Coordination:

FAO is working closely with the Government of Indonesia, line Ministries and NGOs in providing technical and policy guidance to plan and coordinate rehabilitation efforts in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors. FAO’s emphasis is on optimizing sustainable outcomes and rebuilding livelihood opportunities for vulnerable fishing and farming families to enhance their food security and incomes. FAO has provided technical guidance and expertise to the Government of Indonesia through its close collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Forestry. As a result, the Government of Indonesia was able to develop a rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy in Aceh and Nias for agriculture, fisheries and forestry. FAO is also working closely with the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR - Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi) for Aceh and Nias to help coordinate humanitarian efforts in the region.

Agriculture:

In the agriculture sector, procurement of over US$423 000 worth of agricultural supplies is underway to assist 12 000 farmers for the coming May-June cropping season. Inputs for farmers include 100 metric tonnes of certified rice seed, 47 metric tonnes of secondary crop seeds (maize, groundnut and soybean), and 3 500 vegetable kits consisting of watermelon, chili, tomato and long bean seeds. To help improve soil fertility, 855 metric tonnes of fertilizer (Urea, Super Phosphate, NPK and KCl) will also be provided and the added nutrients to the soil will help boost crop yields. Rice harvest yields this year are expected to reach an average of five tonnes per hectare, in comparison to an average of only four tonnes per hectare last year. In addition, 7 000 rakes and 7 000 hoes will also be distributed for farmers to prepare agricultural lands for planting and 250 hand tractors are currently under procurement.

FAO is nearing distribution of 300 head of livestock, including pregnant cows and buffaloes to livestock farmers in and around Aceh Besar, helping to provide financial capital to poor herders. Once new born calves reach six months of age, farmers are encouraged to donate the cow/buffalo to the next vulnerable member of the community, thus allowing a larger section of the community to benefit from one round of livestock distribution. All FAO procured livestock is treated for parasites and vaccinated prior to distribution. FAO has also provided the Dinas with medicines and equipment to treat the livestock and administer drugs for up to three months following distribution.

Fisheries:

FAO is helping fishing communities resume their livelihoods through the building and distribution of fully equipped boats (engine, gears, security kit, and navigational kit), the rehabilitation of tambaks, water canals and distribution of tools and seeds for aquaculture reactivation and the distribution of small-scale fish processing units and processing sheds.
A total of five quality and fully equipped boats have been distributed to the fishers in Aceh Jaya; beneficiaries were selected according to FAO selection criteria and in close collaboration with the fishermen association Panglima Laot and the Aceh Jaya district office of Dinas Perikanan.

A further 29 boats have been completed in the boat yards of Sabang (10), Krueng Raya (5), Sigli (5), Lokhsumawe (3) Banda Aceh (1), and Simeulue (5). A team of FAO specialists is following the building activities to provide technical guidance and improve the designs with the objective of assuring the quality standards and sea worthiness of the finished product. A total of 50 labourers are working in these boat yards, enabling them to earn extra income. Additionally, a total of two boat yard facilities have been built in the communities of Gamo and Olor in Nias Gunung Sitoli in the District of Nias.

A total of 288 hectares of tambaks were repaired and cleaned jointly, by tambak farmers and internally displaced people through a CFW scheme supported by FAO in the district of Aceh Besar (42), Bireuen (160) and Pidie (41). FAO’s aquaculture activities are progressing in close collaboration with the Loka Ujum Bate Aquaculture Research Centre to provide technical assistance and advice to farmers on improving bio security ponds design and increasing production. Fish farmers will also receive of agroinputs including fish and shrimp seed, feed and fertilizer to farmers who lost their capacity to resume income-generating activities as a result of the tsunami.

The repair of water supply canals is on-going to supply water for tambaks; between February and March, 14.5 kilometres of canal have been repaired in Pidie and Bireuen. FAO is also providing technical assistance to fish farmers on improving biosecurity, pond design and fish production. During the first quarter of 2006, a total of 70 ice boxes, 140 fish rattan baskets and 70 bicycles were distributed in Lhoksumawe and Pidie districts to help small scale fish processors re-establish links with the trading community.

**Forestry:**

FAO is utilizing participatory approaches, in the context of integrated coastal area management, to develop programs to build the capacity of provincial, district and village-level communities in planning and implementing forest rehabilitation programs, reforestation, sustainable management of coastal trees and forests and agro-forestry. FAO has prepared two sets of guidelines on “Required Documentation for Timber Transportation within Indonesia” to facilitate the use of transportation documents from the Department of Forestry for the transportation of timber and “Procedures for Timber Clearance” to help NGOs, institutions and agencies involved in the procurement of imported timber in Aceh for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The first regional meeting of the “Forestry Programme for Early Rehabilitation for Early Rehabilitation of the tsunami affected Asian countries” from 12-14 March in Bangkok and two participatory rural appraisals were carried out from the 15-20 March on the east coast and from the 23-27 March on the west coast.
MALDIVES STATUS REPORT
31 March 2006

Coordination

FAO is collaborating with agencies involved in waste management projects, which includes UNDP, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Planning, FAO technical expertise in soil fertility.

Fisheries

All 20 bokkuras being constructed in the commercial boat yard of Thulushdhoo were completed in February 2006. On the three islands of Kudahuvadhoo, Naalafushi and Maroshi, construction of the remaining 69 bokkuraas is ongoing and completion is anticipated for the end of April. The in-kind contribution of 89 boat engines from the People’s Republic of China worth US$1.1 million were delivered to FAO and these engines will be mounted on the FAO-built bokkuras.

Distribution of fishing gear, which includes feather hooks, compasses, fins, navigation lights, snorkels, underwater torches, fishing lines and ropes is on-going. To date, 67 per cent of the total damaged vessels have benefited from FAO assistance.

Agriculture

The second distribution phase of agricultural inputs is on-going to islands in the South of the country. Distribution of fertilizer, seedlings and agriculture kits is on-going and expected to be completed by end of April, benefiting a total of 4,058 families. The agriculture kit includes 72 grams of vegetable seeds; 100 kg compost; 100 kg manure; 29.5 kg inorganic fertilizers; one hoe; one rake; one shovel; one sprayer; one bush knife; one watering can; one wheel barrow and a selection of seedlings.

Forestry

A plan of operations for forestry activities on six islands namely Kela, Filladhoo, Baarah, Uttheemu in Haa Alifu Atoll and Naivaadhoo and Nellaidhoo in Haa Dhadlu Atoll. A site to construct a tree nursery in Uttheemu was identified and a list of saplings from each island is being finalized for FAO technical clearance. Furthermore, a workshop organized jointly with the MoFAMR and in collaboration with ADB was held in Male covering key nursery propagation strategies (e.g. use of compost and composting methods, methods of pruning and grafting trees and cutting and air-layering).
Coordination:

FAO is collaborating with UNDP to provide assistance to tsunami affected fishers and farmers. In the agriculture sector, support is being provided to 1,200 farmers in the worst affected tsunami areas of Pyinsalu Sub-township, Laputta, Ayeyawady Division. FAO is partnering with the Mangrove Service Network, a local NGO, in the distribution of both agriculture and fisheries inputs.

Fisheries:

In the fisheries sector, 22 20-foot boats and 16 32-foot boats were handed over in February, 2006. Gill nets were distributed to fishers in Pyinsalu and an additional 4,011 more gill nets and 146 tiger mouth nets were ordered, thus fully replenishing fishing nets lost by fishers. The gill nets are expected to arrive to Myanmar in early April, 2006. Furthermore, 131 ice boxes (200 litre-capacity), 67 top lanterns and 32 sets of signal lamps were purchased and distributed in March. Transportation and distribution is also underway for 32 sets of engine spare parts, 32 tool boxes, and 361 life jackets.

Training on repair and maintenance of boats and engines was carried out at Aung Hlaing Village in March for five days to 32 trainees. Further training on fishing Gears and fishing within the fisheries law was also carried out in the villages of Aung Hlaing and Lay Yin Kwin to 54 trainees.

A fisheries technical backstopping mission was carried out to provide technical backstopping in fisheries, assess project impacts, and provide recommendations for improved practices.

Agriculture:

The procurement of 2,100 kg of insecticides, 3,400 kg of fungicides, and 28 sprayers were procured and distributed in February 2006. Four pH meters were also procured and distributed in March and four salinity meters were procured and distribution plans are underway. The installation of 28 threshers and 16 crop cleaners is on-going and expected completion is expected for early April 2006.

Training on horticultural crop production and protection was carried out at Lay Yin Kwin, Thit Pote, Aung Hlaing, and Kaing Thaung villages in Pyinsalu Sub-township to 30 trainees in each location. Training on crop production technologies was also carried out at Lay Yin Kwin, Thit Pote, Aung Hlaing, and Kaing Thaung villages in Pyinsalu Sub-township to 30 trainees in each location.

A technical backstopping mission of Dr. Yuji Niino (FAORAP), Land Management Officer from the Regional Asia Pacific Office in Bangkok visited Myanmar in March to provide assistance in technical issues, assess impact of agriculture projects, and provide recommendations for improved practices.

Activities with Implementing Partners:

Letters of Agreement were signed between FAO and Mangrove Service Network in February 2006 for transportation, storage, and distribution of inputs and between FAO and Adventist Development and Relief Agency for beneficiary assessment and project evaluation.
SEYCHELLES STATUS REPORT
31 March 2006

Coordination:

In the framework of the mid-term review of the UN Appeal, which was launched in early April 2005, FAO appealed for a total of US$2.75 million to assist the fishery and agricultural livelihood rehabilitation and recovery of the tsunami-affected population in the Seychelles. In April 2005, FAO fielded a mission to Seychelles in order to assess the damage and to prepare, in close consultation with the government, project proposals for the pledges received from donors in response to the Appeal. In June 2005, a technical backstopping mission from FIIT was fielded. An emergency coordinator has been on site since early June and local technical experts have been contracted.

FAO is working closely with the Government of Seychelles, through the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

Fisheries:

In the fisheries sector, FAO is providing support to: (i) replace damaged boat engines, parts, and equipment (ii) replace actual vessels lost in the disaster (iii) replace damaged and lost fishing gear and equipment (iv) repair a damaged ice storage facility.

Boat engines arrived during February/March 2006 and will be distributed to beneficiaries by mid-April. The bulk of the fishing gear arrived in March 2006 while the remaining items are expected in April. Distributions are expected to be completed by mid-May. The high demand for similar supplies and equipment across the region has created some production and shipment delays. Repair work to facilities and vessels will be completed in May 2006, with the exception of a larger fishing vessel which will be completed by July 2006.

Agriculture:

In the agriculture sector, FAO is providing a variety of agricultural inputs to assist farmers recover from the disaster. Inputs were distributed to beneficiaries in the first week of February 2006. A few small remaining items are being purchased and distributed, thus completed our activities in this sector.

Forestry/Rehabilitation:

In the area of environmental rehabilitation, FAO is providing support to stabilize slopes affected by the Tsunami and prevent further erosion and damage to key coastal areas. Rehabilitation work has been completed as planned. A few small remaining items of environment equipment are being purchased. Upon distribution of these items, our assistance in the sector will be completed.
SRI LANKA STATUS REPORT
31 March 2006

Assessments:

Fisheries
- Assessment of rehabilitation and reconstruction needs in the tsunami affected post-harvest fisheries sector – February 2005
- Joint FAO/MFAR Needs assessment - harbours and anchorages – March 2005
- Joint FAO/MFAR Preliminary assessment of the tsunami damages to the fishing fleet of Sri Lanka and short-term needs for rehabilitation – March 2005
- Fishery sector emergency needs assessment of fishing gear – March 2005
- Needs assessment of relevant institutions – March 2005
- Joint FAO/MFAR Damage to coast conservation structures and habitats and recommendations for their rehabilitation and reconstruction – March 2005
- Fisheries sector emergency assistance – April 2005
- Joint FAO/MFAR Post harvest facilities needs assessment – June 2005
- Joint FAO/MFAR Recovery assessment in the fisheries sector – March 2006

Launch of the ‘Strategy and Programme for Post Tsunami Reconstruction and Development of the Marine Fisheries Sector’ prepared by MFAR with support of FAO on 3 April.

Agriculture
- FAO Agriculture assessment entitled “Strategy and Programme for Reconstruction and Development of the Agriculture Sector in Tsunami Affected Areas” - April 2005
- FAO Agriculture Assessment of salinity damage entitled “Assessment of damage caused by the Tsunami to crop production, land and irrigation water resources in Sri Lanka, reclaim ability of soil and water resources and suggestions for short and medium term activities in general agriculture” - April 2005

Workshop on Developing Strategies for advancement of Agricultural Sector in Tsunami Affected Areas of Sri Lanka, 23-24 March 2006

Activities:

Fisheries – Approximately 14,300 beneficiaries
Fishing net distribution – 31,878 fishing nets distributed
Engine distribution – 594 engines of a planned 735 planned (655 outboard and 80 inboard engines)
Boat repair under CEYNOR contract – 2,738 boats repaired
Boat repair under AJ Fishing – 404 boats
Engine repair under CEYNOR contract – 1,329 engines repaired
FRP materials – 407,890 kg distributed worth US$78,858.659.86
Rigifoam and timber – US$12,049 worth of Rigifoam and timber distributed
Boat and engine repair tools – US$57,932 worth of tools distributed
Agriculture –13298 beneficiaries
Update on distributions for Maha season 2005
Paddy seeds – 282 tonnes of paddy
Fertilizer – 1 173 tonnes of fertilizer
Fruit trees – 3507 beneficiaries 44255 fruit trees have been distributed
Vegetable seeds – 3598 of a planned 3 598 packets of quality vegetable seeds
Other field crops (OFC) – 39275 kg of a total planned 39 275 kg of OFC
Yala (previous) season 2005
Electrical conductivity and salinity metres – 27 conductivity and 10 pH metres to 8 districts.
Mammoties – 9 250 mammoties to 8 districts
Seed paddy – 66.7 tons of seed paddy in three southern districts
Fertilizers – 164.55 tons of fertilizer in three southern districts
Vegetable seeds – 560 home garden packs in three districts in the south
Sprayers – 270 sprayers to 8 districts
Water pumps and accessories – 65 water pumps and accessories
Canvas lay flat hose - 540 meters of hose

Livestock
Cattle –planned 367, 179 numbers of cattle have been distributed
Goat – Planned1069, 404numbers of goat have been distributed
Poultry- Planned 21384, 13884 have been distributed
Barbed wire – planned 37000kg 20000Kg distributed

Solar refrigerators – 3 solar refrigerators to Mullaitivu

Salinity Programme – in four districts
4 PH Bench meter, 2 Water Distilling units, 48 plastic trays and 50 100ml-glass beakers provided to provincial department of agriculture to be distributed to 4 districts. One all-glass water still unit to HORDI.

Community nurseries – 4 community nurseries built in Hambantota district, assisting more than 300 tsunami affected women to enhance their livelihoods.

Forestry
Regional forestry project initiated in Bangkok. Inception mission scheduled for end of November.

Training:

- Two Nutrition days were organized through community based organizations (CBOs) in six project covered districts in North East. Women, adolescent girls, school children and elders participated in the program. Horticulture and fish based foods were prepared by the women which included those learned/adapted from FAO’s training and capacity building activities in Nutrition and Food Processing.
- Food processing activities have been undertaken by women groups in Batticaloa and Mullaitivu as part of livelihoods activities and generating household income.
- Collaborative activities in nutrition and livelihoods support have been initiated by CBOs and Child Vision and Mercy Corps, Trincomalee.
FAO has received a total of US$3.1 million for tsunami relief in Somalia from the Governments of Norway and Germany (BMVEL) and Trinidad and Tobago (through OCHA) as well as from private sources such as the Italian private supermarket company CONAD, the Church of God in Christ COGIC, an Afro-American religious organization, and the Standard Bank of South Africa (SBS). Recently, the World Food Programme has also made available funds received from the Government of Italy for the support of vulnerable households in the Puntland region and UNICEF has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with FAO for the use of funds received from the Norwegian government. Activities are directly benefiting more than 2,000 small-scale fishermen in 34 coastal villages along the Indian Ocean. Indirect beneficiaries include an estimated 20,000 shore workers, traders and family members in these fishing communities.

Funds received so far have been used to:

- procure GRP boats for the affected communities to replace those lost – at the request of local authorities, larger, improved boats are being procured to “build back better”; the boats are being manufactured locally, providing needed employment;
- launch the procurement of four seawater flake ice plants to improve seafood handling on board and on shore, as well as the design of small-scale facilities to house the flake ice plants at village-level, thus promoting the reduction of post-harvest losses. In addition, were designed and constructed locally-made insulated fish containers to fit into the existing small-scale fishing boats, which should promote improved on board seafood handling techniques and better quality fish shall be available for marketing operations.
- procure and organize the distribution of fishing gear from the 21 to 25 April, 2006: a total of 1,154 fishing gear kits (comprising gillnets, lobster traps, fishing lines & hooks, and gillnet mending materials) will be distributed to small-scale fishermen in the affected areas.
- carry out training programmes for fishermen, focusing on fish handling and processing, critical in circumstances where post harvest losses are as high as 50-70% and for mechanics in boat engine repair, to ensure sustained performance of the fishing fleet.

The whole programme is coordinated by an FAO Chief Technical Advisor, fish processing and marketing specialist.

FAO works closely with the Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), established by the Puntland authorities as a governmental body responsible for the overall coordination of the post tsunami Interventions. While the on going procurement actions are aimed at the relief of the fishermen, a major recovery effort is underway to bring the region back to and beyond its pre-tsunami condition and to help achieve longer-term development objectives, the new WFP and UNICEF contributions will be instrumental to this end.
Coordination:

A regional fisheries consortium has been established for the coordination of a fisheries and livelihood recovery programme in collaboration with relevant regional fisheries and aquaculture organizations. The FAO Regional Office in Bangkok also organized four regional workshops to identify a strategic framework for medium- and long-term tsunami rehabilitation in the region, thereby enhancing collaboration and coordination among the partners.

The FAO Regional Office expanded the function of its Tsunami Task Force with the establishment of a Tsunami Technical Coordination Unit. The activities of the Task Force will be supported and strengthened through the new regional project “Regional co-ordination and information management on strategies for early recovery of agriculture in coastal regions” (US$800 000) which is funded through un-earmarked OCHA funds.

Fisheries:

In the fisheries sector, FAO assisted the Government's efforts to re-establish sustainable fisheries activities, rehabilitate affected/damaged areas and restore fisheries-based livelihoods. More specifically, fishers were assisted to resume fish harvesting for improved nutrition and income in the most affected provinces of southern Thailand, thereby reducing their dependence on food assistance and their vulnerability to financial crisis. FAO has distributed 800 fish cages, 180 000 fish fingerlings, 18 000 fish traps (crab, squid and fish traps), 3 320 sets of shrimp gill nets, 408 wood pieces for boat repair and 328 fish cage nets. In addition, to support a rapid re-establishment of sustainable income-generating activities by fisher folk, 430 boat engines and associated accessories are being supplied to 28 fisher groups in six provinces, which will then be provided on loan to 430 selected fisher folk. FAO is now moving towards a medium and longer-term post-tsunami rehabilitation phase. Under this new phase, two new recently approved FAO projects (US$760,000) are supporting the government to undertake (i) a technical assessment to determine the fishing capacity level and (ii) a stakeholder analysis for implementing community-based sustainable coastal resource management as well as empowering coastal fishing communities for the development of their self-help capacities. The project will also enhance the coordination capacity of the Department of Fisheries (DOF) under a joint DOF-FAO post-tsunami rehabilitation coordination unit which is being established within the Department of Fisheries.

In November 2005, an additional 82 cage nets were distributed to beneficiaries in Phuket and Satun provinces. This activity completed the distribution of boat engines and fishing accessories. Follow-up of the utilization of the engines/accessories is an ongoing activity. Leasing agreements for 430 beneficiaries are being finalised. In January 2006, fish cage net sets and 20 sets of fish cage structure were delivered to beneficiaries in Puyu Island in Satun province. FAO, jointly with the Department of Fisheries (DOF), Government of Thailand organized the Post-tsunami Rehabilitation Coordination Meeting in Fisheries Sector on 28 March 2006 at FAO RAP for which nearly 30 national and international organizations including Embassies, UN Agencies and NGOs attended. The meeting produced Action Plan for future coordination and long-term post-tsunami rehabilitation.
Agriculture:

Several low income farming communities in the affected regions lost their crops, livestock and production assets making it difficult for them to meet the immediate food needs of their families without external assistance.

The intrusion of sea water due to the tsunami and resulting soil salinity affected grasses (important as livestock fodder) and a range of crops including vegetables, young oil palm, rubber seedlings, rambutan, and mangosteen. The crops died within three to four weeks of sea water intrusion. By August 2005, FAO had delivered 247 tonnes of gypsum (natural calcium sulphate) to farmers. Gypsum application has improved the soil structure, thereby facilitating the leaching of salts from the rooting zone. A total of 15000 fruit seedlings (coconut, oil palm and cashew nut) were also given to the farmers. A total quantity of 1 052 tonnes of organic fertilizer was procured and distributed to tsunami-affected farmers to improve the soil organic content of their farm land and offset the effects of salinity. The distribution of 177 tonnes of animal feed and 1 500 mineral block pieces for livestock was also carried out to help livestock farmers. FAO has a target of helping over 1 600 farmers resume agriculture activities. FAO is now moving towards a medium-term rehabilitation phase through a new project (US$ 323,480) for the implementation of an in-depth technical damage assessment in the agriculture sector and the identification of appropriate soil reclamation measures for medium/long-term post-tsunami rehabilitation.

Eighty Hydroponic and 30 net house vegetable production units have been delivered to tsunami-affected farmers under the “building-back-better” concept. In addition, 38 tonnes of gypsum, 7.7 tonnes of organic/chemical fertilizers and 4 450 fruit tree seedlings were handed over to tsunami-affected farmers in October 2005. In November 2005, training on hydroponic was provided by the supplier to beneficiaries in Tambon Lamkean, Phang-Nga province.

All project inputs had been delivered to beneficiaries by the end of January 2006. Training on the practical use of salinity meters was organised for field officers of district and provincial DOAE and DLD stations on 26 Jan 2006 at Ban Lamkean School, Thai Muang district, Phang-Nga province.

In March 2006, international and national hydroponics vegetable production consultants provided technical assistance and on-the-job training to the 80 hydroponic beneficiaries in Thai Muang district.

Forestry:

In early July 2005, an in-depth technical assessment of tsunami-affected mangroves and other coastal forests in south Thailand began under a new project (US$220 000). The project’s Plan of Operation was approved by the Government-chaired Project Steering Committee in August 2005 and the project inception meeting was held in September 2005. Assessment missions are continuing to obtain additional information for a final scientific and socio-economic assessment.

This project will also support development of Government capacity for integrated coastal land use planning and forest ecosystem management through the application of remote sensing and RS/GIS. Study teams of the Faculty of Forestry and Faculty of Economics of Kasetart University completed their field work in February 2006 and are now preparing the final survey reports for submission in April 2006.