

## 2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

### 2.1 Coordination and Support Services

#### Coordination

OCHA was responsible for strengthening the taskforce handling the tsunami disaster, and provided support for field and regional coordination activities. To date, OCHA has deployed more than 100 people to the countries struck by the disaster in order to assist with coordination, including information dissemination. OCHA held numerous coordination meetings between New York, Geneva, UN Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and OCHA field offices. Headquarters (HQs) produced regular situation reports, policy papers, briefing notes, lessons learned and strategic plans to respond to the ongoing humanitarian needs and to assist with the transition from relief to early recovery. OCHA also ensured a continuous flow of information to the world media, and Reliefweb published over 4,060 documents and 90 maps on the disaster. OCHA organised information meetings to provide a common forum for all donors and UN agencies to exchange information and set priority needs. Finally, OCHA tracks contributions daily. OCHA also worked with UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to distribute un-earmarked funds channelled through OCHA.

An OCHA Regional Office in Bangkok was being established when the disaster occurred and has provided regional back-up to the UN tsunami operation through information sharing meetings at the regional level, as well as direct support to the UN RC/HC in Thailand. The office provides information and other services to the humanitarian community. It also ensures the appropriate use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in response to the tsunami, as well as the proper involvement of regional MCDA providers in strengthening response preparedness.

OCHA immediately deployed UN Civil-Military Coordination Officers to key locations in the affected region. These officers coordinated and liaised with the militaries of some 35 countries, and governmental bodies, on the provision of military assets to support the relief effort according to the needs identified by the humanitarian community. A structured Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) network comprised of three levels: headquarters (Geneva), regional (Bangkok) and field (U-Tapao, Jakarta, Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Colombo). The UN-Civil-Military Coordination network coordinated some 35 countries' contributions of military assets in support of the humanitarian community, with a peak of some 153 helicopters, 84 fixed wing aircraft, 62 sea-based assets and over 30,000 supporting international military personnel delivering a daily average of 68 MTs of food, 70 MTs of water and 20 MTs of medical goods.

#### Humanitarian Information Centres

OCHA managed the deployment and operations of Humanitarian Information Centres (HICs), as designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. HICs provided information management services and products to the entire humanitarian community, including national governments, donors, international and national NGOs, international organisations and the UN. HICs have been established in both Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

#### Regional Logistics Support Services

**Logistics Augmentation (SO 10406):** The World Food Programme (WFP) rapidly upgraded its logistics operations in the region to ensure sufficient transport and storage capacity for the aid being delivered to tsunami survivors. Through regular flights from the UN's Humanitarian Response Depot in Brindisi, Italy and the Asia Emergency Response Facility in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to date WFP has deployed the following:

- 35 Temporary Office Units;
- 28 Temporary Accommodation Units;
- 70 Mobile warehouses with basic warehouse equipment;
- 3 Fuel storage tanks and browsers to Sri Lanka;
- 40 Water purification units;
- 11 Trucks and 8 light vehicles (6 Toyota Hillux and 2 Land cruisers) deployed to Sri Lanka;
- 20 Stand-by personnel of primarily logistics profiles;
- 150 Individual emergency deployment kits and first aid kits to Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

For its part, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) deployed twelve logisticians, seven of whom were seconded to the UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) cells within the affected region. The other five

assisted the UNICEF country offices in their logistics activities. Furthermore, UNICEF brought in a large quantity of supplies like rubhalls water purification units, emergency health kits, emergency relief supplies, tents, plastic sheeting, school-in-a-box, recreation kits, vehicles with a total value of US\$ 18 million (this amount does not include freight). The UNICEF offices in the tsunami-affected region undertook local procurement totalling US\$ 21 million. A total of 25 full charters were flown to the affected area, as well as numerous commercial flights.

**UN Joint Logistics Center (SO 10408):** WFP is managing the UNJLC, including an Air Coordination Center, which provides logistics and movement coordination to humanitarian agencies working on tsunami relief operations. UNJLC now has offices in Colombo, Jakarta, Banda Aceh, and Medan, as well as a regional office in Bangkok and an office at the Humanitarian Air Hub at Subang, which was managed by UNICEF seconded staff throughout the two-month period of activation. UNJLC is investigating new sea routes to move aid to Indonesia while avoiding the congested airports in affected areas. Two sea access points are now in use to offload aid at Meulaboh on the west coast of Sumatra, one of the hardest-hit points in Indonesia.

**Air Support (SO 10407):** A major airlift operation was required to move humanitarian assistance to the crisis zone. WFP has established a fleet of dedicated aircraft (both fixed-wing and helicopters) and set up staging areas in nearby countries to ease congestion at airports in the crisis zone itself. The base of the operation is in Banda Aceh, and a Humanitarian Air Hub for the strategic airlift was established at the Subang Air Base in Kuala Lumpur. The operation averages over 30 trips a day, and carries humanitarian workers, medical and telecommunications equipment, vehicles and food. To date some 4,000 passengers from 130 organisations have used this service, and more than 300 metric tonnes (MT) of cargo have been transported.

#### **Early Warning**

A variety of UN and other international actors collaborated in an effort coordinated by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). The effort aimed at securing public confidence vis-à-vis future tsunamis in the Indian Ocean by supporting the coordination and planning necessary to develop tsunami early warning capacities and boosting necessary awareness and capacities by public authorities. Achievements include the support provided to the series of high level regional meetings on the tsunami, the organising of meetings including a half day meeting on the development of a tsunami early warning system at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, a training and study tour of Japan's tsunami early warning system for high-level administrators from the region, and an international coordination meeting organised by UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) to secure necessary political and technical agreement on the development of the regional tsunami early warning system. An interim mechanism for exchanging tsunami advisory information has been established under these initiatives, which includes steps by UNESCO-IOC and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to upgrade existing data systems.

## **2.2 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure**

The Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami has been the worst disaster in the region in recent history in view of both the number of people needing assistance and the large area that has been affected. In order to address the immediate humanitarian needs and to lay the groundwork for sustainable recovery, reconstruction and development, a multi-pronged strategy was proposed by the UN Development Fund (UNDP) at the outset of this appeal. This strategy aimed to support the UN Development Group (UNDG)/inter-agency recovery effort through (a) the coordination of information on disaster damage and recovery needs; (b) the preparation and provision of multi-hazard risk assessment information and assistance to countries with developing safety standards; and (c) meeting a variety of emergency capacity needs of countries in the region.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) also worked on the ground for early recovery and reconstruction, providing its services and advice to all actors on job creation, local economic development and social protection; activities all needed for an employment – sensitive recovery and to recreate a productive environment.

**Progress & Achievements:** UNDP addressed the immediate humanitarian and recovery needs identified by this regional programme during the first three months of the appeal from its core resources through the following initiatives:

- Contributed to national and joint World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UN Needs Assessment Missions in India, Indonesia, the Maldives, and Thailand;
- Supported the development of guiding principles for the assessment of cross sector issues in the second phase of the recovery planning in Sri Lanka;
- Assisted affected governments with the preparation of recovery planning frameworks in India, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia;
- Supported the collection and storage of information on damages and needs at national and local levels through the establishment of Disaster Inventories in Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia;
- Provided technical advice through recovery experts and United Nations Volunteers for recovery planning, programming, assessment and information management;
- Provided UNDP core funds for the strengthening of coordination, assessment and information management functions;
- Supported affected countries with policy guidance on how to focus national and local recovery initiatives on reducing disaster risks;
- Facilitated the participation and consultation of affected populations in the recovery planning and programming;
- Spearheaded jointly with OCHA and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) the preparation of a draft map of UN roles in Post-Tsunami Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Development;
- Prepared in collaboration with OCHA a brief guide on the Essential Elements of Recovery Programming with a focus on the immediate post-disaster recovery phase (one to six months).
- Facilitated a stocktaking initiative for selected representatives of UNDP Country offices from affected countries with the aim to monitor progress and to exchange good practices and lessons learned.

**Constraints:** The tsunami disaster in Asia must be considered an exceptional event with a reoccurrence of every 200 years only. Although it is generally accepted that it would have been almost impossible to be prepared for an event of this magnitude and impact, such rare events are instrumental in uncovering underlying risks and vulnerabilities. In particular the enormous impacts reported in the tourism sector across most of the affected countries have raised important questions on the prevailing development model for coastal tourism. The existing development model will consequently also determine the recovery process as development issues that existed before the disaster - e.g. poverty, environmental degradation or land rights will have to be taken into account in the recovery programme. These concerns have already developed into major challenges in some countries.

Other constraints have been reported, such as gaps in the area of suitable assessment methodologies for identifying early recovery needs, or the deployment of short-term technical experts to support recovery planning and programming which have been essential, but do not allow for a sustained engagement over a 6 month or longer period.

**The impact of funding levels on the programme:** UNDP contributed funds from its core resources for the deployment of regional disaster reduction advisors and short-term recovery experts to Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, India and Thailand. Additional funds sought through the Flash Appeal amounted to US\$ 22 million. These were originally allocated to national and regional coordination activities, risk assessment, capacity building support and early warning systems. To date only the amount of US\$ 6.95 million was received / pledged through the flash appeal process.

### **2.3 Food**

WFP launched an immense and rapid response to the tsunami. WFP, as at mid-March, was reaching over 1.7 m beneficiaries and had dispatched almost 50,000 MT of food, using within the region alone at the height of the operation in January/February an estimated 1 dedicated vessel, 2 landing craft, over 200 trucks, 6 fixed-wing aircraft, 8 helicopters, 32 storage tents, 328 international staff, and 60 additional light vehicles.

Four broad categories of beneficiaries have emerged: i) internally displaced persons (IDPs) in makeshift camps / shelters; ii) Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in host families; iii) people who have lost their livelihoods; iv) people living in isolated communities. In Sri Lanka and Indonesia, most of those identified as of late January are IDPs in camps / shelters. February / March have seen people in the other three categories coming forward for assistance.

WFP's emergency needs assessments were completed in late January. WFP's initial emergency food security assessment estimated that up to 790,000 people may require food assistance. Currently, WFP plans to reach up to 590,000 people in March 2005, after which the requirements for general food distribution are expected to start declining. It is, however, expected that there will be a need for continued general food distributions throughout the year given the large number of people who are expected to remain displaced. In Sri Lanka, the mission recommended a continuation of general relief distributions until the end of February for 850,000 of those affected, followed by a targeted programme covering vulnerable group feeding, mother and child nutrition and supplementary feeding programmes and emergency school feeding. In Myanmar, 5,000 people were confirmed as needing relief and 10,000 people as needing recovery assistance until June. In the Maldives, the assessment reduced the initial planning figure of people in need of food assistance to 36,000. Food security assumptions in all countries will be updated over the course of 2005 Emergency Operations (EMOP) and targeting adjusted accordingly. A mid-year assessment aimed at measuring progress against the baseline will be conducted in June.

## **2.4 Health**

At the outset of the Flash Appeal, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a strategy for responding to the most pressing needs identified by the rapid assessments carried out in collaboration with ministries of health, UN organisations and NGOs. The primary objective of this strategy was to support national health authorities in protecting the health of survivors and other affected vulnerable people by: a) monitoring public health through the provision of early warning of health threats and therefore enabling the timely organisation of any necessary response, and b) supporting the health sector response and assisting in the recovery and rehabilitation of the countries' health systems, including replacement of lost assets and provision of technical expertise. Parallel to these an operational platform was set-up to enable professionals to conduct these activities.

Some of the key achievements include:

- **Communicable disease early warning, surveillance and response:** Early warning systems to rapidly detect, investigate and respond to outbreaks of communicable diseases were promptly established in the affected areas. Teams of surveillance and response experts from WHO and the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) were deployed to work with the ministries of health and national and international NGOs. Fixed and mobile clinics, hospitals and laboratories reported weekly figures and daily alerts of cases of communicable diseases. No major outbreaks have been identified and the detected cases of diarrhoea, measles, meningitis, jaundice, malaria, fever of unknown origin, acute lower respiratory infection and tetanus have been quickly acted upon. In Aceh, UNICEF supported the vaccination of at least 202,550 children against measles, including through ring vaccination where individual cases were identified;
- **Access to essential health care through assessing and responding to needs:** In addition to rapid health assessments, WHO also coordinated an offshore assessment with partners to the West Coast of Aceh with the aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln as the base of operations. Information on the health needs of affected populations and the damage to the health service infrastructure were shared with all involved in saving lives and supporting recovery. WHO also ensured that laboratories were rehabilitated, supply chains were re-established and cold-chain vaccines could continue to be distributed. In addition to participating in health assessments, UNICEF supported a 13-district nutrition survey in Aceh, and is working to establish nutrition surveillance of children in Sri Lanka;
- **Technical expertise for normative and policy work with regard to essential public health:** WHO provided technical guidance to national authorities, NGOs and other humanitarian actors, on health policy — including the disposal of dead bodies, responses to disease outbreaks, injury treatment, maintaining water quality, dealing with excreta, sewage and chemical threats,

managing chronic diseases, vaccination programmes and maintaining mental health. UNICEF provided technical guidance to national authorities and partners regarding proper breastfeeding practices, and supported the printing of hundreds of thousands of leaflets to relief camps and surrounding communities;

**Medical and logistic supply:** Within days, WHO shipped 191 New Emergency Health Kits (covering the needs of 1,910,000 people for primary health care for 3 months), 100 surgical kits (providing for 10,000 surgical interventions), 40 diarrhoea kits (to respond to up to 4,000 severe cases if required) and bed nets. Eighty-one cars as well as information technology (IT) and telecommunication equipment were also sent for use in operations in the affected countries. Twenty health logisticians deployed in the field ensured that people, supplies and drugs reached their intended destination promptly. UNICEF provided emergency health supplies to serve 315,000 people for up to three months, midwife kits to serve 9,520 pregnant women, and insecticide-treated bed nets for 225,000 people. It also provided cold chain supplies including 191 refrigerators, 40 freezers, 169 cold boxes, four cold rooms, and over 200 vaccine carriers. In nutrition, UNICEF supplied hundreds of thousands of leaflets promoting breastfeeding and proper nutrition, growth cards, weighing scales, cooking sets, iron tablets, de-worming tablets, and Vitamin A support for over 250,000 children;

- **Coordination of international health response:** From the first day after the disaster, WHO Headquarters and the Regional Office established operation rooms and local in-country offices to monitor activities enable an effective health sector response, and secure best possible outcomes. Daily situation reports were issued to a wide range of partners. A Regional Support Unit was created in Bangkok to coordinate with the Joint Task Force and liaise with regional organisations, donors and military representatives involved in the response to the emergency.

Achievements of the strategy have been made difficult at times due to:

- A highly emotional working environment due to the dimensions of the crisis;
- A tight market for procuring the necessary supplies and expertise due to very high demand;
- Difficult access to certain areas (destroyed infrastructure and landmines in the case of Aceh and Sri Lanka).

WHO funding requirements for its regional activities under the Flash Appeal amounted to US\$ 15,000,000 (originally US\$ 12,200,000). So far, 100% of this amount has been covered by donors' commitments and contributions. This generous response has greatly enabled WHO's relief operations during the emergency.

The UN Population Fund's (UNFPA) strategy in the region is to restore basic reproductive health services in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality and prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs)/HIV/AIDS, address urgent psychosocial needs to help community recovery, ensure equal access of women and other vulnerable populations to basic needs and promote hygiene.

## **2.5 Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Integration and Livelihoods**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as the UN specialised agency competent in the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry livelihoods sectors, took immediate steps to mobilise coordination and technical assistance teams into the field to conduct rapid assessments to identify the immediate rehabilitation requirements of the affected areas. Teams for coordination and technical assistance are still in Indonesia, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka and through the FAO Regional office, in Thailand. Assessments and technical assistance inputs for the other affected countries of Myanmar, Somalia, Seychelles and India are coordinated from FAO Rome through the fielding of technical consultants. Achievements to date include:

- In collaboration with partners from WB and ADB, carried out assessments of damage to crops, farms, stock and equipment; coastal small scale fisheries and supporting infrastructure; aquaculture ponds; and coastal forest areas in affected countries;
- Assisted affected countries assess direct and down-stream impacts of the tsunami in each of the above sectors to identify immediate technical assistance needs for a return to production;
- Coordination and dissemination of these assessment results through its web sites;

- Development and coordination of donor funding and projects to meet the needs of each FAO sector resulting in specifications, tenders and the initial delivery of goods and services in the agriculture and fisheries and aquaculture sectors, with varying levels of deliveries by country;
- Noting that equipment and gear are not the only needs, has taken a livelihoods approach to work with the small scale coastal fisheries industry to recommence livelihood activities in the fishing, farming, boat building and small scale fish processing sectors;
- Participatory activities to bring government and communities together to develop immediate recovery strategies, identify immediate needs and support for joint activities to address these needs in each of the FAO sectors;
- Direct assistance to governments in all FAO sectors for the development of medium and longer term national development strategies for the above sectors;
- Liaison with the governments resulting in requests from Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Maldives for FAO to take the lead role in the coordination of inter-agency and NGOS inputs into rehabilitation in the FAO sectors, most notably for fisheries;
- Commencement of in-depth, comprehensive and detailed needs assessments by sector as an initial step in the process for project development to secure goods and services for recovery and rehabilitation;
- Finally, noting the critical need for immediate, medium and long term infrastructure needs to support these small scale industry livelihoods, developed emergency, medium and longer term responses and projects in the small scale harbours and community landing sites to get the fishers back to sea with enhanced safety and product protection for better market prices.

FAO is working with the communities to enhance their fisheries, aquaculture and coastal management capacities, enhance safety at sea and of operations, and increase the market value of products while rebuilding their lives, the “more for less” livelihoods approach from beneficiaries’ efforts.

FAO, with community and government participation, is taking steps through the Flash Appeal to take preliminary action to prepare for the seamless transition from emergency to rehabilitation and reconstruction phases to rebuild affected coastal dwellers lives.

In Thailand FAO has conducted jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) of Thailand a “Detailed Technical Damage and Needs Assessment Mission” in fisheries and agriculture/livestock sectors in January. A Regional consortium on the fisheries sector has been established in collaboration with other regional organisations for the coordination of fisheries and livelihood recovery programme. Fisheries and agricultural inputs have been procured and delivered to beneficiaries. FAO has established a collaboration with the NGO network to assist the beneficiaries, as well as provide training and distributing inputs.

Reduction of gender-based violence (GBV) and protection of women and girls are an integral part of UNFPA’s tsunami response in the region. During the first phase the focus has been on prevention of GBV by ensuring equal and safe access to basic services, which is being followed by capacity building of relevant stakeholders, especially those at the community level, to prevent and respond to the GBV.

The UN Development Fund for Women’s (UNIFEM) programme builds on its long history of work with women’s organisations and networks worldwide. It emphasizes quick impact projects, building on existing women’s associations and networks, as well as initiatives to build capacity to better protect and promote women’s human rights during the first year of relief and reconstruction. To date, UNIFEM has received commitments and contributions of US\$ 2,717,286 (out of a total appeal for US\$ 3,587,500) for its programme. The following outlines the current status of UNIFEM’s programme in three priority areas.

- **Leadership:** UNIFEM has supported local women’s leadership and mobilised women’s networks to give them a voice in the relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts, and to provide financial support to enable women’s organisations to respond to women’s needs quickly. In both Aceh and Sri Lanka, UNIFEM Gender Advisors are in place and collaborate with government, UN and international NGOs representatives to ensure that the perspectives of women’s associations and networks are part of mainstream relief and recovery efforts, and the reconstruction planning processes. Rapid appraisal and mapping of women’s associations, organisations and networks in affected communities is underway in Aceh, Sri Lanka and Somalia.

- **Livelihoods:** UNIFEM has helped revive women's livelihoods by working to restore their productive assets, processes and supply chains; strengthening market links, and helping them access reconstruction assistance. Particular attention will have to be paid to female heads of households and widows. UNIFEM's interventions focus on psychosocial support that will address the mental health needs of women and will link to providing them livelihood options. This activity will focus on training of trainers to ensure sustainability. UNIFEM will also support capacity building for restoring, strengthening or imparting new livelihood skills linked to market access.
- **Protection:** Working in collaboration with other UN agencies, governments and women's networks UNIFEM seeks to develop the capacity of women's groups to advocate for the protection of women and girls from human rights violations during the relief, recovery and reconstruction period and beyond, including the development of early warning tools for women in the context of ongoing conflict. A similar strategy involving governmental agencies, UN agencies and NGOs is being pursued in Sri Lanka.

ILO, which focused on early economic recovery and restoration of livelihoods, launched programmes aimed at boosting new entrepreneurship and employability of the tsunami-affected populations. It also addressed the needs of the most vulnerable against discrimination and abuse and implemented action programmes to avoid forced labour and the exploitation of children. Emergency public employment services, which the ILO put in place, are an important contribution to revival of the local economies and to rebuild livelihoods.

Coordinating the international response in child protection, UNICEF's priorities have focused mainly on identifying and registering unaccompanied and separated children, the prevention of trafficking, exploitation and abuse, and the provision of psychosocial support for children and communities affected by the tsunami. UNICEF is supporting national governments to strengthen their protection responses, providing technical guidance and support and training national authorities, local law enforcement, NGOs and other partner agencies in child protection. UNICEF is also providing training to teachers, parents and community leaders to provide psychosocial support to address trauma remaining from the tsunami. UNICEF has also coordinated sector efforts leading to a common system for registering separated children, tracing and family reunification in Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

In Indonesia, UNICEF and its partners have established 17 children's centres to provide psychosocial support and trace separated children. More than 11,000 children benefit regularly from these services. To date, at least 1,069 separated children have been registered, and 29 reunited with their families. In Maldives, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are training more than 300 teachers in psychosocial support. In Sri Lanka, UNICEF, ILO and Save the Children conducted a joint tracking exercise to identify separated and unaccompanied children; to date, 28 unaccompanied children, 1,169 separated children and 3,725 children who lost one parent have been identified. Long-term fostering arrangements have been approved for 126 children. UNICEF Sri Lanka has trained more than 150 psychosocial support workers. Throughout affected areas, UNICEF has distributed recreation kits to serve over 290,000 children, and has dispatched thousands of family kits for separated children and their caregivers.

## **2.6 Security**

The regional scope of the tsunami disaster – up to 12 countries affected, many of those registering deaths and displacement in the thousands – required a response in part on a regional scale. Logistics, procurement, coordination, information systems, resource allocation, and management conducted at a regional level significantly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the aid response. The projects that operated on a regional plane include food aid, joint logistics and air services, coordination, regional health, technical support, early warning systems, management, monitoring and evaluation, protection and human rights, capacity-building, and security for humanitarian operations.

After the tsunami, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) deployed experienced staff to facilitate the humanitarian effort in affected areas. Within one week UNDSS had produced Security Risk Assessments that were critical to ensuring the safety of staff and operations. Security Plans, Standard Operating Procedures, Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance, Medical

Evacuation Plans and other contingency plans are in place and continue to be developed. Over 50 security incidents have been managed. Staff-tracking mechanisms are in place. Communications networks were established working closely with WFP and are being upgraded.

Existing staff members have benefited from a series of training sessions. New staff members receive briefings upon arrival (average of 8 per day). A boat and associated safety equipment is identified and being prepared for delivery. Liaison with authorities and counterparts in all affected countries and regions continues on a daily basis.

- **Maldives:** Provision of funds to provide a boat, safety equipment and crew for a 12 month period – boat is now under order;
- **Sri Lanka:** Field Security Officer (FSO) has identified providers of communications upgrades and commenced purchase agreements. Additional local staff (security assistant) has been identified;
- **Indonesia:** Elements for security coordination cell and communications centres have been identified and costed for procurement and implementation. Office spaces have been identified in Sumatra. Additional assistant Field Security Officers (AFSCOs) have been identified and recruitment process is underway.

#### **Priorities to be addressed**

##### **Indonesia**

- Deployment of two AFSCOs in Sumatra;
- Implementation of the security coordination cells and associated communications centres;
- Development of the security offices in Sumatra.

##### **Sri Lanka**

- Employment of upgraded communications equipment and capacities.

##### **Maldives**

- Training of crew and staff and utilisation of the boat as a security and operational service.

#### **Timeline for implementation**

- Deploy AFSCOs in Sumatra – April-May;
- Establish security offices Aceh – April;
- Establish Communication Centres – May;
- Establish Coordination cell in Jakarta – April-May;
- Accept boat – Maldives – April;

### **3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES**

#### **3.1 Coordination and Support Services**

##### **Coordination**

In addition to continuing previous activities, OCHA's priority is to encourage the transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction by linking with development actors to ensure a gradual handover of activities. To this end, OCHA will facilitate the development of a strategy to implement and monitor the transition process, which will include continued collaboration with Humanitarian Coordinators to ensure appropriate capacity building is met before OCHA reduces its presence in the field.

An information management unit will be established within the office to map areas of humanitarian needs and response activities and make available a variety of information products related to *inter alia* disasters, emergencies and financing. The office will continue to help strengthen regional coordination and information sharing mechanisms and support CTs in the affected countries during the recovery phase in order to ensure a coordinated handover to UNDP and other development partners during the latter half of 2005.

##### **Early Warning**