

INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI

CIDA TSUNAMI RESPONSE PROGRAMMING

PROGRESS REPORT

DEC. 2006

**Prepared by the CIDA Tsunami Secretariat on behalf of the
Tsunami Assistance Coordinating Committee (TACC)**

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| BRR | Aceh and Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (Indonesia) |
| CALGAP | Canada Aceh Local Government Assistance Project |
| CBM | Canadian Baptist Ministry |
| CFAN | Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CFHI | Canadian Food for the Hungry International |
| CLWR | Canadian Lutheran World Relief |
| CRWRC | Christian Reformed World Relief Committee |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DART | Disaster Assistance Response Team |
| DPCC | Department of Probation and Childcare (Sri Lanka) |
| EMOP | Tsunami Regional Emergency Operations (WFP) |
| ERTR | Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery |
| FCM | Federation of Canadian Municipalities |
| GAM | Free Aceh Movement |
| HAPS | Humanitarian Assistance, Peace and Security (CIDA) |
| HPIC | Health Partners International of Canada |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IDR | Indonesian Rupiah |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| IMPACT | Inspiring Management for People's Action |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| KDP | Kecamatan Development Project |
| MCCC | Mennonite Central Committee of Canada |
| MSME | Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises |
| MCP | Municipal Cooperation Program |
| NAD | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam |
| NCPA | National Child Protection Authority (Sri Lanka) |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN) |
| PEP | Private Enterprise Participation |
| SOPAR | Society for Partnership |
| SRF | Strategic Results Framework (CIDA) |

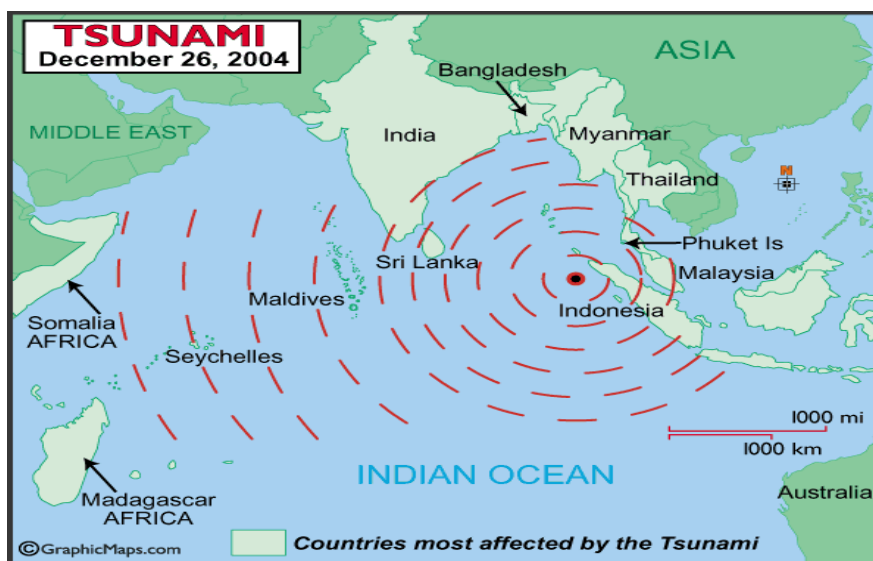
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|-----------|---|
| SWM | Solid Waste Management |
| TACC | Tsunami Assistance Coordinating Committee (CIDA) |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNJLC | United Nations Joint Logistics Centre |
| UNSECOORD | Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

1. INTRODUCTION

Indian Ocean Tsunami

On December 26, 2004 a massive earthquake struck off the northwest coast of Indonesia. A series of tsunami waves resulted from the earthquake and caused catastrophic damage in the region. The tsunami affected 14 countries, with the most extensive damage occurring in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, India and Thailand.¹

Exhibit 1 Map of Tsunami-Affected Countries



The tsunami caused great suffering in the affected countries. About 227,000 people were killed or went missing, and almost 1,750,000 people were displaced. The tsunami caused an estimated \$10 billion in damages, destroying homes, livelihoods, and the delivery of health, water, sanitation, and other essential services.

Canadian Response to the Disaster

Within two weeks of the disaster, Canadians made individual donations totaling over \$213 million to Canadian NGOs for tsunami relief and rehabilitation work. The Government of Canada committed \$425 million in assistance to cover a range of activities. CIDA is responsible for administering \$383 million which covers \$37 million in immediate assistance, \$133 million in ongoing reconstruction, and \$213 million in matching funds for Canadians' donations. Through the program, the Government of Canada matched dollar-for-dollar individual donations made to eligible Canadian organizations between December 26, 2004 and January 11, 2005.

¹ The affected areas were the coastal areas of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Reunion, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Thailand.

Tsunami Program Report

This report marks the second year since the Indian Ocean tsunami struck in December 2004. It examines the achievements of CIDA's tsunami response programming to date. The report describes the support CIDA gave to its implementing partners for disaster relief, and highlights recent progress in reconstruction programming. It is based on data provided by CIDA's partners in their progress and completion reports. All dollar figures in this report are in Canadian currency unless indicated otherwise.

Tsunami Programming Results Areas

The report focuses on the priority areas and results statements described in the tsunami programming Strategic Results Framework (SRF). CIDA identifies six priority areas for disaster relief, and 11 priority areas of reconstruction. The SRF includes expected results statements from 80 bilateral, multilateral and partnership initiatives being implemented by 65 partners. Relief initiatives taking place in multiple countries appear more than once in the matrix.

Exhibit 2 Tsunami Response Programming – Key Result Areas

| Result Area | Expected Impact | Program |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| RELIEF | | |
| Health | Improved or maintained health for tsunami-affected populations | CIDA IHA |
| Water and Sanitation | Improved or maintained health | |
| Shelter & Household Items | Improved physical security is obtained | |
| Livelihoods | Improved or maintained household and community livelihoods | |
| Safety | Improved physical security | |
| Coordination | Improved interagency coordination and operations | |
| RECONSTRUCTION | | |
| Livelihoods | Restored livelihoods for tsunami-affected communities | Indonesia Reconstruction |
| Permanent Shelter | Improved physical security, health and well-being | |
| Water and Sanitation | Improved health status | |
| Peacebuilding | Reduced conflict in Aceh | |
| Governance | Rebuilt and strengthened system of local governance | |
| Coordination | Coordinated, demand-driven, harmonized assistance | |
| Livelihoods | Improved livelihoods and socio-economic conditions | Sri Lanka Reconstruction |
| Permanent Shelter | Improved living conditions for families | |
| Environment | Reduced vulnerability to natural disasters | |
| Governance & Human Rights | Improved access to basic local services | |
| Gender Equality | Improved status of women | |

Status of the Tsunami Programming

Following the disaster, CIDA provided \$128 million to its Canadian and international partners for tsunami relief and rehabilitation efforts. Their work was largely completed in 2005. CIDA's

commitment to reconstruction programming in tsunami-affected countries is focused on the longer term. Beginning in 2006, CIDA will provide almost \$250 million in reconstruction assistance. Many reconstruction projects are nearing the end of the planning stage or the start of implementation. To date, CIDA has provided about \$57 million in reconstruction assistance.

2. DISASTER RELIEF TO TSUNAMI AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

2.1 Overview

CIDA provided \$128 million to its Canadian and international partners for tsunami emergency relief. The partners included UNICEF, World Food Programme and other UN organizations, World Vision, the Red Cross Movement, Save the Children, Oxfam, CARE, and other international and Canadian NGOs. Often CIDA funding was pooled with contributions from other donors to support large-scale operations. CIDA also gave funding for relief activities to Canadian NGOs through the Government of Canada's Matching Funds Program.

CIDA's tsunami emergency relief improved health, security, and household and community livelihoods of tsunami affected populations. CIDA provided assistance in six priority areas: health, shelter and household items, livelihoods, water and sanitation, safety and coordination. It emphasized the provision of emergency shelter, health services and household items.

2.2 Health

One CIDA objective was improving health outcomes of the victims of the tsunami. CIDA funding contributed to the distribution of food, medicines, equipment and supplies, and the deployment of medical and healthcare personnel in tsunami-affected areas. Assistance was provided to tsunami-affected communities, with attention to its vulnerable members – children, pregnant women, young mothers, the very young and the elderly.

Food Aid

CIDA provided food aid through its contribution to the World Food Programme (WFP). At the height of the operation, in May 2005, WFP was providing food supplies for 2.24 million people.

- In Indonesia, the area worst-hit by the tsunami, the WFP focused on General Food Distribution to the hundreds of thousands of people who lost their homes and livelihoods as a result of the tsunami. Children in schools across Aceh and Nias were given fortified biscuits handed out by teachers and consumed during school-break. Pregnant and lactating women and their young children were given fortified food through local health posts. As people moved into more permanent shelters and began to regain their livelihoods, WFP reduced General Food Distribution rations and targeted supplies to the most vulnerable members of the population.
- In Sri Lanka, the WFP Food-for-Education programmes provided 41,000 primary school children with regular meals and a further 224,000 with fortified biscuits.

Assistance in Medical Camps and Clinics

CIDA's partners deployed staff and volunteers to the affected countries. They provided assistance in medical camps, mobile clinics, and camps for internally displaced persons (IDP).

Their support helped increase access to basic health services for tsunami-affected communities, families and individuals. In the following examples, three Canadian NGOs provided at least 67,935 people with access to medical care.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) deployed over 200 staff to affected countries in the weeks following the disaster. Their first concern was protecting the health of survivors, particularly the most vulnerable – the very young and old, pregnant and lactating women, those with chronic disease and those unable to reach medical help easily. In the three months following the tsunami, WHO experts investigated 65 outbreak alerts, and responded to clusters of cases of tetanus, dengue haemorrhagic fever, bloody diarrhoea, typhoid, scrub typhus, hepatitis A and E, and measles.
- In Indonesia, the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) provided 6,567 people with access to first-aid and health centres. They visited health centres in Meulaboh, Banda Aceh and 10 other villages in Aceh Besar District, the Districts of Sirombu, Mandrehe, Teluk Dalam and Gunung Sitoli in Nias, and two refugee camps in Tanjung Morawa Medan. In the weeks after the disaster, trauma counsellors saw 61 young survivors between the ages of 11 and 24.
- In India, Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) provided diagnostic and treatment services in the emergency and recovery phases Tamil Nadu, India. It provided a full service 40-bed medical field hospital located within 500 yards of the coast at Devanipattinam, Cuddalore District. It set up a full-fledged outpatient service that provided free consultation, medicines and laboratory testing. It treated 1,223 persons as inpatients in the emergency phase, and 42,805 persons as outpatients in emergency and recovery.
- Canadian Food for the Hungry International (CFHI) sent 18 professional medical personnel to Indonesia and Thailand to provide basic health care and assistance in the prevention of communicable disease outbreaks. In Indonesia the focus was on IDP camps where 17,340 received treatment. In Thailand, a mobile medical clinic serviced 500 people per day where it was needed. When the health of residents improved, the mobile service came to a stop.

Medicines and Medical Supplies

CIDA's support helped ensure children's basic health care. CIDA's partners provided tsunami victims with medicines, and medical and non-medical supplies and equipment. In Indonesia, UNICEF and the IOM provided 1,614,695 children with medicine and medical items.

- In Indonesia, UNICEF immunized 1,113,494 children under the age of 15 against measles and polio, and provided almost 200,000 insecticide-treated bed nets to protect women and children against malaria. It provided 493,699 children with Vitamin A supplements, and 26,040 pregnant women with iron tablets. It trained and supplied 2,129 midwives to ensure safe deliveries in temporary encampments.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided primary care and preventative medicines for more than 14,000 tsunami victims. In Indonesia, it distributed medical and non-medical items for 7,502 children in camps around Banda Aceh.
- In Canada, the private sector got involved in the provision of medicines. Within days of the tsunami disaster, the Canadian pharmaceutical industry donated and delivered specifically requested medicine to Health Partners International of Canada's (HPIC) warehouse in

Mississauga, Ontario. HPIC then sent \$6.9 million in donated medicines which met international standards to established health partners in Sri Lanka within days of the tsunami disaster. HPIC staff and volunteers assembled 133 pallets of first class medicines for shipment. Through cooperation with the Canadian Department of National Defense and the Canadian Red Cross, 108 pallets were transported on a chartered Russian Antonov aircraft. The remaining 25 pallets were shipped to Sri Lanka using commercial cargo services.

Trauma Counselling

CIDA funds were used to provide psychosocial support to tsunami victims, especially children. The approach involved training and deploying community counsellors, who provided support and made referrals as needed. In the following two examples, CIDA funds helped train 2,348 people in providing psychosocial support. In Sri Lanka, about 51,871 children benefited from UNICEF activities.

- In India, Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) established 10 Community Support Centres to deal with psycho-social trauma and provide psychosocial support. It trained 50 village health nurses to work in these centres. It trained and deployed 1,027 counsellors to tsunami-affected districts. Over 60% of the counsellors trained were women. The psychiatric case referrals by the community counsellors were coordinated through the Community Support Centres.
- In Sri Lanka, UNICEF trained 1,271 teachers, social workers and counsellors in psycho-social support. Over 1,250 children were referred to qualified professionals for advanced psycho-social care through emotional support networks. UNICEF set up child-friendly places in the camps and villages and distributed 1,350 recreational kits containing sports, games and art materials so that the children could play. About 51,871 children benefited from UNICEF-assisted psycho-social support activities.

2.3 Shelter and Household Items

Another CIDA objective was improving access to shelter for tsunami-affected populations, and making household items available for cooking, bathing, cleaning and protection. This helped ensure physical security and meet basic needs. Activities included providing emergency and transitional shelter to victims, building temporary living centres and watsan facilities, and distributing basic relief supplies, such as hygiene packages, cooking sets, utensils and clothing.

Emergency and Transitional Shelter

CIDA contributed to the provision of emergency and transitional shelter, and temporary living centres and watsan facilities in affected countries. Through five NGO partners, CIDA provided 5,034 transitional shelters benefiting 28,755 people. In the case of CARE, many of the beneficiaries of immediate shelter assistance are now included in the NGO's longer-term reconstruction and rehabilitation program.

Exhibit 3 Provision of Transitional Housing

| Organization | Shelters Provided | Beneficiaries |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| Save the Children | 842 | 4,210 |
| World Vision | 629 | 4,730 |
| Oxfam | 30 | 150 |
| CARE | 2,767 | 15,835 |
| Christian Reformed World Relief Committee | 766 | 3,830 |
| Total | 5,034 | 28,755 |

- In Sri Lanka, CARE provided temporary shelter materials and large tents to almost 2,000 survivors who lost their homes in the disaster. Save the Children built 842 temporary shelters for 4,210 people, and World Vision built 604 semi-permanent shelters for internally displaced persons. Oxfam built 30 transitional shelters, which provide safe shelter for at least two years, acting as insurance against the slow pace of building permanent houses.
- In Indonesia, CARE worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to provide 2,767 temporary shelter Kits, which the beneficiaries assembled themselves. These kits, made of steel and timber components, will last two to four years and feature earthquake resilience. Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) provided an additional 766 of these transitional shelters to displaced families.
- In Indonesia, World Vision provided transitional shelter and watsan facilities benefiting about 948 households or 4,730 people in Banda Aceh and Lamno. In Banda Aceh, World Vision provided 25 transitional shelters to 300 households. It provided 18 public toilet units, 18 public kitchens units, a well unit, 2,900 meters of pathway, 3,000 meters of drainage, and 37 water tank units. It distributed 293 tents. In Lamno, World Vision and the IFRC worked together providing 438 households in seven villages with safe and secure temporary shelters. They constructed four latrine units, two well units, six garbage units, a washing area unit, and 1,889 meters of temporary drainage.

Household Items

CIDA contributed to the provision of household items to families and individuals affected by the tsunami. Eight CIDA partners provided about 2,925,011 people with items such as hygiene kits, cooking sets, clothes, buckets, bed sheets and mosquito nets. These items allowed families to cook, bathe and protect themselves from disease and the weather. The hygiene kits and public health education campaigns contributed to personal and communal cleanliness.

The Canadian public also contributed to the provision of essential household items through the Matching Funds Program. Almost 2,350,000 of these beneficiaries received support from Canadian NGOs receiving matched funds.²

² CARE and Oxfam reported providing household items to 34,748 families. CIDA has multiplied this number by 4 to calculate the estimated number of individual beneficiaries within these families.

Exhibit 4 Provision of Household Items

| Organization | Beneficiaries | Countries | Items Provided |
|--|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| UNICEF | 224,325 | Region | Hygiene kits |
| International Organization for Migration | 350,000 | Region | Food, clothing, hygiene, health items |
| IFRC | 1,700,000 | 10 countries | Relief supplies |
| Mennonite Central Committee | 294,400 | Region | Basic needs and emergency relief |
| CARE | 25,000* | Indonesia | Hygiene kits, blankets, kitchen sets. |
| CRWRC | 4,394 | Indonesia | Artificial lighting |
| CRWRC | 49,000 | Sri Lanka | Essential non-food items |
| Oxfam | 9,748* | Sri Lanka | Household packs, blankets, clothes |
| Oxfam | 20,000 | Sri Lanka | Public health and hygiene promotion |
| World Vision | 100,000 | Sri Lanka | Tents, clothing packs, cooking sets |
| World Vision | 43,900 | Sri Lanka | School uniforms and supplies |
| Total | 2,925,011 | | |

- UNICEF provided 224,325 hygiene kits to help individuals and families maintain personal hygiene and cleanliness in the crowded temporary camps and centres.
- In Indonesia, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided relief supplies to 300,000 to 400,000 people in 50 internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. They distributed 9,391 boxes of bottled water, 1,457 sacks (30kg) of rice, 333 tents, 1,335 mattresses, 955 bundles of blankets, 322 generators and tens of thousands of other basic food, clothing, and hygiene and health items. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) distributed relief items to 667,035 beneficiaries in Aceh province and Nias Island. The items included tents, tarpaulins, kerosene stoves, family hygiene kits, blankets, and mosquito nets.
- The Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) supported activities which benefited about 294,400 people in the region through the provision of basic needs and emergency relief, health inputs and livelihood support. In Indonesia, the MCC provided 72,000 people in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh and Nias with relief buckets, mattresses and mosquito nets. It provided relief buckets and clean water and sanitation supplies to 16,754 IDPs in Aceh, Lhoksumawe and Meulaboh regions. CARE provided essential non food items to 25,000 families. It distributed 27,500 hygiene kits, 12,656 blankets, 8,044 tarpaulins, and 6,829 kitchen sets.
- In Indonesia, CRWRC improved access to artificial lighting for people in 14 villages. It distributed 34 generators, 1,500 lights, and 15,450 meters of cable. It distributed about 100 litres of diesel fuel for the generators. It supplied power to houses, Meunasahs (community meeting centre), and a women's sewing group. The lighting directly benefited 4,394 IDPs in Lhoong sub-district who were living in tented camps.
- In Sri Lanka, thousands of families received household kits, plastic sheets, cooking kits, hygiene kits, children's clothing, underwear packs, mosquito nets, bed sheets, buckets and soap through Save the Children. Oxfam provided another 6,763 families with household packs, and 2,985 families with blankets and clothes. It distributed 1,075 hygiene kits, which

included soap, and menstruation cloths. It ran public health and hygiene promotion campaigns, which covered about 20,000 people.

- In Sri Lanka, World Vision provided 100,000 people in Batticaloa and Ampara districts with 1,142 tents, 32,094 clothing packs, 26,753 cooking sets, 35,000 jerry cans, 50,000 mosquito nets, 10,500 water jugs, 2,110 stove ranges, 1,500 baby kits, 2,500 hurricane lamps, and 4,500 pillows. The NGO provided about 43,900 children in 77 schools in Ampara, Batticaloa, Galle, Kalutara and Matara with shoes, school bags, uniforms and stationary.
- In India, CRWRC distributed essential non-food items to 49,000 people in 9,802 households. It provided temporary shelter and repaired existing homes of 7,175 people in 1,435 households. It provided tents, blankets, bed sheets, mats, hygiene kits, kitchen utensils and clothing to 5,300 people. It supplied body bags for the safe removal of the dead. World Vision distributed non-food items to 7,500 households which received blankets, plates, cooking sets, jerry cans, and buckets.
- CIDA provided the Canadian Red Cross Society with a \$12 million grant, which was pooled with funds from other donors, to allow the IFRC to provide assistance to more than 1.7 million people in ten countries in 2005.

2.4 Water and Sanitation

CIDA's objective in the provision of water and sanitation services was improving and maintaining people's health. Four CIDA partners provided about 826,422 people with access to drinking water, and 356,020 people with access to sanitation facilities. The risk of death and disease was reduced by the distribution of these services. There were no outbreaks of communicable diseases reported in areas where projects were implemented. Activities included building and rehabilitating wells, building emergency latrines and water distribution systems, and providing potable water. CIDA's contribution to these projects was pooled with support from other donors.

Drinking Water

UNICEF's strategy for improving water supply was to focus first on short-term water delivery mechanisms for survivors in temporary living centres. Rehabilitation focuses on treating municipal water sources, and finally to longer term sustainable solutions such as piped water from springs and the repair of wells.

- In Indonesia, UNICEF provided 486,422 people with clean safe water by rehabilitating two permanent and five mobile water treatment plants, providing nine tanker trucks, and installing over 60 water treatment units. With CIDA funds, Oxfam purchased water and sanitation supplies, which enabled them to purify, test, store and distribute water to almost 190,000 people in IDP sites, barracks set up by the government, and returnee areas in Aceh. CARE also helped provide water and sanitation services to the IDP camps: CARE constructed three and repaired 36 septic tanks, installed 15 water purification systems, constructed 439 and renovated 30 latrines, installed rain water harvesting containers in all sites (250 to 500 litres), and installed three communal garbage disposal structures.
- In Sri Lanka, about 130,000 people in Batticaloa and Ampara benefited from CIDA support. They received water that World Vision provided using tractors and pumps. In Batticaloa, Oxfam provided more than 20,000 men, women and children with safe drinking water

through the provision of water tanks. Working with the Government, other International NGOs, local groups and affected communities, Oxfam helped put in place a water supply system that provided potable water in targeted camps. It also provided a sufficient supply of water to latrine and bathing places.

Sanitation and Water Systems

CIDA provided matching and non-matching funds to partners' initiatives in building or rehabilitating sanitation and water systems and wells. UNICEF, for one, carried out this work through the tsunami-affected region. In Indonesia, UNICEF benefited 272,636 people by providing sanitation equipment to local authorities for solid waste collection and septic tank disposal in over 100 locations in five districts in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and communities along the west coast.

- In India, CARE made communities more self-reliant by training them in how to maintain the water sources. It improved water and sanitation facilities for over 20,000 families in 70 villages by cleaning open wells and ponds, installing hand pumps, testing water, and building washing platforms, toilets, and bathing cubicles.
- In Sri Lanka, Oxfam constructed 35 latrines according to Sphere standards. All of the latrines are being used and maintained by the families for which they were intended.
- In Indonesia, the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) improved people's access to safe and reliable water points and sanitation facilities in Indonesia. It built 15 wells in 15 of 28 villages in Lhoong sub-district. It built a sanitation facility in Meunasah Cot, Lhoong sub-district. It provided access to water points and sanitation facilities for 3,384 people (2,049 men and 1,335 women) in 1,178 households.

2.5 Safety

Another CIDA objective for tsunami emergency relief was to address the safety and health needs of beneficiaries. In the aftermath of the tsunami disaster, CIDA promoted the safety and protection of vulnerable people, especially children. It worked in partnership with UNICEF, Save the Children, and other relief agencies to build institutional structures needed to ensure the safety of children.

- With a \$500,000 CIDA grant, UNSECOORD provided security services to UN agencies and NGO partners operating in the affected regions. This included providing more effective security management plans, mitigating risks and improving management of critical security incidents. The safe delivery of assistance to affected populations was significantly improved.

Child Protection

In Indonesia, UNICEF assumed the lead agency role for all Child Protection activities. It advocated for the Government to put a moratorium on adoption of children from Aceh, which occurred on January 2, 2005. It advocated for the development of a Ministry of Social Affairs policy on separated and unaccompanied children. The policy prioritizes reuniting children with families or with their existing communities, and ensures that they continue to have access to their culture and beliefs.

- UNICEF trained the Indonesian Military and Indonesian Police on child protection issues and gender violence to guard against child abuse, trafficking and other serious child rights violations. About 40 policewomen were trained and deployed throughout Aceh. It provided technical assistance to the Department of Public Welfare to rehabilitate child detainees who were released during the general amnesty related to the Peace Plan, following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Indonesia and GAM (Free Aceh Movement)
- The UNICEF-supported Interagency Tracing Network (10 agencies with tracing specialization) registered 2,494 cases of separated or unaccompanied children, and children who had lost one parent. About 390 children were formally reunited with parents or extended family as of December, 2005. Most of the children now live with foster care families or relatives within their existing communities. UNICEF provided cash assistance and follow-up support to 1,330 caregivers for 1,694 children.

In Sri Lanka, Save the Children played a leading role ensuring the safety of children. In coordination with relevant agencies, Save the Children drafted joint guidelines for a child registration process with the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) and the Department of Probation and Childcare (DPCC). In North and East Sri Lanka, Save the Children registered 15 unaccompanied children, 956 separated children and 3,718 children who had lost one parent. Save the Children provided the DPCC staff with training and "on-the-job" support to child protection services and registration.

- Save the Children set up 311 play activity programs, which benefited approximately 10,000 children in Sri Lanka. It created safe and friendly spaces for children to play and recover from the tsunami disaster. It helped set up 33 play parks in and around the temporary shelters built for displaced families. In Matara, the NGO set up 26 child-friendly spaces and distributed play materials and toys to children. In Jaffna, it set up a children's play area.
- Save the Children raised awareness of child protection issues with a special emphasis on separated children and IDP shelters and camps in Sri Lanka. It distributed guidelines on "Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Tsunami affected countries" and "Psychosocial Care and Protection of Tsunami affected children" widely.
- In India, Save the Children provided child rights expertise in both psycho-social support to children and child rights awareness. About 11,000 families in 26 affected villages received health and psycho-social support, livelihood support, and/or educational support. More than 8,000 children in the affected villages have been reached.

2.6 Livelihoods

CIDA helped improve or maintain household and community livelihoods in the relief phase. Through its partners, CIDA supported 'cash-for-work' projects and provided fishing and farming families with tools and equipment to restore their incomes. In the examples to follow, about 48,587 people received cash for work and 20,714 people received livelihoods assistance. CIDA's contribution to these projects was pooled with support from other donors.

Cash-for-Work

Some of CIDA's partners established cash-for-work programs, which improved access to viable income generating opportunities for women and men in tsunami-affected areas. The programs

provided incentive to clear debris and re-establish livelihoods. This provided a safe environment for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

- In Indonesia, a CARE Canada cash-for-work pilot project mobilized 310 households to participate in the cleanup of debris and waste from the tsunami. The pilot provided 312 people with a short-term source of income (roughly 30% were women), which benefited about 750 people in the households. It also contributed to removing debris and solid waste from the villages, which triggered spontaneous returns, and enabled safe and viable rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. The CARE project ran until August 2005.
- In Sri Lanka, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided employment for 3,700 people under similar 'cash for work' projects. In Indonesia, UNDP provided short-term work to more than 35,000 people in 190 communities.
- In India, the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) helped 9,535 people (5,721 men and 3,814 women) earn an adequate income through a cash-for-work program. The beneficiaries cleared 272 hectares of land of debris through the program, including 212 ha in the village of Lampuuk and 60 ha in the village of Lambade. The Christian Blind Mission (CBM) also provided 40 women with 3,000 Rupees each for desilting their salt fields in Chinmainivanilanka, Sardukodapa, and Vemuladeevi. All 40 women desilted their fields and are now producing salt. Each woman now generates about 2,500 rupees per season from their salt fields when they sell the salt to the dealers from nearby town markets.

Livelihoods

CIDA support allowed fishing and farming families in tsunami affected areas to restore their livelihoods and some normalcy in their lives. The activities included the provision of tools and equipment to people who made a living with them. While the examples below focus on India, the activities described are typical of those which took place in all tsunami-affected countries.

- In India, CRWRC improved access to farming and fishing tools and equipment. It provided 9,024 people with agricultural tools and equipment (5,361 men and 3,663 women). It distributed 2,500 spades, 2,500 machetes, 2,500 shovels, 500 wheelbarrows, 4,200 rolls of barbed-fence posts, 20 chainsaws, 500 hammers, and 1,000 pairs of boots. It built 3 boats and provided 360 men and 151 women with fishing tools and equipment.
- The Canadian Baptist Ministry (CBM) helped 402 fishing families restore their income and consequently brought some normalcy back into their lives. The 187 families from the Vuyurru and Pithapuram areas repaired fishing boats and have resumed fishing as their main occupation. All 187 families report their fishing businesses are going well, they are debt-free, and meeting family needs. Similarly, 215 from the Akiveedu area have resumed their fishing activities, with men going out to sea and women going to the markets to sell the catch. Their new boats have allowed them to avoid migrating in search of other work.
- CBM also provided 21 widows with 2,000 Rupees in financial assistance to re-establish their dry fish business in the Pithapuram area. All 21 women resumed their business, using the funds to purchase fish from fishermen. All 21 report a significant growth in confidence because they are able to contribute once again to their families. Most of the 21 widows live with their sons in joint families.

- World Vision distributed about 300 catamarans benefiting 3,000 people in Kanyakumari by enabling them to regain their livelihood through fishing.
- The Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) helped 1,500 families regain their livelihood. Of these families, 241 salt farmers were enabled to resume salt production, and 178 widows or single parent families re-launched petty trading businesses. The project provided 219 new fishing nets to fisher families, repaired 44 fishing boats, supplied 28 new fibreglass boats and six motor engines to four villages, and provided 6 tricycle vans and 412 bicycles. In Somalia, 550 fishermen resumed fishing on the islands south of Kismayo after repairing or replacing 21 damaged fishing boats, and receiving fishing gear.

2.7 Coordination

Coordination of Aid Delivery

The tsunami left transport systems damaged or strained. CIDA's partners in the provision of disaster relief worked to coordinate their operations to ensure the timely movement of emergency aid to victims.

- In Indonesia, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) facilitated the flow of relief aid by setting up emergency posts at the airports in Jakarta, Medan and Banda Aceh. The IOM worked with the US Navy and hundreds of national, local and provincial authorities, security authorities, and NGOs to coordinate the movement of emergency aid. They organized a 300-400 Indonesian-owned truck fleet to deliver supplies between Medan-Banda Aceh and Medan-Meulaboh. IOM trucks dispatched 54,285 metric tons of humanitarian relief items, including clothing, tents, mosquito nets and water, for over 100 different organizations.
- As part of a multi-donor project, Canada provided support to the logistical operations component of WFP's Tsunami Regional Emergency Operations. The WFP set up a 25-room and 3-tent base camp in Banda Aceh for WFP and inter-agency staff. It built 95 pre-fabricated offices, 126 Wiikhalls, and 62 storage facilities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. It delivered 72,538 metric tons of food commodities through the office in Aceh.
- CIDA contributed \$1 million to the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) to strengthen knowledge management systems to ensure that lessons learned were incorporated into the ongoing response. It provided substantial support for the coordination of the emergency response including program delivery, monitoring and evaluation. The result was a rapid, efficient and comprehensive response.
- As part of another multi-donor project, CIDA contributed \$300,000 to establishing a UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC). This Centre took a lead coordination role in delivering inter-agency logistics for humanitarian efforts. It helped assisted with airlift requirements, dispatched information, and co-coordinated militaries. It resolved logistical bottlenecks, increased customs clearance efficiency, helped clear containers at Belawan port (Medan, Indonesia), and secured a free-of-charge arrangement for humanitarian relief air cargo. UNJLC worked with the military and police authorities and humanitarian organizations to resolve conflicts over airspace and airfields, and to protect humanitarian missions in areas under control of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). At the airport in Colombo, Sri Lanka, working in cooperation with the Airport Emergency Team, UNJLC expedited and facilitated the movement and transport of humanitarian cargo.

3. RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE TO TSUNAMI AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

3.1 Overview

CIDA has made a long-term commitment to the reconstruction of tsunami affected countries. Beginning in 2006, CIDA will spend about \$253 million for reconstruction projects in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and in a smaller scale in India, the Maldives and Somalia. Its implementing partners for reconstruction include Canadian NGOs, universities, associations, agencies, and the private sector, as well as international agencies and local and regional organizations.

CIDA's priorities in reconstruction are described in its reconstruction strategies for Indonesia and Sri Lanka. They include restoring livelihoods, good governance, permanent shelter, the environment, water and sanitation, gender equality, peacebuilding and coordination.

3.2 Permanent Housing

CIDA's tsunami programming includes 12 initiatives to build permanent houses for tsunami-affected communities. Together, these projects will build 9,312 permanent houses in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India. At the time of reporting, about 19.2% of the planned houses had been completed or handed over to beneficiaries. About 15.8% were under construction. The remaining 65% of the houses were pre-construction or not reported on. This latter group is also considered pre-construction when tracking overall progress in permanent housing.

Exhibit 5 Status of New Housing (as of Nov 2006)

| Country | Houses Planned | Houses Completed | Under Construction | Pre-Construction | Balance Remaining |
|------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Indonesia | 5,350 | 681 | 662 | 756 | 3,276 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,441 | 183 | 150 | 558 | 550 |
| India | 2,521 | 927 | 659 | 923 | 10 |
| Totals | 9,312 | 1,791 | 1,471 | 2,237 | 3,813 |
| Percentage | 100% | 19.2% | 15.8% | 24% | 41% |

CIDA provides support to these permanent housing projects primarily through the Matching Funds Program. Permanent housing is often one part of a broader effort supporting the economic and social rehabilitation of communities. Various projects are building schools, pre-schools, community shelters and other facilities, or provide education and livelihood programs or services. They help convene village committees for direction and decision making, or provide training, seminars and employment. Projects often assist beneficiaries as they obtain land titles for their new homes.

- In India, the Kanyakumari permanent shelter project has handed over 166 of 230 planned houses (about 72%). It has completed construction on the remaining 64 houses. In addition, the project is building 2 preschools for 67 children and a multi-purpose shelter for 375 community members. One preschool and the shelter have been handed over to the community, while the other preschool is under construction.

Exhibit 6 Project Progress in Building Permanent Shelter

| Location | Name | Planned | Progress toward Completion |
|--|---|--|--|
| Indonesia | | | |
| Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, and Jaya Barub | Uplink | 550 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 197 houses completed • 353 houses more than 50% completed |
| Lhoong | Blang Mee Mukim | 500 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 479 houses completed and handed over to beneficiaries • 46 houses under construction or planned |
| Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and Nias | Housing Reconstruction and Rehabilitation | 4300 houses in Aceh Besar, Aceh Jay and Nias | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 houses completed In Aceh Besar • 263 houses under construction in Aceh Besar • Contract negotiation process underway for 756 houses in Aceh Besar • Beneficiary identification processes underway in Aceh Jaya and Nias |
| Sri Lanka | | | |
| Matara | LEADS | 104 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 houses completed and handed over to beneficiaries • 66 houses under construction • 8 houses in planning stage |
| | SAPSRI | 30 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 houses completed |
| Batticaloa | YGRO | 77 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 houses completed • 41 houses nearing completion • 33 houses at foundation stage |
| Galle | Galle Reconstruction | 550 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a |
| | Salvation Army | 100 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 houses completed |
| | SAPSRI | 20 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 houses completed |
| Hambantota | SAPSRI | 10 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 houses under construction |
| Ampara | Salvation Army | 550 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 550 houses in planning stage |
| India | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | PUMA | 735 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 682 houses completed • 53 houses under construction |
| Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program | 660 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 houses completed • 329 houses under construction • 326 houses not started |
| Kanyakumari, India | Kanyakumari Permanent Shelter | 230 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 166 houses completed and handed over to beneficiaries • 64 houses completed construction |
| India | Dev't and Peace | 10 houses | n/a |
| Andhra Pradesh, India | Tsunami Housing Reconstruction SOPAR | 886 houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 houses completed • 277 houses under construction • 599 houses approved construction |

- In Indonesia, the Uplink Housing and Community Development project helps tsunami survivors rebuild their communities and re-establish their livelihoods. It is providing permanent houses for 550 families in Aceh Besar and Banda Aceh in Indonesia. To date, the project has completed 197 houses, with the 353 remaining houses more than 50 percent completed. The project also helps rebuild village roads and infrastructure for water and sanitation. It has cleaned hundreds of wells and helped villagers avoid the contamination of ground water by waste water.
- In Indonesia, the Blang Mee Mukim permanent shelter project in Lhoong sub-district has handed over almost 96 percent of the houses it had planned to build. The village holds a handing over ceremony when a housing phase is completed. The head of the Mukim, the Keuchik or village head, the owner of the house, and a project representative sign the homeowner's certificate. Four houses are owned by orphaned youth who study in other towns and come home weekly.

Many of CIDA's implementing partners have experienced delays caused by a range of issues. Delays stem from shortages of materials and contractors, challenges of finding eligible beneficiaries, and burdensome processes and procedures imposed/required by the government.

3.3 Livelihoods

CIDA makes a priority of restoring sustainable livelihoods in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and enterprise assistance. This improves socio-economic conditions in tsunami-affected communities. Restoring livelihoods is a centerpiece activity in the reconstruction programs in both Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

In Indonesia, CIDA has helped restore basic social and economic infrastructure as part of its livelihood programming. It has provided livelihoods recovery assistance and increased access to finances for small businesses. It has provided training for youth employment and supported enterprise development in communities.

Restoring basic social and economic infrastructure in Indonesia

The Kecamatan Development Project (KDP) has worked in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), Indonesia since 1998. In eight years, people in 5,800 villages have benefited. After the tsunami disaster, KDP expanded to all 17 districts and 1 city in 221 sub-districts in NAD.

CIDA provided \$5 million to finance KDP in two of the districts, Aceh Jaya and Pidie. The CIDA funds were used for immediate household needs ('Dana Sosial') or for village infrastructure ('Dana Umum'). The latter were prioritized and agreed upon by community members. The social fund in both districts is fully disbursed, and remaining infrastructure projects are nearing completion. The villages used the funds for these agreed priorities:

- *Infrastructure Projects in Villages in District Pidie* – The villages used almost 80% of the infrastructure funds to construct roads (30.7% of total), retaining walls and dams (24.4%), and irrigation and drainage (24.3%). They also built bridges (6.8%) and sanitation units (6.4%). They used the remaining funds for school buildings, meunasahs, and storage reservoirs.

- *Infrastructure Projects in Villages in District Aceh Jaya* – The villages used a large portion of the infrastructure funds to construct roads (64.2%). They used funds to build bridges (11.3%), the village hall/meunasah (9.4%), irrigation and drainage (7.6%), clean water projects (4.0%), and school buildings (3.4%).

Implementation has been quicker in District Pidie, a long-term participant in KDP activities. District Aceh Jaya has limited access because roads, bridges and other transport infrastructure were heavily damaged by the tsunami. It is difficult to bring building materials to its villages especially in the rainy season. Like other districts, it needs more engineering facilitators to assist and train villagers in building their infrastructure projects.

Providing Livelihoods Recovery Assistance

In Indonesia, the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) livelihoods recovery program has helped 51,000 households restore their livelihoods in eight districts. CIDA provided about \$5 million to the ERTR for the benefit of fisher folk, farmers and trades people. The program has supported fisheries, aquaculture, shrimp farming, agriculture, animal husbandry, income generation, small enterprises and home industries. With Canadian support, the local government instituted a Sustainable Livelihoods Framework training strategy.

Providing Access to Credit for Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises in Indonesia

The Private Enterprise Participation (PEP) project operates a Business Development Centre in Banda Aceh which acts as administrative base for the PEP-IWAPI-Manulife Micro Credit program. PEP has 119 loan clients, who received assistance fulfilling requirements and presenting business plans. To date, PEP has leveraged about 550,000,000 IDR (or \$76,400) in grants and loans for its clients to invest in their productive activities.

As of Sept 2006, 12 credit circle loans were active over 12 months. Monthly sales have risen in many participating business, translating into employment opportunities for men and women. PEP estimates that 156 jobs were created with the assistance of the project.

Restoring Livelihoods in Sri Lanka

CIDA has also made livelihoods recovery a priority In Sri Lanka. It has helped rehabilitate tsunami-affected communities with technical and material support, helped men and women diversify their livelihood and post harvesting options, and helped cooperative and credit union members gain access to loans and lines of credit. It has also helped businesses start or re-start. CIDA programming has responded to local priorities for restoring livelihoods and communities.

Some planned activities in Sri Lanka include:

- A sustainable livelihoods project in Matara and Galle to benefit 4,000 people in 32 villages. It will respond to community priorities for support. It is now selecting 32 participating villages.
- A project to help women engage in decision making, improve livelihoods, and build community resource centres in Moratuwa, Matara and Galle. It has signed agreements with two of three cities.
- A project to restore lives and livelihoods in Batticaloa through a participatory and gender sensitive approach to mental health. The project started in August 2006.

- A project to help implement a multi-sectoral and participatory approach to environmental restoration, sustainable livelihoods and development in tsunami-affected areas of Matara, Ampara and Batticaloa. The project is currently selecting six areas on which to concentrate.
- A project to improve access to markets for small producers in the fisheries and agriculture sectors in Ampara. In its first year, it has run a reconstruction communications program, a gender awareness program, and other public involvement activities.

Much of the livelihoods programming in Sri Lanka and Indonesia is currently being implemented.

3.4 Environment

CIDA's objective in providing long-term support to environmental rehabilitation is reducing the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters. Under this rubric, CIDA also contributes to the reconstruction of water systems to improve beneficiaries' health status. Most of CIDA's projects in this priority area are early in their implementation.

Clean Up and Waste Management

CIDA has contributed to cleaning up the debris and waste left behind by the tsunami. In the Maldives, this will benefit over 96,000 people. CIDA supports numerous projects to re-establish and improve solid waste management services, particularly through its local government support programming involving the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). As well, various matching funds and Canadian partnership initiatives also strengthen waste management.

- In Maldives, the Tsunami Debris and Waste Management Program helps address the widespread accumulation of household waste and debris from tsunami destroyed buildings. The project pays for a one-off clean up of 74 islands that were worst affected by the tsunami. In 2006, the project cleaned 20 of 74 islands, removing 24,777 cubic meters of debris and waste. It built 20 Waste Management Centres on these islands

Environmental Rehabilitation

CIDA's support to environmental rehabilitation activities will reclaim agricultural land and build bioshields to protect vulnerable communities from natural and manmade disasters.

- In India, the Andhra Pradesh Relief to Development Project helps communities, local governments and districts to prevent and respond to natural and man-made disasters. In one component, it provides infrastructure such as roads, cyclone shelters and clean water facilities for communities. Since April 2006, the implementing agency has prepared a baseline study for disaster management, water and sanitation infrastructure, and health and hygiene practices. It has completed an Environmental Impact Assessment of upcoming infrastructure development activities, and prepared a 3-year project implementation plan.
- The Sri Lanka Reclamation Project provides technical assistance to farmers, farm associations and agricultural instructors to accomplish land reclamation. It expects to build Sri Lankan capacity to desalinate agricultural land and put it back into production.

- The Strengthening Resilience in Tsunami-Affected Communities project operates in Sri Lanka and India. It provides technical assistance to improve protective forest belts in order to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to natural disasters. It plants mangroves and other bioshields for local communities to use and manage.

Water and Sanitation

CIDA has made small and large contributions to the reconstruction of water systems in tsunami-affected communities. With other donors, CIDA contributes to restoring community water and sanitation services through the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure, assistance and advice.

- In Indonesia, the Community Water Services and Health project will provide rural water and sanitation facilities to about 400 low-income communities in seven districts in Aceh province. It will construct facilities to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation. CIDA is one of three donors contributing to the US\$16.5 million grant. CIDA supported public consultations in the participating districts which involved the leaders of 100 communities. The consultations were central to Government of Indonesia's effort in preparing the *Implementation Blue Print for Aceh* reconstruction. The Master Blue Print was prepared by the Government's Aceh and Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR). CIDA's support also helped the BRR introduce the Master Blue Print of the Reconstruction in the districts.
- In Sri Lanka, the Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project supports a review of government policy to improve service delivery in water and sanitation sectors. This project is part of the Matching Funds Program.

3.5 Governance, Human Rights, Peace Building and Gender Equality

Local Governance

CIDA strengthens local governance and community participation in relief and reconstruction activities in tsunami-affected countries. The Agency funds nine support programs for local governments, civil society organizations, and 'enabling institutions' such as national ministries, provincial governments, universities, local cooperatives, and local government associations.

In Indonesia:

- A CIDA initiative supports 15 local governments in Aceh in areas of public financial management reform. It helps the local governments prepare and manage their budgets with computer-based financial management systems. It has developed a budget support application for the Ministry of Finance and delivered training in its use by local governments.
- CIDA provides support to three local governments for improved local planning, administration, services, and accountability of councils. Implemented by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), the Canada Aceh Local Government Assistance Project (CALGAP) will increase access to local services for residents in Banda Aceh and Districts of Pidie and Aceh Jaya. Still in the planning stage, the project has built consensus in the City of Banda Aceh on an action plan for better waste management services.

- A CIDA program helps district governments improve their governance structures. The Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery project in Aceh helps strengthen environmental safeguards in the reconstruction process. It improves the abilities of district governments to evaluate Environmental Impact Assessments and monitor compliance. It is developing disaster preparedness plans to reduce risk to future disaster events in target communities in Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat.
- CIDA provides technical support to civil society organizations (CSOs) so they can help rebuild the local governance system in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province. Strengthening the Capacity Building and Role of CSOs project supports inclusive public participation by men and women in reconstruction planning and activities in their communities. It improves the skills and abilities of CSOs to increase public participation, conduct community organizing, and restore social capital among damaged and affected communities. The project works in partnership with two CSO networks, the Aceh NGO Forum and the Working Group for Gender Transformation in Aceh. Recently, the provincial level partners honed their skills in group facilitation. Fourteen people were trained as facilitators from Yappika, the Aceh Development Fund, and Inspiring Management for People's Action (IMPACT). Subsequently, local participants in seven district workshops have identified the main problems and challenges in the provision of basic social services.

In Sri Lanka:

- A CIDA project implemented by FCM provides technical and material support from Canada's municipalities to five local authorities in Galle, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara and Matara districts. The Municipal Cooperation Program (MCP) provides small-scale infrastructure and strengthens local government planning, financial management, asset management, public consultation, and service delivery systems for solid waste, surface water drainage, and library services for children. The local authorities have endorsed the assessment of urgent needs in their communities and administration. The project makes progress in most areas in the local authorities despite the armed conflict in the North and North East of the country.
- The Tsunami Responsive Facility supports initiatives that enable people in tsunami affected areas to reconstruct their communities. Some initiatives are meant to strengthen transparency and accountability of local governments. A governance project plans to set up and test Social Development/Care Centers in tsunami-affected communities. It has begun to encourage transparency and accountability through more inclusive governance and policy decision making processes. In one instance, the program helped government officials learn participatory approaches in project implementation, which resulted in more participation from women.

Peace Building

CIDA supports the peace process in Aceh with assistance to conflicted-affected communities including those receiving former GAM combatants. Two long-term initiatives are in the planning stage – the building of small-scale infrastructure and livelihoods in 255 villages, and the integration of peace education into the main curriculum in Aceh *pesantrans*. These are Muslim schools in Indonesia run by religious leaders.

Gender Equality

Gender equality is a crosscutting theme in all of CIDA's programming. For CIDA's partners, mainstreaming gender equality in their programming remains a priority. CIDA itself successfully promotes gender equality through its involvement in government-donor forums and multi-donor facilities. Starting in 2007, CIDA will be the lead donor for gender issues in the Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias (CFAN) involving the Indonesian government and donor agencies.

- In Indonesia, CIDA provides technical assistance and policy advice to the Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR) in gender equality and other areas. According to the BRR, "CIDA has played a significant role in assisting the BRR to address the needs of gender as a crosscutting issue. This role was recognized and highlighted in May 2006 during the CFAN meeting." As a result of the efforts of CIDA and other pro gender equality advocates, BRR published its own gender equality strategy for reconstruction which, among other measures, promotes joint titling (husband and wife) on land deeds.
- In Sri Lanka, CIDA supports gender equality through a project on gender concerns and peace. Women Defining Peace project develops strong civil society networks in Sri Lanka to work together on critical gender concerns and take leadership roles in issue areas. It will increase opportunities for women to engage in the peace process, increase their participation, and help integrate their concerns in peace building.

3.6 Coordination

CIDA cannot overstate the importance of effective coordination among government-donor efforts in tsunami reconstruction. Successful relief and rehabilitation requires coordinated logistics and administrative responses for the timely provision of emergency assistance. Successful reconstruction requires priority setting, planning and well-articulated reconstruction strategies. To serve this end, the governments of Indonesia and Sri Lanka established central planning bodies to guide the reconstruction work of domestic and international agencies – the Aceh and Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) in Indonesia, and the Reconstruction and Development Agency (RADA) in Sri Lanka. They also established government-donor fora and endorsed multi-donor funding mechanisms.

CIDA like most other donors wants to provide coordinated, demand-driven and harmonized reconstruction assistance. The Agency has participated in various efforts to ensure this outcome. According to the Indonesian government:

The situation in Aceh and Nias is unique and on a scale never before seen. It requires that all stakeholders remain flexible and in close coordination. CIDA has proven capable on both accounts. The input and engagement of CIDA in the Multi-Donor Fund meetings are always helpful and appreciated. Through the matching-fund scheme, CIDA is able to work closely with implementing agencies which ensures that CIDA understands the realities on the ground. It is this rounded approach to coordination that makes CIDA a key partner in the recovery of Aceh and Nias. (BRR, October 2006)

CIDA contributed \$13 million to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund in Indonesia. The Fund increases the ability of local and national governments and local civil society to deliver pro-poor services. The Fund is currently supporting 12 projects. Donors have pledged US\$537.67 million for projects and concepts, and the Fund had received US\$292.53 million as of August 2006.

CIDA's contribution to the Fund expands the scope and impact of its reconstruction assistance. It also gives the Agency membership on the steering committee where donor representatives can speak in a unified voice to government officials about issues and concerns in reconstruction. CIDA has raised gender equality, environmental protection, and civil society participation as priority concerns.

4. CONCLUSION

Commitments and Disbursements

Canadians displayed unprecedented compassion and generosity after the tsunami disaster of December 26, 2004. Individuals provided more than \$213 million in donations to several Canadian NGOs. CIDA is working closely with these NGO partners to help rebuild communities in the affected areas.

The Government of Canada reacted quickly to ease the initial suffering of victims by committing \$425 million towards disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. CIDA manages \$383 million of this funding in a 5-year period from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Two years after the tsunami struck, CIDA has disbursed about \$185 million of its \$383 million commitment. This includes about \$128 million for relief and humanitarian assistance, and \$57 million for reconstruction. In the relief phase, CIDA funding was often pooled with contributions from other donors to support large-scale operations.

Relief and Rehabilitation

The relief phase in the tsunami programming was highly effective. The people affected by the disaster did not suffer from food shortages; the survivors were provided transitional shelters and medical services; schools re-opened quickly; and there was no outbreak of cholera or other major diseases. CIDA's emergency relief assistance improved health, security, and household and community livelihoods of tsunami affected populations.

- CIDA provided food aid through its contribution to the World Food Programme. At the height of the operation, WFP was providing food supplies for 2.24 million people.
- With CIDA support, three Canadian NGOs – the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, and Canadian Food for the Hungry International – provided at least 67,935 people with access to medical care.
- In Indonesia, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided 1,614,695 children with medicine and medical items.
- CIDA funds helped train 2,348 people in providing psychosocial support. In Sri Lanka, about 51,871 children benefited from UNICEF-supported counselling activities.
- With CIDA support, five NGO partners – CARE, Save the Children, World Vision, Oxfam, and the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee – provided 5,034 transitional shelters benefiting 28,755 people.
- Eight CIDA partners, including the Red Cross, UNICEF and the Mennonite Central Committee, provided about 2,925,011 people with items such as hygiene kits, cooking sets,

clothes, buckets, bed sheets and mosquito nets. Almost 2,350,000 of these beneficiaries received support from Canadian NGOs receiving matched funds.

- Four CIDA partners – UNICEF, Oxfam, CARE and World Vision – provided about 826,422 people with access to drinking water, and 356,020 people with access to sanitation facilities.
- CIDA supported ‘cash-for-work’ projects and provided fishing and farming families with tools and equipment to restore their incomes. Through its partners, CIDA helped about 48,587 people receive cash for work and 20,714 people receive livelihoods assistance.

Reconstruction

Two years after the tsunami disaster, the international community is focused firmly on meeting the reconstruction needs of tsunami survivors. Reconstruction is a long-term activity that involves rebuilding entire communities. It takes years to complete. CIDA has demonstrated its commitment by earmarking \$253 million for reconstruction initiatives in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and other countries.

The international community has never undertaken reconstruction on the scale seen following the tsunami disaster. Despite challenges, reconstruction is progressing well towards established targets and expected results. CIDA’s partners are building permanent houses, restoring livelihoods, and helping beneficiaries to rebuild their communities. There is increasing hope for a return to normal lives for people who were affected by the tsunami disaster.

- CIDA supports 12 initiatives to build 9,312 permanent houses in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India. At the time of reporting, 1,791 houses had been completed or handed over to beneficiaries (19.2%) and 1,471 were under construction (15.8%). The remaining 65% of the houses were still in the pre-construction phase.
- In Indonesia, the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery livelihoods recovery program has helped 51,000 households restore their livelihoods in eight districts. At least five projects to restore livelihoods are early in their implementation.
- CIDA contributed to cleaning up the debris and waste left behind by the tsunami. In the Maldives, this will benefit over 96,000 people. The project cleaned 20 of 74 islands, removing 24,777 cubic meters of debris and waste. It built 20 Waste Management Centres on these islands.
- CIDA successfully promoted gender equality through its involvement in government-donor forums and multi-donor facilities. In Indonesia, CIDA will be the lead donor for gender issues in the main government-donor forum. As a result of the efforts of CIDA and other pro gender equality advocates, BRR published its own gender equality strategy for reconstruction which, among other measures, promotes joint titling (husband and wife) on land deeds..