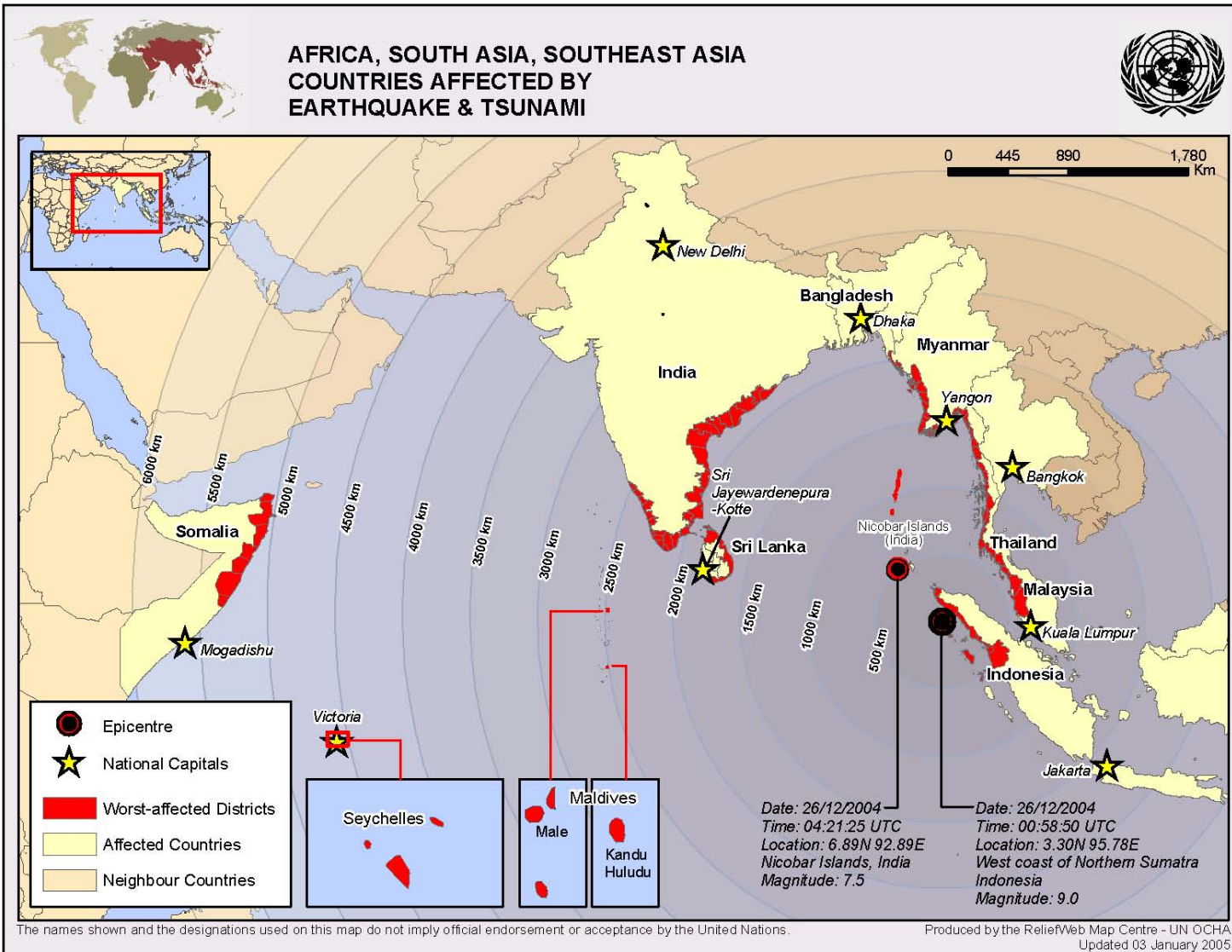
ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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INTRODUCTION

The earthquake-tsunami, which struck on 26 December 2004, was one of the most devastating natural disasters ever. The response, from every quarter, has been swift and extraordinarily generous. The need for accountability, first to the people whose lives were ruined by this catastrophe, and second to the millions of people around the world who have provided resources, has never been so apparent.

This *Mid-Term Review* has four aims. First, to note what one set of actors – the United Nations and its partners – has done to respond during the first three months following the calamity. As such, the document reviews where things stood at the launch of the United Nations *Flash Appeal for the Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami* and what progress has been made in addressing the relief and early recovery requirements assessed in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

Second, the document outlines the current situation and people's needs for relief and early recovery programmes until the end of 2005. The focus continues on key requirements of a regional nature and those more specific to Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Somalia, and Sri Lanka. There is good news on this front: most of the people whose lives were shattered on 26 December 2004 are now well beyond survival.

Third, the Mid-Term Review maps how the United Nations and its partners will work over the coming months to address relief and early recovery priorities identified in the field. The review demonstrates how current actions are linked to reconstruction and development expected throughout the coming years. Indeed, the notion of a linear progression "from relief to development" was debunked in the mid-1990s and it is important to note that Governments in the stricken countries have made significant progress to assess reconstruction needs and to develop programmes addressing them. The Governments, supported by the World Bank and the United Nations (UN), are in the process of outlining medium- and long-term plans. For example, in the case of India, the UN System has issued a "Recovery Framework in Support of the Government of India for a Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme." In Sri Lanka, it is expected that a 24-month UN Transitional Strategy from relief to recovery will be drafted by the end of May, which apart from being a programming and coordination instrument, will also be used as a fund-raising tool to approach donors. Agencies, whose programmes differ in nature from the relief and early recovery programmes in this Flash Appeal, are partaking in the upcoming Sri Lanka exercise. Other countries struck by the earthquake-tsunami will shortly issue country-specific papers which highlight the role and value added of UN agencies, funds, and programmes over the medium-term.

Finally, the document shows the amounts of money disbursed during the past months and required to implement the priority programmes until the end of this year. In most cases, the UN and its partners do not seek more money and pledge to use existing resources strategically and efficiently with increasing emphasis on shelter, livelihoods, and recovery. While the sum of unmet requirements currently totals US\$ 216 million, agencies and non-governmental organisations note that unallocated donor pledges total US\$ 95 million. In terms of financial resources, the priority is to match unmet requirements with unallocated pledges. Doing so should enable UN agencies and their partners to meet the remaining relief and early recovery needs of some 5 million people in seven countries.

Any new resources for relief above and beyond those available already should now be directed to the needs of some 30 million people affected by crises in parts of Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

INDIAN OCEAN APPEAL BY SECTOR

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
AGRICULTURE	12,000,000	56,730,000	6,549,940	50,180,060	11.5%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	143,446,263	166,935,826	94,539,493	72,396,333	56.6%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	109,762,475	177,344,000	46,773,543	130,570,457	26.4%
EDUCATION	27,019,340	29,719,340	2,108,304	27,611,036	7.1%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	223,941,000	187,275,000	111,829,715	75,445,285	59.7%
FOOD	214,769,000	211,369,000	250,288,506	-38,919,506	118.4%
HEALTH	121,790,220	128,800,220	63,234,040	65,566,180	49.1%
MINE ACTION	4,232,000	4,232,000	-	4,232,000	0.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	28,854,829	28,209,239	6,546,103	21,663,136	23.2%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	27,141,500	27,085,193	6,783,263	20,301,930	25.0%
SECURITY	3,200,000	3,200,000	1,576,407	1,623,593	49.3%
WATER AND SANITATION	60,818,840	65,783,815	7,448,276	58,335,539	11.3%
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	272,831,693	-272,831,693	---
Grand Total	976,975,467	1,086,683,633	870,509,283	216,174,350	80.1%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SUMMARY BY COUNTRY

Country	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
REGIONAL	361,389,175	437,750,625	347,216,983	90,533,642	79.3%
INDONESIA	372,759,203	396,890,823	149,850,709	247,040,114	37.8%
MALDIVES	66,497,000	72,740,524	31,327,044	41,413,480	43.1%
SEYCHELLES	8,900,000	11,562,000	3,430,000	8,132,000	29.7%
SOMALIA	10,179,418	8,699,330	6,147,380	2,551,950	70.7%
SRI LANKA	157,250,671	159,040,331	59,705,474	99,334,857	37.5%
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	272,831,693	-272,831,693	--
Grand Total	976,975,467	1,086,683,633	870,509,283	216,174,350	80.1%

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

<p>Flash Appeal for Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination as of 5 April 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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INDIAN OCEAN FLASH APPEAL BY APPEALING AGENCIES (ALL RECIPIENT COUNTRIES)					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
CARE	6,869,000	6,869,000	2,202,132	4,666,868	32.1%
CCF	8,570,500	8,189,885	3,643,464	4,546,421	44.5%
CORDAID	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	0.0%
CRS	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0.0%
CWS	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0.0%
FAO	26,510,475	100,591,000	26,084,699	74,506,301	25.9%
FAO/UNDP	1,200,000	1,500,000	812,000	688,000	54.1%
FCE	750,000	750,000	56,503	693,497	7.5%
HKI	3,100,000	3,100,000	-	3,100,000	0.0%
ICMC	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	0.0%
ILO	15,425,000	15,425,000	4,037,886	11,387,114	26.2%
IMC	500,000	500,000	847,940	-347,940	169.6%
IOM	73,800,000	74,050,000	44,938,214	29,111,786	60.7%
IOM / UNICEF / UNFPA	1,100,000	-	-	-	N/A
IR	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,995,000	-545,000	122.2%
IRC/CARDI	7,500,000	7,500,000	1,221,617	6,278,383	16.3%
IRD	4,800,000	4,800,000	-	4,800,000	0.0%
ISDR	8,000,000	8,000,000	5,807,056	2,192,944	72.6%
MCI	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	0.0%
NAWF	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0.0%
NRC/CARDI	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	0.0%
OCHA	15,560,563	20,564,126	24,424,678	-3,860,552	118.8%
OXFAM UK	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,247,552	-347,552	118.3%
PCI	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0.0%
SC	3,500,000	6,500,000	2,323,269	4,176,731	35.7%
UN Agencies and NGOs	-	-	14,905,260	-14,905,260	N/A
UNAIDS	-	300,000	-	300,000	0.0%
UNDP	97,100,000	126,517,000	82,511,605	44,005,395	65.2%
UNDP / FAO / UNEP	900,000	900,000	1,300,000	-400,000	144.4%
UNDP/UNDSS	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,384,836	1,615,164	46.2%
UNDP/UN-HABITAT	60,000,000	29,240,000	36,813,966	-7,573,966	125.9%
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	200,000	200,000	191,571	8,429	95.8%
UNEP	1,950,000	8,350,000	1,789,332	6,560,668	21.4%
UNESCO	-	14,450,000	-	14,450,000	0.0%
UNFPA	28,100,000	27,293,693	24,583,717	2,709,976	90.1%
UN-HABITAT	11,000,000	11,000,000	5,010,030	5,989,970	45.5%
UNHCR	75,847,500	76,851,500	47,620,194	29,231,306	62.0%
UNICEF	144,534,880	151,734,880	160,368,218	-8,633,338	105.7%
UNIFEM	3,587,500	3,587,500	2,717,286	870,214	75.7%
UNJLC	4,000,000	5,400,000	7,718,751	-2,318,751	142.9%
UNV	12,500,000	12,500,000	7,774,000	4,726,000	62.2%
WFP	253,605,000	250,205,000	279,713,247	-29,508,247	111.8%
WHO	67,060,220	70,410,220	72,323,260	-1,913,040	102.7%
World Concern	212,829	212,829	-	212,829	0.0%
WV	2,142,000	2,142,000	2,142,000	-	100.0%
Grand Total	976,975,467	1,086,683,633	870,509,283	216,174,350	80.1%

REGIONAL

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the early stages of the tsunami disaster, regional coordination of logistics, procurement, humanitarian coordination, information systems, resources allocation, and management were essential to respond to the vast needs throughout the tsunami affected areas. During the first three months of the Flash Appeal, projects were implemented in the areas of food aid, joint logistics and air services, coordination, regional health, technical support, early warning systems, management, monitoring and evaluation, protection and human rights, capacity building, and security for humanitarian operations.

Since the launch of the Flash Appeal, thousands of metric tons of food have been delivered. Regional logistic support services ensured the safe passage of aid workers and relief items by ground, sea, and air. Early warning systems to rapidly detect, investigate and respond to outbreaks of communicable diseases were established in all affected countries. Worldwide recognition and support generated concrete steps to the creation of a natural disaster early warning system. Numerous coordination meetings, press statements, and donor meetings were held. Action was taken quickly to respond to the needs of disaster-stricken communities suffering from multiple physical, social, economic and psychological impacts. Assessments were made in many sectors to identify present and future needs and activities addressing early recovery of livelihoods have been initiated.

Three months later, a regional response is still essential. However the regional priorities in the Mid Term Review represent an overall recognition of the need to plan for the transition from emergency relief activities to longer-term recovery and reconstruction needs. The regional projects are sensitive to the fact that the timeline for this transition will not be the same in each country. For example, while in some countries relief efforts continue, in Thailand after the immediate emergency needs were met, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities started quickly. Projects continue to address the humanitarian needs of affected populations and vulnerable groups such as women, children, minorities and migrant workers. Health initiatives are now moving from emergency relief work towards rehabilitation and recovery of health systems and services. The current projects also emphasise the need for sustainable environmental restoration efforts that support rapid livelihood recovery, longer-term poverty alleviation and environmental protection goals. Support for Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) interventions has emerged as a new priority need as the rapid recovery and reconstruction process threatens to increase exposure risk. As part of its revised priorities, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will collaborate with development partners to ensure that the transition from relief to recovery is coordinated.

The Royal Thai Government has not requested direct financial assistance and thus does not wish to be included in the Flash Appeal directly. However the UN technical assistance activities undertaken in partnership with the Royal Thai Government have been included in the Regional Section of the Flash Appeal, as agreed with the Government.

The funding requested for regional-level aid activities amounts to US\$ 438 million.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

<p>Flash Appeal for Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005 Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination as of 5 April 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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REGIONAL					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
AGRICULTURE	1,600,000	29,330,000	1,686,100	27,643,900	5.7%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	93,066,200	112,458,125	60,436,568	52,021,557	53.7%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	34,085,475	56,565,000	13,365,200	43,199,800	23.6%
EDUCATION	1,100,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0.0%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	100,000	90.9%
FOOD	209,900,000	206,500,000	246,573,944	-40,073,944	119.4%
HEALTH	12,700,000	18,260,000	20,260,629	-2,000,629	111.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	1,850,000	1,250,000	985,685	264,315	78.9%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	4,887,500	6,587,500	2,717,286	3,870,214	41.2%
SECURITY	200,000	200,000	191,571	8,429	95.8%
WATER AND SANITATION	1,000,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	0.0%
Grand Total	361,389,175	437,750,625	347,216,983	90,533,642	79.3%
<i>UNSPECIFIED</i>	-	-	272,831,693	-	-

<p>Flash Appeal for Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination as of 5 April 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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REGIONAL					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
FAO	10,085,475	62,950,000	7,289,300	55,660,700	11.6%
FAO/UNDP	1,200,000	1,500,000	812,000	688,000	54.1%
IOM	550,000	800,000	685,685	114,315	85.7%
IOM / UNICEF / UNFPA	1,100,000	-	-	-	N/A
ISDR	8,000,000	8,000,000	5,807,056	2,192,944	72.6%
OCHA	5,323,000	6,974,925	10,438,290	-3,463,365	149.7%
UNAIDS	-	300,000	-	300,000	0.0%
UNDP	24,800,000	24,905,000	6,900,000	18,005,000	27.7%
UNDP / FAO / UNEP	900,000	900,000	1,300,000	-400,000	144.4%
UNDP/UN-HABITAT	-	240,000	-	240,000	0.0%
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	200,000	200,000	191,571	8,429	95.8%
UNEP	-	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	0.0%
UNESCO	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	0.0%
UNFPA	200,000	450,000	300,000	150,000	66.7%
UNHCR	-	200,000	-	200,000	0.0%
UNICEF	24,343,200	31,543,200	1,688,337	29,854,863	5.4%
UNIFEM	3,587,500	3,587,500	2,717,286	870,214	75.7%
UNJLC	4,000,000	5,400,000	7,718,751	-2,318,751	142.9%
UNV	12,500,000	12,500,000	7,774,000	4,726,000	62.2%
WFP	252,400,000	249,000,000	275,022,415	-26,022,415	110.5%
WHO	12,200,000	15,000,000	18,572,292	-3,572,292	123.8%
Grand Total	361,389,175	437,750,625	347,216,983	90,533,642	79.3%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

2.1 Coordination and Support Services

Coordination

OCHA was responsible for strengthening the taskforce handling the tsunami disaster, and provided support for field and regional coordination activities. To date, OCHA has deployed more than 100 people to the countries struck by the disaster in order to assist with coordination, including information dissemination. OCHA held numerous coordination meetings between New York, Geneva, UN Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and OCHA field offices. Headquarters (HQs) produced regular situation reports, policy papers, briefing notes, lessons learned and strategic plans to respond to the ongoing humanitarian needs and to assist with the transition from relief to early recovery. OCHA also ensured a continuous flow of information to the world media, and Reliefweb published over 4,060 documents and 90 maps on the disaster. OCHA organised information meetings to provide a common forum for all donors and UN agencies to exchange information and set priority needs. Finally, OCHA tracks contributions daily. OCHA also worked with UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to distribute un-earmarked funds channelled through OCHA.

An OCHA Regional Office in Bangkok was being established when the disaster occurred and has provided regional back-up to the UN tsunami operation through information sharing meetings at the regional level, as well as direct support to the UN RC/HC in Thailand. The office provides information and other services to the humanitarian community. It also ensures the appropriate use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in response to the tsunami, as well as the proper involvement of regional MCDA providers in strengthening response preparedness.

OCHA immediately deployed UN Civil-Military Coordination Officers to key locations in the affected region. These officers coordinated and liaised with the militaries of some 35 countries, and governmental bodies, on the provision of military assets to support the relief effort according to the needs identified by the humanitarian community. A structured Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) network comprised of three levels: headquarters (Geneva), regional (Bangkok) and field (U-Tapao, Jakarta, Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Colombo). The UN-Civil-Military Coordination network coordinated some 35 countries' contributions of military assets in support of the humanitarian community, with a peak of some 153 helicopters, 84 fixed wing aircraft, 62 sea-based assets and over 30,000 supporting international military personnel delivering a daily average of 68 MTs of food, 70 MTs of water and 20 MTs of medical goods.

Humanitarian Information Centres

OCHA managed the deployment and operations of Humanitarian Information Centres (HICs), as designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. HICs provided information management services and products to the entire humanitarian community, including national governments, donors, international and national NGOs, international organisations and the UN. HICs have been established in both Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

Regional Logistics Support Services

Logistics Augmentation (SO 10406): The World Food Programme (WFP) rapidly upgraded its logistics operations in the region to ensure sufficient transport and storage capacity for the aid being delivered to tsunami survivors. Through regular flights from the UN's Humanitarian Response Depot in Brindisi, Italy and the Asia Emergency Response Facility in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to date WFP has deployed the following:

- 35 Temporary Office Units;
- 28 Temporary Accommodation Units;
- 70 Mobile warehouses with basic warehouse equipment;
- 3 Fuel storage tanks and browsers to Sri Lanka;
- 40 Water purification units;
- 11 Trucks and 8 light vehicles (6 Toyota Hillux and 2 Land cruisers) deployed to Sri Lanka;
- 20 Stand-by personnel of primarily logistics profiles;
- 150 Individual emergency deployment kits and first aid kits to Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

For its part, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) deployed twelve logisticians, seven of whom were seconded to the UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) cells within the affected region. The other five

assisted the UNICEF country offices in their logistics activities. Furthermore, UNICEF brought in a large quantity of supplies like rubhalls water purification units, emergency health kits, emergency relief supplies, tents, plastic sheeting, school-in-a-box, recreation kits, vehicles with a total value of US\$ 18 million (this amount does not include freight). The UNICEF offices in the tsunami-affected region undertook local procurement totalling US\$ 21 million. A total of 25 full charters were flown to the affected area, as well as numerous commercial flights.

UN Joint Logistics Center (SO 10408): WFP is managing the UNJLC, including an Air Coordination Center, which provides logistics and movement coordination to humanitarian agencies working on tsunami relief operations. UNJLC now has offices in Colombo, Jakarta, Banda Aceh, and Medan, as well as a regional office in Bangkok and an office at the Humanitarian Air Hub at Subang, which was managed by UNICEF seconded staff throughout the two-month period of activation. UNJLC is investigating new sea routes to move aid to Indonesia while avoiding the congested airports in affected areas. Two sea access points are now in use to offload aid at Meulaboh on the west coast of Sumatra, one of the hardest-hit points in Indonesia.

Air Support (SO 10407): A major airlift operation was required to move humanitarian assistance to the crisis zone. WFP has established a fleet of dedicated aircraft (both fixed-wing and helicopters) and set up staging areas in nearby countries to ease congestion at airports in the crisis zone itself. The base of the operation is in Banda Aceh, and a Humanitarian Air Hub for the strategic airlift was established at the Subang Air Base in Kuala Lumpur. The operation averages over 30 trips a day, and carries humanitarian workers, medical and telecommunications equipment, vehicles and food. To date some 4,000 passengers from 130 organisations have used this service, and more than 300 metric tonnes (MT) of cargo have been transported.

Early Warning

A variety of UN and other international actors collaborated in an effort coordinated by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). The effort aimed at securing public confidence vis-à-vis future tsunamis in the Indian Ocean by supporting the coordination and planning necessary to develop tsunami early warning capacities and boosting necessary awareness and capacities by public authorities. Achievements include the support provided to the series of high level regional meetings on the tsunami, the organising of meetings including a half day meeting on the development of a tsunami early warning system at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, a training and study tour of Japan's tsunami early warning system for high-level administrators from the region, and an international coordination meeting organised by UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) to secure necessary political and technical agreement on the development of the regional tsunami early warning system. An interim mechanism for exchanging tsunami advisory information has been established under these initiatives, which includes steps by UNESCO-IOC and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to upgrade existing data systems.

2.2 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

The Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami has been the worst disaster in the region in recent history in view of both the number of people needing assistance and the large area that has been affected. In order to address the immediate humanitarian needs and to lay the groundwork for sustainable recovery, reconstruction and development, a multi-pronged strategy was proposed by the UN Development Fund (UNDP) at the outset of this appeal. This strategy aimed to support the UN Development Group (UNDG)/inter-agency recovery effort through (a) the coordination of information on disaster damage and recovery needs; (b) the preparation and provision of multi-hazard risk assessment information and assistance to countries with developing safety standards; and (c) meeting a variety of emergency capacity needs of countries in the region.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) also worked on the ground for early recovery and reconstruction, providing its services and advice to all actors on job creation, local economic development and social protection; activities all needed for an employment – sensitive recovery and to recreate a productive environment.

Progress & Achievements: UNDP addressed the immediate humanitarian and recovery needs identified by this regional programme during the first three months of the appeal from its core resources through the following initiatives:

- Contributed to national and joint World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UN Needs Assessment Missions in India, Indonesia, the Maldives, and Thailand;
- Supported the development of guiding principles for the assessment of cross sector issues in the second phase of the recovery planning in Sri Lanka;
- Assisted affected governments with the preparation of recovery planning frameworks in India, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia;
- Supported the collection and storage of information on damages and needs at national and local levels through the establishment of Disaster Inventories in Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia;
- Provided technical advice through recovery experts and United Nations Volunteers for recovery planning, programming, assessment and information management;
- Provided UNDP core funds for the strengthening of coordination, assessment and information management functions;
- Supported affected countries with policy guidance on how to focus national and local recovery initiatives on reducing disaster risks;
- Facilitated the participation and consultation of affected populations in the recovery planning and programming;
- Spearheaded jointly with OCHA and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) the preparation of a draft map of UN roles in Post-Tsunami Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Development;
- Prepared in collaboration with OCHA a brief guide on the Essential Elements of Recovery Programming with a focus on the immediate post-disaster recovery phase (one to six months).
- Facilitated a stocktaking initiative for selected representatives of UNDP Country offices from affected countries with the aim to monitor progress and to exchange good practices and lessons learned.

Constraints: The tsunami disaster in Asia must be considered an exceptional event with a reoccurrence of every 200 years only. Although it is generally accepted that it would have been almost impossible to be prepared for an event of this magnitude and impact, such rare events are instrumental in uncovering underlying risks and vulnerabilities. In particular the enormous impacts reported in the tourism sector across most of the affected countries have raised important questions on the prevailing development model for coastal tourism. The existing development model will consequently also determine the recovery process as development issues that existed before the disaster - e.g. poverty, environmental degradation or land rights will have to be taken into account in the recovery programme. These concerns have already developed into major challenges in some countries.

Other constraints have been reported, such as gaps in the area of suitable assessment methodologies for identifying early recovery needs, or the deployment of short-term technical experts to support recovery planning and programming which have been essential, but do not allow for a sustained engagement over a 6 month or longer period.

The impact of funding levels on the programme: UNDP contributed funds from its core resources for the deployment of regional disaster reduction advisors and short-term recovery experts to Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, India and Thailand. Additional funds sought through the Flash Appeal amounted to US\$ 22 million. These were originally allocated to national and regional coordination activities, risk assessment, capacity building support and early warning systems. To date only the amount of US\$ 6.95 million was received / pledged through the flash appeal process.

2.3 Food

WFP launched an immense and rapid response to the tsunami. WFP, as at mid-March, was reaching over 1.7 m beneficiaries and had dispatched almost 50,000 MT of food, using within the region alone at the height of the operation in January/February an estimated 1 dedicated vessel, 2 landing craft, over 200 trucks, 6 fixed-wing aircraft, 8 helicopters, 32 storage tents, 328 international staff, and 60 additional light vehicles.

Four broad categories of beneficiaries have emerged: i) internally displaced persons (IDPs) in makeshift camps / shelters; ii) Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in host families; iii) people who have lost their livelihoods; iv) people living in isolated communities. In Sri Lanka and Indonesia, most of those identified as of late January are IDPs in camps / shelters. February / March have seen people in the other three categories coming forward for assistance.

WFP's emergency needs assessments were completed in late January. WFP's initial emergency food security assessment estimated that up to 790,000 people may require food assistance. Currently, WFP plans to reach up to 590,000 people in March 2005, after which the requirements for general food distribution are expected to start declining. It is, however, expected that there will be a need for continued general food distributions throughout the year given the large number of people who are expected to remain displaced. In Sri Lanka, the mission recommended a continuation of general relief distributions until the end of February for 850,000 of those affected, followed by a targeted programme covering vulnerable group feeding, mother and child nutrition and supplementary feeding programmes and emergency school feeding. In Myanmar, 5,000 people were confirmed as needing relief and 10,000 people as needing recovery assistance until June. In the Maldives, the assessment reduced the initial planning figure of people in need of food assistance to 36,000. Food security assumptions in all countries will be updated over the course of 2005 Emergency Operations (EMOP) and targeting adjusted accordingly. A mid-year assessment aimed at measuring progress against the baseline will be conducted in June.

2.4 Health

At the outset of the Flash Appeal, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a strategy for responding to the most pressing needs identified by the rapid assessments carried out in collaboration with ministries of health, UN organisations and NGOs. The primary objective of this strategy was to support national health authorities in protecting the health of survivors and other affected vulnerable people by: a) monitoring public health through the provision of early warning of health threats and therefore enabling the timely organisation of any necessary response, and b) supporting the health sector response and assisting in the recovery and rehabilitation of the countries' health systems, including replacement of lost assets and provision of technical expertise. Parallel to these an operational platform was set-up to enable professionals to conduct these activities.

Some of the key achievements include:

- **Communicable disease early warning, surveillance and response:** Early warning systems to rapidly detect, investigate and respond to outbreaks of communicable diseases were promptly established in the affected areas. Teams of surveillance and response experts from WHO and the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) were deployed to work with the ministries of health and national and international NGOs. Fixed and mobile clinics, hospitals and laboratories reported weekly figures and daily alerts of cases of communicable diseases. No major outbreaks have been identified and the detected cases of diarrhoea, measles, meningitis, jaundice, malaria, fever of unknown origin, acute lower respiratory infection and tetanus have been quickly acted upon. In Aceh, UNICEF supported the vaccination of at least 202,550 children against measles, including through ring vaccination where individual cases were identified;
- **Access to essential health care through assessing and responding to needs:** In addition to rapid health assessments, WHO also coordinated an offshore assessment with partners to the West Coast of Aceh with the aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln as the base of operations. Information on the health needs of affected populations and the damage to the health service infrastructure were shared with all involved in saving lives and supporting recovery. WHO also ensured that laboratories were rehabilitated, supply chains were re-established and cold-chain vaccines could continue to be distributed. In addition to participating in health assessments, UNICEF supported a 13-district nutrition survey in Aceh, and is working to establish nutrition surveillance of children in Sri Lanka;
- **Technical expertise for normative and policy work with regard to essential public health:** WHO provided technical guidance to national authorities, NGOs and other humanitarian actors, on health policy — including the disposal of dead bodies, responses to disease outbreaks, injury treatment, maintaining water quality, dealing with excreta, sewage and chemical threats,

managing chronic diseases, vaccination programmes and maintaining mental health. UNICEF provided technical guidance to national authorities and partners regarding proper breastfeeding practices, and supported the printing of hundreds of thousands of leaflets to relief camps and surrounding communities;

Medical and logistic supply: Within days, WHO shipped 191 New Emergency Health Kits (covering the needs of 1,910,000 people for primary health care for 3 months), 100 surgical kits (providing for 10,000 surgical interventions), 40 diarrhoea kits (to respond to up to 4,000 severe cases if required) and bed nets. Eighty-one cars as well as information technology (IT) and telecommunication equipment were also sent for use in operations in the affected countries. Twenty health logisticians deployed in the field ensured that people, supplies and drugs reached their intended destination promptly. UNICEF provided emergency health supplies to serve 315,000 people for up to three months, midwife kits to serve 9,520 pregnant women, and insecticide-treated bed nets for 225,000 people. It also provided cold chain supplies including 191 refrigerators, 40 freezers, 169 cold boxes, four cold rooms, and over 200 vaccine carriers. In nutrition, UNICEF supplied hundreds of thousands of leaflets promoting breastfeeding and proper nutrition, growth cards, weighing scales, cooking sets, iron tablets, de-worming tablets, and Vitamin A support for over 250,000 children;

- **Coordination of international health response:** From the first day after the disaster, WHO Headquarters and the Regional Office established operation rooms and local in-country offices to monitor activities enable an effective health sector response, and secure best possible outcomes. Daily situation reports were issued to a wide range of partners. A Regional Support Unit was created in Bangkok to coordinate with the Joint Task Force and liaise with regional organisations, donors and military representatives involved in the response to the emergency.

Achievements of the strategy have been made difficult at times due to:

- A highly emotional working environment due to the dimensions of the crisis;
- A tight market for procuring the necessary supplies and expertise due to very high demand;
- Difficult access to certain areas (destroyed infrastructure and landmines in the case of Aceh and Sri Lanka).

WHO funding requirements for its regional activities under the Flash Appeal amounted to US\$ 15,000,000 (originally US\$ 12,200,000). So far, 100% of this amount has been covered by donors' commitments and contributions. This generous response has greatly enabled WHO's relief operations during the emergency.

The UN Population Fund's (UNFPA) strategy in the region is to restore basic reproductive health services in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality and prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs)/HIV/AIDS, address urgent psychosocial needs to help community recovery, ensure equal access of women and other vulnerable populations to basic needs and promote hygiene.

2.5 Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Integration and Livelihoods

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as the UN specialised agency competent in the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry livelihoods sectors, took immediate steps to mobilise coordination and technical assistance teams into the field to conduct rapid assessments to identify the immediate rehabilitation requirements of the affected areas. Teams for coordination and technical assistance are still in Indonesia, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka and through the FAO Regional office, in Thailand. Assessments and technical assistance inputs for the other affected countries of Myanmar, Somalia, Seychelles and India are coordinated from FAO Rome through the fielding of technical consultants. Achievements to date include:

- In collaboration with partners from WB and ADB, carried out assessments of damage to crops, farms, stock and equipment; coastal small scale fisheries and supporting infrastructure; aquaculture ponds; and coastal forest areas in affected countries;
- Assisted affected countries assess direct and down-stream impacts of the tsunami in each of the above sectors to identify immediate technical assistance needs for a return to production;
- Coordination and dissemination of these assessment results through its web sites;

- Development and coordination of donor funding and projects to meet the needs of each FAO sector resulting in specifications, tenders and the initial delivery of goods and services in the agriculture and fisheries and aquaculture sectors, with varying levels of deliveries by country;
- Noting that equipment and gear are not the only needs, has taken a livelihoods approach to work with the small scale coastal fisheries industry to recommence livelihood activities in the fishing, farming, boat building and small scale fish processing sectors;
- Participatory activities to bring government and communities together to develop immediate recovery strategies, identify immediate needs and support for joint activities to address these needs in each of the FAO sectors;
- Direct assistance to governments in all FAO sectors for the development of medium and longer term national development strategies for the above sectors;
- Liaison with the governments resulting in requests from Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Maldives for FAO to take the lead role in the coordination of inter-agency and NGOS inputs into rehabilitation in the FAO sectors, most notably for fisheries;
- Commencement of in-depth, comprehensive and detailed needs assessments by sector as an initial step in the process for project development to secure goods and services for recovery and rehabilitation;
- Finally, noting the critical need for immediate, medium and long term infrastructure needs to support these small scale industry livelihoods, developed emergency, medium and longer term responses and projects in the small scale harbours and community landing sites to get the fishers back to sea with enhanced safety and product protection for better market prices.

FAO is working with the communities to enhance their fisheries, aquaculture and coastal management capacities, enhance safety at sea and of operations, and increase the market value of products while rebuilding their lives, the “more for less” livelihoods approach from beneficiaries’ efforts.

FAO, with community and government participation, is taking steps through the Flash Appeal to take preliminary action to prepare for the seamless transition from emergency to rehabilitation and reconstruction phases to rebuild affected coastal dwellers lives.

In Thailand FAO has conducted jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) of Thailand a “Detailed Technical Damage and Needs Assessment Mission” in fisheries and agriculture/livestock sectors in January. A Regional consortium on the fisheries sector has been established in collaboration with other regional organisations for the coordination of fisheries and livelihood recovery programme. Fisheries and agricultural inputs have been procured and delivered to beneficiaries. FAO has established a collaboration with the NGO network to assist the beneficiaries, as well as provide training and distributing inputs.

Reduction of gender-based violence (GBV) and protection of women and girls are an integral part of UNFPA’s tsunami response in the region. During the first phase the focus has been on prevention of GBV by ensuring equal and safe access to basic services, which is being followed by capacity building of relevant stakeholders, especially those at the community level, to prevent and respond to the GBV.

The UN Development Fund for Women’s (UNIFEM) programme builds on its long history of work with women’s organisations and networks worldwide. It emphasizes quick impact projects, building on existing women’s associations and networks, as well as initiatives to build capacity to better protect and promote women’s human rights during the first year of relief and reconstruction. To date, UNIFEM has received commitments and contributions of US\$ 2,717,286 (out of a total appeal for US\$ 3,587,500) for its programme. The following outlines the current status of UNIFEM’s programme in three priority areas.

- **Leadership:** UNIFEM has supported local women’s leadership and mobilised women’s networks to give them a voice in the relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts, and to provide financial support to enable women’s organisations to respond to women’s needs quickly. In both Aceh and Sri Lanka, UNIFEM Gender Advisors are in place and collaborate with government, UN and international NGOs representatives to ensure that the perspectives of women’s associations and networks are part of mainstream relief and recovery efforts, and the reconstruction planning processes. Rapid appraisal and mapping of women’s associations, organisations and networks in affected communities is underway in Aceh, Sri Lanka and Somalia.

- **Livelihoods:** UNIFEM has helped revive women's livelihoods by working to restore their productive assets, processes and supply chains; strengthening market links, and helping them access reconstruction assistance. Particular attention will have to be paid to female heads of households and widows. UNIFEM's interventions focus on psychosocial support that will address the mental health needs of women and will link to providing them livelihood options. This activity will focus on training of trainers to ensure sustainability. UNIFEM will also support capacity building for restoring, strengthening or imparting new livelihood skills linked to market access.
- **Protection:** Working in collaboration with other UN agencies, governments and women's networks UNIFEM seeks to develop the capacity of women's groups to advocate for the protection of women and girls from human rights violations during the relief, recovery and reconstruction period and beyond, including the development of early warning tools for women in the context of ongoing conflict. A similar strategy involving governmental agencies, UN agencies and NGOs is being pursued in Sri Lanka.

ILO, which focused on early economic recovery and restoration of livelihoods, launched programmes aimed at boosting new entrepreneurship and employability of the tsunami-affected populations. It also addressed the needs of the most vulnerable against discrimination and abuse and implemented action programmes to avoid forced labour and the exploitation of children. Emergency public employment services, which the ILO put in place, are an important contribution to revival of the local economies and to rebuild livelihoods.

Coordinating the international response in child protection, UNICEF's priorities have focused mainly on identifying and registering unaccompanied and separated children, the prevention of trafficking, exploitation and abuse, and the provision of psychosocial support for children and communities affected by the tsunami. UNICEF is supporting national governments to strengthen their protection responses, providing technical guidance and support and training national authorities, local law enforcement, NGOs and other partner agencies in child protection. UNICEF is also providing training to teachers, parents and community leaders to provide psychosocial support to address trauma remaining from the tsunami. UNICEF has also coordinated sector efforts leading to a common system for registering separated children, tracing and family reunification in Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

In Indonesia, UNICEF and its partners have established 17 children's centres to provide psychosocial support and trace separated children. More than 11,000 children benefit regularly from these services. To date, at least 1,069 separated children have been registered, and 29 reunited with their families. In Maldives, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are training more than 300 teachers in psychosocial support. In Sri Lanka, UNICEF, ILO and Save the Children conducted a joint tracking exercise to identify separated and unaccompanied children; to date, 28 unaccompanied children, 1,169 separated children and 3,725 children who lost one parent have been identified. Long-term fostering arrangements have been approved for 126 children. UNICEF Sri Lanka has trained more than 150 psychosocial support workers. Throughout affected areas, UNICEF has distributed recreation kits to serve over 290,000 children, and has dispatched thousands of family kits for separated children and their caregivers.

2.6 Security

The regional scope of the tsunami disaster – up to 12 countries affected, many of those registering deaths and displacement in the thousands –required a response in part on a regional scale. Logistics, procurement, coordination, information systems, resource allocation, and management conducted at a regional level significantly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the aid response. The projects that operated on a regional plane include food aid, joint logistics and air services, coordination, regional health, technical support, early warning systems, management, monitoring and evaluation, protection and human rights, capacity-building, and security for humanitarian operations.

After the tsunami, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) deployed experienced staff to facilitate the humanitarian effort in affected areas. Within one week UNDSS had produced Security Risk Assessments that were critical to ensuring the safety of staff and operations. Security Plans, Standard Operating Procedures, Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance, Medical

Evacuation Plans and other contingency plans are in place and continue to be developed. Over 50 security incidents have been managed. Staff-tracking mechanisms are in place. Communications networks were established working closely with WFP and are being upgraded.

Existing staff members have benefited from a series of training sessions. New staff members receive briefings upon arrival (average of 8 per day). A boat and associated safety equipment is identified and being prepared for delivery. Liaison with authorities and counterparts in all affected countries and regions continues on a daily basis.

- **Maldives:** Provision of funds to provide a boat, safety equipment and crew for a 12 month period – boat is now under order;
- **Sri Lanka:** Field Security Officer (FSO) has identified providers of communications upgrades and commenced purchase agreements. Additional local staff (security assistant) has been identified;
- **Indonesia:** Elements for security coordination cell and communications centres have been identified and costed for procurement and implementation. Office spaces have been identified in Sumatra. Additional assistant Field Security Officers (AFSCOs) have been identified and recruitment process is underway.

Priorities to be addressed

Indonesia

- Deployment of two AFSCOs in Sumatra;
- Implementation of the security coordination cells and associated communications centres;
- Development of the security offices in Sumatra.

Sri Lanka

- Employment of upgraded communications equipment and capacities.

Maldives

- Training of crew and staff and utilisation of the boat as a security and operational service.

Timeline for implementation

- Deploy AFSCOs in Sumatra – April-May;
- Establish security offices Aceh – April;
- Establish Communication Centres – May;
- Establish Coordination cell in Jakarta – April-May;
- Accept boat – Maldives – April;

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

3.1 Coordination and Support Services

Coordination

In addition to continuing previous activities, OCHA's priority is to encourage the transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction by linking with development actors to ensure a gradual handover of activities. To this end, OCHA will facilitate the development of a strategy to implement and monitor the transition process, which will include continued collaboration with Humanitarian Coordinators to ensure appropriate capacity building is met before OCHA reduces its presence in the field.

An information management unit will be established within the office to map areas of humanitarian needs and response activities and make available a variety of information products related to *inter alia* disasters, emergencies and financing. The office will continue to help strengthen regional coordination and information sharing mechanisms and support CTs in the affected countries during the recovery phase in order to ensure a coordinated handover to UNDP and other development partners during the latter half of 2005.

Early Warning

The ISDR-coordinated project has been well supported, with about US\$ 5,800,000 received or committed. The two main priorities at present are (i) to maintain the momentum of the process led by UNESCO-IOC to coordinate the establishment of the tsunami early warning system foundations, and (ii) to plan and coordinate the more complex multi-agency tasks of building awareness, preparedness and confidence in dealing with tsunamis in countries.

UNESCO/IOC will organise the 2nd International Coordination Meeting for the Development of an Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (Mauritius, 14-16 April 2005) where high-level delegations will consider and seek coordination of plans and activities for the tsunami warning system and will seek donor support for the next phases of development concerning the observing system, national tsunami centres, and regional cooperation mechanisms.

ISDR is facilitating project work on awareness and preparedness by a range of UN entities and regional bodies that engage with and support authorities and organisations in countries. The main focus is on coordination and support, but specific studies and demonstrations will also be undertaken. The ISDR secretariat is establishing a temporary office in the region to directly interact with and support countries and UN offices, and will also promote the inclusion of disaster risk reduction initiatives within recovery and reconstruction activities. The OCHA Regional Office and UNDP regional staff will also contribute to the establishment of national early warning centres and the development of early warning systems.

UNDP's efforts will be complementary to the regional and international efforts at developing tsunami early warning systems. In a multi-hazard context, this will focus on capacity assessment and strengthening of people-centred national and local early warning systems (EWS) with a focus on preparedness, awareness raising, communication and dissemination capacities. US\$ 1,260,000 has been allocated from received/committed funds.

3.2 Water and Environmental Sanitation

From the earliest stages of the emergency, it was clear that water and sanitation was one of the most pressing concerns. In its capacity as sector leader, UNICEF, in conjunction with a wide variety of UN and NGO partners, quickly identified three key priorities: a) providing for critical drinking water needs; b) ensuring access to sanitation facilities that meet or surpass Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster (SPHERE) standards; c) supporting government departments and community-based organisations to effectively deliver, operate and manage water and sanitation services. UNICEF rapidly deployed staff from headquarters and regional offices to buttress country-level capacity in support of these activities.

Achievements so far include

Critical drinking water needs met: Through the concerted efforts of a vast number of partners, safe drinking water is available in sufficient supply in almost all affected areas. In Indonesia, UNICEF is directly supplying approximately 24,000 people with 120,000 litres per day of safe water, and is providing financial and technical support to a major municipal water treatment plant in Banda Aceh that accounts for 85% of treated water delivered to IDP camps and host communities. In Sri Lanka, 15 litres per person per day are reaching IDPs in camps in all affected districts but two (Batticaloa and Trincomalee, where efforts are underway to reach the benchmark), and UNICEF has cleaned nearly half of all contaminated wells. UNICEF Myanmar provided over 9,000 people with access to safe water, rehabilitating 145 wells and providing 20 water tanks. And in Maldives, UNICEF supplied 116,000 litres of water on 45 islands, and is now in the process of distributing 23 reverse osmosis (RO) desalination plants and 2,500 high-density polyethylene tanks in order to improve long-term water security.

Sanitation facilities vastly improved for IDPs and communities: The international response in sanitation has contributed to a significant improvement in sanitation conditions, particularly in recent weeks. In Myanmar, UNICEF has provided latrines for over 2,000 people. In Sri Lanka, approximately half of IDP camps already meet SPHERE standards for sanitation. Most families have received soap and washing buckets, and 75% of IDPs have been reached with sanitation messages. Furthermore, 3,000 squatting plates for toilet construction were procured and six gully emptiers and 60 pumps for

the cleaning of wells have been distributed. In Indonesia, UNICEF has constructed and rehabilitated 350 pour-flush toilets and washing/bathing facilities to serve 17,500 people. It is also providing on-site sanitation services compliant with SPHERE standards in 60 sites serving 25,000 people. UNICEF Indonesia has initiated hygiene promotion campaigns in the 15 largest IDP camps in Banda Aceh, which will reach 30,000 people. In partnership with the Indonesian Red Cross, 64 trainers were instructed in hygiene and sanitation promotion.

Water and sanitation supply: UNICEF Sri Lanka has distributed 16 water bowsers and 285 water tanks, 100,000 bottles of water, 50 tonnes of water treatment chemicals, 25,000 water purification kits, 109,000 bars of soap and 5,000 buckets, 16,000 hygiene kits and 200,000 hygiene promotion leaflets. In Maldives, UNICEF has procured 30 de-sludging pumps and 30 de-watering pumps, and has distributed 8,200 water and hygiene kits, as well as providing bottled water and water bladders on 45 islands. UNICEF Indonesia has distributed 32,706 hygiene kits, 909,000 sachets of oral re-hydrations salts and over 750,000 water purification tablets.

Coordination of international water and sanitation response: From the very early stages of the emergency, UNICEF has held sector coordination meetings with a wide array of partners in order to map out response, track progress, share information, identify gaps, and ensure that there is no overlap or duplication of efforts. While coordination of the water and sanitation response has been an enormous challenge given the large number of agencies involved and the sheer scale of the needs, it has nevertheless been overall very successful. As affected areas move from relief to recovery, UNICEF is supporting affected governments to strengthen their leadership roles.

3.3 Education

UNICEF and its national, international and NGO partners have promoted schools as a crucial entry point to provide not only education, but nutrition, health and protection support. UNICEF-supported back-to-learning campaigns throughout affected districts consisted of school repairs; provision of school supplies, furniture and uniforms, and information campaigns in relief camps and nearby communities to ensure children and their families took advantage of the opportunities available to them. In addition, UNICEF and partners trained and supported teachers, who in some areas made up a significant proportion of the casualties from the tsunami.

Achievements so far include

Return to learning: Schools reopened on 4 January in Thailand, on 17 January in India, on 25 January in Indonesia and the Maldives, and during the first week of February in Sri Lanka. Whether in cleaned and repaired school buildings or in temporary structures, children were able to return to a sense of normalcy and interact with their peers and teachers, both of which were crucial to psychosocial recovery. UNICEF and partners rebuilt water and sanitation facilities in schools, repaired schools and cleared them of rubble and refuse, and provided teachers with living quarters and stipends to ensure they were able to teach.

Education supply: UNICEF provided school supplies to over 700,000 children in affected areas. In Sri Lanka, it supplied school furniture for 45,250 students, exercise books for 153,000 children, and uniforms for 107,000 children. In addition to school-in-a-box kits and furniture, UNICEF Indonesia supplied 38,800 textbooks and provided 140 school tents. In Maldives, UNICEF funded the construction of 39 temporary classrooms and 15 teachers' quarters, and provided financial support for the Government of Maldives to temporarily field teacher trainees for one month while the Ministry of Education (MoE) conducted urgent recruitment.

Coordination of international education response: UNICEF has provided key support to national authorities to coordinate their education response. In Aceh, regular coordination meetings initially presided over by UNICEF are now operating under the direct leadership of the Government of Indonesia, with UNICEF providing technical and secretariat support. In all affected areas, UNICEF is working with partners to map response and ensure smooth programme delivery.

3.4 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

The main priorities of UNDP's regional support to the end of this appealing period remain in line with the original appeal. In total, US\$ 6.95 million have been received/ committed to date. These funds have been allocated as follows:

Coordination: Supported the coordination of recovery and risk reduction at the national level through the design and dissemination of appropriate tools for periodic needs assessments, monitoring and evaluation and multi-stakeholder coordination. Based on the existing and emerging needs of the recovery programmes in the affected areas, generic tools and guidelines will be developed for the affected region, which will then be contextualised for each country for implementation. US\$ 650,000 allocated from received/committed funds.

Multi-hazard risk assessment: Through a regional effort guidelines will be developed for undertaking multi-hazard risk assessments that will be an input to planning and implementation of recovery programmes in the affected areas. At the national level, this effort will bring together relevant national institutions (and where required external expertise) to support these assessments. This effort will also establish systematised disaster inventories that capture the impact of the recent tsunami at a higher resolution in order to understand differential vulnerabilities, differential impacts and differential local capacities for recovery. Such an effort will facilitate a better informed recovery planning and implementation process at the local level. These systems will outlast the recovery phase and will be institutionalised as information systems to continually assess disaster risk and incorporate it into development planning. US\$ 720,000 allocated from received/committed funds.

Capacity building: This will include two sets of initiatives: (a) The UN Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) will carry out training for UN Disaster Management Teams and national authorities to strengthen their response and recovery capacities. US\$ 650,000 allocated from received/committed funds. (b) The sharing of recovery lessons learned across the region, identification of good practices and the development of recovery tools for programming, assessment and results monitoring. US\$ 470,000 allocated from received/committed funds.

In the Maldives the development of a strategic recovery framework is still outstanding and a priority. It will provide guidance and direction to the country's recovery process and ensure broad public consultations on the recovery objectives and implementation arrangements. US\$ 400,000 allocated from received/committed funds as this component has not received any pledges under the Maldives appeal to date.

Subsequent to the tsunami, incorporating disaster risk management concepts in recovery and reconstruction efforts has been increasingly viewed as a critical opportunity to rebuild and transform the contexts of vulnerability experienced across the disaster affected areas. The UN recovery framework for India emphasises the following critical areas towards which such efforts need immediate assistance of approximately US\$ 2.5 million to achieve an integrated and sustainable process of recovery while establishing mechanisms for future preparedness: multi hazard risk assessments need to be urgently conducted in the affected coastal areas; information, communication and public awareness mechanisms need to be made functional and effective; local level mechanisms for early warning systems have to be strengthened in coastal districts. These initiatives are strategically placed to address transitions from short to medium term recovery.

Disaster Risk Management and Information and Communication Technology: Although the Government of India did not request financial support for humanitarian assistance, it is welcoming support in the area of recovery. In response to this, the UNCT in India has developed a recovery framework in support of the Government of India for a post-Tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. The regional programme will provide assistance in the following areas:

- (a) Incorporating disaster risk management into recovery and reconstruction: Subsequent to the tsunami, incorporating disaster risk management concepts in recovery and reconstruction efforts has been increasingly viewed as a critical opportunity to rebuild and transform the contexts of vulnerability experienced across the disaster affected areas. The UN recovery framework for India emphasises the following important areas towards which such efforts need immediate assistance of approximately US\$ 4.35 million to achieve an integrated and sustainable process of recovery while establishing mechanisms for future preparedness: multi

hazard risk assessments need to be urgently conducted in the affected coastal areas; information, communication and public awareness mechanisms need to be made functional and effective; local level mechanisms for Early Warning Systems have to be strengthened in coastal districts. These initiatives are strategically placed to address transitions from short to medium term recovery;

- (b) Information and Communication Technology: Further, and closely linked to operationalising Disaster Risk Management, is the effort towards incorporating Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and solutions into recovery and rehabilitation efforts. The budget support required for effectively targeting ICT solutions in this regard, is approximately US\$ 3.05 million for implementing the following strategies at the earliest: provision of necessary technical expertise for the development and deployment of ICT solutions; hardware, software, connectivity and initial maintenance costs; capacity building for ICT partners on a sectoral basis; and provision of infrastructure for about 100 community ICT kiosks.

3.5 Food

Damage, loss of life and the need for food assistance is less acute in the Maldives and Thailand, where WFP is starting a short-duration emergency school feeding and targeted feeding programmes. In Myanmar, the need for relief is thought to be limited and will be accompanied by a small-scale rehabilitation programme. In Indonesia, where damage is significantly more extensive, the Government is promoting three basic phases in terms of relief (up to June 2005), rehabilitation (up to end of 2006) and reconstruction (starting 2007). Along these lines, WFP is continuing with relief food distributions, while gradual phasing in rehabilitation activities in terms of supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups and FFW activities. In Sri Lanka, WFP is working with three broad operational phases. Under **Phase I** – Acute Emergency [Jan-Feb], WFP and its partners responded with relief distributions. Supplementary feeding is planned in Indonesia and will commence by April in Sri Lanka. Those moving home during this period will be supported through emergency food-for-work (FFW) aimed at debris clearing and the rehabilitation of housing / basic community infrastructure. Under **Phase II** – Transition to Rehabilitation and Recovery [Mar-Jun], as the situation stabilises, relief distributions will be further reduced in favour of FFW activities, supporting the resumption of livelihoods. Under **Phase III** [July onwards] WFP will contribute to recovery efforts led by the respective governments.

3.6 Health

Since the Flash Appeal was launched, the needs of the affected population have transitioned from emergency relief towards rehabilitation and longer-term response, which will require more than the original six months time period to carry out planned activities. In Aceh and several districts in Sri Lanka for instance, movements of IDPs have posed challenges to the implementation of health and health-related projects. Moreover, the political context of these areas has affected the pace of implementation of these projects.

Further assessments have also revealed the necessity to address the underestimated traumatic impact of the tsunami with additional psychological support.

At the same time, the local authorities have now increased their leadership and management roles in the response. WHO's role, which remains closely related to ministries of health, is shifting towards strengthening capacities.

Finally, the large scope of the response operation covering several countries and involving a large amount of various projects requires sound coordination and tight monitoring. WHO regional activities are meant to address the current, medium and long-term needs in the affected areas and as such planned and implemented with that vision. The following priorities have been identified for activities to be carried out until the end of December 2005:

- **Health Protection and Disease Prevention:** Threats of disease outbreaks remain and continued vigilance through efficient and effective disease surveillance systems must be ensured. Provision of quality information on health status with the establishment of health information system using maps as management tools is required in order to build longer-term surveillance system;

- **Health Policy and Coordination:** The tsunami is seen as an opportunity for the health sector to improve the quality of its response in future crisis situations. In this context, a critical evaluation of the achieved relief work and lessons learnt exercise are key. Ensuring a cohesive response from all health actors is an important aspect of WHO's role in the months to come;
- **Health Services Delivery:** Primary responsibility in this domain lies at country level, especially with regard to nutrition, immunisation, reproductive and women's health, maternal and child health, care for chronic non-communicable diseases and mental health, safe water and sanitation, family planning, and HIV/AIDS programming. However, a regional approach to health work forces in affected countries is needed so as to further enhance delivery of basic health services. Technical, managerial and administrative guidance and support for project implementation through monitoring and tracking is also indispensable.

3.7 Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Integration and Livelihoods

Although UNIFEM's programme is in the early stages of implementation, it is already apparent that the needs are vaster than can be addressed through this programme alone. Many of the activities that are being implemented under the auspices of UNIFEM will serve as models for larger scale interventions that can be implemented with its partners.

Livelihoods

The tsunami severely disrupted the lives and livelihoods of coastal communities that depend mainly on water and land based resources. FAO conducted preliminary assessments that have provided valuable information on the extent of damages to various sectors (fisheries, agriculture, forestry, livestock, etc.) and their rehabilitation needs. These studies have also demonstrated that initial assessments of the damages and their rehabilitation needs have been underestimated. Moreover, it is still unclear to what extent the available resources will be able to support the livelihood of the coastal communities. Thus, it is critical to identify the appropriate recovery interventions and to implement them to protect and restore the livelihoods of the coastal communities. There is a clear need for greater guidance in the fishery assistance and rehabilitation process before the commencement of the rehabilitation phase. This guidance is necessary both for the elaboration of national rehabilitation strategies, and also as guidance to the many other actors that are involved in the assistance and rehabilitation process.

At the two regional workshops on the fisheries and forestry sectors rehabilitation strategies convened by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific late February/and early March, participants from governments, international organisations, NGOs all clearly indicated the need for resource assessments and improved integration of this information into both national planning and local level activities. At these regional meetings, and more recently at global meetings in Rome, affected countries have requested additional assistance to carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. In particular, the governments of India, Seychelles, Somalia and Thailand have requested technical assistance. These requests are contained in two Ministerial Declarations endorsed by Ministers of the affected countries.

In the agricultural sector preliminary assessments have provided valuable information on the types of damages to land and water resources such as soil salinity due to sea water intrusion, deposition of saline sediment, destruction of irrigation and drainage facilities, loss of water resources and loss of human resources. An integrated approach is needed to address these issues to restore the agricultural production capacity and enhance the livelihoods of the affected coastal communities. The main challenge now is to identify and implement in a participatory manner suitable interventions best suited to the local agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions to reclaim lands and restore agricultural production.

Property rights and access to resources have always been unclear in these areas and the tsunami has now greatly increased this problem. In many of the affected countries there is a need to better understand the issues and requirements for dealing with the issue of loss and lack of tenure, particularly for widows and orphans, encroachment on state land and the more effective planning and zoning of coastal activities.

Relief operators have to work over many sites along a coastline spread over hundreds or even thousands of kilometres very often difficult to access. Both relief operation during the rest of the year and medium to long-term rehabilitation require reliable and accurate geographical or geospatial

information including information on the state of resources, land tenure and location of the ongoing interventions. Although a number of geographical data have been made available by agencies over the Tsunami area (e.g. OCHA, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Office Satellite (UNOSAT), national institutions), a recent survey showed that these data are not systematic, dispersed amongst organisations and not well related to fisheries, forestry and agriculture sectors. Importantly, the form of this information is not at a scale that is suitable for the management of field projects.

FAO's proposal therefore will focus on services to address the need for a cross-cutting approach and strategy, taking into consideration national rehabilitation strategies to move from the direct provision of equipment to meet emergency relief requirements to the more realistic and longer term rehabilitation and reconstruction through longer term coordination and gradual mainstreaming of rehabilitation into development activities and programmes for each country in the FAO specialist sectors. The attached FAO initiatives will assist affected countries in making a smooth shift into the medium and longer term phases.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) has given FAO the opportunity to reflect the real needs in the affected region after the tsunami. Since the last Flash Appeal, FAO has had the time to conduct more thorough assessments for emergency and early recovery in the sectors within its mandate such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and livelihoods of communities depending on these sectors. In view of these assessments, and of the extension of period of project implementation until end of 2005, FAO has increased its appeal by revising the current projects already within the flash appeal and including new projects covering new sectors which were not covered in the first appeal.

In Sri Lanka FAO has been selected by the Government and by the WB/ADB/Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)/Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Needs Assessment Group to be the official coordinator of fisheries in Sri Lanka. FAO has instituted regular NGO/Donor Coordination Meetings in the fisheries and agricultural sector. A joint FAO – Ministry of fisheries working group on fisheries sector rehabilitation has been established to coordinate relief efforts for the fisheries sector. FAO has fielded technical missions on land tenure, soil salinity, agriculture and fisheries specific assessments to the North-East Province, and plans are being completed for the agricultural campaign for the next rainy season.

FAO has supplied boat repair kits to boatyards through the Ministry of Fisheries to help restore the livelihoods of thousands of Sri Lankan fishers. The repair kits are going to boat yards set up around the country by the Sri Lankan government to repair those vessels salvaged by the surviving fishermen. FAO continues to repair boats and engines. The types of boats repaired range from small lagoon canoes to larger multi-day boats. In cooperation with the government boat-building and repairs agency CeyNor, 3,130 different kinds of boats and outboard motors have now been repaired. FAO has drawn up and distributed detailed specifications for fishing gear for NGOs buying such equipment in the different regions of Sri Lanka. FAO has produced 28 tonnes of registered rice seed. Another 425 tonnes of certified rice seed has been produced. These will be distributed to more than 10,000 vulnerable farmers in the conflict affected region of the North.

3.8 Multisector

HIV/AIDS

Many of the conditions that facilitate the spread of HIV are worsened in post-disaster contexts as overstressed health services, increased poverty due to loss of income and properties, powerlessness and social instability. Experience from other emergency situations show that increased vulnerabilities can change the incidence of STI/HIV/AIDS. Groups particularly vulnerable to HIV infection in the post-disaster situation are: Women and girls, children, migrant populations (especially illegal migrants) groups or individuals whose vulnerability arises from risk behaviour (i.e., Commercial sex workers (CSW), men who have sex with men (MSM), Injecting drug users (IDU), clients of sex workers (including transport and construction workers); and humanitarian workers (including uniformed services). The main objectives of the UNAIDS project are to ensure that tsunami response activities do not exacerbate the affected populations' vulnerability to HIV transmission, and to ensure that the provision of care and treatment services for those affected and infected by HIV are rehabilitated to pre-tsunami levels.

The countries severely affected by the tsunami have varying levels of national HIV prevalence, ranging from adult prevalence in Indonesia (0.1%) and Sri-Lanka (less than 0.1%) to more prominent levels in India (0.9%) and Thailand (1.5%) (UN Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2004). Although, the pre-existing HIV/AIDS situation in the affected countries is documented, significant work must be done to accurately assess and monitor infection and vulnerability to HIV in the post disaster and reconstruction phases. HIV/AIDS intervention requires a multi-sectoral, coordinated response between all key groups at the local, national, regional and international levels to ensure HIV activities are mainstreamed into all sectors at country level.

Environment

In order to understand the environmental impacts of the disaster, acute environmental risks with immediate relevance to human life and response efforts were assessed by the Joint UNEP-OCHA Environment Unit (Joint Unit) working in collaboration with UN Disaster and Assessment Cooperation (UNDAC) and UN country teams in Indonesia, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Based on the results of this work, additional environmental assessments were conducted by UNEP and its national partners in Indonesia, the Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Yemen to determine medium-longer term impacts on natural resources, as well as to identify critical recovery and rehabilitation needs. Assessments conducted by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Global Conservation Organization (WWF), and their various NGO partners were also included in this process.

Together, these various assessments highlighted a number of important environmental issues:

- **Waste:** In the short term, the single largest environmental issue caused by the tsunami relates to the massive amounts of wastes that were generated. Critical natural resources, including groundwater, air and soil, are now threatened by contamination. The response from both the national governments and the international community is not uniform with some clean-up schemes are actually further degrading the environment (e.g. the mixing of asbestos waste with building rubble). Promising pay-for-work waste management projects have, however emerged in Sri Lanka and Indonesia with support from UNDAC, the Joint Unit, UNDP, and others. Technical support for waste management has also been identified by each of the impacted countries as a critical need in order to identify and address risks to human health and the environment and to maximise resource recovery (recycling of building materials, provide livelihoods). UNEP will facilitate the development of a UN strategic approach by developing a tsunami waste management strategy and providing training to national environmental authorities. At the same time, urgent needs in areas such as managing sewage and sanitation, reducing environmental risks in IDP settlements, and conducting re-mapping and project screening must be addressed. Measures to address these needs were recommended by the Joint Unit and the information disseminated to donors and the international community to support resource mobilisation and decision-making. The Joint Unit, UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and CARE are now undertaking specific activities such as the development of guidance tools to reduce environmental risks in IDP settlements;
- **Water and Soil:** Impacts to groundwater and soil quality depended upon a number of factors including local soil conditions, the length of time the wave inundated the land, and proximity to septic tanks and pit latrines. In some cases, it is impossible to differentiate pre-existing contamination from tsunami-related impacts due to the absence of consistent and good quality baseline data. What is known is that groundwater and soils in nearly all of the countries was contaminated by salt, and in some cases also by faecal bacteria due to damage to sanitation systems. The extent of the contamination is still being assessed, as are options for risk reduction and rehabilitation;
- **Ecosystem Services:** The preliminary environmental assessments have shown extensive, but uneven, damage to the ecosystems that acted as the first line of defence from the tsunami, such as coral reefs and mangroves. In general terms, where these ecosystems were in-tact and healthy, they served as a natural buffer from the power of the wave, and limited the amount of damage. Where these features were either severely degraded or completely removed, the tsunami was able to smash its way on to land and devastate coastal communities. Healthy coral reefs in shallow waters do not appear to have been significantly damaged by the force of the first wave. Instead, the majority of damage appears to have come from the tons of rubble and

waste that was washed back out to sea. In addition, much of the sand, sediment and soil that was stripped from beaches and agricultural areas was directly deposited on healthy reefs. Urgent measures are needed to remove the waste and sediment from the corals to protect against further damage and to maintain ecosystem health, and fish productivity;

- **Environmental infrastructure and industrial sites:** Much of the environmental infrastructure, such as water and sanitation systems, solid waste disposal sites and waste treatment centres, was damaged, particularly in urban areas. Damage to this infrastructure created additional secondary risks from waste and sewage. There was minimal damage to industrial sites, except in Aceh, Indonesia;
- **Resource-dependent livelihoods:** Disproportionately many of the victims of this disaster were poor people who depended on ecosystem services and natural resources for their livelihoods. Where such sources of income and food were unsustainable prior to the tsunami, it would be regrettable if the opportunity is not taken to find sustainable alternatives. Many victims were involved in fisheries for a living. Particular attention needs to be paid to improved management of coastal fisheries, including control of blast fishing, destructive fishing gear, cyanide fishing, and physical destruction of coral reefs. The sustainable balance between mangrove forests and aquaculture in the coastal areas must be re-established, and small-scale operators mining coral sand or making cement from coral reefs will need to be helped to find alternatives;
- **Environmental Risks of Reconstruction:** There are a number of potential environmental risks associated with the recovery and reconstruction phases that have been identified by the assessments. Issues such as deforestation to meet timber demands for reconstruction, inappropriate routing of transport routes, haphazard groundwater drilling or poor waste disposal practices could all lead to long term environmental damage that would increase vulnerability to natural disasters and undermine both sustainable development and poverty reduction.

As the recovery and restoration phases gets underway, mainstreaming environmental concerns is a prerequisite for sustainable reconstruction and for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. A key feature of the rehabilitation and reconstruction must be to ensure the sustained livelihoods of the people in the areas affected by the disaster and to empower civil society to engage in the reconstruction process. Major projects are needed in all affected countries to address environmental risks to human health and livelihoods, to restore ecosystem goods and services, to plan environmentally sound reconstruction, to develop sustainable livelihoods and to build capacity of the environmental authorities.

4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION

4.1 Food

Distribution: In Indonesia, the Government has made WFP responsible for food aid deliveries to all Tsunami affected populations. In doing so and reaching out to beneficiaries, WFP has partnered with the following aid organisations the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Save the Children Fund-US (SCF/US), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE, World Vision (WV), Action Against Hunger (ACF), HELP and Muhammadiyah. In Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Thailand, and Myanmar, local authorities and NGOs carry out relief distributions, monitored by WFP. Further partners are currently being identified for rehabilitation and recovery.

Phase II (March-June)—Transition to Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Improved targeting and reduction in relief distributions with return of IDPs to home locations;
- Expansion of supplementary feeding and FFW; increased focus on recovery of livelihoods;
- Mid-year Emergency Needs Assessments / nutritional assessment.

Phase III (July-December)—Recovery

- Longer-term FFW projects with higher technical input aimed at asset creation and rebuilding of livelihoods;
- Possible continuation of Vulnerable Group Feeding / nutritional interventions.

Strategy for Rehabilitation and Recovery: Rehabilitation/recovery activities will commence in parallel to relief distributions. Initially, FFW will be focused on feeding people, not on activities with high technical input, while they clear debris and rebuild their homes and livelihoods (emergency FFW). In many cases, FFW programmes will run in parallel with nutritional interventions, such as supplementary feeding, mother-and-child health programmes and emergency school feeding, aimed at containing the already fragile nutritional status of the affected population.

A longer-term strategy and analysis of the potential role for food aid in recovery is being developed. Governments will lead reconstruction efforts and WFP is starting to actively engage in governments' planning processes, together with other partners [UN agencies, World Bank, ADB, etc].

4.2 Health

Due to the evolving context, WHO is planning to focus on three additional broad priority areas of regional activities that remain consistent with the objectives identified initially:

Health Protection and Disease Prevention

- Further strengthening disease surveillance systems;
- Establishment of health information systems used as management tools.

Health Policy and Coordination

- Lessons learnt workshops for staff involved in the relief phase of the response to the Tsunami to critically review and analyse WHO performance;
- Organisation of a conference on the health aspects of the tsunami disaster co-hosted by Royal Thai Government and to take place in Phuket, Thailand on 1-6 May 2005;
- Consolidating and Coordinating Regional Support to implement the country work plans in terms of technical, information, logistic and organisational aspects.

Health Services Delivery

- Strengthening of nursing and midwifery, which forms the base of the health workforce in the affected countries, so as to further enhance delivery of basic health services;
- Strengthening of project management through technical and administrative support for monitoring and tracking.

4.3 Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Integration and Livelihoods

UNIFEM's programme focuses on recovery and reconstruction, as well as on developing the long-term capacities of government agencies and women's groups to respond to crises. Activities will be extended until December 2005.

5. PROJECTS AND BUDGETS

5.1 Coordination and Support Services

Coordination

Technical assistance is provided to the government to first meet priority humanitarian needs, and reduce risks especially as they relate to vulnerable groups. Further technical assistance priorities relate to issues of livelihood and environmental recovery. All projects have been analysed as to implementation capacity within the required time frame, and preference has been given to projects that coincide with long-term development priorities.

UNDP proposes a project that would facilitate two tasks. Firstly, the project would aid in the transfer of the coordination support from OCHA to UNDP in the three most affected countries: Indonesia, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka. The second component of the project would help in the development of a consolidated regional tracking mechanism, as agreed to during the ADB meeting of 18 March 2005 in Manila. This system will capture all forms of aid, including official development assistance as well as nongovernmental organisation and private sector support for reconstruction and development.

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Early Warning

The original budget of US\$ 8 million was exceeded by the offers of support, currently from Japan, the European Commission, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Germany, and has been revised to US\$ 11 million. Some donors have indicated that their support can extend into 2006 if needed. In addition, UNESCO/IOC has presented to the Mid Term Review a complementary proposal for US\$ 12 million in order to fast-track the implementation of an interim tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean and the initial development of a permanent, operational tsunami warning and mitigation system within a multi-hazard and global framework.

COORDINATION / SUPPORT SERVICES / LOGISTICS		US\$
OCHA TSU-REG-05/CSS04-REGION REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Regional Humanitarian Coordination for tsunami Response Aim: Ensure that humanitarian action in tsunami-affected countries is supported and coordinated for optimal efficiency, effectiveness, and speed.	Original: 5,323,000 Revised: 6,974,925 Reason: Extension of activity through December 2005
	Beneficiaries: Aid agencies operating in the region in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	
	Partners: Governments; NGOs (international and local); UN Agencies	
UNICEF TSU-REG-05/CSS03-REGION	Project Title: Coordination & Support Services for tsunami Affected Countries and for UNICEF's Global and Regional Response. Aim: To ensure provision of effective coordination and support to tsunami affected countries and to UNICEF's global and regional response.	19,583,200
	Beneficiaries Total: Millions of women and children affected by the tsunami disaster in Indian Ocean countries	
	Partners: Governments; NGOs (international and local UN Agencies	
UNJLC TSU-REG-05/CSS02-REGION	Project Title: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre including an Air Coordination Centre providing Logistics & Movement Coordination and Augmentation to Humanitarian Agencies working in Response to the Indian Ocean tsunami Aim: Optimise and complement the logistics capabilities of cooperating agencies during the initial phase of humanitarian operations	Original: 4,000,000 Revised: 5,400,000 Reason: Additional staff related costs, more ICT/ communication equipment and vehicle requirements. * Project up until 30 June 2005.
	Beneficiaries: NA	
	Reason: separation of HIC project	
UNV TSU-REG-05/CSS05-REGION	Project Title: United Nations Volunteers Support to Local Communities for tsunami Regional Crisis Aim: To provide emergency relief and recovery assistance to communities affected by the Asia tsunami crisis; medium and longer term recovery and reconstruction, including micro-grant assistance to local government / non-government entities	12,500,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected governments and local communities in Asia region	
	Partners: Local community organisations / volunteer groups; national Government departments and NGO bodies within affected areas	
WFP TSU-REG-05/CSS01-REGION	Project Title: Special Operation for WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean tsunami (SO10407) Aim: Coordinate the reception and forwarding-on of relief assistance to beneficiaries in the region, including a passenger air service for UN agencies and NGOs.	42,500,000 (Implementation extended until 31 July 2005.)
	Beneficiaries: NA	
	Partners: UN agencies, Red Cross/Crescent, NGOs, civil and military authorities	

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COORDINATION / SUPPORT SERVICES / LOGISTICS		US\$
UN/ISDR TSU-REG-05/CSS06-REGION	Project Title: Evaluation and strengthening of Early Warning Systems in Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 tsunami in South East and South Asia	8,000,000
	Aim: Improved public confidence and security, a rapid boosting of the capacities for action and planning for early warning by public authorities, authoritative information products needed by the humanitarian community, and a sound basis for coordination and informed implementation of tsunami warning systems in the region; to assist countries with developing early warning systems, by planning a roadmap to implement various projects; train relevant practitioners and facilitate coordination among existing technical institutions and early warning systems; and provide overall organisational assistance.	
	Beneficiaries: National Governments and practitioners in the 12 affected countries by the tsunami, focusing on disaster management agencies, local authorities and scientific-technical institutions.	Partners: Secretariat of the International Co-ordination Group for the tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU, based at UNESCO/IOC); WMO, UNEP, UNDP, Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC), US/NOAA, Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and national focal points.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
UNDP TSU-REG-05/ER/I01-REGION	Project Title: Emergency Capacity Building for Recovery and Reconstruction Planning	Original Project total: 22,000,000 Revised total: 17,300,000 (Component 1 [Coordination]: 1,000,000; Component 2 [Risk assessment info]: 1,000,000; Component 3 [Capacity building support]: 10,000,000 → 3,500,000; Component 4 [Early warning system] 10,000,000 → 4,000,000; Component 5: [Maldives Recovery Framework]: 400,000; Component 6 [India integrating risk reduction into recovery]: 4,350,000; Component 7 [India ICT Tools]: 3,050,000
	Aim: To provide countries in the South and South East Asia region and others affected, with a recovery and reconstruction planning facility and with emergency capacity building and technical support for key recovery issues	
Beneficiaries: National and local authorities, NGOs, local communities, regional organisations	Partners: Ministries of Planning, Government Crisis Tasks Forces, Local Government authorities, NGOs	
REVISED PROJECT		

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
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FOOD		US\$
WFP TSU-REG-05/F01- REGION	<p>Project Title: Regional EMOP “Assistance to tsunami Victims in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, The Maldives and Other Countries in the Indian Ocean Region”</p> <p>Aim: To save lives and prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable children and mothers; and promote the rehabilitation of housing, community infrastructure and livelihoods.</p>	185,500,000
	<p>Beneficiaries: 2,000,000</p> <p>Partners: Government authorities, NGOs/Red Cross/ Crescent Societies/civil society organisations</p>	
WFP TSU-REG-05/F02- REGION	<p>Project Title: Logistics Augmentation in support of WFP Indian Ocean tsunami Emergency Operation</p> <p>Aim: Re-constitute and maintain a reliable transport capacity in affected countries in the region to support the delivery of food and other essential humanitarian relief items. In addition, WFP is providing base camps for other UN agencies and NGOs.</p>	Original: 24,400,000 Revised: 21,000,000 Reason: Budget revised based on actual requirements in first 3 months
	<p>Beneficiaries: 2 million</p> <p>Partners: National authorities of various effected and donor countries; private sector</p>	
REVISED PROJECT		

HEALTH		US\$
WHO TSU-REG-05/H01- REGION	<p>Project Title: Enhancing capacity to respond to health threats at regional level and supporting health coordination</p> <p>Aim: To support national health authorities to protect the health of survivors and vulnerable people affected by the disaster, to provide early warning of emergency health threats and to enable the timely organisation of any response, to work with the Ministries of Health and with partners in the coordination of the health sector response.</p>	Original: 12,200,000 Revised: 15,000,000 Reason: Needs for additional identified activities including information management systems (Us \$700,000), strengthening health workforce (US \$1,000,000), organising a regional support to implementation of country projects (US \$800,000) and lessons learnt exercise (US \$300,000)
	<p>Beneficiaries: Survivors and persons affected by the effect of the earthquakes and tsunamis in South Asia</p> <p>Partners: Ministries of Health of affected countries; UNICEF, UNFPA and NGOs active in the health sector</p>	
REVISED PROJECT		

PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW, INTEGRATION AND LIVELIHOODS		US\$
UNIFEM TSU-REG-05/P/HR/RL01- REGION	<p>Project Title: Women’s Leadership and Livelihoods in Relief and Reconstruction in tsunami-affected Communities</p> <p>Aim: To protect and promote women’s rights to livelihoods and safety in the relief and reconstruction of tsunami-affected areas in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia; To increase the capacity and leadership of women’s grass-roots and advocacy organisations to participate in and influence mainstream relief and reconstruction efforts in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia</p>	3,587,500
	<p>Beneficiaries: Internally displaced women – especially those who have lost male family members – and their families in Indonesia (Aceh), Sri Lanka and Somalia</p> <p>Partners: Women’s grass roots and advocacy NGOs; relevant government ministries; UN partners, especially UNHCR, OCHA, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP</p>	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
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SECURITY		US\$
UNDSS TSU-REG-05/S01-REGION	Project Title: Reinforcement of the Regional Field Security Coordination Structure in support of United Nations assistance to tsunami affected countries.	200,000
	Aim: to provide security services to United Nations agencies funds and programmes and current NGO Partners, operating in the affected region, in accordance with the overall UNDSS established procedures	
	Beneficiaries: Over 15,000 UN Staff and Dependants in the region plus beneficiaries of UN/NGO Programmes	
	Partners: UN System and NGO partners	

CHILD PROTECTION		US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/P/HR/RL02-REGION	Project Title: Child Protection	Original: 1,300,000 Revised: 3,000,000 Reason: Assessment found needs higher than originally planned for
	Aim: Provide psycho-social support to social service care providers (such as teachers, health and community workers); Strengthen capacities for psycho-social care and support to children and their families in the affected population; and specialised psycho-social care and support for traumatised children and families. Identify any separated and/or unaccompanied children and ensure the systems are in place to reunite them with their families (immediate or extended).	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	
REVISED PROJECT	Partners: - MoPH; MoSDHS WV Foundation of Thailand (WVFT); NGOs - Six Provincial SDHS and Public Health Offices	

EDUCATION		US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/E01-REGION	Project Title: Emergency Education	Original: 1,100,000 Revised: 3,000,000 Reason: Assessment found needs higher than originally planned for
	Aim: Support getting children back into school for the 4 January opening (or as close as possible to this date) and sustain children's attendance in schools as a contribution to a return to normalcy.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	
REVISED PROJECT	Partners: - MoE; NGOWV Foundation of Thailand (WVFT) - Six Provincial Education Office	

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION		US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/WS01-REGION	Project Title: Water and Environmental Sanitation	Original: 1,000,000 Revised: 2,100,000 Reason: Assessment found needs higher than originally planned for
	Aim: Ensure adequate safe water and safe excreta disposal for tsunami-affected population in Thailand to prevent water- and excreta-related diseases, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	
REVISED PROJECT	Partners: - MoOH; NGOs - Six Provincial Education Office	

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HEALTH		US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/H02-REGION (Combined with TSU-REG/THAI-05/CSS08-REGION) REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Direct support to Thai local authorities for multi-sectoral emergency assistance (at least 10 districts) in health, nutrition, and livelihoods of children (at least 10 districts), including assessment, monitoring, emergency logistics, communications and recovery cost	Original: 500,000 (+ 860,000 for CSS08-Region, = 1,360,000) Revised: 2,260,000 Reason: Combined with TSU-REG/THAI-05/CSS08-REGION; assessment found needs higher than originally planned for
	Aim: Strengthen emergency response for multi-sectoral support and preparedness for disease outbreaks. In close collaboration with districts, monitor Thai Government response to this emergency.; provide logistics, communications and assessment support	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	

SHELTER		US\$
UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/S/NF01-REGION	Project Title: Support to Safer Housing Initiatives for the Six tsunami-Affected Provinces in Thailand	1,000,000
	Aim: To provide safer housing to the six tsunami-affected provinces through emergency shelter rehabilitation efforts and participatory planning for shelter strategies.	
	Beneficiaries: 4,000 households Women: Over 1,000 Children: Over 1,000	

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS		US\$
IOM TSU-REG/THAI-05/MS01-REGION (combined with – MS03)	Project Title: Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs; Voluntary return and reintegration of displaced migrant workers from Myanmar	Original: 550,000 Revised: 800,000 Reason: combined with MS03; Assessment identified additional unmet needs
	Aim: Voluntarily repatriate estimated 500 displaced families from Ranong province to Myanmar and reintegrate them in their respective home communities in Myanmar	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 10 000 households Women: Children:	
UNDP/CODI TSU-REG/THAI-05/ER/102-REGION REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Emergency Alternative Livelihoods systems	1,100,000
	Aim: Recovery of livelihoods systems of poorer Thai communities affected by the disaster	
	Beneficiaries: 20 coastal communities Total: 20 000 households Women: Children:	

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LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS		US\$
UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/ER/I03-REGION	Project Title: Support to community-based recovery planning and disaster resilience Aim: Expand existing project with provincial public health office, Thailand MOPH, WHO to provide migrant workers with access to health care and provide temporary shelter to vulnerable migrants; Initiate environment rehabilitation and support community recovery planning	400,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Beneficiaries: 20 coastal communities Total: 20 000 households Women: Children: </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Partners: CODI, NGOs, CBOs, Thai Local Government structures </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: 20 coastal communities Total: 20 000 households Women: Children:	Partners: CODI, NGOs, CBOs, Thai Local Government structures	
UNFPA/ WORLD VISION TSU-REG/THAI-05/MS02-REGION	Project Title: Emergency Relief for Ranong and Phuket Provinces Aim: To provide emergency relief on food, shelter and medical services to tsunami victims in Thailand especially women and girls at Ranong and Phuket Provinces	Original: 200,000 Revised: 450,000 Reason: Assessment identified additional unmet needs
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Beneficiaries: Total: over 1,000 Women: over 500 Children: over 500 </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Partners: - World Vision Foundation of Thailand (WVFT) - Ranong and Phuket Provincial Public Health Offices </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: over 1,000 Women: over 500 Children: over 500	Partners: - World Vision Foundation of Thailand (WVFT) - Ranong and Phuket Provincial Public Health Offices	
AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK/FISHERIES/LIVELIHOODS		US\$
FAO/ UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/A01-REGION REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to the tsunami-affected fishing communities in Southern Thailand Aim: Project will provide tsunami-affected fisherfolk with fisheries inputs, along with necessary technical guidance, training and supervision to support them to quickly restore production and re-establish their livelihood.	Original: 1,200,000 Revised: 1,500,000 Reason: Assessment identified additional unmet needs
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Beneficiaries: Tsunami-affected fisherfolk Total: 10,000 households Women: Children: </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Tsunami-affected fisherfolk Total: 10,000 households Women: Children:	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	
FAO TSU-REG/SRL-05/ER/I01-REGION-SRI LANKA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Emergency rehabilitation of fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure in Sri Lanka Aim: To support the most affected coastal fisher communities in returning to food and livelihood security through provision of material and technical inputs for the rehabilitation of small and medium scale fisheries systems. This will include support to fishing infrastructure such as landing sites, drying facilities, small scale fishing ports and ice plants, and boat maintenance facilities.	Original: 2,950,000 Revised: 10,000,000 Reason: Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for and extension period for project implementation is required.
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 128,500 households of affected fishers </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;"> Partners: Ministry of Fisheries </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 128,500 households of affected fishers	Partners: Ministry of Fisheries	

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AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK/FISHERIES/LIVELIHOODS		US\$		
FAO TSU-REG/SRL-05/ER/I02-REGION-SRI LANKA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Replacement and repair of boats, engines and fishing gear in Sri Lanka Aim: To support the most affected coastal fisher communities (in particular in the districts of Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha and Puttalam) in returning to food and livelihood security through provision of material and technical inputs for the rehabilitation of small and medium scale fisheries systems. This will include support to fishing boat construction and repair, engines and fishing gear, Advice on fisheries related and non-fisheries micro-enterprise development, microfinance and mutual insurance services and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations for participation in fisheries and integrated coastal zone management and economic development of fishers and fish farmers. Beneficiaries: Total: 65,000 households of affected fishers Partners: Ministry of Fisheries	Original: 5,000,000 Revised: 13,400,000 Reason: Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for and extension period for project implementation is required.		
	FAO TSU-REG/THAI-05/A02-REGION REVISED PROJECT		Project Title: Emergency Assistance to the tsunami-affected farmers to restart agricultural production in Southern Thailand Aim: Project will provide tsunami-affected farmers with agricultural/livestock inputs, along with necessary technical guidance, training and supervision to support them to quickly restore production and re-establish their livelihood. Beneficiaries: Tsunami-affected farmers Total: Women: Children: Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Original: 400,000 Revised: 730,000 Reason: Assessment identified additional unmet needs
	FAO TSU-REG/SRL-05/ER/I03-REGION-SRI LANKA REVISED PROJECT		Project Title: Reclamation of affected agriculture land and provision of basic inputs to resume farming in the most affected districts in Sri Lanka (in particular in the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle and Kalutara) Aim: Project will provide tsunami-affected farmers with agricultural/livestock inputs, along with necessary technical guidance, training and supervision to support them to quickly restore production and re-establish their livelihood. Beneficiaries: tsunami-affected farmers Total: 87,000 Partners: Ministry of Agriculture	

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT REHABILITATION		US\$
UNDP/ FAO/ UNEP TSU-REG/THAI-05/ER/I04-REGION	Project Title: Responsive Assistance on the Rehabilitation of Natural Resources and Environmental Damages in the Affected Areas of Thailand Aim: Recovery of natural resources and people awareness to protect natural resources as preventive measures to reduce damages from the disasters Beneficiaries: Communities in 6 provinces affected by the disasters Partners: Thai Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; Academic team from local universities; Local government	900,000

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COORDINATION		US\$
UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/CSS09-REGION	Project Title: Support to Thailand UNRC/HC Aim: To provide support to UNRC/HC in interagency coordination, government liaison, logistics support to UNDAC teams, office costs, and additional person-power required	300,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations in the region Partners: UNCT, OCHA, MFA	
FAO TSU-REG/SRL-05/ER/104-REGION-SRI LANKA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Establishment of a technical coordination unit for the agriculture sector in Sri Lanka Aim: To facilitate and coordinate the provision of agriculture/fishery related emergency and recovery assistance in tsunami affected areas of Sri Lanka. This will be achieved by maintaining a strong presence of technical experts in agriculture, forestry, livestock, irrigation, soil reclamation and related disciplines to support the Government and humanitarian community partners in the formulation of strategies and policies for emergency response and rehabilitation or rural livelihoods. Activities will include promotion of workshops and technical meetings, deployment of field studies on critical agricultural issues, support to large scale planning for integrated coastal zone management and disaster mitigation, land use and tenure studies, and rural resource management and support to Crop and Food Supply Assessment missions.	Original: 335,475 Revised: 1,550,000 Reason: Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for and extension period for project implementation is required.
	Beneficiaries: Total: 103,000 households with livelihoods based on agriculture and fishery Partners: Ministry of Agriculture,	

REGIONAL COORDINATION OF INFORMATION FOR REHABILITATION AND PLANNING		US\$
FAO TSU - REG-05/A03 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Fisheries regional technical coordinating and support unit Aims: To establish a technical coordinating and support units to provide technical guidance, support, <i>coordination and supervision</i> to the fisheries rehabilitation activities including monitoring the fishery and aquaculture inputs to prevent overcapacity and the development of poor practices, coordinate training initiatives for technical inputs and good governance; coordinate inputs to value-added and livelihood initiatives, and coordinate those activities. Advice on fisheries related and non-fisheries micro-enterprise development, microfinance and mutual insurance services and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations for participation in fisheries and integrated coastal zone management and economic development of fishers and fish farmers.	3,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities Partners: Country fisheries departments, UN agency partners, NGO, Banks	

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REGIONAL COORDINATION OF INFORMATION FOR REHABILITATION AND PLANNING		US\$		
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A04 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Regional partnership to enhance regional cooperation and coordination in support of national forest rehabilitation efforts in the affected Asian countries</p> <p>Aims: (i) To enhance regional cooperation and coordination in support of national forest rehabilitation efforts in the affected Asian countries. The project would support a secretariat and provide fund to support the following activities: i) launch a web based portal and list server to provide information on the activities of various actors in the different countries; ii) generate, collect and disseminate technical information and guidelines useful for coastal forest rehabilitation and management and integrated coastal zone management; iii) support regional workshops and training on topics of immediate importance for planning and rehabilitation efforts.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Affected countries; UNEP, UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Affected countries; UNEP, UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank	800,000
Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Affected countries; UNEP, UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank			
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A05 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Regional co-ordination and information management on strategies for early recovery of agriculture in coastal regions</p> <p>Aims: To obtain information from on-going assessment studies and projects on rehabilitation of agricultural lands affected by tsunami. To establish a regional partnership and a network to share information and expertise to enhance the national efforts in rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Coastal communities</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Affected countries, mainly INS, SRL, IND, THA, MDV); UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Coastal communities	Partners: Affected countries, mainly INS, SRL, IND, THA, MDV); UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank	800,000
Beneficiaries: Coastal communities	Partners: Affected countries, mainly INS, SRL, IND, THA, MDV); UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank			
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A06 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Information management, capacity building of national institutions in tsunami-affected areas, technical assistance to rehabilitation and recovery of agriculture, fisheries and forestry projects, programs and policies.</p> <p>Aims: To enhance decision making through geographical information at all levels, for the preparation, implementation, monitoring evaluation and overall coordination of the Tsunami relief operations. To support Ministries of Planning, of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, local authorities, international organisations (OCHA, UNDP, FAO) in producing and using geographical information.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Affected countries (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Maldives) UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs.</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Affected countries (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Maldives) UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs.	800,000
Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Affected countries (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Maldives) UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs.			

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REGIONAL COORDINATION OF INFORMATION FOR REHABILITATION AND PLANNING		US\$		
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A07 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Local capacity building of small scale and artisan producers and their community level organisations to enhance their access to and sustainable management of coastal resources for small-scale fisheries', agricultural, forestry based rural livelihoods.</p> <p>Aims: To identify gaps, potentials and priority areas in ongoing local level disaster relief programs by governments supported by donor agencies in Tsunami stricken coastal communities with a view to enhance their targeting efficiency and impact, to enable more equitable access to and sustainable management of natural-production resources by small-scale farmers, fisher folk and other informal groups of most vulnerable rural poor. Identification of areas for local institutional capacity building for improved participatory pro poor and gender sensitive planning at local levels.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Affected countries (India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand) UNDP, and other IO international and regional NGOs.</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Affected countries (India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand) UNDP, and other IO international and regional NGOs.	750,000
Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Affected countries (India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand) UNDP, and other IO international and regional NGOs.			
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A08 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Development of national fishery rehabilitation strategies</p> <p>Aims: To provide assistance to all tsunami countries in the development of national rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans for the fisheries sector, including advice on fisheries related and non-fisheries micro-enterprise development, microfinance and mutual insurance services and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations for participation in fisheries and integrated coastal zone management and economic development of fishers and fish farmers.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities, fisheries sector</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Agriculture</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities, fisheries sector	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture	700,000
Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities, fisheries sector	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture			
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A09 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Comprehensive Fisheries, Environment and Livelihood impact and needs assessments</p> <p>Aims: To conduct assessments on (i) the extent of damage to the coastal environment, including fishery resources, mangroves, sea grasses and other critical habitats, and (ii) the impact of the tsunami on the livelihoods of coastal communities in all tsunami-affected countries, including a review of what has already been covered. This forms the guide to future rehabilitation of livelihoods of affected areas and is the necessary first step needed for the shift to medium and longer term rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities, National fishery agencies</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Asia Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA), World Fish Center, National Fishery Agencies, Regional Fishery Organisations, Ministries of Agriculture</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities, National fishery agencies	Partners: Asia Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA), World Fish Center, National Fishery Agencies, Regional Fishery Organisations, Ministries of Agriculture	4,300,000
Beneficiaries: Coastal fishing communities, National fishery agencies	Partners: Asia Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA), World Fish Center, National Fishery Agencies, Regional Fishery Organisations, Ministries of Agriculture			

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REGIONAL COORDINATION OF INFORMATION FOR REHABILITATION AND PLANNING		US\$
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A11 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Technical assistance to countries for fishery management and appropriate rehabilitation</p> <p>Aims: To provide technical assistance through field consultants and FAO specialists for the fisheries rehabilitation activities to re-establish sound fisheries management practices, including monitoring, control and surveillance for compliance purposes; ensure safety at sea; set standards for design, construction and equipment for fishing vessels; provide advice on fleet restructuring, and diversification of fishing effort using an integrated coastal area management approach where appropriate. Provide advice on the development and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: National fishery agencies and coastal fishing communities</p> <p>Partners: Regional Fishery Organisations, Development partners, Ministry of Agriculture</p>	4,500,000
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A13 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Technical Assistance to countries in the design and development of a small-scale fishers compensation scheme.</p> <p>Aims: To identify systems for the development of self-help and group access to insurance and compensation. Guidance and advice for the strengthening of community organisation and financial service providers to coastal fishing communities. Mainstreaming of microfinance, rural credit, mutual insurance and fishers organisations and integration of livelihood and technology development and fisheries management.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Regional and National institutions dealing with rural finance</p> <p>Partners: Regional Credit Organisations, national micro-finance institutions</p>	450,000
<p>FAO TSU - REG-05/A14 – REGION [New Project]</p>	<p>Project Title: Fisheries technical assistance for rehabilitation of Indian fishing communities</p> <p>Aims: To provide technical assistance to India in the medium term rehabilitation of coastal communities and the environment based on the results of environmental and livelihoods assessments. Advice on fisheries related and non-fisheries micro-enterprise development, microfinance and mutual insurance services and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations for participation in fisheries and integrated coastal zone management and economic development of fishers and fish farmers.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Indian coastal fishing communities</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Agriculture</p>	3,000,000

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REGIONAL COORDINATION OF INFORMATION FOR REHABILITATION AND PLANNING		US\$
FAO TSU - REG-05/A15 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Restoration of agricultural production capacity of coastal communities of tsunami affected countries	3,000,000
	Aims: (i) To identify and initiate integrated management practices for resumption of agricultural production in affected regions considering the outputs of need assessment studies, the severity and extent of damage to agricultural land, cropping systems, water resources, available human resources, and agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions; (ii) To re-establish home gardens (vegetables, fruit trees, medicinal plants, livestock) in conjunction with the re-settlement programmes; (iii) To support establishment of nurseries for production of quality planting materials and seed multiplication facilities (iv) To provide technical guidance, support and supervision to national efforts in rehabilitation of agricultural production and livelihoods; (v) To facilitate the dissemination of information and promising technologies to the farmers; (vi) To utilise the lessons learnt and information emanating from this project for formulation of long term rehabilitation programmes/projects.	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Coastal communities </td> <td> Partners: Affected countries, mainly INS, SRL, IND, THA, MDV); UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Coastal communities	Partners: Affected countries, mainly INS, SRL, IND, THA, MDV); UNDP, and other IOs; international and regional NGOs, ADB and the World Bank	

HIV/AIDS (MULTI-SECTORAL)		US\$
UNAIDS TSU - REG-05/H03 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Enhanced country support	300,000
	Aims: To provide technical support and tools to country level for vulnerability assessments, mainstreaming HIV interventions, programme implementation, planning, monitoring and reporting.	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: National AIDS bodies, UN System, NGOs and CBOs </td> <td> Partners: National AIDS bodies, UN System, NGOs and CBOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: National AIDS bodies, UN System, NGOs and CBOs	Partners: National AIDS bodies, UN System, NGOs and CBOs	
UNHCR TSU - REG-05/S/NF01–REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Immediate support in the form of cash grants (USD 50,000) to the emergency response of the Government of the Maldives and the local government of the Union Territory of Pondicherry in India.	100,000
	Aim: The cash grants were essentially to be used for provision of for temporary shelter, plastic sheeting/mats, kitchen supplies, summer blankets to Tsunami affected refugees and IDPs with immediate needs.	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 4000 people </td> <td> Partners: Central and local Government </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 4000 people	Partners: Central and local Government	

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WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
UNEP TSU - REG-05/WS02 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Post-Tsunami Regional Waste Management	
	Aim: Reduce imminent threats to public health and safety and crucial natural resources (e.g., groundwater supplies) and maximise the reuse of waste materials through development and implementation of an integrated waste management strategy, and associated capacity building and training.	
	Beneficiaries: 2 million	Partners: UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN-HABITAT, FAO as well as environmental and planning authorities in each of the impacted countries
		400,000

EARLY WARNING		US\$
UNESCO/IOC Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO TSU - REG-05/CSS10 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System	
	Aim: Fast-track implementation of an interim tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean and initial development of a permanent, operational tsunami warning and mitigation system within a multi-hazard and global framework.	
	Beneficiaries: People living in coastal areas of countries surrounding the Indian Ocean Basin with special focus on Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka.	Partners: National oceanographic, seismic and meteorological agencies in Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), WMO, IMO, ITU, FDSN, CTBTO, ISDR (TSU-REG-05/CSS06 Region) and others.
		12,000,000
UNICEF TSU - REG-05/H04 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support	
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing HIV/AIDS prevention and care services are maintained; • Young people in shelters with access to HIV prevention services, including condoms, information and counselling • Ensure that girls continue to stay in school and that women affected have adequate support and occupational opportunities; • Inclusion of affected families who have lost livelihoods, in welfare assistance schemes • Provide increased focus of HIV prevention activities for migrant workers, both domestic and foreign; • Extend access to HIV/AIDS prevention and care services to ethnic minority populations 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families and populations in temporary shelter Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: - MoPH; NGOs; community based and religious organisations
		700,000

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EARLY WARNING		US\$
UNICEF TSU - REG-05/CSS11 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Monitoring, Social Policy Analysis and Communication Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and analysis of children's indicators in affected districts and provinces • Analysis of policies directed at children in tsunami affected areas (migrants, pre-school aged children and social sector budgets) • Strengthening of emergency preparedness and response to future emergencies • Communication for behavioural change 	900,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families and populations in temporary shelter Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: - MoE, NESDB, Bureau of Budget, MoSDHS, NSO and research institutions</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families and populations in temporary shelter Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: - MoE, NESDB, Bureau of Budget, MoSDHS, NSO and research institutions	
UNEP TSU - REG-05/CSS12 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Regional Rapid Environmental Assessment Aim: Based on the findings of the rapid environmental assessments conducted by the Joint UNEP-OCHA Environment Unit that focused on acute environmental risks relevant to human life and response efforts, this complimentary project will assess additional impacts to natural resources caused by the tsunami and identify critical environmental needs for a sustainable recovery.	900,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Populations in the communities affected by the disaster in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives, Seychelles, Somalia and Yemen.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Environmental authorities and national experts in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives, Seychelles, Somalia and Yemen, IUCN, WWF.</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Populations in the communities affected by the disaster in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives, Seychelles, Somalia and Yemen.	Partners: Environmental authorities and national experts in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives, Seychelles, Somalia and Yemen, IUCN, WWF.	
UNDP TSU - REG-05/ER/102 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Strategic Planning of the Andaman Sea Coastline Aim: To develop a strategic plan to guide the Royal Thailand Government policy formulation and sustainable development of the Andaman Sea coastline, adopting a holistic, multi-departmental, and inclusive partnership approach.	365,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Communities dependant on fisheries and tourism</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Communities dependant on fisheries and tourism	Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	
UNDP TSU - REG-05/ER/105 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Coral Reef Clean-Up and Rehabilitation Aim: To assist the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources in cleaning up and restoring coral reefs damaged by the tsunami, removing debris and sedimentation, repairing broken corals where possible, and provide technical assistance for strategic longer-term coral reef rehabilitation and protection.	400,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Communities dependant on fisheries and tourism</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Communities dependant on fisheries and tourism	Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	

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EARLY WARNING		US\$
UNDP TSU – REG-THAI-05/CSS10 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Support for Tsunami Early Warning System Development Aim: To support RTG efforts at developing an effective early warning system for natural hazards including tsunamis	300,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Affected population and others in coastal Thailand. </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: RTG agencies Academic team from local universities Local government ESCAP, OCHA Regional disaster management institutions </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Affected population and others in coastal Thailand.	Partners: RTG agencies Academic team from local universities Local government ESCAP, OCHA Regional disaster management institutions	
UNDP TSU – REG-THAI-05/ER/105 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Sustainable Eco-Tourism Development in the Affected Southern Provinces of Thailand Aim: To diversify tourism opportunities of Southern Thailand to include eco-tourism, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of small tourism businesses on alternatives and sustainable management of eco-tourism; • Increased awareness and knowledge of local communities in planning process for eco-tourism in their respective areas; • Assistance in media and awareness campaign. 	500,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: 6 affected provinces in Southern Thailand. Direct targets include small tourism businesses and local communities </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: - The Ministry of Tourism and Sports - Companies in tourism sector - WTO </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: 6 affected provinces in Southern Thailand. Direct targets include small tourism businesses and local communities	Partners: - The Ministry of Tourism and Sports - Companies in tourism sector - WTO	
UNDP/UN-HABITAT TSU - REG-05/ER/103 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Supporting Participatory Urban Rehabilitation Planning in Tsunami Affected Municipalities Aim: To facilitate participatory planning and action in sustainable urban management in the recovery phase of tsunami affected municipalities in Thailand and to document and share good practices to other municipalities nationally and internationally.	240,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Targeted municipalities in the six affected provinces </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: National Municipality League of Thailand, Department of Local Administration (Ministry of Interior), Thailand Environment Institute </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Targeted municipalities in the six affected provinces	Partners: National Municipality League of Thailand, Department of Local Administration (Ministry of Interior), Thailand Environment Institute	
UNDP TSU - REG/THAI-05/ER/106 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation to Ban Thale Nork, Ao Phang Nga and Suksamran Communities (Small Grants Programme) Aim: Using existing UNDP small grants programme mechanism, provide urgent community rehabilitation support, restore basic source of income in fisheries and small-scale tourism-related enterprises, and identify strategies for longer term recovery of sustainable livelihoods.	240,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 5000 people </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: Community Organisations </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 5000 people	Partners: Community Organisations	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
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EARLY WARNING		US\$
FAO TSU - REG/THAI-05/ER/107 – REGION [New Project]	Project title: In-depth assessment of mangroves and other coastal forests affected by the tsunami in Southern Thailand Aim: Project will provide MNRC with scientific information needed for enhancing coastal forest rehabilitation and management linked with the livelihoods of local communities and preparedness for future similar disasters. Beneficiaries: Communities in 6 provinces affected by the tsunami. Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	170,000
FAO TSU - REG/SRL-05/A01 - REGION	Project title: Emergency needs assessment and rehabilitation of damaged mangrove and coastal plantations in Sri Lanka Aim: The project aims at the rehabilitation of coastal forestry management and natural vegetation such as mangroves. Mangroves, coastal lagoons and coral reefs acted as protection/buffer zones, lessening tsunami impacts. Beneficiaries: Communities in Sri Lanka affected by the tsunami. Partners: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2,000,000
FAO TSU - REG/SRL-05/A02 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Emergency restocking and improvement of poultry, goats and dairy cows in Sri Lanka Aim: To provide the most affected farming families with essential agricultural inputs for the resumption of productive activities, including restocking of farm animals and other essential agricultural inputs and activities. Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 households (100,000 persons) Partners: Ministry of Agriculture	3,000,000
UNDP TSU - REG-05/CSS13 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Support to UNRC/HC in affected countries Aims: To facilitate the transfer of the coordination function from OCHA to UNDP on behalf of the UNRC and strengthen the UNCT capacity to implement recovery programmes [<i>I don't think we can talk about implementing reconstruction programmes under the Appeal</i>] Beneficiaries: Aid agencies operating in the region in response to the tsunami and their beneficiaries: Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives Partners: Governments and UN Agencies	1,000,000
UNDP TSU - REG-05/CSS14 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Consolidated Regional Aid Tracking Mechanism Aims: To assist Governments in establishing a common tracking system in each of the affected countries that will allow them to track reconstruction and development aid inflows and expenditures. This system will help ensure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability at the national and regional levels. Beneficiaries: Affected countries, their governments, donor states, aid agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. Partners: National and local authorities, UN Agencies, IFIs, NGOs, and the private sector.	2,000,000

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EARLY WARNING		US\$
UNHCR TSU - REG-05/CSS15 – REGION [New Project]	Project Title: Logistical support for implementation of the UNHCR part of the 8,000 pro bono man hours offered by PricewaterhouseCoopers to the UN system for improved transparency and accountability.	
	Aim: Ensure and document effective use of the funds made available in response to the consequences of the Tsunami through improved transparency in financial tracking including expenditures and forensic accounting.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: Donor Community	Partners: PricewaterhouseCoopers
		100,000

INDONESIA

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 26 December tsunami devastated the coastal areas of Northern Sumatra. Over the last three months the Government of Indonesia and its international partners have worked together to provide relief and assistance to the survivors. Three main factors have influenced the way in which the humanitarian community has been able to provide assistance; numbers of affected people, capacity to identify affected people, and the start of the transition between emergency relief and medium-term recovery and reconstruction programmes.

At the time of preparation of the Flash Appeal little was known about the effects of the tsunami in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), other than that the scale of the tragedy was enormous. Three months on the humanitarian community is able to note some progress in the areas of needs assessment, coordination and information sharing, extension of geographical coverage of both relief and early recovery programmes, the development of good relations with the Government at all levels, the systematic handover of logistics responsibility from military to civilian management, the beginnings of longer term housing reconstruction programmes, an absence of widespread disease and the continuation of a massive clean-up operation.

Commensurate with this have been a number of challenges and positive changes in the situation in the affected area:

- The recovery process is underway;
- People have managed to find shelter with relatives and host families, thus minimising the need for movement into temporary living centres;
- The health situation of the population is not as poor as was feared in the period immediately after the tsunami;
- Numbers of internally placed persons continue to fluctuate as people identify their own solutions to displacement;
- The planning and implementation of a civilian and logistics capacity has moved ahead on time;
- Donor support has been exceptional for humanitarian relief programmes but less well provided for early recovery programmes;
- Coordination and support services are considered to have worked well.

As the relief operation stabilises the Government and its partners are keen to meet the next challenge, which is to assist the people of NAD in rebuilding their shattered communities and livelihoods. Thus the overall response priority of the United Nations, which was articulated on 6 January as “to minimise the suffering and the further spread of disease, malnutrition and other threats to the coastal population of Northern Sumatra and initiate early recovery to kick start the economy” has been reworded in order to reflect the current reality, which is that the ongoing relief operation should support livelihoods and income-generating activities (page 4).

On this basis sector response plans have been revised to reflect progress to date in achieving sector objectives. In many instances the UN and its partners have revised sector objectives to reflect the changed understanding of the situation in NAD. For each sector a statement concerning the linkage between relief activities and longer-term reconstruction and development activities has been provided.

Finally, the UNCT in Indonesia has included a statement in this Mid-term Review confirming that it will not request additional funds. However, a number of agencies have identified new priorities which fall outside the scope of the Flash Appeal but which require donor support in order to assist in livelihoods and recovery activities.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

INDONESIA					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
AGRICULTURE	10,400,000	24,400,000	4,863,840	19,536,160	19.9%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	16,059,203	18,997,130	12,446,552	6,550,578	65.5%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	17,250,000	52,900,000	2,531,034	50,368,966	4.8%
EDUCATION	12,330,000	13,130,000	345,000	12,785,000	2.6%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	177,160,000	148,760,000	92,618,426	56,141,574	62.3%
FOOD	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,845,562	1,154,438	61.5%
HEALTH	69,610,000	70,510,000	24,702,725	45,807,275	35.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	21,850,000	21,850,000	316,456	21,533,544	1.4%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,100,000	13,343,693	3,215,977	10,127,716	24.1%
SECURITY	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,384,836	1,615,164	46.2%
WATER AND SANITATION	27,000,000	27,000,000	5,580,301	21,419,699	20.7%
Grand Total	372,759,203	396,890,823	149,850,709	247,040,114	37.8%

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

INDONESIA					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
CARE	5,000,000	5,000,000	333,132	4,666,868	6.7%
CCF	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,141,079	358,921	76.1%
CORDAID	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	0.0%
CRS	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0.0%
CWS	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0.0%
FAO	10,000,000	24,000,000	4,863,840	19,136,160	20.3%
HKI	3,100,000	3,100,000	-	3,100,000	0.0%
ICMC	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	0.0%
ILO	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	7,000,000	0.0%
IMC	500,000	500,000	847,940	-347,940	169.6%
IOM	57,000,000	57,000,000	33,721,550	23,278,450	59.2%
IR	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,995,000	-545,000	122.2%
IRC/CARDI	7,500,000	7,500,000	1,221,617	6,278,383	16.3%
IRD	4,800,000	4,800,000	-	4,800,000	0.0%
MCI	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	0.0%
NRC/CARDI	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	0.0%
OCHA	2,854,203	5,792,130	3,749,725	2,042,405	64.7%
PCI	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0.0%
SC	3,500,000	6,500,000	2,323,269	4,176,731	35.7%
UNDP	8,500,000	42,500,000	2,531,034	39,968,966	6.0%
UNDP/UNDSS	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,384,836	1,615,164	46.2%
UNDP/UN-HABITAT	60,000,000	29,000,000	36,813,966	-7,813,966	126.9%
UNEP	1,000,000	1,000,000	316,456	683,544	31.6%
UNESCO	-	2,450,000	-	2,450,000	0.0%
UNFPA	18,000,000	16,943,693	11,346,332	5,597,361	67.0%
UNHCR	60,000,000	59,800,000	27,002,627	32,797,373	45.2%
UNICEF	50,400,000	50,400,000	6,181,140	44,218,860	12.3%
WFP	1,205,000	1,205,000	1,119,403	85,597	92.9%
WHO	36,000,000	36,000,000	11,957,763	24,042,237	33.2%
Grand Total	372,759,203	396,890,823	149,850,709	247,040,114	37.8%

2. REVIEW OF THE CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

The 26 December earthquake and tsunami devastated the northern part of Sumatra, affecting coastal populations, property and land for a 200 km long and 2-6 km wide stretch along the west and north coasts of Sumatra. The east coast was also affected to a lesser extent. The table below¹ provides an overview of the unfolding recording of fatalities as a result of the tsunami:

Date	Deaths and Buried		Missing (presumed dead)		Displaced	
	NAD	N. Sumatra	NAD	N. Sumatra	NAD (in 20 districts)	N. Sumatra
31-Jan-05	108,110	130	127,749	24	426,849	N/a
28-Feb-05	124,829	130	111,578	24	400,376	19,620
02-Mar-05	125,313	130	94,682	24	400,062	19,620
06-Mar-05	125,736	130	94,470	24	400,062	19,620

On 27 December the Government requested the United Nations to coordinate incoming international relief assistance. This approach was endorsed at the International Conference hosted by the Government of Indonesia on 6 January. The Government and the United Nations established a Joint Disaster Management Centre at the Office of the Vice-President, which ensured day-to-day coordination between the Government and the international response community for planning and operations. The Centre also provided regular briefings for donors, agencies and non-governmental organisations, and continues to provide these briefings on a weekly basis.

The UNCT in Indonesia activated the Disaster Management Team (DMT) immediately after the disaster. The team met on a daily basis throughout January, three times a week in February and is now meeting on a weekly basis. At the outset the DMT, working closely with the Government, donors and NGOs, determined that the main focus of the response plan should be on immediate life-saving activities and early recovery programmes. Undertaking needs assessment activities in the weeks immediately after the disaster was made complicated by a number of factors including the non-availability of telecommunications, the multiplicity of actors on the ground in NAD, the difficulties faced in reaching affected populations due to damage to infrastructure, and the enormity of the geographical scale of the disaster. Thus the initial response plan was based on best estimates of requirements. The Flash Appeal requested funding support to provide immediate assistance to one million people.

As the scale of the disaster has emerged, so have the coping mechanisms of the central and local government, and the people of NAD. The United Nations and its partners have provided support to a strong and well-coordinated national relief effort, led by the Government. The international community's assistance has focused on provision of food, water and sanitation, support to the national health/nutrition and education services, protection and psychosocial support, provision of temporary shelter and non-food items and, in terms of early recovery, livelihoods, agricultural and fisheries support. Several factors have influenced the manner in which the UN has been able to provide assistance to affected populations:

- (a) Numbers of affected people: Statistics on numbers of affected people have now stabilised. Some 400,000 people are considered to have been displaced from their homes, either because their homes have been destroyed, or too badly damaged to inhabit without substantial repair or replacement. A further 200,000 people have offered to provide temporary shelter to displaced people and thus require support to sustain increased household sizes. Others, while able to remain in their own homes, have lost access to income generating activities and thus their level of vulnerability is increased. Thus the total number of people requiring assistance is estimated at some 750,000 people.

¹ Data provided by BAKORNAS (Government Disaster Management Coordination Body).

(b) Identification of affected people: There are differential needs amongst the affected population, based on a number of factors. The Banda Aceh-based Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has identified 7 categories of people requiring assistance:

- People living in temporary community shelters (mosques and schools) – this number is now thought to be relatively low;
- People in spontaneous group settlements where they are receiving ad hoc or organised assistance (e.g. spontaneous settlement in Calang on the west coast, where the 700 remaining people from a town of 7,000 people have moved into the hills directly above the town and created a makeshift village using tents and debris left behind by the tsunami when it engulfed the town and destroyed it completely);
- People living with host families;
- People unable to join host families or return to their homes who have moved or are planning to move to Temporary Living Centres (TLCs);
- People who have returned to their homes and are either repairing or rebuilding them;
- Other people who may or may not have lost their homes but who have lost assets, access to markets and means of income;
- Vulnerable host families who are faced with additional pressure on their resources; There is a high degree of mobility amongst these populations. People have moved into TLCs and then left in order to be nearer to their homes, preferring to stay in spontaneous settlements. People have left host families in order not to exhaust the resources of their hosts. Others have seen no option other than to move to TLCs and await assistance to rebuild their homes.

Transition between emergency relief and medium-term recovery and reconstruction programme: The Government, the World Bank and the United Nations are in the process of developing a longer-term recovery and reconstruction programme, together with a number of major donors. Of necessity, this is a detailed exercise and is taking some time to reach fruition. In the meantime the emergency programme has met the immediate needs of affected populations. Starting points for 'early recovery' need to be initiated at the earliest stages of humanitarian relief, e.g. at temporary location centres and spontaneous settlements. Early recovery programmes have started; however, relatively poor funding of these programmes has limited their capacity to assist people in livelihoods activities.

Donor response to the Indonesia element of the Flash Appeal was swift and generous for humanitarian activities. Funding requirements for the first six months of 2005 have been relatively well covered for immediate life saving activities. However, funding for UN agencies and NGOs involved in longer-term recovery activities has been less well supported. As the Appeal implementation period is extended to 12 months the UNCT has agreed that any additional requirements for, for example, additional food and shelter requirements to cover the second half of the year will be addressed bilaterally by the relevant appealing agency. In the context of implementation of projects for which funding has already been received reference to the requirement for an extension in implementation period is included in the relevant project tables. For a number of projects the implementation time frame has been extended until 31 December or some time during the second half of the year. A number of agencies have, in order to meet changed priorities, re-allocated funding requirements between projects.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

At the time of preparation of the Flash Appeal, during the first week after the tsunami, a relatively small number of humanitarian workers had reached the affected area. Local government institutions suffered large-scale losses and were not functioning well. The UN agencies undertook a joint needs assessment exercise in Banda Aceh and the immediate area, the preliminary findings of which acted as part of the basis for the elaboration of the response plans included in the Appeal.

A number of progress indicators have been identified by the UNCT:

- Needs assessments have been undertaken and provided baseline and planning data for all sectors of humanitarian concern;
- Information has been submitted to the UN's HIC on which agencies and NGOs are active in the affected area, thus assisting coordinated planning and implementation;

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- Coordination offices have been established in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Calang;
- UN agencies and NGOs have extended their activities from the original focus on Banda Aceh and Meulaboh to towns and villages down the west coast;
- Substantive linkages have been established with Government at all levels;
- Massive international military support was provided to support the government and international organisations in meeting immediate humanitarian needs; this was gradually and systematically replaced with civilian logistics assets, in line with the Oslo Guidelines;
- Programmes focusing on livelihoods regeneration have been started;
- The first of 11,000 prefabricated transitional houses have been built in affected areas;
- Educational supplies and tents have been delivered to areas where schools have been damaged or destroyed;
- Support has been provided to ensure the re-establishment of primary health care facilities and the much-feared epidemics have been avoided;
- The Government, Indonesian and international armed forces have, together with thousands of volunteers, initiated a massive clean-up operation supported by the UN and NGOs.

In the context of longer-term planning the Government issued a Damage Assessment Report in mid-January (<http://www.e-aceh.org/>) which estimated that the total reconstruction costs related to tsunami damage would run to approximately US\$ 4.5 billion. Following on from this assessment the Government is now leading a planning process, with support from the World Bank, donors and the United Nations, focusing on recovery and reconstruction. The outcome of this process, which involves wide-ranging consultation with the people of NAD, will be a Reconstruction Plan, the first draft of which is due to be presented at the end of March.

Contextually the following key changes can be noted, when comparing the situation now, with what was perceived on 6 January:

- (a) The recovery process has started more quickly than the Appeal anticipated. People have, very quickly, started the work of rebuilding their lives. Markets, shops, restaurants and cafes have reopened. People are also generating a living through opportunistic business development, particularly in Banda Aceh where the significant international presence has generated an abundance of both direct and indirect employment opportunities. The immediate and strong desire by tsunami survivors to return to their lands and rebuild their homes and villages has also been observed. Ensuring involvement of the affected populations into the planning and implementation of the relief/recovery efforts is a priority;
- (b) Large numbers of internally displaced people have found shelter with host families or in organised spontaneous settlement camps. This has altered the requirement for alternative forms of accommodation to be made available, with the Government now estimating that some 70,000 – 100,000 people will need to be housed in temporary living centres (TLCs) constructed by the Government. Commensurately, there is an increased requirement for provision of food and other assistance beyond the 400,000 internally displaced people, in order to bolster food security for families hosting IDPs and livelihoods-affected populations; thus WFP's latest beneficiary estimate is some 750,000 people;
- (c) The health situation of those who have been displaced, while still by no means assured, has not deteriorated to the extent considered likely in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami. However, damage to health facilities and displacement hinder access to health services;
- (d) The numbers and locations of IDPs continue to fluctuate, challenging Government and UN efforts to deliver assistance in a targeted manner. The United Nations agencies and NGOs are working closely with the Government to more carefully target assistance, with the aim of supporting people who wish to remain near their place of origin;
- (e) The planning and implementation of a civilian logistics capacity has moved forward on schedule, meaning that the Government's timeline for withdrawal of all foreign military forces from humanitarian operations (26 March) will be met. The United Nations and its partners (e.g. the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have put into place their own logistics network, focusing around the use of trucks, boats and helicopters;
- (f) Donor funding has been swift for humanitarian programmes. This has ensured that United Nations agencies have been able to programme relief assistance in an effective and timely manner;

- (g) Funding for early recovery activities has not been as robustly supported as was anticipated, thus challenging the ability of agencies to provide appropriate livelihoods recovery programmes on the scale that is needed and possible;
- (h) The overwhelming international response challenged the capacity of the United Nations to coordinate all incoming international assistance. That said, the general consensus is that coordination mechanisms have been established quickly and have worked well. Particular credit should be given to the Government, which, after suffering massive losses to its human resource capacity in the affected area, has managed to provide strong and coherent leadership to the relief operation.

On 4 March the President declared that the immediate life-sustaining phase of the relief operation was over and that the focus should shift to recovery and reconstruction activities. Systems and mechanisms are now in place that ensure that those who have been affected by the tsunami are able to gain access to basic services through either Government, international or non-governmental agencies, or a combination of the three. Thus, by the end of February it was considered that the humanitarian situation had stabilised in most areas. At the same time the Government and its international partners have started the process of recovery and reconstruction planning. United Nations agencies and NGOs involved in humanitarian activities consider that the relief programme will need to continue until at least the end of 2005, given that large numbers of people will remain displaced while their homes are reconstructed. The Government has indicated that it intends that the temporary living centres be built with a life-span of two years, thus indicating the expectation that re-housing people in permanent houses will take until at least the end of 2006.

4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Overall Response Priorities

The overall goal of the Indonesia element of the Flash Appeal was “to minimise the suffering and the further spread of disease, malnutrition and other threats to the coastal population of northern Sumatra and initiate early recovery to kick-start the economy”. After three months the general consensus is that the overall goal defined at that time remains one of the priorities for the humanitarian community in Indonesia. Thus, while the Government and international relief programme can be said to have sustained the population in the immediate aftermath, cessation of programmes and projects defined in the Flash Appeal may have a detrimental effect on the affected population. By the same token there is a danger that continued relief assistance alone will foster some level of dependency on aid amongst the affected people. Affected Acehnese people are very strongly committed to re-building their lives as soon as possible. The culture and practice of NAD is firmly community oriented. Concentration on reconstruction needs to pay attention to not only rebuilding physical infrastructure, but also human infrastructure since it is human infrastructure that will provide the community-based empowerment to underpin the recovery. Thus the UN Country Team considers that the overall goal should be reworded as follows:

“In the context of supporting the affected population in their efforts to recover from the devastating effects of the tsunami through an emphasis on livelihoods and income-generating activities, the ongoing relief programme should aim to provide targeted support to those identified as most vulnerable through a rolling needs assessment process. This should be undertaken in coordination and cooperation with the local authorities, and take due account of the Government’s recovery and reconstruction programmes, while, at the same time, acknowledging the need to meet immediate recovery needs in the absence of an overall framework”.

The local IASC in Banda Aceh has also developed operational principles and policy for engagement in Government-constructed Temporary Living Centres. Broadly, the IASC will establish appropriate mechanisms that will regularly monitor all TLCs and support the Government in service actions on a case-by-case basis where the Government cannot meet specific sector standards. This sectoral involvement will exclude any direct responsibility for camp management by the IASC. In order to reduce the number of people living in TLCs, and the time people spend in TLCs, the IASC will continue to support other transitional shelter options (i.e. support to host communities and spontaneous settlements) and prioritise early return and recovery options, while supporting actions that benefit neighbouring communities.

4.2 Updated Response Plans

On the basis of the foregoing substantive changes have been elaborated in the sector response plans: These are included in the sections below.

Health

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

While the risk of disease outbreaks remains high, there have been no major epidemics or events requiring urgent actions from the Government or its partners.

- Emergency health coordination mechanisms established and human, technical and other resources for health mobilised;
- Emergency health supplies provided for affected communities, including essential drug kits sufficient to serve 95,000 people for three months, midwifery kits to serve 9,520 pregnant women, and enough oral re-hydration salts to treat approximately 250,000 cases of diarrhoea;
- Coverage of basic health services to the population, with a focus on outreach to IDPs variable in terms of scope and frequency;
- Decrease in number of patients seeking treatment after an initial requirement for large-scale emergency medical services in January and the first part of February;
- Strengthened expanded programme of immunisation (EPI) with measles vaccination, including ring vaccination where individual cases of measles were identified, and vitamin A campaign reaching 202,550 children between 6 months and 15 years of age by 8 March. Major measles epidemics avoided;
- Immunisation system strengthened by providing 131 health centres and 15 district health offices with new cold chain equipment and supplies to preserve vaccines, services which will benefit 746,700 children and 60,000 pregnant women;
- Provincial health authority re-established;
- Health facilities mapped and inventoried and damage to the health system systematically addressed;
- Static health facilities returning to normal operational level despite staff losses, but additional progress needs to be made. Capacity of staff to provide emergency health care enhanced;
- Surveillance systems in place with weekly reports received and consolidated and risks of disease outbreaks minimised through intensified disease prevention measures, such as distribution of bed-nets and fogging;
- Communities reached with anti-malaria measures, including insecticide-treated bed nets for 152,012 children and women;
- Improvement of nutritional status of children and women, including counselling on breastfeeding for 5,700 mothers, iron tablets for 4,830 pregnant women, and Vitamin A supplementation for 202,550 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years;
- Major health and nutrition survey completed in thirteen districts, a collaborative initiative involving the Government of Indonesia (GoI), the UN, NGOs, and affected populations themselves;
- Mental health services intensified;
- Reproductive health assessment conducted, coordination mechanism for reproductive health care established, and weekly monitoring and surveillance of maternal and child health care in place;
- Procurement of 28 tonnes of reproductive health (RH) supplies (UNFPA) of which 50% have been already distributed by NGOs, the Health Office and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN);
- Provision of support to cover immediate needs for revitalisation of the provincial Indonesian Midwife Association (IBI) and procurement of 750 midwifery kits (UNFPA).

Revised Objectives

- Objective 1.1: Continue to assist the Government in providing treatment for acute medical problems and essential health care to the tsunami-affected population, focusing on IDPs and host families, using existing or temporary health facilities, as well as through satellite clinics established in temporary living centres. This includes providing essential drugs, health supplies and equipment, ensuring adequately trained health staff, and re-establishing immunisation services;
- Objective 1.2: Maintain early warning communicable disease surveillance for those people living in temporary accommodation and minimise risks of disease outbreaks. Provide capacity-building support to local health institutions to ensure that the surveillance system, as a component of a wider emergency health system, is locally owned;
- Objective 1.3: Maintain stockpiles of medical supplies where needed, focusing on regeneration of supply chains, maintain and enhance disease prevention strategies (childhood immunisation, hygiene information messages and vector control programmes) in targeted locations, with a focus on assisting the redevelopment of local health services;
- Objective 1.4: All agencies in health sector ensure the collection of data and information relating to the above three objectives.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of patients receiving health care in functioning hospitals and outpatient facilities;
- Number of epidemics/disease outbreaks that have received rapid and effective response, minimising morbidity and mortality in the emergency phase;
- Prevalence and incidence of communicable diseases with an absence in the increase of cases;
- Cases of malaria and dengue fever maintained at normal or below-normal levels;
- Number of maternal deaths, coverage of skilled attendance at birth, incidence of obstetric complications, and neonatal and infant mortality rate;
- Data on health services provided is collected, centralised, available, disseminated and used for coordination and planning purposes.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

While health risks have been kept to a minimum in the emergency phase of the disaster through successful initiatives, maintaining low health risks and improving health of the affected population, particularly vulnerable groups, through fair, equitable and sustainable measures should continue to be emphasised in the recovery and reconstruction phases. Current health measures, which take into consideration both the needs of a large number of IDPs and the less-affected local population, and the burden of additional health needs on the stretched health facilities and resources are adequate. In addition, many of the activities (e.g. damage assessment of health system, development of disease surveillance system and coordinated health system recovery planning) are essential to the reconstruction and development of the sector.

UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) activities to date will continue, including measles vaccination, cold chain support, training, surveillance of preventable diseases and malaria control. In addition, data from the nutrition survey will be used to respond in a more targeted and effective way to the nutritional needs of children and women. UNICEF will continue to support nutrition training, and to provide supplies and equipment for nutrition surveillance. In cooperation with UNFPA and WHO, UNICEF will also support reproductive health posts in displaced settlements and in health facilities.

Water and Sanitation

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Clean water provided to displaced and host communities, including water purification tablets for 9,000 families, 120,000 litres per day of safe drinking water trucked in for 24,000 people, as well as assistance to the main municipal water treatment plant, which accounts for 85% of treated water in Banda Aceh;
- Seven water tankers provided to ensure that 40,000 displaced people have access to safe water;
- Sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies provided to displaced communities, including pour-flush toilets and bathing facilities for 17,500 people, solid waste management compliant with the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) standards at

sixty sites serving 25,000 people, hygiene kits for 32,706 families, and direct support to the Public Works Ministry and Municipal Sanitation Authority;

- Six septic tank trucks provided to Banda Aceh local authorities to de-sludge septic tanks and latrines (estimated 30,000 people served);
- Hygiene promotion campaigns targeting 30,000 displaced persons, including training for 15 sanitation agents, 75 youth volunteers and 64 trainers (in cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross);
- Rapid water, sanitation and hygiene assessments completed in displacement camps and host communities to inform immediate response by the Government, UNICEF and partners;
- Assessment of proposed temporary living centre sites undertaken by core assessment group;
- Sector coordination supported and monitoring conducted for 18 occupied temporary location centres, to ensure maintenance of standards and continued service provision;
- Support provided for design of latrine construction in high groundwater locations for temporary living centres and schools;
- Three thousand latrine kits distributed for use in temporary settlements;
- Work undertaken to ensure that poor water and sanitation facilities are brought up to SPHERE standards;
- Clinical waste management programme initiated.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 2.1: Providing safe water and sanitation facilities that surpass SPHERE standards for all displaced communities, temporary location centres and host communities;
- Objective 2.2: Ensuring schools and child centres provide children with access to safe water, adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene education;
- Objective 2.3: Supporting Government, parastatal departments and community-based organisations to deliver, operate and manage water and sanitation services effectively;
- Objective 2.4: Ensure there are no gaps in service to displacement camps and temporary relocation camps. Spontaneous settlements, schools and host communities need to be more strategically covered for regular support by humanitarian organisations in the sector.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of safe, hygienic toilets constructed taking into account the differential needs of men and women;
- Distance to sanitary facilities and water outlets, with an emphasis on ensuring rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day or night;
- Location of public water points in relation to temporary shelters;
- Number of people having safe and equitable access to a sufficient supply of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene;
- Number of communities and settlements with environmentally healthy conditions.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

UNICEF, the Government and partners will continue to provide integrated support to water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, with an emphasis on the latter in displacement camps, host communities, schools, and increasingly in temporary relocation centres. Strategic technical support will be provided to reconstruction and rehabilitation, including capacity building for the restoration of services of key public institutions, as well as the construction of water and sanitation facilities in new schools. Monitoring of water quality and of water and sanitation related diseases will be supported at community and school levels. UNICEF will continue to play a lead role in coordination, especially in the west coast and east coast areas, while strengthening the capacity of government partners to take over coordination of sector activities among humanitarian organisations.

UNICEF and partners will work closely with City Water Department, Dinas Keberihan (City Municipal Sanitation Department) in Banda Aceh as well as the Public Works and Health departments at district and provincial levels to restore water supply and sanitation services which meet international WHO standards for the most vulnerable displaced populations affected by the tsunami and earthquake of 26 December.

In pursuing a child centred approach to joint actions, priority will be given to the reconstruction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure at schools as part of UNICEF's education programme support, but

also to extend point water source development and rainwater harvesting innovations to areas where populations are able to return to their former locations.

The opportunity afforded by significant donor support will enable the transfer of technology and capacity building to other regions of Indonesia through intensive collaboration with technological institutions and Universities, including the Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), University of Medan and the University Syiah Kuala, NAD (UNSYIAH).

Food and Nutrition

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Improvement of nutritional status for children and women, including counselling on breastfeeding for 5,700 mothers, iron tablets for 4,830 pregnant women, and Vitamin A supplementation for 202,550 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years;
- Major health and nutrition survey completed in thirteen districts, a collaborative initiative involving Gol, the UN, NGOs, and affected populations themselves;
- Mobilised logistical and other support to reach 425,000 beneficiaries in January 2005, 500,000 in February and distribution expected to reach over 530,000 in March, in agreement with the Government of Indonesia;
- Established a secure and diversified food pipeline (rice, oil, canned fish, noodles and biscuits) to all affected areas;
- Emergency food security assessment undertaken, identifying approximately 750,000 people in need of food aid;
- Agreement with Gol on responsibility of provision of food for the disaster affected population (WFP);
- Joint WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission to determine the status of the food situation during 2005.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 3.1: Assist the Government and NGOs to provide the required food and nutritional support, including adequate micronutrient intake, to tsunami-affected populations, focusing on vulnerable groups (e.g. under-fives, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly) through establishing a nutrition surveillance system, improving young child feeding practice, and building capacity at all levels;
- Objective 3.2: Support recovery and rehabilitation through food-assisted activities.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of beneficiaries reached;
- Composition of the food basket;
- Uninterrupted distribution of a diverse food basket;
- Effectiveness and transparency of food distribution systems;
- Strength of monitoring and reporting systems;
- Improved nutritional status by June 2005.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

WFP is gradually phasing into the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases by focusing on nutritional rehabilitation of pregnant and lactating mothers, school feeding, with a combination of nutrition education for these groups. WFP will also support food-for-work activities where required and necessary. Capacity building of cooperating partners will also be supported. Some emergency infrastructure development such as bridges and port rehabilitation are also under consideration. Agencies will endeavour to provide adequate food and nutrition support to assure the recovery and rehabilitation process.

In addition, data from the nutrition survey will be used to respond in a more targeted and effective way to the nutritional needs of children and women. UNICEF will continue to support nutrition training, and to provide supplies and equipment for nutrition surveillance.

Protection

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Appropriate policies developed and implemented in support of the Government, including:
- The policy of promoting family and community-based care for separated children from tsunami-affected areas;
- The Government's statement in the first two weeks banning for six months the adoption of Acehese children and the movement of children outside NAD without their families;
- The Minister of Social Affairs' policy that promotes family-based care for separated children and considers institutionalisation as a last resort;
- The Government's guidelines for psychosocial assistance for children, and guidelines on the protection of women and children in settlements.
- Mapping of child protection activities by sub-district completed for Banda Aceh and Meulaboh, which will be used to coordinate the sector, identify needs and avoid overlap;
- 1,069 separated children registered, and 29 reunited with families. Seventeen children's centres established in the six most affected districts are providing services to register, trace and reunify separated children, as well as providing psychosocial support. UNICEF has coordinated sector efforts leading to a common system for registering separated children, tracing and family reunification. Orientation was provided for 340 Children's Centre workers, and 170 of these were provided with on-the-job training. The Centres also involve families hosting separated children and have begun to provide material support to these families. Most separated children are being cared for by extended family members or community members known to them, with only a small percentage living with strangers or in institutions;
- 11,213 children receiving psychosocial support through children's centres, which provide recreational and expressional activities for children, as well as structured counselling and group support for parents and children experiencing more serious problems. UNICEF supported psychosocial training for 30 centre workers and 30 psychosocial trainers, and provided psychosocial orientation for 340 staff;
- Measures initiated to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation. Collaboration established with national police, and 30 police officers trained and deployed as child protection focal points for NAD;
- Psychosocial support provided in some (but not all) temporary living centres and spontaneous settlements;
- Progress made in ensuring that assistance is being distributed with increasing attention to targeting the most vulnerable groups as the relief operation stabilises;
- Attention drawn to the need to focus on livelihoods programmes and strategies for women;
- Women more fully involved in decision-making processes for the recovery and reconstruction planning, although the situation is by no means equitable;
- Awareness raised over the increased vulnerability to gender-based violence in the wake of the tsunami and its attendant psychosocial impact;
- Gender unit established in the Ministry of Women's Empowerment in Banda Aceh;
- 52,500 personal hygiene kits distributed for women and girls to reduce their vulnerability (UNFPA).

Revised Objectives

- Objective 4.1: Reduce vulnerability of women and girls by safeguarding personal hygiene kits, reproductive health and hygiene information in temporary shelters;
- Objective 4.2: Revive women's access to livelihoods;
- Objective 4.3: Increase capacity and leadership of women's grassroots and advocacy organisations to influence mainstream relief and reconstruction efforts in NAD;
- Objective 4.4: Prevent violence (including gender-based violence), abuse and exploitation of women and children, and promote their safe access to basic services, by mobilising communities, monitoring and reporting, and strengthening the ability of law enforcement and military personnel to protect children;
- Objective 4.5: Provide psychosocial services, including counselling, to the affected population, particularly for women and children, with a focus on strengthening the resiliency of support networks and of children themselves;
- Objective 4.6: Promote understanding and awareness, and collaborate closely with local authorities in order to develop durable solutions to long-term care for separated children, as well as provide children and women in settlements with adequate protection;

- Objective 4.7: Develop and implement, in collaboration with partners, appropriate policies and strategies for child protection;
- Objective 4.8: Ensure that separated and unaccompanied children are reunited with family members if possible, and prevent the further separation of children from their families;

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Guidelines on reducing vulnerability of women and girls developed, distributed and utilised by partners;
- Number of hygiene kits distributed;
- Establishment of a joint forum focusing on development of women's livelihood cooperatives by mid-2005;
- Establishment of women's cooperatives in key urban centres by mid-2005;
- Number of women involved in recovery and reconstruction planning and implementation;
- Availability of gender disaggregated data at the community level;
- Increase in the level of understanding of gender issues and gender based violence issues at the community level;
- Decrease in numbers of women and girls subject to gender-based violence;
- Inclusion of protection issues in policies on temporary settlement;
- Numbers of people provided with psychosocial support;
- Number of children participating in recreational activities;
- Number of teachers trained on psychosocial support;
- Existence of community-based referral systems for people suffering psychological problems;
- Number of children for which durable solutions in their best interest have been found.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

UNICEF will continue to support the Government in capacity building and in coordination of the child protection sector. Mechanisms for monitoring child protection in settlements will be established. The registration and family reunification of separated children will be expanded and steps taken to support families hosting separated children and develop long-term solutions for family-based care of separated children. Psychosocial activities will be expanded and increased involvement of communities and schools will be sought. Assessments of child abuse and exploitation as well as juvenile justice will be conducted and awareness raising campaigns will be supported.

UNICEF will continue to support child centres through an integrated community based approach including youth centres and Posyandus (integrated village health post), improve the capacity of service providers as far as child protection is concerned and strengthen policies and regulations to improve protection of children.

Education

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Many children returned to school on 26 January with others returning as facilities, supplies and equipment are made available. At the time of reporting, education authorities estimated that some 486,491 – or 90% – of primary school-age children were back in “school”, whether in tents, existing schools or other spaces;
- 3,000 schools in a box kits for 240,000 children, 1,300 recreation kits for 156,000 children as well as 71 schools tents and 194,400 text books distributed in the affected area;
- Working together with MoNE to recruit 200 substitute teachers to be deployed in the 13 affected districts in NAD, and provision of their salaries for 6 months (March – July 2005);
- Ongoing work with the Government to create temporary learning facilities where original facilities have been damaged or destroyed;
- Trained teachers made available through a Training-of-Trainers (ToT), co-sponsored by Save the Children, in which 80 master trainers were trained on student-centred teaching practices and good classroom management. UNICEF is also sponsoring the recruitment and deployment of 200 temporary teachers to NAD for a period of six months, in order to allow the Government time to enact a more durable solution;
- Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces (RALS) concluded in two districts (Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar) and is continuing in 11 other affected districts;

- School mapping completed in seven districts, through support to the Ministry of Education (MoE). These maps will be used for education planning and reconstruction, and to establish an Education Management Information System (EMIS) for NAD and North Sumatra;
- Learning space assessments completed in two districts, representing 27,093 primary school-aged children. These assessments are ongoing in another 11 affected districts;
- Regular coordination meetings held with provincial education authorities and partners at the regional and national level;
- Early childhood development (ECD) services provided, including ECD-in-a-box kits to 2,400 children below the age of six, as well as training on ECD facilitation for 160 volunteers in NAD and Nias. Pre-primary and early learning groups are being formed or re-started in children's centres, with each centre providing services for 30 children.

Education professionals represent an even larger proportion of casualties than their health and nutrition counterparts. Thousands were killed or injured, and many more are homeless and suffering from severe psychological distress. School records have been destroyed, hampering planning and supervisory support. Combined with the number of schools damaged or destroyed, assuring quality education for children will remain a difficult but crucial task.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 5.1: Ensure that all school-age children affected by the tsunami are in a learning environment that provides the opportunity to learn, mix and play in a stimulating, safe and child-friendly environment;
- Objective 5.2: All schools have sufficient numbers of trained teachers;
- Objective 5.3: Strengthen education management and information systems at the national MoE and provincial level to collect and generate relevant and timely data and information for planning and reconstruction of the education sector in NAD and Northern Sumatra;
- Objective 5.4: Provide pre-school age children in affected areas with quality early childhood development services;
- Objective 5.5: Support the authorities in identification of out-of-school children and, where possible, ensure that education services are made available to them;
- Objective 5.6: Provide trained community education facilitators in IDP communities;
- Objective 5.7: Provide responsive community education and livelihood skills training for adults.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of school-age children enrolled in education, disaggregated by gender, geographical location and types of school;
- Number of schools reconstructed/rehabilitated according to agreed national standards;
- Number of teachers by geographic location, levels/types of schools, civil servant or contract teacher, within each district, disaggregated by gender;
- Number of ECD facilitators trained and deployed;
- Number of pre-primary school children registered in ECD services;
- Number of community education facilitators trained and deployed to IDP communities;
- Number of youth and adults participating in community education and livelihood skills training programmes.

Education professionals represent an even larger proportion of casualties than their health and nutrition counterparts. Thousands were killed or injured, and many more are homeless and suffering from severe psychological distress. School records have been destroyed, hampering planning and supervisory support. Combined with the number of schools damaged or destroyed, assuring quality education for children will remain a difficult but crucial task.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

The provision of community education in IDP sites serves as a bridge into the formal education system for children and out-of-school youth. Community education also aims to provide essential livelihood skills training for youth and adults.

UNICEF is finalising the distribution of education supplies and basic learning materials to the remaining affected areas and schools, to cover the needs of all primary school aged children. It will assist the Government in bridging emergency education with the rehabilitation of primary schools. It

will also continue the planning initiated with the Government and other partners on the construction of new primary schools. Support will be provided to the Government for recruiting, training and deploying 1,000 temporary contract teachers. The RALS will be continued in eleven more districts in NAD. UNICEF will also continue to support EMIS and a further 70 ECD centres.

Coordination and Support Services

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Some 40 national and international OCHA staff have been deployed to and are supporting the Humanitarian and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinators in coordinating operations in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Calang, backstopped by the OCHA office in Jakarta;
- The HIC has been established in Banda Aceh, with satellite offices in Medan, Meulaboh and Calang. The HIC acts as the key repository for humanitarian information sharing amongst the government and humanitarian community;
- Regular situation reports have been issued by OCHA for the local and international community, based on accurate and timely inputs from agencies;
- Regular topical papers and policy guidelines have been prepared and/or consolidated by OCHA for the benefit of the international community and the Government;
- Logistics hubs have been established and adequately staffed in Subang (Malaysia), Medan and Banda Aceh and a civilian logistics network has been established in the affected area, using land, sea, and air assets;
- IOM has organised an overland logistical mechanism as well as a system for the transshipment of relief items arriving at civilian and military ports in Banda Aceh and Medan, to ensure timely and efficient delivery of assistance and staff;
- A UN Humanitarian Air Service has been established to provide access to areas not served by commercial airlines;
- UNDSS increased presence in the affected area to ensure adequate DSS coverage.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 6.1: Effectively coordinate with the Government and bilateral partners the international response to the crisis, and ensure the efficient, timely and targeted delivery of supplies and services to the affected population;
- Objective 6.2: Develop and maintain a comprehensive information network with key stakeholders in order to ensure timely, relevant information about developments, priorities and needs is available to all humanitarian aid agencies;
- Objective 6.3: Integrate analysis, assessment and programme design processes into longer-term recovery programming processes now underway;
- Objective 6.4: Maintain a safe working environment for humanitarian staff working in affected areas, and provide psychosocial support to staff affected by their experiences;
- Objective 6.5: Establish and maintain inter-agency staging areas in Subang (Malaysia), Medan and Banda Aceh for coordination and call forward of humanitarian assistance;
- Objective 6.6: Provide and maintain a humanitarian air service for movement of passengers and cargo in areas where commercial services are not available;
- Objective 6.7: Reconstitute and maintain reliable transport capacity to support the delivery of food and the most essential humanitarian relief items;
- Objective 6.8: Advocate for humanitarian principles.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Feedback on effectiveness and level of access to coordination and other common services from humanitarian agencies;
- Increased efficiency of humanitarian assistance due to better information gathering and dissemination;
- Transition of logistics capacity from military to civilian;
- Extent to which decisions and advocacy are based on information and analysis;
- Quantity and quality of reports (feedback from constituents);
- Ratio of humanitarian security personnel to humanitarian workers;
- Tonnage of supplies moved by land sea and air transport;
- Efficiency of despatch of humanitarian aid;
- Quality of air services provided for passenger movements.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

OCHA is working closely with the agencies of the UN Development Group with the aim of ensuring a smooth transition from coordination of the humanitarian programme to recovery and reconstruction coordination. While the mechanisms are yet to be finally agreed with the Government, agencies of the UN system, together with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are working closely together to ensure a coordinated transition.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives:

- Inter-agency coordination established as well as with civil and military authorities;
- Emergency shelter and non-food items provided to more than 100,000 people along the devastated west coast of Sumatra. Swiss helicopters and sea transport provided by the Indonesian army delivered over 15,000 tents for distribution, in addition to plastic sheeting, jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets and locally produced plastic sleeping mats;
- Mobile teams deployed by UNHCR to Medan, Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Calang and Lamno during the emergency phase;
- Policy position developed by IASC on assistance to temporary living centres. Modifications recommended to the Government by UNHCR, as the chair of the Shelter Working Group, were incorporated into the design of the TLCs. Inclusion of minimum standards (e.g. SPHERE) and (protection) benchmarks including the extent to which relocation is voluntary, and consultations with IDPs in overall Government shelter policy;
- Assessment on long-term shelter options underway;
- IOM to coordinate a province-wide damage assessment of housing and settlements at the National Development Planning Agency's (BAPPENAS) request;
- Cash-for-work schemes implemented to assist in clearing rubble and salvaging building materials where possible;
- 11,000 prefabricated transitional houses under procurement by IOM for construction in affected areas with other international organisations active in semi-permanent housing on wide spread locations (barracks and temporary shelter accommodation), while other organisations are focusing on permanent housing;
- Strategy developed by UNHCR to support the early return and the provision of up to 35,000 permanent housing units to the affected population in some smaller coastal communities. Comprehensive reports, e.g. on coastal design and tsunami mitigation (being translated into Bahasa), on the implementation of the permanent shelter strategy were produced.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 7.1: Provide basic temporary shelter, sleeping equipment, essential household items (especially hygiene products and clothing) to some 300,000 affected people;
- Objective 7.2: Provide immediate support to communities to rehabilitate, reconstruct and construct houses through a participatory process, using local building materials and local building skills, and clear rubble from settlement sites and access roads;
- Objective 7.3: Train building workers in disaster resistant construction and support settlement planning, with a view to mitigating the impact of possible future earthquakes and tsunamis.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of people/families whose temporary/permanent housing needs have been addressed during the implementation period;
- Spontaneous living centres and temporary living centres meet international (SPHERE) standards;
- Timely assistance to host families;
- Land issues resolved and new land allocated where necessary.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

The provision of tents, transitional housing, NFIs and engagement in relation to TLCs has all been targeted towards the goal of longer-term reconstruction and development. Sites, materials and designs have been chosen in consultation with the beneficiaries and authorities towards this end. Early return and recovery projects for long term reconstruction of housing, are currently awaiting final government approval in support of the Government's development of recovery and reconstruction master plans.

Economic Recovery and Livelihoods (formerly Economic Recovery and Infrastructure)

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Implementation of cash-for-work programmes in rubble clearance and restoration of basic services in 6 districts of Banda Aceh;
- Common standards developed for cash-for-work programmes;
- ILO fielded two advisors to support agency labour-intensive activities;
- Emergency employment services centre established in Banda Aceh. Model being expanded to other areas;
- ToT 'Start Your Own Business' started on 14 Feb;
- Needs and aspirations assessment being conducted by IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Kecamatan Development Project in 67 disaster-affected sub-districts in 11 districts in NAD;
- Common assessment tools, strategies, operating principles, and technical guidelines for livelihoods activities being prepared through the Livelihoods Recovery Working Group;
- Waste Management advisor fielded to assist local authorities in managing tsunami-generated waste and pilot waste recycling facilities;
- Provision of initial capacity building assistance in the form of institutional support and technical advice;
- Provision of support to Ministry of Environment (MoEN), provincial and district environment authorities and other stakeholders for elements of the reconstruction strategy, including technical expertise and a common office presence in Banda Aceh. Technical support and advice on consequences of environmental impact of tsunami damage and development of environmental assessment centre;
- Environment institution evaluation of provincial and district environmental authorities in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh and Sabang, relating to environment management capacities in transition from relief to reconstruction;
- Technical support provided to BAPPENAS reconstruction task forces and needs assessment.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 8.1: Temporarily employ and provide income through cash-for-work programmes on labour-intensive rubble clearance, restoration of local infrastructure and other forms of employment;
- Objective 8.2: Increase local economic activity and livelihoods recovery through provision of information, financing and training;
- Objective 8.3: Support the capacity of local government and non-governmental organisations to plan and implement economic recovery programmes;
- Objective 8.4: Identify, assess and address risks to human health and livelihood from damage to industrial sites and natural resources respectively;
- Objective 8.5: Bring back quality radio broadcasting to provide information on food distribution, medical treatment, family tracing and news and to assist people through talk shows for psychological counselling, prevention of spreading of rumours and providing information on disaster preparedness and disaster management;
- Objective 8.6: To create a common platform for dialogue, archiving, artistic creativity and information exchange through print media, and radio among Acehnese people and between the Acehnese and the rest of the world;
- Objective 8.8: Provide psychosocial training to youth;
- Objective 8.9: Improve Agency for Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG) technical capacity to acquire and analyse seismic and tsunamigenic events;
- Objective 8.10: Support and improve BMG capacity to respond to future earthquake and tsunami disasters, manage, produce and disseminate early warning on tsunami potentiality and strengthen its relations with international networks.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of public facilities cleared of rubble and functioning;
- Involvement of displaced persons in employment schemes focused on the opportunistic economy generated by the tsunami;
- Number of persons/days temporary employment during the implementation period;

- Number of contracts for employment concluded between local employers and those seeking work.
- Number of participants in short-cycle skills and vocational training courses;
- Common coordinated framework for livelihoods agreed with local government and relief/development agencies;
- Persons/families benefiting from micro-finance activities for livelihoods recovery, small-scale enterprise and petty trade;
- Recovery plans articulated and in place by civil society and government;
- Basic local government services re-established;
- Number of radio stations that have been restored and number of radio reporters and managers being trained in capacity building;
- Establishment of a communication and cultural centre in NAD and number of people who access the centre;
- Number of youths in IDP camps receiving psychological services;
- BMG technical staff trained in the acquisition and analysis of seismic and tsunamigenic events.
- BMG as a member of the Federation of Digital Seismic Network;
- Systems in place for BMG to dissemination of early warning information for tsunami potential events.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

The resumption of livelihoods is a crosscutting priority for sustainable recovery. Opportunities for sustainable livelihoods are an essential component of settlement rehabilitation and planning. The media environment in NAD will return to its full capacity. The media will continue its role in providing relevant and important information as well as act as a platform for dialogue and participation of the people in strengthening democracy and contributing to the peace-building effort in NAD.

Agriculture and Fisheries

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Joint GoI/FAO rapid assessments in the affected productive areas finalised and shared with all stakeholders. More detailed technical assessments ongoing at the sub-district level in collaboration with NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other stakeholders;
- Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sector Working Group meetings with regular participation of all major stakeholders established in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Jakarta. FAO is providing sector specific technical expertise for damage/needs assessments and emergency planning to optimise effectiveness of aid for agriculture and fisheries;
- Technical experts fielded by FAO and partners, supported by FAO specialist staff based in respective technical departments in Rome and Bangkok;
- Urgent material inputs (tools to measure levels of salt contamination in soils, etc) procured and delivered. Important additional quantities of essential material inputs under procurement. FAO is working with local administration and NGOs to restore disrupted local productive capacity in agriculture and fisheries through emergency provision of material inputs, support services and training. Seeds, fertilisers, hand tractors, fishing gear, boats and engines have been procured. Delivery to beneficiaries is ongoing. Training on decreasing soil salinity is ongoing in several districts. Repairs of boats, clearing of fields, as well as drainage of canals and irrigation systems have been initiated;
- Technical expertise and other support to the Government and other stakeholders provided by FAO and others for Government rehabilitation and reconstruction plan. Broad public consultation process on agriculture and fisheries components of reconstruction plan through thematic workshops in NAD and North Sumatra facilitated;
- FAO provided continued support to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and other stakeholders for elements of the reconstruction strategy.

Revised Sector Objectives²

- Objective 9.1: Provide sector specific technical expertise for damage/needs assessments and emergency action planning process to optimise effectiveness of aid for agriculture and fisheries;

² Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Objectives have been separated from common objectives previously listed under 'Food and Nutrition' and 'Economic Recovery and Infrastructure' headings.

- Objective 9.2: Rapidly increase disrupted local productive capacity in agriculture and fisheries sectors through the emergency provision of adequate material inputs, support services and training;
- Objective 9.3: Develop sustainable, comprehensive and broadly accepted rehabilitation and reconstruction plans for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and promote coherence of both short- and medium-term assistance with such a planning framework.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Availability of key agriculture and fisheries sector technical data and expertise for Gol, donors and other stakeholders to efficiently plan their assistance in this sector;
- Degree to which key stakeholders in the agriculture and fisheries sector recovery process actively and regularly participate in agriculture fisheries and forestry sector working group coordination forums;
- Effectiveness and coverage of emergency and early recovery agriculture and fisheries sector aid provided;
- Degree to which disaster-affected farmers and fishers manage to resume sustainable productive activities within the agriculture and fisheries sectors;
- Provision of agriculture and fisheries sector material inputs and assistance that is technically sound, adequate in quantity and quality and well adapted to the needs of the affected population groups;
- Degree to which disrupted essential extension and support services in the agriculture and fisheries sector are restored in the disaster affected area;
- Degree to which agriculture and fisheries sector components of the Gol rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy are sustainable, well adapted to the needs and aspirations of the affected populations, and technically sound;
- Degree to which agriculture and fisheries sector assistance provided during the early recovery phase is consistent and in line with key principles of the Gol mid to longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction plans.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the agriculture and fisheries sector provides an opportunity to not only recover production systems that existed prior to the disaster. It also provides an opportunity to improve basic livelihoods and improve resilience to future natural disasters and other shocks. Specific guiding principles for the provision of emergency and early recovery assistance in the agricultural and fisheries sector were developed right at the start of programme activities to ensure sustainability and coherence with longer-term reconstruction and development plans.

Security

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- UNDSS deployed experienced staff to facilitate the humanitarian effort in affected areas.
- Within one week UNDSS had produced Security Risk Assessments that were critical to ensuring the safety of staff and operations;
- Security Plans, Standard Operating Procedures, MOSS compliance, Medical Evacuation Plans and other contingency plans are in place and continue to be developed. Security incidents have been managed;
- UN staff have benefited from training sessions and new staff members are briefed upon arrival.
- Staff tracking mechanisms are in place;
- Communications networks were established, working closely with WFP, and are being upgraded.
- Liaison with authorities and counterparts in all affected areas continues on a daily basis.
- Elements for security coordination cell in Jakarta and associated communications centres have been identified and costed for procurement and implementation;
- Security offices are being established in NAD;
- Office spaces have been identified in Sumatra;
- Additional AFSCOs have been identified and recruitment process is underway.

Statement by the United Nations Country Team in Indonesia

- The UNCT has determined that no new requests for funding will be made through the Flash Appeal mechanism for Indonesia. The Flash Appeal Revision focuses on an extension of the implementation period for projects that cannot be implemented by 30 June 2005.
- The requirement for extension of implementation period may be for a number of reasons:
 - (a) Lower than expected absorptive capacity in areas where programmes are being implemented;
 - (b) An increase in requirements/beneficiaries, meaning that a wider geographical area needs to be covered from existing financing;
 - (c) A higher level of financing than was originally requested has been made available, enabling agencies to either increase the size of the project or extend the implementation period, or a combination of the two;
- Some agencies may be required to seek additional funds from donors in order to maintain relief programmes until the end of the Appeal period (i.e. 31 December 2005); however, this will be undertaken outside the scope of the Flash Appeal, either through Agency fundraising processes or through an alternative appealing mechanism developed by the UNDG Office.
- New assessments have indicated that there are emerging areas where the United Nations needs to act, and needs to act as part of the overall response strategy for relief, recovery and rehabilitation. Agencies including the UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UNFPA, UNAIDS, ILO, IOM, and others have identified such needs and will be approaching donors bilaterally to seek funding to support their activities.
- Agencies which have projects included in the Mid-term Review with revised budgets have changed the figures to reflect the fact that they have received more than 100% of the funding requested, and have thus been able to expand the scope of their projects. Justifications are provided in the boxes above each of the project tables.

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5. PROJECTS AND BUDGETS

FOOD AND NUTRITION		US\$
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/F01- INDONESIA	Project Title: FAST (Food Assistance)	
	Aim: To protect communities from hunger and weakness caused by the disaster	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 households	Partners: local NGOs and communities
		1,000,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN TSU-IND-05/F02- INDONESIA	Project Title: Meeting Basic Needs for Food	
	Aim: To provide the necessary caloric requirements for families, and ready-to-eat meals to children under two years, primary age children and lactating women	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 17,000 households Children: 8,500 Pregnant and lactating women: 8,500	Partners: local NGOs, community health volunteers, Puskesmas
		2,000,000
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-IND-05/H01- INDONESIA	Project Title: Nutrition improvement	
	Aim: To ensure adequate nutrition intake of vulnerable populations, especially malnourished children under-five, pregnant and lactating women	
	Beneficiaries – affected populations (1.2 million) – Supplementary feeding, de-worming and iron Estimated numbers: Women: 123,000 (pregnant & lactating) Children: 180,000 under five years with malnutrition	Partners: World Food Programme (WFP); Ministry of Health (MoH); Local Governments; NGOs (international and local)
	Beneficiaries in NAD and other affected areas in Sumatra (4 million) – Vitamin A Children under 15: 1.7 million (including some 560,000 under five years)	
		4,480,000
WFP	Project Title: Food Assistance and nutritional support to tsunami-affected populations in NAD and Northern Sumatra	
	Aim: To assist the Government in providing food assistance and nutritional support to approximately 750,000 tsunami-affected populations in NAD and Northern Sumatra; and to support recovery and rehabilitation through food-assisted activities.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 persons	Partners: Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), WFP stand-by partners and other national and international NGO cooperating partners
		<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>

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AGRICULTURE		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-IND-05/A01-INDONESIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title Emergency support to rural livelihoods through provision of essential material and technical inputs for the resumption of agricultural activities in tsunami affected communities.	Original: 5,000,000 Revised: 10,000,000 Reason: Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for. Increased budget reflects that project revised funding is under negotiation
	Aim: To provide the 35,000 most affected farming families with essential agricultural inputs for the resumption of productive activities, including seeds, tools, small farm machinery, restocking of farm animals, minor paddy reclamation and irrigation systems rehabilitation, and other essential agricultural inputs and activities. Agricultural livelihood initiatives will also address the needs of an additional 25,000 families and communities hosting the displaced persons by providing inputs to promote recovery, including consideration of the needs of permanently displaced persons, new Governmental land use strategies and policies, and the need to address underlying poverty issues through crop diversification, land use and forestry management strategies.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 60,000 households (300,000 persons)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Agriculture</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 60,000 households (300,000 persons)	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-IND-05/A02-INDONESIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Emergency support to coastal livelihoods through provision of essential material and technical inputs to tsunami victims for the rapid start of small and medium-scale fisheries activities.	Original: 4,000,000 Revised: 8,000,000 Reason Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.
	Aim: To support the most affected coastal fisher communities in returning to food and livelihood security through provision of material and technical inputs for the rehabilitation of small and medium scale fisheries systems. This will include support of the entire productive chain, from fishing boat construction and repair, engines and fishing gear, to small scale fishing infrastructure such as landing sites, drying facilities, small scale fishing ports and ice plants, and boat maintenance facilities. FAO will also provide material and technical support to the rehabilitation of brackish water aquaculture ponds and related infrastructure. Advice on fisheries related and non-fisheries micro-enterprise development, microfinance and mutual insurance services and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations for participation in fisheries and integrated coastal zone management and economic development of fishers and fish farmers.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 households of affected fishers</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 households of affected fishers	Partners: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	

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AGRICULTURE		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-IND-05/A03-INDONESIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Support to the coordination of emergency assistance in re-establishment of agricultural and fisheries livelihoods, and in the planning of sector recovery strategies	
	Aim: To facilitate and coordinate the provision of agriculture/fishery related emergency and recovery assistance in tsunami-affected areas of Indonesia. This will be achieved by maintaining a strong presence of technical experts in agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, livestock, irrigation, soil reclamation and related disciplines to support the Government and humanitarian community partners in the formulation of strategies and policies for emergency response and rehabilitation or rural livelihoods. Activities will include promotion of workshops and technical meetings, deployment of field studies on critical agricultural issues, support to large scale planning for integrated coastal zone management and disaster mitigation, land use and tenure studies, and rural resource management.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 60,000 households with livelihoods based on agriculture and fishery	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
		Original: 1,000,000 Revised: 6,000,000 Reason Assessment found needs greater than originally found.
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/A04-INDONESIA	Project Title: Agriculture	
	Aim: To support communities in preparing their agricultural activities through the provision of seeds and fertiliser.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 7,500 households	Partners: local NGOs and communities
		400,000

HEALTH		US\$
CARE TSU-IND-05/H12-INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency relief to affected families of the Sumatra tsunami	
	Aim: To provide essential, life saving relief supplies and emergency medical care	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 40,000 households (200,000 persons)	Partners: local NGOs, INGOs, local communities, Government of Indonesia
		3,000,000
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI) TSU-IND-05/H13-INDONESIA	Project Title: Supplementation with micronutrients (SUM)	
	Aim: To provide primarily Vitamin A and zinc to reduce mortality from and the incidence/severity of diarrhoea, pneumonia, measles and malaria.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 120,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 100,000	Partners: UNICEF
		1,700,000
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS TSU-IND-05/H14-INDONESIA	Project Title: Health Emergency Assistance and Relief for tsunami-Affected Populations (HEART)	
	Aim: To deploy a Mobile Assistance and Relief Team to provide medical services including psychological counselling, nutrient-enriched food for children and drinking water, and to distribute hygiene and sanitation kits.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 350,000 persons in Aceh Besar	Partners: to be identified
		500,000
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (IRD) TSU-IND-05/H15-INDONESIA	Project Title: Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	
	Aim: To rehabilitate and re-supply 400 community health clinics in the affected communities.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 15,000	Partners: Muhammadiyah
		1,550,000

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HEALTH		US\$	
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) / The Consortium for Assisting the Refugees and Displaced in Indonesia (CARDI) TSU-IND-05/H16-INDONESIA	Project Title: Primary Health Care Aim: To provide emergency primary health care to the disaster affected communities.	2,500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000		Partners: to be identified
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/H17-INDONESIA	Project Title: Medical Services Aim: To address the needs of those who have been wounded and to protect them from further injuries and communicable diseases	300,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 persons		Partners: local NGOs and communities
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI) TSU-IND-05/H18-INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Health Service Provision for the Aceh Quake and tsunami Disaster Aim: To alleviate suffering and provide essential health services to populations in NAD that have been affected by the earthquake and tsunami through the provision of medical services, medical supplies, clean drinking water systems, women's kits, mid-wife kits, contraceptives, emergency shelters, nutritional supplements, household items, trauma assistance, and agriculture items.	2,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 20,000 Men: 10,000		Partners: Ministry of Health, Civil Society
SAVE THE CHILDREN TSU-IND-05/H19-INDONESIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Meeting Basic Health Needs Aim: To provide supplies such as generators and refrigerators as well as midwife medical kits to Puskesmas and midwives, and training for village health workers.	Original: 500,000 Revised: 700,000 Reason Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for. Increased budget reflects that project revised funding is under negotiation.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 50 Puskesmas 14,000 midwives and village health workers		Reason Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for. Increased budget reflects that project revised funding is under negotiation.
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-IND-05/H09-INDONESIA	Project Title: Reproductive health services in emergency situation Aim: To provide immediate response to meet RH needs through distribution of equipment, medicines and supplies in order to ensure safe delivery, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), emergency obstetric care; provide training support for government and NGO staff involved in reproductive health at all levels, as well as technical assistance, initial rehabilitation of health premises, and support of referral mechanisms and transport.	Original: 8,000,000 Revised: 8,560,000 Reason: Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons		Partners: Ministry of Health, World Health Organization (WHO), BKKBN, NGOs (PKBI, Mitra Keluarga)

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HEALTH		US\$
UNFPA TSU-IND-05/H10- INDONESIA	Project Title: Provision of Mental Health Services through Trauma Centres for Affected Populations.	Original: 2,000,000 Revised: 2,140,000 Reason Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for. Increased budget reflects that project is fully funded at the revised budget requirement.
	Aim: To provide psychosocial services, including counselling to the victims of the tsunami, through community support centres. The Centres will also include women's empowerment activities to support recovery and to provide services to prevent and deal with violence against women and girls.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons </td> <td> Partners: Ministry of Women's Empowerment, BKKBN, Association of Indonesian Psychologist (HIMPSI), Ministry of Health, Local NGOs (PKBI, Flower Aceh, Fatayat NU) </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons	Partners: Ministry of Women's Empowerment, BKKBN, Association of Indonesian Psychologist (HIMPSI), Ministry of Health, Local NGOs (PKBI, Flower Aceh, Fatayat NU)	
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/H11- INDONESIA	Project Title: Provision of primary health care services and supplies	10,080,000
	Aim: To protect women and children from common water and airborne communicable diseases (measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria, diarrhoea, and water-borne diseases)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 5 million Children: 1.7 million (6 months to 15 years old) </td> <td> Partners: WHO, UNFPA; Ministry of Health; Local Governments; NGOs (international and local) </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 5 million Children: 1.7 million (6 months to 15 years old)	Partners: WHO, UNFPA; Ministry of Health; Local Governments; NGOs (international and local)	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H02- INDONESIA	Project Title: Assessment of Damage to the Health System and Sector Needs in the Disaster Affected Area	2,000,000
	Aim: To assess the extent of damage to the overall health system in the disaster-affected area through rapid/detailed assessments of the conditions of infrastructure, essential equipment, human resources needs, and other essential system components such as the disease surveillance system, the drug supplies and distribution systems and health systems management and the needs of the health sector to return to normalcy.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000 </td> <td> Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UN agencies and NGOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UN agencies and NGOs	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H03- INDONESIA	Project Title: Establishment of an Integrated Health Emergency Unit for Disaster Response	Original: 3,500,000 Revised: 2,500,000
	Aim: To establish a health emergency operations unit in NAD and in the Ministry of Health in Jakarta, including an integrated emergency health information system to coordinate health sector activities and health related reports.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000 </td> <td> Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, UNFPA </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, UNFPA	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H04- INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Health Services for the Disaster Affected Population in NAD and North Sumatra	8,000,000
	Aim: To organise public health campaigns for the prevention of disease outbreaks and for the treatment of prevalent diseases such as diarrhoea, ARI, insect-borne diseases, and vaccine preventable diseases through disease surveillance, organisation of immunisation campaigns, provision of treatment, and public health education.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000 </td> <td> Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, NGOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, NGOs	

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HEALTH		US\$
WHO TSU-IND-05/H05- INDONESIA	Project Title: Provision of Emergency Child and Maternal Health Services	5,000,000
	Aim: To assist the Government and other agencies in providing child and maternal health services. The focus will be given to technical support for the provision of care, preventive and treatment advice, training and essential medical supplies.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H06- INDONESIA	Project Title: Restoration of essential health services, including the establishment of blood banks	Original: 10,000,000 Revised: 11,000,000
	Aim: Using a phased approach, assist the Government to restore the essential services previously provided by state health facilities at various levels, including public health, clinical, laboratory, rehabilitative, minor surgical services, referral and hospital services.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H07- INDONESIA	Project Title: Re-establishment of the Health Information System	3,000,000
	Aim: To re-build the most essential components of the health information system and to re-establish the information network in NAD and North Sumatra for disease surveillance, disease prevention, provision of health services and distribution of resources.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H08- INDONESIA	Project Title: Provision of Mental Health Services in the Disaster Affected Area	1,500,000
	Aim: To build capacity, organise and strengthen the mental health services of provincial and district health authorities, including the establishment of a community-based mental health programme.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	

WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
CARE TSU-IND-05/WS03- INDONESIA	Project Title: Point-of-Use Household Disinfection of Drinking Water for Indonesian Families Affected by the Sumatra tsunami	1,000,000
	Aim: To provide monthly, for a six-month period, 100,000 disaster affected families along the coast of NAD and North Sumatra with a point-of-use product for disinfecting household drinking and cooking water.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 households (500,000 persons)	

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WATER AND SANITATION		US\$	
CARE TSU-IND-05/WS04- INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems for Communities Affected by the Sumatra tsunami Aim: To carry out rapid water supply surveys, establish teams to target areas and conduct emergency rehabilitation activities for water supply systems; to distribute soap, towels, bed nets and personal hygiene packs.	1,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 households (150,000 persons)		Partners: Local communities
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS) TSU-IND-05/WS05- INDONESIA	Project Title: Disease control and hygiene support Aim: To supply immediate disease prevention materials and services to crisis affected families through the provision of family kits, hygiene kits, cleaning materials, garbage, and vector control items.	500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 10,000 households		Partners: Muhammadiyah, Church diocese and other religious centres, in coordination with International Medical Corps (IMC), International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT TSU-IND-05/WS06- INDONESIA	Project Title: Rehabilitation of Clean Water Supply Aim: To rehabilitate 700 small-scale water and sanitation facilities in 40 disaster-affected communities.	1,500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 Women: 15,000 Children: 10,000		Partners: Muhammadiyah
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE/CARDI TSU-IND-05/WS07- INDONESIA	Project Title: Environmental Health Aim: To ensure that the targeted disaster-affected communities have sufficient access to potable water and sanitation facilities.	3,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000		Partners: to be identified
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/WS08- INDONESIA	Project Title: Water and Sanitation Aim: To provide clean water through the repair/rehabilitation of a minimum of 25 non-functioning hand pumps and the provision of 2,500 water containers, and to construct 100 communal pit latrines	200,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000		Partners: local NGOs and communities
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/WS01- INDONESIA	Project Title: Provision of Clean Water Supply and basic sanitation facilities Aim: To ensure that children and women have access to clean water and basic sanitation facilities and use good hygiene practices in NAD and other affected areas of Sumatra, especially at Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps, hospitals, health centres and schools.	16,800,000	
	Beneficiaries Total: about 2 million Children: about 220,000		Partners: Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, WHO, Local governments, international and local NGOs

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WATER AND SANITATION			US\$
WHO TSU-IND-05/WS02- INDONESIA	Project Title: Restoration of Water and Sanitation Systems in the Disaster Affected Area		3,000,000
	Aim: In collaboration with partners, to rehabilitate the water supply and sanitation waste disposal services in affected areas.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, international and national NGOs	
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-IND-05/S/NF04- INDONESIA	Project Title: Temporary shelter, health clinics, IDP management and family reunification		Original: 25,000,000 Revised: 30,000,000
	Aim: To provide high quality transitional shelter, satellite health clinics for IDP temporary living centres and to set up an IDP return and integration programme.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000	Partners: BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK, Min. of Public Works, Min of Health, Min of Housing, Muhammadiyah, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WHO, NGOs	
IOM TSU-IND-05/S/NF05- INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Aid		Original: 20,000,000 Revised: 15,000,000
	Aim: To provide and distribute essential food and non-food items such as water, water purification tablets, hygiene products, rubber boots, masks, body bags, power generators, gasoline and diesels to the affected populations. IOM will also develop and provide support to supplemental medical care facilities and services to meet priority hospital and other medical facility needs.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000	Partners: BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK, Min. of Health, Muhammadiyah, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, ICRC.	
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE/CARDI TSU-IND-05/S/NF06- INDONESIA	Project Title: Non-Food Commodity Distribution		2,000,000
	Aim: To enhance the coping capacity of the affected communities through provision of emergency non-food items.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000	Partners: to be identified	
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/S/NF07- INDONESIA	Project Title: Shelter Support		300,000
	Aim: To provide 100 sets of supporting materials for 100 Islamic Boarding Schools to be used as communal shelter for the displaced persons, together with tents, sarongs and kitchen equipment.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 12,500 households	Partners: local NGOs and communities	
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)/ CARDI TSU-IND-05/S/NF09- INDONESIA	Project title: Emergency Shelter Programme for Tsunami Affected Population in Indonesia		5,500,000
	Aim: To improve the immediate shelter condition for 35,000 persons affected by the Tsunami and currently living in makeshift shelter through provision of basic shelter and household items and to support the process of rehabilitation and recovery through the provision of clean-up kits.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 35,000 persons, 7,000 households	Partners: PASKA, UNHCR	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		US\$	
SAVE THE CHILDREN TSU-IND-05/S/NF08-INDONESIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Meeting the Basic Needs of Households Aim: To provide necessary temporary shelter and non-food household kits and ensure that proper sanitation facilities are available for families. Treated mosquito nets were also included in household kits for certain districts.	Original: 1,000,000 Revised: 3,800,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 33,000 households	Partners: local NGOs Reason Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for. Increased budget reflects that project is fully funded at the revised budget requirement.	
UNDP/UN-HABITAT TSU-IND-05/S/NF01-INDONESIA	Project Title: NAD Housing Rehabilitation Project Aim: To address the immediate needs of the affected communities through the clearance of rubble from settlement sites and the construction of houses and community basic services such as water, access roads and other amenities for 10,000 families in the Province of NAD. To demonstrate risk reduction practices in housing to lay the foundations for future recovery. (Project corresponds to component 3 of Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme.)	Original: 60,000,000 Revised: 29,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: 10,000 households in about 40 settlements		Partners: BAPPENAS, Ministry of Public Works, State Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Governments Kecamatan Development Programme, relevant NGOs
UNHCR TSU-IND-05/S/NF02-INDONESIA	Project Title: Providing temporary shelter, non-food items (in particular blankets, kitchen sets, mattresses, stoves and plastic sheeting) and reconstructing the houses of those displaced by the earthquake and tsunamis.	Original: 60,000,000 Revised: 59,800,000	
	Aim: To meet the basic needs and alleviate the suffering of the persons affected by the natural disaster.		Partners: For temporary shelter and non-food items, local NGOs, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI); For Shelter Reconstruction, UNDP, government institutions, and a civil engineer agency, registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR)
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children 50,000		
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/S/NF03-INDONESIA	Project Title: Provision of Non-Food Items to Affected Families	3,360,000	
	Aim: To provide affected families with shelter and non-food items to maintain a minimum level of daily basic activities.		Partners: UNDP, UNHCR, Ministry of Social Welfare, National/International NGOs, local Governments
	Beneficiaries: Total: 35,000 families in NAD and North Sumatra provinces		

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

EDUCATION		US\$
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/E02-INDONESIA	Project Title: Education Aim: To ensure the continuity of basic education in Islamic Boarding Schools through the provision of schools kits, school clothing and school equipment.	250,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 12,500 school children	
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL/ CARDI TSU-IND-05/E03-INDONESIA	Project title: Emergency Education and School rehabilitation Aim: To re-establish access to primary education, supply schools with education material and support the reopening of schools.	2,000,000
	Beneficiaries Total: 80000	
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) TSU-IND-05/E04-INDONESIA NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Supporting Community education and psychological assistance through the establishing of Volunteer Training Centres Aim: To provide intensive training programmes for volunteers in delivering transitory education programmes and psychological assistance and to heal the people, in particularly the children and youths through multi-disciplinary approaches (i.e. educational, psycho-therapeutical and cultural-oriented activities such as music, paintings, theatre, clown and puppet shows in the internal displaced people (IDP) camps).	800,000
	Beneficiaries: - 1,060 volunteer educators; - 10 IDP communities (in total 300,000 people including 160,000 children); - 50 Government and local NGO personnel -360,000 Acehnese children and youth	
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/E01-INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Support for Basic Education Aim: To ensure that schools are quickly opened by providing them with immediate and temporary education facilities and school supplies; to ensure that children can learn and receive psychosocial support from teachers. To ensure that teachers are prepared and deployed to schools in the 13 affected districts. To strengthen EMIS for MONE, province and district levels for education planning and reconstruction. To ensure that pre-school age children receive quality ECD services.	10,080,000
	Beneficiaries: Schools: 750 School Children: 350,000 Teachers: 3,000	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF) TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL04-INDONESIA	Project Title: Child Friendly Space Aim: To provide a safe and healthy environment for children through the creation of child-centred spaces where children can benefit from education, recreational and psychosocial activities. To provide food and non-food item to children. Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 persons Women: 30,000 Children: 50,000 Partners: 5 local NGOs /university/youth organisations 500 volunteers	1,500,000
UNFPA TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL02-INDONESIA	Project Title: Advocacy for reduction of vulnerability of women Aim: To safeguard personal hygiene of women, girls and men in temporary shelters in NAD by provision and distribution of sanitary supplies and culturally sensitive clothing and advocate for the reduction of women's vulnerability through training on gender-sensitive issues Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons Partners: Local and international NGOs, National NGO (Insist), BKKBN, PKBI, Ministry of Women's Empowerment,	Original: 5,000,000 Revised: 3,033,693
UNFPA TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL03-INDONESIA	Project Title: Promoting Health and Protection at Community Level through Women and Youth Groups/Associations Aim: Prevention of gender-based violence by promoting safe access to basic services and building capacity to women and youth groups to respond to and prevent gender-based violence. Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons Partners: BKKBN, PKBI, Newspaper Serambi, Local Broadcasters (Suara Aceh, Suara Muhammadiyah)	Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 3,210,000
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL01-INDONESIA	Project Title: Child Protection, Reunification of Separated Children and Psychosocial Recovery Aim: To protect children and women from violence, abuse and exploitation, assist in the immediate family reunification of children separated from families, and promote the psychosocial recovery of children and their families. Beneficiaries: Total: 200,000 persons Women: 40,000 Children: 140,000 Partners: Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women's Empowerment, Department of Education, Muhammadiyah, international and local NGOs	5,600,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TSU-IND-05/ER/I04-INDONESIA	Project Title: ILO Project for Reconstruction, Employment Services and Local Economic Development in NAD, Indonesia Aim: To conduct a detailed mapping of livelihood and employment needs, public infrastructure damages and rehabilitation/reconstruction needs, to carry out employment friendly reconstruction of public infrastructure, and to provide employment services. Beneficiaries: Total: 15,000 households Partners: Provincial and district authorities, private sector, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	7,000,000

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT TSU-IND-05/ER/I06-INDONESIA	Project Title: Quick Impact Livelihood Security Project Aim: To provide 5,000 quick impact grants of seeds, agriculture tools, fishing equipment, micro-business materials to restart income generation activities.	1,750,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 (5,000 families) Women: 8,000 Children: 5,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Muhammadiyah</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 (5,000 families) Women: 8,000 Children: 5,000	Partners: Muhammadiyah	
UNDP TSU-IND-05/ER/I01-INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Livelihoods Rehabilitation Project in tsunami Affected Areas Aim: To support livelihoods recovery through formulation of common coordinating and strategic frameworks, technical assistance for local government and civil society, support for small grants programmes for small enterprises, petty trades, agricultural and fisheries activities. (Project corresponds to component 2 of NAD Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme.)	Original: 2,500,000 Revised: 23,250,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: 30,000 families</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Social Welfare, ILO, FAO CRP, Local CBOs and NGOs</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: 30,000 families	Partners: Ministry of Social Welfare, ILO, FAO CRP, Local CBOs and NGOs	
UNDP TSU-IND-05/ER/I02-INDONESIA	Project Title: Restoration of minor infrastructure Aim: To clear rubble and restore minor but critical infrastructure for the commencement of longer-term recovery activities through provision of heavy equipment and temporary employment (cash-for-work) for up to 30,000 persons. (Project corresponds to component 1 of Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme.)	Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 14,500,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Temporary employment for up to 50,000 persons in 6 districts</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Public Works, international and national NGOs, private sector</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Temporary employment for up to 50,000 persons in 6 districts	Partners: Ministry of Public Works, international and national NGOs, private sector	
UNDP TSU-IND-05/ER/I03-INDONESIA	Project Title: Strengthening Local Organisations for implementing disaster recovery projects Aim: To strengthen governance capacity for sustainable recovery and risk-reduction through supporting Government and NGO/civil society forums and media.	Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 4,750,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Selected CBOs, local offices of Public Works Department, Municipalities, District Government and Provincial Government</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA, Provincial and District Government NGOs and CBOs, media organisations</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Selected CBOs, local offices of Public Works Department, Municipalities, District Government and Provincial Government	Partners: BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA, Provincial and District Government NGOs and CBOs, media organisations	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) TSU-IND-05/ER/I07-INDONESIA NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Building radio, communications, media capacity and cultural rebuilding/empowerment support Aim: To bring back quickly basic radio broadcasting service to help people with information on food distribution, medical treatment, missing family members and daily news, and to assist people through talk shows for psychological counselling, preventing spread of rumours and providing information on disaster preparedness and disaster management. In addition, to create a common platform for dialog, archiving, art creations/performances, and exchange of information through various available channels (including print media and radio station that will be an attached part of the centre), among the Acehese people and also between the Acehese and the rest of the world.	1,350,000
	Beneficiaries: Radio Nikoya in Banda Aceh and Radio Dalka in Meulaboh plus journalist and radio stations of the NAD network; people of NAD province through access to reliable information. Media practitioners, art societies, universities, and Acehese at large Partners: Local Radio Network for Democracy (LRND), the Indonesia's Association of Private Radio Broadcasters (PRRSNI), Ministry for Communication and Information	
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) TSU-IND-05/ER/I08-INDONESIA NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Support for the establishment of the Indonesian national earthquake and tsunami warning centre Aim: To provide BMG and other government agencies and national institutions with immediate and medium term support concerning assessment missions in NAD, technical support and training courses for staff and scientists, and strengthening the development of education and information dissemination in the frame of the foreseen establishment of the <i>Indonesian National Earthquake and Tsunami Centre</i> .	300,000
	Beneficiaries: Indonesia Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG) Partners: Indonesia Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG), International Oceanographic Commission (IOC), Ministry of Research and Technology	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		US\$
IOM TSU-IND-05/CSS02-INDONESIA	Project Title: Logistic Centre Aim: To organise procurement and provide land (trucks) and air transport systems from Medan and Jakarta to NAD and affected areas in northern Sumatra, and distribute relief goods within Banda Aceh and affected areas. Costs include maintenance of a sub-contracted fleet of vehicles and warehouse space for 6 months.	12,000,000
	Beneficiaries Total: all aid agencies and 500,000 IDPs in NAD Partners: BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK in NAD, Medan, Jakarta, Muhammadiyah	
OCHA TSU-IND-05/CSS01-INDONESIA	Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Aim: To maintain and further develop a comprehensive framework for ensuring the coherent and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to victims of the disaster.	Original: 2,854,203 Revised: 4,437,519 Reason Extension of activity through December 2005.
	Beneficiaries Total: affected populations and all aid agencies Partners: Central and provincial authorities, UN agencies, international and local NGOs	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		US\$
OCHA TSU - IND-05/CSS03 – INDONESIA NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Support for Humanitarian Information Centres in Indonesia	1,354,611
	Aim: To support humanitarian assistance coordination efforts through the provision of timely and relevant information products and services	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Aid Agencies operating in Indonesia in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn </td> <td> Partners: Government of Indonesia, Donor Governments, NGOs (international and local), UN Agencies, IFIs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Aid Agencies operating in Indonesia in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	Partners: Government of Indonesia, Donor Governments, NGOs (international and local), UN Agencies, IFIs	
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR (UNSECOORD)/UNDP TSU-IND-05/S01-INDONESIA	Project Title: Security Support	3,000,000
	Aim: To provide support to the UN security coordination and management system for humanitarian operations in Northern Sumatra	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: all aid agencies </td> <td> Partners: Central and local Government, all aid agencies </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: all aid agencies	Partners: Central and local Government, all aid agencies	
MULTI-SECTOR		US\$
CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS) TSU-IND-05/MS01-INDONESIA	Project Title: Indonesia tsunami Earthquake Response ACT (INTERACT)	750,000
	Aim: To provide immediate response to emergency needs of tsunami victims and to assist in recovery with non-food item distribution, mental health support, health care and food.	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries Total: 35,000-45,000 persons </td> <td> Partners: ACT partners, local NGOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries Total: 35,000-45,000 persons	Partners: ACT partners, local NGOs	
CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (CORDAID) TSU-IND-05/MS02-INDONESIA	Project Title: Emergency Assistance and initial recovery	2,500,000
	Aim: To provide emergency assistance through the provision of shelter accommodation for students in Banda Aceh, medical services, water/sanitation assistance and initial recovery assistance through economical programmes and the reconstruction of houses as part of an overall reconstruction program in the sub-district Seunuddon (incl. latrines, wells, roads, schools, health centres and water systems.)	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries Total: 20,000 persons </td> <td> Partners National partners Perdhaki, INSIST and AMAN, </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries Total: 20,000 persons	Partners National partners Perdhaki, INSIST and AMAN,	
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL TSU-IND-05/MS03-INDONESIA	Project Title: Rapid Emergency Assessment and Prioritisation (REAP)	1,400,000
	Aim: To conduct assessments of basic living conditions of affected areas, services (including availability of clean water, shelter, food, sanitation and medical care) and nutritional status, and to make data available for decision-making.	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 persons Women: 250,000 Children: 100,000 </td> <td> Partners: WFP, international and national NGOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 persons Women: 250,000 Children: 100,000	Partners: WFP, international and national NGOs	
INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION TSU-IND-05/MS04-INDONESIA	Project Title: Identification, Care And Service Coordination For Extremely Vulnerable Individuals in NAD	1,200,000
	Aim: To identify and coordinate service delivery for 7,500 extremely vulnerable individuals and their families among the Acehnese. To build the capacity of local institutions in serving extremely vulnerable individuals.	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 7,000 persons (plus family members) Women: 3,000 Children: 3,000 </td> <td> Partners: Muhammadiyah, Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group (KKTGA), Flower Aceh, Women's Volunteer Team for Humanity (RPUK) </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 7,000 persons (plus family members) Women: 3,000 Children: 3,000	Partners: Muhammadiyah, Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group (KKTGA), Flower Aceh, Women's Volunteer Team for Humanity (RPUK)	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

MULTI-SECTOR		US\$
MERCY CORPS TSU-IND-05/MS05- INDONESIA	Project Title: Comprehensive Assistance in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province	
	Aim: To provide water, sanitation, health care, shelter, household items, food, infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood assistance and trauma counselling	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 150,000 persons Women: 75,000 Children: 90,000	Partners: to be identified
		15,000,000
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP) TSU-IND-05/MS06- INDONESIA	Project Title: Post-disaster environmental assessment, risk reduction and recovery support	
	Aim: Identify, assess and address immediate risks to human health and medium term risks to livelihoods caused by damage to industrial sites and natural resources, respectively.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: potentially 2 million	Partners: Ministry of Environment, UNESCO-IOC, UN Satellite (UNOSAT), UNDP
		1,000,000

MALDIVES

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The magnitude and scale of the disaster relative to the size and population of the Maldives is unprecedented in living memory. The tsunami inundated the entire country, as the highest elevation in the country is 1.5m. All of the Maldives' 200 inhabited islands were hit, as were all of its 87 resort islands. The entire population of the Maldives was affected by the disaster, of which one-third of the population, some 100,000 people, was severely affected with more than eighty people killed. 29,000 persons were displaced by the tsunami, of whom about 11,500 remain in temporary shelter as of the end of March.

Overall, donor response to the Flash Appeal was generous and allowed satisfactory implementation of activities in most key sectors of interventions. Funding for emergency relief was particularly quick and effective during the early phase, resulting in all affected communities receiving assistance. Some of the key achievements made by the UN agencies are stated in Chapter Two.

However, the task of responding to the humanitarian needs of the population has been hampered by logistical problems, which - given the dispersion of the country's population over 200 islands - were already immense and has been made more complicated by the destruction of jetties and the loss of fishing vessels also used for intra-atoll transport. This is likely to pose long-term development challenges for the government and international partners in their reconstruction efforts, including the high transportation and distribution costs of providing social and economic services and infrastructure.

While continuing to maintain a focus on the recovery of affected populations, UN agencies will remain mindful that the generous support of the international donor provides an opportunity to strengthen Government policies and capacities as well as local community participation. To support the implementation and monitoring of its recovery programmes, the UNCT will increase its field presence with the establishment of project field offices in the northern and southern atolls. Strong working partnerships between UN agencies, NGOs, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Government counterparts on a wide range of key issues will be developed. Moreover, the UNCT will undertake an evaluation of the United Nations system's tsunami response and will formulate lessons learnt for UN assistance to the Maldives, which will feed into the formulation of an overall UN strategy for recovery and reconstruction for the remainder of this year and into 2006.

Priorities have remained largely valid since the launch of the Flash Appeal. In order to better address the outstanding needs of the affected population beyond the initial relief phase, UN agencies have undertaken a series of consultations with the Government and key development partners. There is now a better sense of what should be achieved thanks to better information having been obtained, i.e. through the joint needs assessment, which revealed gaps in crosscutting issues such as gender, environment and community participation. As a result, modifications have been made to sector priorities and budget projections to take into account emerging priorities such as environmental protection and to reflect what has already been achieved through other funding sources and mechanisms.

With the substantial funding received to date, the main challenge is to shift from appraisals of damages and impact-related costs to actual implementation of recovery programmes - while at the same time ensuring linkages to longer-term development.

The revised requirements for the Maldives call for **US\$ 72.7 million to fund the humanitarian and immediate recovery efforts of seven UN agencies until 31 December 2005.**

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

MALDIVES					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
AGRICULTURE	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0.0%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,460,000	8,933,524	4,996,531	3,936,993	55.9%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11,652,000	18,672,000	11,030,854	7,641,146	59.1%
EDUCATION	8,064,000	8,064,000	-	8,064,000	0.0%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	19,100,000	9,500,000	8,700,000	800,000	91.6%
HEALTH	10,605,000	11,155,000	6,149,659	5,005,341	55.1%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,520,000	1,520,000	250,000	1,270,000	16.4%
WATER AND SANITATION	8,096,000	11,896,000	200,000	11,696,000	1.7%
Grand Total	66,497,000	72,740,524	31,327,044	41,413,480	43.1%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

MALDIVES					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
FAO	2,000,000	8,966,000	2,418,000	6,548,000	27.0%
OCHA	810,000	1,537,524	321,655	1,215,869	20.9%
UNDP	32,300,000	25,200,000	20,714,854	4,485,146	82.2%
UNEP	950,000	6,050,000	1,472,876	4,577,124	24.3%
UNFPA	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,140,000	260,000	89.2%
UNICEF	21,952,000	21,952,000	-	21,952,000	0.0%
WHO	6,085,000	6,635,000	4,259,659	2,375,341	64.2%
Grand Total	66,497,000	72,740,524	31,327,044	41,413,480	43.1%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

Overall, donor response to the appeal was generous and allowed satisfactory implementation of activities in most key sectors of interventions identified in the Flash Appeal. Funding for emergency relief was particularly quick and effective during the early phase (January-February), resulting in all affected communities receiving assistance. However, the task of responding to humanitarian needs of the population has been hampered by logistical problems which - given the dispersion of the country's population over 200 islands - was already immense and has been made more complicated by the destruction of jetties and the loss of fishing vessels also used for intra-atoll transport. This is likely to pose long-term development challenges for the government and international partners in their reconstruction efforts, including the high transportation and distribution costs of providing social and economic services and infrastructure.

Below are some of the key achievements in key priority sectors:

Shelter (UNDP with implementation support from the UN Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT)). The tsunami had a devastating impact on shelter in the Maldives. According to the Government's preliminary estimates in early January, 4,410 houses were damaged or destroyed. In the Joint Needs Assessment, this estimate was increased to 5,347, of which 1,847 were totally destroyed and 3,500 damaged. As a result, 29,000 persons were displaced by the tsunami, of which about 11,500 remain in temporary shelter as of the end of March.

On 13 January, UNDP in partnership with Banyan Tree Resort undertook community consultations and started supporting repair and reconstruction of houses in Naalafushi - one of the most severely affected islands - using UNDP's own emergency funds. As of mid-March, 95% of the work on Naalafushi is completed. Support to communities for repair and reconstruction of permanent shelter has been initiated on six other islands in Baa Atoll, which have been identified for support from UNDP in collaboration with the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). An agreement has been reached with the Government on a total of 36 islands where shelter restoration will be supported through the joint UNDP/UN-HABITAT project for restoration of permanent shelter. A shelter specialist identified by UN-HABITAT will be fielded in the second half of March. UNDP is coordinating closely with IFRC and other key development partners supporting the sector.

Private sector companies sub-contracted by UNDP are conducting surveys of the damage done to selected sites and will produce Bill of Quantities by 30 March 2005. Work on reconstruction on remaining islands is expected to begin by mid April and be finalised by the end of the year.

Livelihoods (UNDP, FAO). The tsunami caused extensive damage to livelihoods. Income generating assets such as fishing boats, nets, fish processing equipments, farm lands, fruit trees, agricultural implements, tools and small scale businesses were damaged or destroyed. While fisheries can recover relatively quickly once assets such as boats and nets are repaired or replaced, agriculture may take much longer to recover due to the loss of fruit-bearing trees and high soil salinity resulting from flooding in the agricultural fields.

The UNDP livelihoods project will prioritise immediate needs of the most vulnerable through a cash-for-work scheme to create temporary employment, repair and replace income-generating assets and extend micro-credit to replace assets and tools. This project is building on and closely integrated with the ongoing UNDP supported "Atoll Development for Sustainable Livelihood" programme implemented in the outer atolls. Information on livelihood needs has been gathered from key islands in Baa Atoll, where activities are due to start shortly with funding received from ECHO.

UNDP and FAO are collaborating closely and coordinating with other key development partners providing support to livelihoods.

Funds mobilised by FAO under the Flash Appeal have been allocated to provide, inter-alia, for some of the needs identified for the replacement and/or repair of boats and equipment for the fishing community. In addition, farmers and homesteads are being supplied with seeds, agrochemicals, tools and related implements. FAO has also been assisting the Government with technical expertise in overall coordination of emergency related activities in the fisheries sector as well as undertaking various assessments, evaluations and training activities in the agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Additional support is required in the following areas: planning and coordination; fisheries extension – fish processing, marketing, boat management/maintenance; agricultural extension; soil improvement/management; water management; integrated crop management.

Infrastructure (UNDP). Given the magnitude of damage caused to the infrastructure sector, UNDP has identified in consultation with key stakeholders, 25 islands for infrastructure repairs of jetties, warehouses, lighthouses and harbours, which will be vital to reviving livelihoods in fisheries and small trade, and restoring inter-island transport.

The project has been approved, resources mobilised and sites for work identified. Private sector companies sub-contracted by UNDP are conducting surveys of the damage done to selected sites. Discussions are ongoing with affected communities to ensure their full involvement in the planning and implementation of the shelter reconstruction effort. Shelter reconstruction work is expected to begin in April. Implementation of the UNDP recovery programme will be supported from UN field offices in the affected atolls and where appropriate, community contracting will be a key modality. Implementation of the UNDP recovery programme will be supported from UN field offices in the affected atolls. Where appropriate, community contracting will be a key modality.

Education (UNICEF). On 25 January, all primary and secondary level students returned to school under circumstances that marked a major accomplishment for the Government of the Maldives as well as for UNICEF, which covered the UN's emergency education assistance.

UNICEF determined requirements and promptly mobilised resources to construct 39 temporary classrooms, 8 toilet blocks and 15 teachers' quarters; provide basic school equipment and supplies to replace damaged or lost items in 116 primary and secondary schools; begin work to establish drinking water and sanitation facilities in all affected island schools. UNICEF also bore the costs of replacing students' uniforms, footwear and textbooks while delivering 200 school-in-box and 89 recreational and early childhood kits.

The issue of insufficient numbers of teachers remains a concern. To address this problem, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education are developing a long-term strategy to increase the number of teachers by establishing training facilities, especially at the atoll level.

Health / Food & Nutrition (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA). The devastation caused by the tsunami had a major adverse affect on providing basic services. The destruction of health facilities, equipment and supplies reduced service delivery to a minimum.

Malnutrition was already a common problem in the Maldives. Approximately 25% of children under five have stunted growth and wasting affects one in eight children. Anaemia affects 51% of women and is considered an indirect cause of maternal mortality. The Maldives imports most of its food items. With the tsunami, home gardens in affected islands were flooded and cannot be restarted in the near future.

WHO acted promptly in response to the disaster by providing support to the Ministry of Health in the assessment of the situation. In the area of health, one of the main concerns was the risk of diseases as a result of polluted water. Therefore, technical expertise in the areas of disease surveillance, water and sanitation, health care waste management, mental health, food safety and logistics was swiftly made available. Oral rehydration salts, chlorine, health kits to cover the basic needs of 50,000 people during three months and surgical kits for 1,000 cases were provided in the aftermath of the tragedy.

To address health aspects of water, WHO fielded Water and Sanitation engineers and public health experts, and provided 6.5 MT of chlorine. WHO also supported the government in strengthening health care waste management.

UNICEF provided vaccines, immunisation and cold chain equipment and supplies that allowed for resumption, by early February, of immunisation activities throughout the country. As a result, immunisation is expected to approach its pre-crisis level.

Immediately after the tsunami, the government initiated food aid to affected people. The findings of the Rapid Vulnerability Assessment by WFP also confirmed a need for short-term targeted assistance for the displaced and those who had their livelihoods affected. On 25 January, WFP launched with the

Ministry of Education a school feeding programme that would distribute a school snack of fortified biscuits for a seven-week period to 24,000 school children on affected islands.

On 24 February, WFP with Government initiated a targeted vulnerable group-feeding programme targeting 42,000 beneficiaries. Expanding an ongoing relief food distribution programme of the Government, the joint programme will provide a two-month supply of rice, oil, pulses and sugar totalling 2,115 metric tons. In addition, WFP food will be used to replenish government rice stocks, approximately 604 metric tons that had been distributed in January for the emergency food relief effort in the initial days following the disaster.

UNICEF provided food relief to 500 children evacuated from the capital, Male, and the most affected islands. This number has increased by 1,250 children, aged 6-24 months, for whom a six-month supply is being provided. In this connection, 5,000 cooking sets were provided to families. No significant deterioration in the nutritional status of children has been registered during regular spot checks at health centres.

Water and Environmental Sanitation (UNICEF, UNEP). Water supply on most islands is adequate during the monsoon season but less so during the long dry season (October-May). The principal sources of potable water came from a combination of well extraction from fresh groundwater supplies and from rainfall harvesting, with water tanks normally used for storage. An estimated 30-40% of rainwater harvesting equipment was damaged, and groundwater wells were contaminated by seawater. In the immediate period following the tsunami, only some fifteen affected islands had more than one or two weeks' drinking water supply.

Environmental sanitation problems existed before the crisis. The tsunami exacerbated these problems by destroying and severely damaging latrines as well as solid waste and garbage collection facilities. Post-tsunami, UNICEF and other partners such as OXFAM and the Red Cross provided bottled water, water bladders, disinfection tablets, water and hygiene kits to affected populations on 69 islands. This assistance combined with private sector and bi-lateral contributions ensured that adequate levels of potable water were restored on each island with stock of 2-7 days available within a few weeks after the onset of the emergency.

UNICEF and other partners are currently focusing on medium to longer-term availability of potable water for island communities through the delivery of water tanks for rainwater harvesting and reverse osmosis (RO) units for the desalination of ocean water. UNICEF is completing procurement of over 2,500 water tanks as well as 23 desalination (RO) units. As a matter of priority, water tanks will be installed in schools, health centres and other community centres. Installation and training sessions for the RO units is ongoing, with 2 completed to date. For all 23 units provided, UNICEF will collaborate with the Maldivian Water and Sanitation Company (MWSC) to assist island communities with unit operation and maintenance monitoring and technical backstopping. UNICEF is covering 50% of total projected needs in new RO's as identified by the Government in its National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.

UNICEF's support to sanitation included the provision of supplies to facilitate the clean up of household waste and debris. For the medium to longer term, UNICEF has procured de-sludging and de-watering pumps with generators and will procure plastic septic tanks for community and households. In addition, UN agencies (UNEP, UNICEF, UNDP) are discussing with MWSA on the development and implementation of a waste management programme.

Immediate action by UNFPA included the provision of sanitation and hygiene supplies to the displaced population and mother and baby kits for pregnant women. Reproductive health kits were distributed for ensuring safe delivery for the most affected populations. In addition, voluntary gynaecologists and nurse midwives were deployed to restore RH services in affected health centres and hospitals. UNFPA provided a 175KVA generator through private sector donation to restore adequate electricity to the Multi Regional Hospital which will re-establish reproductive services to women in neighbouring atolls.

Protection (UNICEF, UNFPA). The tsunami affected the entire country and resulted in significant psychological trauma, particularly among children and adolescents even in the islands that the tsunami left physically unscathed. Behavioural patterns could be traced to a prevailing sense of anxiety and insecurity. Many adults were suffering from severe forms of depression. The number of

experts for addressing such trauma is extremely limited in the Maldives. With respect to children, most schools do not have counsellors, and the teaching corps is not trained to provide psychological support.

UNICEF, UNFPA, the IFRC and the Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security (MGFDSS) have approached this problem by undertaking counsellor training for some 321 teachers and by providing recreational kits and drawing materials to children and adolescents. The training provided teachers with methods to assist children to deal with the trauma they had experienced and to identify children who need assistance from trained professionals. It is noted that with only 321 such counsellors for 199 islands, much more remains to be done to channel such services towards other elements of the population.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Unit for the Rights of the Children at the MGFDSS is undertaking a situation and needs assessment to assess the psychosocial needs of children and their families, the capacity of service providers to address these needs, and the impact of the tsunami on existing child protection and care systems.

UNICEF and UNFPA are also assisting in the registration of IDP's through the provision of specialised equipment. UNICEF will continue to play an active role to ensure the overall well being of IDP children is monitored and adequately addressed.

OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government IDP unit carried out a joint assessment mission on the IDP situation in late February – early March. This mission brought to light problems of overcrowding within the temporary housing units provided by the Government. The Government had been assigning 2 families (up to 16 people) per housing unit and allotting floor space of only 2.3m² per person, while the Sphere Standards recommend a minimum of 3.5m² per person. While the temporary housing units provide adequate access to water and sanitation, the overcrowding may potentially have negative effects on children's health. The lack of space and co-mingling of families has in some instances led IDP's with school-age children to return to their islands of origin despite the unavailability of schools and health services. OCHA will revise its budget requirements under the Coordination project to include support to national institutions such as the IDP Unit within the MGFDSS and the National Human Rights Commission to improve coordination of response to IDPs.

Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP, OCHA, UNEP). Aside from the Tsunami hazard, the country is also exposed to storms, droughts, heavy rains and high waves caused by cyclones in the South Indian Ocean. The country is also prone to oil spill and aviation related hazards, and particularly sea-level rise (maximum island elevation is 1.5m). The disaster risk scenario of Maldives can be described as moderate in general. However, climate change related risks pose serious threats to the country. Another factor is the very small size of islands and their flatness with very low elevation and on-going damage to the ecosystems (coral reef), land loss and beach erosion due to sea level rise, changes in air and sea surface temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns.

Within the first week after the Tsunami it was agreed with the government that it would invest in a vulnerability and risk management assessment, an early warning system and training of people in response to disasters. With support from UNDP and OCHA, the government will aim at having the above initiated and capacity strengthened by the end of the year 2005. UNDP has formulated a disaster risk reduction project for which US\$ 2.5 million have been mobilised. A UNDP disaster risk reduction specialist has been recruited to support implementation.

Coordination and support services (OCHA, UNDP). Two months after the tsunami hit the Maldives with unprecedented force, UN efforts and those of international and local partners are now shifting towards medium and longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes/activities. However, continued attention must be given to addressing the food and non-food emergency needs of some 11,500 IDPs scattered on various islands, either living with relatives, in tents or in Government's prefabricated camps.

OCHA's main role focuses on support to the HC/RC to ensure that inter-agency and sectoral coordination between UN partners, bilateral and Government of Maldives (GoM) counterparts is maintained as a priority throughout the relief and immediate recovery process.

UNDP has provided short-term technical assistance to the Government for aid coordination through its own core funding, and provided support to the development of the recovery strategy. UNDP also has supported part of the Government mission to European capitals in March to draw attention to the immediate needs of the Maldives and to enhance resource mobilisation.

In support of enhanced security, funds have been released to provide a patrol boat, which is now under order, safety equipment and crews for a 12-month period.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

While continuing to maintain a focus on extending the impact of material inputs for the recovery of affected populations, UN agencies such as UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNDP will remain mindful that the generous support of the international donor community provides an opportunity to strengthen Government policies and capacities as well as local community participation. To support the implementation and monitoring of its recovery programmes, the UNCT will increase its field presence with the establishment of project field offices in the northern and southern atolls. Strong working partnerships between UN agencies, NGOs, IFRC and Government counterparts on a wide range of key issues will be developed. Moreover, the UNCT will undertake an evaluation of the United Nations system's tsunami response and will formulate lessons learnt for UN Maldives assistance, which will feed into the formulation of an overall UN strategy for recovery and reconstruction for the remainder of the year 2005 and into 2006.

Overall, the food assistance programme is having the desired effect of meeting the immediate needs of affected individuals. WFP's emergency food assistance programme in the Maldives will be completed by May 2005. Future food assistance has not been recommended for the longer-term recovery and reconstruction stage at this point in time.

With regard to food security and specifically food utilisation, a long-term strategy is required to improve the nutritional status of the population. A coordinated response is recommended by relevant UN agencies and government sectors to specifically tackle issues of consumption patterns, nutritional education and behaviour change. Six additional international experts will soon join the UNICEF-Maldives team (programme coordination & planning, operations, health/nutrition; water and environmental sanitation; monitoring and evaluation/communication, supply/logistics).

During the remainder of the year 2005, the prongs of UN support will be:

Shelter (UNDP with implementation support from UN Habitat)

- Restoration of permanent shelter in 35 islands identified by the Government for support by the UN;
- Support to community consultations, community planning and community contracting to rebuild people's homes;
- Advisory services to government on shelter policy and planning.

Livelihoods (UNDP, FAO)

- There is a need to accelerate the provision of grants and microcredit to empower communities to revive livelihoods in key areas such as fisheries, agriculture, small-scale businesses and local transport. Support will be provided by UNDP drawing upon mechanisms and lessons learned through UNDP's long-term Atolls Development Programme;
- Over the coming months, there will be a need to accelerate support for the procurement and delivery of the identified range of supplies needed to kick-start fisheries production and processing and farming activities, particularly on the homesteads and in some instances in school and community gardens.

Infrastructure (UNDP)

- Rehabilitation of jetties, quay wall, sea walls and other civil works in harbours;
- Reconstruction of boat repair yards ('haruge');
- Construction of fish drying yards on identified islands;
- Renovation of damaged fish smoking facilities on identified islands;
- Reconstruction / renovation of warehouses on identified islands;

- Renovation /reconstruction of damaged navigational facilities;
- Dredging of sand in identified sea channels and harbours;

Education (UNICEF)

- Extension of support to schools through the provision of furniture and basic equipment for schools including teaching and administrative staff;
- Supporting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged school buildings.;
- Extension of the child-friendly school model from 22 establishments identified prior to the tsunami to other affected schools.

Health/Nutrition (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA)

- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of health facilities (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO);
- Support for nutritional activities including de-worming and vitamin-A campaigns (UNICEF);
- Ministry of Health capacity-building with respect to health and nutrition information management systems (UNICEF);
- Strengthening the disease surveillance of MOH and establish a subsequent system of stringent monitoring measures to ensure adequate and immediate outbreak response. Procurement of essential medicines will also be carried out (WHO);
- Restoration of reproductive health services (UNFPA);
- Enhanced capacity of health workers to deliver quality RH services (UNFPA);
- Strengthening national capacity for preparedness to address RH concerns in natural disaster situations (UNFPA);
- Provision of chlorine to address health aspects of water (WHO);
- Strengthening of health care waste management (WHO).

Water and Environmental Sanitation (UNICEF, UNEP)

- Extension of the current phase of allocation and distribution of 23 desalination units including training for long-term maintenance and operation, capacity-building and community mobilisation (UNICEF);
- Activities to assess and harness rainfall harvesting potential by installing guttering in schools, mosques and medical facilities (UNICEF);
- Hygiene promotion activities within the overall effort to rehabilitate and reconstruct schooling facilities. These activities will include support for the construction of hand washing basins, the launching of a series of health education promotional materials (posters, radio and video clips) and the training of community-based health workers (UNICEF);
- Planning for post-tsunami situation analysis that among other features will relate to the development and implementation of a waste management programme (UNICEF);
- Testing and monitoring water quality (UNICEF);
- Extension and expansion of tsunami waste clean up and management work (UNEP).

Protection (UNICEF, UNFPA)

- Extension of counsellor training for schools and communities (UNICEF, UNFPA);
- Continuation of ongoing situation analysis with respect to overall psychosocial needs among the general population and capacity-building among Government counterparts (UNICEF);
- Monitoring of sexual and other forms of violence, especially among IDP communities (UNICEF);
- Strengthen capacity of community leaders, IDP camp managers and health workers in the early identification, prevention and/or mitigation of psychosocial problems (UNFPA).

Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP, OCHA, UNEP)

- Vulnerability and risk management assessment (UNDP, OCHA);
- Support for planning and implementation of urgent environmental risk reduction activities (coastal zones, coral reefs, strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment (UNEP);
- Strengthening national and island capacities to design and implement environmental risk reduction and reconstruction initiatives (UNEP).

Coordination and support to Government Capacity (OCHA, UNDP)

A series of activities has been identified by OCHA in consultation with the Humanitarian Coordinator and UN agencies for the remaining period of the Flash Appeal:

- Strengthened information network involving all actors active in the field of emergency, recovery and reconstruction;
- A lessons learnt exercise seeking the participation of international and GoM actors;
- A disaster reduction planning exercise addressing early-warning and GoM-UN' capacity to respond to future sudden onset disasters;
- The set up of a financial tracking system for incoming contributions channelled through the UN and for identifying priority-funding gaps to the donor community;
- Supporting strengthening of capacity (government, NGOs, civil society) to coordinate and plan recovery efforts through provision of advisory services and technical support;
- Addressing the main challenges of access, logistics and communications in the early phase of a disaster (two UN field Offices will be established in the southern and northern atolls);
- Supporting the capacity of UN agencies on the ground to quickly and effectively deliver and monitor emergency response in a timely manner;
- Strengthening the capacity of IDP Registration Teams and creation of IDP Community Empowerment Teams;
- Establishing the position of a coordination advisor to the Resident Coordinator for one year to strengthen the UN coordination capacity (DGO);
- Training of crew and staff and utilisation of the boat for security and operational service.

4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

There is no change to the agreed planning scenario. The main shift in focus will be towards ensuring the implementation of projects already funded – now that the bulk of resources has been mobilised.

Overall response priorities remain largely unchanged. However, the action plan in the Flash Appeal did not integrate environment issues such as waste management and sanitation as key priorities. These have now come to the fore and the UN system must coordinate its efforts to ensure that pressing environment considerations are not overlooked. These new priorities, coupled with disaster risk management, will seek to establish an early warning system, an institutional framework for disaster management, multi-hazard preparedness and response plans, as well as raising environmental awareness.

For the health sector, the emergency period is considered over and efforts are being focused on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged health care facilities. WHO is still giving priority to supporting the Ministry of Health in strengthening disease surveillance and establishing a system to ensure adequate and immediate outbreak response. WHO has identified environmental health as an additional priority area of work.

UNDP, in collaboration with UN agencies (in particular with UNEP and UNICEF) and other partners is making efforts to integrate environmental aspects in the recovery programmes while at the same time ensuring that they are also linked with longer-term development issues (such as water, sanitation and sewage).

Under livelihoods, the additional FAO proposals will aim at accommodating an increase in the number of targeted beneficiaries who qualify for relief assistance and to take account information gathered from refined assessments over the past two months. The projects also aim at providing a bridge for the recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Human resources and capacity building: Constraints faced in finding skilled qualified people placed the need for capacity building at the centre of new approaches. This will include the training of staff and the recruitment of experts both in-and-outside the United Nations system.

Updated response plans

Progress has been made in achieving near-term environmental objectives despite the under-funding of environmental Flash Appeal projects to date. Support is urgently needed in order effectively to

address priority environmental concerns (waste, strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments, restoration of biodiversity and coastal zone).

Protection of the Maldives environment is a priority concern during reconstruction and forthcoming development. Planning decisions being made today will affect the long-term vulnerability of islands as well as the sustainability of crucial life-supporting natural resources.

Based on joint needs assessments in cooperation with UN agencies and other partners, a National Recovery & Reconstruction Programme has been prepared by the Government. To ensure a smooth transition from relief to recovery towards longer-term human development, the UN will be providing support in the following key areas during the remainder of 2005:

- Disaster relief & Assistance to Internally Displaced (short to medium term);
- Reviving livelihoods & key infrastructure (including health centres, water systems, schools, jetties, harbours, and human settlements (medium to longer term);
- Environmental protection (to protect and regenerate vulnerable ecosystems, restoring and strengthening environmental sanitation, strengthening disaster preparedness);
- Restoring access to basic services;
- Community empowerment (rebuilding lives and livelihoods with local ownership, involving communities in planning and implementing the recovery).

Central to recovery programmes is the promotion of national/local ownership, capacity building (government, civil society, communities), enhancing gender equity and partnerships.

5. PROJECTS AND BUDGETS

- The six (6) UNICEF projects under the original FA remain unchanged, UNICEF having received full funding from donors;
- Three (3) new FAO projects have been added and one revised;
- No change to UNFPA projects;
- One (1) new WHO project has been added;
- Five (5) UNDP projects have been revised;
- One (1) OCHA new project has been added and one (1) revised;
- One (1) UNEP new project has been added and two (2) revised.

UNEP identified the following criteria for adding/revising environmental projects (see Water and Sanitation and Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Management sectors):

- All of the proposed projects can be performed by trained UNEP staff in country with the technical expertise to fulfil project requirements within the timeframe of the appeal (i.e., 31 December 2005), assuming the timely availability of resources;
- The projects address priority environmental needs identified by the Ministry of Environment and Construction and in the Immediate Priorities section of the joint World Bank-Asian Development Bank-UN System needs assessment;
- The proposed projects target populations affected by the tsunami, including children, who often play among unsanitary and unsafe waste sites and are among the most vulnerable to natural disasters.

In addition to the two projects UNEP had listed in the original Flash Appeal – both of which have been revised – UNEP has formulated a new project in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Construction.

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NEW PROJECTS:

HEALTH		US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H11 - MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Environmental Health – monitoring and surveillance	1,086,500
	Aim: To establish and maintain programmes within the water quality and food safety sector to: (a) Monitoring quality and identifying potential risks prior to their having an impact on human health and the environment; and (b) Surveillance for assessing and tracking risk factors in the atolls and outlying islands	
	Beneficiaries: 100,000 Partners: MoH, ME&C, UNEP, UNICEF	
RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/A01 - MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Replacement of farming inputs to farmers and home gardeners	3,000,000
	Aim: Improvement of income generating activities in agriculture and food nutritious for the affected tsunami targets	
	Beneficiaries: Affected islands (26) Partners: Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Marine resources; Ministry of Atolls Administrations; local communities	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/ER/106- MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Rehabilitation of mangroves forests, home gardens, agro forestry and trees to restore livelihoods and coastal ecosystems	150,000
	Aim: Evaluate extent of damage to mangrove forests and trees and their role in mitigating the effects of the tsunami on lives and livelihoods; ii) Prepare rehabilitation plans for mangrove forests, community plantings, home gardens, agroforestry, fruit and amenity trees to restore livelihoods and coastal ecosystems; iii) Provide technical support to strengthen Government capacity in mangroves and social forestry and establish nurseries.	
	Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities Partners: Ministries of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, other Ministries; Local Governments; UNDP, other IOs, NGOs and CBOs	
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY, COORDINATION		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/CSS05- MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Geographical information systems and infrastructure	146,000
	Aim: To enhance decision making through geographical information at all levels, for the preparation, implementation, monitoring evaluation and overall coordination of the Tsunami relief operations. A management tracking tool for the relief coordinator and all related partners, allowing to browse from a synthetic sketch map, most appropriate information for the management of the Tsunami relief program and in particular for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors;	
	Beneficiaries: Disaster Management Centre; Govt. staff, UN agencies; Atoll Development Units Partners: Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources Ministry of Planning. Relief and Disaster centre Stakeholders (government, NGOs, international organisations) at local, national and regional levels	

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VULNERABILITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		US\$
UNEP TSU-MDV-05-CSS06 - MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Environmental risk reduction and remediation	950,000
	Aim: Mitigate impacts of tsunami, reduce vulnerability and risks to public health and safety, and protect natural resources crucial to economy and livelihoods through remediation and restoration of, e.g., impacted coastal zones, forests, flora, as well as strengthening national and island-level environmental capacities to implement environmental mitigation, risk reduction and remediation measures	
	Beneficiaries: 290,000	

REVISED BUDGETS:

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		US\$
OCHA TSU/MDV-05/CSS03- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Coordination of UN efforts in response to the disaster	Original: 810,000 Revised: 837,524 Reason: Support for improving coordination of the response to IDPs
	Aim: To ensure a coordinated response to the crisis.	
	Beneficiaries: Government's Crisis Task Force, UN Agencies, other humanitarian organisations Government ministries involved in relief and recovery	
UNDP TSU/MDV-05/CSS04- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Coordination and Support to Government Capacity: Planning the Recovery	Original: 1,500,000 Revised: 1,500,000 Reason: Project title changed to enable strengthening of critical national capacity to plan and coordinate the tsunami recovery
	Aim: To advise and support the Government on the formulation of a recovery framework, including a recovery strategy and policy and related institutional framework.	
	Beneficiaries: Government's Crisis Task Force, UN Agencies, other humanitarian organisations Government ministries involved in recovery and reconstruction	

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
WHO TSU/MDV-05/H06— MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Disease surveillance, verification and response	Original: 1,000,000 Revised: 463,500 Reason: Reduction in anticipated cost for disease surveillance activity
	Aim: To track patterns of life-threatening diseases among those at risk through the prompt set-up of a surveillance and early warning system, with regular epidemiological reports.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	

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VULNERABILITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		US\$
UNDP TSU/MDV-05/CSS01A-MALDIVES OCHA TSU/MDV-05/CSS01B-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Disaster Risk Management Aim: To factor in disaster risk reduction in the recovery and rehabilitation processes Beneficiaries: 45,000 families Partners: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment, Atoll Development Offices, Island Offices and women's development committees and youth groups, Ministry of Planning and other related departments	Original: 4,400,000 (UNDP) Revised: UNDP: 3,700,000 Revised: OCHA: 700,000 Project adjusted to take into account sequencing of activities and coordination & collaboration between UNDP and OCHA in the areas of early warning, disaster preparedness and emergency response.
	Project Title: Post-disaster environmental assessment and recovery support to implementing partners Aim: To identify, assess and address immediate risks to the coral reefs systems, as well as risks to livelihood caused by damage to natural resources. Beneficiaries: Total: 280,000 Partners: Ministry of Environment and Construction, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, UNDP, UNOSAT.	Original: 750,000 Revised: 1,100,000 Reason: Expand assessment work to support strategic environmental assessment and government environmental mitigation and risk reduction activities during reconstruction
RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS		US\$
UNDP TSU-MDV-05/ER/I01-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: To support and restart livelihood activities of most affected people Aim: To restore major livelihood activities of 1000 fishermen families, 2000 skilled labour families, 2000 small entrepreneurs, 2000 families formerly working in the tourism industry, and 1000 agricultural families. Beneficiaries: 8,000 families Partners: NGOs in the islands and community groups	Original: 3,300,000 Revised: 5,500,000 Reason: Additional support is required to expand support to income generating activities such as small-scale trade and local, inter-island transport, cash for work, etc.

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SHELTER		US\$
UNDP/ UN-HABITAT TSU-MDV-05/S/NF01-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Shelter provision	
	Aim: To address the shelter needs of the most vulnerable population. 600 most vulnerable families will benefit for assistance for full rebuilding; 2,000 families will benefit for partial reconstruction; 1000 displaced families will be hosted in emergency centres.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 3,600 families	Partners: Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board, national development NGOs, local communities
		Original: 19,100,000 Revised: 9,500,000 Reason: - Reflects partnership with UN-Habitat for implementation - Temporary shelter component no longer required as funds secured from other sources. -Partnerships with private sector will reduce overall cost. -Shelter in some islands originally targeted for support has been funded from other sources. -Technical assessments indicate that damages in some islands are lower than initially assessed
RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS		US\$
FAO TSU-MDV-05/ER/I02-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Rehabilitation of marine fisheries sector and agricultural infrastructure	
	Aim: To support the affected agricultural and fishing communities through the replacement and/or repair of small fishing craft and equipment.	
	Beneficiaries: 100,000 severely affected people	Partners: Ministry of Atolls Development, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
		Original: 2,000,000 Revised: 5,670,000 Reason: Additional support is based on new needs assessment conducted by FAO experts; cost for distribution to outlying island communities; and expanded reach in terms of location and numbers of most affected beneficiaries

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WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
UNEP TSU/MDV-05/WS02- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Post-Tsunami Waste Management (new title)	Original: 200,000
	Aim: Clean, separate and re-use waste, reduce waste being dumped and prevent damage to coral reefs and fisheries.	Revised: 4,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000	Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, Maldives Water and Sanitation Authority (MWSA), UNDP
INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
UNDP TSU/MDV-05/ER/I03- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Restoration of critical infrastructure	Original: 4,000,000
	Aim: To repair critical infrastructure and facilities.	Revised: 5,000,000
	Beneficiaries: 45,000 families	Partners: Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology, NGOs, CBOs
WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/WS01- MALDIVES	Project Title: Immediate restoration of essential water and sanitation services for affected populations	7,896,000
	Aim: To prevent an increase in mortality and morbidity of affected populations by decreasing the likelihood of outbreak of waterborne diseases	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 25,000	
HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/H08- MALDIVES	Project Title: Emergency response and reconstruction of health facilities.	2,000,000
	Aim: To re-establish reproductive health services for severely affected populations.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	

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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/H09-MALDIVES	Project Title: Restoration of Immunisation services Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children are immunised with Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) vaccines.	930,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 6,000 Children: 6,000	
	Partners: Department of Public Health (DPH) Ministry of Health Regional and Atoll Hospitals	
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/H10-MALDIVES	Project Title: Nutritional support for children Aim: To monitor the nutrition status of children under five and to take appropriate action to limit the effects of increased malnutrition.	1,590,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Children: 50,000 Women: 25,000	
	Partners: Department of Public Health Ministry of Health Regional and Atoll Hospitals Health Centres Community groups, NGOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H01-MALDIVES	Project Title: Assessment Aim: To have a rapid health assessment of the damage to the overall health system in the disaster-affected areas in order to develop immediate and recovery plans.	400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H02-MALDIVES	Project Title: Support to Ministry of Health coordination Aim: To assist the Ministry of Health in coordinating the health sector activities.	400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H03-MALDIVES	Project Title: Provision of supplies and equipment and replenishment of essential assets Aim: To contribute to ensuring that medical supply chains function as efficiently as possible and to respond to the needs of end-users.	3,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H04-MALDIVES	Project Title: Technical Support Aim: To provide technical assistance and to coordinate with the government along with other concerned organisations in disaster affected areas to determine gaps and requirements and to fill these gaps.	250,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H05-MALDIVES	Project Title: Advocacy and capacity building Aim: To organise public health campaigns for the prevention of diseases, outbreaks, and for the treatment of prevalent diseases.	500,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H07-MALDIVES	Project Title: Project Management, evaluation and reporting	535,000
	Aim: To continuously monitor and follow-up the health status in affected areas and take appropriate remedial measures, as necessary.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
EDUCATION		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/E01-MALDIVES	Project Title: Back to School	8,064,000
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children of school-going age have access to schools.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 180,000.00 Children: 180,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Education, Educational Development Centre, Faculty of Education, NGOs	
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN		US\$
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL01-MALDIVES	Project Title: Protection and psychosocial support to women and adolescent girls.	250,000
	Aim: To ensure rehabilitation and mental well-being with a special focus on families and communities. Support BCC campaigns to raise awareness and prevent gender-based violence.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security, society for Health Education (SHE)	
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL02-MALDIVES	Project Title: Life skills based education for adolescents/youth	150,000
	Aim: To ensure healthy development and reduced risk taking behaviour amongst adolescents/youth. Protection of adolescents and girls through BCC campaigns.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, SHE, Foundation for Advancement of Self Help in Attaining Needs (FASHAN) Girl Guides and Boy Scouts	
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL03-MALDIVES	Project Title: Psycho-social support to children and women	1,120,000
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children and women have access to quality psychosocial interventions for quick recovery and rehabilitation.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 210,000.00 Women: 80,000 Children: 130,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security, Care Society, FASHAN, Society for Health Education, Ministry of Youth Development and Sports, Schools, Health Centres	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND REHABILITATION OF RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/ER/I04-MALDIVES	Project Title: Operational and logistical support for emergency operations	
	Aim: To ensure that emergency assistance for Maldivian children and women can be delivered by sea and air in a timely and cost effective manner	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 210,000.00 Women: 80,000 Children: 130,000	Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of External Resources Task Force Aid Coordination Unit, UNDP, united Nations Joint Logistic Centre (UNJLC), WFP
		2,352,000

MYANMAR

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the days following the Tsunami, the relief community in Myanmar sent urgent emergency support to identified affected communities, with distribution of food and non-food items to cover for the immediate needs in terms of food, water, health, shelter, livelihoods, and sanitation of some 6,000 people affected by the Tsunami.

In parallel to these emergency first-phase distributions, a series of assessment and verification missions were undertaken over the course of the first 10 days following the Tsunami by one or more of the partners already working in Myanmar. Assessments went from the Rakhine Coast, Ayeyarwady Delta to the southern coast including the most populated islands of the Myeik archipelago and the islands off Kawthaung around Lampi Island and aimed at determining the immediate impact of the Tsunami. This first round of assessment was followed by joint evaluation missions, aiming to assess the following mid- to longer-term needs.

The emergency response to the Tsunami disaster in Myanmar highlighted a lack of disaster preparedness and further revealed the inherent complications linked to coordination between international partners and national authorities. A lessons-learned exercise is underway to identify opportunities for a more efficient response in the future.

During the next few months, the Tsunami response will focus on medium to longer-term needs. Shelter and infrastructure (including water and sanitation) rehabilitation activities have been planned and will be implemented, sometimes coupled with food for work support. Other programmes, such as support to education (provision of supplies and school furniture) and to child protection, as well as a generalised focus on malaria-related activities in affected townships, will be implemented. As for livelihoods (especially fishing), organisations and agencies already involved in those sectors are scaling up their activities to respond to the newly created needs.

Damage caused by the Tsunami in Myanmar was limited in comparison to other countries in the region. Relief agencies were able to provide assistance quickly precisely because the number of victims was not overwhelming and basic stocks were available locally. Funds already made available by various donors and the agencies themselves since the onset of the disaster will be sufficient to cover recovery activities until the end of 2005. No additional funding requirements are being proposed at UNCT level, yet individual agencies will coordinate with their respective Regional Offices or Headquarters to receive the funds required for proposed programmatic scaling up in affected areas.

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN

In addition to initial support provided by the Government of Myanmar, relief agencies have carried out assistance in accordance with the planning outlined in the Indian Ocean Flash Appeal. The number of directly affected people identified by early assessments remained unchanged. Approximately 6,000 people were in need of emergency assistance. Priority needs were food and non-food items including clothing, essential drugs as well as drinking water. Epidemiological surveillance was also conducted.

By the end of January 2005, acute food and non-food items needs were generally met and no major outbreak of disease was reported. Relief agencies have had some access to affected populations until now and local authorities have so far been cooperative in sharing information.

One of the main complications faced during the early stage of the emergency was the lack of consistency in the assessment of the situation in reports from different agencies and in the media. This contributed to tension with local authorities in some of the affected areas as well as confusion about the accuracy of the various assessments, including those of the UNCT. As a result, the UNCT is looking at ways to strengthen the public information strategy in future disaster situations.

Since the issuance of the Flash Appeal, UN agencies and relief organisations in Myanmar have conducted a series of new assessments in affected coastal areas, primarily in the Ayeyawaddy Delta but also in Tanintharyi Division and in Rakhine State. Most of those assessments covered mid- to longer-term needs for a total of 15,000 people and communities in affected states and divisions. These different reports allowed the aid community in Myanmar to identify priority needs for the remaining of the current year. Specific Tsunami recovery activities will primarily take place in the following sectors: Shelter and Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Health, Livelihoods and Water and Sanitation. Disaster Preparedness is also a priority for this year and beyond. Current activities in, Education and Special Vulnerable Groups sectors will be strengthened to improve the general living conditions of Tsunami affected populations.

UN agencies have reallocated existing resources from available in-country funds and supplies as well as called forward additional resources through their respective regional appeal mechanisms to cover immediate response. Various donors also made specific Tsunami funds available to selected agencies and organisations. This will provide for adequate mid- to longer-term response.

3. REVISION TO RESPONSE PLANS

The overall response priority has not changed. The UNCT and relief partners' view is that the situation in Myanmar primarily requires for agencies to scale up and/or re-direct their existing programmes in Tsunami affected areas in order to provide adequate support for a quick recovery and improve living conditions.

With the emergency phase over, the prioritisation of sectoral response has now shifted from survival assistance to more sustainable recovery and rehabilitation activities. Basic community services in many of the affected areas were already precarious. The international community in Myanmar will seize the opportunity of availability of funds and access to ensure that the greatest number of citizens benefit from a comprehensive approach.

Update on sectoral achievements and planning

LIVELIHOODS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Progress to date

- Assessments of needs have been conducted and procurement of income-generating activity material has started;
- Objectives;
- Provide inputs and technical guidance for restoration of income generating tools especially in fisheries (replacement of boats and nets);
- Provide support for the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of community infrastructures such as bridges and schools;

- Expand livelihoods activities by including skills training, job linking and market chain development for vulnerable groups, and provide micro-credit.

WATER AND SANITATION

Progress to date

- UNICEF has supported the installation of water and sanitation systems in many affected areas before the tsunami hit. In Ngaputaw Township alone, 143 systems - covering one third of the township's requirements – had been installed by UNICEF. Nevertheless, emergency assessments revealed that many systems were degraded by the tsunami and/or earthquake, and in many tsunami-affected areas, water quality and availability remains a concern. In the aftermath of the tsunami, UNICEF provided 9,000 people with clean water access and more than 2,000 families with latrine systems;
- 828 latrine systems were distributed to affected households;
- 20 temporary water tanks have been installed throughout Ngapudaw and Laputta Townships in the Delta area;
- Approximately 2000 bottles of WaterGuard chlorine were distributed in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta and Southern Tanyintharyi areas.

Objectives

- To continue to protect affected households from water-borne diseases by: providing temporary water supplies, storage and water purification; supporting medium-term rehabilitation of water systems; supplying chlorination equipment; and supporting the provision of basic sanitation and solid waste disposal.

Today, UNICEF is focusing its post-tsunami water and sanitation efforts on rehabilitating and repairing existing structures – and training communities in their maintenance and care – rather than building new structures. This requires comprehensive assessments and, where needed, rehabilitation activities and the creation and training of local community maintenance groups.

This operation embraces community-based activities and monitoring, with a particular focus on regular water-scarcity areas. Additional activities are planned to raise sanitation, health education and water quality services in affected areas to the national standard, and, if possible, to the regional standard levels.

In the mid term, UNICEF will:

- Continue rehabilitation and improvement of school water and sanitation systems;
- Continue rehabilitation and improvement of health centre water and sanitation systems.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Progress to date

- Family survival kits (including blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, etc.) and other basic non-food items (NFI) were distributed to all listed affected households (approximately 1270 households). A few numbers of affected households were absent during initial assessments and still need to receive support;
- Design of pre-permanent houses in the process.

Objectives

- To distribute NFI to affected households which have not received support;
- To support the reconstruction of more than 200 houses.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Progress to date

- Prior to Tsunami, some disaster mitigation and preparedness training was offered at the community level and for staff, volunteers and local authorities by some partners but no coordinated response plan was in place.

Objectives

- Develop a common contingency plan amongst relief partners;
- Organise village and Township level disaster preparedness workshops and trainings;
- Support the construction of community resource centres;
- Establish up-stream linkages on disaster preparedness and mitigation;
- Develop training programmes on Vulnerabilities and Capacities Assessment (VCA), hazard assessment and contingency planning;
- Refurbish and replenish regional warehouses;
- Advocate for the need of a national disaster preparedness plan.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Progress to date

- Two cycles of relief distribution completed in Ayeyarwaddy Delta and Tanyintharyi division reaching 7,000 beneficiaries with 170 MT of food;
- FFW activities started in Ayeyarwaddy Delta- reconstruction of houses, toilet repair, pond and road construction and clearing of drainage canals. Some 8,000 people will benefit from FFW;
- In Tanintharyi division, FFW activities are being planned for 1,000 beneficiaries by end March;
- Additional quantities of 660 MT of rice and 140 MT of pulses have been procured locally by WFP to suffice food requirements till June 2005;
- Adequate warehouse facilities have been established in the affected areas for pre-positioning of food before onset of rainy season.

Objectives

- Reduce the risk of food insecurity for a total of 15,000 people through relief and food for work activities supporting the rehabilitation of community infrastructures in the affected areas.

HEALTH

Progress to date

- Shortly after the tsunami hit Myanmar, UNICEF responded by providing essential drugs and family kits to affected areas to protect children and families from diarrhoea, respiratory infections and other threats to their health. UNICEF also provided anti-malaria drugs and impregnated bed nets to protect affected populations from malaria;
- Immediate health needs have been addressed and no outbreaks have occurred. Health kits, anti-malarial drugs and mosquito nets were distributed. The focus was put on reducing the risk of disease outbreaks and morbidity by supporting disease surveillance and providing emergency medical supplies.

Objectives

- Support disease prevention and health promotion by improving surveillance and early warning systems;
- Support health services delivery to help ensure continuity of basic health services through provision of essential medicines and supplies;
- Support health policy and coordination by strengthening of the national disaster management programme;
- Continue immunisation programmes and support to HIV prevention activities UNICEF is now focusing its activities on the rehabilitation and improvement of health services in affected areas, which includes:
 - The reinforcement of Primary Health Care services through the provision of support to Rural Health Centres (RHCs) in the three most heavily affected State and Divisions (53 townships). These facilities will be receiving new basic medical equipment

(including one kit for each of the 348 RHCs), essential drugs, and basic cold chain immunisation equipment (cold boxes, vaccine carriers for the 2,000 midwives in charge on immunisation services, ice packs, and ten solar refrigerators for strategically located RHCs);

- Support for malaria activities through increased support for Roll Back Malaria efforts in coordination with WHO, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF), the Global Fund AIDS Tuberculosis Malaria (GFATM), and the National Malaria Control Programme. This will include the provision of 100,000 insecticide-impregnated bed nets, diagnostic devices, and anti-malaria drugs.

In the mid term, UNICEF will:

- Provide essential drugs, anti-malaria drugs, and bed nets.

EDUCATION AND SUPPORT TO SPECIAL VULNERABLE GROUPS

Progress to date

(Education in Emergencies)

- UNICEF's initial response in the education sector focused on the repair of damaged schools, including essential water and sanitation facilities. The provision of learning and recreational materials also proved to be of crucial assistance in helping children return to school and to restore normalcy to their lives;
- School supplies and textbooks have been ordered;
- 500 recreational/psychosocial kits have been distributed for Tsunami affected children.

(Child Protection and Psychosocial support)

- Following the tsunami, children in affected villages, particularly those bordering Thailand and in Tanintharyi Division, were found to be particularly vulnerable to economic and sexual exploitation as well as trafficking. These communities have higher proportions of migrants and less access to livelihood and income generating activities, and some communities lacked the information, knowledge and skills needed to effectively undertake initiatives addressing these threats and strengthening the protective environment for children – including any psychosocial and social welfare support to the most vulnerable amongst them;
- In the aftermath of the tsunami, UNICEF worked in close coordination with a range of partners to monitor threats to children's well being and began initiating psychosocial support activities to heighten the level of support available to affected children.

Objectives

- Improve the quality of learning in Tsunami affected areas;
- Respond to access issues and support to school rehabilitation;
- Continue the support the psychological recovery of especially vulnerable groups including children, through psychosocial support activities, distribution of recreation and basic education kits.

UNICEF is now targeting a broader range of educational issues, and reaching out to many more children in tsunami-affected areas. Even before the tsunami struck, many children of families in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta, Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Division who do not speak Myanmar language – the official language of instruction – were not completing their education. Many other families in affected areas regularly find the cost of schooling to be prohibitive, and the destructive effects of the tsunami and loss of livelihoods/income further exacerbated these pressures. The tsunami crisis simply highlighted the urgent need to tackle a range of factors limiting Myanmar children's access to education, and to develop strategic approaches to address rising school dropout rates and ensure access to learning opportunities for out-of school children and young people.

Renewed emphasis is therefore being given to fostering quality education for children in affected areas through the training of teachers in "child friendly" teaching and learning methodology. To help families overcome economic barriers, UNICEF is also providing textbooks and other basic school supplies to children for the coming school year starting in May.

To further strengthen partners' capacity to help communities contend with threats to children's well being – particularly trafficking and exploitation – UNICEF is also:

- Expanding and scaling up partnerships and programmatic activities in the field of prevention of trafficking and sexual abuse, focusing on cross-border initiatives with Thailand and prioritising the needs of the most vulnerable and at-risk populations;
- Conducting a systematic training and capacity building initiative in the field of community-based social and psychosocial work to benefit the most vulnerable and at-risk children;
- Supporting the capacity of local community-based partners and service providers (health workers, teachers, community leaders) in the field of child protection to be able effectively to monitor relevant threats, and initiate and implement appropriate long-term initiatives on behalf of children in affected and vulnerable communities.

In the mid term, UNICEF will:

- Provide “back to school” packs for children and teachers in tsunami-affected areas;
- Provide basic materials and supplies for damaged schools;
- Provide Early Childhood Development kits to initiate preschool services in affected areas;
- Train teachers in tsunami-affected areas on Child Friendly School methodology.

Regarding further child protection and psychosocial activities, UNICEF will:

- Train national trainers on psychosocial support and child protection;
- Provision of recreation kits for children in affected communities;
- Community-level awareness raising and capacity building on trafficking, including support for victim reintegration, and ongoing on-the-ground surveys;
- Translation of IEC materials on protection in six different minority languages.

SEYCHELLES

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the aftermath of the tsunami, the government of the Seychelles took the lead in terms of relief efforts, providing shelter and medical care to displaced families, and undertaking emergency repairs to the key infrastructure to render them temporarily operational so as to support livelihoods. While the involvement of the Government has been significant, additional resources from the international community are still required. The UN, on behalf of the Government of the Seychelles, appealed for US\$ 8.9 million to cover most urgent requirements in 6 priority areas (roads infrastructure, housing, fisheries infrastructure, early warning system, and damaged assessment).

In January and February 2005, a number of UN agencies (FAO, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), WB, UNDP, UNEP) carried out assessment and project formulation missions to the Seychelles in order to ensure the resources requested are commensurate with the scale of needs in the various sectors. Furthermore, these missions provided technical details and costs estimates to prepare project proposals for the priority areas identified in the Flash Appeal, which formed the baseline for planning the recovery and resource mobilisation efforts. The priority needs that will be addressed until the end of the year remains the following:

- a) Rehabilitation of essential infrastructure;
- b) Rehabilitation/reconstruction of private dwellings/schools/utilities;
- c) Establishment of the early warning and disaster management system;
- d) Rehabilitation of livelihoods in the fisheries/agricultural sector.

The National Disaster/National Risk and Disaster Management Secretariat located in the President's Office will be the coordinating agency and will be responsible for the overall management of all the projects under the Flash Appeal. Line Ministries will be responsible for implementation of sectoral projects. A UN Tsunami Coordinating Unit in Seychelles will be established by the country office to ensure that technical design, specifications and supervision of works are in accordance with UN rules and regulations and that financial tracking are timely.

Resources mobilised under the Flash Appeal represent 38.5% of the total requirements.³

The IMF/WB macro-economic assessment mission highlighted that the critical macro-economic situation and the shortage of foreign exchange will have repercussions on longer-term development prospects. In this context, the Bretton Wood Institutions (BWI) have suggested to the authorities the possibility of organising a "Friends of the Seychelles Donors Conference" to address the macro economic reform agenda.

³ Counting only commitments and contributions. Additional pledges or funding indications reported by the field offices would bring funding to about 70% of requirements, if committed.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SEYCHELLES					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0.0%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7,500,000	9,932,000	3,430,000	6,502,000	34.5%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,100,000	1,330,000	-	1,330,000	0.0%
Grand Total	8,900,000	11,562,000	3,430,000	8,132,000	29.7%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SEYCHELLES					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
FAO	2,500,000	2,750,000	350,000	2,400,000	12.7%
UNDP	6,400,000	8,812,000	3,080,000	5,732,000	35.0%
Grand Total	8,900,000	11,562,000	3,430,000	8,132,000	29.7%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

The immediate priority areas of response under the current appeal were the following:

- Shelter and NFIs;
- Quick assessment mission to Seychelles to evaluate damages and draw up plans for rehabilitation of infrastructure damages and the livelihoods of fishermen and farmers as well as environmental damages along the coastal zones;
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure (roads and transportation, housing, water and sanitation and fisheries);
- Establish an Early Warning and Disaster Management System for the Seychelles.

Substantial support such as medical care, shelter and emergency materials (cooking stoves, mattresses and beddings, kitchen kits and school materials) were provided by the Government, local NGOs, the National Emergency Fund and the Seychelles Red Cross Society to the affected families. Emergency repairs of basic infrastructure, and cleaning activities were undertaken in affected areas by Red Cross and other volunteers. Based on the assessment missions that followed, the number of affected dwellings has been revised downwards from 500 to 100.

Quick assessment missions have also been completed. Following the formulation of the preparatory assistance project by the UNRC office, UNDP/BCPR provided US\$ 50,000 for the project. In this context UNDP fielded an assessment mission in from 3 – 10 February 2005, to conduct an immediate detailed assessment and planning for infrastructure rehabilitation and draw up rehabilitation plans with detailed cost estimates. Based on mission findings, 2 project outlines (roads and bridges, and houses, schools and public utilities) have been prepared. The project outlines have been circulated to several donors for resource mobilisation.

Furthermore, UNDP has developed a draft proposal for the establishment of an Early Warning and Disaster Management System in Seychelles. The proposal has been circulated to OCHA and BCPR as well as the Government of Seychelles. It will be finalised in March during the upcoming UNDP/BCPR/OCHA joint mission to Seychelles. UNDP/BCPR has pledged financial support towards the early warning and disaster management project. In addition to the project planning activities, the UNRC office has been actively mobilising resources locally as well as internationally for tsunami rehabilitation. In the fisheries sector, the World Bank is mobilising funds from the Japanese Social Development Fund for the repairs of fishing infrastructure, equipment and facilities, while the Chinese Government has pledged in-kind support for replacing fishing equipment.

In terms of resources pledged and mobilised, the Table above provides a summary according to the sectors of the Flash Appeal. The European Union (EU) has pledged Euro 700,000 (US\$ 910,000)⁴ for tsunami rehabilitation in the Seychelles, and has suggested channelling the funds through UNDP to support the rehabilitation. Agreement from the Government of Seychelles is being sought for channelling the EU funds through the UNDP.

The major constraints to achieving the objectives of the Flash Appeal has been delays in securing the pledges which has affected the implementation of the current plan considerably. Significant efforts has been spent mobilising resources and to prepare detailed proposals for funding under the Flash Appeal. This required fielding planning and assessment missions to the Seychelles during the month of January/February 2005 by the various agencies.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

Following the Flash Appeal, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator formulated a preparatory assistance project in order to address the actions on recovery planning and establishment of disaster management systems in Seychelles and to facilitate the process towards the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs identified in the Flash Appeal.

Since the appeal was launched on 11 January, several planning missions took place in Seychelles by the various UN agencies as well as the European Union:

- FAO mission on fisheries, agriculture and environment - highlighted that the livelihoods of at least 1,200 families in the fishery sector and 300 families in the agricultural sector were in jeopardy. Environmental damages were estimated at US\$ 1.5 million of which US\$ 0.8 million is for coastal abatement, and US\$ 0.7 million for damages caused by torrential rains following the tsunami;
- World Bank and the IMF macro- economic assessment confirmed damages to physical infrastructure and private property at US\$ 33 million, representing 5% of GDP. If the response to the Flash Appeal is not adequate, the BWIs fear that the socio-economic situation may deteriorate and could impair recovery efforts;
- World Bank - Procurement Capacity Assessment mission highlighted deficiencies in procurement/contract management;
- UNDP consulting engineering mission - evaluated infrastructure damages and drew up rehabilitation plans for destroyed bridges, roads, fishery pier, schools housing and connected basic infrastructure;
- UNEP - environmental assessment, awaiting report.

The above-mentioned missions provided baseline information and allowed the UN agencies (FAO, WB, IMF, UNDP, UNEP) in close cooperation with the Government of Seychelles to develop project outlines for the priority needs outlined in the Flash Appeal. UN has actively engaged in resource mobilisation from potential donors to cover the financial requirements in the Flash Appeal, particularly unmet needs. Following these assessments, the priority needs identified in the original Flash Appeal have remained unchanged. Nevertheless, the financial estimates for these needs have increased from US\$ 8.9 million to US\$ 11.6 million.

The WB/IMF macro-economic assessment mission felt that the Seychelles economy may not recover from the disaster unless there is a solid response to the appeal and that the critical macro-economic situation could hinder recovery efforts. This has led the BWIs to enter into discussion with the authorities on the possibility of organising a “Friends of Seychelles” donors conference to support the government in undertaking the difficult macro economic decisions and to stimulate growth in the key economic sectors.

⁴ 1 Euro ~ 1.3 US\$

4. REVISION TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Scenarios

The planning scenario is still valid and confirmed by the various assessment missions that took place in January and February 2005. However, due to unavailability of resources, the implementation period will be extended over 12 months till end of the year.

4.2 Overall response priorities

The overall response priorities have remained unchanged. However, the FAO assessment mission carried out with the competent national agencies have identified an urgent need to restore agricultural production on damaged farms of which the cost is estimated at US\$ 100,000. The destruction of these farms signifies considerable loss of farm production to be replaced by imported food, loss of labour and threatening bankruptcy due to unpaid loans.

4.3 Updated response plans

1. Following the disaster immediate relief was provided to the affected families by the Government, the Red Cross and the National Emergency Funds. Based on the assessment missions that followed, the number of affected dwellings has been revised downwards from 500 to 100. As a result the response for this sector plan has changed as follows:

A) Shelter and non- Food items

Objective

- To assist populations who have lost their homes in the reconstruction of their dwellings and to rehabilitate essential public utilities.

Activities

- Assessment of the required assistance to the 100 affected dwellings and families;
- Provide construction materials and technical assistance;
- Undertake restoration works on affected dwellings through community mobilisation and voluntary work;
- Rehabilitation of essential public utilities.

Expected impacts

- Repairs to dwellings of 100 families and rehabilitation of essential public utilities.

2. Based on 4.2 above, the response plan for Rehabilitation of Artisanal Fisheries has been revised as follows:

B) Livelihood Support (renamed from Rehabilitation of Artisanal fisheries)

Objective

- Restoration of sustainable livelihoods for 1,500 families through rehabilitation/restoration of artisanal fisheries and damaged farms in Seychelles.

Activities

- Loss assessment and design of rehabilitation measures;
- Repair and replacement of fishing vessels and landing facilities;
- Restoration of the livelihood of farmers;
- Support to Ministry of Environment and Natural resources in coordinating the rehabilitation of the farms damaged by Tsunami flood wave and torrential rains;
- Prepare inventory and specification of farm infrastructure, equipment, and farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds, animal feed) required;
- Provide technical advice to establish an insurance/compensation plan, which will ensure a better preparedness for natural calamities in future.

Expected Impacts

Domestic supply of fish and agricultural supply restored. Basic fishery and farming infrastructure and livelihoods rehabilitated and equipment provided.

5. PROJECT AND BUDGETS

PROJECTS WITH REVISED BUDGETS

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
UNDP TSU-SEY-05/ER/I01-SEYCHELLES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Rehabilitation of Infrastructure		Original: 5,000,000
	Aim: Restoration of basic infrastructure to support sustainable livelihoods in Seychelles.		Revised: 7,182,000
	Beneficiaries Republic of Seychelles	Partners: OCHA	Reason: Assessment and planning mission detailed costs estimates higher than identified originally
FAO TSU-SEY-05/ER/I02-SEYCHELLES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Livelihood Support		Original: 2,500,000
	Aim: To restore sustainable livelihoods in fisheries sector through the rehabilitation of artisanal fisheries.		Revised: 2,750,000
	Beneficiaries Approx 500	Partners: OCHA, BCPR, UNDP	Reason: Increase of US \$150,000 for fisheries rehabilitation. An additional US \$100,00 required for urgent rehabilitation of damaged farms

FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			US\$
UNDP TSU-SEY-05/S/NF01-SEYCHELLES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Reconstruction of dwellings and rehabilitation of public utilities		Original: 1,100,000
	Aim: To repair the dwellings of 500 families.		Revised: 1,330,000
	Beneficiaries 2,500 people	Partners: N/A	Reason: Assessment and planning mission detailed identified urgent needs for rehabilitation of public utilities. Costs estimates revised for reconstruction.

PROJECT WITH NO CHANGES IN THE BUDGET

ASSESSMENT MISSION			US\$
UNDP TSU-SEY-05/CSS01-SEYCHELLES	Project Title: Evaluate the situation both in terms of infrastructure damage as well as environmental damage along the coastal zones		50,000
	Aim: Evaluate the situation both in terms of infrastructure damages as well as environmental damages along the coastal zones.		
	Beneficiaries Republic of Seychelles	Partners: N/A	

CAPACITY BUILDING			US\$
UNDP TSU-SEY-05/CSS02-SEYCHELLES	Project Title: Establishment of Early Warning system in Seychelles.		250,000
	Aim: To build capacity at all levels in the Seychelles for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and mitigation.		
	Beneficiaries Republic of Seychelles	Partners: OCHA	

SOMALIA

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The South Asian tsunami struck the northeastern coast of Puntland on 26 December 2004. The effect of the tsunami exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and compounded an already dire humanitarian situation in Somalia, which has been marked by years of persistent drought conditions, outbreaks of violence, environmental degradation, and periodic floods. The impact of the tsunami resulted in the destruction of housing, contamination of water sources, and the loss of livelihood assets, such as fishing boats and equipment. Many of those affected required urgent humanitarian assistance.

Intermittent humanitarian access, rugged terrain, inter- and intra-clan violence, and general insecurity characterised the operational context. Despite these challenges, local communities, UN agencies, and NGOs responded within a couple of days to the immediate needs of the affected population by mobilising in-country resources. Operational agencies such as WFP, CARE, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, MSF-Holland, Diakonia, *Veterinaire sans Frontières* (VSF)-Suisse and local NGOs like Galkayo Education Centre for Peace and Development (GECPD) and the Shilale Environment Concern (SHILCON) were fast to either pre-position or distribute relief items, including food, medicine, shelter materials, cooking utensils, blankets, and clean drinking water.

To further assess the situation, representatives of NGOs, UN agencies and the Puntland authorities conducted a joint inter-agency assessment mission from 28 January to 8 February in the tsunami-affected region of Puntland. The findings of the assessment confirmed that the existing emergency responses in the sectors of health, water, shelter, non-food items, and food had largely met the life-saving needs of the affected communities.

Following the inter-agency assessment mission, several UN agencies, including UNICEF, FAO, UNEP, and UNHABITAT, began to develop recovery programs focused on shelter reconstruction, environmental assessments, water and sanitation, rehabilitation of schools and health facilities, and livelihood recovery. These additional needs related to recovery will be addressed through the MTR of the 2005 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Somalia. Some agencies, like UNHCR, will use additional funds already available under the Flash Appeal to cover their revised requirements. The availability of funds will allow agencies to move more easily from relief to recovery activities.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SOMALIA					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,401,369	2,917,281	2,892,055	25,226	99.1%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,421,000	3,425,000	1,111,105	2,313,895	32.4%
FOOD	1,869,000	1,869,000	1,869,000	-	100.0%
HEALTH	275,220	275,220	275,220	-	100.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	212,829	212,829	-	212,829	0.0%
Grand Total	10,179,418	8,699,330	6,147,380	2,551,950	70.7%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SOMALIA					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
CARE	1,869,000	1,869,000	1,869,000	-	100.0%
FAO	1,925,000	1,925,000	911,105	1,013,895	47.3%
OCHA	5,401,369	2,917,281	2,892,055	25,226	99.1%
UNHCR	496,000	1,500,000	200,000	1,300,000	13.3%
WHO	275,220	275,220	275,220	-	100.0%
World Concern	212,829	212,829	-	212,829	0.0%
Grand Total	10,179,418	8,699,330	6,147,380	2,551,950	70.7%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

On 26 December 2004, the South Asian tsunami adversely affected the livelihoods of many communities in Somalia when it struck the coast of Puntland. Northeastern Somalia was the worst affected, particularly a stretch of about 650 kilometres (km) between Hafun and Garacad. The impact of the tsunami resulted in loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, damage to water sources, and loss of livelihood assets. Preliminary reports also suggested that the tsunami may have stirred up hazardous waste dumps along the Somalia coastline. Detailed scientific assessments are needed to determine the scope of the potential problem and the risks to human health.

Thousands of households were directly affected and reported to be in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, including drinking water, food, and medication as well as support for the construction and/or rehabilitation of houses and shelter. The livelihoods of many people residing in small villages along the Somali coastline were also devastated. Given that the majority of these communities relied on fishing as their primary source of income, livelihood support was needed with the provision of productive assets, such as fishing boats and equipment.

In response to this crisis, humanitarian organisations created a humanitarian action plan to effectively address the urgent humanitarian and recovery needs of the tsunami affected communities. Based on this common plan, the Flash Appeal requested US\$ 10,179,418 for a period of six months. The appeal detailed immediate response plans in key areas, including food, shelter, water and sanitation, health, agriculture, and coordination of humanitarian assistance.

While the Flash Appeal was underway, local communities, UN agencies, and NGOs responded to the immediate needs of the affected population by distributing food, medicine, shelter materials, cooking utensils, blankets, and clean drinking water. A number of humanitarian actors faced constraints and difficulties due to general insecurity, rugged and difficult terrain, and the remoteness of the affected communities due to poor road infrastructure. In addition to the severe access problems, the lack of reliable baseline information and a deficit of a pre-existing presence or capacity of local implementing partners in the Puntland region increased the difficulties in the assessment process and in the provision of relief to the affected communities.

Despite these operational hurdles, agencies were able to provide quick assistance to those affected by mobilising in-country resources and streamlining the response to provide immediate relief. Agencies such as UNICEF, WHO and WFP utilised resources from other on-going programs in the area in order to respond in a timely manner. As organisations were approaching the area to assess the needs, they also simultaneously mobilised resources from sub-offices in the region. Generous donor support also increased the response capacity of humanitarian actors and enabled a timely delivery of relief assistance for the life-saving needs of the disaster-affected communities. Projects included by agencies in the Flash Appeal have been almost entirely funded, according to donor pledges and commitments (see funding table). Many operational agencies outside the Flash Appeal framework also received substantial funding. The timely response by the donor community to humanitarian as well as recovery programs included in the Flash Appeal assisted the response.

To explore the magnitude of the damage, the UN facilitated an interagency aerial assessment in December 2004 over the three worst affected areas – Hafun, Beinder Beila and Garacad. Following this, representatives of NGOs, UN agencies and the Puntland authorities conducted a joint inter-agency assessment mission from 28 January to 8 February to further assess the situation on the ground in the tsunami-affected region of Puntland. The objective of the assessment was to identify any gaps in the ongoing humanitarian response and the specific mid/long-term recovery needs of affected communities. The multi-sectoral assessment covered the following areas: food, nutrition and livelihood security; fisheries; health and nutrition; education; water and sanitation; shelter; and, infrastructure and governance. Gender, protection and child rights, demographics, HIV/AIDS, security, and environmental concerns were identified as crosscutting issues to be considered by all sectors.

The findings of the field assessment pinpointed that an estimated 44,000 people were affected by the tsunami and it confirmed that the existing emergency response in the sectors of health, water, shelter, non-food items, and food had largely met the identified life-saving, relief needs of the affected communities. Following the assessment mission, several UN agencies, including UNICEF, FAO,

UNEP, UN-HABITAT and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), began to develop recovery programmes focused on shelter reconstruction, environmental assessments, water and sanitation, rehabilitation of schools and health facilities, and livelihood recovery. The provision of funding for recovery activities is expected to facilitate the transition from humanitarian relief to recovery and reconstruction.

2.1 Food

WFP is currently providing relief food to approximately 30,000 people out of around 40,000 inhabitants in 39 settlements and villages along a 650km stretch of coastline in northeast Somalia. About 22,000 people in 32 villages receive general food assistance, while another 8,000 in seven villages receive targeted food aid. In these seven villages, only people directly affected by the tsunami were targeted by WFP in cooperation with the local elders and other local authorities. The first round of distribution took place from 30 December 2004 to 3 February 2005 and provided about 30,500 beneficiaries with 432mt of rice, maize, pulses, corn soya blend (CSB) and vegetable oil. During the second round from 16 February to 13 March 2005, approximately 29,400 beneficiaries received 352mt of rice, maize, pulses, CSB and vegetable oil. The third round began on 15 March and is expected to reach around 30,000 beneficiaries with 450mt of food aid. WFP intends to continue providing food aid to these beneficiaries through different channels (e.g. general and targeted distribution, FFW, food for education, mother and child health programmes) until at least 30 June 2005. An extension is being considered until 31 December 2005.

CARE International distributed food to 1,000 households in Hafun, 1500 households in Ishukusbaan, and 4,800 persons in Garacad. Water was also trucked to the same areas. Through local implementing partners, CARE's major activities in the coming weeks will focus on water trucking to 10 communities in the Jariiban district and the provision of food and essential items in three villages in Eyl district. CARE will also conduct a detailed assessment in several communities to identify the needs of households and communities with regard to the fishing industry, water and sanitation, health, education and shelter.

World Concern's activities centred largely in Kismayo and the islands of Koyama, Madoe, and Burgavo in the districts of Kismayo and Badhadbahe. These districts contain mostly fishermen and peasant farmers. World Concern, in conjunction with elders and community members and its implementing partner, the African Rescue Committee (AFREC), undertook an assessment in these two districts in order to identify the affected populations and the food needs. The number of affected people totalled around 13,500 or 2,700 families, including 26,000 IDPs in Kismayo. Although IDPs were not directly impacted by the tsunami, they received food assistance in order to avoid tension between the tsunami-affected communities and the IDPs. From 1 January to 28 February 2005, beneficiaries received 629.2mt of rice, 109mt of beans, 181.5mt of vegetable oil, and 15.2mt of unimix. In order to ensure sustainable food security, World Concern intends to undertake a second distribution of food, initiate cash for work activities, and provide communities with fishing equipment in order to become food self-sufficient.

2.2 Shelter and NFI

UNICEF provided immediate shelter assistance for the worst affected households in Hafun, Garacad and Bender Beyla areas. Family relief kits distributed by UNICEF contained blankets, plastic sheets, rope, twenty-litre collapsible jerry cans, cooking pots, plastic bowls and utensils, and soap. Some additional items included oral rehydration therapy (ORS), mosquito nets and chlorine. UNICEF targeted 1,250 households in the above-mentioned districts.

UNHCR provided complementary distributions of non-food items to the tsunami-affected families that were not already supported by UNICEF in this sector. As tsunami-affected populations moved inland because they lost their means to earn a living, many joined IDP settlements. Using a community-based approach, UNHCR provided 10,432 blankets, 5,216 plastic sheets, 8,203 kitchen sets, 8,203 jerry cans and 16,406 sleeping mats to the most destitute families in these settlements. UNHCR plans to contribute to the shelter and basic services programs of other agencies by constructing or rehabilitating market places and women's centres.

In the Kismayo area, World Concern distributed various non-food items, including 22,307 polythene covers, 7840 jerry cans, 3400 mosquito nets, 4500 cooking pans, and 9000 cups. There is still a need for mosquito nets, blankets, and kitchen sets.

Long-term solutions are needed to address the needs of tsunami-affected communities with respect to the reconstruction of housing, especially in places like Hafun, and the reconstruction of public buildings such as schools, health centres, offices, and mosques. UNICEF, WHO, SCF-US and others agencies intend to cover basic services, while UN-HABITAT will cover shelter reconstruction, including the proper planning of settlements (e.g. relocation of Hafun).

2.3 Water and Sanitation

No agency appealed for funds under the Flash Appeal to cover the needs related to this sector. However, UNICEF received funds outside of the Flash Appeal framework and responded from the very beginning of the crisis to the identified needs, despite access difficulties to most of the affected communities. Due to the rough terrain and poor road infrastructure, UNICEF used a four-wheel pick-up instead of tanker truck to transport water a distance of over 80km to Hafun. Bladder tanks were distributed to Hafun, Garacad and Kulub. Water trucking is currently taking place in Hafun and Garacad. UNICEF has also undertaken supporting activities such as the chlorination of drinking water, hygiene promotion at the household level, and the construction of 30 community pit latrines for the most affected in Hafun. UNICEF plans to undertake further water and environmental sanitation (rehabilitation of shallow wells) between Hafun and Garacad and build pit latrines in Hafun.

World Concern intends to address water and sanitation needs, particularly on the islands of Koyama, Madoe, and Burgavo. Specifically, it is seeking funds for the rehabilitation of boreholes and wells, the chlorination of existing water sources, the installation of hand pumps, and the construction of pit latrines in IDPs camps in Kismayo and on the islands of Madoe and Burgavo. Furthermore, World Concern has begun discussions with UNICEF to address key needs in areas affected in the south-central coastline in the sectors of water and sanitation and primary health care.

2.4 Health

WHO provided at the outset of the crisis two basic emergency kits sufficient to cover the needs of 10,000 people for three months. These kits were put at the disposal of local health authorities. In addition, WHO sent medical missions to the area to assess the situation, distributed essential drugs, and collaborated with partners in the field.

Within the first week, UNICEF organised and undertook a local measles vaccination campaign and a vitamin A supplement distribution program, targeting all children from six months to 14 years of age in Hafun and the surrounding areas. This was followed in the second week by a tetanus toxoid campaign for women of childbearing age and the delivery of essential supplies and equipment for existing health facilities, including cholera kits in the event of possible outbreaks, examination beds, four essential drug kits, vaccines, cold chain supplies, and equipment. Activities also included the promotion of HIV/AIDS awareness. In addition, UNICEF and local health partners undertook a rapid nutritional assessment in Hafun, which found that malnutrition of children under five was less than 10%. Although supplementary food rations were delivered to Hafun, they have not been needed. No cases of malnutrition were observed during the recent inter-agency assessment mission of the affected area. Ongoing nutritional surveillance will be required in the coming months. With increased donor support, UNICEF is planning the construction of two new health centres and two health posts, the rehabilitation of two health posts, and the training of health workers; activities are projected to be completed by September 2005.

The inter-agency assessment mission found that the emergency response was effective in preventing the outbreak of diarrhoeal disease, with no major health problems observed. Key challenges for the tsunami-affected region include the prevention of HIV/AIDS as well as water-borne and related diseases due to the effects of extended displacement.

2.5 Fisheries

World Concern distributed fishing gear, including nets, ropes, and anchors. Due to the availability of funds, only a portion of the affected population received such assistance. Continued assistance is needed to help the remaining people undergoing a livelihood crisis. In particular, World Concern intends to seek funds to repair 200 damaged boats and replace 150 destroyed boats in the Kismayo area.

FAO has developed a project for the post-tsunami rehabilitation of the fisheries sector. The project aims to restore the livelihoods of about 2,000 households through the allocation of fishing boats and gear and the provision of assistance to the tsunami-affected coastal communities to organise themselves in order to manage the rehabilitation process in a participatory way. The project intends to conduct further damage assessments along parts of the coast, which were not covered under the original assessment.

2.6 Education

UNICEF provided learning and recreational materials for existing schools and constructed four temporary classrooms in Hafun, where pre-tsunami enrolment levels subsequently doubled, and other affected locations. UNICEF has embarked on the planned construction of four new primary schools with 12 classrooms along with boy/girl sanitation facilities, teacher training, and support to Community Education Committees in 10 locations.

2.7 Coordination and support services

The UN spearheaded and coordinated relief efforts through its HC and OCHA, in collaboration with national and local authorities. To facilitate humanitarian response coordination, a Tsunami Task Force was established at the Nairobi and field level. Members of the Task Force included representatives from UN agencies, NGOs, the donor community and international organisations. The Task Force met on a regular basis to discuss activities by sector and to coordinate response plans in order to avoid duplication.

In addition to day-to-day support and field coordination, OCHA in collaboration with the FAO-operated Food Security Assistance Unit (FSAU) facilitated the multi-sectoral inter-agency assessment mission from 28 January to 8 February. Twenty-seven people representing UN agencies, NGOs and the Puntland authorities participated in the field assessment.

Under the Flash Appeal, OCHA established two tsunami-specific funds, the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) and Emergency Humanitarian Intervention Fund (EHI). These funds were envisaged to provide response flexibility through the creation of a rapid funding mechanism for emergency actions to meet new needs of the tsunami-affected populations. Operational agencies preferred to wait for the conclusion of the interagency assessment mission before submitting project proposals for funding from the two funds. So far, ten proposals have been received and are undergoing review by the funds' advisory board. The projects range from the reconstruction of access roads in several districts and logistical support costs for the shipment of goods to water trucking for tsunami-affected residents in Puntland and emergency mental health services for the rural areas of northeastern Somalia. In addition to meeting the needs of the population in the Puntland region, some of these projects will also facilitate the expansion of humanitarian access.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

The humanitarian context has greatly evolved since the launching of the Flash Appeal on 6 January 2005. To date, most of the relief needs of these disaster-affected communities, such as clean drinking water, food, shelter, non-food items and medical care, have been largely met due to the quick mobilisation of resources and the streamlined response of the international aid community.

In view of the fact that the affected communities were tied to the fishing industry, of which much of the gear and equipment was destroyed or damaged, the current priority is the rehabilitation of the fishing sector. Another need is the provision of shelter. Hafun, Bender Beyla, Darin Ragas, and Kulub were

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badly affected in terms of damage to permanent structures and the need for immediate reconstruction is highest and most critical in Hafun due to its location and exposure to high winds. The population of Hafun requires urgent support for outright reconstruction of destroyed permanent houses. Some operational agencies, such as UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR and UN-HABITAT, have already planned recovery activities with existing funds. The remaining tsunami recovery needs that require funding will be addressed through the MTR of the Somalia CAP.

In view of the changes in the humanitarian context and in light of progress achieved, there is now a need to focus on the humanitarian needs of other vulnerable communities throughout Somalia. With attention diverted toward the tsunami, other life-saving projects in the CAP aimed at other equally, if not more vulnerable groups, risk being jeopardised. The inequality of resource provision to meet existing needs of communities hit by different but equally disruptive disasters is of concern as it may result in instability, and have repercussions on security and access.

As highlighted in the Somalia CAP for 2005, livelihood insecurity and overall vulnerability persist in numerous regions of Somalia, in addition to the tsunami-affected areas. Other vulnerable groups, including IDPs and destitute pastoralists, live in very poor and difficult conditions with minimum access to basic services and income generating opportunities. The impact of sustained drought in some areas of the north has increased levels of child malnutrition. An estimated 900,000 Somalis face humanitarian and livelihood crises and require urgent assistance, especially in the south. Failure to address the needs of these communities could increase security risks and create potential challenges for the overall stability of the country.

While the Flash Appeal has provided more than sufficient funds for the identified humanitarian relief (and some recovery) needs of the tsunami-affected community, funding for humanitarian needs of other vulnerable communities remains of concern. So far, the Somalia CAP remains poorly funded with an estimated coverage rate of about 3%. For these reasons, the UNCT has decided not to pursue continued funding under the Flash Appeal as it is considered unsuitable for the dire, non-tsunami related humanitarian situation. Serious concerns exist that should the Flash Appeal continue for Somalia, it would negatively impact on CAP funding and the priorities for 2005. At this stage, the UNCT considers the CAP to be the most appropriate and suitable funding mechanism for Somalia for both tsunami and non-tsunami related projects.⁵

4. PROJECT AND BUDGETS

SHELTER		US\$
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) TSU-SOM- 05/S/NF01-SOMALIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Provision of emergency shelter and non-food items to affected households and support to communal infrastructure rehabilitation	
	Aim: To provide emergency shelter and basic household items for affected families	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 44,000 Households	Partners: Local NGOs, ILO, UN-HABITAT, government counterparts, and local communities
		Original: 496,000 Revised: 1,500,000 Reasons: The original budget included only the cost of non-food items. The current budget includes logistics costs and communal infrastructure rehabilitation

⁵ UNHCR will use additional funds already available under the Flash Appeal to cover the revised budget.

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COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		US\$
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (UNOCHA) TSU-SOM-05/CSS01-SOMALIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Coordination Support Services	
	Aim: To strengthen field coordination; enhance humanitarian space and security; and improve information management.	
	Beneficiaries: Population affected by the tsunami	Partners: UN agencies, international NGOs and the Red Cross Movement
		Original: 141,369 Revised: 167,281 Reasons for Revision: Budget re-estimation.
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (UNOCHA) TSU-SOM-05/CSS02-SOMALIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia	
	Aim: To provide a strategic contingency fund for humanitarian operations that can be disbursed rapidly and flexibly to implementing partners.	
	Beneficiaries: Communities affected by the tsunami	Partners: UN agencies, international NGOs and the Red Cross Movement
		Original: 2,260,000 Revised: 1,750,000 Reasons for Revision: The HRF has received adequate donor support to fund the remaining projects focused on meeting the remaining needs of the tsunami-affected population.
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (UNOCHA) TSU-SOM-05/CSS03-SOMALIA REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Emergency Humanitarian Intervention Fund	
	Aim: To provide humanitarian agencies with a flexible fund for the identification of needs and the appropriate logistical support for delivery of humanitarian assistance	
	Beneficiaries: Populations Affected by the tsunami	Partners: UN agencies, international NGOs and the Red Cross Movement
		Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 1,000,000 Reasons for Revision: The EHI Fund has received adequate donor support to facilitate the delivery of the remaining humanitarian aid needed in the tsunami-affected area.
AGRICULTURE		US\$
FAO TSU-SOM-05/A01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Support to fishing communities affected by the tsunami	
	Aim: To restore the livelihoods of the fishing communities affected by the tsunami waves, providing them with the means to purchase, build or repair lost or damaged fishing boats and fishing equipment.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 2 000 households of fishermen Children: 8 000 Women: 2 000	Partners: Local and international NGOs, counterparts and local communities
		1,925,000 Received 1,500,000 in pledges. Note: The remaining 425,000 will be covered from un-earmarked funding allocated to Somalia.

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FOOD		US\$
CARE INTERNATIONAL SOMALIA TSU-SOM-05/F01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Improving Household Access to Food and Essential Items	1,869,000
	Aim: To meet the immediate food and other essential livelihood needs of 10,000 disaster-stricken households for a 60-day period in the regions of Bari, Nugal, and Mudug of Somalia.	
	Beneficiaries: 10,000 families, 42,000 Children, 18,000 Women Partners: Ten Local Partner NGOs operational in different Somalia regions	
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	Project Title: Emergency assistance for the tsunami-affected population in Somalia along the Indian Ocean coast	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To save lives and prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable children and mothers. To restore livelihoods and enhance resilience to further shocks.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 (Total food aid planned: 2,700 MT) Partners: Local government and communities, UN agencies, international and local NGOs	
MULTI-SECTOR		US\$
WORLD CONCERN INTERNATIONAL TSU-SOM-05/MS01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Kismayo Emergency Relief Project	212,829
	Aim: To save lives and alleviate the suffering of at least 6,000 people affected by the tsunami in the southern coast of Somalia, Kismayu district.	
	Beneficiaries: 6,000 people Partners: AFREC	
HEALTH		US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-SOM-05/H01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Support outreach health response activities to tsunami affected areas	275,220 Note: 15,000 was covered by WHO's resources. The remaining requirement will be covered by un-earmarked funding allocated to Somalia.
	Aim: To reduce morbidity and mortality from the impact of tsunami-related diseases. To prevent and provide an early response to epidemics in the affected areas	
	Beneficiaries: Tsunami Affected Population in Bari, Nugaal and Mudug Regions in North East Somalia Partners: UN Agencies, NGOs, Singapore Red Cross Society (SRCS), MOSA	

SRI LANKA

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The tsunamis triggered by last December's massive earthquakes off the coast of northern Sumatra caused unprecedented casualties and damage. The response too was unprecedented. The reaction of foreign governments, UN, NGOs, the Red Cross movement and individual donors across the world exceeded in scale and scope the response to any other natural disaster in history.

Requirements for Sri Lanka through the Indian Ocean Flash Appeal totalled US\$ 157,250,671 (UN only – US\$ 155,723,646) and as of 1 March 2005, contributions had reached US\$ 128,478,571 (UN – US\$ 122,258,657)⁶. Funding level stands at 77% (total shortfall – US\$ 39.4 million, UN only – US\$ 34 million). While humanitarian emergency operations have been in general well funded (see table of MTR Budget Revisions by agency), sectors such as critical infrastructure/environment, shelter/NFIs, restoration of livelihoods, agriculture and capacity building remain under funded.

Immediate emergency humanitarian needs have generally been met in terms of quantity. Vast operations in the aftermath of the disaster succeeded in preventing further deaths. Direct food distribution and the introduction of ration cards served to avoid famine and collective health initiatives managed to stop any outbreaks of disease. As the Flash Appeal was launched on 6 January, 637 camps and welfare centres as well as thousands of relatives and friends provided temporary shelter to 572,578 displaced persons.

To date, in most affected areas, people have been given access to sufficient and adequate water supplies, although in many camps, the standard of sanitation facilities has not yet reached an acceptable level. The clearing of debris has been completed along the main roads and temporary measures are in place where road access is deemed essential. Early recovery efforts have included capacity building and the restoration of health and educational facilities, infrastructure and sanitation. More than 85% of the children in tsunami-affected areas are back in school. Furthermore, general food distribution is gradually shifting towards more targeted feeding programmes for vulnerable groups and self-sustainability projects such as Food/Cash for Work.

With more than 180 agencies and NGOs now operating in Sri Lanka, coordination remains a major challenge as well as an opportunity. Existing coordination mechanisms have been streamlined and reinforced, information flows have been captured, and a strategy-planning calendar has been approved by the UNCT. Having entered a transitional stage, the post-tsunami relief and recovery effort faces even bigger challenges. It has become evident that much stronger efforts are needed to ensure smooth transition from relief to recovery. In anticipation of a Government National Reconstruction Plan (not ready as of 30 March), much more has to be done on optimising sectoral and overall coordination with authorities at all levels. Priority in this regard should be given to issues related to transitional shelter, ensuring adequate sanitation conditions and start-up of livelihoods activities.

The extension of the Flash Appeal to the end of 2005 will allow more precise targeting and better implementation while reducing the adverse impact of limited local absorbing capacities. However, while aiming to focus on extended relief and early recovery, the Mid-term Review cannot at this point address in a comprehensive manner the task of ensuring a smooth transition from relief to recovery in general. The reason for that is threefold: a) the National Reconstruction Plan is yet to be finalised by the Government; b) the results of the Second Phase of UN/International Financial Institutions (IFI) led Needs Assessment will be coming in by the end of April; and, c) UN "3W" (Who, What, Where) survey including NGOs is yet to be completed. The UNCT, therefore, decided for a "zero option" in terms of increasing requirements. As the above missing elements will become available, a 24-month UNCT Transition Strategy from relief to recovery will be drafted by the end of May 2005 in consultation with the Government and other major stakeholders. The Transition Strategy will include the original six months of the Flash Appeal. In parallel, efforts are being made to address unmet emerging needs, for example, FAO is developing a project in agriculture using own fund-raising mechanisms, and UNHCR has reallocated funds from shelter-related transport to protection.

⁶ Figures reflect only contributions against FA requirements. This figure assumes allocation up to full project requirements by WHO and UNICEF (both of which are fully funded with respect to overall Flash Appeal requirements), although those allocations are not yet formally reported to FTS.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

Thus, through the Mid-term Review, UN and its partners appeal to donors to consider proposed original projects, which have remained under funded. The Mid-term Review will also create the necessary momentum to define the Transitional Strategy, which the extended timeframe for implementation of the Flash Appeal will feed into. The Strategy, part from being a programming/coordination instrument, will also be used as a fund- raising tool to approach donors with a consolidated set of appropriate projects.

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SRI LANKA					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,159,491	23,329,766	13,767,787	9,561,979	59.0%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	39,275,000	39,275,000	16,416,455	22,858,545	41.8%
EDUCATION	5,525,340	5,525,340	1,763,304	3,762,036	31.9%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	23,160,000	23,160,000	8,400,184	14,759,816	36.3%
HEALTH	28,600,000	28,600,000	11,845,807	16,754,193	41.4%
MINE ACTION	4,232,000	4,232,000	-	4,232,000	0.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	4,942,000	4,896,410	5,243,962	-347,552	107.1%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	5,634,000	5,634,000	600,000	5,034,000	10.6%
WATER AND SANITATION	24,722,840	24,387,815	1,667,975	22,719,840	6.8%
Grand Total	157,250,671	159,040,331	59,705,474	99,334,857	37.5%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SRI LANKA					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
CCF	7,070,500	6,689,885	2,502,385	4,187,500	37.4%
FCE	750,000	750,000	56,503	693,497	7.5%
ILO	8,425,000	8,425,000	-	8,425,000	0.0%
IOM	16,250,000	16,250,000	9,784,979	6,465,021	60.2%
NAWF	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0.0%
OCHA	1,171,991	3,342,266	1,471,927	1,870,339	44.0%
OXFAM UK	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,247,552	-347,552	118.3%
UNDP	25,100,000	25,100,000	17,747,000	7,353,000	70.7%
UNFPA	7,500,000	7,500,000	6,090,704	1,409,296	81.2%
UN-HABITAT	11,000,000	11,000,000	5,010,030	5,989,970	45.5%
UNHCR	15,351,500	15,351,500	4,633,987	10,717,513	30.2%
UNICEF	47,839,680	47,839,680	2,263,304	45,576,376	4.7%
WHO	12,500,000	12,500,000	5,755,103	6,744,897	46.0%
WV	2,142,000	2,142,000	2,142,000	-	100.0%
Grand Total	157,250,671	159,040,331	59,705,474	99,334,857	37.5%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

Based on the initial needs assessment undertaken by the UNDAC Team in partnership with key bilateral donors and NGO partners, the Flash Appeal requested US\$ 157,250,671 (food aid costs not included in this figure) for a period of six months. The appeal detailed immediate response plans in key areas, including food security, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, shelter and NFIs, protection and psychosocial support and coordination of humanitarian assistance. It also delineated areas in which additional response would be crucially needed. These included restoring livelihoods, rehabilitating critical minor infrastructure, supporting the quick reestablishment of education facilities and programmes, undertaking mine action operations and capacity building to strengthen local organisations and reduce disaster risks.

Three months after the tsunami, most immediate relief needs have been met in all affected districts. It has to be noted that relief and reconstruction efforts have progressed fairly smoothly in the North and the East, as the ceasefire between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), signed in February 2002, has been respected by both sides.

To date, US\$ 54,022,237 or 44% of funds received by UN have been spent.

On food security: food assistance and cash allowances have been received by more than 900,000 recipients, and the programme is beginning to shift to targeted food aid for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and nursing mothers.

On water and sanitation: Water and sanitation provisions in transitional camps are generally good with potable water available but, in some instances, there are too few facilities for too many people and some toilets are badly designed and difficult to access. Many wells still need to be cleaned. Most water systems in villages have yet to be rebuilt, as implementation has been delayed due to buffer zones and relocation schemes.

On health: There have been no additional tsunami related deaths and no serious outbreak of diseases. Health facilities and mobile clinics have been providing medical assistance to all tsunami-affected populations. Critical health clinics that were destroyed or damaged are being rebuilt or repaired. A joint nutrition survey has been completed which has revealed that 34.9% of tsunami-affected children in camps are underweight compared to a national average of 29%. Risk factors for malnutrition include diarrhoea and respiratory infections.

Shelter and NFIs: All displaced people in need of shelter have been relocated to welfare centres and camps. The emergency shelters are of varying quality, including plastic sheeting and some inadequate tents. Construction of transitional accommodation has begun. Equitable distribution as well as suitability of shelter still remains inconsistent.

Protection and psychosocial support: A variety of psychosocial support programmes have been established in communities nationwide. Activities include ToT, humanitarian workers and communities about how affected individuals may deal with losses, grief, change, etc., and how they could be equipped to facilitate activities that allow communities to adapt to the new situation in healthy ways. These activities will particularly focus on children. In the immediate response, a data collection exercise was completed to determine the number of unaccompanied and separated children and the number of children who have lost one parent. Data released on 10 March indicates that there are recorded 28 unaccompanied children, 1,169 separated children and 3,729 children who have lost one parent. Support to these children and their families, including assistance in the processing of foster arrangements, is on-going.

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

In most instances, coordination at the local level has been good with some inevitable gaps in communication between different government levels and other stakeholders. Affected population has not always been kept fully informed about benefits available to them and their relocation options.

Economic Recovery and Capacity Building: Given the initial focus on emergency relief and the complexity of the issues involved, there has been only modest progress in the first three months after the disaster. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) continues to look for optimal resettlement schemes and implementing agencies are just starting relevant programmes.

Education: Temporary schools and classroom shelters have been established, and the majority of schools initially used as welfare centres have now been vacated. School uniforms and learning and teaching materials have been provided. Attendance has returned in most areas to 80% of previous levels or more.

Environmental Protection: While efforts have been made for sound environmental practices in implementing water and sanitation schemes in the camps, there are mounting environmental concerns being raised regarding disposal of debris and waste disposal planning in transitional accommodations and ultimately permanent housing, particularly, in areas close to the sea. With the coastal forest resources and natural coastal vegetation, such as mangroves, damaged by the tsunami, good coastal management is being given high priority.

Capacity Building: Immediate emergency response has focused on needs at the district and division level. As the recovery phase develops, greater attention can be given to supporting the existing government and non-governmental entities to take greater ownership of the reconstruction process.

Mine Action: A rapid assessment was conducted of coastal areas in 8 mine-affected districts, and clearance had started on all areas where mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO) had been dislocated by the tsunami. Mine risk education is provided to displaced population.

Constraints

Geography has posed a general constraint, as the affected area is widely dispersed in a narrow strip of land along most of the island's coastline, with access to isolated communities difficult to establish in the immediate post-tsunami phase.

The "humanitarian traffic jam" – as well intentioned as it was – has become a major constraint in itself. Given the flood of international response, miscommunication, ad hoc or non-systemic planning, delays in clearance of relief items and operational equipment have been at times obstacles to smooth performance. Delivery of tents inappropriate by size and type has been identified as a problem, which is being addressed and solved. Difficulty in identifying IDPs living with friends and families led to a lack of knowledge about their specific needs. Final Government decisions are awaited regarding a number of issues, in particular, land allocation for semi-permanent and permanent shelters and on the width and use of the buffer zone.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

With life saving and emergency operations over, smooth transition from relief to recovery to longer-term development without missing existing or newly emerging humanitarian needs has been identified as a major challenge for UN and the aid community in general. As foreseen, humanitarian needs will remain for a long period. However, existing and emerging coping mechanisms and temporary solutions offered may last longer than expected with the danger of creating certain dependency, if aid related coping mechanisms are not timely replaced by traditional and alternative income generating opportunities and livelihoods.

The problem of equity of aid distribution is emerging. In this regard, a broader definition of tsunami-affected people is yet to be formulated. For example, many Sri Lankans who were not directly harmed by the tsunami, live close by and have been affected by the economic consequences. Stakeholders should also address the challenge of equity of assistance to pre- and post-tsunami IDPs.

On 4 February, the Sri Lankan Government's Centre for National Operations (CNO) ceased to function, with officials returning to line ministries. Special Task Forces, namely TAFOR (Task Force for Relief) and TAFREN (Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation) took over. On 7 March, the Centre for Non-Governmental Sector (CNGS) was launched by the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Psychologically, most tsunami-affected communities have recovered from the initial shock and have directed their attention to rebuilding their lives. Livelihood restoration, in particular, is becoming a priority issue, as people wish to restart income-generating activities. Unnecessary delays may encourage a culture of dependency.

4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Scenarios

The UNCT agree on a most likely scenario (a), and has considered possibilities for an undesired alternative development (b):

- a) The pace of implementation of transitional shelter and relocation has increased and IDPs are consulted and involved in the process, as per the Guiding Principles on internal displacement. Through enhanced coordination, actors are able to better target cross-sectoral needs, introduce more projects for income generating opportunities, and focus on longer-term community based activities. The perceived discrepancy of relief support towards the different areas/communities is addressed through improved tracking of provided assistance as well as better mapping of needs and coverage. The potential dissatisfaction among conflict IDPs is addressed, as projects for this category continue to be implemented at a similar pace;
- b) Low capacity, lack of effective coordination and other factors, such as delays in resolution of the coastal buffer zone, hamper resolution of issues related to relief distribution, relocation/shelter, and implementation of recovery projects generating greater frustrations among affected populations. Insufficient information and involvement/consultations with the IDPs regarding their future leads to further disappointment. Perceived inequities in the relief distribution causes tensions among communities. The situation is aggravated by other actors who use and further induce the feelings of frustration among the affected population, primarily directed towards the government, but also to the international aid community. This may potentially lead to greater civil unrest whereby access to the affected population may be restricted.

4.2 Overall response priorities

There is a clear and immediate need to continue supporting the Government in defining clear policy and guidance, as well as sustain its institutional structures, both at central and local levels. A blanket approach to addressing the remaining humanitarian needs will help building a vision for and practical linkages to reconstruction efforts of the Government. For instance, it is important to take into account communities affected indirectly by the tsunami, either because they are host families or because their livelihoods have been hampered. It is increasingly important to adopt principles of equity when addressing the needs within the tsunami-affected populations as well as between these and the pre-tsunami IDPs.

It is equally important to address the specificities of each area - North, East and South - affected by the tsunami taking into account their history, socio-economic livelihoods, political and institutional structures. This priority will become more and more acute as time goes by. For instance, a balance needs to be found between standardised and principled solutions and the expectations and aspirations of the communities. The land issue is very specific due to the pre-tsunami land-use patterns, as well as the availability of new land for relocation and resettlement in order to mitigate future risks. One clear priority is strengthening local decision-making processes and coordination, as they are close to realities and populations concerned. The situation is now appropriate to promote greater awareness and involvement of the population, which would in turn ensure a sense of ownership and sustainability.

Some remaining needs have to be addressed quickly in terms of organisation of mechanisms of allocation, management and use of cash compensation given to the population and anticipation of forthcoming monsoon-related risks (mudslides, floods and illnesses) and living conditions (appropriate shelter and sanitation).

Assistance in disaster preparedness and disaster management as well as establishment of an early warning system must also get particular and timely attention.

4.3 Updated response plans

Food (including Nutrition)

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The overall household food availability and nutritional status of the affected population have been stabilised over the first months of action through general food distribution. The level of food supply is deemed generally adequate though most vulnerable groups, such as women and children, as well as poor households, will need particular attention. This was reflected by the results of the joint Medical Research Institute/UNICEF/WFP nutrition assessment in IDP camps, which showed that malnutrition rates are 3.4% above the national average. A food coupon system recently introduced by the Government has caused some confusion among IDPs on how to obtain food supplies, and there have been delays in the issuing of coupons. WFP is working closely with the local Government authorities to address this issue.

Changes in sector objectives: No (only modification in the expected duration).

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

Phase I (Emergency feeding/supplementary feeding):

- Number of people receiving WFP rations/month/district;
- Total metric tonnes distributed/ month/ district (formats capture age groups and gender).

Phase II (Rehabilitation/Recovery):

- Number of people employed in FFW/month/district;
- Number and type of housing or infrastructure rehabilitated/month/district;
- Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving supplementary food;
- Number of boys and girls receiving mid-morning meal at school;
- Number of Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) eligible beneficiary households receiving WFP food;
- Total metric tonnes distributed/month/district/commodity/beneficiary category (formats capture age groups and gender).

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Within the GoSL reconstruction strategy for tsunami-affected areas of Sri Lanka, key actors such as WFP will contribute to the resettlement and livelihood recovery of affected populations in ways that promote sustainable food security. Targeted actions focusing on women, children and poor food-insecure households, such as FFW, School Feeding and Maternal and Child Health will have long term effects by: improving social services delivery and effectiveness; ensuring continuous access to food for the most vulnerable; contributing to asset and livelihood rehabilitation and improved resilience to deal with future shocks; and developing institutional capacity for risk management. Recovery assistance in this sector will involve a shift to a more inclusive approach that considers pre-disaster vulnerabilities in the affected areas.

Shelter and NFIs

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The provision of immediate shelter - primarily tents - is almost completed, albeit with some bottlenecks, including the clearance of tents from the port and the imposition of criteria for their distribution. A further problem remains with the timely allocation of land, with the necessary water and sanitation facilities to allow a viable short-term solution. Additional tents are, however, required, as an interim measure, for those remaining under plastic sheeting, residing in schools or currently living in inappropriate tents supplied during the emergency phase. The construction of transitional shelter has started, but only limited activities have been undertaken towards building permanent housing.

NFIs: Most tsunami-IDP camps have received basic NFIs, but distribution is still ongoing in some areas with more specific needs being met as required. Displaced persons with host families are more difficult to reach and some agencies are specifically targeting this population. Others, such as UNHCR, target particularly vulnerable families or persons (female headed households, elderly and large families). Discussions are ongoing about the period for which NFIs will continue to be distributed.

Changes in sector objectives: There are too many actors, often with large scale funding, in the shelter sector. The coordination of shelter construction, particularly with regard to international inputs, has, therefore, become a priority for some lead agencies. The objective is now to ensure the provision of government endorsed standardised shelter models and non-food items in accordance with international standards, and that related protection issues including documentation, registration, property rights, relocation and compensation are addressed.

Indicators for monitoring objectives

- Number of tsunami-affected families living in appropriate tents;
- Number of tsunami-affected families living in emergency shelters;
- Number of tsunami-affected families living in transitional accommodation;
- Prevention or reduction of spontaneous population movements from targeted camps;
- Quality of shelters/accommodation in relation to international standards and guidelines and the period of time required pending return to a permanent dwelling.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Temporary accommodation structures will bridge the gap between short-term measures, such as tents and emergency shelters, and the later provision of permanent housing.

Health (including Psycho-social support) *Note: in the original Flash Appeal psychosocial support came under Protection.*

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The tsunami caused considerable damage to the health infrastructure in affected districts, with many health clinics and hospitals completely or partially damaged. Initial emergency lifesaving objectives have been adequately met. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health coordination mechanisms were put into place both at the central and district levels to ensure effective and efficient emergency response with all stakeholders involved. Serious outbreaks of diseases were prevented and all injured victims were given treatment. Medical teams were deployed immediately to provide on the spot treatment and advice to the displaced, as well as on the disposal of the dead bodies and technical inputs on safe water and sanitation. Emergency equipment and supplies were provided by WHO, UNICEF and other partners to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks. UNFPA provided safe delivery kits and emergency reproductive health supplies to meet the needs of pregnant women. Continuous needs assessments and training have been carried out in clinical medicine, public health and water quality. With regard to psychosocial support, over 150 psychosocial support workers have been trained and are working in camps, schools and communities in the south. UNFPA along with other agencies is ensuring district level coordination, logistical support and capacity building in psychosocial and mental health service provision. Psychosocial health workers have been trained and deployed to camps to provide trauma counselling. The emergency activities are being integrated into the Government's long-term public health strategy. Support to restore damaged and destroyed health facilities and to re-establish health sector functions in affected areas are underway. In addition, UNICEF will focus on psychosocial support to children through the provision of recreational materials, through training and support to teachers and other community leaders, through the establishment and facilitation of children's clubs, including child-friendly spaces in IDP camps and youth centres in communities of return, and through the launching of a tsunami-awareness campaign aimed at getting children to discuss their fears and questions as they relate to the tsunami and to natural disasters in general. A number of UN agencies, supporting relevant authorities, have taken actions to indirectly reduce the threat of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV, including measures for the protection of women and children from sexual assault, assurance of safe deliveries and safe blood transfusion, provision of HIV/AIDS information, and universal precautions in medical settings.

Changes in sector objectives: Remain unchanged.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Whether adequate supplies and equipment have been delivered and are being used;
- Whether staff are able to keep the normal health services running both in clinical treatment and in public health services.

Links with longer-term reconstructions and development: The longer-term challenge is to ensure that assistance provided during the acute response to the tsunami disaster leads to a sustainable long-term improvement in the health services of the whole country. A plan for reconstruction of health facilities has already been developed and is supported by other donors. Recently, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MoH for the rehabilitation of damaged hospitals, health clinics and drug stores.

Education

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The tsunami had a devastating impact on children and the education sector. Thousands of children are estimated to have been killed and material losses were enormous, with nearly all furniture and equipment swept away from affected areas. In the immediate phase, great strides were made by UNICEF and other agencies to return to learning approximately 200,000 children. Essential items for schools, such as emergency education kits, furniture, stationary, and uniforms were supplied. To date, over 160 schools have been cleared of rubble, cleaned and in some cases been given minor repairs including to water and sanitation facilities. Efforts were also made to repair minor damage to buildings, including water and sanitation facilities, and to construct temporary school shelters as required. Initial steps were taken to train teachers in psychosocial support and to establish teacher support groups for the improved psychosocial monitoring of school-age children. UNICEF has played a lead role in the coordination of the education sector emergency response and this will continue through the relief and reconstruction phases.

Changes in sector objectives: Remain unchanged.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of children attending primary school with a breakdown of boys and girls;
- Number of emergency education kits delivered to schools;
- Number of school uniforms provided;
- Number of schools cleaned;
- Number of schools rehabilitated or reconstructed.

Links with longer-term reconstructions and development: The rehabilitation and reconstruction of 184 schools before the end of the year will be one of the main thrusts of longer-term reconstruction and development objectives in 2005.

Water and Sanitation

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The tsunami damaged water supply networks, contaminated water sources, and demolished sanitation facilities, leaving survivors vulnerable to disease. From the very beginning of the tsunami response UNICEF has played a lead role in coordinating the activities of the different agencies working in the sector and has also conducted a water and sanitation survey in IDP camps country-wide to assess gaps in the response. According to a UNICEF water and sanitation survey completed in February, approximately 1,800 water tanks have been supplied in camps, nearly 4,500 temporary toilets have been constructed, and 5,500 wells cleaned. Some 50% of IDPs in camps have been reached with a minimum supply of 20 litres per day of fresh water; nearly 44% of IDPs in camps have access to one toilet per 20 persons; and 75% of persons are estimated to have been reached with hygiene promotion messages. Water and sanitation facilities have been repaired in a significant number of affected schools.

Changes in sector objectives: Sector objectives have changed as follows: 1) the number of persons targeted has decreased from one million to 550,000; 2) the focus has shifted from assisting affected populations in camps to assisting affected populations in communities as well; 3) additional efforts will be made in the medium-term to develop local capacities.

Key challenges remain in maintaining the supply of adequate fresh water, particularly in the east where the dry season approaches; the emptying of temporary toilets in the camps; the construction of household toilets in communities where many IDPs are hosted; the rehabilitation of wells; and the safe disposal of waste.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of affected persons with minimum supply of 20 litres per day of fresh drinking water;
- Number of affected persons with access to one toilet per 20 persons;
- Number of persons reached with hygiene promotion messages;
- Number of wells cleaned; number of water tanks provided;
- Number of temporary toilets constructed;
- Number of gully bowsers dispatched to districts.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Local capacities will be developed in the medium-term in order to ensure the availability of proper facilities during the transition from relief to reconstruction. It is observed that local capacities are already stretched. As a result, there is the risk that the international community may become engaged in the payment of recurrent costs, which is unsustainable over the long-term.

Protection/ Human Rights/ Rule of Law

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: Significant progress has been made in achieving sector objectives in the first three months. In the immediate response, all unaccompanied children were registered and a data collection exercise was completed by the National Child Protection Agency and the Department of Probation and Child Care with the support of UNICEF, ILO and SCF to determine the number of unaccompanied and separated children. Following the exercise, partners have provided support to the local government counterparts, specifically in the application and processing of foster arrangements, and in the development of child sponsorship schemes. In addition, work has been carried out to prevent abuse, exploitation and neglect of women and children through the establishment of women's and children's committees in the IDP camps and through support to existing women and children's desks in police stations. Psychosocial programmes have been further developed and elaborated, and children have been provided access to recreational items and child friendly play areas. Systems are in place to ensure that documentation, such as birth certificates, is replaced, legal advice provided to the authorities and technical advice offered in relation to relocation and other land issues. UNFPA along with other Partners is addressing special needs of women and girls affected by the Tsunami, such as gender-based violence and creation of safe spaces at the community level. The Gender Desk at the National Committee for Women has been operationalised with the placement of a full-time coordinator. The Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka has established a special Disaster Relief Monitoring Unit to monitor, receive and investigate complaints on discrimination in relief distribution.

Changes in sector objectives: Remain unchanged.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Proportion of identified separated children placed in medium- to long-term family care arrangements and under regular monitoring;
- Follow up by social welfare authorities and/or habilitated NGOs, with court orders processed;
- Number of children with access to structured recreational, educational and psychosocial activities under the supervision of trained volunteers;
- Number of recreation kits distributed;
- Registration of all IDPs residing in camps, legal advice provided to the most vulnerable displaced, and the implementation and progress of fair and non-discriminatory compensation schemes.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: The systematic implementation of protection activities across all sectors would ensure the long-term empowerment of vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors and widows. Sustainable access to material, physical and legal safety will be provided through training, awareness campaigns, targeted coordination and information, as well as long-term community programmes and monitoring/documentation schemes.

Coordination and Support Services (including Transport and Logistics)

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The UN has supported the Sri Lankan Government's coordination structures through assistance to the CNO, subsequently to TAFOR and TAFREN, and the Government Agents (GA) in all affected districts.

Overall coordination and support services have been provided by specialised UN services. The RC in country has also been appointed as HC. First UNDAC teams, then, as of end of January OCHA, have assisted the RC/HC functions. In most affected areas, UN Focal Points and UN Volunteers (UNVs) have seen their coordination functions enhanced. Those have been reinforced by four OCHA field offices in Galle, Ampara, Batticaloa and Kilinochchi. The UNJLC has provided facilitating support with regards to transport and storage capacities and conditions, goods and relief items clearances as well as international NGOs (INGOs)/UN passengers' movements to the affected areas. IOM has provided a centralised national transport system for movement of relief items and reconstruction materials as well as relief personnel. FSO has identified providers of communications upgrades and commenced purchase agreements. Additional local staff (security assistant) has been identified.

Other coordination and support services not included in the Flash Appeal: The RC Unit, UNDP/Colombo and UNDAC assisted from the onset the Centre for National Operations, thus, rendering crucial support to the government coordination at central level. UNDP accelerated assignment of national UNVs to Government Agents in a number of affected districts. In support of the demand for accurate and verifiable information to support coordination and operational planning, the HIC is in the process of establishing core information products and a website to facilitate information exchange and dissemination. At the Colombo level, the HIC is partnered with NGO and UN coordination structures, and has extended its support to complement national authorities. Also in collaboration with these partners, the HIC is working to set up effective information management capacities at the district level, particularly in support of the Government Agent offices' coordination efforts. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is managing passenger aircraft, thus, allowing greater flexibility and autonomy in movements. The UNDSS is providing guidance and monitoring of the situation in order to ensure security and safety of UN staff, particularly in areas prone to insecurity (North/East), in relation to working conditions, and medical preparedness.

Changes in sector objectives: No (only modification in the expected duration).

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- All players coordinate activities with the government including local structures through UN Focal Points/OCHA;
- Information flows captured/products disseminated regularly;
- National UNVs trained and deployed in all affected districts by the end of 2005;
- Reporting system in place for the government, donors and the public.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development:

A comprehensive Transition Strategy, developed by late May in consultation with the government, will aim to link extended relief with longer-term recovery and development programmes by objectives, timeframe, and measurable results. The key issue in addressing sustainability will be capacity building of the government at all levels. Exit strategies for OCHA, HIC, UNJLC, UNHAS will be approved in due course.

**Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
(including Restoring Livelihoods, Environment and Restoration of Critical Minor Infrastructure)**

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: Specialised UN agencies are providing support to small businesses in an early recovery effort. Priority has been given to rehabilitation of the fisheries sector. More than 10,000 traditional craft have been provided or are being ordered for delivery by end of May, exceeding the number of damaged and destroyed craft. This would put pressure on in-shore fishing resources. For motorised day boats and multi day boats, the needs are being re-assessed in view of the large numbers already being provided by NGOs. UNDP has initiated cash-for-work activities, largely focusing on debris clearance in affected districts and providing immediate support to over 5,000 beneficiaries. FAO, at the request of the GoSL, has set up a coordination forum with NGOs for fisheries and agriculture sectors. In agriculture, desalinisation of soils has been a high priority of the GoSL, to which the UN is giving high attention: 65 pumps for agro-wells for irrigation and 22 conductivity meter for soil salinity testing have been provided, and training has been conducted by Ministry of Agriculture staff on the use of this equipment to more than 50 national extension workers. Coastal management has been identified as a key sector for attention by the UN and an assessment by FAO senior forestry expert in conjunction with the Ministry of Forestry and Environment is in progress. A Rapid Environmental Assessment has been conducted to map out environmental risks in

tsunami-affected areas, and assistance has been provided to the coordination and/or up scaling of emergency waste management.

Changes in sector objectives: The sector objectives remain the same with new attention given to land titling and registration to facilitate orderly resettlement, and to rehabilitation of coastal forestry and damaged natural vegetation such as mangroves.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of boats, engines and infrastructure repaired and amounts of seeds and other agricultural inputs distributed to selected beneficiaries;
- Area of coastal vegetation rehabilitated;
- Number of people who resumed their normal activities with improved equipment, such as boats, nets and post harvest conservation systems and agricultural inputs;
- Number of people resettling in proper homes with officially recognised title with homestead gardens.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Agriculture, fisheries and forestry are the main livelihoods and source of employment of affected people as well as major economic sectors of the country. Providing well designed emergency assistance and incorporating improved technologies where possible to affected people will have a long-term positive impact on these sectors.

Capacity Building

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: Immediately after the Tsunami, professionals were deployed to the most seriously affected districts to provide immediate support to the local government authorities for gathering and disseminating information on the needs and responses to the disaster, and on managing and coordinating relief operations. This field-level team continues to work in complementarity with district based UN humanitarian information operations. Survey work to determine the capacity needs of local authorities and organisations (in particular, local CBOs and NGOs) is being initiated by UNDP with funds mobilised through the Flash Appeal. In the interim, support is being directed to assist local partner organisations (NGOs and CBOs) in replacing physical and other assets lost as a result of the Tsunami as well as the continuing registration of the tsunami affected populations at the district level.

Changes in sector objectives: Sector objectives remain the same, with the emphasis on ensuring that local communities are at the centre of and actively participating in recovery efforts.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Percentage of capacity needs, identified by the survey(s), addressed;
- Increase in local awareness among local populations, organisations and authorities of recovery programme and disaster risk reduction practice.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Restoring and strengthening local capacities and putting in place quality recovery programme and risk reduction information systems are essential for ensuring that recovery is sustainable over the longer-term period, and that it is responsive to local level needs and realities. Moving beyond recovery into longer-term reconstruction and development, as well as strong local capacities will be essential for reducing poverty and vulnerability in Sri Lanka and achieving the MDGs.

Mine Action

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: In the North and East, the demining and marking/mapping of dislodged mines and UXOs started shortly after the tsunami and is still ongoing. Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes are also ongoing in all relevant districts. The issue is, however not as large as initially perceived.

Changes in sector objectives: Ripple effects are being assessed. Additional emergency priorities will depend on locations of resettlement and recovery activities.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of new high priority tasks that are added to district work plans because of the tsunami;
- Number of sites declared low risk through survey and/or clearance;
- Delays in resettlement and recovery activities due to landmine contamination; number of mine/UXO casualties.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Integrating Mine Action requirements into the overall reconstruction and development efforts would serve to address long-standing pre-tsunami challenges.

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5. PROJECTS AND BUDGET

FOOD SECURITY		US\$
WFP	Project Title: Emergency Food Assistance to tsunami-affected Households in Asia (Sri-Lanka)	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To save lives and protect the nutritional status of affected populations, with special attention to women and children; support reconstruction efforts that promote recovery.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: 255,000 Children: 245,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, UNICEF, World Vision (WF) International, OXFAM</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: 255,000 Children: 245,000	Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, UNICEF, World Vision (WF) International, OXFAM	
WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/WS02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Rebuilding communities in healthy environments	Original: 1,983,000 Revised: 1,647,975
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate and build awareness through training in proper water system management, environmental protection methods, and health issues related to malaria, dengue, etc. • To provide access to safe water and sanitary disposal. • To improve safe drinking water systems for affected communities. • To repair, clean and chlorinate existing and new water and sanitation systems. 	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) Women: 10,000 Children: 30,000 (50% girls)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: N/A</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) Women: 10,000 Children: 30,000 (50% girls)	Partners: N/A	
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/WS04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitary care	250,000
	Aim: To provide safe drinking water and sanitary care to tsunami disaster victims in 50 camps and villages.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Approximately 15,000 persons</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: District networks and local government authorities</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Approximately 15,000 persons	Partners: District networks and local government authorities	
NATIONAL ANTI-WAR FRONT TSU-SRL-05/WS03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitary care	250,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To clean 500 drinking water wells. • To supply safe drinking water and ensure sanitary conditions to 3000 affected persons. 	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 500 family units (approx. 3000 persons)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: District networks</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 500 family units (approx. 3000 persons)	Partners: District networks	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/WS01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Provision of water and sanitation to families affected by the tsunami	22,239,840
	Aim: To provide safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation to 1 million displaced persons, with particular focus on 360,000 children and 500,000 women.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents (GAs).</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)	Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents (GAs).	

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HEALTH		US\$
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/H05-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Promoting Primary, Preventive and Curative Health Care	200,000
	Objective: To promote primary, preventive and curative health care by training community health workers and educating survivors in transit camps and affected villages (both women and men) in order to prevent the spread of endemic disease; to ensure basic health conditions through community capacity building.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages	Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities	
UNFPA TSU-SRL-05/H03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of reproductive health services	6,500,000
	Aim: To re-establish reproductive health services through immediate implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP); to provide for safe deliveries and emergency obstetric care; to reduce STI and HIV transmission; and to prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Women & Girls: 500,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and NGOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Women & Girls: 500,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and NGOs	
UNFPA TSU-SRL-05/H04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Psycho-social support for IDPs and capacity building of Ministry of Health	1,000,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide orientation to health service providers on the psycho-social needs of women and girls and communities • To disseminate information on psycho-social issues and on available support services to relief workers. • To build the capacity of NGOs and youth networks for responding to the psycho-social needs of communities. • To respond to sexual and gender-based violence with psycho social support services for girls and women. 	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women and Girls: 500,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: MoH, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare, NGOs, WHO and UNICEF </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women and Girls: 500,000	Partners: MoH, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare, NGOs, WHO and UNICEF	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/H02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of basic health and nutrition for women and children affected by the tsunami.	8,400,000
	Aim: To provide basic health and nutrition services for affected communities focusing on women and children, and to prevent disease outbreaks.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million affected persons incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%) </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents, WHO, NGOs. </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million affected persons incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)	Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents, WHO, NGOs.	

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HEALTH		US\$	
WHO TSU-SRL-05/H01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Health sector response for survivors of the tsunami in Sri Lanka Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the health sector response. • To set up an early warning communicable disease surveillance system. • To assess the health needs of the affected population and the impact of the tsunami on health services and facilities. • To ensure access to adequate health care services. • To identify and fill critical gaps in the public health sector. • To contribute to ensuring that the medical supply chain functions as efficiently as possible. 	12,500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: (estimated 35%) Children: (35%)		Partners: Ministry of Health (at central, provincial, and district local levels), UNICEF, UNFPA, MSF, IOM, Sarvodaya
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		US\$	
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/S/NF03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Providing semi-permanent housing and most essential household utensils. Aim: To provide minimum standard (semi-permanent) shelter and to supply essential household utensils to 500 victims in the Trincomalee district.	300,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: Approximately 3000 persons		Partners: District networks and victims groups
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/S/NF01A-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Shelter Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: To provide emergency and short-term shelter assistance to displaced families.	6,400,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Men: 20% Women: 20% Children: 60%		Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Sarvodaya, Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS), local CBOs and NGOs
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/S/NF01B-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Shelter Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: To increase the physical security of extremely vulnerable displaced individuals by providing them with shelter material.	6,400,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 25,000 families (100,000 persons)		Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Government Agents, Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ), Sarvodaya, Norwegian Refugee Council, and other NGOs
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/S/NF02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Non-Food Relief Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: To address the immediate humanitarian needs of individuals displaced by the tsunami.	2,500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000		Partners: Sarvodaya, BAJ, Forbundet Mot Rusgift in Norwegian (League against Intoxicants, FORUT) and other NGOs

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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		US\$
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/S/NF04- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Shelter and non-food relief items	7,560,000
	Aim: To provide essential shelter and non food relief items to affected communities.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)	
	Partners: Local authorities, NGOs, UNDP	

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION		US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS01- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Registration of displaced families in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Hambantota districts.	600,000
	Aim: To register displaced individuals, their resources, and needs, so as to help government and humanitarian agencies to provide effective relief and resettlement assistance as well as provide vital data for post-emergency planning.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 360,000 Men: 90,000 Women: 90,000 Children: 180,000	
	Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Sarvodaya, SEEDS, local CBOs and NGOs.	
OCHA TSU-SRL-05/CSS02- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	Original: 1,171,991 Revised: 2,031,686
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen coordination capacity at the central and district levels. • To support the tracking and monitoring of humanitarian needs and response. • To strengthen information management and advocacy for humanitarian needs. • To strengthen disaster response preparedness at central and district levels. 	
	Beneficiaries: UN agencies and their partners	
	Partners: N/A	
OCHA TSU-SRL-05/CSS11- SRI LANKA NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Support for Humanitarian Information Centres in Sri Lanka	1,310,580
	Aim: To support humanitarian assistance efforts through the provision of timely and relevant information products and services	
	Beneficiaries: Aid agencies operating in Sri Lanka in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	
	Partners: Government of Sri Lanka, Donor Governments, NGOs (international and local), UN Agencies, IFIs	

RESTORING LIVELIHOODS		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/ER/I01- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Rehabilitation of flood-affected communities	2,500,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To rehabilitate civic infrastructure and rebuild community amenities. • To conduct large-scale employment generation through civic works. • To promote economic development through employment generation and vocational skills. • To provide houses to the most vulnerable populations. 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 18,000 Men: 6,000 Women: 2,000 Children: 10,000 youth	
	Partners: N/A	

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RESTORING LIVELIHOODS		US\$
FAO	Project Title: Replacement and repair of boats, engines and fishing gear	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To resume marine fishing activities in the districts of Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha and Puttalam.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 28 244 Women: 5 648 Children: 11 297</td> <td>Partners: Department of Fisheries, provincial councils, local CBOs and NGOs and relevant State agencies</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 28 244 Women: 5 648 Children: 11 297	Partners: Department of Fisheries, provincial councils, local CBOs and NGOs and relevant State agencies	
FAO	Project Title: Emergency rehabilitation of fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To repair and rehabilitate fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure to facilitate the early resumption of fishing activities.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 62 500 Women: 12 500 Children: 25 000</td> <td>Partners: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation and Ceylon Fisheries Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 62 500 Women: 12 500 Children: 25 000	Partners: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation and Ceylon Fisheries Corporation	
FAO	Project Title: Reclamation of affected agriculture land and provision of basic inputs to resume farming in the most affected districts.	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To restore livelihoods and economic activities through the resumption of production of crops in the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle and Kalutara.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 28 000 Women: 6 600 Children: 13 200</td> <td>Partners: North East Provincial Council, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Livestock</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 28 000 Women: 6 600 Children: 13 200	Partners: North East Provincial Council, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Livestock	
FAO	Project Title: Establishment of a technical coordination unit for the agriculture sector	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To coordinate the rehabilitation efforts in the agriculture sector (fisheries, livestock and crops).	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Affected populations</td> <td>Partners: N/A</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: N/A	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/ER/108-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Livelihood assistance	2,250,000
	Aim: To allow affected persons to be self-supporting through assistance to re-establish livelihoods in the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and small businesses.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries Total: 15,000 IDPs 55% men 10% women 35% youth</td> <td>Partners: Government Agents, local CBOs and NGOs</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries Total: 15,000 IDPs 55% men 10% women 35% youth	Partners: Government Agents, local CBOs and NGOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/102-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Recovery of Fisheries Sector in some of the tsunami Affected Areas	4,000,000
	Aim: To provide an immediate alternative source of income through the creation of short term employment opportunities in the reconstruction and construction of small scale fisheries sector infrastructure required to promote economic recovery, such as markets, fishermen's rest rooms, and access roads.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: 10,000 families</td> <td>Partners: NGOs, FAO</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: 10,000 families	Partners: NGOs, FAO	

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RESTORING LIVELIHOODS			US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/103-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sustainable recovery of micro enterprises in some of the tsunami Affected Areas		4,000,000
	Aim: To strengthen the local communities and their enterprises during the recovery and rehabilitation period. To establish new, or expand existing micro-finance systems to facilitate access to credit for families in the affected areas to purchase essential boats and equipment.		
	Beneficiaries: 6,000 small enterprises; 1000 individuals	Partners: ILO, FAO, Ministry of Samurdhi & Poverty Alleviation, NGOs/CBOs	
RESTORATION OF CRITICAL MINOR INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
HABITAT TSU-SRL-05/ER/109-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Immediate Housing Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Programme		10,000,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of liveable houses in the tsunami-affected coastline through the urgent rehabilitation of 2000 partially damaged houses and the reconstruction of 8,000 destroyed houses. To plan relocation of a minimum of 5,000 families living in hazardous areas, and to assist in settlement planning, rebuilding of community capital and reconstruction. 		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 150,000 Women: 35,000 Children: 90,000	Partners: Ministry of Housing, UNDP, NGOs, CBOs, and communities	
HABITAT TSU-SRL-05/ER/111-SRI LANKA	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist ten cities over a period of six months in the immediate rehabilitation of critical urban services. To assist the affected cities with technical advisory services and temporary staff and equipment support to improve their depleted capacities. 		1,000,000
	Project Title: Urgent Rehabilitation of Critical Urban Services and Commercial Activities		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000 Women: 150,000 Children: 200,000	Partners: Ministry of Housing, UNDP, NGOs, CBOs, and communities	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TSU-SRL-05/ER/112-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Immediate economic, social and community rehabilitation efforts in 4 of the worst affected districts		8,425,000
	Aim: To provide immediate support for the restoration of local commercial networks to facilitate economic livelihood activities.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 160,000 Women: at least half Children: at least 2,000 Youth: at least 5,000	Partners: Ministry of Labour, Jobsnet Chambers of Commerce, Universities, Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG), local Pradesha Sabas, local NGOs, National Child Protection Authority, and UN agencies	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/110-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of Partially Damaged Houses		4,100,000
	Aim: To provide immediate support to the affected communities in order to restore their houses.		
	Beneficiaries: 12,000 affected households	Partners: Local NGOs, district administration of affected districts, Ministry of Housing, UN-Habitat	

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EDUCATION		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/E01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Back to School Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure access to education for affected communities through the provision of education materials. To contributing to the normalisation of children, parents, and caretakers' lives by restoring educational well-being of children. To encourage the return to home communities and livelihoods through the restoration of education. 	337,500
	Beneficiaries: Children: 45,000 Partners: N/A	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/E02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of basic education for children affected by the tsunami. Aim: To support the restoration of basic education for approximately 200,000 affected children.	5,187,840
	Beneficiaries: Children: approx. 200,000 school-aged children and their families Partners: Education authorities at national, provincial and district level.	
PROTECTION		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Child Protection, Tracing & Reunification Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up child protection and monitoring and response bodies in camps through Child Well Being Committees. To prevent and adequately respond to situations of child abuse, exploitation, and neglect in camps and host communities. To contribute to efforts to trace and reunify separated/orphaned children with their families or find other durable solutions in coordination with ICRC.	1,350,000
	Beneficiaries: Children: 45,000 Partners: N/A	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Medical and psychosocial community support to the displaced populations in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara districts Aim: To identify and address the increased mental health problems of the IDP population.	1,400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 IDPs 25% men 25% women 50% children Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, local CBOs and NGOs	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Protection of children and women. Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide psychosocial support for affected women and children and to develop a mechanism to provide psychosocial support in emergency situations. To develop a system, which ensures that unaccompanied children are reunited with their families after emergencies and to assist in the reunification of unaccompanied children who have been separated from their families due to the tsunami. 	2,884,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%) Partners: National Child Protection Authority, Probation and Child Care Services, Save the Children (SC), Red Cross and other NGOs.	

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MINE ACTION		US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/MA01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Mine Action Aim: To reduce the risk posed by landmines and UXOs in the disaster affected areas and thus enable safe relief, recovery and resettlement of the affected people.	3,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected communities in mined areas	
	Partners: Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU), UNICEF and other NGOs	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/MA02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Mine Risk Education Aim: To scale up mine risk education to affected communities.	1,232,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected communities in mined areas	
	Partners: Local authorities, NGOs, UNDP	
CAPACITY BUILDING		US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS07-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Return of qualified nationals Aim: To rapidly repatriate qualified Sri Lankan human resources from abroad so as to expedite reconstruction efforts of the affected local communities.	500,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 IDPs 20% men 20% women 60% children	
	Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, local CBOs and NGOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Disaster Recovery and Risk Reduction Information Dissemination Aim: To improve access to information on different aspects of disaster recovery and risk reduction among the affected communities.	1,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	
	Partners: NDMC, Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening Local Organisations for implementing disaster recovery projects Aim: To provide immediate support to partner organisations in the coastal areas that lost their accommodation, administration and equipment.	1,000,000
	Beneficiaries: 60-80 CBOs and government departments	
	Partners: NGOs and CBOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS05-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening of National, District, Divisional and Village level capacities for relief and recovery Aim: To provide capacity support to the administrative and transitional mechanisms at the local, provincial and national levels, enabling them to play an effective role in policy development and implementation with respect to all aspects of relief and recovery.	5,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Village, District, Divisional level administration of the affected areas and the relevant department of the national government	
	Partners: Provincial and local governments of the affected areas, Triple R Ministry, Ministry of Public Administration and the Presidential Secretariat.	

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CAPACITY BUILDING		US\$	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/CSS06-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening disaster management capacity in key social service sectors Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support coordination of humanitarian response in the water and sanitation sector, the education sector and the child protection sector, ensuring needs of children are respected To build capacities of national and district levels authorities in disaster preparedness and emergency response, including coordination of ongoing humanitarian assistance To ensure monitoring and evaluation of ongoing humanitarian assistance. 	336,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,600,000 Men: 503,354 Women: 503,354 Children: 593,293 (36%)		Partners: Government Agents, District Authorities, Line Ministries, Centre for National Operations
ENVIRONMENT		US\$	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/113-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sustainable recovery of natural resources in the tsunami Affected Areas Aim: To undertake immediate short and medium term actions for the recovery of degraded natural resource systems for restoring livelihoods and conserving vital natural resources. To assess damage to natural resource systems in some of the worst affected areas.	3,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Affected population		Partners: UNEP, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation, NGOs, CBOs
TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS		US\$	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS10-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Transportation and logistical support for Emergency Relief Distribution Aim: In collaboration with the JLC to coordinate the transportation and delivery of shelter and non-food relief materials to beneficiaries of IOM support.	5,100,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 IDPs 25% men 25% women 50% children		Partners: Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Transport, Government Agents, Sardovaya, Registered Transporters, other NGOs
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/CSS08-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Relief Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the immediate humanitarian relief efforts. To increase the logistical capacities of UNHCR, UN agencies and other humanitarian relief agencies to transport, store and disseminate relief materials. 	6,451,500	
	Beneficiaries: Approx. 809,000 persons in 835 welfare centre in all tsunami affected areas in the country		Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Government Agents, BAJ, Sarvodaya, Norwegian Refugee Council, and other NGOs

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TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS		US\$
UNITED NATIONS JOINT LOGISTICS CENTRE (UNJLC)	Project Title: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre including an Air Coordination Centre providing Logistics & Movement Coordination to Humanitarian Agencies working in South Asia	
	Aim: To complement and co-ordinate the logistics capabilities of co-operating humanitarian agencies during the relief operation in response to the 26 December 2004 tsunami.	
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: The humanitarian community, national Government, NGOs and donors
		Cost reflected in Regional Operations
MULTI-SECTOR		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/MS03- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Holistic and integrated child-focused emergency response	
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure access to non-formal education for IDP and host community children of various ages through the establishment Child Centre Spaces (Child Friendly Spaces). To monitor the nutrition and health situation of children, mothers, and expectant mothers, and to respond when necessary by feeding children and medical follow up. 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 19,500 Women: 4,500 Children: 15,000 (50% girls)	Partners: N/A
		Original: 900,000 Revised: 854,410
OXFAM GB TSU-SRL-05/MS02- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sri Lanka Tsunami Response	
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the immediate risks to public health and livelihoods of affected populations in seven of the nine affected districts. To provide the population with access to adequate, safe water supply, as well as with means to safely dispose of excreta. To meet immediate food and income requirements, and to re-establish livelihood assets and strategies as quickly as possible. To provide the population with access to adequate roofing materials, clothing and other essential household items. 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: up to 50,000 families Women: up to 103,125 Children: up to 62,500 (25%)	Partners: N/A
		1,900,000
WORLD VISION TSU-SRL-05/MS01- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Phase I	
	Aim: To provide affected families with emergency relief, cooked food and non-food items.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 200,000	Partners: Assistant Government Agents (AGAs)
	Project Title: Phase II	
	Aim: To provide affected families with relief assistance in the form of drinking water, temporary shelter, dry rations, and basic household utensils.	
Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000	Partners: Assistant Government Agents (AGAs)	2,142,000

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MTR Budget Revisions and Disbursement by Agency – 29 March 2005				
UN Agencies	(A) Original FA Budgets	(B) Received at MTR	<i>Disbursed by End March 2005</i>	(B-A) Shortfall at MTR
UNHCR	15,351,500	4,633,987	5,638,036	0
WHO	12,500,000	5,755,103*	7,861,517	-6,744,897*
UNICEF	47,839,680	2,263,304*	30,000,000	-45,576,376*
FAO**	9,685,475	7,950,000	7,000,000	-1,735,475
UNJLC	900,000	600,000	470,000	-300,000
UNDP***	25,100,000	17,747,000	600,000	-7,353,000
UNFPA	7,500,000	6,090,704	450,000	-1,409,296
IOM	16,250,000	9,784,979	2,655,300	-6,465,021
ILO	8,425,000	0	0	-8,425,000
HABITAT	11,000,000	5,010,030	650,000	-5,989,970
OCHA****	1,171,991	1,471,927	35,420	-1,870,339
NGOs*****	12,112,500	6,819,914	-	-5,292,586
Total UN only	155,723,646	61,307,034	54,022,237	-85,869,374
Total	167,836,146	68,126,948	54,022,237	-91,161,960

* Field offices for these agencies indicate that country requirements for Tsunami are fully covered by allocations of pooled contributions, but agency headquarters have not yet informed FTS of the allocations of loosely earmarked contributions.

** FAO has received US\$ 16,793,668. However, the funds have gone to the fisheries sector, leaving the agriculture sector without funding - see table below

*** Does not include UNDP's original 8,000,000 project, erroneously omitted in the original FA

**** OCHA running cost in the field only

***** Concerned NGOs are in the process of reporting full / partial funding and their intentions regarding their further participation in the process

NB: WFP is absent from the table as it was not part of the original FA, but its Sri Lanka operation is fully funded by the Regional EMOP fund

ANNEX I.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADRC	Asian Disaster Reduction Centre
AFREC	African Rescue Committee
AFSCO	Assistant Field Security Officer
BAKORNAS	Government Disaster Management Coordination Body
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BKKBN	National Family Planning Coordinating Board
BMG	Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics
BPKB Jayagiri	Indonesian Research Centre for Community Learning Centres
BWI	Bretton Wood Institutions
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARDI	Consortium for Assisting the Refugees and Displaced in Indonesia
CARE	Cooperation and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CORDAID	catholic Organisation for Relief and Development
CNGS	Centre for Non-Governmental Sector
CNO	Centre for National Operations
CRP	Community Recovery Programme
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
CTBTO	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization
DMT	Disaster Management Training
DMTP	Disaster Management Training Programme
DSS	Department of Safety and Security
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EHI	Emergency Humanitarian Fund
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMOP	Emergency Operations
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FA	Flash Appeal
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAST	Food Assistance
FCoEX	Foundation for Co-Existence (Tsunami Information Centre)
FDSN	Federation of Digital Seismic Network
FFW	Food-for-Work
FSAU	Food Security Assistance Unit
FSO	Field Security Officer
GA	Government Agents
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GECPD	Galkayo Education Centre for Peace and Development
GFATM	Global Fund AIDS Tuberculosis Malaria
GOARN	Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network
GoI	Government of Indonesia
GoM	Government of Maldives
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HEART	Health Emergency Assistance and Relief for tsunami-Affected Populations
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HIMPSI	Empowerment, BKKBN, Association of Indonesian Psychologists

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HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HKI	Helen Keller International
HRD	Human Resources Development
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HQ	Headquarters
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBI	Indonesian Midwife Association
ICG	International Crisis Group
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSIST	National NGO (Indonesia)
INTERACT	Indonesia tsunami Earthquake Response ACT
IOC	International Oceanographic Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IR	Islamic Relief (Indonesia)
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IT	Information Technology
ITB	Institute of Technology Bandung
ITSU	International Coordination Group for Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Services
KKTGA	Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group
KM	Kilometres
LIPI	Indonesia Institute for Science and Technology
LRND	Local Radio Network for Democracy
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MACOSS	Mauritius Council for Social Service
MCDA	Military and Civil Defence Assets
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MGFDSS	Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MNRC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEN	Ministry of Environment
MoEN & C	Ministry of Environment and Construction
Moi	Ministry of Interior
MoOH	Ministry of Health
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRE	Mine Risk Education

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MRRR	Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
MSF	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i>
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MT	Metric Tonne
MWSA	Maldivian Water and Sanitation Authority
MWSC	Maldivian Water and Sanitation Company
NAD	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
NFI	Non-food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSO	National Statistical Office
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORS	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PKBI	South Sumatera 6 th Country Programme
PMI	Indonesian Red Cross Society
PRRISNI	Indonesia's Association of Private Radio Broadcasters
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RALS	Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
REAP	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Prioritisation
RedR	Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief
RH	Reproductive Health
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RPUK	Women's Volunteer Team for Humanity
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SHILCON	Shilale Environment Concern
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRCS	Singapore Red Cross Society
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
TAFOR	Task Force for Relief
TAFREN	Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation
TLC	Temporary Living Centres
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic
UNESCO-IOC	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	UN Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOSAT	United Nations Organizations Satellite
UNSYIAH	University Syia, NAD
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VCA	Vulnerabilities and Capacities Assessment
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding

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VSF	<i>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières</i>
WB	World Bank
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WV	World Vision
WVFT	World Vision Foundation of Thailand
WWF	Global Conservation Organization

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