

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

ASIA: EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMIS

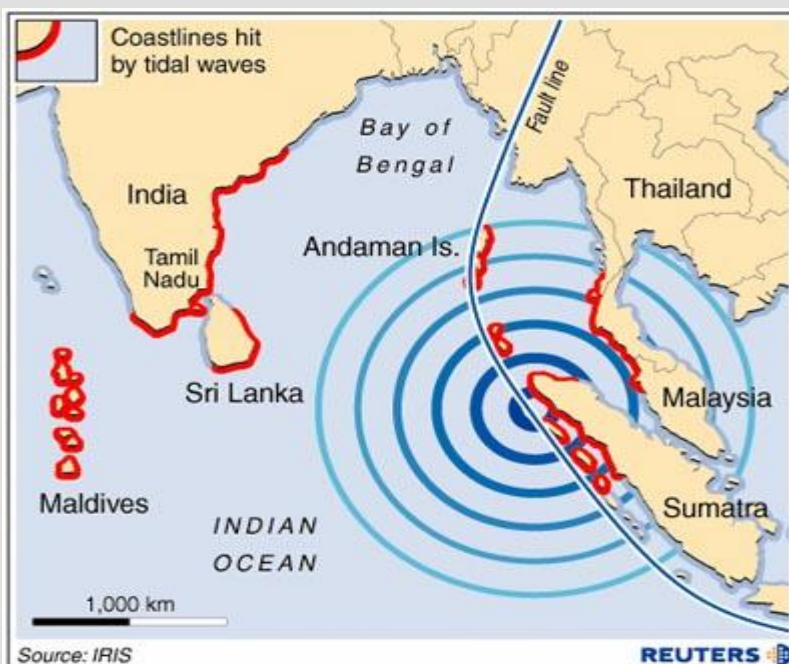
Revised Preliminary
Appeal no. 28/2004
29 December 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

THIS PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY PROVISIONALLY SEEKS CHF 67,005,000 (USD 59,152,246 OR EUR 53,439,988) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST UP TO 2 MILLION BENEFICIARIES FOR 6-8 MONTHS¹.

REVISED APPEAL SEEKS



CHF 1,000,000 WAS ALLOCATED FROM THE FEDERATION'S DISASTER RELIEF EMERGENCY FUND (DREF) FOR THE INITIAL PRELIMINARY APPEAL

[\(Click here to go directly to the attached revised preliminary appeal budget.\)](#)

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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¹ Note: with this revised preliminary appeal, this operation has been retitled: "Asia: Earthquake and Tsunamis."

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For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

The situation

The magnitude 9.0 earthquake that struck the area off the western coast of northern Sumatra Sunday morning, 26 December 2004, at 7:59 am local time (00:59 GMT) triggered massive tidal waves or tsunami's that swept into coastal villages and seaside resorts. The earthquake epicenter was located at 3.30 N, 95.78E at a depth of 10 kilometres (see map above). This area is historically prone to seismic upheaval due to its location on the margins of tectonic plates, however tidal waves of this magnitude in this area are rare, and therefore the level of preparedness is very low. The death toll continues to rise, with latest estimates recording over 60,000 dead (but indications are that authorities think this figure could rise to over 77,000), with an estimated 508,505 reportedly injured, over 1,400 missing, over 1,000,000 displaced, and over 160,000 homeless (see summary attached). These figures are still expected to increase. Anticipating the need to immediately respond in a large and coordinated fashion, the International Federation launched Preliminary Emergency Appeal no. 28/2004 on 26 December 2004 to support the immediate relief and assistance activities of the national societies in the affected countries, with a particular focus on Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, and the Maldives. Support is also being provided to Thailand, Malaysia, and east African countries affected by the tsunamis. The Federation is following this up with this revised preliminary appeal in order to be able to continue to respond to this unprecedented event. The Federation has deployed its full complement of disaster response tools in the form of Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERUs) in the sectors of water and sanitation, health care, aid distribution, telecommunications, and logistics/transportation.

Immediate Needs, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Based on initial reports and assessments, the Federation anticipates the need to immediately respond to massive relief requirements for approximately 3 months, with considerable longer-term rehabilitation needs thereafter. CHF 1,000,000 was released within hours from the Federation's DREF to support the initial assistance and relief activities. In a quick and appreciated response to the scale of this disaster, ECHO made EUR 3 million immediately available to support the initial operation, and other donors have made significant contributions (see the list of contributions available on the Federation's website).

Three days after the disaster, the unprecedented scope and impact of the event in terms of the human toll is now clearer, along with the emerging picture of the related humanitarian needs. Search and rescue efforts continue, along with assessments of the situation. The lack of information and communications continues to hamper a timely and effective response. Medical supplies and medicines for some 120,000 people have been sent to Sri Lanka, to provide basic medical care and treat possible cases of diarrhoeal disease. Flights carrying relief items (including

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tents, medicines, food) from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world have arrived in Sri Lanka and more flights are due to arrive shortly. For a detailed summary of the Red Cross and Red Crescent mobilization effort, please refer to the attached mobilization table.

A Federation FACT mission is on the ground in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, and ten ERUs specialized in water and sanitation, health care, aid distribution, telecommunications and logistics are arriving or are due to arrive over the next two days. Access to potable water is essential to avoid the propagation of waterborne disease, in particular malaria.

Sri Lanka, with more than 22,000 people dead, 1,000,000 estimated displaced and at least 200,000 homeless, is among the hardest-hit country of the region. More than 40,000 people are being temporarily housed in 66 Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) camps and shelters and over 14,000 are staying with relatives and friends. Teams have been deployed to Negombo, Galle, and Matara & Kalutara for assessment and emergency relief activities. The following activities were undertaken in the SLRCS's Trincomalee branch (information dated 27 December):

- 6 vehicles deployed including 2 ambulances for evacuation of people from affected areas (Medevac, dead bodies). Over 15 dead bodies were transported.
- Disaster Preparedness Volunteers have been deployed in Mutur and Kinniya areas and were involved in evacuation of people from affected areas.
- 100 SLRCS volunteers were deployed Trincomalee and Nilaveli coastal areas.
- 25 volunteers deployed in the Kinniya area.
- 25 volunteers in the Mutur area.

SLRCS teams were engaged in providing First Aid to those affected, evacuation to safe ground and transfer of mortal remains. In the SLRCS's Batticaloa branch:

- SLRCS volunteers have been engaged in evacuation of persons and bodies from Kalladyi and Navalladdy to the Batticaloa General Hospital (50 bodies transferred).
- Volunteers have been deployed in the most affected areas of Kattankudy, Kallawanchkudy, Batticaloa Town area and Vallachhennai.
- Volunteers are engaged in MEDEVAC, transfer of mortal remains, and First Aid activities and monitoring the missing.
- SLRCS activities are being supported by the ICRC who have provided vehicles.
- ICRC has deployed a delegate to facilitate the tracing of missing persons.

Available water bowsers in SLRCS branches in Kurunegala, Moneragala, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Matale are deployed in the affected districts of Gampaha, Colombo, Ampara, and Batticaloa.

Indonesia

In **Indonesia**, the affected areas Aceh province and North Sumatra province. The tidal waves caused severe damage to public infrastructure including roads and bridges, telecommunications, electricity and power in both provinces with the worst affected area being Banda Aceh, the capital city of Aceh province. The airport in Banda Aceh was damaged but is now open for commercial flights. The Indonesian government immediately declared a state of emergency and welcomes international assistance. More than 32,500 people are known to be dead, mostly from outlying parts of Aceh provinces and a final toll of 40,000 is expected. Thousands of corpses are reportedly rotting under the tropical sun as many who escaped death in the worst tsunami ever recorded batter against hunger and risk of diseases. Fresh water, food and fuel are running short. Many in Banda Ache fear fresh quake and tsunamis, and road are filled with people trying to leave.

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The health department has been involved in evacuating the establishing a 24-hour health providing health services in local provincial health office of North local hospital are ready to to Aceh. Four tons of medicine, baby food and 150 body bags transported on 27 December by with a government assessment vice president. The social affairs buffer stocks available in Aceh, tonnes of rice, food items, and (live vests, generators, boats etc.). tonnes of rice, food items, kitchen utensils, and evacuation delivered from North Sumatra to land transportation.



Indonesian Red Cross staff and volunteers are mobilizing relief supplies in Jakarta to be sent to the tsunami-hit Aceh region.

actively affected people, crisis centre, hospitals. The Sumatra and a dispatch teams two tons of were plane, together team led by the department has including 75 evacuation kits Another 100 clothing, kits (tents) were Aceh through

According to the government office, tents/shelter, kitchen utensils, plastic body bags, food/baby food, emergency medical supplies (drugs for trauma injuries, public health kits, etc), clothes, blankets, hygiene and sanitation supplies, potable water supply equipment, generators, telecommunication equipment and helicopter capacity are urgently needed.

The government introduced special procedures to facilitate entries of aircraft carrying international relief, relief items, humanitarian personnel, resident journalists and staff of foreign missions travelling to Medan and Aceh. Emergency relief is exempted from customs, excise, and taxes.

A UN team consisting of OCHA, UNSECOORD and IOM arrived in Banda Aceh yesterday. UN agencies in Indonesia are ready to make available immediate assistance worth USD 1 million. A recovery expert will also be deployed. WFP allocated USD 500,000 to purchase food for immediate distribution to the affected population. WHO and UNICEF are providing four complete sets of health emergency kits to cover 40,000 people for three months. UNICEF will also send tarpaulins and family sets for 8,000 households. WHO will provide technical assistance. OCHA deployed a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team (UNDAC).

More than 300 volunteers are actively engaged in relief activities in Aceh providing first aid, search and transport, with more standing by in case of further needs. The society is purchasing urgently required body bags, burial cloths, cloths and masks for volunteers. A medical team of five doctors and nurses has been sent to Aceh today. The Indonesian Red Cross and the Federation delegation are arranging helicopters for the assessment teams and medical personnel to reach the affected areas as access is still limited due to heavy military presence in the area and disrupted road and telephone communications.

The Federation FACT team arrived today in Jakarta, which consists of a team leader and specialists in health (Australian Red Cross), telecommunications (Danish Red Cross), relief/logistics (American Red Cross), water/sanitation (Spanish Red Cross), reporting (Canadian Red Cross) and information (Australian Red Cross). The FACT team will determine the exact location of the ERU in Meulaboh. The Federation delegation is working on a deployment plan. The following ERUs are arriving to assist in the emergency operation:

- Danish Red Cross logistics ERU (with support from Belgians and including telecom specialists) is arriving today in Jakarta;
- Japanese Red Cross basic health care ERU will be arriving tomorrow morning; and
- French Red Cross is deploying a water-sanitation ERU tomorrow (30 December).

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Most of the ERU equipment will be sent directly to Medan, which has an international airport, from where it will be shipped by helicopter to Meulaboh on the eastern coast. New emergency health kits have been ordered through Geneva. The national society, the Federation and the ICRC are working together to determine the lead role and the coordination mechanisms within the Movement as security and access are the main concerns in implementing relief operation in Aceh. The Indonesian Red Cross is the only organization that can operate independently in this area.

The ICRC office in Banda Aceh is re-activated and is working closely with the Indonesian Red Cross to evaluate the situation. The ICRC handed over to the national society from its partly destroyed warehouse emergency relief items such as family kits and tarpaulins for about 1,000 families affected by the flooding. Additional staff specialized in relief, water and health have arrived in Banda Aceh, along with the Federation delegates are leaving today from Jakarta for Banda Aceh. The telephone network is now restored.

In **Thailand**, most of the country's 400 km western coastline, including numerous islands in the Andaman Sea has been devastated. The provinces of Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang and Satun have been severely affected, with tens of thousands of stranded or displaced persons. The government has confirmed more than 1,500 dead. 473 were known to be foreigners, among them 54 Swedes, 49 Germans, 43 Britons and 84 identified only as Caucasians. Rescue workers recovered 1,200 bodies at Khao Lak beach, north of Phuket island, and the toll there could rise to 3,000. More than 300 dead were found on Phi Phi island. The numbers of missing, without shelter, or displaced, are still unidentified. The structural damage is extensive along the beach areas and in some areas up to a kilometer inland. Some islands, including Phi Phi, were completely washed out. Many fishing villages have been completely destroyed by the tsunami. Transport, electricity and telephone lines have been disrupted. Mobile phone communication is sporadic. Hundreds of boats have been destroyed.

The entire government and military apparatus has been now mobilized in a massive emergency response operation, with primary focus on search and rescue, evacuation of people stranded on small islands and remote beaches. Priority is also given to care for the thousands of injured, and the identification and repatriation of bodies. Crisis centres are set up in Phuket and Phang Nga, Ranong and Krabi to handle repatriation and evacuation of foreign nationals. The Thai government welcomes international support and has prioritized needs for helicopter support, forensic experts, medical supplies (especially for treating skin lesions and flesh wounds), formalin, body bags, portable mortuary/refrigerated containers for temporary mortuary. The government also asked for the UN to coordinate the relief efforts and the international support. An ad hoc task force has been set up to coordinate foreign assistance, and appointed a humanitarian relief coordinator.

UNDP released an emergency grant of USD 100,000. UNICEF offered its support to the government for localized needs. WHO will assess the health situation. WFP has also allocated USD 500,000 to purchase food for immediate distribution to the affected population. OCHA released an emergency grant of USD 50,000 and deployed a UNDAC team that left today for the affected areas.

The Thai Red Cross has since 27 December deployed a team of doctors and set up health centres in four locations in the affected provinces. Hundreds of doctors and nurses have approached the society volunteering their services. The society, in coordination with the Narethorn emergency health centre of the ministry of health, has sent another team of 30 nurses, transported by the Thai airforce, at 01:30pm to Ta Kua Pa district in the worst affected province of Phang Nga. The society has received a huge amount of relief supplies, including medicines. The Thai air force continues to assist the society in transporting relief goods to the affected areas. Relief items continue to pour in and several centres have been established in Bangkok to collect the donated items. With the support of many celebrities, the society has been receiving large amount of cash contributions these few days from the public and private sectors. Many more people volunteer to help in relief activities.

The Federation's Southeast Asia regional delegation is sending a team of health, water-sanitation, and information delegates to the worst affected Phang Nga province on 30 December. The Federation has also made available CHF 100,000 to assist Thai Red Cross in their relief operations. An information officer will be placed in the Thai Red Cross national headquarters.

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In **Malaysia**, the scale and magnitude of the tsunamis in Malaysia is now confirmed to be much less devastating than in neighbouring Asian countries. Latest estimates are that 53 persons were killed with another 34 reported missing. Scores more were injured. There has also been a fair amount of destruction of houses along the affected coastlines. The state of Penang is the worst affected with 38 deaths, followed by Kedah and some slight effects in Perlis and Perak.

The government has mobilized teams for search and rescue, first aid, transport of injured and registration of deceased in the worst affected Penang and Kedah. 14 relief centres were set up in Penang and Kedah, catered by Malaysian Red Crescent, for 7,600 affected people. Relief items such as blankets, mats, clothing and food were distributed. In Perlis, people were temporary evacuated on 26 December along the river mouth but they return home the same day. Local disaster teams are in full control of the situation and the government is now focusing to help restore normality in the affected areas.

Malaysian Red Crescent local chapters were activated within hours after the tsunami hit the northern coast. Five disaster response members were mobilized and based in three affected states to coordinate the state response teams. The operation room in the headquarters is supporting the affected chapters. Sixty Red Crescent volunteers and four ambulances were mobilized and have been supporting in the registration of the affected and providing tracing and psychological support in coordination with the health authority. Two days on, most of the people have returned to their homes or relative places. Currently, about 206 are still living in the Red Crescent relief centre in Penang. The immediate emergency response operation is now scaling down but the Red Crescent tracing and first aid service continues at the relief centres in Penang and Kedah. There is a plan to mobilize Kelantan branch to address public health in Kedah in the following days.

The Malaysian Red Crescent has received a lot of enquiries from the public about their relatives and friends in Indonesian's worst hit province of Aceh. A tracing counter is set up at the headquarters. The two assessment teams, one jointly with the government, deployed yesterday to Indonesia have reportedly arrived in Aceh. The Malaysian Red Crescent is keeping contact with the team and more information along with images on the scale of the devastation is expected to be coming in soon

In **Myanmar**, the impact of the earthquake and tsunami is being assessed. According to the official report, 34 people were killed by the sea surge which followed the Sunday's earthquake. Most of the dead were in the Irrawaddy Delta, where 17 villages were hit and 200 people left homeless. It is generally believed that Irrawaddy delta and its southernmost coast is the worst hit area, only slight damage reported in Taninthayi division. Information about the situation at southernmost part and other areas is still unclear or unavailable which hampers any necessary relief response.

Myanmar Red Cross headquarters is in close contact with the branches in the south and is conducting its assessment missions at Irrawaddy delta and Rakhine state coastal area. Report received from Sittwe 28 December evening states 12 deaths in four different villages. An underwater volcano also erupted near Tha Kun village at Rakhine. No casualties were reported so far. Two Myanmar Red Cross staff arrived in Labutta yesterday and are now heading to Pyinzalu, four hours away by boat. The labour office at Pyinzalu has been used as a relief centre sheltering some 30 people. Some people in the outlying islands have also moved to the town in fear of another aftershock.

The Federation is supporting the national society in monitoring the situation and coordinating closely with the ICRC and other agencies. Along with the Myanmar Red Cross team, UNICEF, JICA and SCUK have deployed their assessments in different areas of the Irrawaddy Delta. ICRC sent today an assessment team to the southern Strip. MSF have deployed their assessment team from Myeik to Kawthaung where World Vision is serving 1,900 displaced. A previous MSF malaria programme also indicates that about 30,000 people are living on the southern islands along the coast. Access to these islands has been very difficult. Some takes two to three days to reach by boat.

In **India**, some 5,000 family kits have been distributed by the India Red Cross Society (IRCS) in the Chennai (Madras) region. These kits include blankets, cooking utensils, mosquito nets, clothes and other emergency items.

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Major casualties and emergency needs are expected from the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Further IRCS action includes:

- cooked food, bread and milk/tea provided by the IRCS.
- in collaboration with Coca Cola, IRCS provided 3,500 cases of water (12 litres in each water case).
- 300 volunteers from the district branches are involved in relief distribution and directing people at the Nagapattinam hospital as well as assisting in the burial of the dead. IRCS volunteers are also running a tracing service and have an average of 150 cases per day. 340 tracing cases, were registered in the last two days, out of them 128 cases were from other states than Tamil Nadu. Medical relief through 25 medical doctors, 15 ambulances providing health care to affected population in the relief centres.
- the IRCS chairman visited Nagapattinam and 4,000 family packs of non-foods items, mainly daries & fluties, towels and blankets had reached Nagapattinam for distribution, accompanied by the IRCS state branch DM coordinator and the regional Arakonam warehouse manager. Similar quantities of kitchen sets and tarpaulins will be distributed in the coming days.
- 1,000 family packs of non-food items were sent for Villupuram districts for distribution.
- disaster mental health (DMH) trained volunteers are actively involved in relief work and psychological support at Sirgazhi and Tharangambadi talukas.
- an NDRT team will reach Chennai on 30 December, 2004 for in-depth assessment and help the state and district branches in the relief distribution.
- The IRCS state branch and district branches received local donations (cash and in kind) from different sectors.
- IRCS activities in response to the current tsunami emergency situation have been covered by national and international media.

The IRCS will focus on supporting the existing medical teams, provide shelter materials, clothing, kitchen utensils and safe drinking water in its current response to the needs of the affected people.

The following table summarizes the Federation's FACT and ERU deployment response to date:

COUNTRY	FACT AND ERU	NATIONAL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION	POSITION
Sri Lanka			
	FACT	German Red Cross	Team Leader
		French Red Cross	Wat San
		French Red Cross	Logistics
		IFRC Red Cross	Telecoms
		Australia Red Cross	Health
		New Zealand Red Cross	Relief
	ERU	Spanish Red Cross	Telecom
	ERU	Norwegian Red cross	Basic Health
	ERU	Finnish Red Cross	Basic Health
	ERU	French Red Cross	Basic Health
	ERU	Swedish Red Cross	Water / Sanitation
	ERU	German Red Cross	Water / Sanitation
	ERU	British Red Cross	Logistics
Indonesia			
	FACT	German Red Cross	Team Leader
		Australia Red Cross	Health
		Danish Red Cross	Telecoms
		Canadian Red Cross	Reporting
		Spanish Red Cross	Water / Sanitation
		American Red Cross	Logistics
		Japanese Red Cross	Relief
	ERU	Australian Red Cross	RDRreporting

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	ERU	Danish Red Cross	Logistics
	ERU	Japanese Red Cross	BHC
	ERU	German Red Cross	BHC
	ERU	Spanish Red Cross	Water / Sanitation
	ERU	French Red Cross	Water / Sanitation
Maldives			
	FACT	British Red Cross	Team Leader
		American Red Cross	Wat/San
		Canadian Red Cross	Health

The International Federation's preliminary emergency appeal no. 28/2004 for: Asia Earthquake and Tsunamis for 7.5 million Swiss francs, launched on 26 December 2004, was fully covered within 4 hours. The affected Asian countries have indicated that while they have the required trained technical personnel, there is a critical need to provide support in procuring and delivering relief supplies, along with logistics/transportation assistance. The national societies in the affected area have immediately focused on search and rescue activities, treatment of the injured, and identification and disposal of bodies. Basic relief items in the form of family parcels and food are needed, along with shelter, and basic building materials to damaged or destroyed dwellings, and replenishment of household items in the form of tarpaulin sheets; kitchen utensils/kits, and mosquito nets. A crucial element of the operation is tracing and family linking, and the ICRC is working with the national societies to provide the overall coordination and required technical support, particularly focusing on restoring family links (RFL)².

At the same time, the east coast of Africa was also hit Sunday 26 December by the same high waves triggered by the earthquake, destroying property, and leaving dozens of people drowned or missing. The Somali coast and the Seychelles have been hardest hit with reports of damage to people and property also in Madagascar. Reports of death and destruction, mostly related to swimmers and fishing boats, also come from the Kenyan and Tanzanian coast lines. Waves also struck the islands of Mauritius and La Réunion, but with no damage reported.

In Somalia, the north-eastern coastline received the worst impact of the tsunami, killing tens of people and causing damage to fishing boats and property. Details of the numbers killed are still being confirmed from the remote region, though current estimates put the figures at around 60 dead and 50 more still missing. Some of the most severe effects appear to have been experienced in the coastal towns and villages of the Bari region, in particular Hafun where the waters entered a large part of the town and destroyed many properties. Other areas affected include the areas around Bender Beyla, Eyl and Gara'ad.

In the Seychelles, waves of over 1 metre high hit the coastal areas of Mahé (population 72,000) Praslin (population 6,000) and la Digue (population 3,000), damaging 500 homes. One person was declared dead, nine missing had been located by Tuesday 28, and 25 were reported. Due to risks of landslides 375 families were subsequently requested by the authorities to evacuate their homes. A number of bridges have been washed away. The government has warned people not to consume fish caught on the coast as it has been contaminated with sewage.

In Madagascar, on Sunday 26 December the south-eastern towns of Manakara, Sainte Marie, Sambava and Vohemar were seriously affected by waves 10 meters high. In Manakara a large number of houses are reported damaged and 1,200 people adversely affected. The situation for the affected people has been made worse by the current heavy rains all over the Indian Ocean, a condition probably related to the approaching tropical storm "Chambo"

In Kenya, two people are known to have died in Watamu and Malindi along the Kenyan coast. Initial reports also indicate that more than 200 fishermen have lost their boats and other property. In Mombasa where thousands of charter-tourists spend their holidays, beaches have been closed as a precautionary measure. In Tanzania, ten persons drowned while swimming along the beaches near Dar-es-Salaam.

² <http://www.icrc.org/home.nsf/home/webfamilylinks#a9>

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The Federation's Nairobi Regional Delegation is responding by contacting all the national societies in the region and the national and international media, focusing on the most adversely affected countries as per the currently available information (Somalia, Seychelles and Madagascar), and is mobilizing 6 members of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) to assist the most affected sister Societies. In the first instance the RDRT is being mobilized for the Seychelles, from which national society request for international assistance has been received, possibly also to Madagascar and Somalia depending of the outcome of the on-going detailed assessments. In the Seychelles the RDRT will assist the national society in all the activities assigned by the government, including the distribution of relief commodities to the affected population.

The regional delegation's disaster management team will also travel to the most affected areas to contribute to the assessments underway by the national societies.

In the context of Somalia, strong coordination in response to the disaster has been stressed as a critical issue by all humanitarian actors. OCHA has adopted the lead role and a multi-agency assessment is currently underway, with the team arriving on 28 December. First reports from the assessment team are expected by the evening of 29 December, though the team will continue to work throughout this week and their reports will inform and guide the coordinated response.

Somali Red Crescent volunteers have been mobilized to provide localized support to the coastal communities in the affected areas, and are coordinating with the other partners on the ground. Already volunteers have been engaged in helping victims out of the waters and assisting with collecting dispersed property. Information gathering is underway especially to reach vulnerable people in the more remote villages. An SRCS/UNICEF nutrition survey team relocated to Gara'ad to help the sick and injured in the village there.

Since the scale of the disaster appears (based on current information available) to be relatively contained, and the potential support from UN and other partners is already substantial, the Movement approach in Somalia for now is to work within the framework of the OCHA lead. The role of the Somali Red Crescent will continue to be central to the coordinated relief efforts, and it may be that needs will be identified for further Red Cross and Red Crescent action to provide further support to affected communities in the mid-term post-emergency phase.

The Seychelles Red Cross is the only organization in the country working with the authorities to assess and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable. The government has requested the national society to seek assistance to provide non-food items to families who have lost basic household equipment, as well as mattresses and bedsheets to the 375 families obliged to evacuate. Basic equipment and clothing will be provided to the 50 fishermen. The national society headquarters was flooded due to the rising water levels, damaging electronic equipment and handicapping their ability to communicate information regarding the disaster. Radios are still working enabling personnel to co-ordinate activities on the three islands. All volunteers have been requested to report to their local branches to assist vulnerable people to either clear debris or evacuate to higher ground. Damage and suffering is being compounded by heavy rains brought on by the presence of Cyclone Chambo in the area. The Cyclone has been downgraded to a Tropical Storm, but more heavy rain is expected. Immediate needs are for mattresses (675), kitchen sets (500), bedsheets (675) basic fisherman's equipment (50 kits), and family tents (375).

In Madagascar, the Malagasy Red Cross sent an evaluation mission to Manakara on Tuesday 28 December. Its findings will be communicated to the Federation not later than 31 December. In the meantime Manakara Red Cross branch volunteers have been mobilized in case of eventual emergency assistance.

Kenya Red Cross staff and volunteers including the national society's director for Disaster preparedness and response continue to assess the situation. The national society has responded positively to requests from the public to accept donations for the millions of tsunami-affected people in South-Asia.

In Réunion, the Regional Intervention Platform for the Indian Ocean (PIROI) supported by the French Red Cross is on alert since the onset of the regional disaster.

Coordination

For the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Federation is responsible for overall coordination of this operation, including mobilization of international resources. The ICRC is providing coordination and operational support (including security), in accordance with the existing agreements with the Federation and host national societies, in its response in the north and east of Sri Lanka and in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, where it is particularly active. In Sri Lanka, the Federation and the ICRC are collaborating in working with volunteers of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS). Tracing and family linking demands are high. In addition, the ICRC has begun distributing relief items in parts of northern and eastern Sri Lanka, and is helping to evacuate injured persons and to remove mortal remains. The ICRC made available emergency items such as tarpaulins, buckets, cooking pots, clothing, and hygiene items for distribution to some 1,000 families hit by flooding in the town of Point Pedro in the northern Jaffna peninsula. Support is also being provided to two SLRCS mobile clinics serving displaced persons in the area. In the Vanni and Mullaitivu areas of Sri Lanka, the ICRC is supporting the national society in distributing relief items and body bags. In eastern areas of the country such as Trincomalee and Muthur, and Batticaloa and Ampara, the ICRC and the SLRCS have evacuated the injured. Over the coming days the ICRC intends to provide assistance to some 150,000 persons in the north and east of the country. These, as well as the critical tracing and family linking activities, will continue to be closely coordinated with the national society, the International Federation, and other operational NGO's.

The deployed United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams will assist with the coordination of the international rescue and relief efforts, working closely with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and operational NGO's. The Federation and national societies are jointly coordinating the major health-related activities of international organizations and NGO's, together with the respective ministries of health and WHO. The coordination is accomplished through regular daily meetings and direct contacts with specialized agencies and NGOs. Close contact and coordination is being maintained with OCHA New York (though the Federation's New York office) and OCHA Geneva. The Federation is also considered as a leading organization in the field of water/sanitation emergency response.

The needs

While this revised preliminary appeal was in the process of being prepared and finalized, detailed joint assessments were still underway by the Government's, the national societies, the Federation (through FACT), UN agencies and international NGOs. The needs outlined below are therefore indicative and will change as the situation evolves. Donors are strongly encouraged to continue to provide unearmarked contributions thus allowing a maximum of flexibility to respond to the immediate and medium-term needs of those affected, and to restore and strengthen the operational capacities of the national societies.

Immediate needs

Shelter: temporary shelter for the affected families will remain a major issue in the coming weeks and months. At the moment many affected families are homeless or housed in temporary shelters erected near their destroyed houses. There is still a fear that aftershocks will cause fresh tidal waves. Given the large-scale nature of the disaster, it is unlikely that the affected communities will be able to move to their permanent houses soon.

Food and non-food relief items: the provision of basic food and non-food rations to those affected remains critical. 500,000 to 1,000,000 people considered as most vulnerable are the target beneficiaries for Red Cross and Red Crescent support. The Federation is appealing for food rations to cover an initial three-month period. Vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied children, single headed families, pregnant women and elderly need particular attention that will be addressed through this Revised Preliminary Appeal.

The national societies in the region generally have the required expertise and capacity to manage a large-scale relief operation, but given the sheer size, scope, and severity of this disaster they need support from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the international community.

Standard monthly non-food and food ration, family of five

Item	Unit	Quantity
Rice	Kg	15
Cereals	Kg	5
Wheat flour	Kg	50
Sugar	Kg	5
Oil	Litre	3
Tea	Kg	1
Washing powder	Kg	2.5
Soap	Kg	1
Hygiene parcels	Parcel	1

Standard non-food allocation, family of five, 6-month ration

Items	Unit	Quantity
Tent	pcs	1
Blankets	pcs	10
Heater	pcs	1
Lantern	pcs	1
Kitchen sets	set	1
Clothes	pcs	15
Shoes	pair	5
Ground sheet (12 sqm)	Pcs	1
Plastic sheeting (24 sqm)	pcs	1
Jerrycan (20 ltr)	pcs	2

Health: the disaster has placed a heavy burden on the health systems in each country. Even though there have been no epidemics reported so far, the overall health situation remains of concern, particularly water borne diseases. The Federation, through its ERUs, will fill a considerable gap between health care capacity and significantly increased needs caused by the tsunamis. Besides the critical need for health services the increased needs refer mainly to the treatment of the injured; provision of follow-up and further treatment/rehabilitation to people who were evacuated and are expected to gradually return. There are continuing threats of outbreaks of malaria, diarrhoeal disease due to insufficient sanitation facilities, as well as a significant threat of respiratory-tract infections (RTI) due to exposure to the elements. Based on the lessons learned from previous disasters, a high incidence of post-traumatic stress diseases (PTSD) should be anticipated, and there is an urgent need for post-trauma counselling.

Water and Sanitation: following the disaster water networks have been disrupted, and efforts in this sector have focused on the provision of safe drinking water in the form of bottled water. If not addressed, the acute shortage of water could lead to major health problems. For the time being there is no effective system in place for waste collection and disposal, as well as latrines.

Logistics: given the current logistics and transportation constraints encountered in this disaster, and the sheer geographic size of the affected area, the Federation is making arrangements with the Norwegian Red Cross to initially deploy twenty (20) trucks to the region. Five 4-wheel drive trucks will be delivered from the stock in Dubai for Sri Lanka, with ten additional trucks ready for transport for Indonesia and/or Sri Lanka. Details on the movements are reflected in the attached mobilization table, also available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS).

Restoring and enhancing national society operational capacities: the initial response to the needs of the victims of the disaster has been made possible thanks to the well-established response mechanisms, trained human resources, and regional disaster preparedness stocks. These stocks are now largely depleted and need to be replenished.

The proposed operation (objectives, activities planned, and expected results)

Emergency relief (food and non-food)

Objective: basic food and non-food item needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries are met.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- purchase and distribute a six to eight-month food ration.
- purchase and distribute a six to eight-month hygiene package.
- purchase (mainly locally) and distribute one six to eight-month ration of non-food items to the vulnerable groups, and a reduced allocation (excluding tents, blankets and shelter equipment) to various other beneficiaries.
- purchase and distribute supplementary food parcels to especially vulnerable individuals such as pregnant women and elderly people;

Expected results:

- families have received basic food ration and basic allocations of non-food items in sufficient quantities to avoid further deterioration of their living conditions.
- rates of seasonal diseases among beneficiaries have not increased because of an adequate and timely distribution of food and non-food items.
- basic needs have been met thus allowing the families to start rebuilding their future.
- supplementary and specific support has been provided to unaccompanied children and other particularly vulnerable groups.

Logistics objective: support the ongoing national society and Federation relief operation by providing efficient logistical support in terms of warehousing, transport management and procurement.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- support and maintain airport clearing capacity for the substantial amount of incoming relief goods.
- establish efficiently managed warehouses in the operational area.
- acquire and manage a fleet adequately sized to the operation.
- carry out joint national society/Federation local procurement activities.
- designate counterparts in each core logistics functions thus enabling a proper transfer of skills.
- conduct one advanced logistics workshop for participants from each national society.

Expected results: procurement, transport, warehousing and training;

- donor requirements have been met through an improved understanding of procurement procedures and reporting needs.
- the procurement documentation has been kept up to full audit trail.
- an adequate transport capacity has been implemented.
- fleet management skills have been upgraded.
- warehouses are managed efficiently and all stock movements have been recorded properly adhering to standard Federation warehousing procedures.
- an advanced logistics workshop for national society participants has been conducted and logistics management capacity is enhanced.

Health objectives:

- restore parts of former Primary Health Care (PHC) capacities in the affected area to levels prior to the earthquake.
- ensure the appropriate treatment and recovery for those injured by the tsunamis.

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- ensure the prevention of or effective treatment for potential/additional health threats such as diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, and respiratory infections.
- design a handover plan to the national societies for PNS/ERU health facilities.
- provide psychological support and training for national society staff to benefit victims of the earthquake.

Activities planned to reach these objectives:

- installation of Basic Health Care (BHC) ERU units.
- integration of medical staff for on the job-training.
- provide PHC services in the surrounding villages.
- effective statistics and data-processing will be developed and an early epidemiological surveillance system for diarrhoeal diseases installed.
- psychosocial support programme (PSP) interventions will carry out training for volunteers, and jointly provide PSP services to those affected and relief-workers.

Expected results:

- PHC services are ensured to an adequate level.
- The injured are treated and supported through the PSP program.
- potential epidemics are prevented or adequately addressed.
- health ERUs are handed over to the MoH and/or national society-trained staff.

Water and sanitation objectives:

- prevent the outbreak of water-borne epidemics.
- ensure an adequate and safe water supply and provide sanitation facilities to the basic health care ERU, Red Cross camps, and other health structures.
- handover water sanitation ERUs to the national societies.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- watsan ERUs will provide safe water to beneficiaries and BHC units.
- Mass sanitation ERUs will provide latrines to the BHC-ERUs.
- water storage capacity will be provided for the affected population in areas without functioning pipe systems, serving the intended beneficiaries whenever possible.
- National society staff will be integrated into the ERUs, and trained.

Expected results:

- outbreaks of waterborne epidemics have been prevented.
- adequate safe water supply has been ensured where needed.

Basic shelter, care and educational objective: fully or partially meet the basic shelter and care needs to unaccompanied children.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- accommodate unaccompanied children in buildings constructed for this purpose.
- provide children accommodated in orphanages with basic care and education.
- provide financial support to the extended families or relatives caring for unaccompanied children.

Expected results:

- unaccompanied children have been gradually recovering from the traumatic experience.
- all basic needs of the target group of children have been met.
- psychological and social needs of the children have been increasingly met.

Disaster Preparedness

In the longer-term, or post immediate emergency, phase of the operation, the Federation will focus on reinforcing disaster preparedness and response capacities. A preliminary list of objectives includes:

- strengthening national society capacity in management of Disaster Preparedness (DP) and Disaster Response (DR) has been strengthened at the national, regional, and branch level.
- supporting national society strengthening of community-level disaster response mechanisms by incorporating risk management concepts of community disaster education, awareness raising, and action to reduce future disaster risks.
- addressing information technology and telecoms needs for improved disaster preparedness by: improving the current national society radio systems in the affected region to allow better relief coordination between the different branches, and between these branches and national headquarters; upgrading the existing IT/Telecom systems within the national societies.
- Re-enforcing information technology (IT) and telecoms support by ensuring adequate coverage of radio systems and links between branches, referral hospitals and the Red Cross and Red Crescent camps to include mobile units; improving the computing system set-up; contributing to the overall security for Red Cross and Red Crescent staff, premises and stocks.
- Strengthening communications in the form of advocacy and public information by disseminating the needs of the beneficiaries to a wide audience including donors, governments and the public inside and outside of the region; advocating with relevant actors on behalf of particularly vulnerable groups to ensure their needs are met; documenting the various phases of the relief and rehabilitation operation as they unfold in real time on the web, and through print and audio-visual media.

This aspect of the operation will be elaborated at a later stage and in subsequent appeals revisions, along with a more detailed list of activities planned and expected results.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring will be accomplished through regular reporting and daily work of the delegates and their counterparts. One mid-term and one end of operation evaluation will be carried out. The operation will be regularly monitored by the national societies and the Federation delegation's in the field. Operational activities will be reflected in the standard Federation operation updates and a final report, including a financial chart, will be produced by the Federation within 90 days of the appeal's conclusion. No separate evaluation is planned at this time.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Revised preliminary budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

Asia - Earthquake and Tsunamis

Revised preliminary budget no. 2

CHF

ITEMS	SECRETARIAT	REG. DELEG.	INDONESIA	MALDIVES	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	SRI LANKA	THAILAND	EAST AFRICA	TOTAL
RELIEF NEEDS										
Iron sheeting				1,500,000						1,500,000
Tarpaulins			1,500,000			184,000	867,000		213,000	2,764,000
Construction				3,905,000			600,000			4,505,000
Warehouse tents			160,000	142,000			108,000			410,000
Family tents & other shelter material			21,000,000	414,000			1,597,500		32,000	23,043,500
Clothing & textiles			1,175,000	290,000		85,000	1,588,000		148,000	3,286,000
Food & seeds			36,750,000							36,750,000
Water & sanitation			2,290,000	2,050,000			1,785,500			6,125,500
Medical & first aid			3,015,000	162,000			326,000		100,000	3,603,000
Teaching materials				674,000						674,000
Utensils & tools			500,000	119,000		421,000	2,063,000		201,000	3,304,000
Family kits			12,200,000							12,200,000
Hygiene kits			9,000,000				464,000			9,464,000
Other relief supplies			4,875,000	108,000	100,000		1,785,000	500,000	12,000	7,380,000
Emergency response units (health, watsan, logistics, telecom)			4,668,000				3,812,000			8,480,000
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	0	0	97,133,000	9,364,000	100,000	690,000	14,996,000	500,000	706,000	123,489,000
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT										
Land & buildings							1,500,000			1,500,000
Vehicles			4,025,000				315,000			4,340,000
Computers & telecom. equipment		19,000	775,000				449,000			1,243,000
Office equipment			330,000	213,000			245,000			788,000
Medical equipment				200,000						200,000
Generators			100,000	298,000					2,000	400,000
Other equipment		33,000							4,000	37,000
Programme support (6.5% of total)	302,000	194,000	8,908,000	916,000	7,000	48,000	1,439,000	35,000	78,000	11,927,000
TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS										
Warehouse & distribution			480,000				120,000			600,000
Transport & vehicle costs (including airlifts)			12,200,000				215,000		10,000	12,425,000
PERSONNEL										
Secretariat staff (17 persons + watsan support + logistic cell + health support)	3,418,000									3,418,000
Expatriate staff		1,069,000	3,760,000	1,152,000			1,152,000		221,000	7,354,000
National staff		626,000	6,790,000	640,000			578,000		24,000	8,658,000
Consultants		147,000					200,000			347,000

Asia - Earthquake and Tsunamis

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CHF

ITEMS	SECRETARIAT	REG. DELEG.	INDONESIA	MALDIVES	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	SRI LANKA	THAILAND	EAST AFRICA	TOTAL
Workshops & Training		190,000	200,000	88,000			40,000		105,000	623,000
ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES										
Travel & related expenses	75,000	212,000	775,000	905,000			150,000			2,117,000
Information expenses	650,000	25,000	350,000				135,000			1,160,000
Administrative, general expenses & audit	200,000	470,000	1,220,000	320,000			600,000		50,000	2,860,000
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	4,645,000	2,985,000	39,913,000	4,732,000	7,000	48,000	7,138,000	35,000	494,000	59,997,000
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	4,645,000	2,985,000	137,046,000	14,096,000	107,000	738,000	22,134,000	535,000	1,200,000	183,486,000
LESS ESTIMATED AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)										123,855,000
NET REQUEST										59,631,000