



SURVIVORS OF THE TSUNAMI: ONE YEAR LATER

UNDP Assisting Communities to Build Back Better



For the people who lived through the tsunami, the devastation wrought by the disaster, one year later, is still very much part of their lives. UNDP is helping survivors rebuild their lives now, and for the future.

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

Cover: After the tsunami, driftwood from as far as Indonesia, 2500 km away, littered the waters around the Maldives, posing a threat to navigation. UNDP helps efforts to make the waters navigable. Photo: UNDP Maldives



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The tsunami swept inland along Sri Lanka's eastern shore, prompting officials to call for a prohibition on building along the vulnerable shoreline. Photo: UNDP Sri Lanka. Below: Hafiz A. Pasha (third from left) touring tsunami-damaged section of the Maldives. Photo: B. Murali/UNDP



Few events send a universal shock-wave, as the scenes of devastation caused by last December's Indian Ocean tsunami did. Yet, as silently as the waves that caused the damage blended back into the seas, the legacy of the tsunami has now largely faded from public view. For the people who lived through the tsunami, however,

the devastation wrought by the disaster, one year later, is still very much part of their lives.

The one-year mark is hardly an endpoint on the road to full recovery, and reconstruction is likely to take several years. As the tsunami itself, the huge outpouring of generosity that it generated, was unprecedented, but there is a need to see whether the funds made available did, in fact, help the people who lived through this nightmare.

Much has been achieved this year, but there is still more to be done. Many homes still need building; roads and ports need repairing, and better livelihoods and safer living conditions need to be developed. Working with the governments and communities of the affected countries, as well as with the multitude of donors and other aid organizations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) remains committed to supporting the recovery and longer-term reconstruction process.

This report is a snapshot of UNDP's assistance to the recovery and reconstruction efforts for the past year. It is meant to provide examples of how UNDP is helping people who survived the tsunami rebuild their lives now, and for the future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Hafiz A. Pasha'.

Hafiz A. Pasha
Chairperson, UNDP Tsunami Task Force
UN Assistant Secretary-General
UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

PLEDGES BY DONORS: UNDP'S TSUNAMI FLASH APPEAL PROJECTS

DONOR	AMOUNT (US\$)
Germany	\$27,136,000
Japan	\$24,500,000
United Kingdom	\$22,419,000
Norway	\$10,589,600
New Zealand	\$7,224,964
OCHA	\$5,612,049
Sweden	\$5,548,084
United Arab Emirates	\$5,000,000
UN Foundation*	\$4,190,167
Canada	\$4,100,000
Mexico	\$3,800,000
Australia	\$3,147,000
Algeria	\$2,000,000
United States	\$1,800,000
Netherlands	\$1,520,000
Belgium	\$1,463,414
Ireland	\$1,443,852
EC/ECHO	\$1,316,000
China	\$750,000
Greece	\$637,100
Portugal	\$542,000
Slovakia	\$342,000
Rep. of Korea	\$300,000
UN Staff Committee	\$245,577
Mauritania	\$100,336
Madagascar	\$80,000
Liechtenstein	\$80,000
Palau	\$25,886
Tuvalu	\$10,000
Nepal	\$4,273

*Partners include International Community Foundation, Council on Foundations-Family Foundations, Bush/Clinton Tsunami Fund, Asia Society and Synergos

Primary source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service as of 15 November 2005

THE


UNDP TSUNAMI RECOVERY PROGRAMME

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT IN FLASH APPEAL (US\$ MILLIONS)	RECEIVED FOR FLASH APPEAL (US\$ MILLIONS)	FLASH APPEAL PROJECTS EXPENDITURE (US\$ MILLIONS)	DELIVERY OUTSIDE FLASH APPEAL (US\$ MILLIONS)
Indonesia	\$74.5	\$53.4	\$48.0	\$0.6
Maldives	\$32.3	\$24.6	\$12.6	\$0.3
Sri Lanka	\$22.2	\$18.7	\$9.4	\$2.1
Thailand	\$6.7	\$5.4	\$3.1	\$0.4
Others	\$41.6	\$18.1	\$1.8	\$1.5
TOTAL	\$177.3	\$120.2	\$74.9	\$4.9

Source: UNDP, as of October 2005

TSUNAMI:

A natural disaster of unprecedented proportions



The tsunami levelled entire neighborhoods and communities in Banda Aceh, killing thousands. Photo: UNDP Indonesia. Right: Some survivors marked their possessions in the rubble with flags. Photo: B. Murali/UNDP



The passing of a year has hardly erased the misery wrought by last December's Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami and the memories of people, going about their business as usual on a Sunday morning, are still as fresh as the succession of enormous waves that took their lives.

No one knows exactly how many people perished in the tsunami—official tallies put the number of known dead at 181,516 and another 49,936 unaccounted for, or a total of 231,452 in 12 countries, from Southeast Asia to East Africa. More

than 1.7 million people lost their homes, and between five and six million people needed food, water and medical supplies. In many affected areas, the number of working women and men who lost their livelihoods was as high as 90 percent.

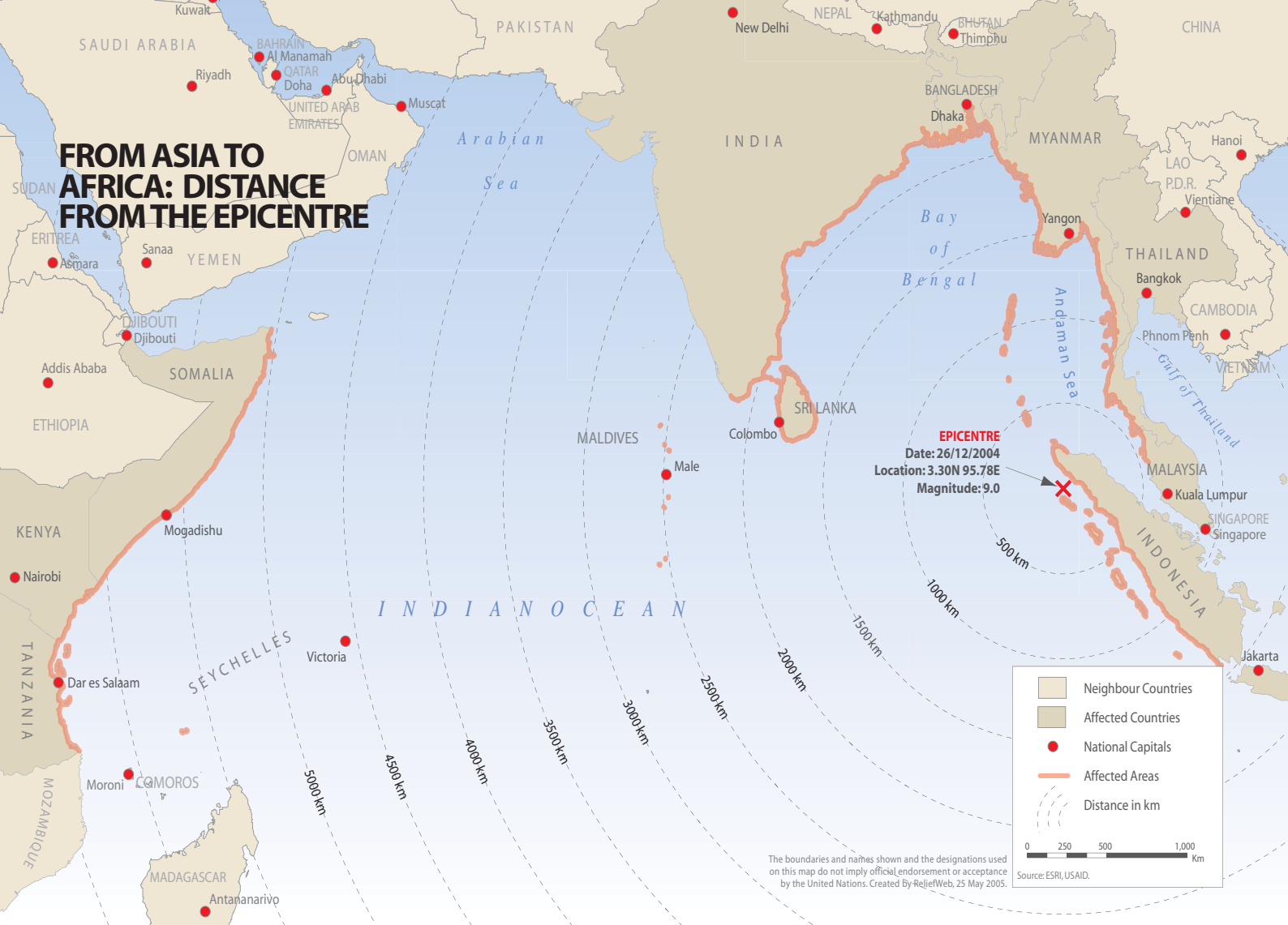
Unprecedented in the modern history of natural disasters in size and in scope, the tsunami destroyed everything in its path, including entire neighbourhoods, villages and towns. What took only minutes to destroy, however, will take years to rebuild. But former United States President Bill Clinton, who is serving as the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, has called for a reconstruction that will not simply rebuild what existed before the tsunami, but will "Build Back Better," seizing the moment to promote greater development opportunities for the tsunami survivors. UNDP, together with the rest of the UN system, World Bank and Asian Development Bank, has been working to boost the ability of countries and people to confront the demands of recovery.

It is generally believed that tsunami recovery and reconstruction will take between three and five years and in some places, up to a decade. Beyond rebuilding homes, livelihoods and infrastructure, the tsunami recovery has required rebuilding local communities and governments. Many local leaders and officials died in the tsunami, alongside many civil servants and teachers. In addition to literally changing the local geography in places, the tsunami destroyed land records and other vital legal documents that must be reconstructed.

The magnitude of the disaster far exceeded the disaster response capabilities of most countries affected. In the days that followed the tsunami, requests for help were met with one of the greatest outpourings of assistance the world has ever seen—from school children to governments and corporations—about US\$13.6 billion has been pledged to help tsunami survivors pick up the pieces of their lives and rebuild their communities. Of the resources promised for

Right: The tsunami destroyed everything in its way on parts of Thailand's coast. Photo: UNDP Thailand





Structures must be designed to withstand the effects of future storms and disasters. Photo: UNDP Thailand

tsunami relief and recovery, US\$1.4 billion was pledged to the UN, US\$1.1 billion of which went to the UN's Flash Appeal. More than \$5 billion was channelled to non-governmental organizations, including the

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and US\$4.4 billion was promised in bilateral assistance from donor governments.

The UN, with on-the-ground programmes in each of the affected countries, was able to dispatch early assistance to the stricken areas almost immediately after the disaster struck. The massive relief effort, which ensured that survivors would have sufficient access to food, shelter and medical attention, was credited with limiting a second disaster—an outbreak of disease and hunger. UNDP, through the UN Resident Coordinators, worked with national officials, international humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations to help coordinate this effort.

Life has still not returned to normal for many of the tsunami survivors, with thousands still living in temporary shelters, or even tents, and most are still unemployed. Delays caused by a number of factors have slowed recovery in a number of areas.

A second earthquake in Aceh three months after the tsunami further impeded reconstruction and conflicts in two affected countries have also slowed progress. The recent peace agreement in Aceh has aided the acceleration of rebuilding. Fundamental problems also had to be overcome—the tsunami killed many of the very same people who would have been instrumental in leading the recovery. And as legal records were destroyed, it has taken time to determine who owns what land. Existing capacities of local administrations would not have sufficed, even in their pre-tsunami status, to handle the magnitude of the recovery effort. UNDP started early to work toward expanding and strengthening this capacity.

Numerous challenges remain to be overcome, but the foundation for a long-term recovery has been laid, and UNDP, along with UN agencies, has initiated many programmes that have provided opportunities for survivors to help them pick up the pieces and begin to rebuild their communities. ■

UNDP: Assisting tsunami recovery

After any crisis, the focus is on saving lives, and there is a rush to provide emergency humanitarian assistance. In the hours and days immediately following the tsunami, attention was focused on delivering necessary supplies to survivors. During that time, UNDP played a key role in working with the governments of the affected countries and the rest of the UN system to facilitate coordination of the relief effort. UNDP's central role involves mapping out and implementing strategies that give a boost to governments and communities trying to begin recovery activities.

With a focus on building each country's capacity to meet the needs of its citizens, and to ensure that people can play a role in making decisions that affect their future, UNDP has worked to tailor its assistance to the particular needs of each country. Guided by a task force led by the organization's Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, and utilizing the knowledge base and the expertise found in its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP has developed programmes to address each country's areas of concern. It has also supported the work of the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery and, with the UN Development Group Office, has ensured that the UN Resident Coordinators had the necessary resources and capacity to offer affected countries the assistance they required. In addition, local and international experts from United Nations Volunteers (UNV)—the volunteer arm of the UN—have been deployed to expedite progress in the affected countries.

In the Maldives, a country of 200 islands, where the death toll was relatively low but the damage to the economy was highest—almost two thirds of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) was wiped out by the tsunami—UNDP is working with the government to re-establish basic transportation infrastructure and to establish a programme that is putting people back to work. In Sri Lanka, UNDP has worked with the government to build a coordination mechanism to oversee the recovery, provided assistance for the development of a national disaster risk management strategy, and is building local capacity for management of recovery and reconstruction. In Indonesia, UNDP has played a major role in removing disaster rubble, promoting employment opportunities and helping to formulate the Master Plan for reconstruction. And in Thailand, UNDP is supporting programmes for long-term development in some of the most vulnerable communities, as well as assisting in projects that will allow the country's hard-hit tourism industry to rebound.

On the day that the tsunami struck, the UN dispatched disaster response experts to the stricken areas to help assess needs in the relief and recovery period. Days later, the UN conducted a Flash Appeal to solicit funds from donor countries in the amount of US\$1.3 billion. The response was extraordinary and unprecedented, with donor governments having pledged US\$857 million. The Flash Appeal period has been extended to June 2006.

UNDP requested US\$177 million in the Flash Appeal and has received US\$120 million to date through it. Outside of this Appeal, UNDP has received another US\$17 million in contributions and US\$57 million in pledges. Also, UNDP has allocated US\$7 million of its own internal resources toward the tsunami recovery effort.

A full compendium of UNDP's tsunami projects, current as of the end of October 2005, is found on page 21 of this report. ■



The Maldives lost 10 percent of all dwellings to the tsunami. UNDP is committed to rebuilding these homes. Photo: Christelle Chapoy/UNDP. Below: UNDP provided heavy equipment to aid rubble-removal efforts in Banda Aceh. Photo: B. Murali/UNDP



Improved systems in UNDP's country offices have helped ensure that funds are being spent on the people that need assistance. Photo: B. Murali/UNDP

Tracking

RESOURCES AND RESULTS:

Transparency and accountability

The generosity by individuals, governments and businesses that followed the tsunami was matched by high expectations that the funds would be used for a timely and effective recovery process.

To track the funds for tsunami relief and recovery from the Flash Appeal, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) established a database for the UN system that can be found at <http://ocha.unog.ch/ets/> and <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/>. Still needed, however, was a system that captured the bigger picture—to see that all the money was going to the right places. At the High Level Coordination Meeting on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Tsunami-Affected Countries hosted by the Asian Development Bank on 18 March 2005 in Manila, UNDP was asked to support governments in tracking tsunami funds and assessing whether projects were achieving their goals.

Supporting development coordination— The Development Assistance Database

At that time, the governments of Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand asked for assistance from UNDP to establish their own nationally owned tracking systems. UNDP's newly established Regional Centre in Bangkok, working with the country offices and Synergy International Systems, developed and customized a Development Assistance Database (DAD) to meet each country's specific requirements. The new system builds on a previous database UNDP created for the Afghanistan reconstruction effort, which set a new benchmark for transparency and accountability.

While the earlier OCHA system tracks funds under the Flash Appeal, the DAD is intended to serve as a development-planning tool throughout the course of reconstruction and future development. Presently, the DAD system is up and running in the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand; it will soon be operating in Indonesia. In every case, the DAD is owned by the government and allows its officials, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—and the public—to see how funds are being spent and where, right down to the local district. The system allows all national and international partners to enter data for their programmes through a password-protected portal.

The nationally owned tracking systems will allow governments and their partners to match their support with the needs on the ground—avoiding duplication and filling gaps—by building up a very detailed picture of what is being accomplished. The DAD will track every major project—covering both the finances (how much was promised and how much has been delivered project-by-

project) and the expected results. Expected outputs and a deadline for delivery are set in the DAD for each project, and actual results achieved are being measured quantitatively and qualitatively.

In Sri Lanka, where 66 donors and 100 partners have so far entered data for 393 projects, the DAD is being used to monitor the financial aid flow and its disbursements to different sectors and districts. The DAD is also helping to find where needs remain unmet, where duplications exist and where implementation bottlenecks are being encountered. This will expedite the reconstruction process.

While the DAD provides transparency and is helpful for gathering information on a particular topic, development partners must ensure the accuracy of information entered in the database, which must be updated regularly.

UNDP is assisting national institutions in building their capacities to coordinate development assistance so that people living in affected regions can receive the maximum benefit for rebuilding.

To strengthen development coordination in Indonesia, UNDP is providing the government's Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (BRR) with technical and operational assistance so that the agency can effectively and accountably achieve its mandate to oversee the reconstruction of the tsunami-affected areas. In Sri Lanka, UNDP has supported the national agencies that are responsible for coordinating and implementing recovery efforts, and in the Maldives, UNDP has been working with the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Foreign Affairs to manage aid and effectively imple-

Name	Amount	Status
Asian Development Bank	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Education	\$500,000	\$500,000
Health	\$300,000	\$300,000
Water and Sanitation	\$200,000	\$200,000
Other	\$400,000	\$400,000
UNDP (Global Emergency Reconstruction Fund)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
UNDP (Flash Appeal)	\$500,000	\$500,000
UNDP (Other)	\$500,000	\$500,000
UNDP (Total)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

ment the country's National Recovery Plan. In Thailand, UNDP has supported the work of the Foreign Ministry's International Development Cooperation Agency.

Upgrading country office capacity—Deloitte and UNDP join forces for tsunami reconstruction

The tsunami disaster created a substantial increase in the demand for financial and human resources within UNDP's country offices in Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand, as well as at its New York-based Headquarters. To respond to the urgent needs of the impacted countries and to help meet the overwhelming demand for human resources in the region, UNDP rapidly reassigned current employees or hired additional staff to quickly implement larger and new programmes and projects. However, an expected yet complicating result of the significant increase in the number of staff assigned and hired within the region was the need to strengthen systems and processes.

As a result, UNDP launched a number of internal initiatives in these countries to meet the challenges of the disaster relief effort. To facilitate the implementation of these initiatives, member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (DTT) assisted UNDP by donating over 14,000 hours to provide a variety of focused advisory services to UNDP country offices in Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand and UNDP Headquarters. The DTT US member firm affiliate, Deloitte Financial Advisory Services LLP (Deloitte FAS), led the global effort on this project with the participation of DTT member firms from Australia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

The teams helped UNDP improve reporting, review existing control mechanisms and identify opportunities to strengthen capacity and accountability in tsunami-affected countries. DTT member firms assisted key countries with particular concentration in three areas:

- Providing advice to UNDP offices, and through UNDP to selected local government agencies, with respect to development and implementation strategies as well as business and operations processes;
- Advising and consulting with respect to the practical application of financial systems processes and procedures, particularly as these relate to expanding capacity of UNDP to implement reconstruction strategies;
- Reviewing local financial and operating processes and controls. ■



Determining land ownership after the tsunami was necessary before reconstruction could proceed. Here, UNDP is helping Acehese restore water damaged records. Photo: UNDP Indonesia

Why did so many people die in the tsunami? Was there anything that could have been done to save lives? Why did the poor suffer disproportionately? What can be done differently to prevent such a catastrophe in the future? How can we speed up the recovery and reconstruction process?

While there is no way to avert natural disasters, there are proven methods that can help minimize or mitigate their effects, particularly with respect to protecting the poorest and most vulnerable, who almost always suffer the most. The tsunami clearly raised the standard by which future disaster mitigation efforts must be measured.

An early warning system

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, there were stories about people in villages who recognized the tsunami phenomenon—the waters significantly receding before the big waves rolled in—and were therefore able to warn others to flee toward higher ground. But as tsunamis are a relative rarity in the Indian Ocean, this type of knowledge was not widespread, and the tsunami highlighted the need for a warning system that could alert local communities to an impending disaster.

The implementation of an early warning system is a priority for the UN system. The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is taking the lead in coordinating a global initiative for establishing an early warning system in the Indian Ocean. As part of this effort, UNDP is working on a complete, end-to-end, multi-hazard early warning and preparedness

system. UNDP's Disaster Reduction Unit of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, which provides technical and advisory support to UNDP country offices in over 50 programme countries by increasing capacity for disaster risk reduction, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development and increasing investment in disaster risk reduction, is playing a key role in creating this system.

In the Maldives, the government, UNDP and OCHA have begun the process of establishing an early warning system and developing a disaster risk management programme for the country. It is the first time that the atoll nation will put in place significant preventative civil defence measures. In practical terms, this will mean training volunteers and ensuring that everyone knows what to do when disaster strikes.

"Often, the amount of people affected when there is a natural disaster depends on how ready the government and people are to snap into action and act to avoid danger," said Stephanie Knell, head of OCHA in the Maldives. "There were very few disaster manage-

ment activities going on before the tsunami. We were caught off guard, so we are working to put something in place that will have us on a more prepared footing to better react to the next disaster." UNDP is also addressing natural hazards in the tsunami-affected countries through a common regional approach. This project is intended to increase the capacities of the affected countries in post-disaster recovery and disaster risk reduction by improving information management systems, developing learning tools and initiatives for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development strategy, as well as enhancing the effectiveness and coherence of multi-hazard, end-to-end early warning system at the local level.

Speeding up progress

On the whole, one of the key lessons of the tsunami response is the need to incorporate recovery planning into the overall development process. The development process is never static, and the challenge has been to ensure that a recovery programme enhances, rather than hinders, a more decentral-

ized and people-focused approach.

While development agencies need to deliver measurable and specific results—particularly in light of the human suffering and hardship brought about by the tsunami—we need to "build back better," merging the lessons learned from our development processes into recovery processes.

A major problem in the recovery effort has been the time it has taken to provide people with decent housing. There is a need for a better transition from temporary shelter (tents) toward more permanent housing. However, issues such as land ownership and community mapping take time to overcome.

One of the key stumbling blocks has been the delay in getting approval for projects that involve multiple stakeholders and actors. A method to streamline this process in order to expedite approval and thus proper action on the ground is required in the future. Government cooperation is also essential. It had been much easier to design and implement relevant projects in cases where governments were able to articulate key policies in the very early stage. ■

Lessons learned prove vital in preparing next steps



By visiting communities, UN Volunteer Fahim Mohamed gets input for planning against future disasters. Photo: UNV Sri Lanka

Matara, Sri Lanka—The rains this September flooded low-lying areas in Ratnapura, an inland district in western Sri Lanka, but the residents were quickly evacuated before flooding and landslides could pose a threat.

There was a plan, and it had worked. Although Ratnapura was not affected by the tsunami, it has had its share of deadly disasters, and the district, as so many areas of Sri Lanka, has worked to institute disaster preparedness measures in the time since the tsunami.

Samanthika Ekanayake, a UN Volunteer has been working with local officials and community leaders since her arrival in early December 2004 to design new plans. In meetings, she says, participants made it clear that some areas of the district should be evacuated due to previous catastrophic floods and mudslides.

"They told us their concerns, and what was logical and what wasn't," says Samanthika. "By pre-identifying these areas in the plan, we were able to do something that we never did before—get people out before the problem got out of control," she says.

Tsunami overwhelms disaster planning

Ramya Siriwanasa, a UN Volunteer who has been assisting local districts prepare for disasters since 2003, points out that previous plans fell short of being able to handle the sheer force of the tsunami or coordinating the massive international assistance that poured in after the disaster.

"When floods threatened thousands of people in Batticaloa, the plan worked," says Ramya. "The rising water triggered the early warning system, which led to the evacuation of people in low-lying areas. The tsunami? Well, it was just too much, too fast."

In May 2005, the Sri Lankan government passed a new Disaster Management Act that provides a national framework for disaster risk management. UN Volunteers and UNDP are working with the government to support further development of disaster preparedness and response plans in all districts and divisions.

Strengthening coordination

In some affected districts, UN Volunteers were the sole contact for relief coordination when the tsunami occurred, and they were responsible for collating information—number of injured, fatalities and infrastructure damage—and dispatching back to the Centre for National Operations in Colombo.

"In the beginning, we had no effective way to communicate. As a result, everyone was just doing their own thing," says UN Volunteer Fahim Mohamed from the Ampara district office.

To improve coordination and information, Fahim worked to help government authorities organize committees dealing with specific needs, such as education, health and housing. The committees have allowed government officials, community representatives and NGOs to share information and improve coordination. ■

INDONESIA

TSUNAMI AT A GLANCE

DEATH / MISSING TOLL:

169,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS:

572,926

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOVERY:

\$5.0-5.5 billion

UNDP TSUNAMI RECOVERY PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES:

\$48.6 million

(as of end-October 2005)

MAIN UNDP ACHIEVEMENTS:

Provided short-term work to more than 35,000 people in 190 communities through "cash-for-work"; cleared 90,000 m³ of tsunami rubble; distributed 4,790 tents as temporary shelters; rebuilt 1,000 homes; enabled capacity-building of the newly established government Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR)

Meuraxa, Banda Aceh—"Life was very grim for me and my husband, as we lost everything, including our two sons, to the tsunami," says Asrati, a 33-year-old woman living in Banda Aceh. "Things started changing four months ago, when an international organization rebuilt our house in Meuraxa and UNDP offered us entrepreneurship training and small business grant assistance. My husband and I used the money from UNDP to buy the materials needed to start our rattan goods business again."

Through its Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme, UNDP has helped over 40,000 families in Aceh with employment and assistance to resume their livelihoods since the tsunami. Many tsunami survivors who had viable businesses before found they lacked insurance and did not have the means to restart these businesses. They needed direct financial assistance to quickly re-establish their business, re-employ staff and contribute to the economy.

For Asrati, the help came at just the right time. "By coincidence," she

Reviving livelihoods in tsunami-affected communities in Aceh

says, "it was just the time when the fishermen started to work again and they needed to purchase new equipment."

Asrati, who says she is the last remaining person in her sub-district with rattan-making skills, learned how to assemble rattan into fishing cord rollers, fish baskets, decorative bowls and wedding baskets from her neighbour. Her husband, who is also a fisherman, helps her make the rattan goods in his free time.

"We produce two lines of fishing equipment, she says. "The first line, which is of better quality and thus more expensive, is sold to bigger sailing boats, and our more affordable second line goes to smaller fishing boats in Banda Aceh."

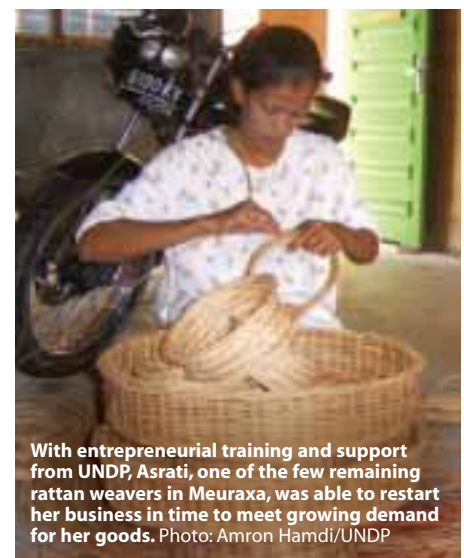
Cash for work

Unemployment after the tsunami extended far beyond those who had existing businesses. To provide a measure of income and begin to dig out from the debris and mud-covered landscape, UNDP quickly began a cash-for-work programme in January to clean up vital public facilities in Aceh. By September, the programme had covered over 250 villages, 36 sub-districts and seven districts in Aceh, with more than 34,000 affected people obtaining a daily income to meet basic household needs.

In addition to injecting immediate cash into communities with essentially no income after the tsunami, the programme has helped to rehabilitate key public facilities such as roads, bridges, drainage, hospitals, schools, universities and central markets. It also has enabled farmers to return to their cropping land and fishponds. In



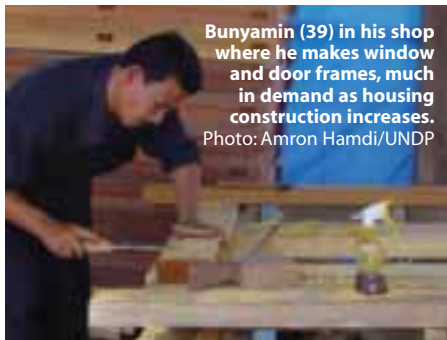
Once known in Banda Aceh central market, Pasar Aceh, as "Sister Siput" for her sweet traditional cracker made from peanut and rice flour, Nurbayani lost 10 employees and her kitchen to the tsunami. Now, with a grant, she has restarted making snacks in her house in Lampaseh. Photo: Amron Hamdi/UNDP



With entrepreneurial training and support from UNDP, Asrati, one of the few remaining rattan weavers in Meuraxa, was able to restart her business in time to meet growing demand for her goods. Photo: Amron Hamdi/UNDP



UNDP helped clear 90,000 cubic metres of rubble in Aceh after the tsunami, much of which has been recycled for construction needs.
Photo: B. Murali/UNDP



Bunyamin (39) in his shop where he makes window and door frames, much in demand as housing construction increases.
Photo: Amron Hamdi/UNDP

some communities, where people thought they would never return to their land, the cash-for-work programme has rekindled community spirit, and many are now looking forward to rebuilding their houses.

Some people were able to save part of their wages, and some alumni of the programme have re-opened their businesses—such as small kiosks or coffee shops—out of their savings. These makeshift kiosks can be found in almost every tsunami-hit region, including Banda Aceh, Pidie, Meulaboh and Calang.

Fauzia, one of 100 women participating in UNDP's first cash-for-work programme to clean up Banda Aceh General Hospital, now owns a small grocery kiosk. Financed with her savings earned during the programme, her kiosk has become increasingly profitable as more people continue to return to her village.

Pidie, two hours drive from Banda Aceh, is a major salt producer and agricultural products supplier in Aceh. The tsunami totally destroyed the district's salt industry and it has taken months to rehabilitate and prepare the salt ponds in order to resume operations. UNDP coordinated with Allisei (a humanitarian organization

based in Italy), and, through the cash-for-work programme, has successfully cleaned up 50 hectares of salt ponds. After the cleaning, the rehabilitation of the salt ponds had continued with collaborative work by other organizations that provided kitchen and cooking utensils for the ponds. Today, all of the salt farmers in Pidie have returned to work.

In addition to the salt industry, Pidie is known for its vast shrimp and fish ponds. In the past, it supplied markets locally and in Banda Aceh, Bireun, Lhokseumawe and even Medan, North Sumatra. UNDP, collaborating with Allisei and the Islamic Relief, rehabilitated the ponds by levelling and repairing the dikes, as well as removing rubble and mud. Now, 44 percent of pond owners have returned to work.

The tsunami created over 500,000 cubic metres of debris including timber, bricks and mud. Most of this can be recycled to assist in the reconstruction programme. UNDP's Tsunami Rubble Waste Management Programme has begun the recycling process. Poor quality timber or trees killed by the tsunami are being used as firewood for brick kilns, while the better quality timber is sorted to be used in building new homes or furniture.

Small business grant assistance

Cash-for-work programmes play an important role during the emergency phase, as they provide immediate employment and cash. However, the household wants to be able to return to its previous activity—whether it was farming, fishing or a service to the community.

As with Asrati, the UNDP small business grant programme is working in two of the most severely hit sub-districts in Banda Aceh, Meuraxa and Kutaraja. In Meuraxa, of the 40,000 people living in the sub-district before the tsunami, only 10,000 people survived. In the first phase of the programme, about 500 people from the Meuraxa sub-district received training in entrepreneurship to learn simple business planning, bookkeeping and banking. After completing the training, those participants who developed a feasible business plan received a small grant assistance of Rp. 1.5 million

(US\$150). This grant is relatively small to start a new business, particularly when many businesses had an established good customer base and significantly more capital before the tsunami. Yet the programme has helped families unite and start businesses together. Households have provided additional capital to increase the feasibility of their businesses.

After the programme accommodated 200 small businesses in Meuraxa in its first phase, another 1,500 people took advantage of the training offered, with 500 of them subsequently establishing small businesses. Today, on almost every corner of Banda Aceh city, there are beneficiaries of the programme running motorbike workshops, fuel and grocery kiosks, bakeries, fishing equipment workshops, salons and chicken farms.

Bireun is another district that has benefited from UNDP's livelihoods programme. Aquaculture, the backbone of the district's economy, was devastated by the tsunami. Since March, UNDP has helped revitalize 80 percent of Bireun's aquaculture and fishing industry. Local industries, such as fish processing, have been revitalized, assisting over 600 families; 1,000 sets of fishing equipment lost in the tsunami were replaced, enabling over 1,000 households to return to fishing.

By next June, UNDP will have helped restore the livelihoods of more than 20,000 households.

Reskilling the workforce

More than 100,000 houses will need to be rebuilt in Aceh, and significant investment is required for revitalizing and restoring basic public services. Prior to the tsunami, the construction industry amounted to only US\$50 million a year; by the middle of 2006,



Ramadhan (35) says his coffee mill, which produces "Kupi Tangse" (Tangse Coffee)—a coffee lovers favorite, was able to reopen with UNDP assistance.
Photo: Amron Hamdi/UNDP

UN Volunteers and NGO team up to run help centre in Banda Aceh

Banda Aceh, Indonesia—It was the children who were most affected by the tsunami, according to Dr. Yunita, a physician from Jakarta who served as a UN Volunteer for two months in Banda Aceh, working at the Bina Mandiri Crisis Centre, a volunteer-run trauma counselling and medical clinic set up in a district of the city that was nearly levelled by the tidal wave's massive force.

"We spent much of our time caring for the little children, giving them vitamins and trying to increase their weight. Many parents were so happy to have doctors there and to get medicine for their sons and daughters," she added.

The crisis centre was the result of a partnership between UN Volunteers and Yayasan Bina Mandiri (YBM), a Jakarta-based NGO. With financial support from UNV headquarters in Germany and volunteers from the NGO, the centre opened in mid-January in two separate neighbouring clinics, one for men and the other for women.

"Arriving in Banda Aceh was like seeing a war movie," says Vera Yip, a spokesperson for the NGO. "The tsunami's impact was so bad; it was very upsetting. While we were preparing the houses for the crisis centre, we would often come across bodies of those who died."

Once the makeshift clinics were cleaned and equipped with basic supplies, three Indonesian UN Volunteers, recruited specifically to set up the clinic, worked with YBM volunteers to provide an array of assistance that ranged from administering medicine and nutritional supplements to counselling and educating children.

As word spread that the centre was providing free care, Vera says, more and more people turned up at the site looking for help. "We started recruiting the villagers, those affected, to help run the centre. They fed children, kept people in orderly lines and even helped track who was coming and going," she says.

Ultimately, Vera says, the support provided by UN Volunteers enabled NGO volunteers to focus on delivering aid and not on the administration of the centre or seeking additional support. "With our volunteers and funds and technical support from UNV, we were able to set up a platform to reach the community and many victims who were not receiving any kind of help," she says. "As we did not have experience in responding to this kind of a disaster before, the UN Volunteers gave us so much help—they worked day and night to keep everything running."

Beyond healthcare, much emphasis was placed on keeping children in shape, both physically and mentally. UN Volunteer Intan Jingga, who helped YBM manage the clinic, says volunteers were organized to play games, read and teach basic lessons to the children, many of whom were orphaned by the tsunami. "We took a very holistic approach to the centre, realizing that children would be probably hardest hit," she says. "That meant not only giving



A volunteer prepares vitamin packets. During the first two months after the tsunami, the crisis centre counselled more than 600 people and provided medical care to 4,500. Photo: UNV Indonesia

them food, but also keeping their minds off what was going on around them."

During the initial two-month start-up phase of the clinic, Intan estimates, more than 600 people were counselled, 4,500 received medical care, and 4,000 children were given nutritional supplements.

YBM has now extended the mobile centre to Nias, a small island west of Sumatra that was also hit by a second disaster, an earthquake of March 2005. Here, YBM established five free kindergartens headed by a team of dedicated volunteers and a group of local people. The volunteers also distributed bio-sand water filters to provide clean and safe drinking water to 1,000 households and recently started a well drilling project to ensure a reliable source of water. Back in Banda Aceh, the crisis centre has moved into a permanent building and volunteers are now constructing public washroom facilities in three districts.

Jin Ha Park, the UNV Programme Officer in Indonesia at the time of the tsunami disaster, says the collaboration between UNV and YBM demonstrates the power of partnerships. She says, "YBM didn't have the funds and technical support to carry out a relief effort, while at UNV, we didn't have the extensive network of local volunteers to provide the necessary physical support. Together, we complemented each other to provide help to the tsunami victims, many of whom were not receiving aid from the big donors and international organizations."

Vera at YBM says the clinic initiative continues to be a success as the organization and its volunteers have fully taken over the operation, relying on donors, such as several Singapore NGOs and the French Embassy, only to provide the funds needed to keep its activities running. "Before the tsunami, we were only working with volunteers in the slum communities of Jakarta," she says.

"UNV gave us the support to get involved outside of our normal operations and respond to a crisis that was hurting everyone, the entire nation," Vera adds. "We were able to mobilize volunteers like never before. And now, we are helping people get training and start working again—volunteers are doing all of this, which is amazing!" ■

it is expected to expand to as much as US\$200 million a month as the reconstruction phase reaches its peak. UNDP, along with the International Labour Organization (ILO), is providing opportunities for men and women to participate in rebuilding their province. Carpenters and bricklayers are being trained, as more than 200,000 skilled labourers will be required to meet the needs of reconstruction.

Coordinating livelihood recovery

UNDP is one of many organizations assisting households in restoring their livelihoods. Working with BRR and other government agencies, UNDP has established the Livelihoods Working Group and supports the Office of the UN Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias so that agencies are able to share their experiences and coordinate to ensure that everyone's needs are being met.

Donor support

The UNDP Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme is financed by the governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK, civil society organizations including the Reiyukai International Eurasia (Nepal NGO), the UN Foundation and UN Staff Committee, as well as core UNDP funds. ■

MALDIVES

TSUNAMI AT A GLANCE

Rebuilding homes, livelihoods and hope

DEATH / MISSING TOLL:

108

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS:

11,231 (initially, about 30,000)

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOVERY:

\$470 million

UNDP TSUNAMI RECOVERY PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES:

\$12.9 million

(as of end-October 2005)

MAIN UNDP ACHIEVEMENTS:

Provided recovery assistance to more than 100 island communities, including rebuilding shelter, reconstructing harbours, and restoring livelihoods; supported government in developing National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan; developed country's first-ever Early Warning System; established Development Assistance Database; partnered with the private sector to support recovery programme (The Coca-Cola Company, Banyan Tree Resorts, Bush/Clinton Tsunami Fund, among others).



After years of fishing, Muhamed Nassim, 40, says he's too scared to go back to work. "I have seen what the sea can do." Photo: Damian Kean/ UNDP

and many are facing poverty like Nassim, because the tsunami washed away their livelihoods.

UNDP is hoping to change all that. Working with the governments and communities in more than 125 islands, UNDP is helping to provide the infrastructure and capacity that will deliver proper shelter and jobs.

"The tsunami in the Maldives affected many people in many different ways, so the response has had to be varied," says Patrice Coeur-Bizot, Resident Representative of the UNDP Maldives office. "Our approach is to help rebuild shelter and critical infrastructure, to strengthen people's means to livelihoods and to help the country manage the risks posed by future disasters, so next time the impact will be less severe."

Nassim's neighbour Zameera Ismail has lived in a tent with her family of six ever since the tsunami washed away their home. She is one of many who will soon benefit from the shelter component of the UNDP response. She is not happy.

The 40-year-old used to run two tourist shops on the island. Now she lives in a "tent town" within sight of Kan'dooma—a once luxurious, but now abandoned resort catering to Italian tourists.

"Life is hard these days," she says. "Many families are living on top of each other; there is no income, no tourists. The children are getting sick because they have to use dirty water to wash."

Zameera's family is looking forward to the temporary shelter that UNDP is building for her and the other 11 tent-dwelling families on the island. But of course, Zameera looks forward to the day when she will have her own house built for her.

Male, Maldives—Muhamed Nassim says he used to make a decent living as a fisherman. But since the tsunami, which washed across his home on the Maldives island of Gurraidho, times have become hard for the 40-year-old father of seven.

"I am just too scared to go back out to sea," he says, recalling the day when waves flattened many homes on his island. "I used to love my job as a fisherman, but since the tsunami I have lost my nerve. I have seen what the sea can do, and I just can't go back."

Nassim is akin to hundreds of thousands of people in the Maldives. Although the country suffered relatively few casualties in comparison to many of its neighbours, with about 100 people dead, more than one-third of the country's population of 300,000 was severely affected by the tsunami. A year later, more than 10,000 people are still displaced from their homes,

Housing hope

For Aishath Afiya, the wait is over. Aishath lives on the island of Naalafushi, where UNDP teamed up with Banyan Tree, a resort chain based in Asia, to rebuild and reconstruct over 100 houses damaged by the December waves. She cries when she recalls the day the tsunami swept her home away. "I couldn't see my daughter, my husband or anyone. The house became a trap. I was under the water; I was lucky to survive," she says.

The psychological stress of the tsunami may still be evident for years, but Aishath's house is one of over 2,000 being repaired or completely rebuilt by UNDP in the Maldives. Altogether, over 6,000 homes were damaged or completely washed away. It has not always been easy for the team working on rebuilding shelter, but progress is happening slowly.

"This country consists of over 200 inhabited islands spread across more than 900 km," says Sean McCarthy, head of the shelter programme jointly

Women's livelihoods: The focus of UN Volunteers



With the local harbour washed away by the tsunami, fishermen no longer stop in Gurraidho, and Haleema Muhamed can no longer process fish. Photo: Damian Kean/UNDP

Gurraidho, Maldives—Haleema Mohamed sits in a swing chair on the island of Gurraidho in the tsunami-hit Maldives. She says she is bored.

Scattered around the 48-year-old mother of 11 is a pile of wrecked pots and other fish processing equipment, such as smokers and stoves, which have lain dormant since the tsunami flattened much of her island in December 2004.

"I have stopped processing fish because the tsunami washed away most of my equipment along with the harbour. No fishermen stop in to sell their catch anymore, and the island's fishing fleet was damaged," she says. "The tsunami not only took away my house, but also my family's main source of income."

Haleema is not alone in the Maldives. More than 11,000 Maldivians have had their incomes severely disrupted and are still in immediate

need of assistance to get back on their feet following the tsunami.

"Women are particularly vulnerable to the loss of income in this country because of a higher-than-usual divorce rate," says Kanti Risal, a UN Volunteer working with UNDP to help boost women's livelihoods. "Up to 42 percent of people in the Maldives live in female-headed households. Women and children on the islands need support to become independent, so tsunami reconstruction here means specifically helping women begin to regenerate income following the losses caused by the tsunami."

Kanti, from Nepal, has been with the UNDP project for the last six months. Working with the gender ministry in the small island nation, she is part of a team that distributes grants to women who want to start small businesses in tailoring, fish processing or anything else that will help restart their lives and escape poverty. Her work is part of a US\$5 million UNDP programme to help tsunami-affected families restore livelihoods across the Maldives.

"We are concentrating on home-based activities, which women can easily take up without much extra training," says Kanti. "Informal home-based activities were often not registered with any formal government institutions; therefore, such activities were left out of other assessments following the tsunami. We are also helping community groups to establish schemes that will help everyone on their respective islands. This might include helping establish an Internet café or providing English language training to women who want to take greater part in the tourism industry. This country is lucky in the sense that it has a well-educated and literate female population—but, unfortunately, women are still far from enjoying equality and equity, especially in an economic and social sense." ■

sponsored by UNDP and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). "Obviously, this has presented a logistical problem, but we are trying to ensure that the homes we build comply entirely with the needs of the islands' communities. This means working closely with Island Development Committees and Women's Development Committees—and using local labour and skills to get the houses back up as soon as possible."

The UNDP shelter programme aims to disburse funds directly to the victims so that they can rebuild their own houses. Funds are handed out in

three segments—50 percent up-front, a further 40 percent when work starts and the final 10 percent on completion.

Ali Abdullah—or "Ali the Barber," a hairdresser on the island of Maalhos in Baa Atoll—is among those who have received their first payments. Ali's family of seven had been sleeping in one room since the tsunami, as the rest of the house was too dangerous to enter. Now, he proudly shows off the cash he received through UNDP, which was provided by the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission. "I have already started purchasing materials and have

picked out two people from the island to help me with the work," he says. "The three of us should have the job done in two to three months."

Harbouring more

Houses were not the only things that the tsunami swept away in the Maldives. Many small islands dependent on critical marine infrastructure have had their economic and social well being threatened when sea walls and jetties were washed away. Safe harbours and jetties allow children to go school and the sick to travel to and from atoll clinics. More importantly, these structures are the backbone of economic activity on most islands. Fishermen unload their catch, which is then processed and exported to market. On islands where vegetables are grown, the harbour and jetty has equal importance. As most islands in the Maldives are dependent on the outside world for almost everything, effective marine infrastructure is essential to bringing in supplies.

On the island of Eydhafushi, Moosa,

Improving disaster preparedness training in the Maldives. Photo: Damian Kean/UNDP





Maldivian fishermen suffered not only the loss of their boats and equipment due to the tsunami, but also from the loss of markets. A drop in tourism has lowered demand. Photo: Christelle Chapoy/UNDP

a Bangladeshi trader, is benefiting from UNDP efforts to re-establish what the tsunami washed away. He looks content as he watches his rickety boat being loaded. It is the first time he has been able to do business on the island since the tsunami hit. “This would not have been possible two months ago,” he says. “The tsunami damaged the jetty and sea wall, making it impossible to land. This island was cut off from the rest of the world.”

But a US\$1million harbour, funded by the Japanese government and recently completed by UNDP, is changing all that. As the sea-weathered sailing craft is crammed with bundles of roofing thatch for the three-day sail to the capital, Male’, where it will be sold to the Bangladeshi market, it is easy to see the economic impact that the new harbour will have on ordinary residents of this island nation.

Women and girls queue to sell their homemade handicrafts to the 38-year-old Moosa, who has traded these waters for eight years. One of them, Fathimath, says she weaves the thatch after school. “We sell the thatch, which is made from coconut leaves, for about 20 Ruffiya (US\$1.50) a bundle. We dry it in the sun on the ground or roofs of our houses, so it is easy to make a small income,” she says.

The small income that the thatch provides has become even more important on Eydhafushi since the tsunami. Before the harbour was

washed away, the island was a popular destination for day-trippers from nearby resorts, as well as an important staging post for ferries bound for Male’. Two shops that catered to tourists on the tiny island have had to close due to the drop in visitors.

The loss of the harbour also meant that the island couldn’t export dried fish—the second main source of income after roofing material—to Male’ following the tsunami. Now that the harbour has been rebuilt, the industry has slowly rebounded.

“One of the biggest problems people will face here is the damage the tsunami has done to the economy,” says Kari Blindheim, Deputy Resident Representative of the UNDP Maldives office. “The country sustained over US\$470 million worth of damage from the tsunami—equal to more than 60 percent of the country’s GDP. This will have a significant impact on the country’s long-term development and may even hamper efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.”

Cash for the future

Since the tsunami, more than 11,000 Maldivians have lost their sources of income and are still in immediate need of assistance to get back on their feet. UNDP is providing US\$5 million to help tsunami-affected families restore livelihoods across the Maldives. The money is helping to revitalize small enterprises in fisheries, agriculture, tourism, trade and manufacturing.

Hussein Moosa, a 48-year-old fisherman on the island of Dhiggaru, is one of many in the Maldives who could benefit from this programme. The tsunami took his only means of income. After 27 years of fishing he now scavenges for driftwood to make a living and says his income has fallen

to one-third of what it was before.

“I have eight kids to feed,” he says. “My wife used to make a living processing the fish that I caught at home. Now I have no boat, no income, and she has nothing to do all day.”

Hussein’s story is typical in the Maldives, where one-third of the economy is directly dependent on fishing. Hussein’s boat sits on the beach. It has a broken deck, broken mast and a smashed hull. Hussein can’t afford the cost of repairs.

Impact on tourism

Aside from fishing, tourism is the only other large industry in the country. This sector, which accounts for more than 33 percent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), has also taken a battering since the tsunami. Through most of the year, resort occupancy rates were well below normal, registering drops of 40-50 percent. Recently, however, the numbers have begun to rebound and islanders are hopeful that the recovery will continue after the current high season.

“Occupancy is down about 50 percent,” says Pamela Cayon, the front desk supervisor at Bandos Resort near Male’. “After the tsunami, we had a lot of cancellations, and nine months later, we are still seeing the long-term impact on the number of people coming here,” she says. Many other resorts tell a similar story.

There are signs of progress throughout this archipelago. With the help of UNDP, people are moving back into their homes, livelihoods are being restored, and the country is preparing for possible future disasters. An optimistic people by nature, Maldivians believe that, with continued assistance from public and private donors and supporters around the world, their country will recover. ■

After the tsunami, almost a third of the population was displaced. UNDP is working to provide temporary housing until permanent homes can be built. Photo: Damian Kean/UNDP



SRI LANKA

TSUNAMI AT A GLANCE

DEATH / MISSING TOLL:
35,322

**INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS:**
516,150

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOVERY:
\$2.15 billion

**UNDP TSUNAMI RECOVERY
PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES:**
\$11.5 million
(as of end-October 2005)

MAIN UNDP ACHIEVEMENTS:
Created 100,000 short employment workdays for 3,700 people under "cash-for-work;" the People's Consultation initiative covered 1,100 villages through over 800 small meetings; provided legal assistance to tsunami victims on loss of legal documentation and land issues; strengthened capacity of local governments, CSOs, local journalists, etc. for disaster management and recovery

Beruwela, Sri Lanka—"No one knew our needs because we had not been consulted, and the things we received were not what we needed," says Achala Lakmali of Beruwela. Achala lost all her possessions to the giant waves. She and her husband now share a house with eight other relatives in the suburbs of Beruwela.

"We got a lot of cooking utensils but did not receive assistance for building a house because we live with relatives. We pay rent, but we have been asked to leave and need a place to go. It is good that someone is asking us what we want," says Ms. Lakmali. Ms. Lakmali's comments were made at a "Peoples' Consultation," supported and encouraged by the Sri Lankan government and carried out by UNDP, the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, the University of Colombo and several other universities. The idea was to invite comments on the recovery process at the grass-roots level.

More than 800 focus-group discussions have been carried out in 1,100

Tsunami survivors playing key role in designing recovery

villages that are part of the 13 affected districts in the south, east and north of Sri Lanka. The discussions are held with affected and displaced persons, host communities and also with the public sector, officials, international NGOs and NGO partners.

The purpose of the Peoples' Consultations is to help determine the needs of the people with respect to recovery issues such as resettlement and livelihoods development, to help people better understand the recovery process and to share information from these consultations with relevant development actors, including the Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN), government agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and NGO partners, the Ministry of Finance and Planning and other government agencies.

As Sri Lanka has moved into the recovery and reconstruction phase after the devastating tsunami, the need to engage tsunami-affected communities in dialogue has become critical in helping these people rebuild their lives.

"It is important to listen to and give voice to the communities throughout the recovery process," said Dilrukshi Fonseka, a UNDP project liaison officer. A failure to listen, she said, would isolate the communities and feed feelings of victimization.

The consultations have allowed tsunami survivors to express their concerns and aspirations, thereby empowering them with the ability to map out their futures. But in addition to helping officials ascertain the needs, concerns and ideas of the affected and to share these findings with all rele-



After the tsunami, many survivors found themselves without any legal documents. UNDP supported government efforts to help people re-establish their legal identities. Photo: UNDP Sri Lanka



As part of its work to rejuvenate Sri Lanka's hard-hit fishing industry, UNDP has supplied refrigerated truck to fishing cooperatives to transport their goods to market. Photo: Iori Kato/UNDP

vant stakeholders, the meetings have also turned out to be an important way to disseminate information on tsunami-related issues and decisions to the affected communities.

"Earlier, there was no mechanism to ensure that the village-level opinions got to the top-level authorities. This

process has given us a voice and is helping us to rebuild our lives,” said Namal Lakshantha, a resident of Beruwela in the south, who lost his boat and livelihood in the tsunami and is now starting to rebuild his life.

Information sharing between local communities and those involved in recovery activities is considered vital to ensure the success and sustainability of the tsunami recovery process.

“The main focus of these consultations was to bring people into the reconstruction process. At one level, this involves consulting them in a meaningful and effective way. At another level, it helps relevant authorities to gather information on the needs on the ground,” said Miguel Bermeo, UNDP’s Resident Representative in Colombo.

During the consultations, people expressed the idea that the agencies in charge of building houses should adopt standard models and keep within a standard value bracket to avoid discrepancies on the ground. The survivors have also voiced concerns that certain communities had been excessively compensated with fishing equipment and gear, even where they were not fishermen. Also pointed out was the fact that smaller, single-day boats have often been allocated to those that needed multi-day boats with storage facilities in order to spend longer periods of time in the deep seas.

“Since my husband is not there to



More than 3,000 people participated in a cash for work programme that helped clear debris. Photo: Ramesha Balasuriya/UNDP

The business of recovery

Batticaloa, Sri Lanka—Much of the fishing fleet along Sri Lanka’s battered coastline is gone as a result of the tsunami—16,919 fishing boats were damaged or destroyed, representing approximately 75 percent of the total fishing fleet in the country. But more than the boats, the entire industry’s infrastructure had been shattered by the disaster—the harbours were unusable, and there were no storage facilities or icehouses, even after the fishermen received new fishing gear.

“Although we received equipment, we couldn’t go fishing because they were still cleaning the lagoon of tsunami debris. But we received Rs. 400 (approximately US\$4) a day from the cash-for-work programme, which helped us to look after our families,” said 43-year-old Jeevanadan from Batticaloa in eastern Sri Lanka.

The cash-for-work programme was launched by UNDP to speed the recovery of vulnerable and poor communities affected by the tsunami. The programme helped clear the coastline of debris in seven districts, while allowing people to earn a daily wage. More than 3,000 fishermen and women benefited from this project at a time when they had lost everything.

While the cash-for-work programme has helped fishing communities survive the period after the tsunami, UNDP has a longer-term programme as well—the Post Tsunami Recovery Programme, designed to restore livelihoods in fishing villages. As part of this programme, UNDP is assisting in developing 40 anchorages and 25 landing places, hydraulic dynamics data collection centres in selected locations along the east coast, as well as buildings to serve as fish auction halls, ice rooms and net mending facilities.



Consultations with communities, and planning meetings with community representatives, have played a vital role in gaining public acceptance of recovery projects. Photo: UNDP Sri Lanka

ask for fishing equipment, we didn’t get any earlier. However, thanks to the NGOs and their assistance, now we are surviving and making a living,” said 36-year-old Jesinda Jeganathan.

About 1,300 people died and another 630 are missing from Jesinda’s village, Navalady, which recorded the highest number of deaths from a single village in Batticaloa in eastern Sri Lanka. The tiny fishing village on the sandy patch between the lagoon and the sea has almost disappeared after the tsunami.

With the assistance of the vast network of relief and rehabilitation organizations and government officials working in the affected communities, most of these needs are being

identified and met now.

Some villagers said that they were pleased with the efforts made by local government officials in ensuring that victims receive their entitlements of dry rations, tents and sanitation facilities, as well as education for the children.

“The government and others involved in relief, rehabilitation and recovery require peoples’ participation in order to make correct judgments about related policies and relief mechanisms,” said Professor Lakshman Dissanayake, director of the Colombo University Community Extension Centre, which is jointly coordinating and conducting the consultations with the Human Rights Commission.

“This avoids a top-down approach

UNDP is also seeking to rebuild the once popular, tsunami-destroyed dormitory and community hall in the Kirinda fisheries harbour in the south, and is spending another Rs.2.4 million (US\$24,000) to build an access road used by approximately 250 fishermen in Palle Malala, a village in the southern Hambantota district.

Emphasis on micro-enterprise

The role of micro-enterprises has been emphasized in the recovery effort as a means of providing employment and income generation opportunities, primarily to poor and medium-income families. While the tsunami directly affected many of these entrepreneurs, even more were indirectly affected due to the breakdown in infrastructure and support services and the loss of markets, customers, skilled labour and raw materials.

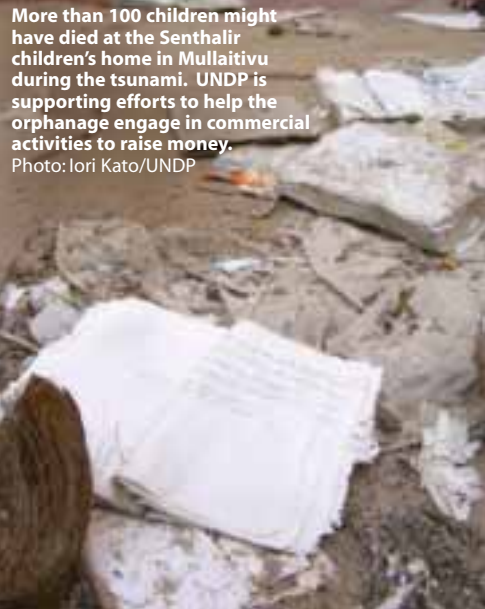
"The livelihood development project focuses on helping the most marginalized and vulnerable communities affected by the tsunami. It looks at sustainability of industries and livelihoods by empowering these communities and individuals," says Sanaka Samarasinha, Deputy Country Director for Recovery at UNDP.

Through the Micro-enterprise Development Project, about 240 handloom weavers in Maranthamunai in Amparai—many of whom had several generations of their families in this trade—will receive new handloom machines to replace the ones lost in the giant wave.

"I have been weaving for over five years using a machine I borrowed from my aunt, but now that is lost. I want to start working again," says S. Jaya, 27, who lives in a temporary shelter with her husband and two young children. Before the tsunami, she earned 300–400 rupees (US\$3–4) a week but now has no permanent source of income.

M. Jaufer, 42, had five weaving machines and ran a small factory with 10 employees, until he lost everything to the tsunami. He earned almost 7,000 rupees (US\$70) per week, but now he earns only half that amount running a small shop.

The Micro-enterprise Development Project is setting up market linkages to give entrepreneurs the much-needed boost to promote



More than 100 children might have died at the Senthalar children's home in Mullaitivu during the tsunami. UNDP is supporting efforts to help the orphanage engage in commercial activities to raise money. Photo: Iori Kato/UNDP

and market their products, study alternative livelihoods, develop the capacities of implementing partners and provide loans through a revolving loan fund, so that survivors can start ventures on their own.

A suitable and qualified implementing partner to provide market and business advisory services has been selected to build the links between micro-enterprises and buyers of their products. An Alternate Livelihood Study will be used to streamline project activities by identifying possible avenues of income away from traditional sectors such as fisheries and providing relevant skills training. About US\$1.6 million will be disbursed to tsunami-affected beneficiaries as micro-finance loans, ensuring the loans reach the most needy and vulnerable. Training will be encouraged for youth and the affected labour force so as

to ensure the sustainability of their livelihoods.

In coordination with the district-level authorities, the project concentrates on the rehabilitation and construction of various community-based production facilities and infrastructure.

Helping an orphanage help itself

The Senthalar children's home in Mullaitivu in northern Sri Lanka was completely washed away by the waves. By official tallies, 28 children are known to be lost, while another 93 children are still considered "missing." Economically dependent on donations and assistance from well-wishers and local NGOs, the home lacked the necessary funding to care for its survivors after the tsunami.

To meet the needs of the children, a UNDP livelihood improvement project is now working with the orphanage to provide the means of generating additional income to maintain the home, while ensuring that the children receive adequate nutrition.

By building a dairy shed and purchasing milking cows, along with a poultry farm and a bio-intensive home garden, it is hoped that the children will receive a continuous supply of food, while the excess produce will help provide income for the home. ■

and helps the government to integrate a bottom-up approach into the planning strategy in a very effective manner," he said.

In planning recovery activities, findings from the consultations are being shared with line ministry officials and TAFREN, thereby ensuring that the people's voices get heard from the beginning at the policy, planning and implementation levels from the beginning.

Planning for a proposed buffer zone, the designation of a 100- and 200-metre buffer zone along the coast, which is demarcated as non-residential because it is so vulnerable to future disasters, has benefited from the concerns raised by targeted beneficiaries.

In Hambantota in the south, participants from surrounding villages raised concerns on the buffer zone that was created after the tsunami to prevent rebuilding in the areas nearest to the shore.

During one consultation, 32-year-old K.K. Ramani said that she was not willing to relocate outside of the buffer zone. "My work is near the sea. I will have to rise early in the morning to get to the sea if I am made to move outside this area," she said.

As a result of the continuing dialogue with the people and government officials in charge of the rebuilding process, the government has been able to make changes to the buffer zone proposal, making it more

flexible and in keeping with the needs of the people in each affected area.

"Consultations with affected populations are crucial to finding out their problems and concerns and getting their input for the rebuilding phase," said Rachel Perera, Director-Donor/NGO/Civil Society Coordination for TAFREN.

"We value the consultations. The information collected will be channelled to key decision-makers," she said.

The consultations also aim to address some of the issues raised at the Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Tsunami-Affected Countries Workshop, jointly hosted by the government of Sri Lanka and the UN, which was held in June in Colombo. ■

THAILAND

TSUNAMI AT A GLANCE

A Strong Will Leading Way for Thai Island Hit by Tsunami

DEATH / MISSING TOLL:

8,212

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS:

6,000

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOVERY:

\$482 million (losses are estimated at \$1.6 billion)

UNDP TSUNAMI RECOVERY PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES:

\$3.5 million (as of end-October 2005)

MAIN UNDP ACHIEVEMENTS:

Cleared debris at 95% of targeted sites for coral reef rehabilitation; Assisting in community-based livelihood recovery, with focus on vulnerable Sea Gypsy and Muslim communities; Helping the Government develop a strategic plan for the integrated coastal management of the Andaman Coast; Strengthening multi-hazard, community-level disaster preparedness and early warning system

Klong Nin, Thailand—When the first tsunami wave rolled onto the beach of this tiny fishing village, it broadsided a boat full of foreign tourists. The boat pitched about 50 metres, throwing several people into the churning water. Narin Sanmaae, a 40-year-old village headman from Klong Nin, and several villagers dove in and fished the vacationers out of the violent water just as a second, much bigger wave came crashing.

The tour boat and 40 traditional long-tail fishing boats were smashed to pieces by the wave. Many houses along the beach were swept into the sea.

“In the tsunami’s aftermath, I remember looking at the terrible destruction and thinking I was glad I had the will to jump into the sea and save those people instead of running for higher ground,” says Narin. “But I also wondered how my fellow villagers were going to survive in the face of such devastation. What would our futures hold?”

Hundreds of thousands of people along Thailand’s Andaman coastline suffered losses during the tsunami. Some 400 villages felt the wrath of the waves that left 8,200 dead or missing—2,450 of those foreign tourists. Over 150,000 people were left without the means to make a living. Almost 5,000 fishing boats were lost or damaged, and 4,800 houses were smashed. It was the greatest natural disaster in Thai history.

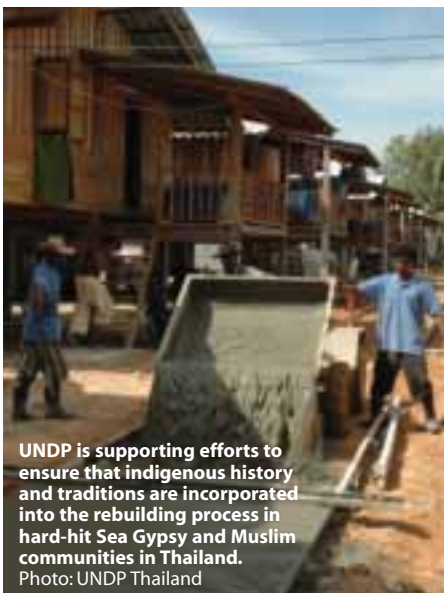
“Jobs in tourism suddenly weren’t there,” says Narin. “All the tourists went home and were afraid to come back.” But what was worse, he says, is that so many fisher families had previously sold their boats when they got jobs in Lanta Island’s burgeoning tourism industry. Now, they had no means of supporting themselves in even the most basic traditional manner.

Impoverished Muslim communities like Narin’s, traditionally among the poorest of Thailand’s minorities, were especially hard-hit by the tsunami. Found in isolated enclaves and generally self-sufficient, these villagers had no practical need to engage with provincial or federal government entities. The

devastation wrought by the tsunami forced them, for the first time, to interact with the government for basic survival.

However, they had no real idea of how to effectively engage the government. And they were not the only ones.

Just a five-minute boat ride south of Narin’s village is the Sea Gypsy Village of Ao Malay. Sea Gypsies are another of Thailand’s poorest fishing peoples. Numbering about 3,000



UNDP is supporting efforts to ensure that indigenous history and traditions are incorporated into the rebuilding process in hard-hit Sea Gypsy and Muslim communities in Thailand. Photo: UNDP Thailand



Supporting local boat building in Thailand. Photo: UNDP Thailand

Restoring the Environment for Ecotourism



UNDP has helped clean coral reefs off the coast of Thailand. A clean environment is essential for reviving tourism. Photos: UNDP Thailand

The waves had a very serious impact on Thailand's natural environment, with coastal national parks severely damaged, coral reefs destroyed by backwash debris and agricultural land affected by salt-water intrusion. UNDP Thailand immediately initiated a coral reef cleanup programme run completely by a volunteer network. To date, 17 reef areas important to fishing and tourism have been cleared of debris and rehabilitated. Underwater reef trails, signboards, floating fences and mooring buoys have been established in protected areas.

On Lanta Island, ecotourism initiatives are underway with nature trails being cut through the jungle, an ecology centre is planned, and a campaign is in the works to promote sustainable tourism and fishing practices in student summer camps.

"Although the tsunami wreaked much devastation upon our island, it was also a kind of a springboard for the people of Lanta to see that we have to be unified in order to solve our problems and plan for the future," says Narin. "This development plan that we have devised based on nature and cultural heritage will eventually be designed for the entire island, and will hopefully one day be used at the district level."

For now, Narin is happy to see that UNDP and its partners are helping Lanta to recover from its worst disaster ever. Recently, at the last Community Livelihood Working Group meeting, Narin introduced the idea for a fishing park that can be used for tourism and as a means to harvest fish during slow tourism months.

"The project that UNDP has started on Lanta allows people the venue to voice their opinions about how they want the island to be developed. It gives us the power to consult with each other and to act on our own initiatives," says Narin. "Where there's a will, there's a way." ■



along the west coast of Thailand, they are animist, ethnically distinct seafaring nomads with a unique culture and language. For centuries, they have survived on the Andaman Sea in isolated communities that had little to do with the workings of mainstream government.

"We remained in the mountains for three days before returning to the wrecked coast—only to find that the government wanted us to leave our land," says Rakon Kolehlu, a Sea Gypsy fisherman and father of three. "They said that it was not safe anymore, but we suspected they wanted to take the land. We didn't know if we should comply or just ignore them and start rebuilding on our own. We needed help."

Seeing the plight of these two communities, UNDP stepped in with a unique program that would not only help them to rebuild, but would also give them a voice to communicate

with government leaders and, together, make sound decisions for their own futures.

"Our main objective was to give them the means to rebuild their homes and livelihoods, all the while showing them how to effectively engage government agencies," says Hakan Bjorkman, Deputy Resident Representative for UNDP Thailand. "We are particularly concerned about the need for proper consultation and participation to improve interaction between government agencies and people."


Already, UNDP has funded the rebuilding of over 100 houses on Lanta Island, and plans are underway to build a new pier, wastewater treatment facilities and garbage recycling areas.

Community working groups have been formed which include local government, community leaders, the private sector and NGOs. While initially designed to help villages

battered by the tsunami, these groups are now designing a roadmap for the entire island's future.

Already in the pipeline is the re-landscaping of traditional villages that will feature ethnic halls, new schools, a community museum and cultural centres. Indigenous history will be catalogued and studied so that local history and tradition can be promoted and used for future development guidelines, instead of being washed away with the tsunami.

This model of long-term development initiated through multi-party working groups is also being put into action by UNDP for some 20,000 tsunami-affected households across six provinces in Thailand. Community revolving funds are helping to rebuild houses, boats, fishing gear and livelihoods. Alternative work training programs have been initiated to give people a new start in several different directions, including ecotourism. ■



With new fishing boats supplied by UNDP, Malaysian fishermen have been able to resume their livelihood. Photo: UNDP Malaysia

UNDP work in OTHER tsunami-affected COUNTRIES

The most deadly and destructive effects of the tsunami were borne by India, Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. But the tsunami also took lives in several other countries, including Malaysia, Myanmar, Seychelles and Somalia.

India

India was one of the hardest-hit countries, with 18,045 people listed as dead or missing. The government took charge of relief and recovery activities and did not request international assistance. The UN system has supported the government effort in a number of areas through the UN Country Team for Recovery Support, and UNDP is one of seven UN agencies participating in this effort.

Tamil Nadu, with support from UNDP, has developed technical guidelines on the layout and design of disaster resistant homes. The state government and other agencies are planning to build 150,000 houses in the next few years. UNDP has also commissioned a study to regulate the coastal zone, and has worked with more than 100 key stakeholders to develop a long-term rehabilitation strategy in shelter and habitat development. In one case, UNDP has proposed a model layout for the relocation of a village in Cuddalore district.

UNDP has also sent UN Volunteers to Tamil Nadu to support coordination mechanisms in the affected areas within the state. They have been providing technical and administrative support, along with information for

the recovery process, to district-level government officials.

Malaysia

With the human and physical infrastructure capacity to cope with the emergency, Malaysia, which lost 80 people to the tsunami, did not request external support from the UN system or bilateral donors. Still, the tsunami was one of the worst natural disasters ever to hit the country. There were 8,000 persons who lost their homes, mainly from the coastal fishing inlets of Kuala Muda and Kuala Triang in Kedah, and Balik Pulau in Penang. They are now living in temporary shelters provided by the government and relying on District Offices for their basic needs, pending construction of new permanent homes.

UNDP has mobilized US\$110,000 to procure locally manufactured fishing boats, nets and related gear, so that the affected fishermen can resume their livelihood. While most affected people have been able to go back to work, there are still some traditional communities where fishermen have not been able to return to fishing.

Myanmar

In Myanmar, about 100 people lost their lives, and the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the population was hit the hardest. UNDP Myanmar and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are working together to restore sustainable livelihoods for tsunami-affected families.

As part of the relief effort, UNDP

worked to deliver non-food items to 200 vulnerable families. It has constructed 289 permanent houses with sanitation facilities.

A UNDP programme in disaster mitigation training is now underway. The area most affected by the tsunami happens to also suffer annually from floods. As a result, 1,296 villagers from 48 natural disaster-prone communities in the same area were trained in disaster preparedness and mitigation, including tsunamis, cyclones and floods.

Seychelles

The tsunami caused major damage to housing, livelihoods and infrastructure on the country's two main islands, Mahe and Praslin. Two people died in the tsunami, and 950 families were initially displaced.

Since the disaster, UNDP has been supporting government efforts to rebuild bridges, homes, schools and public utilities, including electricity and water.

Somalia

A 650 km stretch of coastline between Hafun and Garacad was particularly hard hit by the tsunami, with 78 people killed and 211 still considered missing. About 2,000 structures, 1,400 of them permanent, were damaged. In Hafun, built a few metres below sea level, virtually all of the 800 buildings along the shore were destroyed. The tsunami exacerbated an already dire humanitarian situation that resulted from years of drought conditions, violence, environmental degradation and periodic floods. ■

UNDP TSUNAMI RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Estimated Income and Expenditure as of 31 October 2005, US\$

Projects	Donor / Source of Funds	Requirement	Pledged	Received	Expenditure
UNDP INDIA					
Emergency Response	UNDP	350,000	350,000	350,000	313,190
Rebuilding Livelihoods	UN Foundation	250,000	250,000	250,000	147,326
Rebuilding Livelihoods Tsunami Dalit	NGOs	51,134	51,134	51,134	20,000
Tsunami Resource Centre	NGOs	702,502	702,502	236,669	64,565
Rehabilitation of Livelihoods	EC/ECHO	602,603	602,603	498,353	0
Social & Psychosocial Support	USA	200,000	200,000	200,000	73,448
Post Tsunami Rehabilitation	UK	5,500,000	5,500,000	2,669,000	0
Promoting Livelihoods & Environmental Sustainability	UN Foundation	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
Restoring the Past and Saving the Future (Tamil Nadu, India)	Slovakia	125,529	125,529	125,529	92,775
	India Grand Total	10,781,768	10,781,768	4,380,685	711,304
UNDP INDONESIA					
Restoration of Minor Infrastructure (ERTR1)	Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, UN Foundation	14,500,000	14,533,510	14,533,510	-
Emergency Livelihoods Rehabilitation (ERTR2)	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Japan, Nepal, UK, UN Foundation, UN Staff Committee	23,250,000	30,218,369	17,949,206	-
Aceh Housing Rehabilitation Project (ERTR3)	Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, UAE, UN Foundation, AEDS	29,000,000	27,416,140	17,198,251	-
Strengthening Local Organisations for Disaster Recovery (ERTR4)	Canada, Germany, Ireland, UN Foundation	4,750,000	5,568,713	2,313,260	-
Sub-Total ERTR [1]		71,500,000	77,736,732	51,994,227	47,639,992
Security Support	Canada, Netherlands, UK	3,000,000	1,384,836	1,384,836	386,215
Response to Aceh Disaster	Flash Appeal Projects Sub-Total	74,500,000	79,121,568	53,379,063	48,026,207
UNDP Support to Aceh Recovery [2]	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	99,665
Community Recovery Programme on Tsunami Relief	UNDP	500,000	500,000	500,000	522,993
Technical Support To Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency	New Zealand	433,975	433,975	433,975	0
Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme	Multi Donor Trust Fund (World Bank)	15,473,362	15,473,362	0	0
Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme	Multi Donor Trust Fund (World Bank)	15,152,660	15,152,660	0	0
Elementary School Construction in Banda Aceh	Multi Donor Trust Fund (World Bank)	3,650,000	3,650,000	0	0
	Slovakia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
	Indonesia Grand Total	109,909,997	114,531,565	54,513,038	48,648,865
UNDP MALAYSIA					
Response to Tsunami Crisis	UNDP	110,000	110,000	110,000	100,076
	Malaysia Grand Total	110,000	110,000	110,000	100,076
UNDP MALDIVES					
Shelter Provision	Australia, EC/ECHO, New Zealand, Mauritania, OCHA, UN Foundation, UN Staff Committee, Bush/Clinton Tsunami Fund, UNDP	19,100,000	12,336,351	10,844,550	8,859,897
Support and Restart Livelihoods Activities	Canada, EC/ECHO, Netherlands, New Zealand, OCHA, UK, UN Foundation, Rotary Club (Dubai, Salamander Bay), UNDP	3,300,000	5,987,435	5,379,930	2,293,315
Restoration of Critical Infrastructure	Australia, EC/ECHO, France, Japan, UN Foundation, Bush/Clinton Tsunami Fund	4,000,000	6,364,189	4,952,989	432,758
Disaster Risk Reduction	Australia, Germany, Rep. of Korea, OCHA, Tuvalu	4,400,000	2,876,852	2,876,852	611,284
Coordination and Support to Government for Planning the Recovery of the Maldives	OCHA	1,500,000	1,795,000	500,000	409,873
Emergency Response	Flash Appeal Projects Sub-Total	32,300,000	29,359,827	24,554,321	12,607,127
	UNDP	350,000	350,000	350,000	327,291
	Maldives Grand Total	32,650,000	29,709,827	24,904,321	12,934,418
UNDP MYANMAR [3]					
Tsunami Assistance in Myanmar	Japan	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	593,105
	Myanmar Grand Total	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	593,105
UNDP SEYCHELLES					
Rehabilitation of Infrastructure	Australia, Canada, EC/ECHO, Palau, UK, UNDP, OCHA	7,182,000	4,385,462	3,970,024	539,298
Reconstruction of Dwellings and Rehabilitation of Public Utilities	Lichtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritius	1,330,000	411,429	311,429	0
Evaluate the Situation both in terms of Infrastructure as well as Environmental Damage Along the Coastal Zones	UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	22,596
Establishment of Early Warning System	France	250,000	210,000	0	0
	Flash Appeal Projects Sub-Total	8,812,000	5,056,891	4,331,453	561,894
	Seychelles Grand Total	8,812,000	5,056,891	4,331,453	561,894
UNDP SOMALIA					
Tsunami Support in Somalia	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	43,802
Support to Monitor Emergency	UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,153
	Somalia Grand Total	150,000	150,000	150,000	83,955
UNDP SRI LANKA					
Recovery of Fisheries Sector	Japan	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,820,671
Sustainable Tsunami Recovery by Organizations Network at the Grassroots Level through Promoting Local Accountability & Capacity Enhancement System (STRONG PLACES)	Germany	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	789,649
Preparatory Assistance for Strengthening Local Organizations	Germany, Norway	635,250	635,250	635,250	585,681
People's Consultations	Germany	472,500	472,500	472,500	444,908
Capacity Development for Recovery Programme (CADREP)	Germany, Norway	4,921,033	4,921,033	4,921,033	1,344,918
Capacity Development for Disaster Management	Sweden	-	683,060	683,060	0
Restoration of Partially Damaged Houses	Germany	4,100,000	2,713,704	2,713,704	1,287,310
Sustainable Recovery of Micro Enterprises	Germany	4,000,000	4,070,556	4,070,556	2,166,614
Sustainable Recovery of Natural Resources	Rep. of Korea	3,000,000	200,000	200,000	0
	Flash Appeal Projects Sub-Total	22,178,783	18,746,103	18,746,103	9,439,751
Emergency Response to Tsunami	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	96,228
Recovery Programme in Sri Lanka	UNDP	250,000	250,000	250,000	73,640
Post Tsunami Recovery Project	UN Foundation	600,000	600,000	600,000	303,776
Minor Infrastructure	EC/ECHO	8,000,000	2,418,369	5,581,631	1,445,205
Recovery of Livelihoods and Productive Infrastructure	UN Foundation, UN Staff Committee	167,743	167,743	167,743	-
Mobile Release Camps for Tsunami Victims to Issue Legal Documents and Advice (under Access to Justice)	UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Emergency Response to the North-East Floods	UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	48,585
Capacity Development for Disaster Management in Sri Lanka	UNDP	105,000	105,000	105,000	0
Permanent Cluster Housing Settlement for the Displaced Fishermen Families in Sri Lanka	Slovakia	125,572	125,572	125,572	92,786
	Sri Lanka Grand Total	31,627,098	22,612,787	25,776,049	11,549,972
UNDP THAILAND [4]					
Support for Rehabilitation of Traditional Communities and Municipalities in Tsunami-affected Areas in Thailand	Canada, New Zealand	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	584,210
Indigenous Livelihood Restoration and Sustainable Ecology for Lanta Island	Canada	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	561,316
Coral Reefs Clean-up and Rehabilitation	Canada, UNDP	400,000	400,000	400,000	225,087
Support for Tsunami Early Warning System Development	UNDP	1,300,000	400,000	400,000	363,000
Rehabilitation of Natural Resources and Environmental Mangroves					
A. In-depth Assessment of Mangroves and Other Coastal Forests Affected by the Tsunami in Southern Thailand	OCHA	220,000	220,000	220,000	48,885
B. Assistance to Rehabilitation of NRE Damages	OCHA	300,000	300,000	300,000	257,808
C. Support to Andaman Strategic Environmental Plan	OCHA	570,000	380,000	380,000	0
Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation to Ban Thale Nork, Ao Phang Nga and Suksamran Communities (small grants project)					
A. Small Grants Programme: Livelihood Restoration of Fishery Communities in Phuket / Ranong	Ireland	117,078	117,078	117,078	72,811
B. Small Grants Programme: Livelihood Restoration of Fishery Communities in Phang Nga Bay	Ireland, Rolls-Royce, UNDP	119,989	119,989	119,989	74,621
Post Tsunami Livelihood Recovery in the Tourism Sector in Phuket and Phang Nga	OCHA	400,000	400,000	400,000	312,475
Support to the Coordination of International Assistance and UNRC/HC Function	OCHA	520,000	520,000	335,000	306,810
Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Fishing Communities in Southern Thailand	OCHA, UNDP	663,100	663,100	663,100	326,126
	Flash Appeal Projects Sub-Total	6,710,167	5,620,167	5,435,167	3,133,149
UNDP Emergency Fund for Thailand	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Rapid Relief & Recovery Fund - Thailand	UNDP	152,000	152,000	152,000	133,110
Small Grants Programme: Livelihood Ecology Restoration in 9 Tsunami Affected Coastal Sub-districts in Phang Nga Province (EC/SGP)	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	29,929
Support to UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator	UNDP	150,000	150,000	150,000	114,756
	Thailand Grand Total	7,212,167	6,122,167	5,937,167	3,510,944
UNDP REGIONAL PROGRAMMES					
UN Volunteer Support to Tsunami Recovery	Czech Rep., Germany, Japan	12,500,000	7,781,118	7,781,118	885,595
Regional Programme on Capacity Building for Sustainable Recovery and Risk Reduction in Tsunami Affected Countries	Norway	17,300,000	3,174,604	3,023,432	686
Support to UNRC/HC in Affected Countries	OCHA	1,000,000	929,400	929,400	251,426
Consolidated Regional Aid Tracking Mechanism	OCHA	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
	Flash Appeal Projects Sub-Total	32,800,000	13,885,122	13,733,950	1,137,708
Working with Communities to Meet Water & Sanitation Needs Sustainability in the Recovery of Selected Tsunami Affected Countries (Bureau for Development Policy)	Coca Cola, UN Foundation	2,200,000	2,200,000	0	0
South-South Grants Facility	Algeria, China, UNDP	1,519,000	1,519,000	1,519,000	0
Disaster Risk Management Facility	Algeria	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Support to Emergency Programme Formulation & Mobilization of Business Contributions	China, UNDP	514,852	514,852	514,852	0
	Regional Programmes Grand Total	37,233,852	18,318,974	15,967,802	1,137,708
	UNDP Flash Appeal Total	177,300,950	151,789,678	120,180,057	74,905,836
	UNDP TSUNAMI RESPONSE GRAND TOTAL	238,486,882	208,593,979	137,270,515	79,832,240

[1] ERTR is managed as an umbrella project with 4 key outputs. Apportionment of expenditure within the 4 outputs will be made prior to the year-end closing of accounts.

[2] UNDP to increase its pledge to cover additional expenditure.

[3] A section on Myanmar was included in the Flash Appeal for information, without a specific request for financial assistance for the country.

[4] The Thailand projects are part of the Regional component of the Flash Appeal.

Maldives: Zameera Ismail (right) and her family, only a few of whom are pictured here, have been living in this tent since their home was destroyed in the tsunami. Photo: Damian Kean/UNDP

■ The Indian Ocean tsunami on 26 December 2004 began at 7:58 am, triggered by one of the most powerful earthquakes in the last half-century and measuring 9.0 on the Richter scale. ■ Centred off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, the earthquake struck 30 kilometres below sea level, and the resulting tsunami travelled at speeds of up to 800 kilometres per hour in both an easterly and westerly direction. ■ The tsunami struck the coast of Aceh within 15 minutes, Sri Lanka within three hours, and the coast of East Africa in seven hours, causing deaths in countries from Malaysia to South Africa. ■ Upon reaching the coastline, the tsunami travelled as far as 2,000 miles inland in places. ■ More than half of the dead or missing, estimated at 231,452, were in Indonesia, where 169,000 people were lost. ■ In Aceh, three times as many women as men died. ■ The tsunami destroyed more than 572,000 homes, leaving 1.8 million people without proper shelter. ■ More than five million tsunami survivors have relied on assistance from the international community. ■ The tsunami wiped out the livelihoods of one million people. ■ Almost two-thirds of the economy of the Maldives, which depends on tourism and fishing, was destroyed. ■ The cost of rebuilding the tsunami-affected countries will be US\$10–15 billion. ■

MATTERS

of fact

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