



Humanitarian Aid Decision

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Title: Humanitarian aid in favour of the people affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes

Location of operation: Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India

Amount of Decision: EUR 20,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/07000

Explanatory Memorandum

1 – Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale:

The earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004, followed in Indonesia by a further earthquake on 29 March 2005, caused widespread destruction in many of the countries of the Indian Ocean. Ten months after, there is a general consensus among the humanitarian community that the relief effort was successful and helped to prevent the death toll from escalating further. Emergency needs in basic humanitarian sectors of intervention such as food aid, shelter, health, clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, were appropriately met. However, the transition from relief to reconstruction has progressed slowly, mostly because the major part of the reconstruction work has yet to start.

It is not so much a question of rapid disbursement of reconstruction funds on the donors' side¹ but a matter of a difficult trade-off for the Governments and implementing agencies between the need to start reconstruction as soon as possible and the need to ensure appropriate planning and quality for the implementation of the reconstruction phase. The practical consequence for the victims is that, in the words of a World Bank report concerning Indonesia released in June 2005, "the graduation from emergency to recovery is currently sporadic and geographically dispersed. For thousands of victims, the transition remains months away if not more"². There is therefore a need for humanitarian aid to continue to cover the basic needs of the victims until reconstruction becomes a reality on the ground. As stated in the World Bank's report quoted above, "humanitarian relief will remain many victims' reality for the foreseeable future" and "humanitarian assistance will remain necessary for an extended period, likely to last from 18 months to two years, particularly for vulnerable groups". In the same line, the United Nations Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia has stated that "the humanitarian response would be required for up to two

¹ For instance, the European Commission has already disbursed EUR 37.3 million to the Multi Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank in Indonesia (52% of the EUR 71.1 million contracted so far).

² "Rebuilding a better Aceh and Nias", World Bank, June 25, 2005.

years and thus agencies and NGOs need to ensure that they are prepared to deliver that response”³.

In Indonesia the tsunami and subsequent earthquake affected 173,671 Ha of settlement areas (34.8% of which was totally destroyed) and 116,880 houses (57% destroyed and 12% sustaining major damage)⁴, other estimates increase the number of affected houses to more than 200,000⁵. The most affected zones were the west coast of the Province of Aceh and the islands of Nias and Simeulue. The northern and eastern coasts of Aceh were also touched, albeit to a lesser extent.

More than 550,000 people in Indonesia were left homeless. Of these, some 65,000 are living in Temporary Living Centres (TLCs), which are camps organised by the Government of Indonesia; more than 150,000 are living in self-settled tent camps and the rest (some 300,000) are either living with host families or have returned to their land⁶. Among the latter, 100,000 victims have already moved into temporary or permanent houses⁷. The tremendous economic impact of the tsunami is making it difficult for the victims to recover their livelihoods: the total economic damage is calculated at USD 4.5 billion. This includes USD 1 billion damage to the productive sectors, mostly fisheries and agriculture. The damage to public infrastructure is another factor preventing a rapid recovery; more than 2,000 km of roads and 4 km of bridges need to be made passable again.

In Sri Lanka, as in Indonesia, needs in the emergency phase were well met by humanitarian agencies and other actors. The situation has now entered a transitional phase, where affected and displaced families are allocated transitional shelters at temporary camps while waiting for permanent resettlement. This phase was originally intended to be over before the end of 2005. However, delays in progress from relief to reconstruction in Sri Lanka are more serious than in Indonesia, and the Government of Sri Lanka and other involved actors have now realised that the transitional phase will last much longer, until at least mid 2007. The main causes for the delays in the reconstruction process in Sri Lanka are:

- Reconstruction and recovery policies by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) are not always clear. An example is the GoSL buffer zone policy, whereby affected families are not allowed to return to the coastal belt but are not always relocated to alternative land.
- Lack of progress on the peace process which is preventing developmental actors and donors from commencing long-term developmental programmes.
- Collapse of the P-TOMS (Post Tsunami Management Structure) joint mechanism, delaying the start of impartial, balanced long-term tsunami projects.
- The lack of stability and security in the eastern provinces of Sri Lanka is likely to continue. This has limited the humanitarian space and caused projects to be delayed, postponed or even cancelled.

In Sri Lanka, 11 districts were affected by the tsunami: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara in the north east, Galle, Matara and Hambantota in the south, and Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara in the south west of the island. In addition to the figures below, the following statistics have also been reported: 23,189 wounded, 43,361 partially destroyed

³ Masood Hyder, United Nations Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia quoted in the summary report of the OCHA workshop on tsunami-affected IDPs, which was held on 3 May 2005 in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

⁴ Post-Disaster Damage Assessment in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, International Organization for Migration (IOM), June 30, 2005.

⁵ “Rebuilding a better Aceh and Nias”, World Bank June 25, 2005.

⁶ “Immediate and transitional shelter needs in Aceh and North Sumatra Province” Transitional Shelter Working Group, August 16, 2005. This group created in Aceh involves the main stakeholders for the shelter sector.

⁷ Transitional Shelter Working Group Meeting of August 31, 2005

houses, 63,447 completely destroyed houses, 15,300 destroyed boats/crafts, 73 destroyed schools and 38 destroyed hospitals and health centers⁸.

In India, five states (41 districts) were affected by the tsunami. The most-affected states were Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, together with the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Andaman-Nicobar Islands (ANI). In Tamil Nadu, the most affected districts were Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Kanyakumari; in Andhra Pradesh, the most affected district was Krishna. Approximately 650,000 people were initially displaced by the tsunami, the majority of whom were rapidly provided with emergency shelter by state and district authorities, governments, and NGOs. The initial intention was that these camps would be operative for up to six months, after which the displaced people would be relocated to permanent settlements, to be constructed in the intervening period. DG ECHO therefore concentrated its initial assistance on livelihoods support (fishing and non-fishing), psycho-social care and water-sanitation in the temporary camps.

By mid-2005 it was becoming apparent that the displaced people were not going to be allocated permanent housing within the initially-foreseen time-frame. This is primarily because the Government has yet to fully define and resolve the legal issues around the Coastal Zone Regulation, and thus to allocate the land for the permanent settlements. Furthermore the Government has tried to insist on NGOs providing a minimum package of houses, infrastructure and jobs, to which many have been unable to commit. On the other hand, the affected population, primarily coastal fishing communities, prefer not to be moved inland away from their source of income, and indeed have been supported by international organisations to stay and recover their original livelihood.

At the same time, living conditions in the camps became intolerable due to high temperatures which were compounded by the nature of the shelters, and the first of the summer rains which hit the south east coast in May, resulting in severe flooding in several camps and in their subsequent relocation. The main monsoon on the south east coast of India arrived in October, and heavy rainfall can be expected to continue until the end of the year. NGOs have been attempting to alleviate this situation by modifying the shelters and sites (improved materials, shade, raised floors, drainage), but this is only a stop-gap solution in specific localities.

For an overall view of the human damage caused by this disaster, the following table shows an estimation of the dead and displaced in the most affected countries⁹:

Indonesia (26/12/04 tsunami)	128,515 dead, 37,063 missing	532,898 displaced
Indonesia (29/03/05 aftershock)	905 dead	34,000 displaced
Sri Lanka	31,229 dead, 4,093 missing	499,783 displaced
India	10,776 dead, 5,640 missing	190,000 displaced
Maldives	82 dead, 26 missing	21,663 displaced
Thailand	5,395 dead, 2,952 missing	N/A
TOTAL	176,902 dead, 49,774 missing	1,178,344 displaced

⁸ Report by Auditor General on the Rehabilitation of losses and damages caused by the Tsunami disaster on 26 December 2004 carried out up to June 2005.

⁹ Sources: Government or UN sources, data of 21 April 2005. Source for India: Government of Tamil Nadu website; Relief International website, September 9, 2005.

Coordination of the European Commission's humanitarian and reconstruction aid

Further to the EUR 123 million allocated for the humanitarian response to the tsunami, the President of the Commission pledged in January 2006 EUR 350 million for long-term reconstruction support. On 23 May 2005 a EUR 323 million "Tsunami Indicative Programme" (TIP)¹⁰ was approved which included detailed plans for the EC reconstruction aid response from the ALA part of the budget. The other EUR 27 million of the pledge was funded through regional and Rapid Reaction Mechanism funds. DG ECHO was involved in the design of the TIP and has kept other services of the Commission informed about the evolution of the humanitarian situation on the ground and progress on the implementation of DG ECHO funded projects. A permanent dialogue between DG ECHO field offices in the region and the European Commission Delegations is in place to co-ordinate the scope of both humanitarian and reconstruction funds in 2006/2007. Humanitarian aid will focus on covering the basic needs of the population in camps and in neighbouring areas, providing sufficient time for the planning of reconstruction programmes to be completed. It is hoped that both humanitarian and reconstruction aid will be implemented in parallel from mid 2006 to mid 2007 and that humanitarian aid will be gradually phased out as reconstruction programmes progressively offer permanent solutions to the victims in terms of housing, basic service delivery and livelihood recovery.

Indonesia has been allocated EUR 207 million of the total EUR 350 million, which will be fully implemented through the World Bank managed Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh, North-Sumatra and Nias (MDTFANS). The Commission is the largest donor to the MDTFANS and co-chairs its steering committee. So far, the Commission has contracted EUR 71.1 million and disbursed EUR 37.3 million. At this stage, the MDTFANS has adopted key programmes for more than USD 300 million, but these are at a conceptual stage and implementation is not foreseen to start on the ground before mid 2006. Once the implementation of reconstruction programmes starts, the coordination of the overall EU humanitarian and reconstruction activities will be mainly done at field level. To this end, the Commission has established the "European House" in Banda Aceh, to which the existing DG ECHO office will move by the end of 2005. The European House will also facilitate coordination amongst donors on rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, and enhance the policy dialogue with local communities and competent authorities on the ground.

Sri Lanka has been allocated EUR 95 million from the TIP for 2005-2006. It was originally foreseen that this intervention would be implemented through two components (1) support to livelihoods and communities in the north and east primarily through a EUR 50 million contribution to the World Bank managed P-TOMS and a EUR 5 million contribution to UNDP's Quick Recovery Programme and (2) support to reconstruction of the key Matara-Batticaloa coastal road in the south through a EUR 40 million contribution agreement with the Asian Development Bank. While both the UNDP and ADB projects have been approved, the collapse of the P-TOMS mechanism has currently stalled further implementation of the first component. As in Indonesia, coordination of activities will take place mainly at field level and consequently the EC Representation in Colombo has been upgraded to a fully-fledged Delegation and staffing levels are to be augmented.

¹⁰ C(2005)1490

1.2. - Identified needs:

Indonesia

Although the emergency needs of the population left homeless by the tsunami have been met, there is a need to maintain and/or improve the basic services delivered to the camps and/or TLCs until the reconstruction effort has progressed enough to allow people to return to their areas of origin or to be voluntarily resettled. In addition, recent assessments show that tensions between the communities are arising due to the fact that humanitarian assistance focuses mostly on coastal areas affected by the tsunami while neighbouring mountain areas to which some of those left homeless by the tsunami have been displaced and in which they are hosted, are being neglected¹¹. While this was formerly justified because the conflict between the Government of Indonesia and the GAM (Free Aceh Movement) prevented humanitarian organisations from accessing many of the inland zones of Aceh, the peace agreement signed between the Government and the GAM on 15 August 2005 is expected to open these areas for humanitarian access before the end of 2005. Humanitarian aid should be extended to conflict zones as soon as access becomes possible in order to avoid discrimination in the distribution of aid between tsunami-affected and conflict-affected population.

Water supply and sanitation

According to IOM's post-disaster damage assessment, 9,122 aqueducts were damaged by the tsunami, of which 83% were destroyed and 6% sustained major damage. During the emergency phase, the relief effort covered most of the water and sanitation needs, albeit to a minimum standard. For example, an ACF/F (Action Contre la Faim/France) assessment in the Districts of Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat showed that 39% of the people surveyed were still fetching water from the river to drink. Most of the current water supply relies on provisional water supply systems, such as water trucking, that were intended to provide an emergency solution but are no longer appropriate because they are unsustainable, expensive and, eight or nine months after having been put in place, require in many cases repairs. In addition, a rapid assessment conducted by CDC (Centre for Disease Control) and WHO (World Health Organisation) in June warns that water from tanker trucks is prone to contamination.

Under this Decision the Commission will continue to support interventions aimed at replacing provisional water supply systems by permanent ones (dug wells, boreholes, water networks). Sanitation needs in camps and TLCs are better covered and will not be a main sector of intervention in Indonesia under this Decision, although they might be included as an additional component to water supply projects.

Little attention has been paid so far to water and sanitation needs in inland areas affected by conflict. Water structures in many of these areas have been damaged because of the conflict or, in some cases, have not been properly maintained due to the lack of presence of Government technical staff. In addition, some of the conflict-affected areas are now hosting population displaced by the tsunami thus supporting an additional pressure on their water structures. Water supply actions funded under this Decision will cover existing needs in these areas in order to ensure a similar service delivery in tsunami-affected and conflict-affected areas.

¹¹ Action contre la Faim/France. Food security surveillance newsletter 001, September 12, 2005
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/07000

Shelter

As mentioned above, estimates of damaged houses range from 118,000 to more than 200,000. The initial emergency response to the more than 550,000 people left homeless by the tsunami was to provide tents and temporary shelter in public buildings, although 50% of the caseload moved into relatives' houses where they were hosted. By February 2005 a transitional shelter initiative was put forward by the Government, which started the construction of shelters in TLCs. However, the barracks have not been generally accepted by the victims for a number of reasons including the long distance of some of them from their villages of origin and the fact that the selected sites were not always the most appropriate to settle in. Currently, only 65,228 displaced (12% of the total caseload) lives in TLCs, while the number of displaced living under tents in spontaneous camps (153,477) is more than double this number. The post-disaster damage assessment carried out by IOM showed that rather than moving to or staying in TLCs, the majority of the displaced want to return to their villages of origin, even if destroyed, in order to continue prior economic activities. In this sense, the displaced expressed their preference to receive either transitional/permanent shelter in their properties or their own building materials. Transitional/permanent shelter projects have been late to start and only 100,000 of the 550,000 displaced have received a shelter in their area of origin.

The situation of the population living in spontaneous camps is the most critical, as the tents under which they lodge, and which were set up during the first two months following the disaster, are starting to rot now that the rainy season is approaching. The BRR¹² has identified transitional shelter and the need to improve the quality of the barracks in TLCs as specific issues of current concern. The Transitional Shelter Working Group¹³ has recognised that transitional shelter options will not be in place for the start of the rainy season in October/November and has outlined a strategy in two phases to respond to the situation. In a first phase existing IFRC tent stocks will be mobilised to replace tents in bad condition in order to cover immediate needs; in a second phase a shelter package consisting of construction materials will be distributed to families able to construct or repair their houses.

Under this Decision the Commission will support the second phase of the shelter strategy proposed by the Transitional Shelter working group.

Livelihood recovery

Three of the key sectors of the Acehnese economy were the most heavily affected by the tsunami: fisheries, agriculture and small enterprise. It is calculated that some 92,000 farms, and small enterprises and some 10,000 boats have been partially or wholly destroyed. Some 600,000 people, a quarter of the total working population, lost their livelihoods as a consequence of the disaster¹⁴. Total damage and loss to productive sectors is estimated to have reached USD 1 billion¹⁵. The effects of the tsunami on productive assets were more severe along the west than the east coast. While in the west loss of livestock and rice growing areas was severe, in the east the damage was more irregular and affected only small coastal areas. According to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), some 40,000 Ha of agricultural land were affected by the tsunami. Of these, 20,400 are permanently lost or suffer such severe damage that reorientation of land use might be required. The loss of livestock and farm assets, cash income and support services are additional factors preventing farmers

¹² The BRR is the Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias. It is an ad hoc body created by a Presidential Decree of 29 April 2005 to coordinate reconstruction efforts.

¹³ This group created in Aceh involves the main stakeholders for the shelter sector including Government, IFRC, UN and NGOs

¹⁴ « Indonesia Post-Tsunami consolidated assessment », FAO, 22 April 2005

¹⁵ BAPPENAS and the International Donor Community, « Indonesia: preliminary damage and loss assessment ».

from returning to their lands to re-enter the agricultural production cycle and market their products.

An IOM assessment conducted in May¹⁶ showed that, the emergency needs having been met, the victims expressed the need for livelihood support as a first priority. This was also confirmed by a DG ECHO mission to the west coast carried out in August 2005. The mission concluded that livelihood support was a higher priority than shelter for people returning to their villages of origin.

The FAO is the organisation coordinating the international response in this sector. In conjunction with the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture it has defined a comprehensive framework for the rehabilitation of livelihoods that the Commission is currently supporting under the Decision DG ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000 and will continue to support under the present Decision. This framework is based on the recapitalization of households that have lost productive assets and on improving household production. This includes both cash-for-work programmes allowing families to rebuild their capital assets as soon as possible and the direct distribution of agricultural and fishing inputs such as supply and equipment. No additional activities for boat construction will be funded under this Decision, as FAO has indicated that the needs have been fully covered.

Health

Further to the increased health demands put on the system by the tsunami, the provincial health services saw their ability to cope reduced because of the severe damage suffered by health structures: seven hospitals were damaged (two destroyed) and 41 health centres were affected (26 totally destroyed). In some areas such as the districts of Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Banda Aceh and the islands of Nias and Simeulue, more than 50% of the health facilities were damaged¹⁷. The shortfall in service provision in the aftermath of the tsunami was successfully overcome by the substitution systems put in place by humanitarian organisations and national agencies of foreign countries. While the current health situation in Aceh is not worse than in other parts of Indonesia, much of the service delivery at district level still relies on foreign agencies, as the provincial system is not yet capable of replacing them in all the affected areas. The input of these agencies will still be needed in the near future (a plan for the transition of services from NGOs to local institutions is now under preparation) if the priorities established by the Ministry of Health are to be respected. These are to have health posts functioning at district level and in camps and providing inpatient and outpatient services, maternal and child health, reproductive health and family planning and nutrition. Given the scale of the trauma experienced by many of the affected populations, psycho-social and mental health support will be continued where appropriate. Health actions carried out by humanitarian organisations in support of the public health services and in respect of these priorities will be funded under this Decision. These actions will be extended to conflict-affected areas in which health structures have been damaged or basic health services are not being provided in order to ensure an equal coverage of needs.

¹⁶ « Settlement and livelihood needs and aspirations of disaster-affected and local communities in NAD », IOM, May 2005.

¹⁷ “Rebuilding a better Aceh and Nias”, World Bank, June 25, 2005

Other sectors

In Indonesia the coordination of the rehabilitation and reconstruction effort has now been taken over by the Government through BRR. Provincial authorities and local offices of line ministries are also assuming an increasing coordination role. In addition, a Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias (CFAN) has been established by the BRR to bring together a range of players including representatives of six line ministries and facilitate coordination in reconstruction. Under the Decision ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000 the Commission is funding several initiatives to improve the coordination of humanitarian operations such as the United Nations Humanitarian Information Centre (the name has recently been changed to UNIMS), a camp monitoring system managed by NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) and an initiative to identify gaps in the assistance provided to the extremely vulnerable. The Commission will gradually disengage from funding these initiatives, in line with the progressive takeover by the Government.

Along with the destruction of houses and drinking water supply systems, many roads were badly damaged or entirely washed away by the tsunami and repeated earthquakes. In particular the destruction of many bridges, which up to the present have only been partially rebuilt or replaced, still causes severe problems with regard to the provision of food, construction material and equipment to sections of the west coast and the islands of Nias and Simeulue. Boat transport to and from the islands and along the west coast is the only way to deliver heavy and bulky materials and equipment to these isolated places. In addition, following the destruction of harbour infrastructure, combined with a tectonic uplift of the continental crust in some harbours such as Sinabang, Gunung Sitoli, Lahewa etc. many seaports can only be used by small boats up to 150 ton capacity, with the result that loading and unloading has to be done manually.

Under this Decision, the Commission will continue to fund actions that provide logistical support to the humanitarian operations implemented in areas isolated by transport infrastructure destruction.

Sri Lanka

The following needs have been reported by UN and NGO agencies, as well as by DG ECHO's own experts in the field: provision of water and sanitation in the transitional resettlement and relocation sites; upgrading of shelters and site management (to meet Sphere and other minimum standards); psycho-social support; livelihood and durable food security support; community mobilisation and capacity building; disaster preparedness at the sites and in the communities. In order to avoid a rise in tension caused by continuing inequality in aid delivery between tsunami-affected and conflict-affected populations, the Commission proposes to include in this Decision all vulnerable and affected communities. This will allow DG ECHO's partners to meet the needs of those directly affected by the tsunami (those that lost their houses and close family members), those indirectly affected (those that might have lost some income, some extended family members, etc), as well as the conflict-affected communities. This non-discriminatory and impartial approach will bring the humanitarian aid standards for both the tsunami and the conflict-affected to a similar level.

Water and sanitation

UNICEF and its Government and NGO partners conducted a country-wide water and sanitation assessment¹⁸ at all the transitional camps. The main findings of the assessment were that clean drinking water is provided by water trucks (bowzers), wells and pipe lines in 224 camps and settlements, meeting the minimum Sphere standard requirements. Although the provision of water at all transitional sites is a major achievement, the sustainability of using water bowzers is questionable and long-term solutions are limited due to land rights, relocation, funding and technical problems. Continued support in this sector is required, in the first place to allow the implementing agencies to continue to provide water and secondly to help them with sustainable, durable options such as wells, piping and filters.

The evaluation of the sanitation sector indicated that approximately 5,000 toilets are functioning in the settlements, which on average is slightly less than required. Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts have a higher number of toilets available. However, in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara and Matara, more than 1,300 toilets need to be constructed. Gully suckers (toilet emptiers) are managed by NWSDB (the National Water and Sanitation Board), municipal councils, urban councils, Pradesh Saba and other GoSL offices. But in some areas these facilities are difficult to maintain and operate due to lack of funding or capacity.

Besides the clean water supply and sanitation needs, problems have also been reported with regard to drainage and waste management. Compared to other activities, drainage has not been given priority. More than 75% of the settlements do not have proper drainage which may have negative impacts on the health of the population, especially during the monsoon season. Solid waste disposal is available in 234 camps and settlements. Solid waste is either collected by the local government or disposed on site. Support is needed in more than 100 settlements. This, as well as the other water and sanitation activities, needs to be combined with hygiene promotion and preventative health teaching to ensure proper hygiene and waste management practices among the IDPs and affected communities.

Shelter and non-food relief items

The GoSL's Task Force for Relief (TAFOR), which is coordinating the Transitional Accommodation Project (TAP) and managing the transitional camps, has reported that of more than 511,428 displaced people (146,250 families), around 350,000 people (approximately 100,000 families) lost their houses partially or completely. Of these 350,000 people, around 17,500 (5,000 families) received new permanent housing, 192,500 (55,000 families) received transitional housing, 7,000 (2,000 families) remain in tented camps and the remainder are with friends and relatives. For the 7,000 people remaining in emergency camps and tents¹⁹, there is concern in view of the onset of the rainy season in October/November. However, compared with over 427,000 people (122,000 families) residing in 733 emergency camps immediately after the tsunami, major achievements have been made in this sector.

The TAP has assessed that at least 20% of the 55,000 constructed transitional shelters require 'upgrading'. The implementing actors are requested to upgrade their shelters in order to meet minimum Sphere standards and to make the shelters more cyclone, flood and tsunami-proof. Consequently, as well as the continued need for additional shelters for the families currently residing in camps, funding is also required for 'upgrading' the shelters and camp sites.

¹⁸ August 2005

¹⁹ According to the Government's TAP and the UNHCR reports.

Livelihood recovery

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and FAO collected information on the numbers of damaged (7,266) and destroyed (16,919) boats (these are the total figures for: multi-day boats, one day boats, fibreglass boats, traditional crafts and beach seine crafts). Nine months after the tsunami the humanitarian agencies have repaired 8,529 boats and provided 9,972 new boats, while another 6,553 boats are in the pipeline for distribution. These figures indicate that the boat repair and distribution sector is well covered and enough boats have been repaired or replaced to compensate for the number of damaged, lost and destroyed boats.

The situation is different in the fishing gear sector where destroyed and damaged nets, lines, floaters and equipment outweigh the current achievements and activities. While the affected fishermen receive new or repaired boats, they have not been able to restart their livelihoods due to lack of fishing gear and equipment.

There are also numerous families not in the fishing business who have lost their livelihood. These include farmers, trades people, craft workers, skilled and unskilled labourers and others living in the same communities along the coast. Support to these people is envisaged under this Decision in order to enable them to restart their livelihoods.

Health

No major outbreaks of disease have been reported since the tsunami struck Sri Lanka. This is a substantial achievement, indicating the successful impact of operations in the health and water and sanitation sectors during the first phase of the emergency. The 38 hospitals and health centres destroyed by the tsunami are also in various stages of being replaced or repaired and from a humanitarian perspective this sector's needs have been largely met. Although emergency life saving health interventions are no longer required, primary health care support is likely to be necessary in certain remote areas of the north and east, which are not covered by the Ministry of Health's nationwide referral structure and healthcare system. This especially applies to LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) controlled areas, where appropriate staff and facilities are lacking.

Needs in the psycho-social sector are far from being met. According to the GoSL, 60% of those killed in the tsunami were children, leaving many mothers, fathers and siblings severely traumatised. An integrated and durable operation is needed with particular attention to children, mothers and the elderly.

Other sectors

The Commission has supported the UNHCR, UNOCHA, IOM and FAO in their coordination role during the first phase of the emergency and it is intended to continue to support these organisations in order to maintain their coordination assistance to the GoSL. This role will become even more important in the event of a change of government following the upcoming elections in November 2005. Other sectors which will receive support include protection activities such as legal aid assistance and child protection and disaster risk reduction.

India

Estimates indicate that some 190,000 people remain displaced in Tamil Nadu (150,000 people) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (40,000 people) as a consequence of the tsunami, but definitive and agreed figures are difficult to compile. Given that the displaced are likely to remain so until at least mid-2006, there is an ongoing need for interventions aimed at improving conditions in the camps, where thousands of people would otherwise have to endure unhealthy and dangerous living conditions in poorly managed camps. In view of the hot season in April-May 2006 and the monsoon next summer, it is clear that improvement to these shelters will be needed, as well as to the quantity and quality of water supply and sanitation in the camps. Additional support for livelihood recovery for the less supported and poorest victims (“Dalits”) will also be considered.

Shelter

The situation of the displaced living in semi-permanent shelters erected by the government or INGOs, who are usually the poorest of the victims, remain below standard. The number of huts remains insufficient, and their quality inadequate. At the end of August, the Tamil Nadu state government reported that 27,581 temporary shelters had been built, which implies a displaced population of approximately 138,000 in the state. Numerous reports from INGOs and DG ECHO experts’ monitoring missions indicate that the conditions in these camps - location, drainage, access lanes, sanitation – give rise to serious concern. The shelters were originally designed to last six months and interventions aimed at upgrading them are now a priority. A DG ECHO monitoring mission to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in May 2005 found that camps reported as constructed were actually unoccupied due to the poor quality of construction, and lack of drainage, access paths and water-sanitation facilities, which resulted not only in water-logging of the sites but also within the huts.

The Commission has already responded to some of these emerging needs under Decision ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000, but there are clearly ongoing, longer-term and newly-emerging needs; for example, severe flooding of camps in Chennai has again caused temporary relocation of the displaced, this time to a school²⁰. A specific problem is that the sites allocated by the local authorities have frequently proved to be inappropriate for the construction of temporary camps (impermeable, low-lying ground, resulting in immediate flooding whenever it rains). Interventions will necessarily focus on improving the quality of the temporary shelters already in existence, by reinforcing the roofs, both to reduce the inside temperatures and to provide water-proofing, improving ventilation and light, and providing additional space for shade, privacy and cooking to reduce the risk of fire. There may be a need to relocate and re-construct entire camps, but this should only be done after professional assessment of the new sites. Interventions aimed at improving the overall sites (layout, spacing, drainage, water-sanitation, and overall camp management) will also be considered.

Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation needs are in direct proportion to the shelter needs identified above. Priority concerns for the camp population are access to regular and reliable potable water and appropriate sanitation. In many camps, water is still being trucked by the local authorities, but there is a need for hand pumps, and basic protected water storage facilities. Basic drainage has to be addressed, not only at the water distribution and washing points, but also throughout the camps, so as to allow the rapid and managed run-off of rainwater.

²⁰ Source: German Agro Action, October 13, 2005.

Additional and improved latrines need to be provided, and a basic maintenance system (cleaning arrangements) put in place. Latrines need to be protected and elevated, with an above-ground sewage chamber. Critical to water and sanitation projects will be regular basic health and hygiene promotion, focusing on modifying not only knowledge but also attitudes and practice.

Livelihood recovery

Regular monitoring missions have indicated that Commission humanitarian support has impacted positively on livelihood recovery in the fishing and agricultural sectors. The fishing sector has been particularly strongly addressed: by the end of Decision ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000 in June 2006, the Commission will have funded the distribution or repair of almost 3,200 fishing boats, over 4,700 nets and 483 engines. Most stakeholders are now in agreement that the recovery needs in the fishing sector have largely been met, and that further activities should focus on livelihood recovery and support to the non-fishing sector, with a particular emphasis on Dalit families. This particular issue has already started to be addressed under the abovementioned funding Decision, and the current Decision will continue to fund operations addressing the livelihood needs of tsunami-affected non-fishing families such as fish-vending and related activities, small livestock, farm and non-farm labour.

Disaster Preparedness

In all countries targeted by this Decision, partners will be encouraged to mainstream a disaster preparedness component into their operations wherever possible. Regular promotion of disaster preparedness addressing, for instance, fire²¹ can be incorporated at the time of shelter construction, and also during site planning. Regular promotion of Disaster Preparedness can also be effectively addressed through livelihood projects, such as the establishment of mangrove colonies, the management of backwater fisheries, and the protection of agricultural land.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

This Decision will target over 1,375,000 people in the countries of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India.

In Indonesia some 715,000 people will be targeted. The concerned areas include the Province of Aceh (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam) and the islands of Nias and Simeulue. This Decision will target the population displaced by the tsunami living in spontaneous camps (some 150,000), government-organised TLCs (some 65,000) or living with host families (some 300,000). The Decision will also target some 200,000 local people living outside the destroyed areas. This number includes both households hosting victims and populations living in areas affected by conflict in which humanitarian needs have not been covered to the same level as in tsunami-affected areas.

In Sri Lanka, the inequality in aid delivery between tsunami-affected and conflict-affected populations continues to be a potential source of social unrest. Consequently, in order to respect the humanitarian principles of impartiality and non-discrimination, the Commission includes in this Decision all vulnerable and affected communities. This will bring the total target population for Sri Lanka to approximately 600,000. A particular focus will be placed

²¹ Already experienced in camps in Chennai in Tamil Nadu state.

upon the northern and eastern region where DG ECHO, through experienced partners, has been present in the framework of the conflict since 1994.

In India, shelter is the priority sector, and up to 190,000 people are living in temporary camps. All of these would be eligible for support, but it is anticipated that shelter and water and sanitation operations will focus on 60,000 people living in temporary shelter, primarily in Tamil Nadu and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints:

The main risks and constraints include the following:

- Resumption of conflict in Indonesia and Sri Lanka: In Indonesia a peace agreement was signed between the Government and the GAM on 15 August. The implementation of the agreement, currently being monitored by the European Union-led Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), foresees for the end of the year the full demobilisation of GAM fighters and the scale-down of Indonesian Army troops present in Aceh from 38,000 to 14,700 soldiers. So far the implementation of the agreement is proceeding according to plan and the general opinion on the outcome is positive. However, it is still too soon to discount the possibility of a setback in the process. In Sri Lanka the peace process has stalled due to political unrest in the country and in particular the assassination of the Foreign Minister in August 2005. The P-TOMS which was signed in June 2005 has also been shelved and many believe it will not be revived. In addition, the GoSL has requested the EU and Member states (MS) to add LTTE to their list of terrorist organisations. Presidential elections have been called for in November 2005 and much will depend on the outcome. In the worst-case scenario, if a new president adopts a more nationalistic position, peace talks could break down completely and hostilities could resume.
- Lack of coordination: In Indonesia, the Government is actively involved in the coordination of external aid since the creation of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR) on 29 April 2005. Although this has led to an improvement in general coordination, the risk of overlapping of efforts between the different aid organisations involved (multilateral, bilateral and NGOs) remains. This will particularly be the case when the full-scale implementation of reconstruction programmes starts, probably by the second half of 2006.

Coordination in Sri Lanka has improved since the emergency phase, but the presidential elections could lead to the decommissioning of the current workable structure. The current main co-ordinating bodies, the TAFOR (Taskforce for relief) and TAFREN (Taskforce for rebuilding the nation) have both been installed and led by the current president. With a new president taking over after the elections of November 17, it is possible that (s)he may want to install new coordination mechanisms.

- Occurrence of new natural disasters. South and South East Asia being two disaster-prone regions, the normal implementation of operations might be affected by the occurrence of further natural disasters during the implementation period of this Decision.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed: ²²

2.1. - Objectives:

Principal objective:

To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of South and South East Asia affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and to the local population living in neighbouring areas.

Specific objectives:

- To cover the humanitarian needs of the population of India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and of the local population of neighbouring areas through the provision of integrated assistance, including health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood recovery.
- To create and maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

2.2. - Components:

Indonesia

Water and sanitation

- Actions aiming at replacing emergency water supply systems by more cost-effective and sustainable systems in spontaneous camps and TLCs. This implies the substitution of water-trucking by boreholes, water networks or dug wells depending on what is the most appropriate technical approach in each of the targeted sites.
- Actions aiming at providing safe water supply and sanitation to return/resettlement sites in the West Coast of Aceh and the islands of Nias and Simeulue through the construction/repair of water networks and latrines.
- Actions aiming at repairing water supply systems destroyed by the conflict with a special emphasis on areas hosting population displaced by the tsunami.

Shelter

- Provision of transitional shelter through distribution of shelter packages for the population living in spontaneous camps.
- Provision of temporary shelter to the population of the TLCs returning to their areas of origin through the distribution of building materials and ensuring appropriate technical support.

²² Grants for the implementation of humanitarian aid within the meaning of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid are awarded in accordance with the Financial Regulation, in particular Article 110 thereof, and its Implementing Rules in particular Article 168 thereof (Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002, OJ L248 of 16 September 2002 and No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002, OJ L 357 of 31 December 2002). Rate of financing: In accordance with Article 169 of the Financial Regulation, grants for the implementation of this Decision may finance 100% of the costs of an action. Humanitarian aid operations funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) (in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation) and by United Nations agencies based on the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA). The standards and criteria established in DG ECHO's standard Framework Partnership Agreement to which NGO's and International organisations have to adhere and the procedures and criteria needed to become a partner may be found at http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index_en.htm

Health

- Provision of primary health care at sub-district level in sites where the Government services are not yet ready to take over from NGOs. Primary health care will include inpatient and outpatient services, maternal and child health, reproductive health and family planning services, psycho-social care and nutrition services.
- Small-scale rehabilitation of health care facilities in tsunami-affected and conflict-affected areas.

Livelihood recovery

- Cash-for-work actions for the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure.
- Actions aimed at the restoration of agricultural and fishing production (distribution of inputs, recovery of damaged fields).
- Other actions aimed at income generation at household level.

Other sectors

- Actions providing logistic support to humanitarian operations in areas isolated by the destruction of transport infrastructure (mainly the islands of Simeulue and Nias and remote sites on the west coast).

Sri Lanka

Water and sanitation

- Rehabilitation and construction of drinking water wells, piping and water tanks.
- Rehabilitation and construction of latrines.
- Training sessions in hygiene, waste management, wells and latrine maintenance.

Shelter and Non Food Related Items

- Upgrading of transitional shelters and construction of new transitional shelters.
- Support to families to repair their houses/shelters.
- Distribution of non-food relief items, including cooking materials.
- Maintenance and management of transitional settlements.

Livelihood recovery

- Food and cash-for-work programmes aimed at rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and land reclamation.
- Restoration of livelihoods for affected communities, including not only fishermen but also farmers, trades people, craft workers and others.

Health

- Community-based health interventions.
- Psycho-social support to affected families, particularly children.

Other sectors

- Support to UN Agencies and others to maintain their coordination role in support of the GoSL and the aid community.
- Support to disaster risk reduction activities integrated in the partner's relief and rehabilitation projects.
- Protection activities such as legal aid assistance and child protection.

India

Shelter

- Upgrade the quality of the temporary shelters already in existence (improved materials, ventilation and light, additional space for shade, privacy and cooking).
- Construct additional shelters, as necessary, on sites agreed with the local authorities.
- Improve the camp sites (layout, spacing, drainage).
- Improve camp management.

Water and sanitation

- Improve access to regular and reliable potable water (hand pumps, protected water storage facilities).
- Improve appropriate sanitation facilities.
- Improve drainage.
- Regularly promote basic health and hygiene messages.

Livelihoods

- Provide support to livelihood recovery in the non-fishing sector.
- Provide cash-for-work for landless and non-farm labourers.

Technical assistance

In order to maximise the impact of the humanitarian aid for the victims, the Commission will maintain two DG ECHO support offices located in Banda Aceh (Indonesia) and Colombo (Sri Lanka). These offices will appraise project proposals, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of humanitarian operations financed by the Commission. The offices will provide technical assistance capacity and the necessary logistics for the achievement of these tasks.

3 - Duration expected for actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration of the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months.

Humanitarian operations funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

This duration will allow funding of the required humanitarian actions for a sufficient transition period before reconstruction takes place.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 01/01/2006, in order to enable support to some humanitarian operations scheduled to start on that date in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India.

Start Date: 01/01/2006.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid operations.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

4 - Previous interventions/Decisions of the Commission within the context of the current crisis

List of previous DG ECHO operations in INDONESIA/ SRI LANKA/INDIA				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2003 EUR	2004 EUR	2005 EUR
ECHO/IDN/BUD/2005/01000	Emergency			10,000,000
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2005/01000	Emergency			10,000,000
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2004/03000	Primary Emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000	Non Emergency			80,000,000
	Subtotal		3,000,000	100,000,000
	Grand Total	103,000,000		

Dated : 11/10/2005

Source : HOPE

5 - Other donors and donor coordination mechanisms.

EU Humanitarian Assistance to ASIA (Tsunami) 2004/2005 (€)*

Table shows /committed/allocated contributions by ECHO and MS according to 14 point application
updated: 1.12.2005

	India	Indonesia	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Region (South and South-East Asia)*	Somalia	Total contributions**
COM/ECHO	10.000.000	40.500.000	32.666.000	500.000	19.334.000		103.000.000
Austria			4.300.000		1.364.231		5.664.231
Belgium		3.570.028	4.029.367		150.000		7.749.395
Cyprus		81.060	127.380	15.440	190.469		414.349
Czech Republic					1.334.000		1.334.000
Denmark	81.082	8.806.847	7.785.373		7.751.599		24.424.901
Estonia		298.117		45.635	31.949		375.701
Finland	350.000	3.000.000	1.450.000	1.000.000	13.000.000		18.800.000
France	16.786	2.265.901	799.734		35.852.462		38.934.883
Germany	1.031.224	56.401.134	25.187.770		4.007.836	575.963	87.203.927
Greece		9.052.277	5.850.020	486.700	10.507.000		25.895.997
Hungary					1.520.000		1.520.000
Ireland	1.720.993	550.000	1.400.000		7.100.000		10.770.993
Italy			1.800.000	1.200.000			3.000.000
Latvia		142.000					142.000
Lithuania					217.215		217.215
Luxembourg	652.500	100.000	890.000		3.200.000		4.842.500
Malta			8.000.000				8.000.000
Netherlands	249.000	16.907.000	8.000.626	1.153.800	8.037.315		34.347.741
Poland		303.500	308.500		240.000		852.000
Portugal		1.690.585	465.001	24.277	3.000.000		5.179.863
Slovakia		270.750	173.300		366.500		810.550
Slovenia					866.666		866.666
Spain		9.362.900	415.000		8.515.001		18.292.901
Sweden	465.200	12.165.926	8.196.050	40.000	18.821.627	210.500	39.899.303
United Kingdom	4.020.186	23.658.712	6.834.417		74.523.613	719.000	109.755.928
Total	18.586.971	189.126.737	118.678.538	4.465.852	219.931.483	1.505.463	552.295.044

Source:

ECHO 14 Points reporting system. <https://hac.cec.eu.int>

Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

*Figures for India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Somalia show contributions encoded for each separate country.

Figures for the regions South Asia, South East Asia and Indian Ocean show contributions encoded for the region as a whole without earmarking a specific country. Contributions to the Myanmar, Maldives/Seychelles are also included under Region.

N.B. The contributions for each specific country is not included in the contributions to Region.

** For COM/ECHO, this figure refers to commitments. The figure for contracts is € 100.667.828.

Additional information concerning international contributions to the tsunami victims can be obtained by consulting OCHA's « reliefweb » site (Financial Tracking system), which is funded by the Commission: www.reliefweb.org

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 20,000,000

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: <i>To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of South and South East Asia affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and to the local population living in neighbouring areas.</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners ²³
Specific objective 1: To cover the humanitarian needs of the population of India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and of the local population of neighbouring areas through the provision of integrated assistance, including health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood recovery.	19,700,000	<p>In Indonesia the West Coast of Aceh, the islands of Nias and Simeulue and inland conflict-affected zones</p> <p>In Sri Lanka the tsunami-affected districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara in the north east, Galle, Matara and Hambantota in the south, and Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara in the south west plus conflict-affected zones in the north and east.</p> <p>In India, Tamil Nadu state, Andra Pradesh state and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing emergency water supply systems by more cost-effective and sustainable systems in spontaneous camps and TLCs and providing safe water supply and sanitation to return/resettlement sites. Repairing water supply systems destroyed by the conflict with a special emphasis on areas hosting tsunami-affected population. Providing and repairing sanitation facilities and organising training sessions in hygiene, waste management and sanitation maintenance in camps, transitional settlements and return sites. Provision of transitional shelter to populations in spontaneous camps through distribution of shelter packages and provision of temporary shelter to the population of the TLCs returning to their areas of origin through the distribution of building materials and ensuring appropriate technical support. Upgrading of existing transitional shelter to meet Sphere standards. Distribution of non food relief items including cooking materials. Provision of primary health care at sub-district level in sites where the Government services are not yet ready to take over from NGOs and small-scale rehabilitation of health care facilities in tsunami-affected and conflict-affected areas. Psycho-social support. Food and cash-for-work actions for the rehabilitation of productive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACF - FRA - ACTED - AGA KHAN - AMI - FRA - CAM - CARE - DEU - CARITAS - DEU - CISP - CORDAID - DANCHURCH AID - DRC - GTZ - HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID - ICMC - IOM - IRC - UK - MDM - ESP - MDM - FRA - NRC - HANDELSBLAD - OXFAM - UK - PLAN - INTERNATIONAL UK - SOLIDARITES - TERRE DES HOMMES (TDH) - ITA - THW - UN - FAO-I - UN - UNHCR - BEL - ZOA

²³ ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (United Kingdom), AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE, (FR), CARE INTERNATIONAL, DEUTSCHLAND E.V. (DEU), CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AID (NLD), COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (ITA), COMITE D'AIDE MEDICALE, DANSK FLYGTNINGEHAELP, DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT, DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND e.V. (DEU), FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP, (DNK), FONDAZIONE TERRE DES HOMMES ITALIA ONLUS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), International Rescue Committee UK, MEDECINS DU MONDE, MEDICOS DEL MUNDO ESPAÑA, Magyar Ökumenikus Szeretetszolgálat, NRC HANDELSBLAD, OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), SOLIDARITES, (FR), THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION (CHE), Technisches Hilfswerk (THW), UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES - BELGIUM, ZOA-Vluchtelingenorg

			<p>infrastructure and actions aimed at the restoration of livelihoods including fisheries and agricultural production. Other actions aimed at income generation at household level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical support to humanitarian operations. • Support to UN Agencies and others to maintain their coordination role in support of the GoSL and the aid community. • Support to disaster risk reduction activities integrated in the partner's relief and rehabilitation projects. • Protection activities such as legal aid assistance and child protection. 	
Specific objective 2: To create and maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.	300,000	Banda Aceh and Colombo	Maintain two DG ECHO support offices located in Banda Aceh (Indonesia) and Colombo (Sri Lanka).	
TOTAL:	20,000,000			

7 - Evaluation

Under article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations". These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm.

8 - Budget Impact article 23 02 01

-	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for 2005	476,500,000
Supplementary Budgets	-
Reinforcement of the emergency aid reserve	100,000,000
Transfers Commission	-3,500,000
Total Available Credits	573,000,000
Total executed to date (by 11/10/2005)	493,337,870
Available remaining	79,662,130
Total amount of the Decision	20,000,000

COMMISSION DECISION
of
on the financing of humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European
Union in
INDONESIA, SRI LANKA and INDIA

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid²⁴, and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An earthquake occurred on 26 December 2004 causing tidal waves that heavily affected Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India. An aftershock caused further damage to Indonesia on 29 March 2005.
- (2) As of 15 October 2005, this tsunami has caused more than 176,000 acknowledged deaths, including more than 128,515 in Indonesia, 31,229 in Sri Lanka and 10,776 in India. More than 106,394 people are still unaccounted for.
- (3) Tidal waves have also caused the destruction of more than 250,000 houses, of public infrastructure and of productive assets and more than one million people have been displaced.
- (4) Although the relief response to the disaster was successful, the transition from relief to reconstruction has progressed rather slowly and many victims remain reliant on humanitarian aid.
- (5) It is necessary to balance aid distribution in order to avoid resentment and tension among different communities.
- (6) The European Commission has already approved one primary emergency Decision for the region on 26 December 2004 (ECHO/-AS/BUD/2004/03000 EUR 3 million), one emergency Decision for Sri Lanka and Maldives on 30 December 2004 (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2005/01000 EUR 10 million) a second emergency Decision for Indonesia on 31 December 2004 (ECHO/IDN/BUD/2005/01000 EUR 10 million) and an ad hoc humanitarian aid Decision for the region on 9 February 2005 (ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000 EUR 80 million).
- (7) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 18 months from 1 January 2006
- (8) In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid for the victims, it is necessary to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field.

(9) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 20,000,000 from budget line 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over 1,500,000 displaced persons and local affected population, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors.

(10) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Regulation (EC) No.1257/96, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 24/11/2005.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 20,000,000 for humanitarian aid operations in favour of the people affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes by using line 23 02 01 of the 2005 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Articles 2 (a) and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:
 - To cover the humanitarian needs of the population of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India, affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and of the local population of neighbouring areas through the provision of integrated assistance, including health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood recovery.
 - Technical assistance: to create and maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of humanitarian operations.

The amounts allocated to each of these specific objectives are listed in the annex to this Decision.

Article 2

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific objectives set out in Article 1(2) to another objective mentioned therein, provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this Decision and does not exceed EUR 2 million.

Article 3

1. The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be for a maximum period of 18 months, starting on 01 January 2006.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 01 January 2006.

3. If the operations envisaged in this Decision are suspended owing to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this Decision.

Article 4

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission

Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives

Principal objective: To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of South and South-East Asia affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and to the local population living in neighbouring areas.	
Specific objectives	Amount per specific objective (EUR)
To cover the humanitarian needs of the population of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and subsequent earthquakes and of the local population of neighbouring areas through the provision of integrated assistance, including health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood recovery.	19,700,000
To create and maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.	300,000
TOTAL	20,000,000