

Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami

2005



TILL MAYER/IFRC/SRI LANKA/DECEMBER 2004

FLASH
APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

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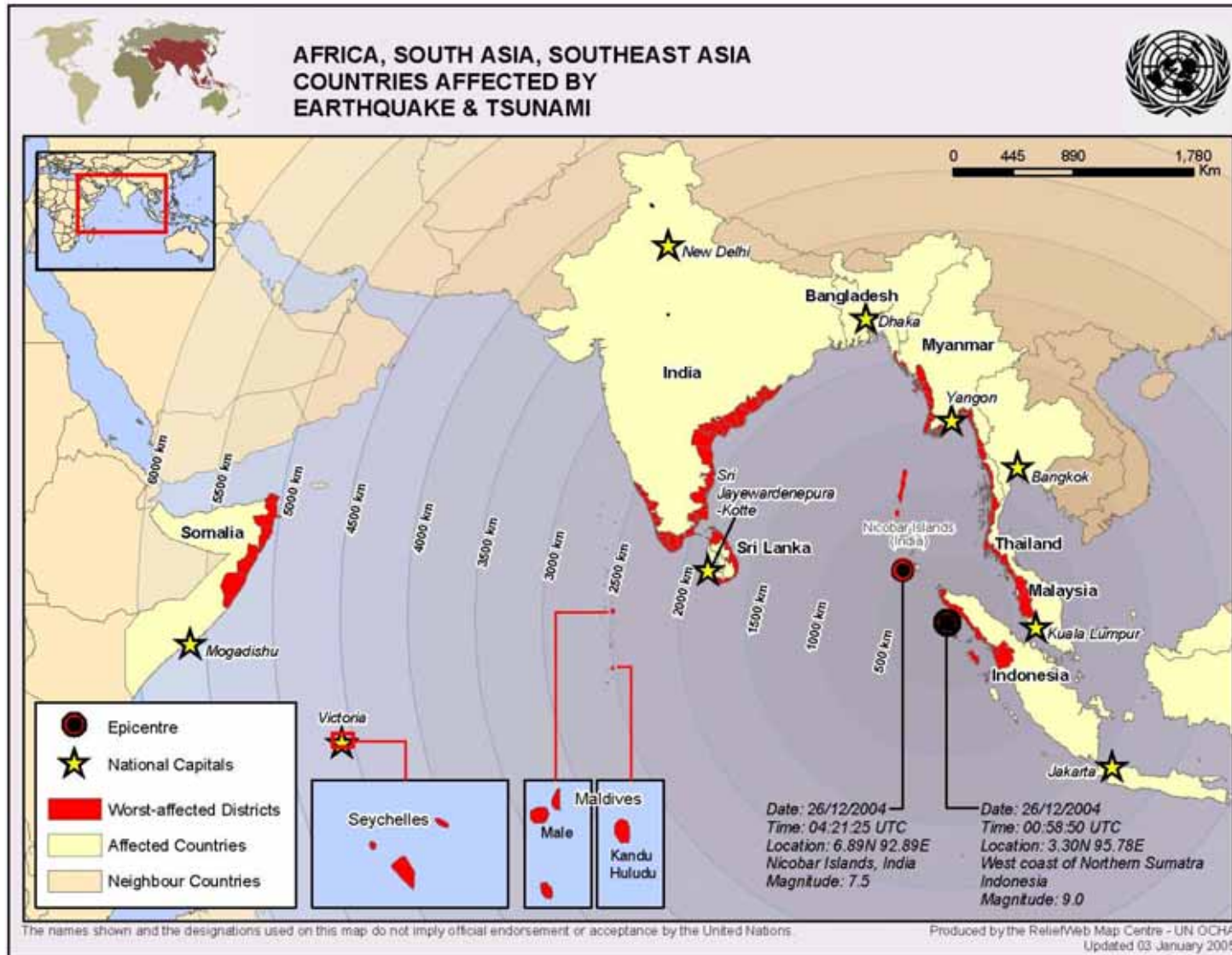
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INDIAN OCEAN
EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the early hours of the morning of Sunday 26 December 2004 a massive earthquake measuring 9.0 on the Richter scale struck the west coast of northern Sumatra. The epicentre was some 30 kilometres under the seabed and 250 kilometres south-southwest of Banda Aceh. The first quake was followed by aftershocks ranging from 6 to 7.3, themselves large enough to destroy thousands of lives and livelihoods. The quake triggered powerful tsunamis reaching ten metres in height, and these moved through neighbouring parts of the Indian Ocean at over 500 kilometres an hour wrecking coastal areas in India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Maldives, as well as in Myanmar, Seychelles, and Somalia.

The tsunamis flooded coastal areas and wiped away homes and buildings, roads and bridges, water and electricity supplies, crops, irrigation and fishery infrastructure, food and fuel networks. To date, an estimated 139,000 people lost their lives and some 18,000 still are missing. In the affected areas economic life has ground to a halt; businesses have collapsed. Millions of people have seen their families and communities torn apart. The trauma caused by this devastating catastrophe cannot be underestimated.

The disaster predominantly affected poor communities where people lived on marginal land. Their livelihoods have been destroyed and they have been stripped of the few assets they possessed. External assistance is essential to provide the basis for recovery.

Worldwide solidarity with the affected populations has been swift and generous, and must continue well beyond the immediate disaster period. This flash appeal reflects the efforts of some forty United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to plan and implement a strategic, efficient, and coordinated response to the needs of some **5 million people**. Programmes focus on keeping people alive and supporting their efforts to recover, for example in the agriculture, education, health, food, shelter, or water and sanitation sectors. Reaching isolated communities is a serious challenge because of the destruction of transport infrastructure and communication systems. This requires the establishment of complex logistics and operations platforms. Strong coordination with Governments and between Governments and the international aid community will ensure that assistance is efficient and reaches the people who need aid most.

This Flash Appeal focuses on supporting people in Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Seychelles, Somalia and Sri Lanka from January to the end of June 2005, and calls for **US\$ 977 million to fund the critical work of some forty UN agencies and NGOs**. The breakdown of financial requirements by country and sector follows.

Financial Requirements – By Country and By Sector

Sector	Indonesia	Maldives	Seychelles	Somalia	Sri Lanka	Regional	Grand Total
AGRICULTURE	10,400,000			1,925,000		1,600,000	13,925,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,854,203	7,460,000	300,000	5,401,369	21,159,491	93,411,200	142,586,263
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	17,250,000	11,652,000	7,500,000		48,960,475	24,400,000	109,762,475
EDUCATION	12,330,000	8,064,000			5,525,340	1,100,000	27,019,340
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	177,160,000	19,100,000	1,100,000	496,000	23,160,000	1,000,000	222,016,000
FOOD	3,000,000			1,869,000		209,900,000	214,769,000
HEALTH	69,610,000	10,605,000		275,220	28,600,000	12,700,000	121,790,220
MINE ACTION					4,232,000		4,232,000
MULTI-SECTOR	21,850,000			212,829	4,942,000	2,710,000	29,714,829
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,100,000	1,520,000			5,634,000	4,887,500	27,141,500
SECURITY	3,000,000					200,000	3,200,000
WATER AND SANITATION	27,000,000	8,096,000			24,722,840	1,000,000	60,818,840
Grand Total	371,554,203	66,497,000	8,900,000	10,179,418	166,936,146	352,908,700	976,975,467

REGIONAL PROGRAMME

1. INTRODUCTION

The regional scope of the tsunami disaster – up to 12 countries affected, many of those registering deaths and displacement in the thousands – requires a response in part on a regional scale. Logistics, procurement, coordination, information systems, resource allocation, and management that are conducted at a regional level, with full information and economies of scale, will significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the aid response. The projects that will operate on a regional plane comprise 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.

The funding requested for regional-level aid activities amounts to **US\$ 352,908,700**

<p style="text-align: center;">Flash Appeal for Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005 Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination as of 5 January 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Requirements
Regional	
AGRICULTURE	1,600,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	93,411,200
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	24,400,000
EDUCATION	1,100,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,000,000
FOOD	209,900,000
HEALTH	12,700,000
MULTI-SECTOR	2,710,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	4,887,500
SECURITY	200,000
WATER AND SANITATION	1,000,000
Total	352,908,700

2. RESPONSE PLANS

2.1 Coordination and Support Services

Coordination

For an optimally effective and efficient aid response that confronts the regional extent of this disaster, coordination will have to operate on a regional plane. Logistics, coordination, information systems, resource allocation, and management that are conducted at a regional level, with full information and economies of scale, will significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the aid response. Agencies therefore seek support to establish or reinforce regional support systems, to enhance field-level coordination of relief activities, keep the international community informed of the situation and needs in affected countries, and avert gaps in response to the disaster for a period of six months. Throughout these activities, agencies aim at ensuring a smooth transition to the recovery and reconstruction phase, and at monitoring the implementation of projects contained in this appeal. Agencies also aim at strengthening response preparedness, including contingency planning and early warning mechanisms.

Objective

- Ensure that humanitarian action in tsunami-affected countries is supported and coordinated for optimal efficiency, effectiveness, and speed.

Activities

OCHA will:

- Maintain and strengthen its support to the UN country teams in Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Somalia. To support Aceh, Indonesia, which suffered serious human loss and damage in coastal areas difficult to access, OCHA will establish an area support office in Sumatra and an Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) for Aceh;
- Establish and strengthen its Regional Support Office in Bangkok to support the above countries and other disaster-affected countries, promoting regional cooperation. A sub-office will also be established near the most affected countries to provide logistic support;
- At headquarters level, strengthen OCHA's Special Taskforce for the tsunami Disaster in Geneva to support the field and regional relief activities. It will also strengthen its response capacity based on lessons learnt from this disaster. In New York, OCHA will advocate and promote the concern of the international community about this disaster in cooperation with the UN Headquarters in New York.

UNICEF will:

- Provide coordination and support on programme areas and functions including water and sanitation, health and nutrition, child protection, and education;
- Provide technical guidance and support at the global and regional levels for the sectoral leadership roles undertaken by UNICEF at country level;
- Provide coordination, support and guidance on emergency response, advocacy and communication, and operational responses;
- Provide support to ongoing monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF-assisted emergency response;
- Ensure that UNICEF's emergency response at country level is gradually mainstreamed in the country's recovery and development strategy;
- Strengthen knowledge management systems and networks to ensure lessons are learned and incorporated into ongoing response.

Expected Impact

- Beneficiaries and the implementing agencies working with them will benefit from more rapid, efficient, comprehensive response using coordination mechanisms and services;
- Substantial technical support for coordination of emergency response, programme delivery, and monitoring and evaluation will be available in the short and medium term.

Regional Logistics Support Services

Objectives

- Establish in Male, Banda Aceh (Indonesia) and Colombo (Sri Lanka) an inter-agency staging area for the coordination, call-forward and on-forwarding of humanitarian aid, including a passenger air service on behalf of UN agencies and NGOs where commercial services are insufficient;
- Optimise and complement the logistics capabilities of cooperating agencies during the initial phase of humanitarian operations;
- Provide inter-agency telecommunications services.

Activities

- On behalf of UN agencies and NGOs, provide aircraft to supplement those currently provided by donor governments; establish five movement control teams at key air terminals to manage and redistribute aid by air; establish a humanitarian air transport staging facility for the receipt and onward transmission of humanitarian aid to the affected countries in the region; and set up a passenger service on behalf of UN agencies and NGOs;
- Provide, through UNJLC, general logistics coordination services with both humanitarian and other actors, including logistics information management, movement coordination, air coordination through the recently established air cell and nodes, fuel information, logistics-related civil military coordination, and customs / immigration support;
- Upgrade, staff and maintain the existing Inter-agency Telecommunications Network in the affected areas to provide the infrastructure for inter-agency communications necessary for coordination and operational management.

Expected Impact

- Food and non-food relief items of UN agencies and NGOs delivered;
- Effective and cost-efficient communications;
- Decongestion of airports and other logistics infrastructure to allow for faster, more efficient provision of assistance to those in need by humanitarian organisations.

Early Warning

Objectives

- Rapid boosting of the capacities for action and planning by public authorities;
- Linking the available technical capacities on tsunami with humanitarian and emergency management capacities.

Activities

Quickly assess the tsunami warning capacities of the region, establish interim networks among practitioners and authorities, conduct regional meetings of relevant practitioners for both training and coordination aims, develop interim information materials for practitioners and community leaders, and provide necessary coordination and support for the affected countries.

The first phase of activities (focusing on the evaluation, preliminary meetings, a main conference and interim support) will be concluded in a period of 6 months. Further phases aiming at strengthening technical capacities at regional, national and local levels, including training, awareness raising, institutional development and equipment to be provided to national and local institutions, will require another 18-20 months.

Expected Impact

Improved public confidence and security, authoritative information products provided to the humanitarian community, and a sound basis for coordination and informed implementation of tsunami warning systems in the region.

2.2 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

A multi-pronged strategy that addresses immediate humanitarian needs and lays the groundwork for sustainable recovery, reconstruction, and development is urgently needed. An important component of such a strategy will be measures that will help prepare communities for future disasters and help minimise their impact.

In order to support the recovery effort at the scale and depth required, UNDP seeks to complement the national and inter-agency initiatives with Regional Disaster, Recovery and Reconstruction Planning Support. This support, with an initial duration of six months, will provide high-level technical assistance and operations support to the national recovery teams in: 1) coordinating information on disaster damages and recovery needs; 2) preparing and providing multi-hazard risk assessment information and assisting countries to develop safety standards accordingly; 3) meeting a variety of emergency capacity needs of countries in the region; and 4) establishing (in collaboration with ISDR) an early-warning system for the Indian Ocean.

Objectives

- To ensure effective coordination of recovery and reconstruction planning efforts at the regional, national and local levels;
- To ensure that recovery and reconstruction initiatives contribute to enhancing safety standards in the affected areas, and are based on sound hazard, risk and damage assessments;
- To contribute to rapid recovery through livelihood restoration;
- To build national and regional capacities for disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Activities

- Establish recovery coordination facilities in Bangkok and Delhi to collect, collate and disseminate information on damage assessment and recovery priorities;
- Monitor progress, disseminate good practices, and lessons learnt throughout the region;
- Compile a roster of experts, consultants and operations support staff, to support UNDG agencies, GOs, NGOs and recovery teams in all countries affected;
- Undertake multi-hazard risk analysis to serve as the basis for enhanced safety standards in the recovery and reconstruction effort, taking into consideration the complete hazard profile of the affected areas;
- Assist in the development of criteria for acceptable levels of risk for each country;
- Provide targeted capacity-building activities at the regional level, including restoration of livelihoods and income-generating activities; provision of shelter and reconstruction of built environment; development/implementation of elementary early warning systems, especially at the community level; formulation/revision of national and local disaster preparedness plans, hazard and risk mapping; general training and human resource development activities for recovery, reconstruction planning and risk reduction;
- Assist in the development and implementation of an early warning system for the Indian Ocean.

Expected Impact

- Coordination mechanisms established in the emergency relief phase are maintained and enhanced;
- Successful approaches to recovery are documented and shared;
- National capacities are augmented where needed;
- Recovery and reconstruction criteria are developed on the basis of a general hazard profile of the affected communities and not only on this extreme event;
- Safety standards in reconstruction and ensuing development are adopted and/or improved;
- Livelihoods are restored for severely affected populations;
- Early warning system is functioning and complementary capacity building activities are in progress.

2.3 Food

Large numbers of people lack access to food and need immediate food assistance. Governments used their immediate food stocks to support those affected, while international relief began to arrive soon after the disaster struck.

WFP's response through a Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) seeks to meet relief needs of the most affected and support initial rehabilitation efforts. The operation will cover the worst hit countries of Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Maldives, who have appealed for further food assistance from WFP and the international community at large. Needs in some other affected countries such as Somalia and Myanmar will also be covered. In addition, there is a contingency for any increased needs in the region as the situation continues to develop.

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This EMOP will be supported by two Special Operations: logistics augmentation in support of regional EMOP; and ii) regional air support for inter-agency humanitarian operations. In addition, WFP has taken the lead in establishing the United Nations Joint Centre (UNJLC) for interagency logistics coordination, including the coordination of air assets.

Objectives

- To save lives and prevent a deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable children and mothers;
- To promote the rehabilitation of housing, community infrastructure and livelihoods;
- 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;
- Provide base camps for other UN agencies and NGOs.

Activities

Given the scale of devastation in the affected areas WFP is providing relief rations to all populations in internally displaced camps and targeted populations in severely affected communities. In addition WFP is providing supplementary rations to vulnerable groups especially children under five, and pregnant and lactating women. Relief food distribution is organised either as on-site feeding or take-home rations depending on the situation. As displaced people return to their homes and fishermen, farmers and other poor families re-establish their livelihoods, the operation will shift to support the rehabilitation of farmland, community infrastructure and housing. Although this is a Regional operation, the specific modalities of implementation have been designed and planned separately for each country.

Total Food Needs and Beneficiaries by Country

	Sri Lanka	Maldives	Indonesia	Contingency/ Other Countries*	TOTAL
Beneficiaries	750,000	50,000	1,000,000	200,000	2,000,000
Total MT	61,225	4,230	95,940	7,920	169,315

* The total of beneficiaries includes an estimated 30,000 people each in Somalia and Myanmar and some 140,000 for the contingency.

Indonesia

WFP will implement the operation through BAKORNAS, the Government disaster response group who are coordinating all relief aid. Continuing existing arrangements, BAPPENAS (Social Ministry) and Local Red Crescent will be in charge of identification of beneficiaries and distribution of food. In addition, local and international NGOs will be WFP's main cooperating partners.

Sri Lanka

WFP will implement the operation through the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation and coordinate closely with the National Relief Operations Unit of the CNO, and with District and Divisional Disaster Management Authorities. In the Northeast, WFP works with the Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO) and other LTTE authorities. Food distribution at community level is organised through Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies. WFP will partner with international and national NGOs including OXFAM, WVI, SCF, ACF in addition to the ICRC and IFRC in several areas, particularly the Northeast, to implement distribution and monitoring.

Maldives

Food distribution is organised by the Government Emergency Rescue Centre in Male. Food is despatched to the Atoll chiefs (centralised distribution centres), who subsequently distribute the food to the islands through island chiefs.

Expected Impact

- Avoidance of deterioration of the nutritional status of the most affected vulnerable population especially women and children;
- Rehabilitation of housing, community infrastructure and livelihoods.

2.4 Health

Human survival and health are both the objective and the barometer of the success of all humanitarian work. Urgent action is now needed to address the critical public health needs of more than five million people in the Southeast Asian region affected by the earthquake and tsunamis. They lack access to basic needs like clean water, adequate shelter, food, sanitation and health infrastructure and this will have a significant impact on their near and long term health. Therefore, the global response to this public health crisis will be a critical indicator of the success of the overall relief and recovery effort.

WHO's Emergency Programme for Southeast Asia will be implemented by WHO Country Offices in the region and managed by the WHO South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) in New Delhi, in partnership with the Department for Health Action in Crisis at WHO Headquarters in Geneva. Technical expertise throughout the global WHO network from technical departments, other regional and country offices, and partner organisations have been mobilised to assist this emergency programme. This regional appeal will support and complement the various country-specific appeals that are part of this flash appeal. WHO will provide a speedy, credible and appropriate emergency response to countries that have been severely affected and also work with the national authorities of those less badly affected.

The core elements of this programme have been developed in order to have an effective impact on urgent life-saving measures, and medium and longer-term recovery efforts in seven South East Asian countries. These include: 1) prompt set-up of disease surveillance and response efforts through early warning systems and the Global Outbreak Alert & Response Network; 2) co-ordination of health actors at local, national and international level; 3) guidance on addressing all major public health issues in the region and filling critical gaps; 4) assessment of health infrastructure and the quality of services in hospitals and health centres; and 5) monitoring of the effective and efficient functioning of medical supply chains. WHO is requesting a total of US\$ 60.3 million for the successful implementation of tsunami-related emergency programmes, including this regional-level programme. As more detailed assessments are undertaken and if it is found that there is a substantial deterioration in the structures, then it is highly probable that health needs will escalate.

SEARO serves 11 Member States populated by 1.5 billion people, representing 25% of the earth's population and some of the world's poorest. Its technical and administrative capacity are already stretched to the extreme and hence significant scale up in staff is required to manage and run the emergency programme while also maintaining the ongoing health projects in the countries.

A regional operational platform has been put in place to implement the emergency response activities over the next 6 months. Operations Rooms (OP) have been established at the Regional Office to support the Emergency Taskforce established under the leadership of the Regional Director and Deputy Regional Director. Skilled mobile 'response' teams consisting of technical experts in epidemiology, surveillance and early warning systems, environmental health, health infrastructure, logistics, communications, security, finance and administration will be deployed in the affected countries to work with national authorities to strengthen or help re-establish public health systems.

Hundreds of staff, health kits, medical equipments and technical support materials have to be mobilised to deliver a credible, timely and meaningful programme of work in a diverse and demanding, and in some areas, high security risk operational environment. Managing the scale and complexity of a programme of this magnitude requires expertise in logistics, coordination, and administration. Effective management at the regional level is essential to ensuring that the delivery of this programme is efficient and it meets the needs of the affected population so as to save lives and reduce suffering now and in the future.

A regional support office will be established in Bangkok to ensure connectivity with the Joint Task Force and the CORE group. Regional-level planning will be carried out so that WHO can integrate the emergency plan with the long-term WHO Plan of Work in the countries to ensure the continuum from relief to recovery and development. WHO will also support the Ministry of Health of each affected country for conducting in-depth assessments of the recovery and reconstruction needs of the health sector, building on its expertise accumulated in Sudan, Liberia, Afghanistan and Iraq. This will ensure that programmes like disease surveillance and health information systems will persist after the emergency phase.

Looking forward, there is a need to organise lessons learnt exercises to determine how the UN system and the health sector reacted to the unprecedented disaster. Critical evaluation of the response to this disaster by the humanitarian community will be conducted in the affected areas.

Objectives

The overall objective is to support national health authorities to protect the health of survivors and other vulnerable people affected by the disaster. Also:

- To monitor public health to provide early warning of emerging health threats and to enable the timely organisation of any necessary response;
- To work with the Ministries of Health and other agencies to support the health sector response to the disaster and to assist in the recovery and rehabilitation of the country's health system, including replacement of lost assets and provision of technical expertise.

Activities

- Prompt set-up of a disease surveillance system to monitor the public health situation, provide early warning of emerging health threats to enable the timely organisation of necessary response;
- Support Ministries of Health in coordination of the health sector activities to help ensure the best use of available resources and avoid duplication of activities;
- Manage the mobilisation and coordination of technical staff, health supplies and medical equipment;
- Establish a functioning OP at the regional office and support the emergency joint task force in back-stopping of assessment and coordination activities;
- Develop a strategy that will integrate the relief work into WHO's long-term plan of work;
- Organise a lessons learnt exercise and conduct critical evaluation of the emergency relief work.

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

The devastation that communities have experienced in the wake of the earthquake tsunami in Asia and Africa is unprecedented. While the focus of the response is rightly on saving lives and delivering immediate relief, these must build toward a comprehensive strategy for longer-term reconstruction and development. The approach taken in the current relief efforts will set the foundations for the healing and rebuilding of shattered communities, economies, and capacities. In two of the worst hit areas, the province of Aceh in Indonesia and Sri Lanka – as well as in Somalia – the current devastation converges with the complex consequences of decades-long civil war and, in some places, severe poverty. These forces have generated division and deprivation. But they have also led to the emergence of survival systems and mutual-aid networks, including among internally displaced and refugee communities. And women have been at the forefront of many of these. So, as the international community organises to provide much needed assistance, it must prioritise the mobilisation and support of women's networks that are crucial for emotional, social, and economic recovery.

In Aceh, which suffered two-thirds of the total death toll of the disaster, women are renowned for their central role in society, and have for years been at the heart of community networks. With the out-migration of men to neighbouring provinces and countries since the 1980s, seeking both protection and economic security, it is estimated that women comprise up to 70% of Aceh's population of four million. Through years of conflict, the multiple roles women played came to form the lifeline of their communities: heading households, sustaining subsistence economies, raising children, and caring for the sick, wounded, and elderly. In this province and elsewhere, women have been at the forefront of developing survival strategies, struggling to keep communities and their economies alive, even while bearing the violence of war and the burden of poverty.

Within two days of the tragedy, women's organisations that UNIFEM has been working with in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia began sending stories and information from women affected by the disaster. The women home-based workers in Sri Lanka that UNIFEM has been supporting for the past 3 years are losing their primary livelihoods. Women's groups in Sri Lanka have already reported incidents of rape and molestation of women and girls in rescue operations and in temporary shelters. In Aceh, where aid operations are taking place under the framework of continuing civil emergency, women volunteers have reported facing harassment and intimidation. Women who are now heads of households and have lost male family members are particularly vulnerable. To ensure that the relief and reconstruction effort in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia take fully into account the human rights, protection, livelihood and leadership of women and women's organisations, UNIFEM is proposing to

mobilise its networks and experience in support of a coordinated effort toward a gender-responsive emergency-response and long-term reconstruction.

Activities

The project will build on UNIFEM's long history of work with women's organisations and networks worldwide. It will highlight 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. It consists of the following activities:

Leadership and mobilisation of women's organisations

- Rapid appraisal/mapping of women's associations, organisations and networks in the affected communities, as well as other support organisations in the country;
- Quick Impact Funds channelled to existing women's organisations and associations who have concrete projects and ideas for responding to the crisis (including support to trauma counselling and other efforts to address the psycho-social repercussions of the tsunami);
- Capacity-building for members of women's organisations – particularly widows and those without male family members – so that they can participate in mainstream initiatives to re-build communities;
- Advocacy with government, UN and international NGO efforts to ensure that women's associations and networks are part of mainstream relief and development efforts;
- Mobilisation of media professionals (e.g., video, radio, etc.) in the affected countries to follow the path of women who are taking key roles in reconstruction to highlight their efforts and produce a series of multi-media training materials that can be used in tsunami recovery, as well as in future responses to natural disasters.

Livelihoods

- Build on UNIFEM's previous support to home-based workers' groups in Sri Lanka to assist them to re-generate their livelihoods and expand their numbers, targeting internally displaced widows and women headed-households;
- Create a 'solidarity' network that will train and link women producer groups to export markets, building on the outpouring of support and interest in supporting tsunami-affected areas;
- Monitor mainstream economic development initiatives being put into place for reconstruction and advocate to ensure that internally displaced women have equal opportunities and capacities to benefit from these.

Protection

- Provide training and resource materials to relief and reconstruction workers in existing UN guidelines related to protection of women and girls from violence and other human rights abuses;
- Work with UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF to devise and implement a strategy for preventing, monitoring, and responding rapidly to exposure of women and girls to violence in shelters, food distribution programmes and other relief efforts;
- Work with OHCHR and qualified national and international NGOs to provide training to 'monitors' to document and disseminate information about abuses of women's human rights;
- Support local NGOs to work with informal women's networks in IDP communities in order to facilitate linkages to humanitarian assistance and promote women's security.

Expected Impact

- Women's grassroots organisations and networks in tsunami-affected areas are equal participants in and shapers of the emergency response and reconstruction efforts in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia;
- Mainstream organisations are able to easily access and incorporate the skills and networks of women's grassroots associations in their programmes;
- Women – particularly widows and other heads of households – are able to re-generate their livelihood options, and economically benefit from solidarity worldwide by expanding markets for products of women producer groups from affected areas;
- Successful model generated and implemented to support a coordinated approach to preventing violence against internally displaced women in disaster situation;
- Mainstream economic development programmes prioritise involvement of women – particularly those most vulnerable – in both traditional and non-traditional skill areas;
- Capacity of local NGOs to monitor and disseminate information about women's human rights expanded.

2.6 Security

United Nations personnel responding to a crisis of this magnitude require a 24-hour safety net for all staff members in all locations. Locations of UN/INGOs operations must be continuously assessed and the Security Teams must maintain ongoing contact with local authorities in order to keep abreast of the evolving security situation and inform staff accordingly. Clearly, as the number of operations in accessible areas continues to increase, the tasks of the Security Teams multiply accordingly. The provision of timely and accurate threat and risk assessments is essential to maintaining staff and operational safety. Humanitarian agencies depend upon the Security Teams to relocate staff from insecure areas to safety, to provide medical evacuations for staff members who become ill or are injured in the field, and to perform search and rescue operations for staff that become lost or stranded. The constant provision of these services is a pre-requisite for all other programme interventions in response to the tsunami Crisis.

Objective

Ensure the safety and security of UN and NGO partners' staff working in response to the tsunami Crisis.

Activities

- Ensure the availability and dissemination of accurate threat and risk assessments with regard to programme activities in the region;
- Ensure that all staffs are briefed on security measures and receive security training based on the circumstances in the field;
- Ensure that staffs are provided with; and proficient in the use of, safety equipment, including communications equipment, required in the field;
- Promote a dynamic and appropriate security communications network;
- Provide close supervision for the security of all operations, road and air included;
- Ensure appropriate professional liaison with local authorities responsible for security;
- Collect, analyse and disseminate security information to all concerned parties.

Expected Impact

- Effective security management plans, mitigation of risks and management of critical security incidents;
- Number of staff trained in security awareness;
- Efficient security tracking and communication systems established;
- Fully deployed and functional Area Security Management system in place;
- Safe delivery of assistance to the affected population.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sector	Lead UN Agency	Government Counterpart	Other Agencies Involved in the Sector
Food	WFP	Various	WFP, Red Cross/Crescent, NGOs and private sector
Coordination	OCHA	Various	UNJLC, UNICEF, UNHCR, other UN Agencies, Red Cross/Crescent and NGOs
Logistics & Support Services	WFP	Various	UNJLC, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, other UN Agencies, Red Cross/Crescent and NGOs
Early Warning	ISDR	Various	OCHA, UNDP
Health	WHO	Various	UNICEF,
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (Recovery and Reconstruction Planning)	UNDP, in partnership with UNDG members	Ministries of Planning, Government Crisis Tasks Forces, Local Government authorities	NGOs

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4. PROJECT TABLES

COORDINATION / SUPPORT SERVICES / LOGISTICS			US\$
OCHA TSU-REG-05/CSS07-REGION	Beneficiaries: Aid agencies operating in the region in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	Partners: Governments; NGOs (international and local); UN Agencies	1,205,000
	Project Title: Inter-Agency Telecommunications Network		
	Aim: Upgrade, staff and maintain the existing Inter-agency Telecommunications Network in the affected areas to provide the infrastructure for Inter-Agency communications necessary for coordination and operational management. Harmonise activities between the humanitarian community and its Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems. Maximise the use of local resources for operation, maintenance and future reconstruction.		
OCHA TSU-REG-05/CSS04-REGION	Beneficiaries: Aid agencies operating in the region in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	Partners: Governments; NGOs (international and local); UN Agencies	5,323,000
	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.		
UNICEF TSU-REG-05/CSS03-REGION	Beneficiaries Total: Millions of women and children affected by the tsunami disaster in Indian Ocean countries	Partners: Governments; NGOs (international and local) UN Agencies	19,583,200
	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.		
UNJLC TSU-REG-05/CSS02-REGION	Beneficiaries: NA	Partners: UN agencies, Red Cross/Crescent, NGOs, civil and military authorities	4,000,000
	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		
UNV TSU-REG-05/CSS05-REGION	Beneficiaries: Affected governments and local communities in Asia region	Partners: Local community organisations / volunteer groups; national Government departments and NGO bodies within affected areas	12,500,000
	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		
WFP TSU-REG-05/CSS01-REGION	Beneficiaries: NA	Partners: UN agencies, Red Cross/Crescent, NGOs, civil and military authorities	42,500,000
	Project Title: Special Operation for WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean tsunami		
	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.		

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EARLY WARNING			US\$
UN/ISDR Coordinated by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), through its Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW). TSU-REG-05/CSS06-REGION	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.	8,000,000
	Project Title: Evaluation and strengthening of Early Warning Systems in Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 tsunami in South East and South Asia		
	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.		

ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE				US\$
UNDP TSU-REG-05/ER/i01-REGION	Beneficiaries: National and local authorities, NGOs, local communities, regional organisations	Partners: Ministries of Planning, Government Crisis Tasks Forces, Local Government authorities, NGOs	Project total	22, 000,000
			Component 1	1,000,000
			Component 2	1,000,000
			Risk assessment info	10,000,000
			Component 3	10,000,000
Project Title: Emergency Capacity Building for Recovery and Reconstruction Planning				
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				

FOOD			US\$
WFP TSU-REG-05/F01-REGION	Beneficiaries: 2,000,000	Partners: Government authorities, NGOs/Red Cross/ Crescent Societies/civil society organisations	185,500,000
	Project Title: Regional EMOP "Assistance to tsunami Victims in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, The Maldives and Other Countries in the Indian Ocean Region"		
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.			
WFP TSU-REG-05/F02-REGION	Beneficiaries: 2 million	Partners: National authorities of various effected and donor countries; private sector	24,400,000
	Project Title: Logistics Augmentation in support of WFP Indian Ocean tsunami Emergency Operation		
	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.		

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HEALTH			US\$
WHO TSU-REG-05/H01-REGION	Beneficiaries: Survivors and persons affected by the effect of the earthquakes and tsunamis in South Asia	Partners: Ministries of Health of affected countries; UNICEF, UNFPA and NGOs active in the health sector	12,200,000
	Project Title: Enhancing capacity to respond to health threats at regional level and supporting health coordination		
	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.		
PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW, INTEGRATION AND LIVELIHOODS			US\$
UNIFEM TSU-REG-05/P/HR/RL01-REGION	Beneficiaries: Internally displaced women – especially those who have lost male family members – and their families in Indonesia (Aceh), Sri Lanka and Somalia	Partners: Women's grass roots and advocacy NGOs; relevant government ministries; UN partners, especially UNHCR, OCHA, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP	3,587,500
	Project Title: Women's Leadership and Livelihoods in Relief and Reconstruction in tsunami-affected Communities		
	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		
SECURITY			US\$
UNSECOORD TSU-REG-05/S01-REGION	Beneficiaries Over 15,000 UN Staff and Dependants in the region plus beneficiaries of UN/NGO Programmes	Partners: UN System and NGO partners	200,000
	Project Title: Reinforcement of the Regional Field Security Coordination Structure in support of United Nations assistance to tsunami affected countries.		
	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 UNSECOORD established procedures		
CHILD PROTECTION			US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/P/HR/RL02-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: - MoPH; MoSDHS WV Foundation of Thailand (WVFT); NGOs - Six Provincial SDHS and Public Health Offices	1,300,000
	Project Title: Child Protection		
	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).		
EDUCATION			US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/E01-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: - MoE; NGOWV Foundation of Thailand (WVFT) - Six Provincial Education Office	1,100,000
	Project Title: Emergency Education		
	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.		

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WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION			US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/WS01-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: - MoOH; NGOs - Six Provincial Education Office	1,000,000
	Project Title: Water and Environmental Sanitation 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.		
HEALTH			US\$
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/H02-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: MoSDHS; MoPH; Mol; NGOs, CBOs, Local Government structures	500,000
	Project Title: Direct support to Thai local authorities for multi-sectoral emergency assistance (at least 10 districts) in health, nutrition, and livelihoods of children 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.		
UNICEF TSU-REG/THAI-05/CSS08-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 families Women: over 20,000 Children: over 50,000	Partners: MoSDHS; MoPH; Mol; NGOs, CBOs, Thai Local Government structures	860,000
	Project Title: Direct support to Thai local authorities for multi-sectoral emergency assistance (at least 10 districts), including assessment, monitoring, emergency logistics, communications and recovery cost Aim: Provide logistics, communications and assessment support		
SHELTER			US\$
UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/S/NF01-REGION	Beneficiaries: 4,000 households Women: Over 1,000 Children: Over 1,000	Implementing Partners: National Housing Authority, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Interior Community Organisation Development Institute (CODI) Local Governments Associations NGOs UNHABITAT	1,000,000
	Project Title: Support to Safer Housing Initiatives for the Six tsunami-Affected Provinces in Thailand		
	Aim: To provide safer housing to the six tsunami-affected provinces through emergency shelter rehabilitation efforts and participatory planning for shelter strategies.		
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS			US\$
IOM TSU-REG/THAI-05/MS01-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 10 000 households Women: Children:	Partners: Ranong Provincial Public Health Office, MOPH, WHO	550,000
	Project Title: Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs.		
IOM/ UNICEF/ UNFPA TSU-REG/THAI-05/MS03-REGION	Beneficiaries: Total: 500 families Women: Children:	Partners: Thailand Ministry of Social Welfare, World Vision	1,100,000
	Project Title: Voluntary return and reintegration of displaced migrant workers from Myanmar Aim: Voluntarily repatriate estimated 500 displaced families from Ranong province to Myanmar and reintegrate them in their respective home communities in Myanmar		
UNDP/ CODI TSU-REG/THAI-05/ER/I02-REGION	Beneficiaries: 20 coastal communities Total: 20 000 households Women: Children:	Partners: CODI, NGOs, CBOs, Local Government structures	1,100,000
	Project Title: Emergency Alternative Livelihoods systems Aim: Recovery of livelihoods systems of poorer Thai communities affected by the disaster		

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LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS			US\$
UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/ER/I03-REGION	Beneficiaries: 20 coastal communities Total: 20 000 households Women: Children:	Partners: CODI, NGOs, CBOs, Thai Local Government structures	400,000
	Project Title: Support to community-based recovery planning and disaster resilience		
	Aim: Initiate environment rehabilitation and support community recovery planning		
	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		
UNFPA/ WORLD VISION TSU-REG/THAI-05/MS02-REGION	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	200,000
	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		
AGRICULTURE/FISHERIES			US\$
FAO/ UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/A01-REGION	Beneficiaries: Tsunami-affected fisherfolk Total: 10,000 households Women: Children:	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	1,200,000
	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.		
AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK			US\$
FAO TSU-REG/THAI-05/A02-REGION	Beneficiaries: tsunami-affected farmers Total: Women: Children:	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	400,000
	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.		
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT REHABILITATION			US\$
UNDP/ FAO/ UNEP TSU-REG/THAI-05/ER/I04-REGION	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
	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		
COORDINATION			US\$
UNDP TSU-REG/THAI-05/CSS09-REGION	Beneficiaries: Affected populations in the region	Partners: UNCT, OCHA, MFA	300,000
	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		

INDONESIA

1. INTRODUCTION

The devastating tsunami of 26 December 2004 affected primarily the Aceh region, sweeping debris and sea water into homes and buildings, crushing them in its path, up to 5 kilometres inland, and damaging roads and bridges, telecommunications, water and electricity supplies, crops, irrigation and fishery infrastructure, food and fuel outlets. Some 80,000 Indonesians lost their lives. A large number of people were directly affected by the crisis; it is currently estimated that as many as 2,000,000 people are in need as a result of the wider impact of the disaster.

Some 1,000,000 people require immediate assistance and many more will require longer-term rehabilitation assistance to recover from the effects of the quake and tsunami.

Effectively reaching the affected populations will require significant resources as all systems of storage, transport and neighbourhood organisation require rebuilding. The debilitating trauma caused by the events will mean that large numbers of people from outside the region are needed to start and support the initial phase of the relief operation.

Affected communities are highly vulnerable to the lack of clean water and food, epidemics of communicable diseases, lack of basic medical attention, and mental health problems associated with witnessing numerous scattered dead bodies and losing family members. Normal activities have completely ground to a halt including service provision, schooling, business and trade. Most inhabitants of areas such as Banda Aceh are living in makeshift shelters wherever space is available.

Both the Government and the international community have been swift and generous in the initial response to the disaster. Specialised logistics, operations and coordinated planning forums have been established. Aid has rapidly commenced to flow to people who, due to their isolation and the destruction of transport and communications systems, have been hard to reach.

The United Nations, together with its partners, is committed to assist victims and to support Indonesia in the massive effort that is required to meet immediate humanitarian needs and to plan for and address longer-term recovery and rehabilitation requirements. This appeal represents the integrated and consolidated requirements of UN agencies and NGOs currently operating in Indonesia, most of which have considerable experience in providing aid and development assistance in the Aceh region. The funds requested amount to US\$ 371,554,203 (plus a further US\$ 102,000,000 for food, shown under "Regional Programmes" below).

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Requirements
Indonesia	
AGRICULTURE	10,400,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,854,203
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	17,250,000
EDUCATION	12,330,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	177,160,000
FOOD	3,000,000
HEALTH	69,610,000
MULTI-SECTOR	21,850,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,100,000
SECURITY	3,000,000
WATER AND SANITATION	27,000,000
Total	371,554,203

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

A massive earthquake occurred off the west coast of northern Sumatra on Sunday 26 December 2004 at 07:58 with a magnitude of 9.0 on the Richter scale (according to US Geological Survey measurements). The epicentre was some 250 kilometres south-southwest off Banda Aceh and 30 kilometres under the seabed. The first quake was followed by aftershocks ranging in magnitude from 6–7.3. The quakes triggered powerful tsunamis up to 10 meters in height, which hit coastal settlements on nearby Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) and North Sumatra provinces in Indonesia (and throughout the Indian Ocean). Destruction and human casualties were catastrophic. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono immediately declared that Indonesia was facing a national disaster.

An estimated 80,000 Indonesians were killed. The tsunami swept debris and sea water into homes and buildings, crushing them in its path, up to 5 kilometres inland, and damaged roads and bridges, telecommunications, water and electricity supplies, crops, irrigation and fishery infrastructure, food and fuel outlets. The worst affected areas are Banda Aceh, the capital of Aceh province, and the northwest coastline and islands off the coast, where hundreds of villages remain isolated and cut off from land transport and communication.

Local authorities in Aceh estimate that over 1,000,000 persons require immediate assistance and that up to 2,000,000 persons will require longer term rehabilitation assistance to recover from the impact of the quake and tsunami, in an area of Indonesia that had already suffered population displacement and destruction of basic services caused by the separatist insurgency waged over the last 27 years.

The Coordinating Minister of People's Welfare Office has stated that tents and shelter, household utensils, food, including baby food, medicines and health supplies, clothes, blankets, women's hygiene products, clean water and generators are urgently required.

Search and rescue, burials, and some initial medical and food assistance distribution has been conducted by functional neighbourhood committees, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) and the military, which has reduced its military operations against the insurgency in Aceh, and diverted some effort towards assisting with humanitarian activities. The population however is still dazed from the events and is desperately in need of more substantial and targeted assistance. Reaching the affected populations effectively poses a tremendous challenge in the immediate term and requires significant resources as all systems of storage, transport and neighbourhood organisation require rebuilding. The debilitating trauma caused by the events will mean that large numbers of people from outside the region are needed to start and support the initial phase of the relief operation.

2.2 Humanitarian consequences

Affected communities are highly vulnerable to the lack of clean water and food, epidemics of communicable diseases, lack of basic medical attention, and mental health problems associated with witnessing numerous scattered dead bodies and losing family members. Normal activities have completely ground to a halt including service provision, schooling, business and trade. Most inhabitants of areas such as Banda Aceh are living in makeshift shelters wherever space is available. Most families in the worst hit areas have lost some members; in many cases young children have lost both parents. While communal bonds are strong and children are usually supported, care will need to be provided and extended families traced.

According to a joint UN and international NGO assessment team that travelled to Aceh Province from Jakarta on 29-31 December, critical needs include supplies to assist with the clean-up effort, water purification products, drinking water, basic foodstuffs including infant foods, hygiene products, medical supplies, shelter and sleeping materials (including mosquito nets) and household supplies. As the weeks wear on, assistance will be needed to bolster effective distribution of supplies; health surveillance and disease prevention measures will need substantial support, as water-borne and mosquito-borne diseases such as dysentery and malaria pose a serious threat. More permanent shelter, schools, communications, fuel outlets, electricity, road clearance and markets will also require early revitalisation.

At this stage, sectoral priorities for the international community include: health, water and sanitation, food, coordination and support services, shelter and non-food items (NFI), protection, education, and economic recovery including infrastructure rehabilitation.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

Overall Goal: 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.

3.1 Health

Objective 1.1: Assist the Government in providing treatment for acute medical problems to some 1,000,000 people throughout the affected areas.

Objective 1.2: Rapidly establish an early-warning communicable disease surveillance and response system for the early detection and control of outbreaks of communicable diseases among the affected populations during the emergency phase. Such system is to be developed and implemented through local health partners.

Objective 1.3 Using a phased approach, enhance capacity to develop a disease surveillance mechanism as a component of an emergency health information system.

Objective 1.4: Position sufficient stocks of medical supplies, deploy health staff at strategic locations, and implement a range of disease prevention strategies including childhood immunisation, hygiene information messages and vector control programmes.

Expected Impact

- Early treatment for acute injuries and medical conditions is available to the majority of the affected.
- Mortality and morbidity from outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases of water-borne diseases are reduced, and larger epidemics are prevented.
- Disease spikes associated with greater environmental risks, reduced medical care and disrupted health programmes minimised.

3.2 Water and Sanitation

Objective 2.1: Provide clean water to 1,000,000 persons.

Objective 2.2: Provide information and material resources to 1,000,000 people for the appropriate disposal of human excreta and general household discard.

Expected Impact

- Water-borne disease threat minimised.
- Environmental disease vectors controlled, thereby reducing disease threat.

3.3 Food and Nutrition

Objective 3.1: Assist the Government to provide required food and nutritional assistance to 500,000 affected persons.

Objective 3.2: Provide appropriate material support and foster community-based initiatives to identify and carry out activities to restore food production systems for 500,000 persons.

Expected Impact

- Threat of malnutrition and social anarchy reduced.
- Economic self-sufficiency restored as quickly as possible.

3.4 Protection

Objective 4.1: Develop activities with local partners to reduce children's exposure to violence and abuse and their exploitation; ensure children are not unnecessarily separated from their extended families and provide psycho-social and counselling support to those who have suffered from the loss of family members or are distressed by the crisis.

Expected Impact

- Children's rights are protected and distressed persons are assisted in the recovery process from the emotional and psychological effects of the crisis.

3.5 Education

Objective 5.1: Provide schooling to 60,000 children and appropriate learning facilities, materials and training in psychosocial support for teachers.

Expected Impact

- Children's lives are normalised as quickly as possible and they have opportunities to recover from the distress that many of them have been exposed to.

3.6 Coordination and Support Services

Objective 6.1: Effectively coordinate with the Government and bi-lateral partners the international response to the crisis and ensure efficient and timely delivery of supplies to those affected.

Objective 6.2: Develop and maintain a comprehensive information network with donors, various relevant sections of the Government, media, international agencies, civil society groups, UN agencies and regional structures to inform stakeholders of daily humanitarian conditions, resource-targeting priorities, appropriate types and means of assistance, and progress made against the consolidated and coordinated action plan.

Objective 6.3: Offer support to staff adversely affected by the traumatic effects of the crisis and maintain a controlled and safe working environment for humanitarian staff working in affected areas.

Expected Impact

- Effective and timely delivery of supplies and services to affected persons.
- Stakeholders are able effectively to target, integrate and ensure complementarity and even coverage of resources.
- Protection and effectiveness of staff enhanced.

3.7 Shelter and Non-food items

Objective 7.1: Provide basic temporary shelter, sleeping equipment (including mosquito nets), essential household items (especially hygiene products) and clothing to some 300,000 affected persons.

Objective 7.2: Provide immediate support to communities to rebuild houses through a participatory process, using local building materials and local building skills; clear rubble from settlement sites and access roads

Objective 7.3: Train building workers in disaster resistant building construction and support settlement planning, with a view to mitigating the impact of future possible tsunamis.

Expected Impact

- Disease vectors reduced and some normality re-established in the lives of disaster victims.
- Immediate housing needs of affected families are addressed.
- Foundation laid for longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction of the housing sector with reduced vulnerability to future hazards.

3.8 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Objective 8.1: Rapidly restore the capacities of NGOs, community-based organisations, and local governments whose facilities and operations have been adversely impacted by the tsunami; rapidly enhance the capacity of relevant local government departments and agencies to plan and implement disaster recovery programmes.

Objective 8.2: Restart the market economy with cash for work through labour-intensive rubble clearance and restoration of infrastructure critical to the recovery of fisheries and of the non-farm micro-enterprises sector.

Objective 8.3: Facilitate the recovery of local economic activities such as fisheries and non-farm micro-enterprises, and provide opportunities for a temporary source of income for affected families.

Expected Impact

- Capacities of local government and district offices and of a large number of local organisations built to plan and implement disaster recovery programmes.
- Families in affected areas provided with access to credit to enable them to re-establish their livelihoods or temporary source of income.
- Local food markets restored and market economy kick-started.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At the national level, the response will be coordinated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team will take primary responsibility for monitoring the response with the Government, the Red Cross movement and major bilateral and multilateral donors.

Existing coordination mechanisms, such as UN, NGO and donor coordination forums in Jakarta and Aceh, as well as sectoral meetings by lead agencies, will serve as fora to discuss progress and provide opportunities for strengthening collaboration and adjustment to the appeal if needed.

Unfortunately, the safety of staff and humanitarian actors implementing the relief effort cannot be guaranteed. There are a number of threats to staff in the conduct of their efforts to provide assistance to those in need. The UN will make substantial provisions to ensure that these risks are reduced to the minimum possible, whilst still remaining effective in assessing, targeting and delivering assistance.

The participation of the Government in the development of this appeal has been instrumental in ensuring complementarity between assistance policies and strategies.

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5. PROJECT TABLES

FOOD AND NUTRITION			US\$
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/F01- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 households	Partners: local NGOs and communities	1,000,000
	Project Title: FAST (Food Assistance)		
Aim: To protect communities from hunger and weakness caused by the disaster			
SAVE THE CHILDREN TSU-IND-05/F02- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 12,000 households Children: 24,000	Partners: local NGOs, community health volunteers, Puskesmas	2,000,000
	Project Title: Meeting Basic Needs for Food		
Aim: To provide the necessary caloric requirements for families, and ready-to-eat meals to children under five years.			
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-IND-05/H01- INDONESIA	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)	4,480,000
	Beneficiaries in Aceh and other affected areas in Sumatra (4 million) – Vitamin A Children under 15: 1.7 million (including some 560,000 under five years)		
Project Title: Nutrition improvement			
Aim: To ensure adequate nutrition intake of vulnerable populations, especially malnourished children under-five, pregnant and lactating women			
WFP	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons	Partners: Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), WFP stand-by partners and other cooperating partners	(Cost reflected in Regional Operations)
	Project Title: Emergency Food Assistance to Households Affected by Earthquake in Northern Indonesia		
Aim: To assist the Government in providing assistance to approximately 1,000,000 earthquake and tsunami victims in Aceh and Northern Sumatra.			

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AGRICULTURE		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-IND-05/A01-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 households (250,000 persons)	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture 5,000,000
	Project Title: Emergency provision of seeds, tools and other essential agricultural inputs for the rapid re-start of small-scale food crop production in tsunami-affected communities.	
	Aim: To provide the 25,000 most affected farming families with seeds, hand tools and other essential agricultural inputs necessary to rapidly restart the production of food crops by themselves. An additional 25,000 families and communities hosting the displaced persons will receive seeds and other essential inputs to set up home gardens. FAO will also provide support for initial repair works on crucial irrigation facilities.	
FAO TSU-IND-05/A02-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 25,000 households of affected fisherfolks	Partners: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 4,000,000
	Project Title: Emergency provision of essential inputs to tsunami victims for the rapid start of small-scale fisheries activities.	
	Aim: To provide the most essential equipment/materials for the affected fishing communities to restart fishery activities and reduce dependency on food aid. FAO will also provide support to initial repair works on brackish water fishponds.	
FAO TSU-IND-05/A03-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 60,000 households with livelihoods based on agriculture and fishery	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 1,000,000
	Project Title: Support to the Coordination of Emergency Assistance for the Restart of Staple Food Production by Disaster-affected Communities through Agriculture and Fishery	
	Aim: To facilitate and coordinate the provision of agriculture/fishery related emergency and recovery assistance and provide technical assistance to the Indonesian authorities, respective technical departments and humanitarian actors. To start the provision of agricultural and fishery extension services.	
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/A04-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 7,500 households	Partners: local NGOs and communities 400,000
	Project Title: Agriculture	
	Aim: To support communities in preparing their agricultural activities through the provision of seeds and fertiliser.	

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HEALTH			US\$
CARE TSU-IND-05/H12- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 40,000 households (200,000 persons)	Partners: local NGOs, INGOs, local communities, Government of Indonesia	3,000,000
	Project Title: Emergency relief to affected families of the Sumatra tsunami		
	Aim: To provide essential, life saving relief supplies and emergency medical care		
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI) TSU-IND-05/H13- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 120,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 100,000	Partners: UNICEF	1,700,000
	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.		
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS TSU-IND-05/H14- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 350,000 persons in Aceh Besar	Partners: to be identified	500,000
	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.		
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (IRD) TSU-IND-05/H15- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 15,000	Partners: Muhammadiyah	1,550,000
	Project Title: Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project		
	Aim: To rehabilitate and re-supply 400 community health clinics in the affected communities.		
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) / The Consortium for Assisting the Refugees and Displaced in Indonesia (CARDI) TSU-IND-05/H16- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000	Partners: to be identified	2,500,000
	Project Title: Primary Health Care		
	Aim: To provide emergency primary health care to the disaster affected communities.		
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/H17- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 persons	Partners: local NGOs and communities	300,000
	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		
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI) TSU-IND-05/H18- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 20,000 Men: 10,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, Civil Society	2,000,000
	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 Aceh 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.		
SAVE THE CHILDREN TSU-IND-05/H19- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 50 Puskesmas 3,600 midwives and village health workers	Partners: District health authorities, Puskesmas, Community Health Committees	500,000
	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.		

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HEALTH		US\$	
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-IND-05/H09-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons	Partners: Ministry of Health, World Health Organization (WHO), BKKBN, NGOs	8,000,000
	Project Title: Reproductive health services in emergency situation		
	Aim: To provide and distribute 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.		
UNFPA TSU-IND-05/H10-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons	Partners: Local NGO (Pulih), local government, Ministry of Women's Empowerment, international and national NGOs, WHO, UNICEF, united Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	2,000,000
	Project Title: Provision of Mental Health Services through Trauma Centres for Affected Populations.		
	Aim: To provide psychosocial services, including counselling to the victims of the tsunami, through trauma centres managed by a local NGO, Pulih. The Centres will include services to prevent and deal with violence against women and girls.		
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/H11-INDONESIA	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)	10,080,000
	Project Title: Provision of primary health care services and supplies		
	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)		
WHO TSU-IND-05/H02-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UN agencies and NGOs	2,000,000
	Project Title: Assessment of Damage to the Health System in the Disaster Affected Area		
	Aim: To assess the extent of damage to the overall health system in the disaster-affected area through rapid 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.		
WHO TSU-IND-05/H03-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, UNFPA	3,500,000
	Project Title: Establishment of an Integrated Health Emergency Unit for Disaster Response		
	Aim: To establish a health emergency operations unit in Aceh and North Sumatra and in the Ministry of Health in Jakarta, including an integrated emergency health information system to coordinate health sector activities and health related reports.		
WHO TSU-IND-05/H04-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, NGOs	8,000,000
	Project Title: Emergency Health Services for the Disaster Affected Population in Aceh and North Sumatra		
	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.		

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HEALTH		US\$	
WHO TSU-IND-05/H05- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, UNFPA, international and national NGOs	5,000,000
	Project Title: Provision of Emergency Child and Maternal Health Services		
	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.		
WHO TSU-IND-05/H06- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities.	10,000,000
	Project Title: Restoration of essential health services, including the establishment of blood banks		
	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, and minor surgical services.		
WHO TSU-IND-05/H07- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities	3,000,000
	Project Title: Re-establishment of the Health Information System		
	Aim: To re-build the most essential components of the health information system and to re-establish the information network in Aceh and North Sumatra for disease surveillance, disease prevention, provision of health services and distribution of resources.		
WHO TSU-IND-05/H08- INDONESIA	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	1,500,000
	Project Title: Provision of Mental Health Services in the Disaster Affected Area		
	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.		

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WATER AND SANITATION			US\$
CARE TSU-IND-05/WS03- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 households (500,000 persons)	Partners: Government, Indonesian Red Cross, INGOs, local NGOs	1,000,000
	Project Title: Point-of-Use Household Disinfection of Drinking Water for Indonesian Families Affected by the Sumatra tsunami		
	Aim: To provide monthly, for a six month period, 100,000 disaster affected families along the coast of Aceh and North Sumatra with a point-of-use product for disinfecting household drinking and cooking water.		
CARE TSU-IND-05/WS04- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 households (150,000 persons)	Partners: Local communities	1,000,000
	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.		
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS) TSU-IND-05/WS05- INDONESIA	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)	500,000
	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.		
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT TSU-IND-05/WS06- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 Women: 15,000 Children: 10,000	Partners: Muhammadiyah	1,500,000
	Project Title: Rehabilitation of Clean Water Supply		
	Aim: To rehabilitate 700 small-scale water and sanitation facilities in 40 disaster-affected communities.		
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE/CARDI TSU-IND-05/WS07- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000	Partners: to be identified	3,000,000
	Project Title: Environmental Health		
	Aim: To ensure that the targeted disaster-affected communities have sufficient access to potable water and sanitation facilities.		
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/WS08- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000	Partners: local NGOs and communities	200,000
	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		

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WATER AND SANITATION			US\$
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/WS01- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries Total: about 2 million Children: about 220,000 under five years.	Partners: Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, WHO, Local governments, international and local NGOs	16,800,000
	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 Aceh and other affected areas of Sumatra, especially at Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps, hospitals, health centres and schools.		
WHO TSU-IND-05/WS02- INDONESIA	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	3,000,000
	Project Title: Restoration of Water and Sanitation Systems in the Disaster Affected Area		
	Aim: In collaboration with partners, to rehabilitate the water supply and sanitation waste disposal services in affected areas.		
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-IND-05/S/NF04- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000	Partners: Bakornas, Satkorlak, Muhammadiyah, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	25,000,000
	Project Title: Temporary shelter, IDP management and family reunification		
	Aim: To provide assistance in terms of logistics, communication and transportation of relief goods, including shelter; to set up a family reunification programme.		
IOM TSU-IND-05/S/NF05- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000	Partners: Bakornas, Satkorlak, Muhammadiyah, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR.	20,000,000
	Project Title: Emergency Aid		
	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.		
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE/CARDI TSU-IND-05/S/NF06- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000	Partners: to be identified	2,000,000
	Project Title: Non-Food Commodity Distribution		
	Aim: To enhance the coping capacity of the affected communities through provision of emergency non-food items.		
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/S/NF07- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 12,500 households	Partners: local NGOs and communities	300,000
	Project Title: Shelter Support		
	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.		
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC) CARDI TSU-IND-05/S/NF09- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 11,000 persons	Partners To be identified	5,500,000
	Project title: Emergency shelter and reconstruction		
	Aim: Provide housing for affected population in Aceh Province.		
SAVE THE CHILDREN TSU-IND-05/S/NF08- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 12,000 households	Partners: local NGOs	1,000,000
	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.		

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FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			US\$
UNDP TSU-IND-05/S/NF01- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 40,000 households	Partners: Ministry of Public Works, Local Government, Indonesian Society for Disaster Management and other relevant NGOs	60,000,000
	Project Title: Aceh 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 40,000 families in the Province of Aceh. To demonstrate risk reduction practices in housing to lay the foundations for future recovery.		
UNHCR TSU-IND-05/S/NF02- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 175,000 Women: 43,750 Children 87,500	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)	60,000,000
	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. Aim: To meet the basic needs and alleviate the suffering of the persons affected by the natural disaster.		
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/S/NF03- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 35,000 families in Aceh and North Sumatra provinces	Partners: UNDP, UNHCR, Ministry of Social Welfare, National/ International NGOs, local Governments	3,360,000
	Project Title: Provision of Non-Food Items to Affected Families Aim: To provide affected families with shelter and non-food items to maintain a minimum level of daily basic activities.		

EDUCATION			US\$
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/E01- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Schools: 1,100 School Children: 165,000 Teachers: 6,600	Partners: Ministry of National Education; Local Governments; Muhammadiyah (Local NGO)	10,080,000
	Project Title: Emergency Support for Basic Education Aim: To ensure that schools are quickly opened by providing them with immediate and temporary education facilities; to ensure that children can learn and receive psychosocial support from teachers.		
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA TSU-IND-05/E02- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 12,500 school children	Partners: Local NGOs and communities	250,000
	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.		
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL/ CARDI TSU-IND-05/E03- INDONESIA	Beneficiaries Total: 8000	Partners To be identified	2,000,000
	Project title: Emergency education and school rehabilitation Aim: Provide stop-gap education for affected children and support the reopening of schools.		

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PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF) TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL04-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 persons Women: 30,000 Children: 50,000	Partners: 5 local NGOs /university/youth organisations 500 volunteers	1,500,000
	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.		
UNFPA TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL02-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons	Partners: Local and international NGOs local Government, Ministry of Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	5,000,000
	Project Title: Advocacy for reduction of vulnerability of women		
	Aim: To advocate for the reduction of women's vulnerability through the provision and distribution of sanitary supplies and culturally sensitive clothing along with training on gender-sensitive issues		
UNFPA TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL03-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,000,000 persons	Partners: Local NGOs	3,000,000
	Project Title: Promoting Health and Protection at Community Level through Women and Youth Groups/Associations		
	Aim: To promote the access of vulnerable populations to services including water, sanitation, food, health and protection, and prevent violence through community outreach programmes provided by women and youth groups/associations		
UNICEF TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL01-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 200,000 persons Women: 40,000 Children: 140,000	Partners: Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women's Empowerment, Department of Education, Muhammedeyah, international and local NGOs	5,600,000
	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.		

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TSU-IND-05/ER/I04-INDONESIA	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
	Project Title: ILO Project for Reconstruction, Employment Services and Local Economic Development in Aceh, 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.		
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT TSU-IND-05/ER/I06-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 (5,000 families) Women: 8,000 Children: 5,000	Partners: Muhammadiyah	1,750,000
	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.		
UNDP TSU-IND-05/ER/I01-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: 2,100 fishfolk families	Partners: Ministry of Social Welfare, CRP, Local CBOs and NGOs	2,500,000
	Project Title: Emergency Livelihoods Rehabilitation Project in tsunami Affected Areas		
	Aim: To provide an immediate alternative source of income through the creation of short term employment opportunities in the reconstruction/construction of infrastructure in the small-scale fisheries sector to promote economic recovery.		
UNDP TSU-IND-05/ER/I02-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: 8,300 families and their communities in 3 affected Aceh Districts	Partners: UN centre for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat), Ministry of Public Works, Community Recovery Programme (CRP), NGOs	3,000,000
	Project Title: Restoration of minor infrastructure		
	Aim: To clear rubble and restore minor but critical infrastructure for the commencement of longer-term recovery activities.		
UNDP TSU-IND-05/ER/I03-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Selected CBOs, local offices of Public Works Department, Municipalities, District Government and Provincial Government	Partners: Public Works Department, Provincial and District Government and NGOs and CBOs	3,000,000
	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.		
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			US\$
IOM TSU-IND-05/CSS02-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries Total: all aid agencies and 500,000 IDPs in Aceh	Partners: Bakornas, Satkorlak in Aceh, Medan, Jakarta, Muhammadiyah	12,000,000
	Project Title: Logistic Centre		
	Aim: To organise procurement and provide land (trucks) and air transport systems from Medan and Jakarta to Aceh, and distribute relief goods within Banda Aceh and affected areas.		
OCHA TSU-IND-05/CSS01-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries Total: affected populations and all aid agencies	Partners: Central and provincial authorities, UN agencies, international and local NGOs	2,854,203
	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.		

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SECURITY			US\$
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR (UNSECOORD)/UNDP TSU-IND-05/S01-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: all aid agencies	Partners: Central and local Government, all aid agencies	3,000,000
	Project Title: Security Support		
	Aim: To provide support to the UN security coordination and management system for humanitarian operations in Northern Sumatra		
MULTI-SECTOR			US\$
CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS) TSU-IND-05/MS01-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries Total: 35,000-45,000 persons	Partners: ACT partners, local NGOs	750,000
	Project Title: Indonesia tsunami Earthquake Response ACT (INTERACT)		
	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.		
CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (CORDAID) TSU-IND-05/MS02-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries Total: 20,000 persons	Partners: to be identified	2,500,000
	Project Title: Emergency Assistance and initial recovery		
	Aim: To provide emergency assistance through the provision of shelter, medical services, water/sanitation assistance and initial recovery assistance through the reconstruction of 500 houses, latrines, wells and water systems.		
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL TSU-IND-05/MS03-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 persons Women: 250,000 Children: 100,000	Partners: WFP, international and national NGOs	1,400,000
	Project Title: Rapid Emergency Assessment and Prioritisation (REAP)		
	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.		
INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION TSU-IND-05/MS04-INDONESIA	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)	1,200,000
	Project Title: Identification, Care And Service Coordination For Extremely Vulnerable Individuals in Aceh		
	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.		
MERCY CORPS TSU-IND-05/MS05-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 150,000 persons Women: 75,000 Children: 90,000	Partners: to be identified	15,000,000
	Project Title: Comprehensive Assistance for Northern Sumatra		
	Aim: To provide water, sanitation, health care, shelter, household items, food, infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood assistance and trauma counselling.		
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP) TSU-IND-05/MS06-INDONESIA	Beneficiaries: Total: potentially 2 million	Partners: UN Satellite (UNOSAT), UNDP	1,000,000
	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.		

MALDIVES

1. INTRODUCTION

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. All of the Maldives' 200 inhabited islands were hit, as were all of its 87 resort islands. The highest elevation in the country being 1.5 metres, and the islands being so small, there was nowhere to run when the tsunami struck. The entire population of the Maldives was affected by the disaster. One-third of the population, some 100,000 people, was severely affected: their homes were destroyed or severely damaged, they have no or very limited access to clean water and food, and they are at risk of disease. Eighty people were killed (3 per 10,000) and dozens remain missing. Nearly 5% of the population (more than 12,000 people) were forced to evacuate their islands. Their homes are destroyed and they remain homeless. Thousands of people are now under serious threat of disease outbreaks as a result of damaged water and sanitation systems, the congested and crowded conditions of the displaced, seawater contamination, and the inability to access appropriate health services.

The Government's initial damage assessment is daunting: more than one third of all inhabited islands are completely or severely destroyed. While the medium-term impact of the tsunami on the economy is still being assessed, initial government reports indicate potentially disastrous effects on the tourism industry and the fisheries and agriculture sectors. More than 20% of the country's 87 tourist islands were severely damaged and hundreds of boats, jetties and harbours were destroyed or damaged.

The Maldives presents great challenges to the distribution of aid. The population is dispersed over 200 islands, 90% of which have communities with less than 500 people. Average island size is only 15 hectares. All of the islands are accessible only by boat or small sea plane and nearly everything, from the most basic food supplies to reconstruction materials, must be delivered. Destruction of jetties and boats, and disruption of transport links undermines food and other vital supply lines. Inclement weather can bring the entire aid operation to a standstill.

Despite these challenges, the Maldivian people responded immediately to the disaster. Within hours, the Government declared a state of natural disaster and a state of emergency and established a ministerial-level Crisis Task Force to assess damage, resume communication and power services, and coordinate the relief effort. Private Maldivians and local businesses self-mobilised *en masse* to help their neighbours, providing water, food, shelter and volunteer time as well as using their personal boats and planes for evacuation and aid delivery. Self-help recovery is already underway. People are returning to their islands and beginning the mammoth task of clean-up and repair.

While the challenges ahead are formidable, there is sound evidence that international aid provided to the Maldives at this time of crisis will make a considerable and immediate impact. The Maldives has a positive record in the effective utilisation of international assistance. The World Bank ranks the country in the top five in terms of aid effectiveness. The country's response to the tsunami, along with rapid socio-economic progress in the past two decades, promises effective and efficient use of international aid.

Through this appeal, UN agencies seek US\$ 66,497,000 to address urgent humanitarian needs and begin the recovery and reconstruction process.

**INDIAN OCEAN
EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005**

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Requirements
Maldives	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,460,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11,652,000
EDUCATION	8,064,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	19,100,000
HEALTH	10,605,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,520,000
WATER AND SANITATION	8,096,000
Total	66,497,000

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

The magnitude and scale of the tsunami disaster relative to the size and population of the Maldives is unprecedented in living memory. The tsunami struck the Maldives at 0930 hours local time on 26 December, inundating the entire country. All of the Maldives' 200 inhabited islands were hit, as were all of its 87 resort islands. The highest elevation in the country being 1.5 metres, and the islands so small, there was nowhere to run when the tsunami struck.

The Maldives presents great challenges to the distribution of aid, which constrain both the emergency relief operation and recovery and reconstruction efforts. In particular:

- The population is dispersed over 200 islands, 90% of which have communities with less than 500 people.
- Each island is self-contained, with its own health and education facilities and water infrastructures. Destruction of these facilities renders the islands virtually uninhabitable and puts the population at risk of disease.
- At the same time, each island is nearly totally dependent on the capital, Male', or regional capitals for its food supply.
- All of the islands are accessible only by boat or small seaplane and nearly everything, from the most basic food supplies to reconstruction materials, must be delivered.
- Many islands are only equipped for small boat access, posing a challenge to the delivery of large-scale aid.
- The destruction of jetties and boats and the disruption of transport links undermine food and other vital supply lines.
- Inclement weather can bring the entire aid operation to a standstill.

Despite these challenges, the Maldivian people responded immediately to the disaster. Within hours, the Government declared a state of natural disaster and a state of emergency and established a ministerial-level Crisis Task Force to assess damage, resume communication and power services, and coordinate the relief effort. By day four of the emergency, the government had ascertained preliminary damage in all of the 200 islands; this information, along with updated information on incoming aid, is updated several times daily and posted on the website of the President's Office (www.presidencymaldives.gov.mv.)

Communities and the local private sector self-mobilised *en masse* to support their neighbours. Island communities absorbed thousands of evacuees into their homes. They use their private boats and sea planes to deliver relief; thousands of volunteers are helping to run displacement centres (four in Male' alone) and to clean up debris on the islands. An indicator of community support is that, by day four of the crisis, the Government's Task Force recorded cash contributions from Maldivians and the local private sector totalling some US\$ 750,000. Thousands of dollars of in-kind contributions of water, food, bedding, clothes, services and other items have been donated by local people and businesses.

Within hours of the disaster, the Government of the Maldives officially requested support from the international community. The UN Country Team immediately established a Disaster Task Force to respond to the crisis, led by the UN Resident Coordinator. A UN Disaster and Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) team arrived in the Maldives on day three of the crisis. The UN has been liaising closely with the Government's Task Force and has regular access to decision-makers, greatly facilitating a coordinated approach to the response. The UN immediately mobilised emergency assistance (such as water, plastic sheeting, health kits, food); the first aid delivery arrived on day five of the crisis.

While the challenges ahead are formidable, there is sound evidence that international aid provided to the Maldives at this time of crisis will make a considerable and immediate impact. The Maldives has a positive record in the effective utilisation of international assistance. The World Bank ranks the country in the top five in terms of aid effectiveness. The country's response to the tsunami disaster, along with rapid socio-economic progress in the past two decades, bodes well for the effective and efficient use of international aid.

2.2 Humanitarian consequences

The entire population of the Maldives was affected by the disaster. One-third of the population, some 100,000 people, was severely affected: their homes were destroyed or severely damaged, they have no or very limited access to clean water and food, and they are at risk of disease. Nearly 5% of the population (more than 12,000 people) were forced to evacuate their islands. Their homes are destroyed and they remain homeless.

Six days after the disaster, the death toll stands at 80 persons (3 per 10,000), with 28 persons still missing. Most of the dead are women and children. It is believed that, due to the unique geography of coral reefs surrounding the islands and the deep channels between the atolls, the main physical impact of the tsunami was on the reefs. While this partially explains the relatively low death toll, the reefs did not protect the country from extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure.

The government's initial damage assessment is daunting: more than one third of all inhabited islands are completely or severely destroyed. In particular:

- 20% of the health infrastructure has been badly damaged or destroyed.
- 10% of all inhabited islands (20) are totally destroyed (no structures remain, and infrastructures, including water and sanitation systems, are completely destroyed).
- 26.5% of all inhabited islands (53) are severely damaged.
- 15% of all inhabited islands (30) have no safe water. Water systems (mainly rainwater harvesting) have been destroyed and ground water has been contaminated by salt water and debris.

The impact of the tsunami on livelihoods and the macro economy is still being assessed. Tourism, the Maldives' largest industry, accounts for 33% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and more than 60% of the Maldives' foreign exchange receipts. Over 90% of government tax revenue comes from import duties and tourism-related taxes. Fishing and agriculture are the other leading sectors, accounting for around 20% of GDP. Initial government reports as of 31 December give an indication of the potential disastrous effects on the tourism industry and people's livelihoods:

- More than 20% of 87 tourist islands were severely damaged.
- Hundreds of boats and fishing equipment, many belonging to small fisherfolk, were damaged or destroyed.
- Damage to jetties and harbours has rendered some islands inaccessible by boat.
- Many islands are covered with tons of demolition waste, garbage, and rotting fish carcasses, presenting formidable health risks.

The economy of the Maldives is highly dependent on its unique ecosystems of coral reefs and atolls. The reefs provide protection against extreme weather conditions and high swells of the ocean. Preliminary findings indicate that the tsunami most likely led to extensive damage of the fragile reef ecosystem. Sedimentation as well as physical damage has been reported and there are indications that large parts of the reefs might be dying. It is necessary to identify, mitigate and assess the overall environmental damage of the tsunami and predict the impact on the dependent economic sectors.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Water and Sanitation

Water supply on most of the islands is scarce under normal circumstances; the invading tsunami waves destroyed or polluted the water lenses and carried rainwater collection and storage tanks out to sea. An estimated 30-40% of rainwater harvesting equipments has been damaged and ground water wells have been contaminated by sea water. According to the latest reports, fifteen islands have only a one to two week supply of drinking water. Incidence of diarrhoeal diseases has been reported on many islands. Contaminated drinking water, combined with the increased numbers of displaced people in crowded accommodation could trigger cholera and other epidemics.

People urgently need water for drinking, cooking and bathing. The logistically intensive and expensive provision of water supplies to 200 islands is not sustainable even in the immediate term. Therefore, solutions must be found quickly to restore rainwater harvesting systems, clean wells, and properly dispose of excreta.

Access to adequate sanitation is also a major challenge. There is an acute shortage of latrines and very limited solid waste and garbage collection facilities, as many sanitation systems were destroyed or severely damaged. Most of the 12,000 displaced people have not been able to wash since the day of the tsunami. Living conditions are particularly difficult for displaced people as they are cramped into small rooms without adequate access to latrines, toilet supplies, shower and soap. Women and young girls have special needs for hygiene and sanitation. To maintain health and safety, people need hygiene items for daily use and for large-scale disinfection of living spaces, which have been contaminated by waste.

Objectives

- To decrease the likelihood of outbreak of waterborne diseases.
- To ensure access to safe drinking water for all affected populations.
- To minimise the environmental impact of waste removal.

Activities

- Ensure the availability of a minimum safe drinking water supply.
- Provide bleach, chlorine or water purification tablets, and raise awareness on their appropriate use.
- Provide jerry cans, or an appropriate alternative.
- Provide soap and disseminate key hygiene messages on the dangers of cholera and other water- and excreta-related diseases.
- Facilitate safe excreta and solid waste disposal.
- Promote the recycling of demolition waste and reduce competition for scarce land use.

Expected impact

- The provision of safe water supplies and the restoration of sanitation services will help prevent deaths from water-borne diseases.
- The population knows about the risks associated with contaminated water.
- Waste is removed according to sound environmental practices.

3.2 Health, Nutrition and Reproductive Health

The lack of access to clean water, adequate shelter, food, sanitation and health infrastructure is having a significant impact on the health status of the population. As a direct result of polluted water and seawater contamination, thousands of people are now facing serious threats of disease such as diarrhoea, typhoid, hepatitis, viral fever, and dysentery. Essential cold chain equipment has been destroyed or damaged, thus interrupting planned immunisation activities. Overcrowded environments heighten the risk of measles, influenza and meningitis. Vector-borne diseases also pose significant threats. Vulnerable groups including pregnant women, children and the elderly are particularly at risk. It is essential rapidly to establish an early-warning communicable disease surveillance, verification and response system for the early detection and control of disease outbreaks, including the provision of basic laboratory services for confirmation of outbreaks.

The importance of addressing reproductive health in emergency situations cannot be underestimated. Currently, there are 1,500 pregnant women scattered across the 200 islands who have been affected by the disaster. Within six months 1,000 of these women will deliver. Safe delivery conditions are a major concern as health infrastructure and services have been severely disrupted, and in some cases destroyed.

Malnutrition is a common problem in the Maldives. Approximately 25% of the children under five have stunted growth and it is believed that this disaster will intensify the situation. Anaemia affects 51% of women and is considered an indirect cause of maternal mortality. The Maldives is dependent on the import of most food items. Home gardens, which are used for fruits and vegetables, have been flooded and cannot be restarted in the near future.

Objectives

- The overall objective is to support national health authorities to protect the health of survivors and other vulnerable people affected by the disaster.
- To monitor public health to provide early warning of emerging health threats and to enable the timely organisation of any necessary response.
- To support the health sector response to the disaster and to assist in the recovery and rehabilitation of the country's health system.

Activities

- Assess the general health, nutrition and reproductive health situation of the population and the situation of the health facilities, services, equipment and supplies in the affected islands.
- Promptly set up a disease surveillance system to monitor the public health situation and provide early warning of emerging health threats.
- Support the Ministry of Health in coordinating the health sector activities.
- Replenish and procure essential medical supplies, vaccines, emergency health kits, and safe delivery kits.
- Support the rebuilding of health structures.
- Provide information and increase public awareness to prevent outbreaks.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health to respond to emergencies.

Expected impact

- Disease trends monitored and outbreak response systems put in place to avoid health threats.
- Reestablishment of basic health services in the worst affected areas.
- Timely health care for infants and children, including ORS and zinc tablets for diarrhoea treatment
- Good reproductive health, safe delivery, reduction of complications related to pregnancy and delivery, reduction of the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS).
- Good reproductive outcomes in terms of the health and nutrition of the infant.
- Reestablishment of family planning services.

3.3 Shelter

According to the Government's preliminary estimates, more than 4,410 houses were damaged, out of which 1,569 houses were totally destroyed and 2,841 partially damaged. As a result, some 12,000 people have been forced to abandon their places of origin and move into large cities such as Male', where they are living in overcrowded and inadequate conditions.

These persons need appropriate temporary housing in the immediate term, and the possibility to rebuild their homes in the medium term. Those whose houses have been partially destroyed need materials to repair their homes.

Objectives

- To address the emergency shelter needs of 1,000 displaced households.
- To repair the partially destroyed houses of 2,000 households in selected areas.
- To replace 600 totally destroyed houses of the most vulnerable households.

Activities

- Provide temporary emergency accommodation for displaced populations.
- Repair partially damaged houses.
- Disseminate information for making the existing housing safer and initiate a public awareness campaign on structural mitigation measures.
- Provide training for local masons and small contractors.
- Undertake in-depth assessment of shelter/housing needs and capacities.
- Undertake capacity analysis and resource mapping to determine the availability of skilled and unskilled labour, institutional capacity, available technical know-how, and building materials within the affected communities.
- Assist in the rebuilding of totally destroyed houses for 600 families.

Expected impact

- The most severely damaged housing stock repaired and rebuilt.
- The immediate and emergency shelter needs of 1,000 displaced families are met.

3.4 Food

People need immediate short-term food assistance to cope with the sudden loss of food stocks and the means to acquire food, such as boats and fishing equipment. They also need food aid in the coming weeks while they are dedicating themselves to clean up and initial reconstruction.

In the long run, food aid is not expected to be required in the Maldives. In the immediate term, the Government has requested small-scale food aid because some island's staple food stocks were destroyed. Fisherfolk whose boats and equipment were damaged or destroyed are currently not in a position to fish for food or trading purposes, and their income is expected to decline temporarily.

The WFP is prepared to assist the affected population for six months. The current planning figure stands at 50,000 displaced people and other affected persons (subject to changes). The food basket is planned for 3,600 tons of rice, 450 tonnes of canned fish and 180 tonnes of corn-soya blend (CSB).¹

Objectives

- To ensure that sufficient food inputs, both in calories and nutritionally, are made available to the tsunami victims.

Activities

- Provision of food aid.
- Monitoring of the situation with the Government and preparing further actions if any new needs arise.

Expected impact

- Severely food insecure people have sufficient food.

3.5 Education

The school-going population amounts to 106,220, representing 35% of the total population of the country.² These children attend 322 schools spread over 200 inhabited islands across the country. The tsunami destroyed 25% of the schools to such an extent that the government has declared them unsafe for use. Of these schools 20% are totally destroyed. As a result, 25,000 children have no place to learn. The reopening of schools for the academic year 2005, scheduled for 9 January, has been postponed by one month. The Ministry of Education plans to work speedily with the international community to set up temporary shelters, repair damage, and re-open schools as soon as possible.

Objectives

- To support the Government to set up temporary learning spaces for children whose schools have been damaged and destroyed.
- To ensure the provision of basic educational equipment and materials.

Activities

- Conduct a rapid assessment of the educational sector to determine what is to be mobilised internally and externally.
- Procure adequate numbers of school-in-a-box kits, recreational kits and early childhood kits.
- Provide essential materials and /or tools to enable the immediate set up of shelters for primary and early learning.
- Support the re-construction or rehabilitation of damaged school buildings with a community participatory approach.

¹ WFP food requirements are presented in the regional section of the appeal.

² Ministry of Planning and National Development, Statistical Yearbook 2003.

Expected impact

- All children who are displaced from their homes due to the disaster are able to continue with basic education within a period of one month.
- All children who are in temporary shelters are moved into new or rehabilitated schools within a maximum period of one year.
- All children between the ages 3-5 are able to attend an early learning facility that promotes play-based learning.

3.6 Protection of women and children

One major aspect of the vulnerability of women, girls and children lies in their psycho-social needs. There is extensive evidence from previous disasters that due to trauma pregnant women experience premature labour and spontaneous miscarriages. The displacement, loss of security, and destitution often is accompanied by increased levels of gender-based violence and exploitation of women, girls and children. Sharp increases in depression, suicide and various forms of violence, particularly gender-based violence, including rape, can also occur. The psychosocial harm to women, girls and children who experience traumatic disasters is as great as the physical harm. Such experiences have a sustained impact on children's development, as it affects all aspects of a child's well being - physical, mental, social and emotional. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is experienced on a fairly large scale by people who have been victims of disaster, and requires several immediate steps.

Objectives

- To assist the government in their rehabilitation and recovery attempts through psychosocial interventions.
- To ensure that the affected population, especially women and children do not experience further trauma.
- To strengthen the child's existing care system through advocacy and education.
- To ensure that the children, adolescents and women are protected from abuse and exploitation.

Activities

- Conduct rapid assessments of the situation, with the purpose of identifying both needs and potential threats in the aftermath of the disaster.
- Support the establishment of initial monitoring systems including on trauma, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, severe or systematic abuse, violence and exploitation.
- Train counsellors and support the provision of psychosocial counselling to the severely affected children, women and men.
- Support information, education and communication campaigns to prevent sexual violence targeting adolescents, especially young girls.

Expected impact

- Reduction of sexual abuse and gender-based violence.
- Children and women in need have access to quality psychosocial services.

3.7 Restoration of Livelihoods

The tsunami has had a major impact on the livelihoods of island communities. The disaster is expected to have macro-economic effects as the key productive sectors – fishing, agriculture, and tourism – were all affected. These sectors together account for more than 50% of GDP.

Objectives

- To repair or replace lost or damaged fishing vessels and equipment and rehabilitate basic productive fisheries infrastructure.
- To reclaim affected agricultural land and provide basic inputs to resume farming.
- To restore livelihoods activities of 4,000 small family-based industries, small entrepreneurs and skilled entrepreneurs through credit support.
- To create short livelihood opportunities for 2,000 affected families through engagement in cash for work activities.

Activities

- Provide credit to skilled and semiskilled entrepreneurs to restart their livelihood activities.
- Provide credit to fishermen to repair boats and fishing implements.
- Support small farmers for removal of sand cast in agricultural land, provision of fruit saplings, vegetable seeds, and basic agricultural implements.
- Implement food and cash for work activities for poor families to provide interim livelihoods and food security to families who were employed in the tourism industry.
- Rebuild houses and other public infrastructure and support the reconstruction of public facilities.
- Cleanup and disposal of debris through community mobilisation and participation.

Expected impact

- Restoration of livelihoods of the most affected families.
- Fishing industry partially restored and business resumed.
- Agricultural economy revitalised for small farmers, local fruit and vegetable supply restored, and plantation of coconut trees started.
- Food and livelihood security of tsunami-affected families met and public and private livelihood infrastructure repaired.

3.8 Transport, communications, and rehabilitation of related infrastructure

Due to its specific geographic situation and the wide dispersion of the population, the timely delivery of relief and recovery supplies to all affected areas presents a major challenge to both the UN agencies and the Government. Initial government reports indicate that infrastructure facilities related to transportation (e.g., jetties and roads) have been destroyed or severely damaged. A yet undetermined number of boats – the lifeline of the Maldives for fishing, transportation and supplies – have been destroyed or damaged.

Objectives

- To facilitate the efficient and timely distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials to the affected population.
- To repair and rehabilitate key infrastructure.

Activities

- Provide support to the Government to repair jetties, access channels to the islands and clean up debris.
- Repair the island's damaged harbour facilities.

Expected impact

- Efficient and timely delivery of essential supplies, relocation of displaced persons in the affected islands, and restoration of normal business.
- Revitalisation of the local economy through the rehabilitation of local infrastructure.

3.9 Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction

The recent tsunami illustrated the extreme vulnerability of the Maldives to natural hazards. Island communities are regularly exposed to geological and/or other hydro-meteorological hazards. The Maldives also faces challenges due to climate change and the rising sea level, as well as the increase in extreme weather events. Communities must be adequately prepared to withstand future disasters.

The economy of the Maldives is highly dependent on its unique ecosystems of coral reefs and atolls. The reefs provide protection against extreme weather conditions and high swells of the ocean. Preliminary findings indicate that the tsunami most likely led to extensive damage of the fragile reef ecosystem. Sedimentation as well as physical damage have been reported and there are indications that large parts of the reefs might be dying. It is necessary to identify, mitigate and assess the overall environmental damage of the tsunami and predict the impact on the dependent economic sectors.

Due to the country's low lying status and the geographical dispersion of the population, mostly in remote islands, disaster reduction management measures, including preparedness and early warning systems, are crucial for saving lives and livelihoods.

Objectives

- To assess the environmental damage of the tsunami to inform future disaster risk reduction strategies.
- To strengthen disaster risk reduction measures and emergency control procedures in the country.
- To establish basic early warning systems and train local communities in concepts of disaster preparedness.

Activities

- Strengthen the National Disaster Management and Crisis Centre (NDMC) with advanced equipment for early warning and forecast capability.
- Set up emergency operation/crisis management centres in the 20 most populated islands (more than 2,000 people) and other strategic locations.
- Identify gaps in the current state of disaster preparedness and develop a disaster preparedness plan in each atoll.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on disaster preparedness.
- Provide training in management of emergency operations procedures, information management for relief distribution, damage assessment and protocols and standard procedures for the use of warning systems.
- Train island development committees, women's development committees and local youth groups in search and rescue and evacuation techniques and provide basic equipment for removal of debris and search and rescue.
- Initiate discussion within the Government to designate a department for long term disaster management and preparedness activities.
- Provide technical assistance to the Government to do a risk and vulnerability analysis and assess environmental damage to the reefs.

Expected impact

- Appropriate structures and systems for management of natural disasters established.
- Trained personnel with equipment available for evacuation, search and rescue operations and continuing relief and rehabilitation operations.
- Awareness on the need for a long term approach and planning to management of natural disasters created.

3.10 Coordination and Support Services

While the UN system will continue to support the Government to coordinate relief and immediate reconstruction efforts, there is a need to provide necessary technical and advisory support for recovery and longer-term reconstruction, including supporting the Government to formulate a post-disaster planning and programming strategy incorporating risk reduction measures.

Objectives

- To ensure dedicated capacity within the office of the UN Resident Coordinator to support coordination of the relief and recovery effort for a period of 6 months.
- To advise and support the Government on the formulation of a recovery framework including a recovery strategy and policy.

Activities

- Support the Government in undertaking an inter-sectoral medium to long term recovery needs assessment.
- Set up a UN Recovery Team of experts to advise and support the Government.

Expected impact

- UN activities in support of the relief and recovery operation are adequately coordinated.
- A national Recovery Framework is prepared.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A ministerial-level Crisis Task Force was established within 24-hours of the disaster. The Crisis Task Force is comprised of a number of cells composed of ministers responsible for information gathering, identification of priority needs, logistics and transport, aid coordination and aid tracking. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury and the Ministry of Planning oversee the Task Force and are responsible for coordinating relief and recovery planning and operations.

The United Nations works directly with the Task Force and the appropriate line ministries, as well as with the private sector and relevant NGOs. Within the United Nations Country Team, agencies have assumed responsibility for key sectors, as follows:

Sector	UN Agencies	Government Counterpart
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF, UNEP	Maldives Water and Sanitation Authority Ministry of Health
Health, nutrition and reproductive health	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	Ministry of Health
Shelter	UNDP	Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Food aid	WFP (<i>currently does not have a permanent presence in the Maldives</i>)	Government's Crisis Task Force
Education	UNICEF	Ministry of Education
Protection of women and children	UNICEF, UNFPA	Ministry of Education Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security
Restoration of livelihoods	UNDP	Ministry of Atolls Development, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Transport, communications and rehabilitation of related infrastructure	UNDP, UNICEF	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology
Vulnerability and disaster risk reduction	UNDP	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment (MoE)
Coordination	Office of the UNRC	All relevant ministries

**INDIAN OCEAN
EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005**

5. PROJECT TABLES

WATER AND SANITATION			US\$
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP) TSU-MDV-05/WS02-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000	Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, Maldives Water and Sanitation Authority (MWSA), UNDP	200,000
	Project Title: Emergency waste management		
	Aim: Clean, separate and re-use waste, reduce waste being dumped and prevent damage to coral reefs and fisheries.		
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/WS01-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 25,000	Partners: Maldives Water & Sanitation Authority (MWSA), Ministry of Health, WHO, other bilateral agencies, NGOs	7,896,000
	Project Title: Immediate restoration of essential water and sanitation services for affected populations		
	Aim: To prevent an increase in mortality and morbidity of affected populations by decreasing the likelihood of outbreak of waterborne diseases		
HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			US\$
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/H08-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	Partners: MOH, DPH, NGOs, Regional and Atoll Hospitals.	2,000,000
	Project Title: Emergency response and reconstruction of health facilities.		
	Aim: To re-establish reproductive health services for severely affected populations.		
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/H09-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 6,000 Children: 6,000	Partners: Department of Public Health (DPH) Ministry of Health Regional and Atoll Hospitals	930,000
	Project Title: Restoration of Immunisation services		
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children are immunised with Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) vaccines.		
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/H10-MALDIVES	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	1,590,000
	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.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H01-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	400,000
	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.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H02-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	400,000
	Project Title: Support to Ministry of Health coordination		
	Aim: To assist the Ministry of Health in coordinating the health sector activities.		

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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H03-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	3,000,000
	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.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H04-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	250,000
	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.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H05-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	500,000
	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.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H06-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	1,000,000
	Project Title: Disease surveillance, verification and response		
	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.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H07-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	535,000
	Project Title: Project Management, evaluation and reporting		
	Aim: To continuously monitor and follow-up the health status in affected areas and take appropriate remedial measures, as necessary.		
EDUCATION			US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/E01-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 180,000.00 Children: 180,000	Partners: Ministry of Education, Educational Development Centre, Faculty of Education, NGOs	8,064,000
	Project Title: Back to School		
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children of school-going age have access to schools.		

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SHELTER			US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) TSU-MDV-05/S/NF01-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 3,600 families	Partners: Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board, national development NGOs, local communities	19,100,000
	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.		
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN			US\$
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL01-MALDIVES	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)	250,000
	Project Title: Protection and psychosocial support to women and adolescent girls.		
	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.		
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL02-MALDIVES	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	150,000
	Project Title: Life skills based education for adolescents/youth		
	Aim: To ensure healthy development and reduced risk taking behaviour amongst adolescents/youth. Protection of adolescents and girls through BCC campaigns.		
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL03-MALDIVES	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	1,120,000
	Project Title: Psycho-social support to children and women		
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children and women have access to quality psychosocial interventions for quick recovery and rehabilitation.		

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RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS			US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/ER/I02-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: 100,000 severely affected people	Partners: Ministry of Atolls Development, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources	2,000,000
	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.		
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) TSU-MDV-05/ER/I01-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: 8,000 families	Partners: NGOs in the islands and community groups	3,300,000
	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.		
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND REHABILITATION OF RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) TSU-MDV-05/ER/I03-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: 45,000 families	Partners: Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology, NGOs, CBOs	4,000,000
	Project Title: Restoration of critical infrastructure Aim: To repair critical infrastructure and facilities.		
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/ER/I04-MALDIVES	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
	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		
VULNERABILITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION			US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) TSU-MDV-05/CSS01-MALDIVES	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	4,400,000
	Project Title: Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction Aim: To factor in disaster risk reduction in the recovery and rehabilitation processes		
UNITED NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP) TSU-MDV-05/CSS02-MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Total: 280,000	Partners: Ministry of Environment and Construction, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, UNDP, UNOSAT.	750,000
	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.		

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COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			US\$
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) TSU-MDV-05/CSS03- MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Government's Crisis Task Force, UN Agencies, other humanitarian organisations Government ministries involved in relief and recovery	Partners: Governments Crisis Task Force, UN agencies	810,000
	Project Title: Coordination of UN efforts in response to the disaster		
	Aim: To ensure a coordinated response to the crisis.		
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) TSU-MDV-05/CSS04- MALDIVES	Beneficiaries: Government's Crisis Task Force, UN Agencies, other humanitarian organisations Government ministries involved in recovery and reconstruction	Partners: Governments Crisis Task Force, UN agencies	1,500,000
	Project Title: Planning the recovery of the Maldives		
	Aim: To advise and support the Government on the formulation of a recovery framework, including a recovery strategy and policy and related institutional framework.		

MYANMAR

1. INTRODUCTION

On 26 December 2004, the tsunami reached the south coast of Myanmar after passing through the Andaman Islands and the Myeik Archipelago. The intensity of the wave was reduced but has nevertheless taken over 50 lives, left several thousand people affected, and disrupted basic community services in some of the impacted areas. The overall agreed assessment, however, is that Myanmar has been spared from a large-scale emergency.

The Government of Myanmar has responded to the situation by providing support to affected populations and sharing available information on the impact of the tsunami with the relief community.

Relief agencies have rapidly organised and coordinated assessments in accessible areas and have found needs for safe drinking water, food, medicines, shelter, and non-food items (blankets, clothes, cooking sets, etc). The UN agencies are closely coordinating their response with the international NGOs and the Red Cross movement.

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

On 26 December 2004, the tsunami reached the south coast of Myanmar after passing through the Andaman Islands and the Myeik Archipelago. The intensity of the wave was reduced but has nevertheless taken over 50 lives, left several thousand people affected, and disrupted basic community services in some of the impacted areas. The overall agreed assessment, however, is that Myanmar has been spared from a large-scale emergency.

2.2 Humanitarian consequences

UN agencies and relief organisations have conducted a series of assessments in coastal areas, primarily in the Ayeyawaddy Delta but also in Tanintharyi Division and in Rakhine State. Initial information collected focused on the death and missing toll. Ongoing assessments cover immediate to medium term needs. The hardest hit area is the Laputta Township in the Ayeyawaddy Division, where 34 people are officially reported dead and hundreds of families are without shelter. Initial reports from the majority of islands off the Myanmar shore do not indicate a large-scale impact.

At the time of writing, the UN and its partners have identified some 10,000 affected people in the Irrawaddy delta area and estimate that several thousand more in Tanintharyi Division may be in immediate need of food, water, basic health assistance and shelter. Over 50 people are known to have died in the wake of the tsunami. Several hundreds of fishermen of Myanmar origin may have lost their lives off the Thai coast, thus affecting the livelihoods of their families in Myanmar.

In addition, some 200 villages spread over the southern coast of Myanmar may also have suffered from the tsunami disaster. In effect, most of these villages rely on fishing to sustain their livelihoods. Fishermen and fishing equipment such as boats and nets have been the worst hit. Community services including health and education will require some additional support.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The current situation requires agencies to scale up and/or re-direct their existing programmes to tsunami-affected areas in order to provide adequate support for a quick recovery. UN agencies have therefore reallocated existing resources from available in-country funds and supplies as well as called for additional resources through their respective regional appeal mechanisms to cover immediate response. Planning and costing of medium-term recovery and rehabilitation activities will also be submitted based on the results of needs assessments.

In view of the above, in the next three months the UN and its partners will continue assessing the needs of affected populations and step up their activities in the following sectors:

- **Water and Sanitation** (lead agency: UNICEF). The objective is to protect affected households from water-borne diseases by: providing temporary water supplies, storage and water purification; supporting short- and medium-term rehabilitation of water systems; supplying chlorination equipment; and supporting the provision of basic sanitation and solid waste disposal.
- **Food** (lead agency: WFP). To provide dietary support to the most vulnerable and food-insecure households by distributing food rations.
- **Shelter and non-food items** (lead agencies: UNDP and UNICEF). To reduce vulnerability caused by the loss of shelter by providing emergency “self-build” shelter materials and equipment to affected families. To ensure the survival and recovery of most affected households by distributing family survival kits (including blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, etc.) and other basic non-food items, especially to special vulnerable groups, as well as income-generating activity material. To support the psychological recovery of vulnerable groups including children, through psycho-social support activities, distribution of recreation and basic education kits, and support to family reunification.
- **Health** (lead agencies: UNICEF and WHO). To reduce the risk of disease outbreaks and level of morbidity by strengthening disease surveillance, providing emergency medical supplies and supporting the resumption of child immunisation services, especially measles.
- **Coordination and support services** (lead: Resident Coordinator/UN Country Team supported by the UN Disaster Management Team). To ensure adequate information gathering and coverage of needs by accessing remote areas and assessing needs.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to ensure information sharing and effectiveness during the initial response phase and to tap into existing networks in the affected areas, the UN agencies are part of the coordination forum chaired by the International Federation of the Red Cross in Myanmar. This forum brings together UN agencies, the Red Cross movement including International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the major international NGOs operational in the country. Within the UN family, the UN Disaster Preparedness and Management Group (UNDPMPG), composed of all operational agencies and chaired by WFP, is coordinating the UN’s response to the disaster.

Both UN and international NGOs are exchanging information and coordinating their response with the national and local authorities. The Ministry of Social Affairs is the responsible central authority for disaster response. Assistance efforts are also coordinated through the Ministry of Health at the national and local levels.

SEYCHELLES

1. INTRODUCTION

On 26 December 2004, the tsunami triggered by earthquakes off the west coast of northern Sumatra hit the coasts of the inner granitic islands of Seychelles causing considerable damages. At 13.00 hours, tidal waves ranging from 2.5 to 4.0 metres hit the east coast of Praslin and Mahe Islands.

The extreme tidal movement caused severe flooding and considerable damage to infrastructures, such as bridges and roads, as well as the fishing port, jetties, hotels, public utilities, houses, water and sanitation on coastal areas on Mahe and Praslin Islands, and to a lesser extent on certain coastal parts on La Digue and Cerf Islands. The loss of human life was limited to one individual.

The Government and other national agencies have taken the necessary steps to assist those who have been affected. Some minor repair works are already being carried out on essential public infrastructures to render them temporarily operational so as to support livelihoods.

The costs of the damages have been estimated at US\$ 30 million by the National Disaster Committee in Seychelles. This appeal calls for US\$ 8.9 million in order to implement the most urgent rehabilitations, restore livelihoods and alleviate suffering of populations on the main islands of Seychelles.

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Requirements
Seychelles	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	300,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7,500,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,100,000
Total	8,900,000

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

The tidal wave hit the coasts of Seychelles on Sunday 26 December 2004 at 13.00 hours. Waves ranging from 2.5 to 4 metres hit the east coast of Praslin (Seychelles' second largest inhabited island) and the main island of Mahe, la Digue and Cerf Islands. The effects of the wave, which affected the coast from the north to the south of Mahe, was felt over a 30-minute period. Refracted waves hit the west coast of Mahe and Praslin at around 14.00 and 14.30 hours after the east coast was hit. Another tidal wave occurred at 17.00 hours, followed by two smaller ones at 22.00 hours and at 0500 hours of 27 December 2004.

Following news of the disaster in Seychelles, the office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Mauritius contacted the UN staff posted in Seychelles (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and WHO Liaison Office), as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Environment and the Natural Disaster Committee to obtain an assessment of the damages. Based on information received from the Seychelles, the office of the UN Resident Coordinator prepared the appeal and informed the authorities that it would coordinate the provision of international assistance.

2.2 Humanitarian consequences

While Seychelles did not suffer heavy human casualties, the massive waves caused substantial damages to infrastructure and private houses. Much of the coastal road network including bridges, the fishing port and around 500 houses and 5 schools were affected on Mahe and Praslin Islands. Affected populations were relocated into temporary shelters. On La Digue Island, the only jetty suffered structural damages and several of the ferries and schooners, which provide the only means of transport to this island, were hit.

The artisanal fishing sector was extensively affected along the coastal areas on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. A great number of fishing vessels were damaged or lost. The two fish processing plants and cold storage facilities located in the Fishing Port in Victoria were also affected. Four farms on Mahe and three on Praslin lost all their crops, while the Farmers Training Centre reported heavy flooding that destroyed crops, fertilizers and animal feed. The public utilities reported extensive damages to the water supply infrastructure, sewerage networks, and electricity distribution on Mahe. Three hotels on the second largest island (Praslin) had to close down resulting in an immediate loss of 700 beds and employment.

The Seychelles Government is doing everything within its means to assist the most affected people and to mitigate the damages caused by the tsunami. However, additional resources from the international community are needed.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The immediate priority areas of response are:

- Shelter and non-food items;
- Quick assessment mission to evaluate damages and draw up a rehabilitation plan in terms of infrastructure as well as environmental issues along the coastal zones.

Following response in the areas above, assistance is needed in:

- Rehabilitation of infrastructure (roads and transportation, housing, water and sanitation and fisheries);
- Establishment of an Early Warning System for the Seychelles.

3.1 Shelter and non-food items

Objective

- To provide relief materials to Seychelles and bring assistance to the affected population who have lost their dwellings.

Activities

- Assessment of required assistance to 500 affected dwellings and families.
- Provision of construction materials and technical assistance.
- Restoration works on affected dwellings through community mobilisation and voluntary work.

Expected Impact

- Repairs to dwellings of 500 families.

3.2 Rehabilitation of Infrastructure

Objectives

- To repair and rehabilitate essential infrastructure for the transport of good and people, water and sanitation.

Activities

- Urgent rehabilitation of critical road networks;
- Technical assessment of rehabilitation requirements for roads and bridges;
- Emergency imports of construction materials, pipes and fittings;
- Civil works, rehabilitation design and supervision of roads and bridges rehabilitation;
- Rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructures, technical assistance and mobilisation of community self-help.

Expected Impact

- Restoration of critical infrastructure to support livelihoods.

3.3 Rehabilitation of artisanal fisheries

Objectives

- Restoration of sustainable livelihoods in the fisheries sector through the rehabilitation of artisanal fisheries.

Activities

- Loss assessment and design of rehabilitation measures;
- Repair and replacement of fishing vessels and landing facilities.

Expected Impact

- Domestic supply of fish and agricultural supply are restored. Basic fishery infrastructure and livelihoods are rehabilitated.

3.4 Establishment of Early Warning System

Objectives

- Build the local capacities of the Natural Disaster Committee, NGOs, community-based organisations, and government agencies on integrating disaster risk reduction into development policies and planning;
- Develop a wider and increased understanding of disaster risk reduction practices and early warning;
- Provide easy and affordable access to technical information and networks for disaster reduction.

Activities

- Capacity building in disaster reduction at individual, institutional and systemic level to plan and implement national disaster reduction and disaster recovery programmes;
- Integration of disaster risk management issues into sectoral plans and programmes;
- Participation in systematic observation networks on early warning;
- Integration of disaster risk management issues into sustainable development;
- Establishment of national generic standards and guidelines for disaster reduction;
- Prioritisation of disaster risk reduction activities;

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- Identification of existing capacity gaps and creation of synergies with existing capacity assessment programmes;
- Definition of benchmarks and other indicators that can be used to monitor efforts and assess progress in disaster risk reduction;
- Sharing of knowledge through participation in regional and global networks.

Expected Impact

The project will help to build capacity at all levels in the Seychelles for disaster risk reduction. The process will draw from existing practices, institutional and policy-making/planning processes. It will mobilise all the national stakeholders including the international community in the development of a comprehensive national disaster reduction framework.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The National Disaster Committee (NDC) recently established under the President's Office is playing the lead role in coordinating the response at the local level. Among the international actors, UNDP will provide main logistical and technical support to the NDC.

5. PROJECT TABLES

INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
FAO TSU-SEY-05/ER/I02- SEYCHELLES	Beneficiaries Approx 500	Partners: OCHA, BCPR, UNDP	2,500,000
	Project Title: Rehabilitation of Artisanal Fisheries		
	Aim: To restore sustainable livelihoods in fisheries sector through the rehabilitation of artisanal fisheries.		

SHELTER			US\$
UNDP/BCPR TSU-SEY-05/S/NF01- SEYCHELLES	Beneficiaries 2,500 people	Partners: N/A	1,100,000
	Project Title: Provision of relief materials to Seychelles and assistance to the affected population that have lost their dwellings		
	Aim: To repair the dwellings of 500 families.		

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

INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
UNDP/BCPR TSU-SEY-05/ER/I01- SEYCHELLES	Beneficiaries Republic of Seychelles	Partners: OCHA	5,000,000
	Project Title: Rehabilitation of Infrastructure		
	Aim: Restoration of basic infrastructure to support sustainable livelihoods in Seychelles.		

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

SOMALIA

1. INTRODUCTION

On 26 December 2004, the tsunami struck the Somali coastline. Northeastern Somalia was the worst affected, particularly a stretch of around 650 km between Hafun (Bari region) and Garacad (Mudug region). The damage reportedly extended to other parts of the Somali coast, including the Lower Juba area. The tsunami led to the loss of life, destruction of shelters, houses and water sources, and loss of productive assets. Many parts of Somalia have already been suffering from four years of consecutive drought and periodic floods, in addition to chronic insecurity. The tsunami therefore represents a further assault on an already vulnerable population.

The livelihoods of many people residing in small villages along the Somali coastline, particularly in the northeastern regions, were devastated. Reports suggest that 150 lives were lost and 18,000 households were directly affected and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.³ The full needs are yet to be assessed, however. In addition, a large number of fishing boats and equipment was also lost. The fact that this time of the year coincides with the peak of the fishing season increases the number of those affected.

The most urgent needs include drinking water, food and medication, as well as support for the construction and/or rehabilitation of houses and shelter. Within days, operational agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, WHO and *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF)-Holland, mobilised immediate assistance, including food, non-food items, medical assistance, water and shelter materials. Given that the majority of the affected communities rely on fishing as their primary source of income, support for the restoration of livelihoods through the provision of fishing boats and fishing equipment is essential. The remoteness of many coastal communities due to poor road infrastructure, the lack of reliable baseline information, the limited presence and capacities of implementing partners and government counterparts in the affected areas have, together, hindered the assessment process and increased the difficulties of providing relief to the victims.

This flash appeal is meant to address the immediate life-saving needs of the affected population while taking into account the urgency of providing and ensuring the rehabilitation of housing and community infrastructure and the restoration of livelihoods to a population highly dependent on fishing. The United Nations is spearheading and coordinating the relief effort through its Humanitarian Coordinator and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in collaboration with an Emergency Disaster Response Group established by the Somali Prime Minister. The total amount requested is US\$ 10,179,418 to provide assistance to an estimated 54,000 persons.

³ Household size is normally calculated using 6 persons per household. However, the lack of accurate baseline data on the permanent population, the December-January peak fishing season with its presence of migratory fishing population, render it prudent to use conservative estimates. A working figure of 3 persons per household (half of the average) is used for this appeal. The total affected population is estimated at 54,000 persons.

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Requirements
Somalia	
AGRICULTURE	1,925,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,401,369
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	496,000
FOOD	1,869,000
HEALTH	275,220
MULTI-SECTOR	212,829
Total	10,179,418

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

On 26 December 2004, the tsunami struck the Somali coastline. Northeastern Somalia was the worst affected, particularly a stretch of around 650 km between Hafun (Bari region) and Garacad (Mudug region). The damage reportedly extended to other parts of the Somali coast, including the Lower Juba area. The tsunami led to the loss of life, destruction of shelters, houses and water sources, and loss of productive assets. Many parts of Somalia have already been suffering from four years of consecutive drought and periodic floods, in addition to chronic insecurity. The tsunami therefore represents a further assault on an already vulnerable population.

On 27 December 2004 the Puntland authorities declared an emergency and the Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia appealed to the international community to extend assistance to the affected population. Under the leadership of the acting Humanitarian Coordinator, a tsunami task force was established in Nairobi to coordinate humanitarian assistance. The task force comprises UN agencies, NGOs, donors and international organisations. In parallel, the Somali Prime Minister established an Emergency Disaster Response Group to coordinate government efforts. UN agencies and NGOs on the ground initiated interagency assessment missions to the areas reportedly affected. The assessment missions were constrained however by the limitation of reliable baseline data, especially for coastal regions, and by the remoteness of the affected sites. The extent and magnitude of the emergency is still unclear. Some of the UN agencies have already mobilised in-country resources to provide some immediate response. For example, WFP immediately started to deliver food to the affected areas, while UNICEF has delivered relief kits, shelter materials and cooking utensils to victims. The agency is preparing itself for extensive work in both water and sanitation, while concurrently mobilising health supplies and education kits. WHO is planning health interventions including immunisation and emergency health care.

Due to the limited logistical capacity of the Somali authorities, on 30 December 2004 the UN facilitated an interagency aerial assessment to explore the magnitude of the damage in the three worst affected areas, Hafun, Beinder Beila and Garacad. While the extent of the emergency appeared more limited than initially feared, aerial assessments have strong limitations and should be corroborated by field assessments.

2.2 Humanitarian Consequences

The livelihoods of many people residing in small villages along the Somali coastline, particularly in the north-eastern regions, were devastated. Reports suggest that 150 people lost their lives and 18,000 households were directly affected. In addition, a large number of shelters were both damaged or destroyed, wells were washed away, and many fishing boats and equipment were lost. The fact that this time of the year coincides with the peak of the fishing season increased the number of those affected.

The most urgent needs include drinking water, food and medication as well as support for the construction and/or rehabilitation of houses and shelter. Given that the majority of the affected communities rely on fishing as their primary source of income, and given the remoteness of the areas and the absence of alternative coping mechanisms, support for the restoration of livelihoods through the provision of fishing boats and fishing equipment is essential.

The operational context in this area of Somalia is challenging, due to the lack of reliable baseline information, accessibility constraints, and the limited presence and capacities of implementing partners in affected areas.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The immediate response has focused on the needs of persons living in and around the affected communities. To this end, emergency food, medicines and non-food items have been dispatched to the affected areas. As relief and assessment teams reach the affected villages, a clearer picture of the humanitarian needs is emerging. In many of the affected villages, the population is unable to meet its basic needs in terms of clean drinking water, shelter, and non-food items. The majority of the affected

populations were fishermen, whose main source of livelihoods has been destroyed or damaged. The remote terrain and impassable roads have hampered the delivery of relief items, especially to the more inaccessible fishing villages along the coast. Assessment teams are unable to reach many of the affected populations to ascertain needs and plan appropriate responses. As a more comprehensive picture of the needs emerges, these responses may in turn need to be adjusted to reflect the reality on the ground.

3.1 Food

The main objective is to provide emergency food assistance to the worst affected persons in the area along the coast from Hafun to Garacad, with a view to save lives and contribute to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. WFP will provide assorted food items to a total of 30,000 beneficiaries for a period of six months. Furthermore, Cooperation and Relief Everywhere (CARE) will provide some food and cash relief to a total of 10,000 households for a period of four months. World Concern International will undertake an emergency food distribution to 1000 households in the Lower Juba area.

3.2 Shelter

The immediate objective is to provide shelter for households whose houses were washed away or destroyed by the tsunami. UNICEF has already dispatched nearly 500 family relief kits to Hafun. UNHCR will provide emergency shelter and non-food items (including cooking utensils, jerry cans, blankets and clothing) to 5000 households. In addition, World Concern International will address the shelter needs of 1000 households in the Lower Juba region.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The most urgent need for the affected population is drinking water. Water purification items should complement the immediate provision of drinking water. UNICEF currently has the capacity to deal with the identified needs, and is currently assessing water sources contaminated by salt water, rehabilitating shallow wells and bore holes wherever possible, trucking safe water to affected communities, chlorinating water sources, and creating sanitation facilities to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

3.4 Health

Emerging health concerns include an increase in acute respiratory infections (ARIs), colds, coughs and diarrhoea in several locations. Furthermore, direct injuries arising from the tsunami waves have been reported. In addition to emergency assistance from MSF-Holland and medical kits already dispatched by UNICEF and WHO, WHO will provide nine additional emergency kits and is mobilising three regional teams for a period of six months. These teams will be involved in enhancing assessments and building the capacity of national staff and the promotion of health awareness within the affected communities. World Concern International will provide medicines to affected families in the Lower Juba area.

3.5 Agriculture

The immediate response will focus on providing the most affected fishing communities along the coastal area with the necessary production means to enable them to restart their productive activities and to restore their livelihoods. FAO will target 2,000 fishermen for a period of six months through the provision of cash, fishing boats, equipment, and training on improved fishing techniques and boat building.

3.6 Coordination and Support Services

OCHA will coordinate and support humanitarian operations on the ground. In addition, it is requesting further contributions to the Humanitarian Response Fund, so as to provide some flexibility to meet new needs as they may arise. The enhancement of the security environment for humanitarian actors is also envisaged.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The division of tasks among the operational agencies involved in this appeal closely mirrors agencies' sectoral expertise, mandates, and capacities on the ground.

- **Food:** overall coordination will be provided by WFP, with implementation being ensured by CARE and other local partners.
- **Shelter:** UNHCR will have overall responsibility for this sector, given its presence on the ground. It is expected that it will work through local partners. UN-HABITAT will also assist in this sector.
- **Water and Sanitation:** This sector will be led by UNICEF, owing to its presence on the ground and expertise in this domain. It is expected that other international agencies and non-governmental organisations will also participate.
- **Health:** WHO will coordinate this sector, with implementation being ensured by international and local organisations on the ground.
- **Agriculture:** FAO will lead this sector.
- **Coordination and Support Services:** This sector will be led by OCHA under the overall guidance of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

5. PROJECT TABLES

SHELTER			US\$
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) TSU-SOM-05/S/NF01- SOMALIA	Beneficiaries: Total: 5 000 Households Children: 15 000 Women: 5 000	Partners: Local and international NGOs, counterparts and local communities	496,000
	Project Title: Provision of emergency shelter and non-food items to affected households		
	Aim: To provide emergency shelter and basic household items for affected families.		

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			US\$
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (UNOCHA) TSU-SOM-05/CSS01- SOMALIA TSU-SOM-05/CSS02- SOMALIA TSU-SOM-05/CSS03- SOMALIA	Beneficiaries: Population affected by the tsunami	Partners: UN agencies, international NGOs and the Red Cross Movement	141,369
	Project Title: Coordination Support Services		
	Aim: To strengthen field coordination; enhance humanitarian space and security; and improve information management.		
	Beneficiaries: Communities affected by the tsunami	Partners: UN agencies, international NGOs and the Red Cross Movement	2,260,000
	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: Populations Affected by the tsunami	Partners:	3,000,000	
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.			

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AGRICULTURE			US\$
FAO TSU-SOM-05/A01-SOMALIA	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
	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.		
FOOD			US\$
CARE INTERNATIONAL SOMALIA TSU-SOM-05/CSS01-SOMALIA	Beneficiaries: 10,000 families, 42,000 Children, 18,000 Women	Partners: Ten Local Partner NGOs operational in different Somalia regions	1,869,000
	Project Title: Improving Household Access to Food and Essential Items 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.		
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 (Total food aid planned: 2,700 MT)	Partners: Local government and communities, UN agencies, international and local NGOs	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Project Title: Emergency assistance for the tsunami-affected population in Somalia along the Indian Ocean coast		
	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.		
MULTI-SECTOR			US\$
WORLD CONCERN INTERNATIONAL TSU-SOM-05/MS01-SOMALIA	Beneficiaries: 6,000 people	Partners: AFREC	212,829
	Project Title: Kismayo Emergency Relief Project		
	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.		
HEALTH			US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-SOM-05/H01-SOMALIA	Beneficiaries: Tsunami Affected Population in Bari, Nugaal and Mudug Regions in North East Somalia	Partners: UN Agencies, NGOs, Singapore Red Cross Society (SRCS), MOSA	275,220
	Project Title: Support outreach health response activities to tsunami affected areas		
	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		

SRI LANKA

1. INTRODUCTION

On 26 December 2004, the tsunami triggered by earthquakes in the Indian Ocean reached Sri Lanka at 8:00 in the morning local time, causing extensive loss of life and destroying coastal areas. According to government sources, the tidal waves killed more than 30,000 people and displaced over 860,000. The population of the entire country is struggling to come to terms with the magnitude of the loss and the trauma that it has caused.

Many people were swept into the sea and drowned by the strong currents, while others were trapped in buildings, buses and trains. The majority of those who lost their lives were women and children who were unable to escape the force of the waters. In coastal communities houses were destroyed, fishing boats lost, bridges and roads washed out. The majority of the displaced are living in camps or in public buildings, having lost their homes and their possessions.

The Government of Sri Lanka has declared a state of emergency and requested international assistance to complement national efforts. In response to this request, the UN and its partners have begun to mobilise a massive relief effort to respond to the immediate survival needs of the population. This appeal requests funding support to provide food, potable water, health services, sanitation, shelter, and non-food items such as hygiene and cooking kits to the displaced as well as to those most critically affected by the tsunami.

The UN and its partners are requesting US\$ 166,936,146 to provide urgent assistance to the Sri Lankan people for a period of six months in order to save lives, alleviate suffering and begin the process of restoring livelihoods.

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Requirements
Sri Lanka	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,159,491
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	48,960,475
EDUCATION	5,525,340
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	23,160,000
HEALTH	28,600,000
MINE ACTION	4,232,000
MULTI-SECTOR	4,942,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	5,634,000
WATER AND SANITATION	24,722,840
Total	166,936,146

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

The tsunami hit the coasts of Sri Lanka on 26 December 2004 at 8:00 local time. The wave surge swept the eastern coastline, destroying shorefronts up to a kilometre inland. Wave action curled around the southern and northern coasts, causing damage along these heavily populated areas. More than 12 of the 25 districts of Sri Lanka were severely affected.

The tidal wave affected the coastal districts of Jaffna, Mullativu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara and Galle. Areas in the North and East of the country had already been affected by serious monsoon floods in previous months, leading to displacement and infrastructure damage. Five of the districts affected by the tsunami have large quantities of anti-personnel landmines left over from the years of civil war. The tsunami has changed the coastal landscape considerably, which may increase the risk of casualties from remaining landmines. The effects of the disaster will set back the country's efforts of rehabilitation and reconstruction, already challenged by years of civil war.

District authorities and local communities reacted immediately, but were quickly overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster. On 26 December the Sri Lankan Government officially requested international assistance. The international community was quick to respond by sending assessment teams, providing in-kind donations, and pledging financial assistance.

Under the leadership of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and with the assistance of an UNDAC Team, a series of coordinated assessments of all affected areas was undertaken in partnership with key bilateral donors and NGO partners. The assessments provided a broad overview of the magnitude of the crisis and pinpointed the priority areas of interventions. Working in close collaboration with the Government at the national and the district level, it is now possible to quantify and target assistance.⁴ The early and proactive use of the UNDP-sponsored National Disaster Management website has facilitated the identification of needs and the offers of assistance.

2.2 Humanitarian consequences

The overwhelming loss of life has left the entire country in a state of shock and trauma. Those closest to the impact have of course suffered most, losing friends family and loved ones. Many households are left with nothing and those displaced have only their clothes on their back.

The most immediate concerns have been to identify and burying the dead, and evacuate the wounded and the displaced. As at 3 January 2005, over 860,000 persons are displaced. Many are living in camps and public buildings where water and sanitation conditions are poor and where potable water and health supplies are limited. In many areas wells have been infected by dead bodies, animals or sea-water. In some areas, although water supplies are still potable, distribution systems have been disrupted, so that many households do not have access to water.

More than 91,000 houses have been completely destroyed, with thousand others partially damaged. Many children are still missing and the number of unaccompanied children is rising.

The impact on the health sector has been significant. Several major hospitals have been damaged, and a large number of peripheral and smaller health units have been completely or partially destroyed. Sri Lanka's free health service has been stretched by the scale of the emergency, with medical and hospital supplies reported to be very low. Public health needs in most districts include provision of safe drinking water and adequate wash water, sanitation and garbage disposal, vector control, medical supplies, prevention of communicable diseases, and management of outbreaks.

Coastal roads, railways, and distribution lines have been damaged. Transport of relief supplies to affected areas remains a major challenge.

The majority of coastal inhabitants subsist on small-scale fishing activities. 80% of the boats in the districts of Colombo, Negombo, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara, Galle and Kaluthara have been destroyed or seriously damaged. These are mainly small, non-motorised traditional boats operated by the poorest sections of the fishing

⁴ It should be noted that this document has been prepared in advance of the detailed and formal publication of the results from the district and sectoral needs assessments.

community. Ten out of the twelve main fishery harbours have been devastated, with loss of essential infrastructure.

Damages to agriculture land include destruction of water reservoirs, bunds and dykes, irrigation and drainage facilities and destruction of water streams/linkages to the sea, and protection infrastructure against sea/salt intrusion. There has been loss of farming capital, including buffaloes, chickens, hand tools and other farming implements.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The immediate priority areas of response are:

- Food Security
- Water and Sanitation
- Health and Nutrition
- Shelter and Non-food items
- Protection and psycho-social support
- Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Following response in these areas, assistance is needed in:

- Restoring livelihoods
- Rehabilitation of critical minor infrastructure
- Emergency education
- Environmental protection
- Mine Action
- Capacity Building (Strengthening Local Organisations and Disaster Risk Reduction)

3.1 Food

Objectives

- Provide emergency food aid to the most affected population to save lives and protect nutritional status, with special attention to women and children;
- Support reconstruction efforts that promote recovery.

Activities

- Immediate relief through food distribution to displaced persons and severely affected communities. This assistance will be scaled down after the first three months;
- Targeted food distributions, particularly to vulnerable women and children, through supplementary feeding activities;
- Food for recovery activities, particularly for fishing communities, to support reconstruction of infrastructure and rehabilitation of damaged agricultural land in coastal areas.

Expected Impact

Household income levels are stabilised and food availability is re-established. The nutritional status of the affected population is stable, as measured by the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under-5 years.

3.2 Water and Sanitation

Objectives

- To provide safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation to 1 million displaced and affected persons;
- To improve the strategic response of the water and sanitation sector in situations of emergency.

Activities

- Support renewed Government focus on effectively improving water and sanitation services in the poorest areas and on introducing strategic technologies;
- Provide communities with access to safe drinking water through the deployment of water bowers, water storage tanks and water purification tablets;

- Strengthen community involvement in developing and maintaining local water and sanitation facilities;
- Construct new community sanitation facilities, rehabilitate existing facilities and promote safe hygiene practices, including through the distribution of educational materials advocating for hand-washing and water purification;
- Ensure that the specific sanitation needs of girls and women are addressed;
- Rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation systems in communities, primary schools, primary health care facilities, and IDP camps;
- Build the capacity of local authorities to rehabilitate and reconstruct community water and sanitation facilities and enhance emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters;
- Complete needs assessments and planning for rehabilitation as well as emergency preparedness;
- Facilitate coordination of the overall response on water and sanitation at a national, provincial and district level.

Expected Impact

Access to safe drinking water for affected populations is restored. The system to respond to water and sanitation requirements in emergency situations is improved. Sanitation facilities are constructed and rehabilitated. Safe hygiene practices are promoted, particularly in IDP camps, schools and health centres. Outbreaks of water-borne diseases are prevented, particularly among women and children. Local authorities are able rapidly to address the priority water and sanitation needs.

3.3 Health and Nutrition

Objectives

- To assess the health needs of affected people and the impact on health services and facilities in tsunami-affected districts;
- To co-ordinate the health sector;
- To provide direct support to re-establish health sector functions including disease surveillance, outbreak prevention, and control and provision of essential medical supplies and equipment to protect the health of the displaced living in camps and of communities in affected districts;
- To restore reproductive health services in 12 disaster-affected districts. To arrange for emergency reproductive health services to be implemented immediately;
- To establish growth surveillance system for children under five years in affected districts.

Activities

- Conduct rapid health assessments in conjunction with the UN and the Ministry of Health; conduct assessments of peripheral health units and other technical assessments as needed;
- Fill gaps in medical supplies, technical expertise, equipment, technical guidelines, public health information material, multi-disease surveillance, and communication networks;
- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health for health sector coordination, assessments and response in crisis management;
- Provide orientation to health care providers on improved responsiveness to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV);
- Assist community-based centres to support girls and women survivors/victims of SGBV, including counselling, referral and rehabilitation;
- Re-establish reproductive health services including for safe deliveries, emergency obstetric care, and provision of psycho-social support;
- Rehabilitate affected hospitals and affected health centres to provide emergency health services for children and women, including provision of emergency drug supplies and oral dehydration salts;
- Reduce micro nutritional deficiencies for mothers and their children through the provision of micronutrients including iron, folate, vitamin C and mebendazole in all affected districts;
- Promote health and nutrition practices through an effective communication mechanism;
- Re-establish the cold chain system to enable vaccinations to be provided as required;
- Strengthen health logistics and management to ensure effective and efficient delivery of assistance;
- Strengthen preventative, disease and nutrition surveillance systems in affected areas;
- Establish growth monitoring system based in public health care centres.

Expected Impact

Epidemics and outbreaks are prevented. The health system resumes operation in affected districts. The capacity of the Ministry of Health in health crisis management is strengthened. Women and children affected by the tsunami are provided with basic health care. Emergency obstetric care services for children and women are re-established. Micro nutritional deficiencies for women and children are prevented. The nutrition status of women and in particular young children is improved and malnutrition rates decreased. Coordination is improved within the health sector.

3.4 Shelter and Non-Food Items

Objective

To increase the physical security of extremely vulnerable displaced individuals by providing them with shelter material and non-food items.

Activities

- Selection of vulnerable individuals needing assistance;
- Provision of tents, tarpaulin and other shelter materials to displaced families;
- Provision of cooking items, lanterns, buckets, clothing and other basic household items to displaced and other affected children;
- Community mobilisation for the clearance of rubble and the erection of shelters;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Expected Impact

Over 20,000 displaced vulnerable families receive basic shelter material to construct emergency dwelling or to repair their dwelling to a minimum standard. 200,000 individuals receive non-food assistance in a timely manner. Health and security conditions are improved by providing access to cooking implements. Affected persons have access to basic services to ensure minimum living standards and a life with dignity.

3.5 Coordination

Objective

To ensure the effective coordination of humanitarian response of UN agencies and their partners in pursuit of the priorities of the Government.

Activities

- Support and strengthen national coordination mechanisms and operational support at the central and district levels;
- Strengthen data collection and information management systems;
- Support coordinated needs assessments to identify relief gaps and rehabilitation requirements;
- Support district and regional end-use monitoring of relief items;
- Enhance operational and strategic coordination.

Expected Impact

Accurate needs assessment and effective targeting of assistance. Recovery and rehabilitation opportunities are strengthened through ongoing monitoring and reporting of needs and required responses.

3.6 Restoring Livelihoods⁵

Objectives

- To rehabilitate the agriculture sector to enable resumption of production including fishing, livestock production and crops;
- To provide temporary income for affected families.

⁵ The following activities are intended to prepare the ground for the full recovery of affected communities. Activities undertaken during this period are likely to go beyond the period of the appeal and will dovetail with the reconstruction phase.

Activities

- Replacement or repair of destroyed, lost, or damaged fishing craft and gear;
- Rehabilitation of fishery harbours and anchorages;
- Rehabilitation of basic productive fisheries infrastructure (cold rooms, ice plants, etc.);
- Reclamation of affected agriculture land;
- Provision of basic inputs to resume agricultural farming;
- Provision of short-term employment opportunities through the construction or reconstruction of small-scale fisheries infrastructure;
- Financing of direct restoration of damaged infrastructure and facilities for small enterprises;
- Training for alternative livelihoods for people not able to resume their former livelihood activities and for those whose former facilities are being rehabilitated.

Expected Impact

Sustainable livelihoods are restored for affected people. Domestic fish and agricultural supply is continued. Basic fishery infrastructure is restored. Temporary sources of income are provided to affected families. Local food markets are restored. Families are provided with micro-credit, financing, and training.

3.7 Restoration of Critical Minor Infrastructure⁶**Objectives**

- To increase liveable housing in tsunami-affected coastline areas;
- To restore critical minor infrastructure at the community level that is essential for initiating local recovery processes.

Activities

- Provide assistance for the rehabilitation of small access roads and community water supply systems;
- Rehabilitate 5,000 partially damaged houses and reconstruct 20,000 destroyed houses;
- Urgently rehabilitate critical urban services including the removal of waste, animal carcasses and debris, and the cleaning of drains.

Expected Impact

Community water supply systems, small fisheries facilities, and minor irrigation infrastructure are restored in areas of medium damage. The targeted delivery of humanitarian aid is improved through the clearance of small access roads.

3.8 Education**Objective**

To support the restoration of basic education for approximately 200,000 affected school-aged children.

Activities

- Provision of 'school-in-a-box' to 200,000 children in approximately 2,500 schools to equip teachers and students with teaching aids, stationery, pencils and toys;
- Psychosocial support for school children and their teachers;
- Provision of school bags for 200,000 primary and secondary school students;
- Rehabilitation and repair of approximately 100 damaged schools;
- Complete needs assessments and planning for rehabilitation as well as for emergency preparedness;
- Ensuring that girls continue to attend and complete schooling especially in vulnerable family situations;
- Capacity building of education authorities to rapidly respond to the education requirements at the local, district and national level and to enhance emergency preparedness;
- Facilitation of improved coordination of the education response to affected communities and the restoration of education services.

⁶ The following activities are intended to prepare the ground for the full recovery of affected communities. Activities undertaken during this period are likely to go beyond the period of the appeal and will dovetail with the reconstruction phase.

Expected Impact

The response to education requirements in emergency situations is enhanced. 200,000 children are given the opportunity to attend classes and participate in organised recreational and play activities in schools or temporary classroom settings. Children do not miss schooling for long periods of time, thus reducing the risk of children dropping out of school. The psychosocial state of children improves by attending school, which returns a sense of normalcy to their lives. 100 damaged schools are rehabilitated and furniture is replaced or repaired in affected schools.

3.9 Protection

Objectives

- To provide protection to vulnerable individuals who have been displaced;
- To provide psychosocial support to affected women and children;
- To assist in the reunification of unaccompanied children who have been separated from their families due to the tsunami;
- To provide information and services to women and girls on sexual and gender-based violence.

Activities

- Provide emergency psychosocial care focusing on strengthening the coping mechanisms of children and on developing recreational activities in displaced communities;
- Disseminate communication and education messages on child protection and on how to help children cope with trauma;
- Assess the situation of unaccompanied children and support a coordinated response to tracing family members;
- Support the fostering of unaccompanied children with extended families;
- Provide emergency psychosocial support to girls and women facing sexual and gender-based violence.

Expected Impact

Emergency psychosocial care will help to alleviate any lasting negative impact of the trauma experienced by children and their families. Support to unaccompanied children will avoid further trauma and institutionalisation of children who have lost or have been separated from their family.

3.10 Mine Action

Objectives

- To reduce the risk posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the affected areas as a result of the disaster;
- To enable safe relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of affected areas;
- To raise awareness of how to cope with changes in the threat of land mines and UXOs as a result of the disaster;
- To mitigate against the future impact of flooding on mined areas.

Activities

- Conduct a detailed mine action assessment in the affected districts;
- Train, equip, and deploy additional technical survey teams to meet increased demand;
- Provide material to re-mark and fence areas from which markings have been washed away;
- Conduct mine risk education (MRE) to raise awareness of how the threat of landmines/UXO has, and has not, changed as a result of the disaster;
- Clear as many high- and medium- priority minefields as possible in coastal areas and those prone to flooding before the next seasonal rains.

Expected Impact

Immediate recovery, relief and rehabilitation is possible. An enabling environment for resettlement of the displaced is made possible. Local mine action capacity for technical surveys is enhanced.

3.11 Environment

Objectives

To assess the damage to natural resource systems in some of the worst affected areas and to undertake immediate short and medium term actions for the recovery of degraded natural resource systems.

Activities

- Conduct a detailed damage assessment of the environment and of the impact of the tsunami on the socio-economy of the affected area through remotely sensed imagery;
- Prepare land-use plans to support and plan for medium- to long-term reconstruction and development activities;
- Provide initial financing to restore natural resources such as fish stocks, mangroves and coastal forests;
- Provide policy advice and technical support to environmental authorities for recovery and reconstruction planning, and for building capacity for coastal zone management planning and for establishing early warning mechanisms.

Expected Impact

- Risks identified and rehabilitation strategies in place;
- Access to high quality cartographic information; all cartographic activities are coordinated between agencies;
- Environmental issues integrated into the recovery and reconstruction process in order to avoid further risks to human health and the environment and improve land-use planning.

3.12 Transport and Logistics

Objectives

- To co-ordinate the logistics capabilities of the UN system and co-operating humanitarian agencies during the relief operation;
- To facilitate the immediate humanitarian relief efforts.

Activities

- Logistics information management;
- Infrastructure assessment;
- Creation and management of a strategic Air Coordination Cell;
- Movement coordination;
- Storage and distribution of relief items.

Expected Impact

- Cost effective, time efficient delivery of humanitarian aid;
- Coordinated use of available logistics assets.

3.13 Capacity Building

Objectives

- To rapidly restore the capacities of local NGOs, community-based organisations and local governments whose facilities and operations have been adversely impacted by the tsunami;
- To rapidly enhance the capacity of local NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and relevant government departments and agencies to plan and implement disaster recovery and undertake risk reduction programmes;
- To create a platform for sharing information on different aspects of disaster recovery and risk reduction efforts with the affected people;
- To provide easy access to easily understandable and appropriate technical information on disaster risk reduction practices to ensure that the disaster recovery processes do not rebuild risk.

Activities

- Provide material support to local organisations to restore their basic infrastructure so that they become fully functional for implementing recovery programs and projects;
- Train staff of local administrations and local organisations to plan and implement local-level disaster recovery projects;

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- Use broadcast media to develop programmes that disseminate timely and appropriate information on different aspects of disaster recovery to the affected people;
- Provide technical assistance to strengthen advocacy on relief recovery and risk reduction;
- Provide training on disaster management, mitigation and preparedness to the affected communities and local authorities.

Expected Impact

- The capacities of a large number of NGOs and CBOs to plan and implement disaster recovery programmes are developed. Awareness is created among the affected population on different aspects of the government's recovery programs as well as on disaster risk reduction practices;
- Capacities are strengthened at the national, district, divisional and village level for effective implementation of relief and recovery as well as risk reduction programmes;
- Capacities and facilities within the government structures are strengthened for national policy coordination with respect to relief and recovery.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Presidential Secretariat is playing the lead role in coordinating the response. A multi-agency and multi-sectoral Centre for National Operations (CNO) has been set up at the Presidential Secretariat. The Centre provides a central coordinating points for the work of all Government Ministries, the Police and the armed forces, and as well as a vital interface between central and local Government bodies; it therefore serves as a clearing house for information to and from the affected areas. The centre is supported by representatives of the UN as well as national and international NGOs. Regular updates on the situation and relief activities are being released by both the CNO and UNIC. All information coordinated by the Government is made available through the CNO website <http://www.priu.gov.lk/CNO>

As concerns international actors, under the overall supervision of the Resident Coordinator the UNDAC team, the UN Joint Logistic Centre and UNDP are providing the main logistical and technical support to the CNO. The UNDAC Team is coordinating and disseminating the outputs of various assessment missions that have been deployed across the country. The Office of the Resident Coordinator is supporting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in coordinating bilateral donations of relief commodities that are arriving at Colombo airport. UNJLC has been providing regular updates on the arrival of relief goods at Colombo airport and on the status of their distribution, and is supporting the coordination of the logistics operation. This task includes an interface with military providers of logistic support.

While sectoral coordination of the relief effort is the direct responsibility of the Government, relevant UN agencies are providing guidance and leadership in key areas such as health emergency, water and sanitation, child protection, and emergency education.

5. PROJECT TABLES

FOOD SECURITY			US\$	
WFP	Project Title: Emergency Food Assistance to tsunami-affected Households in Asia (Sri-Lanka)		See Regional Programme section	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: 255,000 Children: 245,000	Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, UNICEF, World Vision (WF) International, OXFAM		Districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Kalutara, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi
	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.			

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WATER AND SANITATION			US\$	
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/W02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Rebuilding communities in healthy environments		1,983,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) Women: 10,000 Children: 30,000 (50% girls)	Partners: N/A		Districts: Ampara, Galle, Hambantota, Trincomalee, Matara
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. 				
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/W04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitary care		250,000	
	Beneficiaries: Approximately 15,000 persons	Partners: District networks and local government authorities		District: Ampara
Aim: To provide safe drinking water and sanitary care to tsunami disaster victims in 50 camps and villages.				
NATIONAL ANTI WAR FRONT TSU-SRL-05/W03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitary care		250,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 500 family units (approx. 3000 persons)	Partners: District networks		District: Matara
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. 				
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/W01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Provision of water and sanitation to families affected by the tsunami		22,239,840	
	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).		
	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.			

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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			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Districts: Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee in the eastern province </td> </tr> </table>		Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages	Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities	Districts: Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee in the eastern province
	Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages		Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities	Districts: Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee in the eastern province	
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.					
UNFPA TSU-SRL-05/H03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of reproductive health services	6,500,000			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Beneficiaries: Women & Girls: 500,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and NGOs </td> </tr> </table> <p>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.</p>		Beneficiaries: Women & Girls: 500,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and NGOs	
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			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women and Girls: 500,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> 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	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women and Girls: 500,000		Partners: MoH, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare, NGOs, WHO and UNICEF		
<p>Aim:</p> <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. 					
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			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> 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%;"> 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.	
	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.		
<p>Aim: To provide basic health and nutrition services for affected communities focusing on women and children, and to prevent disease outbreaks.</p>					

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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		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		Districts: Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampra, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna
	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. 			
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.		300,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: Approximately 3000 persons	Partners: District networks and victims groups		District: Trincomalee
	Aim: To provide minimum standard (semi-permanent) shelter and to supply essential household utensils to 500 victims in the Trincomalee district.			
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		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		
	Aim: To provide emergency and short-term shelter assistance to displaced families.			
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/S/NF01B-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Shelter Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis		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		
	Aim: To increase the physical security of extremely vulnerable displaced individuals by providing them with shelter material.			
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/S/NF02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Non-Food Relief Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis		2,500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000	Partners: Sarvodaya, BAJ, Forbundet Mot Rusgift in Norwegian (League against Intoxicants, FORUT) and other NGOs		
	Aim: To address the immediate humanitarian needs of individuals displaced by the tsunami.			

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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	
	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		
	Aim: To provide essential shelter and non food relief items to affected communities.			
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	
	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.		Districts: Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Hambantota
	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.			
OCHA TSU-SRL-05/CSS02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance		1,171,991	
	Beneficiaries: UN agencies and their partners	Partners: N/A		
	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. 			
RESTORING LIVELIHOODS			US\$	
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/ER/I01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Rehabilitation of flood-affected communities		2,500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 18,000 Men: 6,000 Women: 2,000 Children: 10,000 youth	Partners: N/A		Districts: Ampara, Galle, Hambantota, Trincomalee, Matara
	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. 			

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RESTORING LIVELIHOODS			US\$	
FAO TSU-SRL-05/ER/I04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Replacement and repair of boats, engines and fishing gear		5,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 28 244 Women: 5 648 Children: 11 297	Partners: Department of Fisheries, provincial councils, local CBOs and NGOs and relevant State agencies		Districts: Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha, Puttalam
	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.			
FAO TSU-SRL-05/ER/I05-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency rehabilitation of fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure		2,950,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 62 500 Women: 12 500 Children: 25 000	Partners: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation and Ceylon Fisheries Corporation		Districts: Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara, Galle and Kalutara
	Aim: To repair and rehabilitate fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure to facilitate the early resumption of fishing activities.			
FAO TSU-SRL-05/ER/I06-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Reclamation of affected agriculture land and provision of basic inputs to resume farming in the most affected districts.		1,400,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 28 000 Women: 6 600 Children: 13 200	Partners: North East Provincial Council, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Livestock		Districts: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle and Kalutara
	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.			
FAO TSU-SRL-05/ER/I07-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Establishment of a technical coordination unit for the agriculture sector		335,475	
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: N/A		
	Aim: To coordinate the rehabilitation efforts in the agriculture sector (fisheries, livestock and crops).			
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/ER/I08-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Livelihood assistance		2,250,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 15,000 IDPs 55% men 10% women 35% youth	Partners: Government Agents, local CBOs and NGOs		Districts: Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Hambantota
	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.			

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RESTORING LIVELIHOODS			US\$	
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	
	Beneficiaries: 10,000 families	Partners: NGOs, FAO		
	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.			
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	
	Beneficiaries: 6,000 small enterprises; 1000 individuals	Partners: ILO, FAO, Ministry of Samurधि & Poverty Alleviation, NGOs/CBOs		
	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.			
RESTORATION OF CRITICAL MINOR INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$	
HABITAT TSU-SRL-05/ER/109-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Immediate Housing Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Programme		10,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 150,000 Women: 35,000 Children: 90,000	Partners: Ministry of Housing, UNDP, NGOs, CBOs, and communities		Districts: Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Jaffna
	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. 			
HABITAT TSU-SRL-05/ER/111-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Urgent Rehabilitation of Critical Urban Services and Commercial Activities		1,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000 Women: 150,000 Children: 200,000	Partners: Ministry of Housing, UNDP, NGOs, CBOs, and communities		Towns: Moratuwa, Galle, Weligama, Matara, Tangalle, Hambantota, Kattankudy, Batticaloa, Mullaitivu, Jaffna
	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. 			

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RESTORATION OF CRITICAL MINOR INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$	
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	
	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		Districts: Galle, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa
	Aim: To provide immediate support for the restoration of local commercial networks to facilitate economic livelihood activities.			
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/110-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of Partially Damaged Houses		4,100,000	
	Beneficiaries: 12,000 affected households	Partners: Local NGOs, district administration of affected districts, Ministry of Housing, UN-Habitat		
	Aim: To provide immediate support to the affected communities in order to restore their houses.			
EDUCATION			US\$	
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/E01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Back to School		337,500	
	Beneficiaries: Children: 45,000	Partners: N/A		Districts: Ampara, Galle, Hambantota, Trincomalee, Matara
	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. 			

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EDUCATION			US\$	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/E02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of basic education for children affected by the tsunami.		5,187,84	
	Beneficiaries: Children: approx. 200,000 school-aged children and their families	Partners: Education authorities at national, provincial and district level.		
	Aim: To support the restoration of basic education for approximately 200,000 affected children.			
PROTECTION			US\$	
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Child Protection, Tracing & Reunification		1,350,000	
	Beneficiaries: Children: 45,000	Partners: N/A		Districts: Ampara, Galle Hambantota, Trincomalee, Matara
	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. 			
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		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		Districts: Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Hambantota
	Aim: To identify and address the increased mental health problems of the IDP population.			
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Protection of children and women.		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.		
	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. 			

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MINE ACTION			US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/MA01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Mine Action		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	
	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.		
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/MA02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Mine Risk Education		1,232,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected communities in mined areas	Partners: Local authorities, NGOs, UNDP	
	Aim: To scale up mine risk education to affected communities.		

CAPACITY BUILDING			US\$	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS07-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Return of qualified nationals		500,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 IDPs 20% men 20% women 60% children	Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, local CBOs and NGOs		Districts: Trincomalee, Kinniya, Batticaloa, Vakkara, Ampara, and Hambantota
	Aim: To rapidly repatriate qualified Sri Lankan human resources from abroad so as to expedite reconstruction efforts of the affected local communities.			
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Disaster Recovery and Risk Reduction Information Dissemination		1,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: NDMC, Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs		
	Aim: To improve access to information on different aspects of disaster recovery and risk reduction among the affected communities.			
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening Local Organisations for implementing disaster recovery projects		1,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: 60-80 CBOs and government departments	Partners: NGOs and CBOs		
	Aim: To provide immediate support to partner organisations in the coastal areas that lost their accommodation, administration and equipment.			
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		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.		
	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.			

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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	336,000		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 1,600,000 Men: 503,354 Women: 503,354 Children: 593,293 (36%) </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> Partners: Government Agents, District Authorities, Line Ministries, Centre for National Operations </td> </tr> </table>		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
	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	
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. 				
ENVIRONMENT		US\$		
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/I13-SRI LANKA	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Beneficiaries: Affected population </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> Partners: UNEP, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation, NGOs, CBOs </td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Affected population	Partners: UNEP, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation, NGOs, CBOs	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		
	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.				
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	5,100,000		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 IDPs 25% men 25% women 50% children </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> Partners: Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Transport, Government Agents, Sardovaya, Registered Transporters, other NGOs </td> </tr> </table>		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
	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	
Aim: In collaboration with the JLC to coordinate the transportation and delivery of shelter and non-food relief materials to beneficiaries of IOM support.				
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/CSS08-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Relief Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis	6,451,500		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Beneficiaries: Approx. 809,000 persons in 835 welfare centre in all tsunami affected areas in the country </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Government Agents, BAJ, Sarvodaya, Norwegian Refugee Council, and other NGOs </td> </tr> </table>		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
	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	
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. 				

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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		See Regional Operations section	
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: The humanitarian community, national Government, NGOs and donors		Districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Kalutara, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi
	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.			
MULTI-SECTOR			US\$	
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/MS03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Holistic and integrated child-focused emergency response		900,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 19,500 Women: 4,500 Children: 15,000 (50% girls)	Partners: N/A		Districts: Ampara, Galle, Hambantota, Trincomalee, Matara
	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. 			
OXFAM GB TSU-SRL-05/MS02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sri Lanka Tsunami Response		1,900,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: up to 50,000 families Women: up to 103,125 Children: up to 62,500 (25%)	Partners: N/A		Districts: Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Matara, Hambantota
	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. 			

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MULTI-SECTOR			US\$	
WORLD VISION TSU-SRL-05/MS01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Phase I		2,142,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 200,000	Partners: Assistant Government Agents (AGAs)		Districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, Colombo, Mullaitivu, Galle, Gampaha, Matara, Kilinochchi, Hambantota, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Puttalam
	Aim: To provide affected families with emergency relief, cooked food and non-food items.			
	Project Title: Phase II			
	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000	Partners: Assistant Government Agents (AGAs)		Districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, Mullaitivu, Galle, Matara, Jaffna, Trincomalee
Aim: To provide affected families with relief assistance in the form of drinking water, temporary shelter, dry rations, and basic household utensils.				

ANNEX I.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS – BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
as of 5 January 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Requirements
CARE	6,869,000
CCF	8,570,500
CORDAID	2,500,000
CRS	500,000
CWS	750,000
FAO	26,510,475
FAO/UNDP	1,200,000
FCE	750,000
HKI	3,100,000
ICMC	1,200,000
ILO	15,425,000
IMC	500,000
IOM	73,800,000
IOM / UNICEF / UNFPA	1,100,000
IR	2,450,000
IRC/CARDI	7,500,000
IRD	4,800,000
ISDR	8,000,000
MCI	15,000,000
NAWF	250,000
NRC/CARDI	7,500,000
OCHA	16,765,563
OXFAM UK	1,900,000
PCI	2,000,000
SC	3,500,000
UNDP	157,100,000
UNDP / FAO / UNEP	900,000

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Appealing Organisation	Requirements
UNDP/UNSECOORD	3,000,000
UNEP	1,950,000
UNFPA	28,100,000
UN-HABITAT	11,000,000
UNHCR	75,847,500
UNICEF	144,534,880
UNIFEM	3,587,500
UNJLC	4,000,000
UNSECOORD	200,000
UNV	12,500,000
WFP	252,400,000
WHO	67,060,220
World Concern	212,829
WV	2,142,000
Grand Total	976,975,467

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AFREC	African Rescue Committee
AGA	Assistant Government Agents
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BAJ	Bridge Asia Japan
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BKKBN	National Family Planning Coordinating Board
CARE	Cooperation and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CNO	Centre for National Operation
CONCERN	Concern
CORDAID	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development
CRP	Community Recovery Programme
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CWBC	Child Well-Being Committees
CWS	Church World Service
DPH	Department of Public Health
EHI	Emergency Humanitarian Initiative
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FASHAN	Foundation for Advancement of Self Help in Attaining Needs
FCE	Foundation for Co-existence
FORUT	Forbundet Mot Rusgift in norwegian (League Against Intoxicants)
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
GA	Government Agents
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDU	Humanitarian Demining Unit
HEART	Health Emergency Assistance and Relief Teams for Tsunami Affected Population
HF	High Frequency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HKI	Helen Keller International
HRF	Human Response Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INTERACT	Indonesia Tsunami Earthquake Response ACT
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief

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IRC/CARDI	International Rescue Committee / the Consortium for Assisting the Refugees and Displaced in Indonesia
IRD	International Relief and Development
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
KKTGA	Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MWSA	Maldives Water and Sanitation Authority
NAWF	National Anti-War Front
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OP	Operations Rooms
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
PCI	Project Concern International
PMI	Indonesian Red Cross
PPEW	Promotion of Early Warning
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
REAP	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Prioritisation
RedR	Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief
RH	Reproductive Health
RPUK	Women's Volunteer Team For Humanity
SC	Save the Children
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SEARO	WHO South East Asia Regional Office
SEEDS	Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHE	Society for Health Education
SLILG	Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance
SRCS	Singapore Red Cross Society
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SUM	Supplementation with Micronutrient
TRO	Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation
UNCAS	United Nations Common Air Services
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination

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UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPMG	United Nations Disaster Preparedness and Management Group
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	UN Centre for Human Settlements
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistic Centre
UNOSAT	UN Satellite
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

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