



Topics

An Interim Appraisal of the German Contribution to Reconstruction

One Year after the Indian Ocean Tsunami

Imprint

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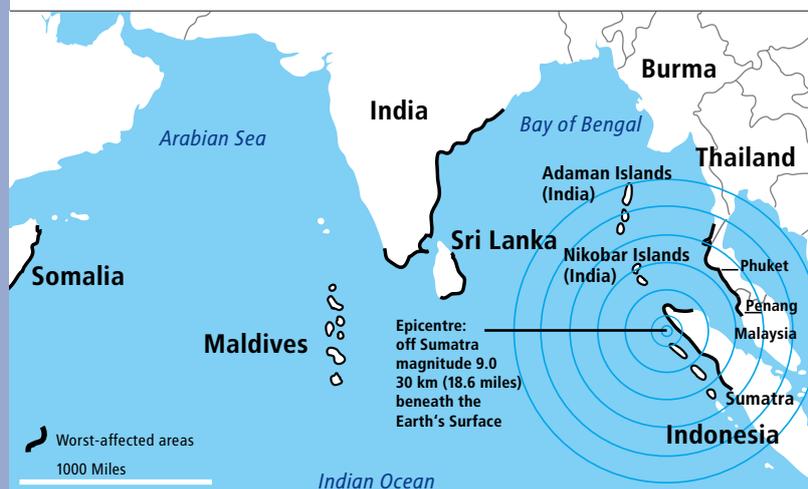
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1 The Asian tsunami: its magnitude and impacts

The undersea earthquake which occurred on 26 December 2004 and the massive tsunami which it unleashed brought death, hardship and immeasurable suffering to people living in the coastal zones around the Indian Ocean. With more than 200,000 dead and missing, almost 1.7 million refugees and estimated total damage of almost US \$10 billion, the affected countries now face extraordinary challenges. The quake had devastating impacts on numerous countries and communities, causing death, injury and the loss of family members and friends, and destroying livelihoods, infrastructure and jobs. Tourism, a key economic sector, was especially hard hit.

Droughts, floods and earthquakes in developing countries are generally "remote" events which soon vanish from the TV screens in the industrialised countries. In the case of the tsunami, however, the visibility and immediacy of the human suffering in South-East Asia, not least due to the presence of tourists in the region, triggered an unprecedented and spontaneous outpouring of aid. For a moment, the international community appeared to be united in global sympathy and compassion for those affected by the almost

The earthquake and the worst-affected countries, with coastal zones marked



unimaginable forces of nature which had brought death and destruction to the Asian and African coasts.

The national, regional and international response to the devastating impacts of the disaster was swift. The Federal Foreign Office immediately initiated a humanitarian aid operation from Germany. The THW (Technisches Hilfswerk – the governmental disaster relief organisation of the Federal Republic of Germany), the Federal Armed Forces and numerous aid agencies assisted in the

Country	Number of dead and missing	Tsunami refugees		Damage	
			Percentage of the population	in US \$ billions	Percentage of GDP
India	12,405	647,599	0.1	1.5	0.2
Indonesia	168,000	518,459	0.2	4.5	1.7
Maldives	108	11,231	3.9	0.4	57.0
Sri Lanka	37,599	516,150	2.7	1.5	7.5
Thailand	5,395	2,817	0.0	1.6	1.0
Total	223,507	1,693,657	—	9.5	—

Sources: World Bank, UN OCHA

rescue of survivors and provided them with food, medical treatment and temporary shelter. In addition, German citizens donated more than €670 million in an unprecedented act of solidarity and compassion with the victims of the tsunami.

During the first few months after the disaster, providing humanitarian assistance for the survivors and assessing the damage were the main priorities. A particularly visible success was that there were no outbreaks of disease, which had been a serious concern. Nonetheless, it soon became apparent

that the massive task of reconstruction had to be tackled swiftly, and that an appropriate plan of action needed to be put in place for this process.

What has been remarkable, at every stage, is the capacity of the affected countries to help themselves: Thailand and India specifically did not request bilateral assistance. In Sri Lanka and Indonesia, the reconstruction process is being coordinated by the governments, and national reconstruction plans have been drawn up.

The main lessons learned from the response to the tsunami disaster are as follows:

- a swift response through humanitarian aid, emergency and transitional aid is the priority;
- the countries' own initiative is the key to successful and sustainable reconstruction;
- effective planning in close coordination with local structures must be targeted first and foremost to the needs of those affected;
- a smooth transition from humanitarian relief to emergency aid and reconstruction is vital;
- clear and swift communication between stakeholders at national and international level encourages a target-oriented approach;
- recovery takes time: not only is speed of the essence, but quality and public participation are also important;
- the aim is not just to restore the status quo ante but to "build back better". The reconstruction of infrastructure and the use of natural resources should be more environmentally compatible, socially just, technically reliable and therefore more sustainable and future-proof overall than before the disaster;
- in conflict situations, contributions to the relief effort require a particularly sensitive approach as well as close communication with all levels and conflict parties in the partner country;
- the specific local situation influencing post-tsunami reconstruction must not be overlooked: regional planning must include precautionary measures, such the planning of escape routes, and strips of coastline should be left undeveloped in the interests of disaster preparedness. Clarifying land ownership issues on a consensus basis takes time but helps foster conflict-free social relations over the long term.

2 The initial response after 26 December 2004

A few days after the tsunami, the United Nations issued an international "Flash Appeal" calling for US \$977 million to fund the United Nations' relief work in the affected countries. Within a matter of days, the international community had pledged 73 percent of the funds required – far more than had been raised after other similar appeals. In response to the appeal, the German Government contributed €50 million to the UN. Through the United Nations, funding was provided for the development assistance framework for individual countries and for regional measures undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme (WFP), for example.

The German Government also provided a total of €13 million in development-oriented emergency and transitional aid as the basis for the reconstruction process in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

In Indonesia, support was provided for the management of temporary settlements, the reconstruction of villages and the restoration of affected communities' livelihoods. Measures included: drinking water treatment and wastewater disposal to prevent epidemics; medical care for the public, as hospitals and health centres had been destroyed; and the provision of fishing boats to enable people to earn a living again. Roads and pathways were also repaired, deep wells were dug, and communal kitchens, shower and toilet blocks were built. At present, 24 temporary settlements along the east coast of Aceh are being managed, providing accommodation for more than 22,000 tsunami refugees.

From humanitarian relief to emergency aid and sustainable reconstruction – an example from Indonesia

The undersea earthquake and the ensuing tsunami caused massive damage along the north coast of Sumatra, which was close to the epicentre. The province of Aceh and the islands of Nias and Simeulue were especially hard hit.



A temporary camp in Indonesia

The relief effort focussed initially on ensuring survival. Troops from the Federal Armed Forces were deployed to provide emergency medical treatment and to support the efforts of aid agencies such as the World Food Programme.

Germany's other relief measures included the management of temporary settlements and re-establishing the affected communities' livelihoods.

The active involvement of the affected communities has avoided the familiar scenario in which refugees are "overwhelmed" with aid, which encourages aid dependency.



Public participation in the planning process

Instead, opportunities for long-term development must be offered, based on sustainable development principles.

During the reconstruction phase, a key objective is to facilitate the process of return to village communities. To this end, support is being provided for the reconstruction of settlements. As the first step, a planning basis is established in cooperation with the local community. This improves their participation and ensures that their preferences are taken into account in local decision-making. Germany is committed to building/repairing up to 10,000 houses for tsunami survivors, mainly on the east coast. Once the foundations are laid, the owners rebuild their houses themselves with support from local craftsmen or building firms to ensure compliance with building standards. Engineers provide assistance to the communities and families on all technical issues (including ensuring that the buildings are quake-proof) and quality assurance. In addition, funding will be provided for repairs to local basic infrastructure (e.g. water supply and sanitation) in communities along the east coast.

House-building in Sri Lanka



German development cooperation has been active for many years in Sri Lanka and is cooperating with regional and local partners. Immediately after the tsunami disaster, survivors in the provinces of Jaffna, Batticaloa and Hambantota were supplied with drinking water, food, medicines and clothing. In Batticaloa, tents were supplied as living quarters and assembly points and the basic infrastructure was established for five temporary settlements in which around 3000 families found temporary shelter. Through the use of "cash-for-work" and "food-for-work" schemes, municipalities, beaches and overland routes were cleared of debris, rubble and animal carcasses, etc. to render the roads passable again for aid deliveries and prevent epidemics. The provision of four tankers and mobile water tanks ensured that the families affected had clean drinking water while contaminated wells were cleaned using motor pumps. Once the homeless had been provided with basic necessities, the foundation was laid for the reconstruction process. This included providing technical advice to the local authorities on infrastructural planning and setting up building centres to supply construction materials.

3 Reconstruction

Overview

Soon after the tsunami disaster, the German Government pledged total funding of €500 million for humanitarian relief, emergency aid and reconstruction. The first tranche – amounting to €275 million – was released in the 2005 budget year. The funding has been spent on immediate relief measures as well as development-oriented emergency aid to pave the way for the recovery:

- €50 million in total in response to the United Nations' Flash Appeal
- €13 million for development-oriented emergency and transitional aid in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, and
- €15 million to fund the deployment of the Federal Armed Forces in Indonesia.

Other measures include:

- €45 million for a regional early warning system in the Indian Ocean (through the Federal Ministry of Education and Research)
- €28.5 million for projects being run by other federal ministries
- €38 million for an Indian Ocean regional programme (this includes contributions to civil society: non-government organisations, foundations, churches).

German reconstruction aid is primarily targeted towards the two worst-affected countries, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Both countries responded swiftly to the tsunami by drawing up national reconstruction plans based on sound assessments of needs. The German Government participated in the planning process by sending staff to the foreign missions in Sri Lanka and Indonesia and immediately deploying experts from the official development agencies. In May 2005, the first commitments were made for specific projects and programmes in Indonesia (€59 million) and Sri

Lanka (€85 million). The German Government is also paying €8.5 million into the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Indonesia, whose trustee is the World Bank.

India did not request any bilateral assistance, but local and international non-government organisations (NGOs) have provided assistance to the affected regions. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have made funding available for the reconstruction process.

Thailand too drew on its own resources in its response to the impacts of the tsunami. Nonetheless, Germany is helping to improve regional planning and mitigate the environmental impacts of the disaster. In Somalia, assistance has been provided via the United Nations.

In Myanmar and the Maldives, the German Government has contributed to the provision of food aid through the World Food Programme.

Reconstruction in Indonesia and Sri Lanka

German official development cooperation is guided by the following principles:

- not to reinforce existing disparities
- to involve affected demographic groups (especially women) in planning and implementation
- to promote sustainable development – environmental, social and economic
- to build local capacities
- to strengthen civil society
- to plan and implement measures in a conflict-sensitive way
- to work closely with other donors

Development assistance framework for Indonesia

At the end of March 2005, the Indonesian Parliament approved the national reconstruction plan for the region of Aceh and North Sumatra for the period 2005-2009. The costs of recovery in the region of Aceh and North Sumatra amount to around US \$4.7 billion. The Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi – BRR) for Aceh and Nias is responsible for coordinating the recovery. Its mission is as follows: to coordinate project proposals and donations/pledges, scrutinise and approve all projects, undertake monitoring, and prevent and impose sanctions in the event of corruption.

Germany's commitment

During the civil war, the province of Aceh was largely inaccessible. Until the tsunami, official German development cooperation focussed its efforts primarily on regions in eastern Indonesia and the province of Central Java. Existing DC programmes are continuing here, but Aceh/North Sumatra has been made a temporary regional focus, with the following sectors being prioritised:

Reconstruction of the health system

- ▶ Reconstruction of the General Hospital in Banda Aceh
- ▶ Planning and management, equipping of health centres
- ▶ Training provision, also in conjunction with the Australian Government and NGOs such as Malteser International

Secondary education and occupational training

- ▶ Repair/reconstruction of vocational schools and junior secondary schools throughout the province and on the island of Nias, professional training and development for teachers

Housing

- ▶ Reconstructing housing, repairing and rebuilding municipal infrastructure in selected districts, especially along the east coast

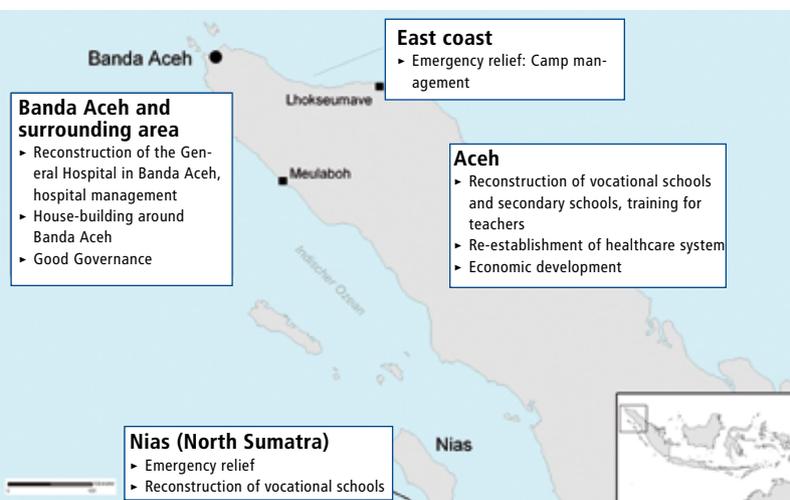
Good Governance

- ▶ Regional and environmental planning, management of georisks, administration of residents

Economic development

- ▶ Microfinancing

In the negotiations with the Indonesian Government in May 2005, the German Government committed €59 million for these purposes.



Development assistance framework for Sri Lanka

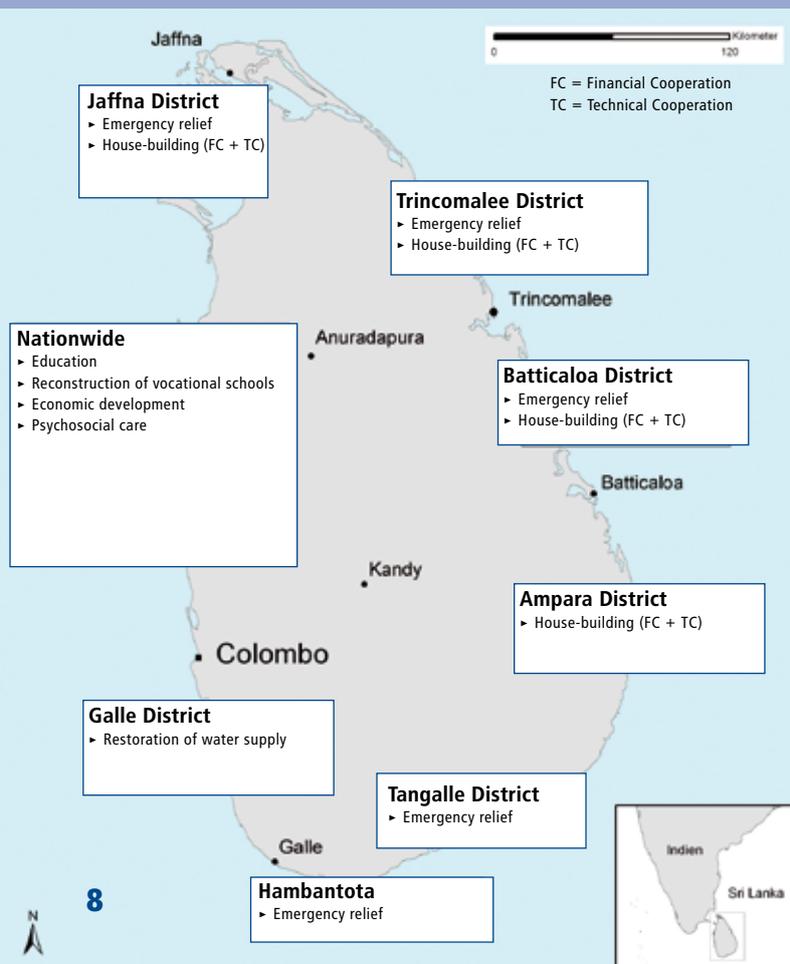
A provisional reconstruction plan was submitted in mid May at the Sri Lanka Development Forum. However, negotiations on a joint distribution mechanism for all multilateral financial assistance, the Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS, also known as the Joint Mechanism), have still not been successfully concluded, making it impossible to disburse and deploy multilateral funds. Bilateral ODA and aid provided by the non-government organisations are not affected, however. Bilateral development cooperation between Sri Lanka and Germany has existed nationwide for more than 40 years and can therefore build on established structures.

Germany's commitment

In parallel to the emergency and transitional aid, which runs out at the end of 2005, German contributions to long-term reconstruction began back in May. These projects link in with the existing German DC priorities in Sri Lanka: Poverty Alleviation and Conflict Transformation (PACT) and Dynamic Market Economy and Qualified Employment (WIRAM). At the government negotiations between Germany and Sri Lanka which took place in May 2005 to discuss reconstruction, Germany committed an initial sum of €85 million euros for Sri Lanka.

The focus of the reconstruction efforts is on:

- restoring the water and energy supply (especially the water supply in Galle and Jaffna districts)
- housing, training for craftspeople
- revitalising the private sector
- the construction industry, microfinance, especially small loans for women
- basic and vocational education: restoring the infrastructure, training for teachers, psychosocial care and peaceful conflict transformation
- strengthening municipal infrastructures, participation, disaster preparedness and psychosocial care.



Project case study:
**Linking reconstruction and vocational training
for young people in Batticaloa in eastern
Sri Lanka**

Batticaloa is one of the districts on Sri Lanka's east coast which were especially hard hit by the tsunami. Around 20,000 families become homeless when their houses were destroyed or badly damaged. Many of these fishing families also lost their livelihoods as their boats were wrecked and other equipment was washed away.

The reconstruction strategy links the three key sectors:

- rebuilding the destroyed houses
- providing training for young people and further training for craftspersons
- income generation

The training component is particularly important in Batticaloa as there is an acute shortage of skilled labour, especially bricklayers and carpenters, here. This is mainly due to 20 years of civil war, during which time most skilled workers have left the area. On the other hand, there are many unemployed young people from families affected by the tsunami as well as former fishermen who do not want to resume their old occupation after the traumatic experience of the tsunami.



A woman lays bricks

The training provided for the young people combines theoretical knowledge with practical building work. As the first step, young people attend a one-month basic theory course, run by experienced trainers, which familiarises them with the key concepts and activities of the building trade. Then comes a practical session, as the second step, when the trainees practise the core skills of the building trade under guidance from master joiners and builders. This three-month training course ends with an examination. The young people are then qualified to build their own houses and can also accept building contracts from other people.

More than 500 young people have now successfully completed the training programme. A new feature is that one-fifth of them are women, who have not traditionally worked in the crafts sector. The training measures are already furthering the reconstruction of more than 500 houses. Through this approach, the severe shortage of skilled workers is being overcome. Furthermore, the young people are not only earning good money of their own; the vocational training is also offering them new prospects for the future.

Young people undergo training





A domestic well in Sri Lanka

**Project case study:
Water supply in Galle district, Sri Lanka**

The tsunami caused devastation in a 500-1000 m wide coastal belt of Sri Lanka. Almost all of the coastal districts were affected. These districts were mainly populated by fishermen, small farmers, small traders and workers in the tourism industry. They have lost their livelihoods as a result of the tsunami and now have no source of income.

The tsunami caused massive damage to the central water supply systems that existed in some areas. Most of the domestic wells which are still widely used in this region were contaminated with salt water, have sanded up, or were destroyed by the tsunami. As a result of people from the threatened coastal districts being resettled in new communities, central water supply systems are urgently needed. The aim of the project is to establish a sustainable water supply for Galle district and expand the capacity of the central supply system to meet the additional demand.

The German Government is providing a total of €22 million to the Sri Lankan Government for the project. During the first phase, equipment to supply water to temporary settlements, urgently needed construction equipment and repair materials are being made available to the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB).

In addition, a 14 km stretch of pipeline between a water treatment plant in the interior of the country and the coastal region of Ambalangoda is being replaced. This phase is scheduled for completion in spring 2006.

During the next phase, which will run from 2005 to 2008, the aim is to double the capacity of the water treatment plant in Baddegama. Other planned measures are to expand a main water transmission line, up to 58 km in length, along the affected coast in the Ambalangoda region, restore the distribution network in Galle town, and repair and expand the existing distribution networks in the Ambalangoda supply system.



A tanker supplies water

The peace process in Indonesia and Sri Lanka after the tsunami

Major internal tensions have dominated the domestic political arena in both countries. In some cases, the disputes have been fought out in armed conflict. In Aceh, a 29-year campaign for independence for the province has claimed more than 12,000 lives. In Sri Lanka, the dispute between the Sinhalese and Tamils escalated into armed conflict in the early 1980s (with around 65,000 deaths since 1983). In 2002, a ceasefire agreement was signed between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil separatist movement, the LTTE. The tsunami gave fresh impetus to the peace efforts in both countries.

In mid August 2005, the Indonesian Government and Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement – GAM) signed a provisional peace agreement in Helsinki. GAM set aside its goal of full independence for Aceh, and in return, the Indonesian Government has pledged to allow GAM to be politically represented on the provincial level, for at present, under Indonesian law, only national political parties are allowed to contest elections; local political parties are still banned other than in the province of Aceh. However, various domestic policy hurdles still have to be overcome: among other things, the endorsement of the Indonesian Parliament is required. The agreement also provides for the disarming of the GAM and the partial withdrawal of the Indonesian troops. Since mid September 2005, 240 unarmed observers from European and Asian countries have been in Aceh to monitor the implementation of the agreement (Aceh Monitoring Mission/AMM).

It is essential to further the peace process through the reconstruction effort as well, especially in the spheres of vocational training, citizens' affairs, and registration of voters.

In Sri Lanka too, the peace process entered a new phase after the elections. However, it is still too early, at this stage, to judge the likely impacts and the progress that can be expected.

Indian Ocean Regional Programme

The German bilateral reconstruction measures in Indonesia and Sri Lanka are supplemented by the assistance provided through individual and transnational projects run by multilateral organisations, and by projects undertaken by German non-government organisations (NGOs).

It is essential to build skills and capacities in the fields of disaster management, reconstruction and development in the affected communities in the region. Training and further training are therefore being provided for skills-building in the local and specialised administrations, with a focus on:

- coastal zone management (integrated activities via regional cooperation, focussing on disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, land-use planning, economic development, tourism, fishing and the environment)
- national disaster relief systems
- structural support - capacity building: administration, strengthening civil society, NGOs and business start-ups.

In Indonesia and Sri Lanka, 25 "integrated experts" are currently deployed in various fields of activity. They include:

- advisors to the Municipality of Banda Aceh, Indonesia
- one expert deployed in the framework of a joint project with the German Association of Cities and Towns
- advisors to the district administration in Jaffna in northern Sri Lanka.

The German-Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce is funding projects via the Indonesian-German Disaster Relief Committee (INDOGERM-direct), which is financed from donations from the German private sector. An integrated expert deployed here is responsible for planning and coordinating the reconstruction projects.

The German Development Service (DED) is also supporting the reconstruction process in Aceh and is involved in projects within the bilateral programme. Specific areas of activity include support for training and development in vocational schools, provision of advisory services to the municipal administration, assistance with reconstruction planning, and support for microfinance institutions.

German NGOs*

In India, Andheri-Hilfe, CCF Kinderhilfswerk, Dewi Saraswati Patenschaftskreis, Gemeinnützige Treuhandstelle, Indien-Nothilfe, Jugend Dritte Welt and Karl Kübel Stiftung provide advice on reconstruction and also run projects of their own. The NGOs Jugend Dritte Welt, Marie-Schlei-Verein and W.P. Schmitz-Stiftung are active in Sri Lanka. Projects include rebuilding homes, schools and kindergartens. To promote economic and social integration, women are supported through

income-generation projects, and children and young people receive psychological care. Jugend Dritte Welt is involved in projects in India's Andaman und Nicobar Islands, which were especially hard hit by the disaster.

Transparency International focusses on anti-corruption measures. In Indonesia, it is setting up local committees to monitor the reconstruction process in Aceh. In Sri Lanka, the funds disbursed to selected reconstruction projects in priority sectors are being monitored and tracked. In order to raise awareness, the documentation relating to this Aid Tracking Model is being made widely available to the general public. Funding is also being provided to draw up and publish guidelines for governments and donors with the aim of safeguarding transparency and accountability in the disbursement and deployment of reconstruction funds.

The churches' contributions*

In the German churches' DC activities, the priority is to safeguard living conditions on a sustainable basis by encouraging independent economic and social development, and to implement measures to prepare for future disasters.

In specific terms, this means:

- *assisting with the resettlement of affected individuals and communities by supplying the necessary basic infrastructure (food, water, sanitation, health centres for the provision of medical care, energy)*
- *setting up temporary accommodation and providing housing that is appropriate to local needs*
- *supporting measures to promote and diversify the local economy, strengthening local communities' self-organisation, and undertaking lobbying and education work to improve the affected communities' political representation.*

**compare to p. 19 – 34*

In addition to their own resources, the German churches were granted special government funding amounting to €5 million in 2005, which is being spent in Sri Lanka, Indonesia and India.

Contributions from the political foundations

A contribution to the peace process is being made through the fostering of dialogue between Muslims and Buddhists in the province of Aceh in Indonesia and in Thailand. Support is also being provided to promote public participation in the reconstruction process (Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka), develop independent media (Indonesia, India), safeguard transparency in the use of reconstruction funds, and provide advice and psychological support for tsunami survivors (Indonesia, Sri Lanka).

In Indonesia, support is being provided for political and administrative capacity-building, the strengthening of the severely curtailed local government systems, and the development of a regional network of local government organisations. In addition, measures are being undertaken to improve local NGOs' capacities in project management and political education.

A further project aims to support the re-establishment of municipal structures in selected provinces on the coast of Thailand. Funding is being provided to develop a professional information management system for participatory planning and decision-making processes.

Another project provides advice to local fishing and agricultural cooperatives in selected provinces in Thailand and is contributing to the organisational development of municipal and civil society structures.

Early warning and disaster preparedness

Under an agreement signed by the German and Indonesian Research Ministries, Germany is contributing to an international tsunami early warning system off the coast of Indonesia. In November 2005, the first components in the system were installed by the German research vessel "Sonne". The aim is to establish a comprehensive regional system in cooperation with the other countries around the Indian Ocean. The German contribution forms part of an international project coordinated by UNESCO/IOC.

In mid January 2005, just three weeks after the tsunami disaster, a conference on disaster reduction and early warning took place in Kobe, Japan.

The key outcomes of the conference are as follows:

- *In view of the heavy burden imposed on the development of the Latin American, Asian and African countries by disasters, an internationally coordinated system of disaster preparedness and a multi-hazard early warning system (for earthquakes, volcanoes, etc.) is crucial.*
- *Regional and international networks for prevention and early warning in advance of natural disasters are important.*
- *Risk awareness has increased as a result of the tsunami disaster, but it is nonetheless essential to publicise the issue further.*

The G8 countries, at their most recent summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, issued a Response to the tsunami disaster which included provisions on early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and improving the humanitarian system.

The provisions on early warning systems call for:

- a strong role for coordination at the international level by the UN's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) ("global approach"), and also state that
- the EWS should cover as many hazards as possible, e.g. tsunamis, extreme weather, environmental disasters ("multi-hazard approach")

Furthermore, existing instruments within the UN system such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) should be strengthened in order to improve the humanitarian response. In this context, the Third International Conference on Early Warning (EWC III) will take place in Bonn in spring 2006.

Activities being implemented by other German federal ministries

In addition to the activities being undertaken by the BMZ, other German federal ministries are supporting the post-tsunami recovery process through the following measures:

Federal Foreign Office (AA)

- *assistance via Germany's foreign cultural and education policy (especially scholarships, language courses etc. in the tourism sector)*
- *democracy-building and crisis prevention projects*
- *conflict resolution and peacebuilding to stabilise the situation in the region*

Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)

- *restoration of water supply and infrastructure in Indonesia and Sri Lanka through the Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)*

Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (BMVEL)

- *promoting fisheries in Indonesia and Somalia through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*

Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS)

- *provision of assistance to the National Aquatic Resource Authority in Sri Lanka*

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

- *support for the Biodiversity and Tourism Support Centre (UNEP), contributions to monitoring the tsunami's impacts on ecosystems*

Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi)

- *support for the countries of Thailand, the Maldives and India at the International Tourism Exchange, Berlin (ITB)*

Participation in the evaluation process

Against the background of Germany's major contribution to the tsunami relief effort, the BMZ is participating in the evaluation of the international community's tsunami response currently being undertaken by the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC)(www.alnap.org/tec/).

TEC is a group of multilateral (e.g. UN) and bilateral donors and international non-government organisations which was established under the auspices of the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP).

Through its support for this international evaluation project, the BMZ is seeking to contribute to the review of key aspects of the tsunami response in order to facilitate a joint learning process for the future.

The BMZ is contributing to the joint thematic evaluations on coordination, needs assessment, the impact on local and national capacities, and the linkage of relief with rehabilitation and long-term development.

The results of the evaluation will be published on the BMZ website.

In addition, the BMZ is participating in a study on funding, which takes the form of two case studies for Germany. The first case study reviews the German Government's financial pledges for emergency relief and reconstruction in the wake of the tsunami disaster. The second case study analyses German donors' response. The study aims to achieve a better understanding of the motives and characteristics underlying the high

willingness to donate and draws conclusions of relevance to the management of appeals for funding in response to possible future disasters.

International aid programmes

World Bank

The World Bank has committed total funding of US\$837.5 million to support the first phase of the post-tsunami recovery. These funds are allocated to the affected countries as follows:

- Sri Lanka US \$150 million
- Indonesia US \$145 million
- India US \$528.5 million
- Maldives US \$14 million

For Indonesia, a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) has been set up, which is expected to mobilise around US \$500 million in international commitments. The German Government's contribution to the MDTF amounts to €8.5 million. The purpose of the Fund is to channel the aid provided by the various donors. The MDTF Steering Committee is responsible for coordinating the project decision-making process and is thus a mechanism for donor coordination and political dialogue as well. The application of international project management standards helps to prevent corruption and ensure the efficient use of resources. To date, at the request of the Indonesian Reconstruction Agency (BRR), housing, infrastructure and environment projects totalling more than US \$300 million have been approved.

At the end of July 2005, the World Bank submitted a strategy for a Sri Lanka Tsunami Reconstruction Fund (SLTRF) as a mechanism to provide targeted support for the country's northern and eastern

districts, which were especially hard hit by the tsunami. The minimum contribution that could be made by donors would be US \$500,000. No minimum contribution would apply to private donations. The SLTRF would initially be established for one year, with the option of an extension beyond this period. If it were established, the SLTRF could play a particularly important role in helping to defuse the political tensions between the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE, as they would have to work together constructively within the Fund. It remains to be seen whether, and when, the Fund will actually be established. The German Government is prepared in principle to make a financial contribution to the Fund.

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

The AsDB has developed rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in conjunction with the World Bank, other international organisations and donor countries. A total of around US \$600 million is being provided within the framework of the Asian Tsunami Fund (ATF), drawn from the Bank's reserves and the 2004 annual profit. A further US \$175 million will be diverted to tsunami relief from existing programmes, and additional funds will be made available via loans. The Bank is also contributing US \$1 million to the trans-regional early warning system in the Indian Ocean.

The total funding provided by the AsDB therefore amounts to more than US \$800,000, with three-quarters taking the form of grants. In all, US \$221.95 million will go to Sri Lanka, US \$290 million to Indonesia, US \$200 million to India, and US \$23.45 million to the Maldives. The recovery programmes are agreed with the countries' governments and other participating donors. Specific projects for all four countries, with total funding of US \$570.3 million, have already been approved.

Debt relief

The Paris Club is an international group which deals with debt rescheduling and debt relief. The Club mediates between donor countries and debtor nations experiencing difficulties repaying public loans or development assistance loans. In mid January 2005, the Paris Club agreed to grant a moratorium on debt service payments by countries affected by the tsunami to the end of 2005. Bilateral agreements on the implementation of the moratorium have now been concluded with Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

European Union

The Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) (a separate directorate-general of the European Commission with headquarters in Brussels and offices in developing countries) is coordinating the EU's emergency and humanitarian response in the regions affected by the tsunami. To date, total funding amounting to €103 million has been provided.

The European Commission's €323 million Tsunami Indicative Programme (2005-2006) was agreed at the end of April 2005. In June, the EU agreed to provide €200 million to support Indonesia's Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) as the Indicative Programme's first major project. As the largest single contributor to the MDTF, the EU plays a key role in its Steering Committee.

In July 2005, the European Commission's second major project was agreed with the granting of reconstruction assistance to Sri Lanka amounting to €95 million. A total of €55 million was committed for 2005, with the rest being pledged for 2006.

Priorities are:

- *the re-starting of community livelihoods in the north and east of the country (as part of a UNDP programme)*
- *a contribution of €49.9 million towards a Trust Fund (which, in Sri Lanka's case, will be managed by the World Bank) and*
- *reconstruction of a major road in the south-east of Sri Lanka (in cooperation with the AsDB)*

The basis for the decision-making and financing of these EU projects for Indonesia and Sri Lanka is the ALA Regulation, which governs the European Commission's financial interventions for cooperation with Asia and Latin America ("ALA").

As regards the EU's foreign trade conditions for tsunami-affected countries, so far, Sri Lanka is the only country to benefit from the EU's new Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Plus, which entered into force in July 2005 and makes 90 percent of Sri Lankan exports eligible for duty- and quota-free access to the EU. The new GSP system as a whole will apply from 1 January 2006. It will offer trade policy benefits to Indonesia, Thailand and India as well.



4 Tsunami Aid Partnership Initiative

In his 2005 New Year's address, Chancellor Schröder appealed for German municipalities, companies, associations and schools to form partnerships to support the recovery process in South and South-East Asia.

The German Government's Partnership Initiative offers citizens advice on this issue and acts as a clearing house for reconstruction projects which offer development policy benefits.

The Partnership Initiative is structured as follows:

- Christina Rau is the Special Representative for the Tsunami Aid Partnership Initiative and is thus its public face.
- An interministerial committee was set up as the Initiative's political steering body, together with a Task Force for the Partnership Initiative (AS-PI). In the committee, representatives of the federal, state, and local governments steer the initiative on a joint basis.
- Partnership offices set up at the German embassies in the countries affected by the tsunami forward assessments of local needs and project details to the Federal Foreign Office.
- Under the auspices of the Service Agency Communities in One World (SKEW) in Bonn, the Service Agency – Partnership Initiative has been set up as the central coordination office for the Initiative's German partners. It provides advice and also acts as a clearing house for projects.

The Service Agency – Partnership Initiative has received around 1300 offers of assistance, mainly from German municipalities, schools and the private sector. This has resulted in the formation of almost 300 project partnerships. In most cases, several offers of assistance have been merged into one reconstruction project. These projects, especially the schools partnerships which are now being launched, will continue to receive advice and support from the Partnership Initiative struc-

tures in future too, so that long-term contacts can develop. The Partnership Initiative is thus increasingly entering a phase of consolidation and quality assurance.

A Sponsorship Network for Weligama, Sri Lanka

The offers of help referred by the Service Agency – Partnership Initiative to Weligama, which was severely affected by the tsunami, are just one of the many good examples of the promising approaches to the development of long-term partnerships, and also show how projects' impact and efficiency can be increased by pooling offers of assistance:

- *The town of Frankfurt (Oder), together with its Polish twin town Slubice, has set up a sponsorship project with Weligama. This is not intended to be a town-twinning arrangement but a support network offering opportunities for participation by citizens and local agencies.*
- *Klinikum Kassel, a hospital in the German city of Kassel, is also planning a long-term partnership with Weligama. "There are many of our colleagues who would like to help the survivors of the tsunami directly, as doctors, nurses or technicians, perhaps with donations in kind, drugs or also with money", according to a hospital spokeswoman. Through the Service Agency, the MOH Hospital in Weligama has been identified as a suitable partner.*
- *Main-Kinzig-Kreis (Main-Kinzig County) is extending its longstanding partnership with Sri Lanka. The Service Agency has helped to establish a link with the MOH Hospital in Weligama. At the initiative of the District Commissioner who has supported aid projects in Sri Lanka for many years, the county is planning to assist the recovery in the education and health sectors.*

5 Relief measures by German organisations after the tsunami on 26 December 2004



Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH)

Acting together on a coordinated basis, creating synergies, pooling resources: these are the principles behind Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH), a federation of German aid organisations. The tsunami disaster presented a challenge to the ADH network. By pooling the member organisations' different skills and capacities and using their knowledge of local structures and their contacts in partner organisations, the aim was to provide the most effective and coordinated help possible.

However, the real challenge is to move beyond the limited period of emergency relief and to support long-term recovery that is geared towards the communities' needs and takes account of the local cultural, social, economic, environmental and, not least, political conditions. A priority, in this context, is to re-establish the health service, repair the water supply,

wastewater disposal and sanitation systems, and to repair and rebuild houses, schools and community centres. Repairing roads and re-establishing infrastructure are other key priorities for re-starting trade and the economy and providing a livelihood for fishermen and small businesses.

Many of these measures will run until 2009. However, the aid can only have a lasting impact if it builds on existing structures and creates prospects for the future.

Alleviating acute suffering and establishing the bases for human survival

With ten member organisations at local level, ADH is working in all the regions affected by the tsunami crisis. On the day when the devastating disaster occurred, i.e. 26 December 2004, the Workers' Samaritan Federation

Problems often have to be overcome to provide aid quickly – here, packages are winched off a ship onto a beach as the port has been destroyed.



Germany (Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund – ASB), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA), CARE – Germany and World Vision were able to initiate a relief effort for survivors in Sri Lanka immediately as they were already running projects in the country. At the same time, the ADH task force met in Cologne in order to launch the emergency relief operation. The organisations sent staff to all the disaster regions. Aid flights were organised, bringing blankets, plastic sheeting and tents to provide temporary shelter, and bulk quantities of drugs and several water treatment units were flown into the affected countries. On the ground, establishing a clean drinking water supply to prevent disease and supplying drugs and medical treatment were the key priorities during this phase of the emergency relief operation. Food was distributed at the same time and families were supplied with basic household articles. Traumatized survivors – local people and German holiday-makers alike – were given psychological care.

Even now, some emergency relief measures – including water distribution – are still being carried out in some regions. However, recovery has been under way for some time. "Cash-for-work" schemes have been set up to provide families with a regular income. Temporary shelters have also had to be built as the damage assessment process is taking months and property ownership issues and planning priorities have to be clarified before the actual reconstruction work can begin. To restore people's economic independence swiftly, the member organisations have distributed boats, nets and outboard motors to fishing families. They are also providing assistance to artisanal, supply and processing firms working in the fisheries sector.

Clean drinking water – essential for survival

Aktion Deutschland Hilft in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka – a country with a population of 19.5 million – not only suffered a death toll of 30,000. It was suddenly faced with the task of accommodating 800,000 homeless people in 900 emergency camps. In the densely populated coastal zones, 200 schools, 72 hospitals and 84 hotels were destroyed. At least 275,000 people lost their jobs and livelihoods overnight. The fisheries sector was especially hard hit, with 100,000 jobs lost, while 27,000 jobs disappeared in the tourism industry. In the worst affected areas in the north and north-east of the country, the unemployment rate soared after the tsunami, reaching 80% for a time. Even now, the unemployment rate is estimated to be above 50%. Long-term income-generation measures are therefore extremely important.



The task of reconstruction thus presents Sri Lanka with a massive challenge. Almost 100,000 public buildings and private homes have to be rebuilt or newly constructed, and much of the infrastructure – water, telecommunications and electricity – also has to be restored. Around 1600 km of roads have been destroyed. The education sector needs more than €135 million of investment.

A substantial share of the funds donated to tsunami relief is being deployed in Sri Lanka. ADH therefore opened an office for the member organisations in Colombo in February. It acts as a liaison office for all the member organisations and facilitates the exchange of information and project coordination. The liaison office also maintains good contacts with government agencies and the German Embassy.

Across the country, but especially in the north, ADH has helped to build temporary accommodation, with the positive outcome that most of the emergency camps have already closed. Responding to local needs, ADH is therefore prioritising house-building. In total, at least 5000 new houses will be built with ADH funding, with 1300 in the north of Sri Lanka scheduled for completion in the coming months. ADH's integrative approach plays an important role here, as the active involvement of local communities in planning and building not only provides them with an initial income but is also a step towards overcoming the traumatic experience of devastation and loss. Funding is also being provided for the reconstruction of public amenities such as community centres, market halls and children's playgrounds.

The education and health infrastructures are further priorities for the Sri Lankan Government. Around 200 schools were damaged or destroyed, and a further 300 were used on a temporary basis as emergency accommodation and are now in urgent need of renovation. Through ADH, many schools and several hospitals across the country are being rebuilt. While reconstruction is obviously essential, the main objective is to re-establish livelihoods so that people are no longer dependent on foreign aid. Many different projects have therefore been developed to provide new income-generation opportunities, offering young people in particular prospects for the future.



A woman resident in a temporary camp in Northern Sri Lanka and her children

Aktion Deutschland Hilft in Indonesia

The tsunami hit Northern Indonesia with particular force. The images of helpless people cut off from their homes and neighbourhoods will stay in our memories for a very long time. Indonesia has therefore been a key focus of the relief operations. Aid flights were organised to bring medical supplies, water treatment equipment and anti-bacterial tablets to the affected areas and the homeless were provided with food, hygiene packages, cookers and basic household equipment. During the first few days after the disaster, collecting the bodies of the deceased was also one of the most important tasks.

*Returning to normality:
with more robust housing and restored infrastructure*



A young boy has been given aid for his family



Exactly three months after the tsunami, when the emergency relief operation had just ended, another earthquake hit the west coast of Sumatra. The after-shocks continued for months and made the task of reconstruction – especially on the islands off Sumatra – almost impossible.

The armed conflict between the Indonesian military and the GAM liberation movement in Aceh also poses a particular challenge. The Government merely granted exceptional permission on a temporary basis for the relief operation to get under way. This has made the planning of long-term projects extremely uncertain, and the non-official status of the international organisations which have been working in the region since the tsunami has created numerous obstacles.

Nonetheless, hundreds of emergency shelters have been constructed and a secure water supply established in many temporary camps. Here too, re-establishing social amenities and enabling survivors to return to normality and independence are the priorities. Farming equipment, such as hoes and spades, has been distributed so that the people can replant their fields. A supply of large-size tents has enabled schooling to re-start. Assistance is being provided to rebuild schools and hundreds of homes.



Moving stones for use in reconstruction

Staff in 60 children's centres are helping survivors to deal with their stress and trauma and are also providing training for local personnel so that they can support this work.

Aktion Deutschland Hilft in India

During the emergency relief operation, all the member organisations of Aktion Deutschland Hilft were active in India. They provided access to drinking water and supplied thousands of families with the basic essentials for survival, such as blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen utensils and hygiene packages. The fishing communities were especially hard hit in India too. Those who survived the tsunami lost their boats and nets, and therefore their livelihoods. Many families have lost their father and breadwinner and now face destitution. The women have never learned any vocational skills of their own and do not know how to provide for their children. Supporting these women is a special priority for the aid agencies.

Through income-generation measures and help to self-help, the local people are being encouraged to return to normality. Here too, boats, engines, nets and even bicycles and rickshaws are being distributed in order to revive the fishing industry, farming and the small business sector. At the same time, hundreds of homes and public buildings are being built.



Traditional rope-making



Children in Southern Thailand have lessons in the new community centre

Aktion Deutschland Hilft in Thailand

In addition to the emergency relief measures for the local communities, described above for the other countries, providing care and support for many traumatised German tourists played a key role in Thailand.

The current priority is still the water supply and the restoration of sanitation systems, along with the reconstruction of schools and community centres. In the long term, work will focus especially on helping village communities re-start their livelihoods. To this end, outboard motors have been distributed and special funds established.

Aktion Deutschland Hilft in the Maldives, Myanmar and Somalia

These countries received very little international attention after the tsunami. There were many images from Thailand, where thousands of Germans had spent their holidays, but the media often overlooked the suffering of people in other countries. Here too, ADH provided assistance in many different forms. During the first few months after the tsunami, the victims were supplied with basic essentials; assistance was also granted so that they could rebuild the infrastructure, safeguard a drinking water supply, set up health centres and schools, and promote community development.



Somalia: a new set of utensils

Aktion Deutschland Hilft – Members and contact

Aktion Deutschland Hilft was founded in 2001 as a federation of ten leading German aid agencies which pool their resources to launch a joint public appeal for funds and provide quick and effective help in response to major disasters. The member organisations draw on their many year of experience in the field of international humanitarian aid in order to provide the most effective help possible.

Contact:

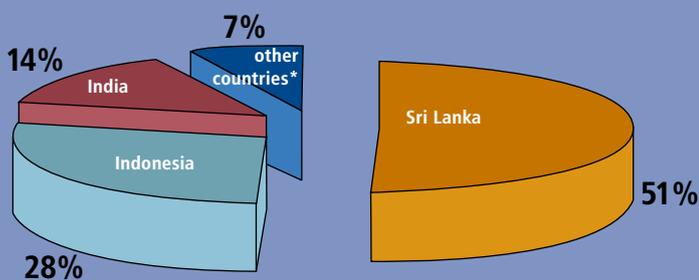
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www.care.de
www.help-ev.de
www.juh.de
www.malteser-international.de
www.paritaet.org
www.worldvision.de

Use of the donations to tsunami relief

Donations received: € 125 million
 Spent by the end of September 2005: approximately € 47 million

Breakdown of donations by country, 2005



Sri Lanka	€ 23,379,139
Indonesia	€ 13,013,000
India	€ 6,550,482
Other countries*	€ 3,390,183

*Thailand, Somalia, Myanmar and Maldives

German Red Cross

The German Red Cross (DRK) is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement which provides comprehensive assistance, in line with the level of need, to those affected by conflicts and disasters. The German Red Cross, as the national Red Cross society and one of the leading organisations in Germany's voluntary sector, is committed to the seven principles which guide the work of the Red Cross: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.

The Red Cross principles establish the framework for international aid operations, starting with emergency relief immediately after disasters and including reconstruction and, finally, development cooperation. Its aim – which ties in with the German Government's development policy goals – is to strengthen local communities' self-help capacity.

Post-tsunami relief

Within hours of the disaster, German Red Cross specialists were being deployed in International Red Cross and UN teams to assess the level of relief required in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the

Maldives, Thailand and East Africa. The Red Cross is currently providing long-term assistance through numerous reconstruction projects and ongoing development aid in the countries affected by the tsunami. The South Asia Recovery Action Plan 2005 can be accessed on the German Red Cross website at www.drk.de and is regularly updated.

Budget framework

The following budget framework was established as an initial basis for planning the deployment of €124.6 million in special-purpose donations for the rehabilitation and development phase in the affected countries/groups of countries:

- Indonesia €35 million
- Sri Lanka €35 million
- Group of countries comprising Maldives, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar: €10 million
- Group of countries comprising Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles: €6 million

Timeframe

In conjunction with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the sister societies in the affected countries, a timeframe to 2010 has been established for the provision of long-term aid.

Meeting with the target group before the reconstruction of homes in Sri Lanka





Priorities for post-tsunami emergency relief

- deployment of specialists in International Red Cross and UN teams to assess need in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Thailand, and East Africa
- deployment of self-sufficient incident response teams with medical supplies and water treatment equipment in Indonesia and Sri Lanka
- 42 aid flights to Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and the Seychelles
- establishment of operational liaison offices in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives

Around €15 million was spent on these measures, which focussed primarily on the first three months after the disaster.

Priorities for recovery

Priority countries:

- Indonesia (province of Aceh, island of Pulau Weh, Teunom region, Calang port)
- Sri Lanka (Ampara and Mullaitivu districts)

Sectoral priorities:

- renovation and reconstruction of houses, schools, medical facilities
- replacement of damaged local water and sanitation systems

Priorities for development cooperation:

Priority countries:

- Indonesia (province of Aceh, island of Pulau Weh, Teunom region, Calang port)
- Sri Lanka (Ampara and Mullaitivu districts)

Sectoral priorities:

- construction and management strategies for community centres combined with occupational measures
- development of target-group-oriented programmes for social capacity-building together with sister societies
- strengthening the sister societies' structures and capacities, especially in the following areas: disaster preparedness, reduction and management; rescue services; first aid; coast guard service; social work.

Contact:

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"Together for People in Need – Development Works!"

"Together for People in Need – Development Works!" is an alliance of five German development and relief agencies: "Bread for the World", German Agro Action, medico international, Misereor and terre des hommes. The principle which unites them and guides their work is not only to provide short-term relief when major disasters and emergencies occur but above all to fight the causes of want, poverty and conflicts. To this end, they work with local partner organisations that are well-established within the communities of the countries concerned.

The tsunami disaster provided the impetus for the formation of the alliance and presented it with its first major challenge. Even before the tsunami occurred, the various organisations had been planning to step up their cooperation, pool their specific expertise and thus work more effectively. The organisations still operate independently but provide each other with support and coordinate their relief programmes. Donations generated by joint appeals are divided among the member organisations on the basis of parity.

The total funding available to the member organisations amounts to approximately €74.45 million; this figure consists of donations and public grants for emergency relief and reconstruction projects.

Overview of the member organisations' individual projects

"Bread for the World"

The work undertaken by "Bread for the World" and its partner organisations was primarily targeted towards marginalised groups and communities suffering discrimination: indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, members of lower castes and casteless people, single women and children, and poor demographic groups in the affected countries (i.e. India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Somalia).

In Thailand, a country with a buoyant economy which was able to provide the necessary aid from its own resources, no relief measures were undertaken.

By November 2005, a total of €2.32 million had been deployed in 27 projects to support the recovery process and safeguard the affected communities' livelihoods.

India: €516,212 for projects in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

The greatest challenge in India was to ensure that socially disadvantaged groups – indigenous communities, Dalits and casteless people, and within all these groups, the women in particular – were not excluded from the relief programmes or passed over when goods and aid were distributed. The already modest living conditions of these groups had been destroyed and their families' livelihoods were at risk. Their living and working conditions had to be re-established, household articles and tools replaced, and accommodation provided.

Sri Lanka: € 373,826

The greatest challenge facing the local organisations was to ensure that all survivors received the assistance they needed, and to prevent inappropriate development by taking account of local needs and involving the affected communities.

After providing immediate emergency relief, most of the partner organisations of "Bread for the World" therefore concentrated on safeguarding the rights of those affected by the tsunami, publicising and influencing government policy in line with the public interest, and fostering peaceful social relations between the Sinhalese and Tamils.

Indonesia: € 549,598 for projects in the province of Aceh

One of "Bread for the World"'s major partner organisations in North Sumatra focussed primarily on assisting parents and children who had become separated from their families. Once immediate emergency relief – including temporary accommodation in camps and urgently needed medical treatment – had been provided, the key task was to restore some measure of normality to children's and young people's lives.



New school bags for children in Aceh

Widowed women in Banda Aceh were encouraged to resume their original occupations. With this income, they are able to support their families and, at the same time, produce some of the main consumer items needed in daily life.

Somalia: € 877,250

The tsunami caused tidal surges and waves which submerged Somalia's shallow coastline and destroyed local people's homes and livelihoods. The country's government proved incapable of organising a relief operation. A well-functioning Somali partner organisation with which cooperation has existed for many years was able to launch a rapid emergency response.

With donated resources, 17 new fibreglass boats for 85 families were built in a local workshop. Nets, baskets and hooks were also supplied to the fishermen. The drinking water supply was replaced in various neighbourhoods, gravity tanks were erected and water transmission lines were laid, and the area around wells and standpipes was cleared.

German Agro Action

German Agro Action received €38.78 million for tsunami relief up to November 2005. In all, 56 separate projects in Thailand, India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia are currently being funded. Projects with total funding of €41.38 million are planned for the coming years. Further donations and public grants amounting to at least €3 million are expected for 2006. A total of €12.2 million has been spent and the sum of €31.64 million is already contractually committed.



Families affected by the tsunami receive "first aid" packages with food, utensils and other essentials

India: € 8.07 million

German Agro Action is assisting the families of fishermen in 111 villages to re-start their livelihoods. Boats, nets and engines have been repaired or built from scratch in local boatyards. The first village to be completely rebuilt will soon be finished, with housing and infrastructure. The new temporary school provides education for 240 children. Lessons here are free, so even the poorer children can attend school. To protect the area from further tidal waves in future, mangroves are being planted along the coast. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, reconstruction aid is reaching 1500 families.

and fears – resulting from the tsunami – through play. In addition, educational opportunities for young people have been funded, and scholarships provided for summer camps. German Agro Action is also funding school meals for children in families affected by the tsunami. Vegetables for the meals are grown in the school gardens. Fishing families can resume work with new boats and nets.

Indonesia: € 15.02 million

Three villages with housing and infrastructure, including a water supply, are in the process of

Sri Lanka: € 11.94 million

14 interim relief camps with simple houses and infrastructure have been built to bridge the period until permanent housing has been constructed. With a health centre, pre-school and a meeting room, life is largely returning to normal. In five villages, permanent reconstruction has been started, and solid houses, streets, wells and schools will soon be built. The foundations for six schools have been laid. 4600 families from 13 villages are receiving help to create job opportunities in the fishing industry, farming and crafts. 210 young people are receiving training in the building trade.

Thailand: € 3.72 million

In Thailand, German Agro Action has made work with children a priority. Two ships acting as "floating classrooms" are used by 100 schools along the coast to help boys and girls overcome their trauma



Seeds of hope: farmers in Aceh are given seeds and plants to re-start farming.

Staff from one of Misereor's partner organisations prepare to dispense medicines.



being built. In total, 780 wells have been cleaned and 120 deep wells re-dug. On the island of Simeulue, which was badly hit by the earthquake in March, 150 houses are being built. German Agro Action is constructing five new schools in Indonesia. To re-start agricultural production, fields are being cleared, fertilised and cultivated. Farmers have received tools and seeds, so that they can start working their fields again. To promote income generation, families have been given livestock or the equipment necessary for mussel production.

MISEREOR

Total donations to Misereor for the tsunami relief effort amount to €12.08 million, of which the sum of €7.03 million was raised in response to the special appeal launched by the German Bishops' Conference. To date, €21 million has been spent in the affected countries, which means that the total amount of funding deployed exceeds the monies (donations, public grants) raised for tsunami relief.

The total figure of €21 million is broken down as follows: €2.1 million was spent on short-term emergency relief, with support being provided for 42 emergency relief projects in the disaster-struck region. For the long term, 33 rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka have been approved, with total funding of €18.9 million.

In all the affected regions, the guiding principle is to provide assistance via local organisations in such a way that tsunami survivors can assert their own interests and needs and help to shape the reconstruction process pro-actively. Most of the available funds have already been spent and project implementation is already well advanced.

The following projects are being funded as part of Misereor's longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programme:

India: € 4,230,950

In India, the partners have set the following priorities:

- Re-starting livelihoods: boats, nets and tools have been supplied. The key prerequisite is that groups or families, rather than individuals, should benefit from the distribution of the equipment and that support should not just be provided to owners, as they are often in a good financial position already. Here too, selection/identification of recipients and monitoring play an important role in ensuring that the replaced goods are not sold on.
- Trauma counselling and psychosocial care have been, and continue to be, very important for survivors. In this context, the most important objective – to enable children affected by the tsunami to re-start lessons – has been achieved. Teaching materials for schools have been provided and a scholarship programme established.

Sri Lanka: € 3,231,400

The priorities set by the church and non-church partner organisations in Sri Lanka are:

- psychosocial care: supporting trauma work with orphans, traumatised children and families
- economic rehabilitation and recovery for fishing families so that they can feed their children again
- rehabilitation of schools/education work: provision of teaching materials, school uniforms, books and payment of school fees

Indonesia: € 12,631,000

The recovery in Indonesia comprises infrastructural and income-generation measures, the organisation of affected groups and, above all, the reconstruction of 25 villages with around 3000 houses. This very "visible" project, which involves participatory reconstruction in coastal regions, has also succeeded in influencing the policies of the Indonesian Government.

Implementation of all the measures described is now well-advanced:

- reconstruction of 2000 houses in 25 villages and return of survivors to their villages, safeguarding land rights, establishment of community centres
- development of income-generation measures: artisanal fishermen and small-scale farmers are given help to re-start their livelihoods
- many people in professional and managerial positions lost their lives in the tsunami; scholarship programmes have therefore been set up to train doctors, lawyers, teachers and other professionals
- environmental programmes with a focus on reforestation and coastal management

Thailand: € 105,000

In Thailand, Misereor's partners have supported emergency relief projects and the preparation of longer-term rehabilitation and recovery programmes.

Soon after the tsunami, teams of volunteers from the Indian health organisation Community Health Cell provided psychosocial care for survivors. Here, a nurse counsels a young mother who has lost her children.



medico international

medico international received €650,000 in donations for the tsunami relief operation. Joint projects are currently under way with partners in India and Sri Lanka. Around €50,000 was spent on emergency relief, especially the provision of medical supplies to hospitals in north-east Sri Lanka. A total of €150,000 was spent on rehabilitation projects, e.g. to build emergency accommodation in Sri Lanka, set up health facilities, and develop local disaster reduction schemes and appropriately adapted communication systems for use in future disasters in southern India.

On Sri Lanka's east coast, medico international is supporting the resettlement of tsunami victims from the areas affected by the civil war. Funding is also being provided for the Internet site Tsunami Response Watch in India, which provides critical news coverage of aid projects, features reports on grassroots activities, and promotes an exchange of practical experience in relation to the tsunami response.

A further priority is to give a voice to civil society groups in India and Sri Lanka which critically monitor the implementation of the aid projects,

the Government's reconstruction plans and the actions of the authorities. This critical monitoring mainly takes place in cooperation with the Indian and Sri Lankan People's Health Movement, a nationwide coalition of grassroots healthcare organisations whose many different campaigns are dedicated to promoting the right to health.

terre des hommes

terre des hommes received more than €12.5 million in donations for tsunami relief. These funds are being used to support programmes in India, Indonesia and Thailand which provide acute emergency relief and promote short- and long-term recovery. terre des hommes works with local organisations, most of which were already involved in development cooperation programmes aimed at addressing poverty and injustice and, in particular, improving the situation of children. This was not the case in Sri Lanka, however, and so terre des hommes is not funding any reconstruction projects there.

Repairing boats in Nagapattinam in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu



In India, the emergency relief and reconstruction programmes are focussed on the worst-affected state, i.e. Tamil Nadu, and the neighbouring states of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The programmes prioritise the region of Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu. Here, temporary shelters were set up for several thousand families and funding was



Rebuilding a wrecked house in Aceh

provided to supply food, clothing and basic medical care for survivors. A key priority was to rebuild or repair damaged boats for fishing families. Partner organisations are also working to defend the rights of these families vis-à-vis the authorities in order to enable them to return to their home villages and prevent them from being abandoned and marginalised in hinterland areas. Another important area of work is the provision of psychosocial care for children in refugee camps and state-run orphanages. The total spending planned for these activities is around €7.25 million.

In the Indonesian province of Aceh, the reconstruction effort focusses on the restoration of village infrastructure, which was almost entirely destroyed. The priority is to rebuild damaged houses for the many people still living in tent villages, barracks or temporary shelters. As part of the house-building programmes, water and power supplies are being restored, small-scale agriculture is being promoted (e.g. chicken-farming) and temporary schooling provided for children. A special priority is the provision of psychosocial care for traumatised children. The total spending planned for these activities is around €5 million.

In Thailand, too, reconstruction measures include repairing or providing new boats and nets to fishing families, and projects to safeguard village communities' livelihoods in the long term. A special priority, in this context, is securing the rights of ethnic minority groups and improving their legal status vis-à-vis the authorities. The total spending planned for these activities is around €466,000.

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www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de
www.medico.de
www.misereor.de
www.tdh.de
www.welthungerhilfe.de

Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)

After the tsunami in South-East Asia, THW was one of the first foreign aid organisations to provide emergency humanitarian aid on the ground. The massive devastation caused by the tsunami presented the German Government's disaster relief organisation with a complex challenge.

Rapid response times are critical when disasters occur. The THW teams have a response time for global deployment of just six hours. The specialist equipment and materials for ad hoc operations are kept on stand-by, ready for air-freighting, at locations close to major airports. Additional equipment can be supplied with short lead-in times.

Water supply in Sri Lanka

On the evening of 26 December – the day of the tsunami – a relief team was deployed to Sri Lanka in order to make an assessment of the situation. In the south of the island, water purification began with two water treatment units in order to provide around 40,000 people in Balapitiya and Weligama with drinking water (capacity: 225,000 litres a day). Local engineers were advised on how to repair the devastated water supply system and hundreds of wells were cleaned.

Salvage and rescue in Thailand

During the night of 29 December, 29 earthquake experts arrived in Thailand. In Khao Lak, they assisted with the search for survivors and helped to retrieve the bodies of the deceased. With their logistical expertise, they also provided support for the work being undertaken by the Federal Criminal Police Office in Phuket.

Helping to rebuild water treatment plants



Freshwater for the Maldives

On Meemu and Thaa atolls in the Maldives, THW – working on behalf of the European Union – set up four water treatment units to supply a total of 40,000 litres of potable water each day. They also repaired damaged rainwater cisterns. One THW expert was deployed from 10 January in Male, the capital, to coordinate European aid.



Rebuilding houses in Southern Sri Lanka

At the end of the relief operation, the THW specialists handed over two desalination plants and four generators to the authorities in the Maldives, and trained local people in their use so that they can now produce the necessary drinking water themselves.

The relief operation in Indonesia

49 water and infrastructure specialists from THW began work in Banda Aceh on the island of Sumatra on 9 January 2005. They installed two drinking water treatment plants at the waterworks

in Banda Aceh and repaired the electricity generator for the General Hospital, the region's largest hospital. With money from the large volume of donations, facilitated through the Federal Government's Partnership Initiative, various reconstruction projects were subsequently funded. A four-person project team is managing the emergency repairs to the General Hospital.

Schools and kindergartens are also being rebuilt, the municipal administration's building is being restored and projects to re-establish the water supply are under way in the region. The contractual arrangements are now being put in place for a major housing project.

At the end of March 2005, another earthquake ravaged the islands of Nias and Simeulue off the west coast of Sumatra and destroyed the water transmission lines. The THW responded rapidly and set up two water treatment units on the affected islands. THW is cooperating with ECHO (the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid office) to improve the drinking water supply on a long-term basis.

Reconstruction of homes in Sri Lanka

On behalf of the Partnerschaft Initiative, the THW is supporting a total of 10 reconstruction projects. Houses are being rebuilt at various sites in the south of the island. A resettlement project is also being funded. THW specialists are also involved in building hospitals and schools.

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