

<b>A</b>	<b>Country</b>	Indonesia 21 January 2005
<b>B</b>	<b>Agency</b>	FAO
<b>C</b>	<b>Lead agency sectors</b>	Rehabilitation of agricultural production and fishery, food security
<b>D</b>	<b>Overall situation/ Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over <b>700,000</b> are internally displaced (600,000 are currently housed in some form of temporary shelters) and in urgent need of having their livelihoods rehabilitated.</li> <li>• An estimated 40,000 ha of irrigated lands have been devastated (i.e. less than 10 percent of irrigated lands).</li> <li>• <b>30 981 ha of the rice production is reported to be damaged. In the districts of Aceh Utara, Bireun, Pidie, Aceh Besar, Aceh Java, Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya a total of 90, 350 ha have been destroyed (47, 955 ha fish ponds and 30 981 ha paddy fields.</b></li> <li>• <b>Damages per district ranges from 30 – 50 percent of the paddies destroyed (worst hit is Aceh Barat) and 40 – 62 percent of the fish ponds (worst hit is Bireuen).</b></li> <li>• The total damage to the irrigation infrastructure is estimated to USD 37.9 million in Aceh Province.</li> <li>• Scattered and unattended cattle, several of unknown ownership, since many of their owners also lost their life. The unattended livestock are presenting an increased health risk</li> <li>• The provincial animal husbandry and veterinary services have been almost totally destroyed. In Banda Aceh a high percentage of staff seems to have lost their lives, many of the survivors are too deeply traumatized to be operational. Restoring capacity would require to immediately recruit and dispatch a team of national vets (one for each district?) and to provide essential field veterinary equipment and medical supplies as well as logistic support.</li> <li>• It is estimated that 80 000 wells have been damaged, requiring repair or replacement.</li> <li>• Seawalls, flood ways and jetties have been severely damaged. Damages on flood control and sea wall systems are estimated at USD72.1 million in Aceh and at USD 4.2 million to amend damages on flood control structures in North Sumatra.</li> <li>• Damages to coral reefs, land, water bodies and coastal lines are estimated as USD 448.9 million.</li> <li>• Small scale fisheries were the main economic activity in affected areas, and some 42,000-58,000 fishers and their families make their living from aquatic resources. Estimates suggest that about 65-70% of the small scale fishing fleet and associated gear was destroyed in affected areas. In Nias Island preliminary estimates suggest that 800 fishing canoes were destroyed;</li> <li>• 65% of boats and equipment in affected areas are estimated to have been lost, 55% of the fishing harbours damaged (but none in Sabang) and 15-20% of fishers are estimated to have died in the 18 affected <i>kabupatens</i>. However, according to the Indonesian minister of fisheries and marine affairs (MOFMA) 50% of fishers in Aceh have died and about 40,000 fishers have lost homes;</li> <li>• Of the marine fish culture plants in Northern Sumatra, 1,000 cage farms have probably been destroyed. Brackish water aquaculture ponds that mainly produced shrimp and milkfish were also seriously damaged. Damages caused to support infrastructure such as channels, hatcheries, and technical institutions may inhibit rehabilitation.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aceh provided a large proportion of the wild caught <i>Penaeus monodon</i> broodstock for hatcheries throughout Indonesia. It is unclear how many of the collectors survived, or what impact the interruption of this broodstock will have on the provision of fry for the shrimp farms throughout Indonesia.</li> <li>• Financial impacts on fisheries and aquaculture are estimated at more than USD 500 million. Of this, ~USD 100 million is damage and ~USD 410 million loss. Around 99% of financial impacts were borne by the private sector. Fisheries and aquaculture each represent about 50% of the total USD 500 million. Replacement costs of lost vessels estimated at Rp 250 billion. MMAF lost 90% of its assets in the affected area. Damages and losses will amount to around 97% of Aceh's GDP;</li> <li>• Joint field surveys (FAO/Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) are ongoing.</li> </ul>
E	<b>Response Activities completed/ongoing</b>	Preliminary assessments in crop and fishery sector for the preparation of FAO component to Flash Appeal completed. More detailed assessments to Aceh and Nias Island are underway
F	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency provision of seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs. Initial repair of infrastructure needed for agricultural production</li> <li>• Replacement and repair of fishing materials (hooks, nets, boats, etc.). Repair of brackish water fish ponds</li> <li>• Technical assistance to the Indonesian authorities to facilitate the provision of agricultural/fishery extension services to 60 000 disaster affected households</li> </ul>
	<b>Major constraints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The west coast of Sumatra is extremely hard hit. Entire communities have been devastated so immediate rehabilitation of livelihoods is presently not a realistic option. Furthermore, access to and mobility within these areas is extremely difficult</li> </ul>
G	<b>Key partners/ coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>
H	<b>Funding requirements</b>	FAO submitted an appeal for US \$ 10 million to the UN Flash Appeal
K	<b>Staff presence</b>	René Suter, Tsunami Liaison and Coordination Officer (Jakarta), <a href="mailto:reneerst.suter@fao.org">reneerst.suter@fao.org</a> , Jean Michel Arnoult, Tsunami Assessment and Project Formulation Officer (Jakarta and field missions), <a href="mailto:arnoult_fao@yahoo.com">arnoult_fao@yahoo.com</a> , Jean Gallene, International Fisheries Expert (Medan), <a href="mailto:pakgalen@yahoo.com.sg">pakgalen@yahoo.com.sg</a> Two emergency coordinators, one master fisherman, one fisheries expert and one agronomist have been fielded. International consultants are complemented by national experts. An emergency coordination office is being established in Aceh.
L	<b>Dated</b>	21 January 2005