

## INDONESIA

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 26 December tsunami devastated the coastal areas of Northern Sumatra. Over the last three months the Government of Indonesia and its international partners have worked together to provide relief and assistance to the survivors. Three main factors have influenced the way in which the humanitarian community has been able to provide assistance; numbers of affected people, capacity to identify affected people, and the start of the transition between emergency relief and medium-term recovery and reconstruction programmes.

At the time of preparation of the Flash Appeal little was known about the effects of the tsunami in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), other than that the scale of the tragedy was enormous. Three months on the humanitarian community is able to note some progress in the areas of needs assessment, coordination and information sharing, extension of geographical coverage of both relief and early recovery programmes, the development of good relations with the Government at all levels, the systematic handover of logistics responsibility from military to civilian management, the beginnings of longer term housing reconstruction programmes, an absence of widespread disease and the continuation of a massive clean-up operation.

Commensurate with this have been a number of challenges and positive changes in the situation in the affected area:

- The recovery process is underway;
- People have managed to find shelter with relatives and host families, thus minimising the need for movement into temporary living centres;
- The health situation of the population is not as poor as was feared in the period immediately after the tsunami;
- Numbers of internally placed persons continue to fluctuate as people identify their own solutions to displacement;
- The planning and implementation of a civilian and logistics capacity has moved ahead on time;
- Donor support has been exceptional for humanitarian relief programmes but less well provided for early recovery programmes;
- Coordination and support services are considered to have worked well.

As the relief operation stabilises the Government and its partners are keen to meet the next challenge, which is to assist the people of NAD in rebuilding their shattered communities and livelihoods. Thus the overall response priority of the United Nations, which was articulated on 6 January as “to minimise the suffering and the further spread of disease, malnutrition and other threats to the coastal population of Northern Sumatra and initiate early recovery to kick start the economy” has been reworded in order to reflect the current reality, which is that the ongoing relief operation should support livelihoods and income-generating activities (page 4).

On this basis sector response plans have been revised to reflect progress to date in achieving sector objectives. In many instances the UN and its partners have revised sector objectives to reflect the changed understanding of the situation in NAD. For each sector a statement concerning the linkage between relief activities and longer-term reconstruction and development activities has been provided.

Finally, the UNCT in Indonesia has included a statement in this Mid-term Review confirming that it will not request additional funds. However, a number of agencies have identified new priorities which fall outside the scope of the Flash Appeal but which require donor support in order to assist in livelihoods and recovery activities.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005  
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for  
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**  
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination  
as of 5 April 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

<b>INDONESIA</b>					
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Commitments &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>% Funded</b>
AGRICULTURE	10,400,000	24,400,000	4,863,840	19,536,160	19.9%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	16,059,203	18,997,130	12,446,552	6,550,578	65.5%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	17,250,000	52,900,000	2,531,034	50,368,966	4.8%
EDUCATION	12,330,000	13,130,000	345,000	12,785,000	2.6%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	177,160,000	148,760,000	92,618,426	56,141,574	62.3%
FOOD	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,845,562	1,154,438	61.5%
HEALTH	69,610,000	70,510,000	24,702,725	45,807,275	35.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	21,850,000	21,850,000	316,456	21,533,544	1.4%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,100,000	13,343,693	3,215,977	10,127,716	24.1%
SECURITY	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,384,836	1,615,164	46.2%
WATER AND SANITATION	27,000,000	27,000,000	5,580,301	21,419,699	20.7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>372,759,203</b>	<b>396,890,823</b>	<b>149,850,709</b>	<b>247,040,114</b>	<b>37.8%</b>

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005  
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**Flash Appeal for  
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**  
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination  
as of 5 April 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

<b>INDONESIA</b>					
<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Commitments &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>% Funded</b>
CARE	5,000,000	5,000,000	333,132	4,666,868	6.7%
CCF	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,141,079	358,921	76.1%
CORDAID	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	0.0%
CRS	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0.0%
CWS	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0.0%
FAO	10,000,000	24,000,000	4,863,840	19,136,160	20.3%
HKI	3,100,000	3,100,000	-	3,100,000	0.0%
ICMC	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	0.0%
ILO	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	7,000,000	0.0%
IMC	500,000	500,000	847,940	-347,940	169.6%
IOM	57,000,000	57,000,000	33,721,550	23,278,450	59.2%
IR	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,995,000	-545,000	122.2%
IRC/CARDI	7,500,000	7,500,000	1,221,617	6,278,383	16.3%
IRD	4,800,000	4,800,000	-	4,800,000	0.0%
MCI	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	0.0%
NRC/CARDI	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	0.0%
OCHA	2,854,203	5,792,130	3,749,725	2,042,405	64.7%
PCI	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0.0%
SC	3,500,000	6,500,000	2,323,269	4,176,731	35.7%
UNDP	8,500,000	42,500,000	2,531,034	39,968,966	6.0%
UNDP/UNDSS	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,384,836	1,615,164	46.2%
UNDP/UN-HABITAT	60,000,000	29,000,000	36,813,966	-7,813,966	126.9%
UNEP	1,000,000	1,000,000	316,456	683,544	31.6%
UNESCO	-	2,450,000	-	2,450,000	0.0%
UNFPA	18,000,000	16,943,693	11,346,332	5,597,361	67.0%
UNHCR	60,000,000	59,800,000	27,002,627	32,797,373	45.2%
UNICEF	50,400,000	50,400,000	6,181,140	44,218,860	12.3%
WFP	1,205,000	1,205,000	1,119,403	85,597	92.9%
WHO	36,000,000	36,000,000	11,957,763	24,042,237	33.2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>372,759,203</b>	<b>396,890,823</b>	<b>149,850,709</b>	<b>247,040,114</b>	<b>37.8%</b>

## 2. REVIEW OF THE CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

The 26 December earthquake and tsunami devastated the northern part of Sumatra, affecting coastal populations, property and land for a 200 km long and 2-6 km wide stretch along the west and north coasts of Sumatra. The east coast was also affected to a lesser extent. The table below<sup>1</sup> provides an overview of the unfolding recording of fatalities as a result of the tsunami:

Date	Deaths and Buried		Missing (presumed dead)		Displaced	
	NAD	N. Sumatra	NAD	N. Sumatra	NAD (in 20 districts)	N. Sumatra
31-Jan-05	108,110	130	127,749	24	426,849	N/a
28-Feb-05	124,829	130	111,578	24	400,376	19,620
02-Mar-05	125,313	130	94,682	24	400,062	19,620
06-Mar-05	125,736	130	94,470	24	400,062	19,620

On 27 December the Government requested the United Nations to coordinate incoming international relief assistance. This approach was endorsed at the International Conference hosted by the Government of Indonesia on 6 January. The Government and the United Nations established a Joint Disaster Management Centre at the Office of the Vice-President, which ensured day-to-day coordination between the Government and the international response community for planning and operations. The Centre also provided regular briefings for donors, agencies and non-governmental organisations, and continues to provide these briefings on a weekly basis.

The UNCT in Indonesia activated the Disaster Management Team (DMT) immediately after the disaster. The team met on a daily basis throughout January, three times a week in February and is now meeting on a weekly basis. At the outset the DMT, working closely with the Government, donors and NGOs, determined that the main focus of the response plan should be on immediate life-saving activities and early recovery programmes. Undertaking needs assessment activities in the weeks immediately after the disaster was made complicated by a number of factors including the non-availability of telecommunications, the multiplicity of actors on the ground in NAD, the difficulties faced in reaching affected populations due to damage to infrastructure, and the enormity of the geographical scale of the disaster. Thus the initial response plan was based on best estimates of requirements. The Flash Appeal requested funding support to provide immediate assistance to one million people.

As the scale of the disaster has emerged, so have the coping mechanisms of the central and local government, and the people of NAD. The United Nations and its partners have provided support to a strong and well-coordinated national relief effort, led by the Government. The international community's assistance has focused on provision of food, water and sanitation, support to the national health/nutrition and education services, protection and psychosocial support, provision of temporary shelter and non-food items and, in terms of early recovery, livelihoods, agricultural and fisheries support. Several factors have influenced the manner in which the UN has been able to provide assistance to affected populations:

- (a) Numbers of affected people: Statistics on numbers of affected people have now stabilised. Some 400,000 people are considered to have been displaced from their homes, either because their homes have been destroyed, or too badly damaged to inhabit without substantial repair or replacement. A further 200,000 people have offered to provide temporary shelter to displaced people and thus require support to sustain increased household sizes. Others, while able to remain in their own homes, have lost access to income generating activities and thus their level of vulnerability is increased. Thus the total number of people requiring assistance is estimated at some 750,000 people.

<sup>1</sup> Data provided by BAKORNAS (Government Disaster Management Coordination Body).

(b) Identification of affected people: There are differential needs amongst the affected population, based on a number of factors. The Banda Aceh-based Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has identified 7 categories of people requiring assistance:

- People living in temporary community shelters (mosques and schools) – this number is now thought to be relatively low;
- People in spontaneous group settlements where they are receiving ad hoc or organised assistance (e.g. spontaneous settlement in Calang on the west coast, where the 700 remaining people from a town of 7,000 people have moved into the hills directly above the town and created a makeshift village using tents and debris left behind by the tsunami when it engulfed the town and destroyed it completely);
- People living with host families;
- People unable to join host families or return to their homes who have moved or are planning to move to Temporary Living Centres (TLCs);
- People who have returned to their homes and are either repairing or rebuilding them;
- Other people who may or may not have lost their homes but who have lost assets, access to markets and means of income;
- Vulnerable host families who are faced with additional pressure on their resources;  
There is a high degree of mobility amongst these populations. People have moved into TLCs and then left in order to be nearer to their homes, preferring to stay in spontaneous settlements. People have left host families in order not to exhaust the resources of their hosts. Others have seen no option other than to move to TLCs and await assistance to rebuild their homes.

Transition between emergency relief and medium-term recovery and reconstruction programme: The Government, the World Bank and the United Nations are in the process of developing a longer-term recovery and reconstruction programme, together with a number of major donors. Of necessity, this is a detailed exercise and is taking some time to reach fruition. In the meantime the emergency programme has met the immediate needs of affected populations. Starting points for 'early recovery' need to be initiated at the earliest stages of humanitarian relief, e.g. at temporary location centres and spontaneous settlements. Early recovery programmes have started; however, relatively poor funding of these programmes has limited their capacity to assist people in livelihoods activities.

Donor response to the Indonesia element of the Flash Appeal was swift and generous for humanitarian activities. Funding requirements for the first six months of 2005 have been relatively well covered for immediate life saving activities. However, funding for UN agencies and NGOs involved in longer-term recovery activities has been less well supported. As the Appeal implementation period is extended to 12 months the UNCT has agreed that any additional requirements for, for example, additional food and shelter requirements to cover the second half of the year will be addressed bilaterally by the relevant appealing agency. In the context of implementation of projects for which funding has already been received reference to the requirement for an extension in implementation period is included in the relevant project tables. For a number of projects the implementation time frame has been extended until 31 December or some time during the second half of the year. A number of agencies have, in order to meet changed priorities, re-allocated funding requirements between projects.

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

At the time of preparation of the Flash Appeal, during the first week after the tsunami, a relatively small number of humanitarian workers had reached the affected area. Local government institutions suffered large-scale losses and were not functioning well. The UN agencies undertook a joint needs assessment exercise in Banda Aceh and the immediate area, the preliminary findings of which acted as part of the basis for the elaboration of the response plans included in the Appeal.

A number of progress indicators have been identified by the UNCT:

- Needs assessments have been undertaken and provided baseline and planning data for all sectors of humanitarian concern;
- Information has been submitted to the UN's HIC on which agencies and NGOs are active in the affected area, thus assisting coordinated planning and implementation;

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- Coordination offices have been established in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Calang;
- UN agencies and NGOs have extended their activities from the original focus on Banda Aceh and Meulaboh to towns and villages down the west coast;
- Substantive linkages have been established with Government at all levels;
- Massive international military support was provided to support the government and international organisations in meeting immediate humanitarian needs; this was gradually and systematically replaced with civilian logistics assets, in line with the Oslo Guidelines;
- Programmes focusing on livelihoods regeneration have been started;
- The first of 11,000 prefabricated transitional houses have been built in affected areas;
- Educational supplies and tents have been delivered to areas where schools have been damaged or destroyed;
- Support has been provided to ensure the re-establishment of primary health care facilities and the much-feared epidemics have been avoided;
- The Government, Indonesian and international armed forces have, together with thousands of volunteers, initiated a massive clean-up operation supported by the UN and NGOs.

In the context of longer-term planning the Government issued a Damage Assessment Report in mid-January (<http://www.e-aceh.org/>) which estimated that the total reconstruction costs related to tsunami damage would run to approximately US\$ 4.5 billion. Following on from this assessment the Government is now leading a planning process, with support from the World Bank, donors and the United Nations, focusing on recovery and reconstruction. The outcome of this process, which involves wide-ranging consultation with the people of NAD, will be a Reconstruction Plan, the first draft of which is due to be presented at the end of March.

Contextually the following key changes can be noted, when comparing the situation now, with what was perceived on 6 January:

- (a) The recovery process has started more quickly than the Appeal anticipated. People have, very quickly, started the work of rebuilding their lives. Markets, shops, restaurants and cafes have reopened. People are also generating a living through opportunistic business development, particularly in Banda Aceh where the significant international presence has generated an abundance of both direct and indirect employment opportunities. The immediate and strong desire by tsunami survivors to return to their lands and rebuild their homes and villages has also been observed. Ensuring involvement of the affected populations into the planning and implementation of the relief/recovery efforts is a priority;
- (b) Large numbers of internally displaced people have found shelter with host families or in organised spontaneous settlement camps. This has altered the requirement for alternative forms of accommodation to be made available, with the Government now estimating that some 70,000 – 100,000 people will need to be housed in temporary living centres (TLCs) constructed by the Government. Commensurately, there is an increased requirement for provision of food and other assistance beyond the 400,000 internally displaced people, in order to bolster food security for families hosting IDPs and livelihoods-affected populations; thus WFP's latest beneficiary estimate is some 750,000 people;
- (c) The health situation of those who have been displaced, while still by no means assured, has not deteriorated to the extent considered likely in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami. However, damage to health facilities and displacement hinder access to health services;
- (d) The numbers and locations of IDPs continue to fluctuate, challenging Government and UN efforts to deliver assistance in a targeted manner. The United Nations agencies and NGOs are working closely with the Government to more carefully target assistance, with the aim of supporting people who wish to remain near their place of origin;
- (e) The planning and implementation of a civilian logistics capacity has moved forward on schedule, meaning that the Government's timeline for withdrawal of all foreign military forces from humanitarian operations (26 March) will be met. The United Nations and its partners (e.g. the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have put into place their own logistics network, focusing around the use of trucks, boats and helicopters;
- (f) Donor funding has been swift for humanitarian programmes. This has ensured that United Nations agencies have been able to programme relief assistance in an effective and timely manner;

- (g) Funding for early recovery activities has not been as robustly supported as was anticipated, thus challenging the ability of agencies to provide appropriate livelihoods recovery programmes on the scale that is needed and possible;
- (h) The overwhelming international response challenged the capacity of the United Nations to coordinate all incoming international assistance. That said, the general consensus is that coordination mechanisms have been established quickly and have worked well. Particular credit should be given to the Government, which, after suffering massive losses to its human resource capacity in the affected area, has managed to provide strong and coherent leadership to the relief operation.

On 4 March the President declared that the immediate life-sustaining phase of the relief operation was over and that the focus should shift to recovery and reconstruction activities. Systems and mechanisms are now in place that ensure that those who have been affected by the tsunami are able to gain access to basic services through either Government, international or non-governmental agencies, or a combination of the three. Thus, by the end of February it was considered that the humanitarian situation had stabilised in most areas. At the same time the Government and its international partners have started the process of recovery and reconstruction planning. United Nations agencies and NGOs involved in humanitarian activities consider that the relief programme will need to continue until at least the end of 2005, given that large numbers of people will remain displaced while their homes are reconstructed. The Government has indicated that it intends that the temporary living centres be built with a life-span of two years, thus indicating the expectation that re-housing people in permanent houses will take until at least the end of 2006.

## **4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN**

### **4.1 Overall Response Priorities**

The overall goal of the Indonesia element of the Flash Appeal was “to minimise the suffering and the further spread of disease, malnutrition and other threats to the coastal population of northern Sumatra and initiate early recovery to kick-start the economy”. After three months the general consensus is that the overall goal defined at that time remains one of the priorities for the humanitarian community in Indonesia. Thus, while the Government and international relief programme can be said to have sustained the population in the immediate aftermath, cessation of programmes and projects defined in the Flash Appeal may have a detrimental effect on the affected population. By the same token there is a danger that continued relief assistance alone will foster some level of dependency on aid amongst the affected people. Affected Acehnese people are very strongly committed to re-building their lives as soon as possible. The culture and practice of NAD is firmly community oriented. Concentration on reconstruction needs to pay attention to not only rebuilding physical infrastructure, but also human infrastructure since it is human infrastructure that will provide the community-based empowerment to underpin the recovery. Thus the UN Country Team considers that the overall goal should be reworded as follows:

“In the context of supporting the affected population in their efforts to recover from the devastating effects of the tsunami through an emphasis on livelihoods and income-generating activities, the ongoing relief programme should aim to provide targeted support to those identified as most vulnerable through a rolling needs assessment process. This should be undertaken in coordination and cooperation with the local authorities, and take due account of the Government’s recovery and reconstruction programmes, while, at the same time, acknowledging the need to meet immediate recovery needs in the absence of an overall framework”.

The local IASC in Banda Aceh has also developed operational principles and policy for engagement in Government-constructed Temporary Living Centres. Broadly, the IASC will establish appropriate mechanisms that will regularly monitor all TLCs and support the Government in service actions on a case-by-case basis where the Government cannot meet specific sector standards. This sectoral involvement will exclude any direct responsibility for camp management by the IASC. In order to reduce the number of people living in TLCs, and the time people spend in TLCs, the IASC will continue to support other transitional shelter options (i.e. support to host communities and spontaneous settlements) and prioritise early return and recovery options, while supporting actions that benefit neighbouring communities.

## 4.2 Updated Response Plans

On the basis of the foregoing substantive changes have been elaborated in the sector response plans: These are included in the sections below.

### Health

#### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

While the risk of disease outbreaks remains high, there have been no major epidemics or events requiring urgent actions from the Government or its partners.

- Emergency health coordination mechanisms established and human, technical and other resources for health mobilised;
- Emergency health supplies provided for affected communities, including essential drug kits sufficient to serve 95,000 people for three months, midwifery kits to serve 9,520 pregnant women, and enough oral re-hydration salts to treat approximately 250,000 cases of diarrhoea;
- Coverage of basic health services to the population, with a focus on outreach to IDPs variable in terms of scope and frequency;
- Decrease in number of patients seeking treatment after an initial requirement for large-scale emergency medical services in January and the first part of February;
- Strengthened expanded programme of immunisation (EPI) with measles vaccination, including ring vaccination where individual cases of measles were identified, and vitamin A campaign reaching 202,550 children between 6 months and 15 years of age by 8 March. Major measles epidemics avoided;
- Immunisation system strengthened by providing 131 health centres and 15 district health offices with new cold chain equipment and supplies to preserve vaccines, services which will benefit 746,700 children and 60,000 pregnant women;
- Provincial health authority re-established;
- Health facilities mapped and inventoried and damage to the health system systematically addressed;
- Static health facilities returning to normal operational level despite staff losses, but additional progress needs to be made. Capacity of staff to provide emergency health care enhanced;
- Surveillance systems in place with weekly reports received and consolidated and risks of disease outbreaks minimised through intensified disease prevention measures, such as distribution of bed-nets and fogging;
- Communities reached with anti-malaria measures, including insecticide-treated bed nets for 152,012 children and women;
- Improvement of nutritional status of children and women, including counselling on breastfeeding for 5,700 mothers, iron tablets for 4,830 pregnant women, and Vitamin A supplementation for 202,550 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years;
- Major health and nutrition survey completed in thirteen districts, a collaborative initiative involving the Government of Indonesia (GoI), the UN, NGOs, and affected populations themselves;
- Mental health services intensified;
- Reproductive health assessment conducted, coordination mechanism for reproductive health care established, and weekly monitoring and surveillance of maternal and child health care in place;
- Procurement of 28 tonnes of reproductive health (RH) supplies (UNFPA) of which 50% have been already distributed by NGOs, the Health Office and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN);
- Provision of support to cover immediate needs for revitalisation of the provincial Indonesian Midwife Association (IBI) and procurement of 750 midwifery kits (UNFPA).

#### Revised Objectives

- Objective 1.1: Continue to assist the Government in providing treatment for acute medical problems and essential health care to the tsunami-affected population, focusing on IDPs and host families, using existing or temporary health facilities, as well as through satellite clinics established in temporary living centres. This includes providing essential drugs, health supplies and equipment, ensuring adequately trained health staff, and re-establishing immunisation services;
- Objective 1.2: Maintain early warning communicable disease surveillance for those people living in temporary accommodation and minimise risks of disease outbreaks. Provide capacity-building support to local health institutions to ensure that the surveillance system, as a component of a wider emergency health system, is locally owned;
- Objective 1.3: Maintain stockpiles of medical supplies where needed, focusing on regeneration of supply chains, maintain and enhance disease prevention strategies (childhood immunisation, hygiene information messages and vector control programmes) in targeted locations, with a focus on assisting the redevelopment of local health services;
- Objective 1.4: All agencies in health sector ensure the collection of data and information relating to the above three objectives.

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of patients receiving health care in functioning hospitals and outpatient facilities;
- Number of epidemics/disease outbreaks that have received rapid and effective response, minimising morbidity and mortality in the emergency phase;
- Prevalence and incidence of communicable diseases with an absence in the increase of cases;
- Cases of malaria and dengue fever maintained at normal or below-normal levels;
- Number of maternal deaths, coverage of skilled attendance at birth, incidence of obstetric complications, and neonatal and infant mortality rate;
- Data on health services provided is collected, centralised, available, disseminated and used for coordination and planning purposes.

#### Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

While health risks have been kept to a minimum in the emergency phase of the disaster through successful initiatives, maintaining low health risks and improving health of the affected population, particularly vulnerable groups, through fair, equitable and sustainable measures should continue to be emphasised in the recovery and reconstruction phases. Current health measures, which take into consideration both the needs of a large number of IDPs and the less-affected local population, and the burden of additional health needs on the stretched health facilities and resources are adequate. In addition, many of the activities (e.g. damage assessment of health system, development of disease surveillance system and coordinated health system recovery planning) are essential to the reconstruction and development of the sector.

UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) activities to date will continue, including measles vaccination, cold chain support, training, surveillance of preventable diseases and malaria control. In addition, data from the nutrition survey will be used to respond in a more targeted and effective way to the nutritional needs of children and women. UNICEF will continue to support nutrition training, and to provide supplies and equipment for nutrition surveillance. In cooperation with UNFPA and WHO, UNICEF will also support reproductive health posts in displaced settlements and in health facilities.

#### **Water and Sanitation**

##### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Clean water provided to displaced and host communities, including water purification tablets for 9,000 families, 120,000 litres per day of safe drinking water trucked in for 24,000 people, as well as assistance to the main municipal water treatment plant, which accounts for 85% of treated water in Banda Aceh;
- Seven water tankers provided to ensure that 40,000 displaced people have access to safe water;
- Sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies provided to displaced communities, including pour-flush toilets and bathing facilities for 17,500 people, solid waste management compliant with the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) standards at

sixty sites serving 25,000 people, hygiene kits for 32,706 families, and direct support to the Public Works Ministry and Municipal Sanitation Authority;

- Six septic tank trucks provided to Banda Aceh local authorities to de-sludge septic tanks and latrines (estimated 30,000 people served);
- Hygiene promotion campaigns targeting 30,000 displaced persons, including training for 15 sanitation agents, 75 youth volunteers and 64 trainers (in cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross);
- Rapid water, sanitation and hygiene assessments completed in displacement camps and host communities to inform immediate response by the Government, UNICEF and partners;
- Assessment of proposed temporary living centre sites undertaken by core assessment group;
- Sector coordination supported and monitoring conducted for 18 occupied temporary location centres, to ensure maintenance of standards and continued service provision;
- Support provided for design of latrine construction in high groundwater locations for temporary living centres and schools;
- Three thousand latrine kits distributed for use in temporary settlements;
- Work undertaken to ensure that poor water and sanitation facilities are brought up to SPHERE standards;
- Clinical waste management programme initiated.

#### Revised Objectives

- Objective 2.1: Providing safe water and sanitation facilities that surpass SPHERE standards for all displaced communities, temporary location centres and host communities;
- Objective 2.2: Ensuring schools and child centres provide children with access to safe water, adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene education;
- Objective 2.3: Supporting Government, parastatal departments and community-based organisations to deliver, operate and manage water and sanitation services effectively;
- Objective 2.4: Ensure there are no gaps in service to displacement camps and temporary relocation camps. Spontaneous settlements, schools and host communities need to be more strategically covered for regular support by humanitarian organisations in the sector.

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of safe, hygienic toilets constructed taking into account the differential needs of men and women;
- Distance to sanitary facilities and water outlets, with an emphasis on ensuring rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day or night;
- Location of public water points in relation to temporary shelters;
- Number of people having safe and equitable access to a sufficient supply of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene;
- Number of communities and settlements with environmentally healthy conditions.

#### Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

UNICEF, the Government and partners will continue to provide integrated support to water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, with an emphasis on the latter in displacement camps, host communities, schools, and increasingly in temporary relocation centres. Strategic technical support will be provided to reconstruction and rehabilitation, including capacity building for the restoration of services of key public institutions, as well as the construction of water and sanitation facilities in new schools. Monitoring of water quality and of water and sanitation related diseases will be supported at community and school levels. UNICEF will continue to play a lead role in coordination, especially in the west coast and east coast areas, while strengthening the capacity of government partners to take over coordination of sector activities among humanitarian organisations.

UNICEF and partners will work closely with City Water Department, Dinas Keberihan (City Municipal Sanitation Department) in Banda Aceh as well as the Public Works and Health departments at district and provincial levels to restore water supply and sanitation services which meet international WHO standards for the most vulnerable displaced populations affected by the tsunami and earthquake of 26 December.

In pursuing a child centred approach to joint actions, priority will be given to the reconstruction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure at schools as part of UNICEF's education programme support, but

also to extend point water source development and rainwater harvesting innovations to areas where populations are able to return to their former locations.

The opportunity afforded by significant donor support will enable the transfer of technology and capacity building to other regions of Indonesia through intensive collaboration with technological institutions and Universities, including the Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), University of Medan and the University Syiah Kuala, NAD (UNSYIAH).

### **Food and Nutrition**

#### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Improvement of nutritional status for children and women, including counselling on breastfeeding for 5,700 mothers, iron tablets for 4,830 pregnant women, and Vitamin A supplementation for 202,550 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years;
- Major health and nutrition survey completed in thirteen districts, a collaborative initiative involving Gol, the UN, NGOs, and affected populations themselves;
- Mobilised logistical and other support to reach 425,000 beneficiaries in January 2005, 500,000 in February and distribution expected to reach over 530,000 in March, in agreement with the Government of Indonesia;
- Established a secure and diversified food pipeline (rice, oil, canned fish, noodles and biscuits) to all affected areas;
- Emergency food security assessment undertaken, identifying approximately 750,000 people in need of food aid;
- Agreement with Gol on responsibility of provision of food for the disaster affected population (WFP);
- Joint WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission to determine the status of the food situation during 2005.

#### Revised Objectives

- Objective 3.1: Assist the Government and NGOs to provide the required food and nutritional support, including adequate micronutrient intake, to tsunami-affected populations, focusing on vulnerable groups (e.g. under-fives, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly) through establishing a nutrition surveillance system, improving young child feeding practice, and building capacity at all levels;
- Objective 3.2: Support recovery and rehabilitation through food-assisted activities.

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of beneficiaries reached;
- Composition of the food basket;
- Uninterrupted distribution of a diverse food basket;
- Effectiveness and transparency of food distribution systems;
- Strength of monitoring and reporting systems;
- Improved nutritional status by June 2005.

#### Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

WFP is gradually phasing into the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases by focusing on nutritional rehabilitation of pregnant and lactating mothers, school feeding, with a combination of nutrition education for these groups. WFP will also support food-for-work activities where required and necessary. Capacity building of cooperating partners will also be supported. Some emergency infrastructure development such as bridges and port rehabilitation are also under consideration. Agencies will endeavour to provide adequate food and nutrition support to assure the recovery and rehabilitation process.

In addition, data from the nutrition survey will be used to respond in a more targeted and effective way to the nutritional needs of children and women. UNICEF will continue to support nutrition training, and to provide supplies and equipment for nutrition surveillance.

## **Protection**

### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Appropriate policies developed and implemented in support of the Government, including:
- The policy of promoting family and community-based care for separated children from tsunami-affected areas;
- The Government's statement in the first two weeks banning for six months the adoption of Acehese children and the movement of children outside NAD without their families;
- The Minister of Social Affairs' policy that promotes family-based care for separated children and considers institutionalisation as a last resort;
- The Government's guidelines for psychosocial assistance for children, and guidelines on the protection of women and children in settlements.
- Mapping of child protection activities by sub-district completed for Banda Aceh and Meulaboh, which will be used to coordinate the sector, identify needs and avoid overlap;
- 1,069 separated children registered, and 29 reunited with families. Seventeen children's centres established in the six most affected districts are providing services to register, trace and reunify separated children, as well as providing psychosocial support. UNICEF has coordinated sector efforts leading to a common system for registering separated children, tracing and family reunification. Orientation was provided for 340 Children's Centre workers, and 170 of these were provided with on-the-job training. The Centres also involve families hosting separated children and have begun to provide material support to these families. Most separated children are being cared for by extended family members or community members known to them, with only a small percentage living with strangers or in institutions;
- 11,213 children receiving psychosocial support through children's centres, which provide recreational and expressional activities for children, as well as structured counselling and group support for parents and children experiencing more serious problems. UNICEF supported psychosocial training for 30 centre workers and 30 psychosocial trainers, and provided psychosocial orientation for 340 staff;
- Measures initiated to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation. Collaboration established with national police, and 30 police officers trained and deployed as child protection focal points for NAD;
- Psychosocial support provided in some (but not all) temporary living centres and spontaneous settlements;
- Progress made in ensuring that assistance is being distributed with increasing attention to targeting the most vulnerable groups as the relief operation stabilises;
- Attention drawn to the need to focus on livelihoods programmes and strategies for women;
- Women more fully involved in decision-making processes for the recovery and reconstruction planning, although the situation is by no means equitable;
- Awareness raised over the increased vulnerability to gender-based violence in the wake of the tsunami and its attendant psychosocial impact;
- Gender unit established in the Ministry of Women's Empowerment in Banda Aceh;
- 52,500 personal hygiene kits distributed for women and girls to reduce their vulnerability (UNFPA).

### Revised Objectives

- Objective 4.1: Reduce vulnerability of women and girls by safeguarding personal hygiene kits, reproductive health and hygiene information in temporary shelters;
- Objective 4.2: Revive women's access to livelihoods;
- Objective 4.3: Increase capacity and leadership of women's grassroots and advocacy organisations to influence mainstream relief and reconstruction efforts in NAD;
- Objective 4.4: Prevent violence (including gender-based violence), abuse and exploitation of women and children, and promote their safe access to basic services, by mobilising communities, monitoring and reporting, and strengthening the ability of law enforcement and military personnel to protect children;
- Objective 4.5: Provide psychosocial services, including counselling, to the affected population, particularly for women and children, with a focus on strengthening the resiliency of support networks and of children themselves;
- Objective 4.6: Promote understanding and awareness, and collaborate closely with local authorities in order to develop durable solutions to long-term care for separated children, as well as provide children and women in settlements with adequate protection;

- Objective 4.7: Develop and implement, in collaboration with partners, appropriate policies and strategies for child protection;
- Objective 4.8: Ensure that separated and unaccompanied children are reunited with family members if possible, and prevent the further separation of children from their families;

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Guidelines on reducing vulnerability of women and girls developed, distributed and utilised by partners;
- Number of hygiene kits distributed;
- Establishment of a joint forum focusing on development of women's livelihood cooperatives by mid-2005;
- Establishment of women's cooperatives in key urban centres by mid-2005;
- Number of women involved in recovery and reconstruction planning and implementation;
- Availability of gender disaggregated data at the community level;
- Increase in the level of understanding of gender issues and gender based violence issues at the community level;
- Decrease in numbers of women and girls subject to gender-based violence;
- Inclusion of protection issues in policies on temporary settlement;
- Numbers of people provided with psychosocial support;
- Number of children participating in recreational activities;
- Number of teachers trained on psychosocial support;
- Existence of community-based referral systems for people suffering psychological problems;
- Number of children for which durable solutions in their best interest have been found.

#### Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

UNICEF will continue to support the Government in capacity building and in coordination of the child protection sector. Mechanisms for monitoring child protection in settlements will be established. The registration and family reunification of separated children will be expanded and steps taken to support families hosting separated children and develop long-term solutions for family-based care of separated children. Psychosocial activities will be expanded and increased involvement of communities and schools will be sought. Assessments of child abuse and exploitation as well as juvenile justice will be conducted and awareness raising campaigns will be supported.

UNICEF will continue to support child centres through an integrated community based approach including youth centres and Posyandus (integrated village health post), improve the capacity of service providers as far as child protection is concerned and strengthen policies and regulations to improve protection of children.

### **Education**

#### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Many children returned to school on 26 January with others returning as facilities, supplies and equipment are made available. At the time of reporting, education authorities estimated that some 486,491 – or 90% – of primary school-age children were back in “school”, whether in tents, existing schools or other spaces;
- 3,000 schools in a box kits for 240,000 children, 1,300 recreation kits for 156,000 children as well as 71 schools tents and 194,400 text books distributed in the affected area;
- Working together with MoNE to recruit 200 substitute teachers to be deployed in the 13 affected districts in NAD, and provision of their salaries for 6 months (March – July 2005);
- Ongoing work with the Government to create temporary learning facilities where original facilities have been damaged or destroyed;
- Trained teachers made available through a Training-of-Trainers (ToT), co-sponsored by Save the Children, in which 80 master trainers were trained on student-centred teaching practices and good classroom management. UNICEF is also sponsoring the recruitment and deployment of 200 temporary teachers to NAD for a period of six months, in order to allow the Government time to enact a more durable solution;
- Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces (RALS) concluded in two districts (Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar) and is continuing in 11 other affected districts;

- School mapping completed in seven districts, through support to the Ministry of Education (MoE). These maps will be used for education planning and reconstruction, and to establish an Education Management Information System (EMIS) for NAD and North Sumatra;
- Learning space assessments completed in two districts, representing 27,093 primary school-aged children. These assessments are ongoing in another 11 affected districts;
- Regular coordination meetings held with provincial education authorities and partners at the regional and national level;
- Early childhood development (ECD) services provided, including ECD-in-a-box kits to 2,400 children below the age of six, as well as training on ECD facilitation for 160 volunteers in NAD and Nias. Pre-primary and early learning groups are being formed or re-started in children's centres, with each centre providing services for 30 children.

Education professionals represent an even larger proportion of casualties than their health and nutrition counterparts. Thousands were killed or injured, and many more are homeless and suffering from severe psychological distress. School records have been destroyed, hampering planning and supervisory support. Combined with the number of schools damaged or destroyed, assuring quality education for children will remain a difficult but crucial task.

#### Revised Objectives

- Objective 5.1: Ensure that all school-age children affected by the tsunami are in a learning environment that provides the opportunity to learn, mix and play in a stimulating, safe and child-friendly environment;
- Objective 5.2: All schools have sufficient numbers of trained teachers;
- Objective 5.3: Strengthen education management and information systems at the national MoE and provincial level to collect and generate relevant and timely data and information for planning and reconstruction of the education sector in NAD and Northern Sumatra;
- Objective 5.4: Provide pre-school age children in affected areas with quality early childhood development services;
- Objective 5.5: Support the authorities in identification of out-of-school children and, where possible, ensure that education services are made available to them;
- Objective 5.6: Provide trained community education facilitators in IDP communities;
- Objective 5.7: Provide responsive community education and livelihood skills training for adults.

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of school-age children enrolled in education, disaggregated by gender, geographical location and types of school;
- Number of schools reconstructed/rehabilitated according to agreed national standards;
- Number of teachers by geographic location, levels/types of schools, civil servant or contract teacher, within each district, disaggregated by gender;
- Number of ECD facilitators trained and deployed;
- Number of pre-primary school children registered in ECD services;
- Number of community education facilitators trained and deployed to IDP communities;
- Number of youth and adults participating in community education and livelihood skills training programmes.

Education professionals represent an even larger proportion of casualties than their health and nutrition counterparts. Thousands were killed or injured, and many more are homeless and suffering from severe psychological distress. School records have been destroyed, hampering planning and supervisory support. Combined with the number of schools damaged or destroyed, assuring quality education for children will remain a difficult but crucial task.

#### Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

The provision of community education in IDP sites serves as a bridge into the formal education system for children and out-of-school youth. Community education also aims to provide essential livelihood skills training for youth and adults.

UNICEF is finalising the distribution of education supplies and basic learning materials to the remaining affected areas and schools, to cover the needs of all primary school aged children. It will assist the Government in bridging emergency education with the rehabilitation of primary schools. It

will also continue the planning initiated with the Government and other partners on the construction of new primary schools. Support will be provided to the Government for recruiting, training and deploying 1,000 temporary contract teachers. The RALS will be continued in eleven more districts in NAD. UNICEF will also continue to support EMIS and a further 70 ECD centres.

### **Coordination and Support Services**

#### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Some 40 national and international OCHA staff have been deployed to and are supporting the Humanitarian and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinators in coordinating operations in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Calang, backstopped by the OCHA office in Jakarta;
- The HIC has been established in Banda Aceh, with satellite offices in Medan, Meulaboh and Calang. The HIC acts as the key repository for humanitarian information sharing amongst the government and humanitarian community;
- Regular situation reports have been issued by OCHA for the local and international community, based on accurate and timely inputs from agencies;
- Regular topical papers and policy guidelines have been prepared and/or consolidated by OCHA for the benefit of the international community and the Government;
- Logistics hubs have been established and adequately staffed in Subang (Malaysia), Medan and Banda Aceh and a civilian logistics network has been established in the affected area, using land, sea, and air assets;
- IOM has organised an overland logistical mechanism as well as a system for the transshipment of relief items arriving at civilian and military ports in Banda Aceh and Medan, to ensure timely and efficient delivery of assistance and staff;
- A UN Humanitarian Air Service has been established to provide access to areas not served by commercial airlines;
- UNDSS increased presence in the affected area to ensure adequate DSS coverage.

#### Revised Objectives

- Objective 6.1: Effectively coordinate with the Government and bilateral partners the international response to the crisis, and ensure the efficient, timely and targeted delivery of supplies and services to the affected population;
- Objective 6.2: Develop and maintain a comprehensive information network with key stakeholders in order to ensure timely, relevant information about developments, priorities and needs is available to all humanitarian aid agencies;
- Objective 6.3: Integrate analysis, assessment and programme design processes into longer-term recovery programming processes now underway;
- Objective 6.4: Maintain a safe working environment for humanitarian staff working in affected areas, and provide psychosocial support to staff affected by their experiences;
- Objective 6.5: Establish and maintain inter-agency staging areas in Subang (Malaysia), Medan and Banda Aceh for coordination and call forward of humanitarian assistance;
- Objective 6.6: Provide and maintain a humanitarian air service for movement of passengers and cargo in areas where commercial services are not available;
- Objective 6.7: Reconstitute and maintain reliable transport capacity to support the delivery of food and the most essential humanitarian relief items;
- Objective 6.8: Advocate for humanitarian principles.

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Feedback on effectiveness and level of access to coordination and other common services from humanitarian agencies;
- Increased efficiency of humanitarian assistance due to better information gathering and dissemination;
- Transition of logistics capacity from military to civilian;
- Extent to which decisions and advocacy are based on information and analysis;
- Quantity and quality of reports (feedback from constituents);
- Ratio of humanitarian security personnel to humanitarian workers;
- Tonnage of supplies moved by land sea and air transport;
- Efficiency of despatch of humanitarian aid;
- Quality of air services provided for passenger movements.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

OCHA is working closely with the agencies of the UN Development Group with the aim of ensuring a smooth transition from coordination of the humanitarian programme to recovery and reconstruction coordination. While the mechanisms are yet to be finally agreed with the Government, agencies of the UN system, together with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are working closely together to ensure a coordinated transition.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items**

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives:

- Inter-agency coordination established as well as with civil and military authorities;
- Emergency shelter and non-food items provided to more than 100,000 people along the devastated west coast of Sumatra. Swiss helicopters and sea transport provided by the Indonesian army delivered over 15,000 tents for distribution, in addition to plastic sheeting, jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets and locally produced plastic sleeping mats;
- Mobile teams deployed by UNHCR to Medan, Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Calang and Lamno during the emergency phase;
- Policy position developed by IASC on assistance to temporary living centres. Modifications recommended to the Government by UNHCR, as the chair of the Shelter Working Group, were incorporated into the design of the TLCs. Inclusion of minimum standards (e.g. SPHERE) and (protection) benchmarks including the extent to which relocation is voluntary, and consultations with IDPs in overall Government shelter policy;
- Assessment on long-term shelter options underway;
- IOM to coordinate a province-wide damage assessment of housing and settlements at the National Development Planning Agency's (BAPPENAS) request;
- Cash-for-work schemes implemented to assist in clearing rubble and salvaging building materials where possible;
- 11,000 prefabricated transitional houses under procurement by IOM for construction in affected areas with other international organisations active in semi-permanent housing on wide spread locations (barracks and temporary shelter accommodation), while other organisations are focusing on permanent housing;
- Strategy developed by UNHCR to support the early return and the provision of up to 35,000 permanent housing units to the affected population in some smaller coastal communities. Comprehensive reports, e.g. on coastal design and tsunami mitigation (being translated into Bahasa), on the implementation of the permanent shelter strategy were produced.

Revised Objectives

- Objective 7.1: Provide basic temporary shelter, sleeping equipment, essential household items (especially hygiene products and clothing) to some 300,000 affected people;
- Objective 7.2: Provide immediate support to communities to rehabilitate, reconstruct and construct houses through a participatory process, using local building materials and local building skills, and clear rubble from settlement sites and access roads;
- Objective 7.3: Train building workers in disaster resistant construction and support settlement planning, with a view to mitigating the impact of possible future earthquakes and tsunamis.

Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of people/families whose temporary/permanent housing needs have been addressed during the implementation period;
- Spontaneous living centres and temporary living centres meet international (SPHERE) standards;
- Timely assistance to host families;
- Land issues resolved and new land allocated where necessary.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

The provision of tents, transitional housing, NFIs and engagement in relation to TLCs has all been targeted towards the goal of longer-term reconstruction and development. Sites, materials and designs have been chosen in consultation with the beneficiaries and authorities towards this end. Early return and recovery projects for long term reconstruction of housing, are currently awaiting final government approval in support of the Government's development of recovery and reconstruction master plans.

## **Economic Recovery and Livelihoods (formerly Economic Recovery and Infrastructure)**

### Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Implementation of cash-for-work programmes in rubble clearance and restoration of basic services in 6 districts of Banda Aceh;
- Common standards developed for cash-for-work programmes;
- ILO fielded two advisors to support agency labour-intensive activities;
- Emergency employment services centre established in Banda Aceh. Model being expanded to other areas;
- ToT 'Start Your Own Business' started on 14 Feb;
- Needs and aspirations assessment being conducted by IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Kecamatan Development Project in 67 disaster-affected sub-districts in 11 districts in NAD;
- Common assessment tools, strategies, operating principles, and technical guidelines for livelihoods activities being prepared through the Livelihoods Recovery Working Group;
- Waste Management advisor fielded to assist local authorities in managing tsunami-generated waste and pilot waste recycling facilities;
- Provision of initial capacity building assistance in the form of institutional support and technical advice;
- Provision of support to Ministry of Environment (MoEN), provincial and district environment authorities and other stakeholders for elements of the reconstruction strategy, including technical expertise and a common office presence in Banda Aceh. Technical support and advice on consequences of environmental impact of tsunami damage and development of environmental assessment centre;
- Environment institution evaluation of provincial and district environmental authorities in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh and Sabang, relating to environment management capacities in transition from relief to reconstruction;
- Technical support provided to BAPPENAS reconstruction task forces and needs assessment.

### Revised Objectives

- Objective 8.1: Temporarily employ and provide income through cash-for-work programmes on labour-intensive rubble clearance, restoration of local infrastructure and other forms of employment;
- Objective 8.2: Increase local economic activity and livelihoods recovery through provision of information, financing and training;
- Objective 8.3: Support the capacity of local government and non-governmental organisations to plan and implement economic recovery programmes;
- Objective 8.4: Identify, assess and address risks to human health and livelihood from damage to industrial sites and natural resources respectively;
- Objective 8.5: Bring back quality radio broadcasting to provide information on food distribution, medical treatment, family tracing and news and to assist people through talk shows for psychological counselling, prevention of spreading of rumours and providing information on disaster preparedness and disaster management;
- Objective 8.6: To create a common platform for dialogue, archiving, artistic creativity and information exchange through print media, and radio among Acehnese people and between the Acehnese and the rest of the world;
- Objective 8.8: Provide psychosocial training to youth;
- Objective 8.9: Improve Agency for Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG) technical capacity to acquire and analyse seismic and tsunamigenic events;
- Objective 8.10: Support and improve BMG capacity to respond to future earthquake and tsunami disasters, manage, produce and disseminate early warning on tsunami potentiality and strengthen its relations with international networks.

### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Number of public facilities cleared of rubble and functioning;
- Involvement of displaced persons in employment schemes focused on the opportunistic economy generated by the tsunami;
- Number of persons/days temporary employment during the implementation period;

- Number of contracts for employment concluded between local employers and those seeking work.
- Number of participants in short-cycle skills and vocational training courses;
- Common coordinated framework for livelihoods agreed with local government and relief/development agencies;
- Persons/families benefiting from micro-finance activities for livelihoods recovery, small-scale enterprise and petty trade;
- Recovery plans articulated and in place by civil society and government;
- Basic local government services re-established;
- Number of radio stations that have been restored and number of radio reporters and managers being trained in capacity building;
- Establishment of a communication and cultural centre in NAD and number of people who access the centre;
- Number of youths in IDP camps receiving psychological services;
- BMG technical staff trained in the acquisition and analysis of seismic and tsunamigenic events.
- BMG as a member of the Federation of Digital Seismic Network;
- Systems in place for BMG to dissemination of early warning information for tsunami potential events.

Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

The resumption of livelihoods is a crosscutting priority for sustainable recovery. Opportunities for sustainable livelihoods are an essential component of settlement rehabilitation and planning. The media environment in NAD will return to its full capacity. The media will continue its role in providing relevant and important information as well as act as a platform for dialogue and participation of the people in strengthening democracy and contributing to the peace-building effort in NAD.

**Agriculture and Fisheries**

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives

- Joint GoI/FAO rapid assessments in the affected productive areas finalised and shared with all stakeholders. More detailed technical assessments ongoing at the sub-district level in collaboration with NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other stakeholders;
- Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sector Working Group meetings with regular participation of all major stakeholders established in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Medan and Jakarta. FAO is providing sector specific technical expertise for damage/needs assessments and emergency planning to optimise effectiveness of aid for agriculture and fisheries;
- Technical experts fielded by FAO and partners, supported by FAO specialist staff based in respective technical departments in Rome and Bangkok;
- Urgent material inputs (tools to measure levels of salt contamination in soils, etc) procured and delivered. Important additional quantities of essential material inputs under procurement. FAO is working with local administration and NGOs to restore disrupted local productive capacity in agriculture and fisheries through emergency provision of material inputs, support services and training. Seeds, fertilisers, hand tractors, fishing gear, boats and engines have been procured. Delivery to beneficiaries is ongoing. Training on decreasing soil salinity is ongoing in several districts. Repairs of boats, clearing of fields, as well as drainage of canals and irrigation systems have been initiated;
- Technical expertise and other support to the Government and other stakeholders provided by FAO and others for Government rehabilitation and reconstruction plan. Broad public consultation process on agriculture and fisheries components of reconstruction plan through thematic workshops in NAD and North Sumatra facilitated;
- FAO provided continued support to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and other stakeholders for elements of the reconstruction strategy.

Revised Sector Objectives<sup>2</sup>

- Objective 9.1: Provide sector specific technical expertise for damage/needs assessments and emergency action planning process to optimise effectiveness of aid for agriculture and fisheries;

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<sup>2</sup> Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Objectives have been separated from common objectives previously listed under 'Food and Nutrition' and 'Economic Recovery and Infrastructure' headings.

- Objective 9.2: Rapidly increase disrupted local productive capacity in agriculture and fisheries sectors through the emergency provision of adequate material inputs, support services and training;
- Objective 9.3: Develop sustainable, comprehensive and broadly accepted rehabilitation and reconstruction plans for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and promote coherence of both short- and medium-term assistance with such a planning framework.

#### Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

- Availability of key agriculture and fisheries sector technical data and expertise for Gol, donors and other stakeholders to efficiently plan their assistance in this sector;
- Degree to which key stakeholders in the agriculture and fisheries sector recovery process actively and regularly participate in agriculture fisheries and forestry sector working group coordination forums;
- Effectiveness and coverage of emergency and early recovery agriculture and fisheries sector aid provided;
- Degree to which disaster-affected farmers and fishers manage to resume sustainable productive activities within the agriculture and fisheries sectors;
- Provision of agriculture and fisheries sector material inputs and assistance that is technically sound, adequate in quantity and quality and well adapted to the needs of the affected population groups;
- Degree to which disrupted essential extension and support services in the agriculture and fisheries sector are restored in the disaster affected area;
- Degree to which agriculture and fisheries sector components of the Gol rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy are sustainable, well adapted to the needs and aspirations of the affected populations, and technically sound;
- Degree to which agriculture and fisheries sector assistance provided during the early recovery phase is consistent and in line with key principles of the Gol mid to longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction plans.

#### Statement of link with longer-term reconstruction and development

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the agriculture and fisheries sector provides an opportunity to not only recover production systems that existed prior to the disaster. It also provides an opportunity to improve basic livelihoods and improve resilience to future natural disasters and other shocks. Specific guiding principles for the provision of emergency and early recovery assistance in the agricultural and fisheries sector were developed right at the start of programme activities to ensure sustainability and coherence with longer-term reconstruction and development plans.

### **Security**

#### **Progress to date in achieving sector objectives**

- 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, MOSS compliance, Medical Evacuation Plans and other contingency plans are in place and continue to be developed. Security incidents have been managed;
- UN staff have benefited from training sessions and new staff members are briefed upon arrival.
- Staff tracking mechanisms are in place;
- Communications networks were established, working closely with WFP, and are being upgraded.
- Liaison with authorities and counterparts in all affected areas continues on a daily basis.
- Elements for security coordination cell in Jakarta and associated communications centres have been identified and costed for procurement and implementation;
- Security offices are being established in NAD;
- Office spaces have been identified in Sumatra;
- Additional AFSCOs have been identified and recruitment process is underway.

### Statement by the United Nations Country Team in Indonesia

- The UNCT has determined that no new requests for funding will be made through the Flash Appeal mechanism for Indonesia. The Flash Appeal Revision focuses on an extension of the implementation period for projects that cannot be implemented by 30 June 2005.
- The requirement for extension of implementation period may be for a number of reasons:
  - (a) Lower than expected absorptive capacity in areas where programmes are being implemented;
  - (b) An increase in requirements/beneficiaries, meaning that a wider geographical area needs to be covered from existing financing;
  - (c) A higher level of financing than was originally requested has been made available, enabling agencies to either increase the size of the project or extend the implementation period, or a combination of the two;
- Some agencies may be required to seek additional funds from donors in order to maintain relief programmes until the end of the Appeal period (i.e. 31 December 2005); however, this will be undertaken outside the scope of the Flash Appeal, either through Agency fundraising processes or through an alternative appealing mechanism developed by the UNDG Office.
- New assessments have indicated that there are emerging areas where the United Nations needs to act, and needs to act as part of the overall response strategy for relief, recovery and rehabilitation. Agencies including the UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UNFPA, UNAIDS, ILO, IOM, and others have identified such needs and will be approaching donors bilaterally to seek funding to support their activities.
- Agencies which have projects included in the Mid-term Review with revised budgets have changed the figures to reflect the fact that they have received more than 100% of the funding requested, and have thus been able to expand the scope of their projects. Justifications are provided in the boxes above each of the project tables.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005  
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**5. PROJECTS AND BUDGETS**

<b>FOOD AND NUTRITION</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA</b>  TSU-IND-05/F01- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> FAST (Food Assistance)	1,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To protect communities from hunger and weakness caused by the disaster  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 50,000 households	
	<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs and communities	
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN</b>  TSU-IND-05/F02- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Meeting Basic Needs for Food	2,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide the necessary caloric requirements for families, and ready-to-eat meals to children under two years, primary age children and lactating women  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 17,000 households Children: 8,500 Pregnant and lactating women: 8,500	
	<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs, community health volunteers, Puskesmas	
<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>  TSU-IND-05/H01- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Nutrition improvement	4,480,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To ensure adequate nutrition intake of vulnerable populations, especially malnourished children under-five, pregnant and lactating women  <b>Beneficiaries</b> – affected populations (1.2 million) – Supplementary feeding, de-worming and iron Estimated numbers: Women: 123,000 (pregnant & lactating) Children: 180,000 under five years with malnutrition  <b>Beneficiaries</b> in NAD and other affected areas in Sumatra (4 million) – Vitamin A Children under 15: 1.7 million (including some 560,000 under five years)	
	<b>Partners:</b> World Food Programme (WFP); Ministry of Health (MoH); Local Governments; NGOs (international and local)	
<b>WFP</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Food Assistance and nutritional support to tsunami-affected populations in NAD and Northern Sumatra	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	<b>Aim:</b> To assist the Government in providing food assistance and nutritional support to approximately 750,000 tsunami-affected populations in NAD and Northern Sumatra; and to support recovery and rehabilitation through food-assisted activities.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 750,000 persons	
	<b>Partners:</b> Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), WFP stand-by partners and other national and international NGO cooperating partners	

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AGRICULTURE		US\$
<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/A01-INDONESIA  <b>REVISED PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title</b> Emergency support to rural livelihoods through provision of essential material and technical inputs for the resumption of agricultural activities in tsunami affected communities.	Original: 5,000,000  <b>Revised:</b> 10,000,000  Reason: Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.  Increased budget reflects that project revised funding is under negotiation
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide the 35,000 most affected farming families with essential agricultural inputs for the resumption of productive activities, including seeds, tools, small farm machinery, restocking of farm animals, minor paddy reclamation and irrigation systems rehabilitation, and other essential agricultural inputs and activities. Agricultural livelihood initiatives will also address the needs of an additional 25,000 families and communities hosting the displaced persons by providing inputs to promote recovery, including consideration of the needs of permanently displaced persons, new Governmental land use strategies and policies, and the need to address underlying poverty issues through crop diversification, land use and forestry management strategies.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 60,000 households (300,000 persons)</td> <td><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Agriculture</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 60,000 households (300,000 persons)	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Agriculture	
<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/A02-INDONESIA  <b>REVISED PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency support to coastal livelihoods through provision of essential material and technical inputs to tsunami victims for the rapid start of small and medium-scale fisheries activities.	Original: 4,000,000  <b>Revised:</b> 8,000,000  <b>Reason</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.
	<b>Aim:</b> To support the most affected coastal fisher communities in returning to food and livelihood security through provision of material and technical inputs for the rehabilitation of small and medium scale fisheries systems. This will include support of the entire productive chain, from fishing boat construction and repair, engines and fishing gear, to small scale fishing infrastructure such as landing sites, drying facilities, small scale fishing ports and ice plants, and boat maintenance facilities. FAO will also provide material and technical support to the rehabilitation of brackish water aquaculture ponds and related infrastructure. Advice on fisheries related and non-fisheries micro-enterprise development, microfinance and mutual insurance services and strengthening of fisher and fishing community organisations for participation in fisheries and integrated coastal zone management and economic development of fishers and fish farmers.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000 households of affected fishers</td> <td><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000 households of affected fishers	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	

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AGRICULTURE		US\$	
<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/A03-INDONESIA  <b>REVISED PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Support to the coordination of emergency assistance in re-establishment of agricultural and fisheries livelihoods, and in the planning of sector recovery strategies <b>Aim:</b> To facilitate and coordinate the provision of agriculture/fishery related emergency and recovery assistance in tsunami-affected areas of Indonesia. This will be achieved by maintaining a strong presence of technical experts in agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, livestock, irrigation, soil reclamation and related disciplines to support the Government and humanitarian community partners in the formulation of strategies and policies for emergency response and rehabilitation or rural livelihoods. Activities will include promotion of workshops and technical meetings, deployment of field studies on critical agricultural issues, support to large scale planning for integrated coastal zone management and disaster mitigation, land use and tenure studies, and rural resource management.	Original: 1,000,000  <b>Revised: 6,000,000</b>  <b>Reason</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally found.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 60,000 households with livelihoods based on agriculture and fishery		<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
	<b>Project Title:</b> Agriculture <b>Aim:</b> To support communities in preparing their agricultural activities through the provision of seeds and fertiliser.		<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 7,500 households
<b>ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA</b>  TSU-IND-05/A04-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Agriculture <b>Aim:</b> To support communities in preparing their agricultural activities through the provision of seeds and fertiliser.	400,000	

HEALTH		US\$	
<b>CARE</b>  TSU-IND-05/H12-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency relief to affected families of the Sumatra tsunami <b>Aim:</b> To provide essential, life saving relief supplies and emergency medical care	3,000,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 40,000 households (200,000 persons)		<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs, INGOs, local communities, Government of Indonesia
	<b>Project Title:</b> Supplementation with micronutrients (SUM) <b>Aim:</b> To provide primarily Vitamin A and zinc to reduce mortality from and the incidence/severity of diarrhoea, pneumonia, measles and malaria.		<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 120,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 100,000
<b>INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS</b>  TSU-IND-05/H14-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Health Emergency Assistance and Relief for tsunami-Affected Populations (HEART) <b>Aim:</b> To deploy a Mobile Assistance and Relief Team to provide medical services including psychological counselling, nutrient-enriched food for children and drinking water, and to distribute hygiene and sanitation kits.	500,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 350,000 persons in Aceh Besar		<b>Partners:</b> to be identified
	<b>Project Title:</b> Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project <b>Aim:</b> To rehabilitate and re-supply 400 community health clinics in the affected communities.		<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 15,000
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (IRD)</b>  TSU-IND-05/H15-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project <b>Aim:</b> To rehabilitate and re-supply 400 community health clinics in the affected communities.	1,550,000	

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HEALTH		US\$	
<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) / The Consortium for Assisting the Refugees and Displaced in Indonesia (CARDI)</b>  TSU-IND-05/H16-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Primary Health Care <b>Aim:</b> To provide emergency primary health care to the disaster affected communities.	2,500,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000		<b>Partners:</b> to be identified
<b>ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA</b>  TSU-IND-05/H17-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Medical Services <b>Aim:</b> To address the needs of those who have been wounded and to protect them from further injuries and communicable diseases	300,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 50,000 persons		<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs and communities
<b>PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)</b>  TSU-IND-05/H18-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Health Service Provision for the Aceh Quake and tsunami Disaster <b>Aim:</b> To alleviate suffering and provide essential health services to populations in NAD that have been affected by the earthquake and tsunami through the provision of medical services, medical supplies, clean drinking water systems, women's kits, mid-wife kits, contraceptives, emergency shelters, nutritional supplements, household items, trauma assistance, and agriculture items.	2,000,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 50,000 Women: 20,000 Children: 20,000 Men: 10,000		<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, Civil Society
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN</b>  TSU-IND-05/H19-INDONESIA  <b>REVISED PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Meeting Basic Health Needs <b>Aim:</b> To provide supplies such as generators and refrigerators as well as midwife medical kits to Puskesmas and midwives, and training for village health workers.	Original: 500,000  <b>Revised:</b> 700,000  <b>Reason</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.  Increased budget reflects that project revised funding is under negotiation.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 50 Puskesmas 14,000 midwives and village health workers		<b>Reason</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.  Increased budget reflects that project revised funding is under negotiation.
<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>  TSU-IND-05/H09-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Reproductive health services in emergency situation <b>Aim:</b> To provide immediate response to meet RH needs through distribution of equipment, medicines and supplies in order to ensure safe delivery, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), emergency obstetric care; provide training support for government and NGO staff involved in reproductive health at all levels, as well as technical assistance, initial rehabilitation of health premises, and support of referral mechanisms and transport.	Original: 8,000,000  Revised: 8,560,000  <b>Reason:</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 persons		<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, World Health Organization (WHO), BKKBN, NGOs (PKBI, Mitra Keluarga)

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HEALTH		US\$
<b>UNFPA</b>  TSU-IND-05/H10- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Mental Health Services through Trauma Centres for Affected Populations.	Original: 2,000,000 Revised: 2,140,000  <b>Reason</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for. Increased budget reflects that project is fully funded at the revised budget requirement.
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide psychosocial services, including counselling to the victims of the tsunami, through community support centres. The Centres will also include women's empowerment activities to support recovery and to provide services to prevent and deal with violence against women and girls.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                              Total: 1,000,000 persons                         </td> <td> <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Women's Empowerment, BKKBN, Association of Indonesian Psychologist (HIMPSI), Ministry of Health, Local NGOs (PKBI, Flower Aceh, Fatayat NU)                         </td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 persons	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Women's Empowerment, BKKBN, Association of Indonesian Psychologist (HIMPSI), Ministry of Health, Local NGOs (PKBI, Flower Aceh, Fatayat NU)	
<b>UNICEF</b>  TSU-IND-05/H11- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of primary health care services and supplies	10,080,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To protect women and children from common water and airborne communicable diseases (measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria, diarrhoea, and water-borne diseases)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                              Total: 5 million                              Children: 1.7 million                              (6 months to 15 years old)                         </td> <td> <b>Partners:</b>                              WHO, UNFPA;                              Ministry of Health;                              Local Governments;                              NGOs (international and local)                         </td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 5 million Children: 1.7 million (6 months to 15 years old)	<b>Partners:</b> WHO, UNFPA; Ministry of Health; Local Governments; NGOs (international and local)	
<b>WHO</b>  TSU-IND-05/H02- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Assessment of Damage to the Health System and Sector Needs in the Disaster Affected Area	2,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To assess the extent of damage to the overall health system in the disaster-affected area through rapid/detailed assessments of the conditions of infrastructure, essential equipment, human resources needs, and other essential system components such as the disease surveillance system, the drug supplies and distribution systems and health systems management and the needs of the health sector to return to normalcy.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                              Total: 1,000,000                              Women: 350,000                              Children: 300,000                         </td> <td> <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UN agencies and NGOs                         </td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UN agencies and NGOs	
<b>WHO</b>  TSU-IND-05/H03- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Establishment of an Integrated Health Emergency Unit for Disaster Response	Original: 3,500,000  Revised: 2,500,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To establish a health emergency operations unit in NAD and in the Ministry of Health in Jakarta, including an integrated emergency health information system to coordinate health sector activities and health related reports.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                              Total: 1,000,000                              Women: 350,000                              Children: 300,000                         </td> <td> <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, UNFPA                         </td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, UNFPA	
<b>WHO</b>  TSU-IND-05/H04- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Health Services for the Disaster Affected Population in NAD and North Sumatra	8,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To organise public health campaigns for the prevention of disease outbreaks and for the treatment of prevalent diseases such as diarrhoea, ARI, insect-borne diseases, and vaccine preventable diseases through disease surveillance, organisation of immunisation campaigns, provision of treatment, and public health education.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                              Total: 1,000,000                              Women: 350,000                              Children: 300,000                         </td> <td> <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, NGOs                         </td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, NGOs	

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<b>HEALTH</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>WHO</b> TSU-IND-05/H05- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Emergency Child and Maternal Health Services	5,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To assist the Government and other agencies in providing child and maternal health services. The focus will be given to technical support for the provision of care, preventive and treatment advice, training and essential medical supplies.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	
<b>WHO</b> TSU-IND-05/H06- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Restoration of essential health services, including the establishment of blood banks	Original: 10,000,000 Revised: 11,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> Using a phased approach, assist the Government to restore the essential services previously provided by state health facilities at various levels, including public health, clinical, laboratory, rehabilitative, minor surgical services, referral and hospital services.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	
<b>WHO</b> TSU-IND-05/H07- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Re-establishment of the Health Information System	3,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To re-build the most essential components of the health information system and to re-establish the information network in NAD and North Sumatra for disease surveillance, disease prevention, provision of health services and distribution of resources.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	
<b>WHO</b> TSU-IND-05/H08- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Mental Health Services in the Disaster Affected Area	1,500,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To build capacity, organise and strengthen the mental health services of provincial and district health authorities, including the establishment of a community-based mental health programme.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	

<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>CARE</b> TSU-IND-05/WS03- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Point-of-Use Household Disinfection of Drinking Water for Indonesian Families Affected by the Sumatra tsunami	1,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide monthly, for a six-month period, 100,000 disaster affected families along the coast of NAD and North Sumatra with a point-of-use product for disinfecting household drinking and cooking water.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 100,000 households (500,000 persons)	

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>		<b>US\$</b>	
<b>CARE</b>  TSU-IND-05/WS04- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems for Communities Affected by the Sumatra tsunami <b>Aim:</b> To carry out rapid water supply surveys, establish teams to target areas and conduct emergency rehabilitation activities for water supply systems; to distribute soap, towels, bed nets and personal hygiene packs.	1,000,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000 households (150,000 persons)		<b>Partners:</b> Local communities
<b>CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)</b>  TSU-IND-05/WS05- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Disease control and hygiene support <b>Aim:</b> To supply immediate disease prevention materials and services to crisis affected families through the provision of family kits, hygiene kits, cleaning materials, garbage, and vector control items.	500,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 10,000 households		<b>Partners:</b> Muhammadiyah, Church diocese and other religious centres, in coordination with International Medical Corps (IMC), International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT</b>  TSU-IND-05/WS06- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation of Clean Water Supply <b>Aim:</b> To rehabilitate 700 small-scale water and sanitation facilities in 40 disaster-affected communities.	1,500,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000 Women: 15,000 Children: 10,000		<b>Partners:</b> Muhammadiyah
<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE/CARDI</b>  TSU-IND-05/WS07- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Environmental Health <b>Aim:</b> To ensure that the targeted disaster-affected communities have sufficient access to potable water and sanitation facilities.	3,000,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000		<b>Partners:</b> to be identified
<b>ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA</b>  TSU-IND-05/WS08- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Water and Sanitation <b>Aim:</b> To provide clean water through the repair/rehabilitation of a minimum of 25 non-functioning hand pumps and the provision of 2,500 water containers, and to construct 100 communal pit latrines	200,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 50,000		<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs and communities
<b>UNICEF</b>  TSU-IND-05/WS01- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Clean Water Supply and basic sanitation facilities <b>Aim:</b> To ensure that children and women have access to clean water and basic sanitation facilities and use good hygiene practices in NAD and other affected areas of Sumatra, especially at Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps, hospitals, health centres and schools.	16,800,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Total: about 2 million Children: about 220,000		<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, WHO, Local governments, international and local NGOs

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WATER AND SANITATION			US\$
WHO  TSU-IND-05/WS02- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Restoration of Water and Sanitation Systems in the Disaster Affected Area		3,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> In collaboration with partners, to rehabilitate the water supply and sanitation waste disposal services in affected areas.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 Women: 350,000 Children: 300,000	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, provincial and district health authorities, UNICEF, international and national NGOs	
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)  TSU-IND-05/S/NF04- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Temporary shelter, health clinics, IDP management and family reunification		Original: 25,000,000  Revised: 30,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide high quality transitional shelter, satellite health clinics for IDP temporary living centres and to set up an IDP return and integration programme.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 500,000	<b>Partners:</b> BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK, Min. of Public Works, Min of Health, Min of Housing, Muhammadiyah, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WHO, NGOs	
IOM  TSU-IND-05/S/NF05- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Aid		Original: 20,000,000  Revised: 15,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide and distribute essential food and non-food items such as water, water purification tablets, hygiene products, rubber boots, masks, body bags, power generators, gasoline and diesels to the affected populations. IOM will also develop and provide support to supplemental medical care facilities and services to meet priority hospital and other medical facility needs.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 500,000	<b>Partners:</b> BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK, Min. of Health, Muhammadiyah, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, ICRC.	
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE/CARDI  TSU-IND-05/S/NF06- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Non-Food Commodity Distribution		2,000,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To enhance the coping capacity of the affected communities through provision of emergency non-food items.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 30,000	<b>Partners:</b> to be identified	
ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA  TSU-IND-05/S/NF07- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Shelter Support		300,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide 100 sets of supporting materials for 100 Islamic Boarding Schools to be used as communal shelter for the displaced persons, together with tents, sarongs and kitchen equipment.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 12,500 households	<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs and communities	
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)/ CARDI  TSU-IND-05/S/NF09- INDONESIA	<b>Project title:</b> Emergency Shelter Programme for Tsunami Affected Population in Indonesia		5,500,000
	<b>Aim:</b> To improve the immediate shelter condition for 35,000 persons affected by the Tsunami and currently living in makeshift shelter through provision of basic shelter and household items and to support the process of rehabilitation and recovery through the provision of clean-up kits.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 35,000 persons, 7,000 households	<b>Partners:</b> PASKA, UNHCR	

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<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>		<b>US\$</b>	
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN</b>  TSU-IND-05/S/NF08-INDONESIA  <b>REVISED PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Meeting the Basic Needs of Households <b>Aim:</b> To provide necessary temporary shelter and non-food household kits and ensure that proper sanitation facilities are available for families. Treated mosquito nets were also included in household kits for certain districts.	Original: 1,000,000  <b>Revised:</b> 3,800,000  <b>Reason</b> Assessment found needs greater than originally planned for.  Increased budget reflects that project is fully funded at the revised budget requirement.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 33,000 households		<b>Partners:</b> local NGOs
<b>UNDP/UN-HABITAT</b>  TSU-IND-05/S/NF01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> NAD Housing Rehabilitation Project <b>Aim:</b> To address the immediate needs of the affected communities through the clearance of rubble from settlement sites and the construction of houses and community basic services such as water, access roads and other amenities for 10,000 families in the Province of NAD. To demonstrate risk reduction practices in housing to lay the foundations for future recovery. (Project corresponds to component 3 of Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme.)	Original: 60,000,000  Revised: 29,000,000	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 households in about 40 settlements		<b>Partners:</b> BAPPENAS, Ministry of Public Works, State Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Governments Kecamatan Development Programme, relevant NGOs
<b>UNHCR</b>  TSU-IND-05/S/NF02-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Providing temporary shelter, non-food items (in particular blankets, kitchen sets, mattresses, stoves and plastic sheeting) and reconstructing the houses of those displaced by the earthquake and tsunamis.	Original: 60,000,000  Revised: 59,800,000	
	<b>Aim:</b> To meet the basic needs and alleviate the suffering of the persons affected by the natural disaster.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children 50,000		<b>Partners:</b> For temporary shelter and non-food items, local NGOs, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI); For Shelter Reconstruction, UNDP, government institutions, and a civil engineer agency, registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR)
<b>UNICEF</b>  TSU-IND-05/S/NF03-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Non-Food Items to Affected Families	3,360,000	
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide affected families with shelter and non-food items to maintain a minimum level of daily basic activities.		
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 35,000 families in NAD and North Sumatra provinces		<b>Partners:</b> UNDP, UNHCR, Ministry of Social Welfare, National/International NGOs, local Governments

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MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

<b>EDUCATION</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA</b>  TSU-IND-05/E02-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Education <b>Aim:</b> To ensure the continuity of basic education in Islamic Boarding Schools through the provision of schools kits, school clothing and school equipment.	250,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 12,500 school children <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs and communities</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs and communities		
<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL/ CARDI</b>  TSU-IND-05/E03-INDONESIA	<b>Project title:</b> Emergency Education and School rehabilitation <b>Aim:</b> To re-establish access to primary education, supply schools with education material and support the reopening of schools.	2,000,000
	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Total: 80000 <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><b>Partners</b> UNICEF, Ministry of Education, Paska</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Partners</b> UNICEF, Ministry of Education, Paska		
<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/E04-INDONESIA  <b>NEW PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Supporting Community education and psychological assistance through the establishing of Volunteer Training Centres <b>Aim:</b> To provide intensive training programmes for volunteers in delivering transitory education programmes and psychological assistance and to heal the people, in particularly the children and youths through multi-disciplinary approaches (i.e. educational, psycho-therapeutical and cultural-oriented activities such as music, paintings, theatre, clown and puppet shows in the internal displaced people (IDP) camps).	800,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> - 1,060 volunteer educators; - 10 IDP communities (in total 300,000 people including 160,000 children); - 50 Government and local NGO personnel -360,000 Acehnese children and youth <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of National Education, Indonesian Research Centre for Community Learning Centres (BPKB Jayagiri), Indonesia Institute for Science and Technology (LIPI), Institute of Agriculture Bogor Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia, Indonesian National, Commission for UNESCO, other UN Agencies, International and local NGOs</td> </tr> </table>	
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<b>UNICEF</b>  TSU-IND-05/E01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Support for Basic Education <b>Aim:</b> To ensure that schools are quickly opened by providing them with immediate and temporary education facilities and school supplies; to ensure that children can learn and receive psychosocial support from teachers. To ensure that teachers are prepared and deployed to schools in the 13 affected districts. To strengthen EMIS for MONE, province and district levels for education planning and reconstruction. To ensure that pre-school age children receive quality ECD services.	10,080,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Schools: 750 School Children: 350,000 Teachers: 3,000 <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of National Education; Local Governments; Muhammadiyah (Local NGO)</td> </tr> </table>	
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**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005  
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<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>US\$</b>
<b>CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF)</b>  TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL04-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Child Friendly Space <b>Aim:</b> To provide a safe and healthy environment for children through the creation of child-centred spaces where children can benefit from education, recreational and psychosocial activities. To provide food and non-food item to children.		1,500,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 100,000 persons Women: 30,000 Children: 50,000	<b>Partners:</b> 5 local NGOs /university/youth organisations 500 volunteers	
<b>UNFPA</b>  TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL02-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Advocacy for reduction of vulnerability of women <b>Aim:</b> To safeguard personal hygiene of women, girls and men in temporary shelters in NAD by provision and distribution of sanitary supplies and culturally sensitive clothing and advocate for the reduction of women's vulnerability through training on gender-sensitive issues		Original: 5,000,000 Revised: 3,033,693
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 persons	<b>Partners:</b> Local and international NGOs, National NGO (Insist), BKKBN, PKBI, Ministry of Women's Empowerment,	
<b>UNFPA</b>  TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL03-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Promoting Health and Protection at Community Level through Women and Youth Groups/Associations <b>Aim:</b> Prevention of gender-based violence by promoting safe access to basic services and building capacity to women and youth groups to respond to and prevent gender-based violence.		Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 3,210,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 1,000,000 persons	<b>Partners:</b> BKKBN, PKBI, Newspaper Serambi, Local Broadcasters (Suara Aceh, Suara Muhammadiyah)	
<b>UNICEF</b>  TSU-IND-05/P/HR/RL01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Child Protection, Reunification of Separated Children and Psychosocial Recovery <b>Aim:</b> To protect children and women from violence, abuse and exploitation, assist in the immediate family reunification of children separated from families, and promote the psychosocial recovery of children and their families.		5,600,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 200,000 persons Women: 40,000 Children: 140,000	<b>Partners:</b> Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women's Empowerment, Department of Education, Muhammadiyah, international and local NGOs	
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>US\$</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I04-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> ILO Project for Reconstruction, Employment Services and Local Economic Development in NAD, Indonesia <b>Aim:</b> To conduct a detailed mapping of livelihood and employment needs, public infrastructure damages and rehabilitation/reconstruction needs, to carry out employment friendly reconstruction of public infrastructure, and to provide employment services.		7,000,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 15,000 households	<b>Partners:</b> Provincial and district authorities, private sector, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	

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<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I06-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Quick Impact Livelihood Security Project <b>Aim:</b> To provide 5,000 quick impact grants of seeds, agriculture tools, fishing equipment, micro-business materials to restart income generation activities.	1,750,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 20,000 (5,000 families) Women: 8,000 Children: 5,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Partners:</b> Muhammadiyah</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 20,000 (5,000 families) Women: 8,000 Children: 5,000	<b>Partners:</b> Muhammadiyah	
<b>UNDP</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Livelihoods Rehabilitation Project in tsunami Affected Areas <b>Aim:</b> To support livelihoods recovery through formulation of common coordinating and strategic frameworks, technical assistance for local government and civil society, support for small grants programmes for small enterprises, petty trades, agricultural and fisheries activities. (Project corresponds to component 2 of NAD Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme.)	Original: 2,500,000 Revised: 23,250,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 30,000 families</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, ILO, FAO CRP, Local CBOs and NGOs</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 30,000 families	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, ILO, FAO CRP, Local CBOs and NGOs	
<b>UNDP</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I02-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Restoration of minor infrastructure <b>Aim:</b> To clear rubble and restore minor but critical infrastructure for the commencement of longer-term recovery activities through provision of heavy equipment and temporary employment (cash-for-work) for up to 30,000 persons. (Project corresponds to component 1 of Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme.)	Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 14,500,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Temporary employment for up to 50,000 persons in 6 districts</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Works, international and national NGOs, private sector</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Temporary employment for up to 50,000 persons in 6 districts	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Works, international and national NGOs, private sector	
<b>UNDP</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I03-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Strengthening Local Organisations for implementing disaster recovery projects <b>Aim:</b> To strengthen governance capacity for sustainable recovery and risk-reduction through supporting Government and NGO/civil society forums and media.	Original: 3,000,000 Revised: 4,750,000
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Selected CBOs, local offices of Public Works Department, Municipalities, District Government and Provincial Government</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Partners:</b> BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA, Provincial and District Government NGOs and CBOs, media organisations</td> </tr> </table>	
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Selected CBOs, local offices of Public Works Department, Municipalities, District Government and Provincial Government	<b>Partners:</b> BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA, Provincial and District Government NGOs and CBOs, media organisations	

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<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I07-INDONESIA  <b>NEW PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Building radio, communications, media capacity and cultural rebuilding/empowerment support  <b>Aim:</b> To bring back quickly basic radio broadcasting service to help people with information on food distribution, medical treatment, missing family members and daily news, and to assist people through talk shows for psychological counselling, preventing spread of rumours and providing information on disaster preparedness and disaster management. In addition, to create a common platform for dialog, archiving, art creations/performances, and exchange of information through various available channels (including print media and radio station that will be an attached part of the centre), among the Acehese people and also between the Acehese and the rest of the world.	1,350,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Radio Nikoya in Banda Aceh and Radio Dalka in Meulaboh plus journalist and radio stations of the NAD network; people of NAD province through access to reliable information. Media practitioners, art societies, universities, and Acehese at large  <b>Partners:</b> Local Radio Network for Democracy (LRND), the Indonesia's Association of Private Radio Broadcasters (PRRSNI), Ministry for Communication and Information	
<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>  TSU-IND-05/ER/I08-INDONESIA  <b>NEW PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Support for the establishment of the Indonesian national earthquake and tsunami warning centre  <b>Aim:</b> To provide BMG and other government agencies and national institutions with immediate and medium term support concerning assessment missions in NAD, technical support and training courses for staff and scientists, and strengthening the development of education and information dissemination in the frame of the foreseen establishment of the <i>Indonesian National Earthquake and Tsunami Centre</i> .	300,000
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Indonesia Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG)  <b>Partners:</b> Indonesia Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG), International Oceanographic Commission (IOC), Ministry of Research and Technology	
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>IOM</b>  TSU-IND-05/CSS02-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Logistic Centre  <b>Aim:</b> To organise procurement and provide land (trucks) and air transport systems from Medan and Jakarta to NAD and affected areas in northern Sumatra, and distribute relief goods within Banda Aceh and affected areas. Costs include maintenance of a sub-contracted fleet of vehicles and warehouse space for 6 months.	12,000,000
	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Total: all aid agencies and 500,000 IDPs in NAD  <b>Partners:</b> BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK in NAD, Medan, Jakarta, Muhammadiyah	
<b>OCHA</b>  TSU-IND-05/CSS01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance  <b>Aim:</b> To maintain and further develop a comprehensive framework for ensuring the coherent and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to victims of the disaster.	Original: 2,854,203  <b>Revised:</b> 4,437,519  <b>Reason</b> Extension of activity through December 2005.
	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Total: affected populations and all aid agencies  <b>Partners:</b> Central and provincial authorities, UN agencies, international and local NGOs	

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005  
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<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>OCHA</b>  TSU - IND-05/CSS03 – INDONESIA  <b>NEW PROJECT</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Support for Humanitarian Information Centres in Indonesia	
	<b>Aim:</b> To support humanitarian assistance coordination efforts through the provision of timely and relevant information products and services	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Aid Agencies operating in Indonesia in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	<b>Partners:</b> Government of Indonesia, Donor Governments, NGOs (international and local), UN Agencies, IFIs
1,354,611		
<b>UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR (UNSECOORD)/UNDP</b>  TSU-IND-05/S01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Security Support	
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide support to the UN security coordination and management system for humanitarian operations in Northern Sumatra	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: all aid agencies	<b>Partners:</b> Central and local Government, all aid agencies
3,000,000		
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)</b>  TSU-IND-05/MS01-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Indonesia tsunami Earthquake Response ACT (INTERACT)	
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide immediate response to emergency needs of tsunami victims and to assist in recovery with non-food item distribution, mental health support, health care and food.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Total: 35,000-45,000 persons	<b>Partners:</b> ACT partners, local NGOs
750,000		
<b>CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (CORDAID)</b>  TSU-IND-05/MS02-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Assistance and initial recovery	
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide emergency assistance through the provision of shelter accommodation for students in Banda Aceh, medical services, water/sanitation assistance and initial recovery assistance through economical programmes and the reconstruction of houses as part of an overall reconstruction program in the sub-district Seunuddon (incl. latrines, wells, roads, schools, health centres and water systems. )	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Total: 20,000 persons	<b>Partners National partners</b> Perdhaki, INSIST and AMAN,
2,500,000		
<b>HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL</b>  TSU-IND-05/MS03-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Rapid Emergency Assessment and Prioritisation (REAP)	
	<b>Aim:</b> To conduct assessments of basic living conditions of affected areas, services (including availability of clean water, shelter, food, sanitation and medical care) and nutritional status, and to make data available for decision-making.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 750,000 persons Women: 250,000 Children: 100,000	<b>Partners:</b> WFP, international and national NGOs
1,400,000		
<b>INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION</b>  TSU-IND-05/MS04-INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Identification, Care And Service Coordination For Extremely Vulnerable Individuals in NAD	
	<b>Aim:</b> To identify and coordinate service delivery for 7,500 extremely vulnerable individuals and their families among the Acehnese. To build the capacity of local institutions in serving extremely vulnerable individuals.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 7,000 persons (plus family members) Women: 3,000 Children: 3,000	<b>Partners:</b> Muhammadiyah, Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group (KKTGA), Flower Aceh, Women's Volunteer Team for Humanity (RPUK)
1,200,000		

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<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>		<b>US\$</b>
<b>MERCY CORPS</b>  TSU-IND-05/MS05- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Comprehensive Assistance in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province	
	<b>Aim:</b> To provide water, sanitation, health care, shelter, household items, food, infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood assistance and trauma counselling	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: 150,000 persons Women: 75,000 Children: 90,000	<b>Partners:</b> to be identified
		15,000,000
<b>UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)</b>  TSU-IND-05/MS06- INDONESIA	<b>Project Title:</b> Post-disaster environmental assessment, risk reduction and recovery support	
	<b>Aim:</b> Identify, assess and address immediate risks to human health and medium term risks to livelihoods caused by damage to industrial sites and natural resources, respectively.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total: potentially 2 million	<b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Environment, UNESCO-IOC, UN Satellite (UNOSAT), UNDP
		1,000,000