

Date: 9 January 2005

Ref: OCHA/GVA - 2005/0007

OCHA Situation Report No. 15 Earthquake and Tsunami India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka

- The UN Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan began a two-day visit to the Maldives on 9 January 2005 concluding his tour to the countries hardest hit by the Tsunami.
- On 6 January 2005, the United Nations and its partners launched a Flash Appeal to respond to the urgent and immediate needs of the communities severely affected by the earthquake and tsunami. The Flash Appeal focuses on supporting people in **Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Somalia** and **Sri Lanka** from January to the end of June 2005, and calls for **USD 977 million** to fund the critical work of some forty UN agencies and NGOs.
- The United Nations Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) is providing an overview of logistics operations for this disaster, particularly for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka. The latest report is available at its website: <http://www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478>

INDIA

Situation

The total death toll is now at 10,012. More than 5,600 people are still missing.

UN response

The UN System in India is galvanizing its existing programmes with the Government to support relief and recovery. UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) representatives met with the Chief Secretary in Tamil Nadu and with the Officer on Special Duty (OSD). Support in areas such as trauma counseling, rehabilitation planning, livelihood, social issues, and Information Technology were discussed. The OSD welcomed inputs from the UN System as expansion of on-going programmes. Multi/ Bilateral donors and NGOs are welcome to join these efforts. Also, a mechanism to share information on the activities of various agencies is being set-up by the UNDMT in order to avoid duplication and build synergies.

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF is dispatching 20 MT of bleaching powder to Andaman and Nicobar by ship from Kolkata. UNICEF is working with the Government to establish water quality monitoring in the tsunami-affected districts. UNICEF water and sanitation interventions will cover all the tsunami-affected districts, but concentrate on special efforts in the Nagapattinam district. UNICEF has sent water quality testing kits to Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh. The immunization campaigns in all districts of Tamil Nadu have been completed. Essential supplies of 10 cold boxes and 50,000 Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) sachets were airlifted to Andaman and Nicobar.

World Food Programme

The second airlift of 275 MT fortified biscuits from Delhi to Indonesia took place on 7 January 2005. The third and final airlift left on 8 January 2005. The second tranche of 112 MT fortified biscuits from Delhi to the Maldives departed on 7 January 2005 and the third and final tranche departed on 8 January 2005.

World Health Organization

WHO is providing technical assistance to strengthen routine immunization services and to further strengthen disease surveillance.

INDONESIA

Situation

According to the latest information (7 January 2005) from the Department of Social Affairs the number of victims in Aceh and North Sumatra is 113,306 persons and 10,073 persons are missing. The Department of Health mentioned that 4,834 survivors are being treated at the hospitals. The number of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Aceh, Medan and Jakarta stands at 605,849.

Health: There have been cases of diarrhoea, respiratory and skin diseases: many people are suffering from mental trauma. Hospitals are overwhelmed with the injured and the sick. A measles vaccine campaign and a vitamin A campaign for children are on going.

Shelter: The Minister of People's Welfare stated that the Government of Indonesia would construct 24 relief camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Aceh within a week. The IDPs are still living in makeshift shelters without adequate water and sanitation facilities.

Logistics:

Air operations: TNI (Indonesian Military) requested that the proper procedures for obtaining flight clearance should be used when flying into their airfields. Medan is closed to Antonov and IL76 aircraft until 16 January 2005 due to air congestion. Off the coast of Meulaboh, two Singaporean landing craft capable of taking two helicopters are stationed. In Banda Aceh, a civilian fuel dispenser is refuelling commercial flights (also helicopters). At locations downstream, fuel is needed. Subang UN International air hub is now operational and UNJLC issued calls to consign strategic airlifts to it. The Australian Defence Forces are establishing their strategic air hub at the military facility of Butterworth, Malaysia.

Sea: The name of the cargo port to the east of Banda Aceh is Krueng Raja. This port is damaged, but operational to some extent. Reaching the West Coast by boat/landing craft: the seabed has changed and the current land/beaches are reported to be soft. Therefore, military landing craft are needed. WFP is looking into the possibility of locating two coastal barges off the West Coast from which flat bed landing craft can dispatch food to the coast. The port of Padang accepts only geared container vessels. It has three trailers for handling in the port area. No trailers are available for road haulage. The West Coast can be supplied by trucking the goods from Medan to Sibolga port and then those goods can be delivered to the coast and islands by boat or ferry.

Road: The travel time from Lhokseumawe to Banda Aceh by road is estimated at 5 hours. The route Medan to Banda Aceh is a 15-20 hours drive. The Banda Aceh-Meulaboh and Medan-Meulaboh roads are now reported to be passable for medium trucks and heavy vehicles. Approximate travel time from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh is 8 hours; Medan to Meulaboh is 18 hours.

Constraints

Working conditions remain difficult for relief workers in Western Sumatra: unstable security situation, airfield and surrounding areas swamped, no electricity, weak cellular network and problems with importation procedures.

Problems remain also for the secondary (inland) distribution of relief, particularly on the West Coast, which is very hard to reach since the roads 12-15 km south of Banda Aceh are not usable.

Requirements

The Department of Health requests the following items: oxygen, baby food, medical teams, suction equipment, minor surgery sets, anti tetanus serum, measles vaccines, antibiotics (ear, nose and throat), bronchoscope, intensive care unit supplies.

The Department of Health mentioned that health service is urgently needed to be provided in Calang coastal area near Meulaboh.

According to the USAID/DART team, there is a significant need for antibiotics, analgesics, tetanus toxoid, surgical supplies and x-ray film in Medan.

Coordination mechanisms

A Water and sanitation Coordination Group jointly chaired by UNICEF and Oxfam has been formed in Banda Aceh which meets daily for briefings and information exchange. In Jakarta, UNICEF coordinates with international and bilateral agencies through regular meetings and briefings on developments in Aceh.

UN response

United Nations Children's fund

UNICEF sent 1,600 sets of tarpaulin for shelter to Banda Aceh. The Minister of Education appealed to UNICEF to assist with provision of materials for temporary classrooms and education materials for 60,000 students and teachers. UNICEF is organizing an Education Sector Coordination Meeting on 10 January with the participation of all major stakeholders.

World Food Programme

As of 8 January 2005, WFP dispatched 1,907 MT of food from Medan to Banda Aceh and Singkil. 44.32 MT have been airlifted into Banda Aceh from Jakarta. 45 MT of rice have been distributed by the US Navy to the West Coast area (Calang and Moulebah) since 4 January 2005. In total, more than 400 MT of food were distributed on 7 and 8 January 2005 in addition to fortified noodles and biscuits. Food deliveries are increasing as cooperating partners build up their distribution capacity.

World Health Organization

WHO logisticians have arrived in Banda Aceh with ten emergency health kits that should cover basic health needs in crisis situations for 100,000 people for three months. WHO is working to establish an appropriate logistics chain from Jakarta to the field.

MALDIVES

Situation

The latest figures reported as of 9 January 2005 are as follows:

Number of deaths:	82
Number of people missing:	26
Number of people displaced:	21,663

In the island of Kolufushi, the destruction was very severe. Out of the 120 households, only 41 households need repair. The rest needs to be reconstructed. Though cleaning is taking place, still the island is full of waste and debris and the community needs heavy equipment for the cleaning work. As a temporary shelter the community is using tents and school compounds. A desalination unit has been installed and 6,000 liters of water is being produced every day. Temporary electricity is provided in the beach area where the temporary shelter is provided.

The UNCT, with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are leading, together with the Government of the Maldives, a joint assessment mission for medium and longer term recovery and reconstruction. The assessment deadlines and methodology are under discussion.

Requirements

As already reported, but still needing reiteration:

No longer needed: tents, jerry cans.

On hold: food, experts, medication

Still needed: toiletry sets, kitchen sets, water making equipment, water harvesting equipment, water storage equipment, fuel for aircraft.

Transport and logistical coordination continue to remain the main priorities of the Government given the dispersion and the difficult conditions to be endured for aid delivery. Aid has to be delivered to each of the 200 islands individually and can only be done in small boats or using other means of light transport.

Key coordination mechanisms

URGENT: The Government's Crisis Task Force urgently requests that manifests for aid shipments be sent to the Government well in advance to ensure more efficient processing and reduce bottlenecks. There is limited warehouse storage capacity at the airport. Please send manifests in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Department of External Resources: der@foreign.gov.mv; fax: +960 317 592; copied to the Task Force's Aid Coordination Unit: rshareef@dhivehinet.net.mv and UNDP's focal point for logistics: shaheem.razee@undp.org.

The UN Country Team continues to undertake daily sectoral meetings (health, water and sanitation) with the relevant Government authorities. In addition to the above, a general coordination meeting with attendance from UN, NGO's and the Government takes place every evening.

Field Office contact: Aishath Jeelaan, Communications Officer, United Nations Resident Coordinator System, Tel: (960) 324501 ext. 227, mob: (960) 787 987.

UN response

United Nations Children's Fund

Educational and other emergency relief supplies arrived in the Maldives from Copenhagen on 7 January 2005 on a flight funded by ECHO. Supplies included: 111 School in a Box sets, 694 Basic Family Water Kits, 83 recreation kits, 260 weighing scales and 1 rub hall.

United Nations Population Fund

Emergency supplies including clean delivery kits, clinical delivery equipment, kits for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Illness (STI), management of miscarriage kits, materials for safe blood transfusions and oral and injectable contraceptives have been procured. The material arrived on 8 January 2005 and distribution of these kits are underway to the most affected islands.

World Food Programme

The current WFP planning figure in the Maldives for food assistance is estimated at 50,000 people of which 12,000 are displaced. A WFP rapid vulnerability assessment will further verify the beneficiary number and target groups. WFP received the third cargo of 38 MT of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) at Male International Airport on 9 January 2005.

World Health Organization

WHO has supplied 11 New Emergency Health kits (for a total of 98), 10 Surgical Kits, 100,000 packs of oral rehydration salts, and 6.5 MTs of chlorine.

SEYCHELLES

Situation

Infrastructure: There is a need to repair and rehabilitate essential infrastructure for transport, water and sanitation facilities and to upgrade the standards of roads and bridges to have a better resistance to the consequences of possible floods and tsunamis.

Housing: There is an urgent need to develop a set of policies and actions to protect the existing houses built on slopes or close to the sea as they are in a very vulnerable position.

Fisheries: There is a need to restore sustainable livelihoods in the fishery sector. Assessment of the lost tools and design of rehabilitation measures as well as repair and replacement of fishing vessels and landing facilities needs to be implemented.

SRI LANKA

Situation

Latest figures

Number of deaths:	30,718
Number of people missing:	4,939
Number of people displaced:	515,234

Requirements

There is limited transport capacity for inland (secondary) transport available. UNJLC and UNHCR will conduct a logistics assessment in the coming days. In addition, water and sanitation, temporary latrines, waste disposal and kitchen sets in many districts are required. Please visit web: www.lk.undp.org/ndmc/Needs for detailed information.

Constraints

Difficulties are experienced in the distribution mechanisms. WFP along with other UN agencies and NGOs is still facing difficulties in mobilizing trucks for the delivery of humanitarian assistance from central level to districts and from districts to beneficiaries.

Key coordination mechanisms

A “Logistics Operation Center”, a UNJLC chaired inter-agency facility, has been established at the UNHCR premises.

Detailed information on the relief effort is available on the website of the Centre for National Operations (CNO) www.priu.gov.lk. The website is fully supported by the UN system working in

Sri Lanka.

For the latest information visit the new site of the Centre for National Operations (CNO): <http://www.cnossrilanka.org>.

Information on agency activities in each district can be obtained from the following link www.humanitarian-srilanka.org (under Tsunami 2004 Information Centre).

UN Response

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF is supporting Government efforts to decontaminate return areas by providing supplies and technical guidance. UNICEF is supporting all school requirements in a campaign to enable the Ministry of Education to re-open schools on 20 January 2005. UNICEF aims to transport core education supplies (school in the box, tents, furniture, school uniforms etc) to the affected districts by 17 January 2005. At least 271,440 children should be able to return to school. The Ministry of Education and UNICEF staff are identifying alternative sites for those schools that have been destroyed. To ensure that basic water and sanitation facilities are available for children returning to schools, 300 temporary latrines and 100 water tanks are required in Matara, Galle and Hambantota districts of the Southern Province.

World Food Programme

As of 8 January 2005, WFP has hit its target of dispatching enough food in Sri Lanka to help feed almost all of the 750,000 people affected by the tsunami crisis for 15 days. The last batch of 300 tons to feed about 40,000 people was dispatched.

REGIONAL COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS

The Combined Support Force (CSF-536) has its headquarters in U-Tapao, Thailand with three Combined Support Groups (CSGs) located in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Request for Assistance (RFA) forms for movement of cargo, people and other required assistance and the Guidance Paper are posted on Reliefweb, on the Virtual OSOCC under the Civil Military discussion group. A Regional Civil Military Coordination Cell has been established with the Combined Support Force. OCHA deployed Civil Military Coordination Officers to Bangkok, U-Tapao, Colombo, Banda Aceh and Medan.

The airport of Subang in Malaysia is available for accepting strategic airlifts. Ground handling and storage will be available. Parking space is sufficient for four wide-bodied aircrafts. Aircraft movements should be staggered by 2 hours. Slot times will be coordinated by UNJLC. Further dispatching will be done by C130 and coordinated between the Malaysian authorities, UNJLC and HAS.

The Singapore Airport will be used as an alternative air hub.

Please find below the logistics priority list as reported to OCHA:

REQUESTED	COMMENTS
<i>Priority nr. 1:</i> Fuel system to cater:	A fuel system for the 9 civilian helicopters available soon is being designed by UNJLC

- fuel (type Jet A1) provision of 60,000 to 100,000 litres per day - fuel storage units - fuel handling equipment	
Priority nr.2: Cargo aircrafts (type C-130)	To shuttle relief cargo between Subang and Banda Aceh.
Strategic cargo aircrafts	To transport relief cargo into Subang
Heavy earth moving equipment (several bulldozers and mobile cranes)	Need in Banda Aceh is covered. Equipment needed in Sri Lanka (Ampara district) to remove debris and repair infrastructure
2 to 3 Base camp with staff support	
Tarpaulins	Needed to protect relief goods in BA from getting wet
10 lorries and 4 refrigerated vehicles	Needed in Sri Lanka to deliver drugs and pharmaceuticals and for the mobility of the MOOH in reorganizing the health service and provide services to refugee camps.
Landing crafts	

Items for which need is being reassessed:

<i>Helicopters:</i>	The amount of civilian helicopters needed has to be reassessed in the light of the great number of military helicopters now working in Banda Aceh.
<i>Boats:</i>	Some are still needed, but may be available on the commercial market. Exact number depend on landing crafts available.
<i>Trucks:</i>	Status of roads and ports are being reassessed by WFP – number of trucks will be reassessed in the light of findings
<i>Water treatment units:</i>	Number is being reassessed in the light of recent donations received
<i>Generators:</i>	Number is being reassessed in the light of recent donations received

PLEDGES – CONTRIBUTIONS

OCHA is prepared to serve as a channel for unearmarked cash contributions to be used for immediate relief assistance, in coordination with relevant organizations in the United Nations system. For banking details, please contact the desk officers indicated below. OCHA provides donors with written confirmation and pertinent details concerning the utilization of the funds contributed.

Updates on contributions to this disaster may be found on the Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>); or, click “Financial Tracking” at the top of the ReliefWeb page for this disaster). Donors are requested to verify this table and inform OCHA Geneva of corrections/additions/values. Donors are encouraged to notify OCHA Geneva of their contributions

to this disaster using the OCHA Standardized Contributions Recording Format, available electronically on the above-mentioned FTS website.

Together with further information on other ongoing emergencies, this situation report is also available on the OCHA Internet Website at <http://www.reliefweb.int>.

Aid agencies are encouraged to use the Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) at <http://www.reliefweb.int> to share information on assistance and coordinate activities.

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