CONFIDENTIAL

10 DOWNING STREET

THIS FILE MUST NOT GO OUTSIDE 10 DOWNING ST

E 1871

FILE TITLE:	SERIES
S E Asia Tsunami.	Disasters
	PART 2
PART BEGINS: 6 January 05.	PART ENDS: 24 January 2005.
	CAB ONE

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

Part 2 closed

PREM 49/3989

CONFIDENTIAL

T.S.O. Order No. N0064510 3/98 C5 59064

PART

CLOSED

DATE CLOSED	24 January 2005

Series : **Disasters**

File Title : **S E ASIA TSUNAMI**

Part : **2**

Date	From	To	Subject	Class	Secret
05/01/2005	SOC	PM	Asian Tsunami Disaster: Establishment of Ministerial Group	U	
06/01/2005	Cab Off	FA/APS	Asian Tsunami crisis	R	
06/01/2005	FA/APS	PM	Tsunami: Ministerial Meeting, Friday 6 January, 0800	C	
06/01/2005			Statement at the Special Asean Leaders' Meeting on the Aftermath o	U	
06/01/2005	FA/PS	SOC	Asian Tsunami Disaster: Establishment of Official Committee	U	
06/01/2005	FA/PS	HMT	Asian Tsunami: Debt Relief: Dutch Position	R	
06/01/2005			Natural Hazard Early Warning Systems	U	
06/01/2005			CHAD Operations Situation Report	U	
06/01/2005	FA/APS	PM	Tsunami memorial message	U	
06/01/2005	DEC	PM	thankyou for meeting at Disasters Emergency Committee	U	
07/01/2005	SS/DFID	PM	Visit to Indonesia	U	
07/01/2005	SS/DFID	PM	Visit to Indonesia 6-7 January 2005	R	
07/01/2005	SS/DFID	CH/EX	Government funding of aid response	C	
07/01/2005	DFID	FA/APS	SITREP 1400 hours	U	
07/01/2005	FA/APS	PM	Tsunami: Parliamentary Statement and Ministerial Meeting on Mond	C	
07/01/2005		FA/APS	From Hiroyuki Kishino Minister/Embassy of Japan: Copy of Speech	U	
08/01/2005	DFID		CHAD Situation Report - Sitrep No. 19	U	
09/01/2005	DFID		CHAD Situation Report - Sitrep No. 20	U	
10/01/2005	FA/APS	fco	(M) PM's meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister 10 January 2005	C	
10/01/2005	CH/EX	SS/DFID	Governments response to the Tsunami	U	
10/01/2005			Situation Report - Indian Ocean Earthquakes	U	
10/01/2005	FA/APS	fco	PM's phone call with Kofi Annan India Ocean Disaster and Iraq	C	
10/01/2005	FA/APS	PM	Meeting with the Indonesian foreign minister	R	
10/01/2005	FA/APS	fco	Indian ocean disaster - ministerial conference call Saturday 8 Jan	C	
10/01/2005	DTI	FA/PS	Natural hazard early warning systems paper	U	
10/01/2005	PM	Italy/PM	G8 Countries helping	U	
11/01/2005	India/PM	PM	(H) thank you for condolence message	U	
11/01/2005	DFID	FA/APS	Sitrep No 22 at 1400 Hours	U	
11/01/2005	DPM	HS	Asian tsunami - connected with central and local government	U	
12/01/2005			CHAD Operations Situation Report	U	
14/01/2005	DFID		CHAD Operations Room Situation Report No 24	U	
14/01/2005	PM			U	
14/01/2005	PM	FCS	Tsunami - Fantastic job by the FCO	U	
16/01/2005	Maldives/Pres	PM	(H) sympathy for losses during Tsunami	U	
17/01/2005	PM		To John Butterfill - Statement on Monday 10 january	U	
17/01/2005		Ch.Staff	From Lord Powell of Bayswater: Tsuanami: Early Warning System fo	U	
18/01/2005	WelshAss		Tsunami Relief Cardiff	U	
19/01/2005			SITREP Indian ocean earthquakes and Tsunamis	U	
19/01/2005	FA/APS	PM	Tsunami: Ministerial Meeting on Thursday 20 January, 0900	C	
19/01/2005		PM	Thankyou for helping at Radio aid	U	
21/01/2005			Situation Report - Indian Ocean earthquakes and Tsunamis	U	
21/01/2005	Russia/Pres	PM	(H) international relief effort for post Tsunami effects	U	

CLOSED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

Crem 49/3989

Contents
cage

① News
② Matrix
③ Antony

SUBJECT MASTER Filed:

Посольство Российской Федерации в Великобритании

г. Лондон

Embassy of the Russian Federation

13 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QX
Tel: (020) 7229 36 20; Fax: (020) 7229 58 04

24 January 2005

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have the honour of transmitting hereby a message from the President of Russia Vladimir Putin regarding the G8 framework for the relief effort in the tsunami-affected countries of South and South-East Asia.

Yours sincerely,

Grigory Karasin

The Rt Hon Tony Blair, MP
Prime Minister of
the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

10 Downing Street
London SW1 A

SKP 24/1/05

Unofficial translation

Moscow, the Kremlin
21 January 2005

Dear Tony,

I share your concern over the scale of the tragedy caused by the natural disaster in South and South-East Asia. The main objective right now is to secure the most effective coordination of the international relief effort for the affected areas.

I believe that the central role should be played by the UN, its specialist agencies and the international financial institutions. At the same time the Group of Eight, comprising leading industialised nations that are the biggest donors towards the disaster relief, can and must use its entire authority and influence in support of the international effort.

From the first hours of the catastrophe Russia joined in providing the humanitarian aid to the Asian countries. Following my directive the relevant Russian ministries and agencies have developed additional measures. As it was announced at the ministerial meeting held on 11 January in Geneva to provide aid to the tsunami affected population, Russia's continued assistance to eliminate the aftermath of the disaster, on top of the aid already provided, will total in excess of USD 33 million. I would like to point out that this is the first time in history that such a big sum is earmarked for a relief effort Russia takes part in.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Yu. Alekseyev has been appointed Russian representative to coordinate the G8 effort to aid the affected regions.

Besides, this February the Russian Minister of Finance Alexei L. Kudrin and the recently appointed Sherpa Igor I. Shuvalov, my aide, will be prepared to discuss with their G8 counterparts the issues of post-disaster recovery.

I am forwarding a copy of this letter to all the other G8 leaders.

Sincerely yours,

Vladimir Putin

The Rt Hon Tony Blair, MP
Prime Minister of
the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

London

Его Превосходительству
Господину Энтони Блэйру,
Премьер-министру Великобритании
г.Лондон

Дорогой Тони,

Разделяю твою обеспокоенность масштабами трагедии, вызванной стихийным бедствием в Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии. Главная задача сейчас – обеспечить максимально эффективную координацию действий мирового сообщества по оказанию помощи пострадавшим регионам.

Полагаю, что центральную роль в этой работе должны играть ООН, ее специализированные учреждения и международные финансовые институты. Вместе с тем "группа восьми", объединяющая ведущие индустриальные державы мира, которые являются крупнейшими донорами в ликвидации последствий катастрофы, может и должна использовать весь свой авторитет и влияние для оказания поддержки усилиям мирового сообщества.

Россия с первых часов катастрофы подключилась к оказанию гуманитарной помощи азиатским странам. По моему указанию российскими министерствами и ведомствами проработаны дополнительные меры. Как было объявлено на состоявшемся 11 января с.г. в Женеве министерском совещании по оказанию помощи населению, пострадавшему от цунами, общий объем дальнейшего содействия России по ликвидации последствий стихийного бедствия, помимо уже оказанной помощи, составит более 33 млн. долларов. Хотел бы обратить внимание на то, что столь крупная сумма выделяется впервые за всю историю участия нашей страны в оказании помощи пострадавшим странам.

Российским представителем, ответственным за координацию действий в рамках "восьмерки" по оказанию помощи пострадавшим регионам, назначен заместитель министра иностранных дел А.Ю.Алексеев.

Кроме того, в феврале с.г. российский министр финансов А.Л.Кудрин и недавно назначенный шерпой мой помощник И.И.Шувалов будут готовы обсудить проблематику ликвидации последствий стихийных бедствий со своими коллегами по "восьмерке".

Копию письма направляю всем остальным лидерам "восьмерки".

С уважением,

В.Путин
г.Москва, Кремль
21 января 2005 года

1	Update Nexus	✓
2	MTX Copy	✓
3	Lead PS	LJL 24/1
4	Action PS Request	✓
5	Update Nexus	✓ NR 24/1/05
6	Place Orig/Copy on BF	
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX	
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS	
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required	

BU Date -

- to DFID + FCO for info only.
✓ LJL 24/1

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date: 24. 1. 2005

To: From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept: DfID / FCO

Cc: GTN 3580 Ext. **3025**

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- PM reply
- No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

For your information only.

Thank you

file

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 27 as at 14.00 hrs 21 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

This sitrep is currently issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SUMMARIES 1

OVERVIEW 1
KEY ISSUES 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 4
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 4
DFID Planning 4
Ongoing DFID activities 5
DFID funding to date 5
DFID donations in kind 6
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members 7
DFID staff secondments 7
Locations of field teams 8
UN RESPONSE 8
USEFUL WEBSITES 9
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 9

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: Relief operations continue; Inter Agency west coast assessment report awaited: key needs identified as sanitation and hygiene, measles vaccination; disease surveillance and sustained NGO presence outside major centres. Government request assistance with specific infrastructure reconstruction. Situation stable but improved coordination and monitoring required to ensure comprehensive, systematic sectoral and geographic coverage. OCHA showing encouraging signs: improving their grasp and analysis of overall situation. Shelter plan required. Logistical constraints remain.

Elsewhere: Situation generally stable with move to recovery progressing in India and the Maldives. Information and sectoral gaps in Nicobar islands and Sri Lanka remain a concern.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Substantial relief operation now covering most areas. Assessments continue. Logistical access a critical issue. Planning for reconstruction and recovery ongoing. Coordination improving.
Sri Lanka:	In recovery stage with pockets of relief needs still to be addressed.
Indian mainland:	In recovery stage.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Relief operation well under way in Andaman; situation in Nicobar unclear.

Maldives: Sustained relief mechanisms in place. Recovery underway. Some equipment needs remain.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete strategies for DFID funding for the medium term, by country.
- Unblock remaining logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Issues

Indonesia

- Interagency assessment of west coast highlights urgent requirement for sanitation interventions; most communities wholly dependent on food distributions; targeting and monitoring of food distributions and reopening of roads also key. More sustained NGO presence required in certain areas. Power down in most areas. Medical response sufficient at present but sustained support from humanitarian agencies and disease surveillance systems required.
- Damage and Loss Assessment report published estimating total damages (66%) and income flow losses (34%) in Indonesia as $4.45 billion. Impact assessed as moderate to national economy but huge to local economy of Aceh impacting private, not public, assets and revenues. Government-led recovery and reconstruction effort proposed: prioritising rebuilding of livelihoods and social fabric of communities.
- Coordination remains an issue in Meulaboh. OCHA to establish field offices in Calang, Lamno and Tapaktuan, in addition to Meulaboh. OCHA state that they are "moving towards being able to say that they have a reasonable overview of the humanitarian situation across Aceh". PLEASE PROTECT WHO have confirmed cases of diarrhoea as shigellosis in Banda Aceh; also investigating suspected cases of encephalitis and 67 cases of tetanus, most in Banda Aceh.
- OCHA ask UNHCR to be more proactive in shelter sector. UNHCR assisting government in IDP camp design but concentrating efforts on assisting IDPs to return home. Need to preposition food stocks by mid Feb as access to the west coast will be severely restricted thereafter due to rough seas.
- TNI / international NGO relations generally good. The Federation report no movement restrictions or escorts imposed by TNI. Security situation generally good although concerns over whereabouts of weapons from destroyed barracks/police stations. Press report that the TNI has killed 120 GAM rebels within the last 2 weeks unconfirmed. PLEASE PROTECT

Sri Lanka

- On 20 January the government approved a transitional shelter strategy that has been designed in conjunction with UNHCR. A national shelter coordination group has been set up.
- Information flow between, and coordination capacity of, district and centre remains a problem: different information being produced at government's Centre for National Operations and District levels. Not possible to confirm with certainty the status and well-being of affected population in the districts.
- Reports indicate that some immediate watsan needs of IDPs are not being met both inside camps and in diverse informal settlements.
- Rapid needs assessments underway in some districts. Centrally coordinated programmes for health and hygiene promotion underway, though an observation was made that we have been fortunate that outbreaks of disease have not occurred.

Indian mainland

- Government announced $628m reconstruction package for affected mainland areas (40% for the fishing community) in addition to the $114 million announced on 27 December for immediate relief and rescue work. Package includes $251m. Another $5.3m set aside for repairing and restoring damaged fishing harbours and landing places. Construction of 170,500 houses at a cost of $173m also agreed.
- Relief effort now focusing on shelter and livelihoods.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Unconfirmed reports that three national NGOs are permitted to work in the Nicobar islands. Minster for Agriculture visiting from 20 to 22 January; will hold discussions with the authorities on a government relief package.

Maldives

- International response to UN appeal for Maldives low. All existing international NGOs reported to be fully funded. UN Special Coordinator, Margareta Wahlstrom, to visit 21 January for 3 days.
- No reports of water shortages; all islands have at least 3-4 days of water but longer-term storage may be an issue with US desalination plant arriving 21 January.
- Board established by government to oversee the use of funds for relief and recovery and act as watchdog on relief and recovery efforts (with membership of UN Humanitarian Coordinator / Resident Coordinator). Exclusion of women from cash for work programmes a concern.

Key events and meetings

- Tuesday 18 to Saturday 22 January: The World Conference on Disaster Reduction due to be held in Kobe, Japan. It will include a special session on the tsunami disaster.

- Wednesday 19 to Sunday 30 January: EU presidency visit to affected region.
- Friday 21 January: IMF Board meeting consider paper on IMF emergency assistance in response to natural disasters.
- Friday 21 January: Global tsunami early warning meeting, Delhi.
- Friday 28 to Saturday 29 January: ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Thailand to establish the lead agency for the establishment of an Indian Ocean tsunami early warning system.
- Monday 31 January: The EU General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) meeting will review an action plan covering all EU (Commission, Secretariat and Member States) plans for improving disaster response.
- 1 February: Lessons Learned meeting, European Commission.

Key statistics

- International media (Sky News) quote total death toll figures of 226,566.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

Please note that DFID activities completed are included in the relevant tables below.

1. DFID planning priorities:
   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh and Nicobar Islands.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.

• Remain fully engaged in shelter discussions; pushing for agreement on strategy between governments, UN and NGOs. Need for UN to push governments to decide temporary and transitional shelter policies. PLEASE PROTECT

   - ***Review India and Sri Lanka proposals 22 and 23 January for approval week beginning 24 January.***

• Call for proposals for Indonesia in two weeks. No call for proposal for the Maldives to avoid an influx of new NGOs to the islands. PLEASE PROTECT
• CHAD OT investigating additional human resources to support DFID Indonesia with livelihood regeneration, conflict analysis and transitional planning. PLEASE PROTECT
• Deliver remaining 2 of 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh to be placed at the disposal of the UN. PLEASE PROTECT

   - Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

- Need for supply of and Bailey bridges in Indonesia endorsed by UN but awaiting GoI approval. PLEASE PROTECT

- Fly 15 Land Rovers, fitted with radios, for OCHA personnel in Indonesia. Vehicles purchased and fitted with radios; flight to Medan scheduled for 21 January together with office equipment for OCHA-run UN hub ***and fuel installation*** in Meulaboh.

- ***Investigating supply and delivery of landing craft and light plant vehicles as requested by the government of the Maldives on 20 January. PLEASE PROTECT***

Ongoing DFID activities

- DFID's regional 6 month Forward Humanitarian Strategy (including DFID's response to the UN Flash Appeal) submitted to CHAD 18 January. PLEASE PROTECT

- 2 Light Utility helicopters undertaking humanitarian relief tasks in Aceh: flying during daylight hours delivering humanitarian assistance and evacuating casualties.

- 3 Medium Lift helicopters in Subang pending deployment to Indonesia under the direction of the UN.

DFID funding to date

2. £75 million announced by DFID/HMT for the tsunami response. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £35,983,367.***

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka.	$144,534,880 (£76,473,500 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
UN Security Co-ordinator	Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia	$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000	£400,000

(UNSECOORD)	programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community	approx)	
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)	£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)
Office For the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Support for OCHA's Humanitarian Response Fund in Somalia covering critical needs in all humanitarian sectors	$16,765,563 (£8,870,000 approx)	£500,000
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Support to FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities, earmarked for regional needs assessments and co-ordination functions.	$26,500,000 (£14,021,000 approx)	£600,000
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Support for shelter related activities in Sri Lanka and Indonesia to assist UNHCR in its role as shelter co-ordinator and with the development of strategies for the reconstruction of permanent housing.	$75,847,500 (£40,130,000 approx)	£400,000
Office For the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Support for OCHA's co-ordinating and information management activities in Sri Lanka, including the Humanitarian Information Centre	$16,765,563 (£8,870,000 approx)	£250,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Support to UNICEF's Child Protection programmes in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	$144,534,880 (£76,473,500 approx)	£2,250,000
NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka and India for 2 months	£483,054	£483,054
World Vision UK (WV)	Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka	£1,226,102	£250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia	£738,903	£327,250
Basic Needs	Mental health and psycho-social support in Sri Lanka	£57,933	£57,933
5 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£4,550,000 (approx)	~£3,050,000 (early estimate for approval)
OTHERS			
DFID charter flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 MT of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
TOTAL			***£ 25,346,237***

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh		£ 200,000
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000
	Vehicle + trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 32,500
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500

392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000
10	New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO (including airlift)		£ 113,000
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP (including airlift)		£ 850,000
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		£ 250,000
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		
5	Helicopters for UN support (Indonesia) ***for 3 months*** (including airlift)		**** £ 4,050,000***
5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios (including airlift)		* £ 230,000
15	Land Rovers for OCHA in Indonesia (including airlift)	***$ 773,000***	***£ 413,850***
	Office equipment for OCHA-run UN hub in Meulaboh	***$ 55,000***	***£ 29,450***
	Ministry of Defence marginal costs (approximate) including: HMS Chatham and RFA Diligence Transport of fuel bladders and warehousing for UN Banda Aceh 2 Light Utility helicopters under command Australian military		* £ 2,500,000
TOTAL			***£ 8,958,390***

* estimated costs

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29 Dec	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798
02 Jan	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499
03 Jan	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538
09 Jan	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,432
10 Jan	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£ 134,389
10 Jan	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,125
11 Jan	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 223,214
12 Jan	World Vision	CMB	DXB	£ 83,057
12 Jan	Oxfam	MES	KUL	***£ 36,741***
20 Jan	Merlin	CGK	LHR	***£ 1,827***
18 Jan	***Merlin***	***JKT***	***AMS***	***£ 8,743***
19 Jan	World Vision	CMB	BRU	***£ 21,239***
22 Jan	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	***£ 120,217***
22 Jan	Oxfam	CMB	EMA	***£ 85,334***
24 Jan	Save the Children	CMB	EMA	***£ 134,389***
asap	Merlin	CMB	STN/LHR	£ 3,072
asap	***Merlin***	***JKT***	***AMS***	***£ 1,437***
asap	***Merlin***	***JKT***	***tbc***	***£ 1,689***
TOTAL				***£ 1,444,740***

AMS = Amsterdam; CMB = Colombo; CJK = Jakarta; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); BRU = Brussels

DFID staff secondments

Post	Start date	Contract	Location	Seconded to	Approximate cost
Air Operations	04 Jan 05	3 months	Sri Lanka	WFP	£ 28,000
Air Operations	17 Jan 05	5-6 weeks	Rome	WFP	£ 20,000
Air Coordinator	17 Jan 05	3 months	Jakarta	WFP	£ 28,000

Shelter Adviser	17 Jan 05	6 weeks	Banda Aceh	UNDP	£ 20,000
HIC Advisor	TBC	3 months (est)	Indonesia	OCHA	£ 28,000
2 Watsan Engineers	TBC	3 months (est)	Indonesia	UNICEF	£ 55,000
2 Watsan Engineers	TBC	3 months (est)	Sri lanka	UNICEF	£ 55,000
Total					£ 234,000

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Annabelle Newbigging and Julie Pereira.

3. Antonella Vitale seconded to UNDP in Banda Aceh as shelter advisor.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam, Lewis Sida, Philip Upson and Lucy Wood.

4. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka; returning to Sri Lanka from the Maldives 21 January.

UN response

5. WFP regional EMOP reported to be 90% funded. Food pipeline until end June healthy: full pipeline for January and February; fractional shortfalls March to May and approximately 30% shortfall in June. Confidence that these gaps will be filled as additional resources come on line. PLEASE PROTECT

Useful Websites

The following websites are helpful:
http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.
http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.
http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by UN.
A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.
www.cdma.org.uk - Commonwealth Disaster Management Agency website.
www.unjlc.org - UNJLC website for up to date logistics information.
www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478 - UNJLC overview of air operations.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EUMIC	EU Monitoring and Information Centre
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SHAH	Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (at Kuala Lumpur, run by UNJLC)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOHCI	United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

Capital FM Network
30 Leicester Square
London WC2H 7LA
T 020 7766 6000
F 020 7766 6059
I www.capitalfm.com

capital
fm network

Implementation Team – for Top: KGO
cc SH
LL

19 January 2005

PRI...
DIRECT...
21 JAN 2005

Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
SW1A 2AA

Dear Prime Minister,

Just a quick note to say thank you so much for helping make UK Radio Aid a really fantastic day. It was an absolute pleasure to meet you and we were all so grateful to you for your superb contribution.

Although I have been credited with having the original idea, it was truly a team effort and we were delighted with the amazing response.

It was a fantastic day and one that will definitely go down in radio history. Thank you so much for being a part of it.

Best wishes

James Cannon

JAMES CANNON

Capital Radio plc Registered Office: 30 Leicester Square London WC2H 7LA
Registered in England & Wales No. 923454
This paper is chlorine free and 75% recycled

CAPITAL RADIO GROUP

From: **Laurie Lee**
Date: **19 January 2005**

PRIME MINISTER

cc: **Jonathan Powell**
Nigel Sheinwald
Ivan Rogers
Kim Darroch
Simon Morys
Ramil Burden
Antony Phillipson
David Quarrey
Grace Cassy
Justin Forsyth
David Hill
Ian Gleeson
Kate Gross

TSUNAMI: MINISTERIAL MEETING ON THURSDAY 20 JANUARY, 09.00

Hilary Benn will now chair tomorrow's Tsunami Ministerial meeting, before Cabinet. You will drop in for a few minutes.

This note is to update you on all of the issues which the meeting will discuss. I suggest that you use your intervention to do two things:

- Say departments have been poorly joined up in deciding policy on providing **death certificates** for families without bodies. It is causing upset and is not good enough. You want the issue properly resolved. Jack Straw should make a clear statement in the next few days, explaining what FCO and Home Office and DCA will be doing, and what this will actually mean for families.

- Say that you still think that a **friends of the UN**/World Bank for Indonesia would be helpful. Oxfam told us that they thought this would be important in ensuring access to Aceh remains open in the longer term. Kofi Annan is due to call you back on this, following the World Bank donor meeting in Indonesia over the last two days. You should ask Hilary and Douglas Alexander to ensure we look at this idea again in the next days.

British Victims

You announced the latest casualty figures to the House today. New casualty figures are now announced daily (during the week) at 11.00. Confirmed deaths are now 53. This is rising very slowly as the identification process is quite slow now. The numbers of people we are not sure about in both Category 1 (highly likely to be involved: 274, including the 53) and Category 2 (likely to be involved: 360) have been falling. Hilary will use the meeting to ask if we have an estimation of when we'll hit the hard core of likely deaths.

There are two main issues now:

- Getting bodies/remain repatriated from Thailand has really slowed down as the Thai authorities have now insisted on DNA identification for all the victims. You are aware of the Jeremy Stephens case (his mother called you on Radio Kent last week). Jack Straw has raised this with his Thai oppo. In many cases this will be unavoidable but we are trying to expedite cases where visual IDs had been made.

- As noted above, we have been too slow to work out how we are handling the issue of death certificates for British families where there are no remains. FCO have now decided to lower the burden of proof which should resolve most cases. But there are other issues which need to be resolved by Ho and DCA, to speed up this whole process, about what we'll do when there's minimal evidence or what the police are allowed to do to collect evidence. We attach a Cabinet Office note on this which invites Ministers tomorrow to make some progress on resolving these issues.

In addition, we attach a note from the Cabinet Office on what we are doing to support British families of victims of the Tsunami, including those who are from the affected countries (this is mainly going to be Sri Lanka; also India). This is not well monitored and so Cabinet Office, HO and ODPM have encouraged Government Offices to ensure this is being done.

Immediate Humanitarian Effort

We are moving beyond the immediate emergency phase in all affected areas now, even in Aceh. UN co-ordination in Aceh also appears to have improved.

An increasing issue in both Sri Lanka and Indonesia is whether displaced people will be kept in temporary or even permanent camps, or will be assisted to go home and rebuild their houses. In both countries, there is a political dimension to this; some of these displacements suit the governments. Whereas in India, a number of people are returning to their villages.

Oxfam report to us that there is good co-operation between the NGOs and the UN and the Government in Aceh and that they are not overly restricted by armed escorts (which have not been imposed). They are hopeful that this co-operation will continue for the long-term reconstruction effort too, but very concerned that it won't given the Government's interest in controlling this rebel area. We will need to keep this in view. Oxfam support your proposal for a friends idea as a way of monitoring this issue.

The **UN emergency appeal** launched in Jakarta is 80% funded. DFID say this is good by normal standards and sufficient for the short term. But it looks bad compared to the pledges gloriously made in recent weeks. We will press DFID to get others to fill the gap.

MOD plans to pull its ships out of Sri Lanka and the Maldives tomorrow. We will ensure this is presented properly. The Ghurkha helicopters may be in Indonesia a bit longer.

DFID remain of the view – and have checked with WHO again – that we do not need to offer to send **NHS staff** to the affected countries. I have asked John Reid's office if he is content with this, and will update you.

Long-term Reconstruction

The **World Bank** has been hosting a donor meeting in Indonesia for the last two days. This is looking at the whole country and the Tsunami-reconstruction needs assessment is still a few weeks off. DFID are looking to increase its aid to Indonesia in general as well as for the Tsunami-affected areas.

The Paris Club agreed the **debt service moratorium** proposal last week. No countries have yet formally requested to take up the offer, however. It is not yet clear if any will.

Gareth Thomas is attending the Disaster Reduction Conference in Japan this week, which will look at establishing a Tsunami **early warning system** for the Indian Ocean. He will meet David King on return to discuss next steps.

LAURIE LEE

GRACE CASSY

From: Bruce Mann
Head of the
Civil Contingencies Secretariat
Tel: 020 7276 5062
Date: 18 January 2005

MARGARET ALDRED

Sir David Omand
Peter Tallantire, Cabinet Office
Gabrielle Edwards, Cabinet Office
Carol McCall, Cabinet Office
John Davies, FCO
Alun Evans, ODPM
Penny Bevan, DH
Judith Lempriere, Home Office
Ramil Burden, No 10
John Rees, LGA

RESPONSE TO THE ASIAN TSUNAMI – UK COMMUNITY ISSUES

1. MISC(0)30 tasked the CCS with pursuing the issues raised by Sir Nicholas Young, the Chief Executive of the Red Cross, during the Prime Minister's visit to the DEC. I subsequently spoke to Sir Nicholas and established that he was concerned about whether sufficient support was being provided to three groups:

a. Families of bereaved UK citizens.

b. Families of missing UK citizens and other UK citizens affected by the tragedy.

c. Communities in the UK who may, because of the loss of relatives resident in the countries involved, have been affected by the tragedy.

This minute sets out what has been done for each such group.

The bereaved and families of the missing

2. A first and fundamental part of the support provided to relatives of the bereaved or those thought highly likely to have been involved in the tsunami is, of course, the assignment of a police Family Liaison Officer (FLO). These are providing the vast majority of families who have accepted the offer of an FLO with a very high standard of support, principally in terms of information and assistance to ensure that they are able to navigate coronial processes and get unfettered access to emotional care and other advice and welfare services. There are currently 295 FLOs deployed to around 358 families across the UK. Through FLOs, families have also received a booklet providing practical advice and information on sources of support and advice.

3. The deployment of FLOs to families of those thought highly likely to have been involved in the tsunami but who are still missing also provides a conduit for keeping families informed during what is likely to be a harrowing investigative process leading eventually to certification of death.

4. Beyond FLOs, there is a range of organisations at both national and local levels

which have been providing advice, support and care services. The Department of Health has brought together the key providers of health and psychological support services to facilitate the coordination of information and guidance for all those who need such support. It is also ensuring that referral guidance and other arrangements are in place to facilitate the access of those involved to medical treatment if they need it.

5. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has been involved throughout in the reception arrangements at points of entry to the UK for those returning from the region. Recognising the potential financial support needs of some survivors and families, it has also produced bespoke information and guidance on benefits available.

6. Strong advice from the Red Cross was that the primary need of families' in these circumstances is information. Recent enhancements to the *Directgov* website have significantly improved access to information about the disaster and about support services. This will be enhanced further by information from departments to be carried by the *Radio Aid* event which took place yesterday.

7. Local Government is also involved in this work, and the Association of Directors of Social Services is engaged in the coordination process to ensure that local authority social service departments are active in meeting families' needs.

Meeting community needs

8. My team has been working closely with the Home Office and the police to seek to gauge the extent of support being provided to minority ethnic communities in the UK, and any gaps. That activity is based on excellent work being co-ordinated by the police's National Community Tension Team, which is providing regular feedback on feelings amongst the minority ethnic community, based on comprehensive reporting from police forces across England and Wales and through their regular engagement with representatives of the minority ethnic communities and faith groups.

9. Local Authorities are clearly a key provider or conduit to many support and welfare services. They also have close links with representatives of minority ethnic communities. Many Local Authorities, particularly in London, have been proactive and are working closely with representatives from their minority ethnic communities to ensure that their needs are being met. But it is difficult to tell whether this is uniformly the case, particularly given that the support work is likely to be intrinsic to mainstream race and equality related activities which Local Authorities should be routinely engaged in. I have therefore asked my team to work with the Home Office and ODPM to ensure that Community Directors in the Government Offices are monitoring for potential problems in the support being provided to minority ethnic communities. The Local Government Association is engaged with those Local Authorities with the highest numbers of people who may have been affected by the tsunami to ensure that their support needs are being met and that any particular difficulties can be relayed back to Central Government. The FCO are also exploring whether their outreach staff based in the UK might also play a more active part in getting across to communities what is in place.

BRUCE MANN

ASIA TSUNAMI: DEATH CERTIFICATION FOR UK NATIONALS

Note by the Cabinet Office

Introduction

This note sets out the issues we have identified and officials' thoughts on how these might best be addressed. It has been prepared in consultation with officials in FCO, HO, DCA, SO, DWP and ACPO. There is no legal requirement on families to seek a death certificate or UK registration of a death where the death occurs abroad. Some families may not wish to have death certification issued, if they believe their family member might still be alive. Departmental responsibilities are summarised at Annex A.

Recommendations

2. Ministers are invited to agree that:

a) FCO issue death certificates for missing people at the request of the family where the balance of probability is that they were killed by the tsunami. That the FCO's decision is informed by evidence assessed by the police in accordance with the tests set out in paragraph 6;

b) Home Office should consult Parliamentary Counsel on the feasibility of drafting a short Bill for urgent introduction to Parliament that could allow the police in England and Wales access to personal data held by banks and phone companies, in order to establish whether a person missing since the tsunami is likely to be dead. In order to assist in the identification of bodies the Bill should allow for the Police to undertake speculative searches of the national DNA database. The Home Office should consult the Scottish Executive on the feasibility of similar measures in Scotland, either through a Bill in the Scottish Parliament or as part of the UK Bill subject to the Sewel Convention; (Paragraphs 4 and 9)

c) There are few benefits and real risks from reducing the common law presumption of death from 7-years and/or lowering the burden of proof courts would normally apply to applications for 'Leave to Swear Death'. The issue should be kept under review while the impact is assessed of other proposed measures. In the meantime, DCA should urgently undertake further work to assess the feasibility/desirability of introducing legislation in this area. (Paragraphs 15 and 16)

d) DWP should issue guidance to local offices on the flexible handling of claims for Bereavement Benefit so that payment is not delayed for those in need with relatives missing in Asia; (Paragraphs 19 and 20)

e) In the light of Minister's decisions, the Foreign Secretary should make a statement later this week setting out the Government's plans in this area.

Where a body has been found and is thought to be that of a British national

3. UK nationals who have died as result of the tsunami and whose bodies have been or are being returned to the UK to arrive at Heathrow are being processed at the West

London Coroner's office. Once identification has been confirmed, an inquest into a death will be opened and adjourned to a later date. The Coroner can then issue an interim death certificate and a burial order or cremation certificate to the next of kin or executor. The body will be released to allow the funeral to take place. The inquest will be resumed and concluded when all evidence is available. Once the death certificate has been issued by the FCO , an application for probate can follow shortly thereafter. A death certificate also facilitates access to insurance policies, bank accounts and other assets without undue delay. So far, 27 bodies have been identified and released to families.

4. The process of identifying bodies not yet returned to the UK could be speeded up in some cases by enabling the police to make speculative searches using DNA data provided by the Thai authorities against the national DNA database. This is prohibited under existing legislation, but is an issue the Home Office has, in any case, been considering for inclusion in a future Bill as it could help identification of unidentified bodies in a number of scenarios, and would, potentially, be of help in identifying some of the victims of the tsunami. If ministers were so minded, an amendment could be tabled to the Serious and Organised Crime Bill currently in the House. On its own, it would be difficult to justify primary legislation to address this issue (but see paragraph 9). The police would welcome this measure.

Where a body has not been found or identified, but acceptable evidence of death exists

5. While it is difficult to be precise, this group could potentially cover several hundred people – the majority of those missing. In normal circumstances, the FCO would not issue death certificates in the absence of a body or local death certificate. But in the aftermath of the tsunami, FCO officials are minded, subject to the Foreign Secretary's agreement, to apply a lower standard of proof to the issue of death certificates, based on evidence provided by the police. The challenge is to agree a threshold that is high enough to be reasonably sure that someone is dead, but not so high that the many families are left in limbo.

6. We believe that such a balance could be struck by applying four tests:

i) evidence exists beyond reasonable doubt that the missing person had travelled to the affected region (e.g. that they had booked, paid for and made a journey to the region (e.g. Thailand));

ii) that on the balance of probability, the person was in the affected area (e.g. Phuket) at the time the tsunami struck;

iii) there was no reasonable evidence of life since 26 December (e.g. bank account or phone usage); and

iv) there was no reason, again on the balance of probability, that the person would want to disappear (e.g. were they on bail, the sex offenders register, or experiencing marital problems).

7. The police are confident, based on the profile of the overwhelming majority of missing people (e.g. most of the missing have permanent homes in the UK, hold bank accounts, use mobile phones), that they will be able to make a timely and sound recommendation on the basis of available evidence as to whether according to the criteria above, the person is likely to be dead. FCO officials would then take the decision on whether to issue a death certificate on the basis of the evidence provided.

8. The police believe it should be possible to complete the overwhelming majority of investigations for those people most likely to have been caught up in the tsunami within 12 months, and that there will be relatively few people (mainly backpackers) for whom there is reasonable evidence that they were in the region, but little or no evidence to suggest that they were in the area the tsunami struck on 26 December.

9. A potential source of delay may be police access to private information held by, for example banks and phone companies, that might help prove whether someone was in the area at the time or has used their phone or bank account since. As there is no evidence that a crime might have been committed, legal advice is that the police have no basis on which to ask a judge to grant them access to such data. The view of officials is that this limitation risks delaying, potentially significantly, the identification process, and that there is a case for amending the law to allow such access in exceptional circumstances. HO legal advice is that while access to phone records might be possible through an Affirmative Resolution Order under the Regulatory and Investigatory Powers Act 2000, access to bank records would require primary legislation. The Scottish Executive is investigating the position in Scotland.

Missing, but insufficient evidence to issue a death certificate

10. The police view is that this will ultimately affect only a small number of those listed as missing as most of those in the affected areas at the time are likely to have been registered at hotels and to have therefore left easily identified paper trails. Even backpackers, generally keep in contact with family and friends through email or phone, and need cash to support themselves. But, inevitably, there will be some in this category. Some families may, given the inevitable uncertainty in such cases, be reluctant to give up hope. Others may be facing financial hardship through lack of access to insurance money or bank accounts. Families' options in these circumstances will be limited.

11. In such circumstances and if the relatives are looking for confirmation of death, they could apply in person or via a solicitor to a District Judge or District Probate Registrar for a 'Leave to Swear Death' Order, though it is likely that new evidence would need to be presented to a judge in these circumstances. The standard of evidence required is the 'balance of probabilities'; however this order is not legal confirmation that death took place and can only be used to obtain probate, which in turn would allow the distribution of the missing person's assets. An application can be made at any time: there is no minimum (or maximum) period set in law as it is left to the judge's discretion. Where an application to FCO for a death certificate had failed or was still pending due to insufficient evidence, a judge would take this into consideration in his decision whether to issue an Order.

12. A spouse could seek a 'Decree of Presumed Death' under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to obtain the dissolution of a marriage where one spouse has disappeared for more than 7 years, or before if sufficient evidence can be put before the Court.. Even after seven years the petitioner must show the Court that all reasonable enquiries had been made. However, such a Decree cannot be used for any other purpose than dissolving a marriage: if the surviving spouse wants to deal with the missing spouse's estate, they must also seek a 'Leave to Swear Death' order.

13. A court can grant 'Presumption of Death Certificates' under a variety of Acts and Regulations where it is presumed on the basis of available evidence that a person has died. They may, at the discretion of the court, be accepted on the application for probate. If not, the applicant would need to make a further application for a 'Leave to Swear Death' order.

14. Where the police or judge's view is that the evidence is insufficient to suggest death has occurred, there are practical and policy reasons why it would be inappropriate to issue a death certificate (even though the Foreign Secretary's discretionary powers would allow this). It is not uncommon in disasters of this sort, for people to go missing (not a crime) and reappear, often years, later. If as a result, their assets had been disbursed, this could cause them real harm . There is also the possibility, in a few cases, of fraudulent insurance claims and other crimes. Decisions might also be open to judicial review, although it is less clear who might apply for such a review if the certificate was issued at the family's request.

15. There is a general common law presumption, that if a person has not been heard of for seven years, they are presumed to be dead. In practice, after seven years, the burden of proof moves from the relative having to prove that a missing person is dead, to another person having to prove that the missing person is alive ' It would be possible to change the 7-year period by putting it on a statutory basis. Lowering the period by statute to, for example two years, would enable an applicant to apply at the end of two years for a 'Leave to Swear Death' (and hence probate), where they had made due enquiries about the person and nothing had been heard of him in that period of time by people who might have been expected to do so. But this would, in practice, carry many of the disadvantages set out in paragraph 14, and it may prove difficult to frame the legislation in such a way that it only captures those who might reasonably have been caught by the tsunami. Furthermore, potentially only a small number of people are likely to be affected as outlined in paragraph 10.

16. It might also be possible to set out in statute a lower threshold than the balance of probability test currently applied by the courts to 'Leave to Swear Death' orders (which is similar to that proposed in paragraph 6 for the issue of death certificates) for tsunami related applications, while retaining (or reducing) the common law 7-year presumption for those applications that still failed to reach the bar. This could take the form of reducing from 'beyond reasonable doubt' to 'balance of probability' the evidence required to show that the missing person was in the region at the time, and/or reducing or even removing the 'reasonable' test from paragraph 6(iii), an/or deleting paragraph 6(iv). Officials believe that there are serious risks in facilitating access to a missing person's assets where there is insufficient evidence of death, but that if Ministers are minded to go down this route, a judicial process based on the consideration of available evidence is, on balance, preferable to issue of death certificates by the FCO.

17. Where death cannot be confirmed, there may be other knock-on consequences for dependants and the wider family and friends. Emotionally, they may find it harder to grieve and, in due course, rebuild their lives. Financially, depending on the circumstances of those involved, dependants may not be able to access bank accounts and other assets of the presumed deceased. Next of kin could also be unable to utilise life insurance and other types of insurance that might have been available.

Implications for dependents' access to state benefits, housing support and pensions

18. Where a local authority secured tenant has possibly died in the Tsunami, there are two options available to that local authority - if it is convinced that the tenant has died (this judgement does not require a death certificate to be produced) any survivors will automatically succeed to the tenancy. Where it is not satisfied that the tenant has died, the secure tenancy will simply continue and any relative living in the property will continue to do so. Similar safeguards apply for tenants of registered social housing.

19. All decisions on claims for social security benefits are made on a "balance of probability" test. The Department for Work and Pensions will issue guidance to decision-makers to ensure that, for those affected, the test is applied sensitively and as favourably as possible. In particular the guidance will stress that it is not a requirement that a death certificate is available before a claim can be taken. Instead decisions will be based upon individual circumstances, the statement from the person making the claim and any available evidence from the police about the report of a missing person in the affected region.

20. Where a person has lost their spouse in the disaster, they should be encouraged to claim a Bereavement Benefit as soon as possible. It is a contributory benefit with three elements: an immediate one-off tax-free payment of £2,000; a weekly allowance where there is at least one child which will continue for as long as child benefit is payable; and, where there are no children in the family, a weekly allowance which will last for 52 weeks. If the contributory conditions for a Bereavement Benefit are not met, or if the weekly bereavement allowance is inadequate for a survivor's needs, they can claim other benefits such as Income Support, Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

Cabinet Office
19 January 2005

Annex A

DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has statutory responsibility for registering deaths abroad of UK nationals at the request of the family. Normally, FCO consular staff can only register a death where they are 'satisfied' that death has taken place, usually by the production of a local death certificate provided by the county where the death occurred. But the Foreign Secretary has (delegated) discretionary powers to register a death in other circumstances. The relevant legislation does not specify the standard of proof required leaving this to the Foreign Secretary's discretion. Death certificates can also be issued retrospectively by the FCO consular service in the UK. Normally the FCO charge for the issue of a death certificate, but charges have been waived in respect of deaths arising from the Tsunami.

The Home Office has responsibility for policy and practice in relation to Coroners' law in England and Wales.

The DCA is responsible for civil evidence and the law of inheritance, including wills, probate (including Leave to Swear Death Orders), intestacy and applications for provision from the deceased's estate.

The police are responsible for establishing in respect of UK nationals anywhere in the world whether they have died and if a crime has been committed.

Coroners in England and Wales have no powers or responsibility for any case where the body is missing. They are responsible for investigating the cause of death of the body of any person within their jurisdiction (irrespective of nationality and even if the death originally occurred overseas) where the circumstances surrounding the death were unnatural, due to violence or sudden of unknown cause. Northern Ireland has its own coroners system and inquests are not held in cases where the death occurred abroad. In Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) does not have jurisdiction to investigate deaths of Scots outside of Scotland.

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 26 as at 14.00 hrs 19 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

This sitrep is currently issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SUMMARIES 1

OVERVIEW 1
KEY ISSUES 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 4
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 4
DFID Planning 4
Ongoing DFID activities 5
DFID funding to date 5
DFID donations in kind 6
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members 7
DFID staff secondments 7
Locations of field teams 8

FURTHER INFORMATION 8

MOD SUPPORT 8
UN RESPONSE 8
USEFUL WEBSITES 9
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 9

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: Relief operations now covering most areas; awaiting consolidated report of Inter Agency needs assessment of the west coast, completed today. Logistical access remains an issue, plan drafted by UNJLC to be presented for government / UN agreement. Some reports of high risk communicable disease cases to be verified. HIC products starting to flow. Plan for temporary and transitional shelter required. Transition from military to civilian logistical support slowly developing.

Elsewhere: Move through to transition in India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives generally smooth with some important sectoral and geographical information gaps that are causing concern: specifically Nicobar islands and Sri Lanka.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Substantial relief operation now covering most areas. Assessments continue. Logistical access a critical issue. Planning for reconstruction and recovery ongoing. GoI needs support in coordinating this.
Sri Lanka:	In recovery stage with pockets of relief needs still to be addressed.
Indian mainland:	In recovery stage.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Improved coordination, operation well under way.

Maldives: Operation in full swing. Some equipment needs remain.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete strategies for DFID funding for the medium term, by country.
- Unblock remaining logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Issues

Indonesia

- HIC issues first "who does what where" (wdww) matrix. WHO investigating suspected cases of cholera and encephalitis. There have now been 3 confirmed cases of shigella and cases of measles in 4 out of Aceh's 21 districts. Further investigation required.
- UNHCR undertaking relief deliveries using Swiss Military Super Puma helicopters. Oxfam have 2 helicopters operational out of Medan for relief and assessment. Contracting arrangements for 3 DFID Super Puma and 2 forthcoming Mi17 helicopters should enable operations with these assets to start shortly.
- Government to create new organisation to oversee Aceh reconstruction. Government and the House of Representatives (DPR) to establish a special coordinating body, replacing BAKORNAS, to oversee and supervise the rebuilding of Aceh.
- West coast logistical access remains a concern; UNJLC, together with DFID seconded logistics planners, have formulated a plan for west coast operations (land, sea and air access) to be presented the UN and government.

- Still inadequate systematic analysis of needs. Analysis of Indonesian Red Cross activities poor. PLEASE PROTECT
- Despite large number of NGOs in Meulaboh, UN presence only just established. DFID supporting OCHA in equipping UN hub in Meulaboh. PLEASE PROTECT

Sri Lanka

- Concerns that apparent coordination at the outset has reduced considerably. Information flow from districts to centre weak. The Government's Centre for National Operations (CNO) winding down. OCHA deploying 4 humanitarian affairs officers but this may be insufficient. COMMENT: DFID plans to press OCHA to review its light deployment plan but doubts the UN family are fully seized or enthusiastic to see OCHA significantly empowered. PLEASE PROTECT

- Government policy decision on transitional shelter expected by 20 January. International agencies have encouraged the government to delay relocation of IDPs from school buildings in some areas until sites are ready. Mine clearance is an issue in the north. The Government plan to build 15 new townships complete with wide-ranging infrastructure such as motorways and railways (around 3.5 billion USD).
- Government's policy on temporary shelter continues to be discussed with donors, multilaterals and NGOs. UNHCR (directly supported by DFID) have been requested by government to offer advice on transitional shelter for the formulation of its policy.
- Joint donor mission to districts planned but locations to be visited and dates not yet decided. 2,000 school-in-a-box kits arrive in preparation for start of new school term on 25 January.

Indian mainland

- Relief and recovery operations almost over on the mainland. All camps have been closed in Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry. People from relief camps in Kerala and Tamil Nadu have started going back to their villages. Most schools in the affected areas have re-opened.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- The situation in the Nicobar Islands remains unclear. Local and international NGOs agencies based there continue to be denied access.

Maldives

- UNEP completes rapid assessment of environment; areas of concern are waste management, the slow burning of plastics, and an oil spill on Thilafushi island. DFID investigating the possibility of sending landing craft and small plant equipment in order to facilitate recovery. A one-day inter-agency assessment of the situation indicates that the government distribution system appears to be working well. Reconstruction activities have started through a pilot government/UNDP/private sector cash-for-work programme.

Key events and meetings

- Tuesday 18 to Saturday 22 January: The World Conference on Disaster Reduction due to be held in Kobe, Japan. It will include a special session on the tsunami disaster.
- Wednesday 19 & Thursday 20 January: Indonesian Government hosts Consultative Group meeting.
- Wednesday 19 to Sunday 30 January: EU presidency visit to affected region.
- Friday 21 January: IMF Board meeting consider paper on IMF emergency assistance in response to natural disasters.
- Friday 21 January: Global tsunami early warning meeting, Delhi.

- Friday 28 to Saturday 29 January: ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Thailand to establish the lead agency for the establishment of an Indian Ocean tsunami early warning system.
- Monday 31 January: The EU General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) meeting will review an action plan covering all EU (Commission, Secretariat and Member States) plans for improving disaster response.
- 1 February: Lessons Learned meeting, European Commission.

Key statistics

- International media (Sky News) quote total death toll figures of 226,566 due the MoH in Indonesia adding 50,000 of those thought to be missing to the death toll.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

Please note that DFID activities completed are included in the relevant tables below.

1. DFID planning priorities:
   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh ***and Nicobar Islands***.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.
   - ***Remain fully engaged in shelter discussions; pushing for agreement on strategy between governments, UN and NGOs. Need for UN to push governments to decide temporary and transitional shelter policies. PLEASE PROTECT***
   - ***Deadline for India and Sri Lanka proposals 21 January.***
   - ***Call for proposals for Indonesia in two weeks. No call for proposal for the Maldives to avoid an influx of new NGOs to the islands; have approached one existing NGO bilaterally who are considering submitting a proposal to DFID. PLEASE PROTECT***
   - CHAD OT investigating additional human resources to support DFID Indonesia with livelihood regeneration, conflict analysis and transitional planning. PLEASE PROTECT
   - Deliver remaining 2 of 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh to be placed at the disposal of the UN. PLEASE PROTECT
   - Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

- Need for supply of ***Meulaboh fuel installation*** and Bailey bridges in Indonesia ***endorsed by UN but awaiting GoI approval***. PLEASE PROTECT

- Fly 15 Land Rovers, fitted with radios, for OCHA personnel in Indonesia. Vehicles purchased and fitted with radios; flight to Medan scheduled for 21 January ***together with office equipment for OCHA-run UN hub in Meulaboh.***

Ongoing DFID activities

- ***DFID's regional 6 month Forward Humanitarian Strategy (including DFID's response to the UN Flash Appeal) submitted to CHAD 18 January. PLEASE PROTECT***

- 2 Light Utility helicopters undertaking humanitarian relief tasks in Aceh: flying during daylight hours delivering humanitarian assistance and evacuating casualties.

- 3 Medium Lift helicopters in Subang pending deployment to Indonesia under the direction of the UN.

DFID funding to date

2. £75 million announced by DFID/HMT for the tsunami response. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £32,774,656***.

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka.	$144,534,880 (£76,473,500 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
UN Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD)	Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community	$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000 approx)	£400,000
International	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief	$73,800,000	£1,000,000

[redacted]ganisation for Migration (IOM)	items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	(£39,000,000 approx)	(for Indonesia)
Office For the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Support for OCHA's Humanitarian Response Fund in Somalia covering critical needs in all humanitarian sectors	$16,765,563 (£8,870,000 approx)	£500,000
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Support to FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities, earmarked for regional needs assessments and co-ordination functions.	$26,500,000 (£14,021,000 approx)	£600,000
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Support for shelter related activities in Sri Lanka and Indonesia to assist UNHCR in its role as shelter co-ordinator and with the development of strategies for the reconstruction of permanent housing.	$75,847,500 (£40,130,000 approx)	£400,000
Office For the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	***Support for OCHA's co-ordinating and information management activities in Sri Lanka, including the Humanitarian Information Centre***	***$16,765,563 (£8,870,000 approx)***	***£250,000***
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	***Support to UNICEF's Child Protection programmes in Indonesia and Sri Lanka***	***$144,534,880 (£76,473,500 approx)***	***£2,250,000***
NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka and India for 2 months	£483,054	£483,054
World Vision UK (WV)	Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka	£1,226,102	£250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia	£738,903	£327,250
Basic Needs	Mental health and psycho-social support in Sri Lanka	£57,933	£57,933
5 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£4,550,000 (approx)	~£3,050,000 (early estimate for approval)
OTHERS			
DFID charter flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 MT of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
TOTAL			***£ 25,346,237***

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000

10	New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO (including airlift)		£ 113,000
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP (including airlift)		£ 850,000
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		£ 250,000
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia (including airlift)		* £ 2,200,000
5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios (including airlift)		* £ 230,000
15	Land Rovers for OCHA in Indonesia (including airlift)		* £ 500,000
	Office equipment for OCHA-run UN hub in Meulaboh		**** £ 50,000***
	Ministry of Defence marginal costs (approximate) including: HMS Chatham and RFA Diligence Transport of fuel bladders and warehousing for UN Banda Aceh 2 Light Utility helicopters under command Australian military		£ 1,200,000
	TOTAL		£ 5,865,090

* estimated costs

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29 Dec	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798
02 Jan	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499
03 Jan	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538
09 Jan	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,432
10 Jan	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£ 134,389
10 Jan	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,125
11 Jan	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 223,214
12 Jan	World Vision	CMB	DXB	£ 83,056
12 Jan	Oxfam	MES	KUL	£ 22,992
20 Jan	Merlin	***CGK***	***LHR***	£ tbc
asap	Merlin	CMB	STN/LHR	£ 3,072
19 Jan	***World Vision***	***CMB***	***BRU***	***£ tbc***
22 Jan	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 101,225
24 Jan	Save the Children	CMB	EMA	£ 121,989
	TOTAL			£ 1,279,329

CMB = Colombo; CJK = Jakarta; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); BRU = Brussels

DFID staff secondments

Post	Start date	Contract	Location	Seconded to	Approximate cost
Air Operations	04 Jan 05	3 months	Sri Lanka	WFP	£ 28,000
Air Operations	17 Jan 05	5-6 weeks	Rome	WFP	£ 20,000
Air Coordinator	17 Jan 05	3 months	Jakarta	WFP	£ 28,000
Shelter Adviser	17 Jan 05	6 weeks	Banda Aceh	UNDP	£ 20,000
HIC Advisor	TBC	3 months (est)	Indonesia	OCHA	£ 28,000
2 Watsan Engineers	TBC	3 months (est)	Indonesia	UNICEF	£ 55,000
2 Watsan Engineers	TBC	3 months (est)	Sri lanka	UNICEF	£ 55,000
Total					£ 234,000

[redacted]cations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Annabelle Newbigging and Julie Pereira.

3. Antonella Vitale seconded to UNDP in Banda Aceh as shelter advisor; ***deploying to Banda Aceh 20 January.***

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam, Lewis Sida, Philip Upson and Lucy Wood.

4. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka, temporarily in the Maldives.

FURTHER INFORMATION

MoD support

5. HMS Chatham and RFA Diligence have departed the area.

6. The 12 RN technicians undertaking well desalination on the Maldives are scheduled to depart on 30 January.

7. Subject to justification from WHO, MoD are to transport 2 consignments of vehicles for WHO from Barcelona to Colombo: 10 vehicles by C17 on 20 January (with Press aboard) and 9 by Tristar on 21 January. PLEASE PROTECT

8. MoD has made available helicopter refuelling equipment for use by the UN in Meulaboh.

UN response

9. It appears that WFP will be fully funded in this EMOP; they are considering a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). PLEASE PROTECT

Useful Websites

The following websites are helpful:
http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.
http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.
http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by UN.
A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.
www.cdma.org.uk - Commonwealth Disaster Management Agency website.
www.unjlc.org - UNJLC website for up to date logistics information.
www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478 - UNJLC overview of air operations.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EUMIC	EU Monitoring and Information Centre
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SHAH	Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (at Kuala Lumpur, run by UNJLC)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOHCI	United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

W[redacted]y Abbs

From: Stewart, Rosemary (Cabinet Secretariat) [Rose.Stewart@Wales.GSI.Gov.UK]
Sent: 18 January 2005 08:36
To: 'PrivateOffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk'
Cc: Evans, Gwilym (Lottery/Major Events)
Subject: URGENT: Invitation to the Prime Minister - Tsunami Concert

Importance: High

LJL
(I)
cc AP
KK

> From the First Minister for Wales, Rhodri Morgan
>
> TSUNAMI RELIEF CARDIFF
>
> On Saturday 22 January the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff will stage a
> concert in aid of the DEC's Tsunami Appeal Fund. This unique fundraising
> event aims to raise £1 million for stricken families in south-east Asia
> and will feature many of the UK's best-known acts.
>
> Naturally, the Welsh Assembly Government is fully supportive of this event
> and I would like to invite you and a guest to join me for a reception to
> demonstrate our solidarity for the relief effort. All profits from the
> concert will go to the DEC's Appeal Fund and on this special occasion I
> think it would appropriate for us to pay for our own tickets. The price
> for each ticket is £99 including refreshments.
>
> If you are able to accept my invitation, please aim to arrive at the
> stadium at 3.00 p.m. and report to the security lodge at ground entrance 4
> on Westgate Street. The reception will take place between 3.00 p.m. and
> 5.30 p.m. The concert itself will run until approximately 10.30 p.m. and
> you are welcome to stay for the duration if you would like to do so. It
> is under the Millennium Stadium's covered roof but you are advised to
> dress warmly.
>
> Would you please contact Gwilym Evans by return to let him know whether
> you are able to attend. Gwilym will also be able to give you details of
> how to make your contribution. He can be contacted on 02920 825228 or at
> gwilym.evans@wales.gsi.gov.uk.
>
> RHODRI MORGAN
> First Minister for Wales
>
>
> Rose Stewart
> Swyddfa Prif Weinidog Cymru/First Minister's Office
> Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru/Welsh Assembly Government
> Ffon/Tel: (029) 2089 8764
> E-bost/E-mail: rose.stewart@wales.gsi.gov.uk
>

24 Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9AA

Tel 020 7799 8811
Fax 020 7799 8815
email lordpowell@charlespowell.com

From: LORD POWELL of BAYSWATER KCMG

17 January 2005

Jonathan Powell Esq
Chief of Staff
No.10 Downing Street
London SW1

Dear Jonathan,

Tsunami: Early Warning System for Malaysia/SE Asia

Tan Sri Arumugam has asked me to pass on to you the enclosed correspondence about an early warning system for SE Asia against a future Tsunami. In brief:

- he believes British companies, and in particular BAe Systems, are well placed to provide such a system for Malaysia and other SE Asian countries at a cost of between £1-13 million;

- that a rapid offer to do so by HMG, cast in the form of a prompt letter of intent from the Prime Minister to Prime Minister Badawi would be a powerful reinforcement of the Anglo-Malaysian relationship.

I believe - but have not independently verified - that BAe are in a position to provide the necessary technology.

This is essentially about taking a quick political trick in the Anglo-American relationship and the PM's personal relationship with Badawi. It would not involve cost to HMG. Provided BAe are content - and it would be for the FCO to confirm this - a prompt letter from the PM to Badawi would indeed be helpful. You will want to pass this on to the FCO to process rapidly.

I am copying this letter and enclosures to Michael Reilly, Head of SEAD in the FCO.

Yours,

Charles

PS. If we are already doing something through the UN, perhaps a quick letter to Badawi saying so.

Sri Inderajaya

Tan Sri A P Arumugam
Chairman

13 January 2005

Mr Jonathan Powell
The Prime Minister's Chief of Staff
10 Downing Street, London SW1A 2AA

Dear Jonathan

Tsunami: Early Warning System for Malaysia and SEA

I am sure you are well informed on the various proposed measures to mitigate a repeat of the Tsunami disaster. In his context, I wish to urge Her Majesty's Government to co-ordinate and support an initiative by an appropriate British technology company such as British Aerospace in assisting the Malaysian and ASEAN Governments in the proposed setting up of an early warning system.

I believe this is a great opportunity for Her Majesty's Government to demonstrate a confirmed and pro-active involvement in co-operating with the respective governments at an early stage to achieve the objectives. The British public have already demonstrated so very generously in assisting the Tsunami victims and Her Majesty's Government is now in a strong position to further reinforce this concern. Of course, if this proposal is carried through it could become one of the most powerful factors for the strengthening of Anglo-Malaysian relationship as well as Asean-UK relationship.

I enclose herewith some copies of correspondence, which I have initiated on the subject.

If this proposal meets with Her Majesty's Government approval, may I suggest a letter from the British Prime Minister be sent to our Prime Minister and delivered as soon as possible.

I am sorry to have to take your time in this matter, but I consider it very timely for Britain to do it fast in a technology field where UK industries have the necessary expertise and is a worthy charitable initiative.

With kind regards

Tan Sri A P Arumugam

Sri Inderajaya Holdings Sdn Bhd (140447-D)
c/o Wisma Mahkota, Jalan 215-Templer, 46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
Tel: +603 7781 0046 Fax: +603 7782 2585 E-mail: tsa@srinderajaya.com

PGEC

From: "PGEC" <pgec@po.jaring.my>
To: "Alan Garwood" <HDESAPS@deso.mod.uk>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 4:41 PM
Attach: article.pdf
Subject: Fw: Our discussion

Dear Alan

I am sending you a copy of my e-mail to CM. This is a great opportunity for DESO to co-ordinate and take a leading role on a G-to-G basis. Please consider and let me know.

Incidentally, I am sorry not to have the opportunity to attend your New Year Reception as I have to return to KUL to co-ordinate several public events my group of companies are promoting to send fund/products to Tsunami victims.

With kind regards
Tan Sri A P Arumugam

----- Original Message -----
From: PGEC
To: sir-charles.masefield@baesystems.com
Cc: Mike Rouse ; Neils Petersen
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 4:23 PM
Subject: Our discussion

Sir Charles

As spoken last night, we will speak again today your time about 12 noon as to whether it is necessary for you to depart tonight for Kuala Lumpur.

On another subject, for the last couple of days, I have been approached to consider putting an urgent proposal for an early warning system on Tsunami-related event. Please see article attached.

There is a golden opportunity for your company to consider an offset programme to provide the System which basically involves buoys and sensors with communication links by existing satellite. The System's cost can vary from GBP 1 to 3 million. The area of coverage should preferably be SEA and Malaysian coastline in particular. Can you discuss this with senior members so I can revert. A couple of your competitors may also be approached by other parties so we should act fact if we wish to seize the opportunity to relate the company to a powerful social cause.

I was also advised to act within days, perhaps immediately, with a letter of expression of interest to support. The letter should be addressed to the PM and DPM in two separate letters. If this capability is within the Company's range of products and services, I cannot see any other powerful offset programme. Will speak.

With kind regards

Aru

http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nastory.asp?file=/2005/1/12/nation/9872274&sec=nation

PGEC

From: "PGEC" <pgec@po.jaring.my>
To: <sir-charles.masefield@baesystems.com>
Cc: "Mike Rouse" <mike.rouse@baesystems.com>; "Neils Petersen" <neils.petersen@baesystems.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 4:23 PM
Attach: article.pdf
Subject: Our discussion

Sir Charles

As spoken last night, we will speak again today your time about 12 noon as to whether it is necessary for you to depart tonight for Kuala Lumpur.

On another subject, for the last couple of days, I have been approached to consider putting an urgent proposal for an early warning system on Tsunami-related event. Please see article attached.

There is a golden opportunity for your company to consider an offset programme to provide the System which basically involves buoys and sensors with communication links by existing satellite. The System's cost can vary from GBP 1 to 3 million. The area of coverage should preferably be SEA and Malaysian coastline in particular. Can you discuss this with senior members so I can revert. A couple of your competitors may also be approached by other parties so we should act fact if we wish to seize the opportunity to relate the company to a powerful social cause.

I was also advised to act within days, perhaps immediately, with a letter of expression of interest to support. The letter should be addressed to the PM and DPM in two separate letters. If this capability is within the Company's range of products and services, I cannot see any other powerful offset programme. Will speak.

With kind regards

Aru

http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nastory.asp?file=/2005/1/12/nation/9872274&sec=nation

PM: High capacity early warning centre

BY JANE RITIKOS

KUALA LUMPUR: The early warning centre to be set up in the country will have a high capacity in detecting impending disasters in the region that may have an impact on Malaysia, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said.

The Prime Minister said the setting up of the centre was decided by the Cabinet two weeks ago.

He said that while the centre would not be set up as a regional one, the Government would ensure that it would have connectivity with other centres in the region so that Malaysia would also benefit from information gathered by other countries on impending disasters.

"We must ensure our centre has high capacity to provide early warnings on aftershocks because although we are not in an area that is exposed to earthquakes, we can be affected by the effects, such as tsunamis.

"So we must be ready," he said after launching the Courtesy and Noble Values campaign at Istana Budaya yesterday.

Abdullah said that early preparation would help prevent loss of lives and property.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak had earlier said that the National Disaster Management and Relief Committee had agreed on the Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry's initial proposal to set up a national early warning system with buoys and sensors linked to a satellite.

He said the ministry had been asked to table the proposal to the Cabinet as soon as possible and once approval was given, it could be done by the end of the year.

The setting up of an early warning system in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asian region to prevent a recurrence of the Dec 26 tsunami catastrophe had been endorsed by world leaders at a meeting in Jakarta on Jan 7.

In their declaration at the Special Asean Leaders Meeting on the *Aftermath of*

the Earthquake and Tsunami, they declared support for Asean's decision to set up regional mechanisms on disaster prevention and mitigation through the deployment of personnel, information sharing, disaster management and emergency response.

Printer Friendly | Email This

Other stories: Nation Headlines Go!

More @ The Star Online:
News · Business · Sports · Entertainment · Lifestyle · Technology · Education · Archives
Classifieds · Directory · e-Cards · Motoring · Property · Jobs · Kuali · Sitemap

Copyright © 1995-2005 Star Publications (Malaysia) Bhd (Co No 10894-D)
Managed by I.Star.

PGEC

From: "PGEC" <pgec@po.jaring.my>
To: <sir-charles.masefield@baesystems.com>
Cc: "Mike Rouse" <mike.rouse@baesystems.com>; "Neils Petersen" <neils.petersen@baesystems.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2005 6:27 PM
Subject: Tsunami Warning System

Dear Sir Charles

Further to my e-mail of yesterday, please see attached.

http://www.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2005/1/13/nation/9887129&sec=nation

http://www.mmail.com.my/Current_News/MM/Thursday/National/20050113115402/Article/pp_i

http://www.nst.com.my/Current_News/NST/Thursday/Frontpage/NST32208090.txt/Article/pp_i

Aru

'Warning' sites identified

BY SA'ODAH ELIAS

PUTRAJAYA: Two sites have been identified for the setting up of Malaysia's own tsunami early warning system – in the Indian Ocean between Aceh, Langkawi and Phuket and in the Pacific between Sabah and Mindanao.

Science, Technology and Innovation Minister Datuk Seri Dr Jamaluddin Jarjis said the system would be operational before the end of the year.

The system would consist of buoys on the surface of the ocean and sensors that would be placed at the bottom of the ocean.

In the event of a tsunami, the data received by the sensors would be transmitted to the buoys which would in turn relay them to a satellite.

He said the system would be linked to the Hawaiian Tsunami Centre so that it can be connected to other warning systems set up by neighbouring countries.

"The Cabinet has agreed that we should adopt a two-pronged approach by setting up our own system while at the same time co-operating with other countries for the setting up of a regional system.

"Until the system is ready, we will rely on the Hawaiian Tsunami Centre which will advise us of any incidences of earthquakes anywhere that might generate tsunamis that can endanger our shores," Dr Jamaluddin said after chairing his ministry's post-Cabinet meeting yesterday.

He said Malaysia had the capacity to detect earthquakes but not those that could generate a tsunami.

"An early tsunami warning system is very important because once it occurs, its can travel as fast as a jet. We may have very little time to warn the people before it hits our shores," he said.

He explained that the tsunami which hit the country on Dec 26 was not the same one that hit Aceh and the coast of Thailand, but was generated by another smaller earthquake measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale that occurred at 12.21pm.

Jamaluddin said that once the system was in place, his ministry would discuss with the National Security Council on the most effective way of warning the public should a tsunami occur.

Malaysia, he said, would also take part in the meeting to discuss the setting up of a regional tsunami early warning system in Bangkok on Jan 28 and the Third Earth Observation Summit in Brussels on Feb 16 so that the country could become a party to the Global Tsunami Warning System.

© 1995-2004 Star Publications (Malaysia) Bhd (Co No 10894-D)

Looking for the 'best' early warning system

By By EDDIE CHUA

The Government is looking at an early tsu- nami warning system that will give ample time to people to take action against the impending disaster. A team, comprising those from the Meteorological, Remotc Sensoring and Satellite departments, will visit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the US at end of this month to consult experts there on a system that could provide the best possible forecast.

"Our priority is to find a system which could provide ample time to warn the people of the imminent danger," said Science, Technology and Innovation Minister Datuk Seri Dr Jamaluddin Jarjis last night.

He said Malaysia is at risk of being hit by tsunami as it is surrounded by the Burma-India tectonic plates on the North and the Mindanao plate off the Sabah coast.

"We hope the American experts would advise us on where to place the system to provide maximum time to issue the warnings." Jamaluddin said the Government has decided to set up the National Tsunami Warning Centre in the wake of the recent disaster.

The Government is looking at a system like the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) which is in the Pacific Ocean to warn Hawaii of the giant waves. It is likely to be set up by the end of the year.

According to an official of a local oceanography firm which had installed similar systems to monitor the waves and tides in Malaysia waters, DART can alert a base station of a possible tsu- nami after an underwater quake in less than three minutes.

But the time gap between the alert and tsunami impact would depend on the location of the quake, the shore and where the early warning system is located.

According to NOAA, which operates a Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre in Hawaii, DART can give an early tsunami forecast using its surface buoy and a bottom pressure recorder (BPR).

DART is capable of detecting a possible tsunami with an aptitude as small as one cm based on water pressure at the seabed.

It has a real-time capability of relaying the BPR data to the buoy and then to a ground station via the Geo-stationary Satellite (GOES).

© Copyright 2004 The New Straits Times Press (M) Berhad. All rights reserved.

NEW STRAITS TIMES
MALAYSIA'S PREMIER NEWSPAPER ONLINE

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM: Alerting mechanism under way

By By Farrah Naz Karim & Aniza Damis

Malaysia will have its own Tsunami Early Warning System in both its east and west coasts by the end of the year to ensure that the people are better prepared in the event of a recurrence. Science, Technology and Innovation Minister Datuk Seri Dr Jamaludin Jarjis said here today that while Malaysia would work closely with its regional partners to establish a cohesive early warning system, it would immediately set up it own tsunami alerting mechanism.

"The Cabinet today approved the proposal to set up a warning system that is closer to Malaysian waters.

"We will engage on a dual-track way of doing this ... regional and international co-operation under the United Nations as well as one in our own capacity."

The national early warning system, he said, would be set up in between the coastlines of Langkawi, Penang, Aceh and Phuket as well off the Sabah-Mindanao shore.

On the details of the system, he said Malaysia would engage a consultant (to be recommended by the United States) soon to ascertain its logistical aspects, including how many buoys were needed as well as determining other potential tsunami-prone areas.

He said the US' National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration would assist Malaysia in setting up the system.

The warning system to be implemented is basically a buoy that floats on the ocean's surface, anchored to the seabed by detectors and wave movement censors.

Information on conditions of waves retrieved would then be channelled to the buoy before being transmitted to a satellite system.

The satellite system would then alert the Malaysian Tsunami Centre and the Tsunami Centre in Hawaii.

At the moment, neither the cost nor the specifics of the system are known as this would depend on the advice of the consultant.

"The NOAA will recommend the consultant to us, as well as the supplier of the components we need," Jamaludin said.

He added that since Malaysia would be using the American warning system, both the consultant and suppliers would most likely be American, too.

He added that the ministry would be sending another technical group to Hawaii at the end of this month to discuss the technical and implementation aspects of the project.

On the world and regional front, Malaysia would also be sending experts to the regional meeting in Bangkok on Jan 28. The meeting will be attended by nations from Southeast Asia and those surrounding the Indian Ocean.

A technical team would also be sent to the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan, to be held from Jan 16-22.

Jamaludin said he would be attending the Earth Observation Summit in Brussels on Feb 16. Based on the Global Earth Observation, a body set up by the UN and to which Malaysia has agreed to join, the summit is a ministerial-level meeting.

"We will discuss ways for us to sign a protocol on a global early warning system," Jamaludin said.

In order to set up this early warning system, he said it would be necessary for Malaysia to sign two protocols to facilitate co-operation.

One, he said, would be a bilateral agreement between Malaysia and the US, which would be signed within the next three months, while the other would be a multilateral one between Malaysia and nations of the Southeast Asian-Indian Ocean region.

"We will be responsible for our own jurisdiction but at the same time, these protocols will bind us together in co-operation."

Jamaludin said that until Malaysia's or the regional alert system was established, it would rely on the Hawaiian-based system for warnings of impending tsunamis.

"We are establishing a direct link to Hawaii that will give us immediate feedback on earthquakes and tsunamis ... this will allow us time to take the necessary action."

The minister was not able to give an estimate of how much the system would cost to set up, run and maintain but said it was "not prohibitive".

According to a New York Times report on the costs of setting up an early warning system, the cheapest components, which are water-level gauges, cost between RM19,000 and RM76,000.

However, the highest range of equipment with "better instruments and quick communication" can cost as much as RM950,000 each, with an annual maintenance cost of RM190,000 a piece.

These "tsunameters", which are the gold standard for tsunami measurement, "wake up" when a tsunami passes over and transmit data to satellites, which then pass the signal along to warning centres.

Currently, there are only seven such "tsunameters" in the world.

Malaysia's criterion for the system is that it be "internationally compatible" with other system.

Elaborating on Malaysia's need to have its own warning system, Jamaludin said at present seismology stations could detect earthquakes but it would not indicate if they could cause tsunami.

This, he said, was apparent in the Dec 26 incident triggered by an earthquake in Sumatra, which also caused 145 following tremors.

Asked how the system would function to alert the people in time, Jamaludin said a meeting would be held with National Disaster Committee under the National Security Council to facilitate more effective communication systems that would enable fast dissemination of information to the public.

"Even if we manage to receive early warnings, if the communication flow fails, it would defeat the purpose of having the system.

"The whole system needs to be able to alert the public within an hour at the most ... the media, police and Fire, Rescue Department."

© Copyright 2004 The New Straits Times Press (M) Berhad. All rights reserved.

Rec.
attd

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

17 January 2005

Dear John,

During my statement on Monday 10 January I said that I would look into the situation of people in this country who have relatives in areas affected by the tsunami and want to visit those areas. I have asked Des Browne, Minister of State at the Home Office, to write to you as soon as possible setting out how we are handling this.

Yours ever,

Tony

Sir John Butterfill MP

6

Liz Lambert

From: Justin Russell
Sent: 14 January 2005 16:08
To: Garden Rooms
Cc: Duty Clerks; Nicholas Howard; Emily Miles; Nicola Thomas (E-mail)
Subject: DRAFT LETTER FOR PRIME MINISTER TO SEND TO SIR JOHN BUTTERFILL

TsunamiPMlt1pm.doc

Just in from Home Office - can you prepare for PM to sign as soon as possible and let Nicola in the Home Sec's office know as soon as it's gone so they can send their Des Browne letter. thanks

BACKGROUND

People wanting to visit areas affected by the tsunami may fall into various categories. For example:

1. UK citizens
2. Non UK citizens with long term stay on non protection grounds
3. Non UK citizens with long term stay on protection grounds (eg refugees)
4. Non UK citizens with no leave to stay in the UK (eg asylum seekers).

Those in Category 1 can clearly visit affected areas with no adverse consequences on their status here. Similarly, those in Category 2 should have no problems: they should be able to travel on their own national passport and should have no problems re-entering the UK.

The circumstances of the constituent referred to by Sir John Butterfill place him in Category 3. Such people may have two difficulties:

- Possessing a travel document which allows them to get to their destination
- Being able to make a visit without jeopardising their status in the UK.

The Travel Documents Section in IND is geared up to issuing short term travel documents which will enable people with relatives in affected areas to travel there.

Upon their return to the UK, we normally ask those with protection-related leave why they have visited their home country, ie the place from which they have been granted protection. We do this to decide whether they continue to merit leave here or whether the passage of time has made it safe for them to return permanently to their country of origin such that their leave should be curtailed. We propose to look sympathetically at cases where a person visits their country for reasons connected with the tsunami and it would be a rare case where this jeopardised a person's status here. We prefer not to make a blanket statement that such a visit could never have an adverse effect since occasional cases may arise where the duration and other features of a visit home raise genuine issues about the ongoing protection needs of that individual.

We think the approach being taken for this category of person means a blanket policy of accelerating the citizenship applications of those wishing to travel is not necessary. We would consider any requests for prioritisation on an individual basis and for that reason the letter Des Browne is sending out asks for more details about Sir John Butterfill's constituent Mr Sasikumar.

For those in Category 4 we do not think special measures would be appropriate – ie we think it would be going too far to allow those (such as asylum seekers) with no substantive leave in this country to be guaranteed a right of return should they leave to visit a tsunami-related area.

Donald Anderson (Swansea, East) (Lab): The scale of the disaster is unprecedented in modern times and any comments we now make must be in that context. Does my right hon. Friend agree that the initial misplaced criticisms about the tardiness of our consular services, the jammed switchboards and so on have given way overwhelmingly to admiration by the public, and certainly the travel trade and others, of the quality of the response? Will he also confirm that this is a great opportunity for the United Nations and that he will do all that he can, both as leader of the G8 and, in the second half of the year, in the European Union, to find ways and means of enhancing the status and the co-ordinating role of the United Nations?

The Prime Minister: I agree with both points that my right hon. Friend made. It is also important to pay tribute to some of the companies that have given of their time and effort. There has been a remarkable response right across society—business as well as civic society. Yes, this is a chance for the EU to show its worth and the international will is there for it to do so.

Mr. Ian Taylor (Esher and Walton) (Con): The Prime Minister was right to talk about the efforts to avoid such a catastrophe in the future. Will he ask Sir David King, the chief scientific adviser, to consider the role of clusters of satellites? From my knowledge of the space industry, I know that it is possible to detect surface heights and changes in sea level. In this case, even with terrestrial warning systems, there probably could have been a 90-minute warning to people to get away from coastal areas. That is an essential way to give confidence to people when they go back to those regions that, next time, they will have a warning.

The Prime Minister: That is a very good point. Sir David King will, of course, look at the role that satellites can play. It is interesting that he informed me that the costs of providing such systems are not prohibitive in any way at all. Although we talk about this as being a natural disaster that was not preventable, some of its consequences undoubtedly would have been preventable if different systems had been in place.

Mr. Andrew Dismore (Hendon) (Lab): I am sure that my right hon. Friend would like to join me in recognising the magnificent effort of those in the Tamil community in north-west London, particularly in Colindale and Kingsbury. Last Friday, they loaded three full containers with aid—food, medicines, equipment and clothing—to send to Sri Lanka. Will he look into their fears that aid to Sri Lanka is not being distributed equitably—concerns that were exacerbated by the decision not to allow Kofi Annan to visit the badly hit Tamil areas during his recent trip to Sri Lanka?

The Prime Minister: I think that there will be a lot of concerns: once people have given, they will want to know that what they have given will be properly used. Our best estimate at the moment is that, obviously, issues will arise in the rush to get aid out, but we are satisfied that the aid is getting to the people who need it. We believe that, even in those areas of Sri Lanka that my hon. Friend described, everything possible is being done by the Sri Lankan Government and others.

Sir John Butterfill (Bournemouth, West) (Con): Does the Prime Minister recognise that many people in this country have families and relatives in the affected countries, some of whom would like to go out to assist in the reconstruction effort and to comfort their families but cannot because of the immigration regulations? For example, Mr. Sasikumar, who is from Sri Lanka, lives in my constituency and is a hard-working newsagent. He has been in this country for six years and was granted political asylum. His application for British citizenship was submitted over a year ago, but it has yet to be determined, thus preventing him from going out to comfort his mother and family, as his father was killed. Is it possible that cases of that type, where there are compassionate grounds, could be fast-tracked?

The Prime Minister: I can certainly look into that, since I am sure that the hon. Gentleman's constituent will not be the only one in that position, although there may be complications as he is an asylum seeker. I will certainly look into that and let the hon. Gentleman know.

Mr. Win Griffiths (Bridgend) (Lab): I thank my right hon. Friend for the very full statement that he has made to us this afternoon. May I underscore, from my own contacts with the Indonesian embassy, how in their grief, they have been much comforted by both the positive response of the Government and that of the people of the United Kingdom to the disaster in the Indian ocean? Although there have been immense difficulties in distributing aid in Banda Aceh, it is now beginning to get out, and the British Government have been very positive in the help that they have given there. However, in the medium to long-term, could the House have a quarterly report on progress on reconstruction, debt relief and tariff barrier changes, not just for Indonesia but the other affected areas, because, for most of us, the disaster is beyond our comprehension?

The Prime Minister: I assure my hon. Friend that we will make sure that the House is regularly updated on those and other issues.

Sir George Young (North-West Hampshire) (Con): In his statement, the Prime Minister paid tribute to the work of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and what he said struck a chord in the House, but does he accept that that generosity of view may not be shared by those of our constituents who tried to get through to the call centre immediately after the disaster? I cannot be unique in having a constituent who lost a member of his family and who for two whole days was unable to get through. When he got through to Bangkok, his query was referred back to London, then to Hendon and then to Glasgow. Does the Prime Minister think that we did as well as we could have done, and if he does not, will he take steps to ensure that, the next time there is a disaster, it is easier for distressed people to talk to another human being, instead of getting the engaged tone or a recorded message?

The Prime Minister: I am very sorry about what happened to the right hon. Gentleman's constituent. Obviously, we will look at the lessons that can be learned about the rapidity of our response in such situations. On

1	Update Nexus	✓2/3
2	MTX Copy	✓2/3
3	Lead PS	AP (Glaws)
4	Action PS Request	✓
5	Update Nexus	✓
6	Place Orig/Copy on BF	—
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX	—
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS	—
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required	—

BU Date:

SUBJECT MASTER

Filed:

1. FCO for info.
2. file.

LSL 3/2

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date:

To: From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept:

Cc: GTN 3580 Ext. **3025**

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- PM reply
- No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

Thank you

R 2/3/05

1. Nexus
2. Mtx (PO)
3. GEAP

Already received? NT

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE BY
HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT MAUMOON ABDUL GAYOOM

QUOTE

Male'
16 January 2005

The Right Honourable Tony Blair,
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
London.

Your Excellency,

The Government and the people of the Maldives join me in conveying our heartfelt sympathy to you and the people of the United Kingdom following the loss of life of many British nationals in the recent tsunami that hit the southern coasts of Asia. The tsunami has also claimed the lives of a number of Maldivians and displaced thousands of people.

At this time of mutual grief and mourning, the Government and the people of the Maldives and I wish to convey our deepest condolences to you, the people of the United Kingdom and the families of the British tsunami victims.

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
President of the Republic of Maldives

UNQUOTE

	Update Nexus	✓2.3
*	MTX Copy	✓2.3
	Lead PS	AP (cleared)
	Action PS Request	
	Update Nexus	
5	Place Orig/Copy on BF	
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX	
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS	
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required	

BF Date -

1. FCO for info.
2. file.

LTR 3/2

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date:

To:

From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept:

Cc:

GTN 3580 Ext. 3025

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- ☐ PM reply
- ☐ No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- ☐ Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

Thank you

REASON FOR ERROR
E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL
E-3) NO ANSWER
E-2) BUSY
E-4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

P. 1

* * * COMMUNICATION RESULT REPORT (2. MAR. 2005 15:45) * * *

TTI

TRANSMITTED/STORED 2. MAR. 2005 15:44
FILE MODE OPTION ADDRESS RESULT PAGE

5431 MEMORY TX G3-AT:70082144 OK 2/2

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DEPARTMENT/SERIES Prem 49 PIECE/ITEM 3789/1 (one piece/item number)	Date and sign
Extract details: Letter dated 14/01/2005	
CLOSED UNDER FOI EXEMPTION 40(2)	AG 30/10/2024
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING AT TRANSFER	
NUMBER NOT USED	
MISSING (TNA USE ONLY)	
DOCUMENT PUT IN PLACE (TNA USE ONLY)	

Instructions for completion of Dummy Card

Use black or blue pen to complete form.

Use the card for one piece or for each extract removed from a different place within a piece.

Enter the department and series,
eg. HO 405, J 82.

Enter the piece and item references, .
eg. 28, 1079, 84/1, 107/3

Enter extract details if it is an extract rather than a whole piece.
This should be an indication of what the extract is,
eg. Folio 28, Indictment 840079, E107, Letter dated 22/11/1995.
Do not enter details of why the extract is sensitive.

If closed under the FOI Act, enter the FOI exemption numbers applying to the closure, eg. 27(1), 40(2).

Sign and date next to the reason why the record is not available to the public ie. Closed under FOI exemption; Retained under section 3(4) of the Public Records Act 1958; Temporarily retained; Missing at transfer
or Number not used.

SUBJECT
MASTER
Filed:

Excellency,

Thank you for your message of condolences on the widescale devastation wrought by Tsunamis in large parts of our southern coast and our island territories.

I have recently visited some of the affected areas, and I have obtained a first-hand impression of the extent of the calamity that has befallen several thousand of our people.

Your solidarity at a time such as this is deeply appreciated. While the Government and people of India must now focus attention on the difficult task of rehabilitation and reconstruction, we will remain mindful of your goodwill and support.

(Manmohan Singh)

H.E. Mr. Tony Blair
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
London

भारत का हाई कमीशन
लन्दन

Smita Purushottam
Minister (Political)
Tel: 020 7836 5350
Fax: 020 7836 2994
E-mail: smitapurushottam@yahoo.com

सत्यमेव जयते

HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA
INDIA HOUSE
ALDWYCH
LONDON WC2B 4NA

No. Lon/Pol/123/1/04

January 11, 2005

Dear Grace,

Kindly find enclosed a copy of a message from our Prime Minister, addressed to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Tony Blair, MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom with the request that it may kindly be conveyed to its high destination.

With warm regards & best wishes for a very Happy New Year.

Yours Sincerely,

Smita Pth

(Smita Purushottam)

Ms. Grace Cassey
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London

Encl: a.a.

* * * FILE RESERVE REPORT (14. JAN. 2005 17:54) * * *

TTI

FILE	MODE	OPTION	ADDRESS	PAGE
4784	MEMORY TX		G3-AT:70082144	P. 3

1	Update Nexus	Sep 13/1/05	✓
2	MTX Copy	Sep 13/1/05	✓
3	Lead PS	Grace Cassy	✓
4	Action PS Request		
5	Update Nexus		
6	Place Orig/Copy on BF		
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX		
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS		
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required		

BU Date -

cc Caroline Wilson, FCO
James Paver, FCO

For info. We don't think the PM sent condolences...

Grace
14/1

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date:

To: From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept:

Cc: GTN 3580 Ext. **3025**

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- ☐ PM reply
- ☐ No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- ☐ Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

Thank you

* * * COMMUNICATION RESULT REPORT (14. JAN. 2005 17:55) * * *

TTI

TRANSMITTED/STORED 14. JAN. 2005 17:54

FILE MODE	OPTION	ADDRESS	RESULT	PAGE
4784 MEMORY TX		G3-AT:70082144	OK	3/3

REASON FOR ERROR
E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL
E-2) BUSY
E-3) NO ANSWER
E-4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

1	Update Nexus	SKP 13/1/05	✓
2	MTX Copy	SKP 13/1/05	✓
3	Lead PS	Grace Cassy	✓
4	Action PS Request		
5	Update Nexus		
6	Place Orig/Copy on BF		
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX		
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS		
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required		

BJ Date -

cc Caroline Wilson, FCO
James Paver, FCO

For info. We don't think the PM sent condolences...

Grace
14/1

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date:

To: From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept:

Cc: GTN 3580 Ext. 3025

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- ☐ PM reply
- ☐ No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- ☐ Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

Thank you

1	Update Nexus	SKP 13/1/05	✓
2	MTX Copy	SKP 13/1/05	✓
3	Lead PS	Grace Cassy	✓
4	Action PS Request		
5	Update Nexus		
6	Place Orig/Copy on BF		
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX	N/A	
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS	N/A	
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required	N/A	

BU Date -

cc Caroline Wilson, FCO
James Paver, FCO

For info. We don't think the PM sent condolences... FAXED 14.1.05 GG

Grace
14/1

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date:

To: From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept:

Cc: GTN 3580 Ext. **3025**

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- ☐ PM reply
- ☐ No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- ☐ Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

Thank you

file

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

14 January 2005

Dear Jack,

The recent disaster in the Indian Ocean was a terrible tragedy, for many many families in Britain and millions across the world. But the response of the world has been tremendous. People, governments, charities, public servants and volunteers have responded with a massive show of solidarity. This has been a truly positive consequence of these terrible events.

The superb response of many British public servants has been one example of this. The Foreign Office has done a fantastic job dealing with the British victims both in the affected countries and in the UK.

I would be grateful if you would pass on my thanks to all of those who were involved in our response to this disaster. I know many of them have been working very long hours for the last three weeks and in very harrowing conditions, whether in the affected countries or dealing with injured victims or bereaved families in the UK. As I said in the House of Commons this week, I think everyone has done a quite magnificent and exceptional job and I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all of them.

Yours ever,

TB

The Right Honourable Jack Straw MP

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 24 as at 14.00 hrs 14 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

This sitrep is currently issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SUMMARIES **1**

OVERVIEW 1
KEY ISSUES 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 3
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 3
DFID Planning *4*
DFID funding to date *4*
DFID donations in kind *6*
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members *6*
DFID staff secondments *6*
Locations of field teams *7*

FURTHER INFORMATION **7**

EU NEWS 7
OTHER DONORS 7
OTHER ISSUES 7
USEFUL WEBSITES 9
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 9

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: There still is no complete picture of the needs, however, and GoI, the UN and NGOs are urgently pursuing this. Numerous surveys are now under way, conducted by a variety of agencies. The rough planning estimate of 500,000 IDPs has not changed for some days, and it appears that the focus has moved from discussion of absolute numbers to the finer details of the relief and recovery strategy. This is encouraging progress. GoI is increasingly having to exert control over international agencies: this seems at present to be justified and constructive and there are no reports, as yet, of this derailing the relief effort. There is an increasing sense that the GoI's coordination mechanisms are feeling the strain.

Bomb threat to embassy: British and Thai Embassies in Jakarta received bomb threats on 13 January.

Throughout the affected region: So much money has been pledged to the tsunami response that there is a risk of overwhelming the capacity of the humanitarian system. A number of international NGOs are refusing further funding. The ability of NGOs, affected governments and UN agencies to implement projects and spend money is unlikely to keep pace with public and press expectations. Institutional support to the UN, particularly in personnel, therefore continues to be a priority. However successful this support is, the humanitarian system is still likely to creak. A press backlash should be expected at some point, which DFID should be prepared for. PLEASE PROTECT

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Substantial relief operation now covering most areas. Assessments continue. Government asserting greater control. Planning for reconstruction and recovery ongoing. GoI needs support in coordinating this.
Sri Lanka:	In recovery stage.
Indian mainland:	In recovery stage.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation in full swing. Some equipment needs remain.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete strategies for DFID funding for the medium term, by country.
- Unblock remaining logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Issues

Indonesia

- Bomb threat against British Embassy Jakarta 13 January: Embassy building closed. Thai Embassy Jakarta also received bomb threat. Travel restrictions not currently affecting relief effort. Government states all foreign military assets must leave the region by 26 March. Government intends to accommodate IDPs in 21 camps for 2 years. CARE and OXFAM both have helicopters in the area. Interagency assessment continues, including HIC staff. UNOHCIO reports 1 latrine per 1,000 IDPs in Aceh Besar. WFP report 503,000 people require food aid. IDPs refuse used clothing. UN-GoI Disaster Management Centre experiencing communications difficulties due to lack of Internet availability.

Sri Lanka

- Government's current intent is that IDPs will be relocated from schools and government buildings to displacement camps or other shelter within a short time frame. Discussions on transitional shelter issues continue between UNHCR and the government. Government request for 50,000 tents revised: 15,000 already in country sufficient. Government shelter strategy being developed for 17 January. Urgent need for shelter, water and sanitation for camps. UN reports 80% of fishing fleet was wiped out by the tsunami.

Indian mainland

- Moving from relief to reconstruction on the mainland. Focus turns to livelihoods support and psychosocial care. Government requests assistance from World Bank and Asian Development Bank for reconstruction and rehabilitation work. Joint assessment to be undertaken around 24 January for a duration of two weeks.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Still no clear picture of situation in hardest hit Nicobar islands. Measles and vitamin A campaign wraps up with high coverage reported. 35,962 persons remain in 106 relief camps.

Maldives

- Pressing need for additional water purification equipment although all islands have at least 3-4 days supply. Government still requesting additional vessels for transport of relief goods. Inter-agency field assessment preliminary report indicates a need for livelihood support. Government to give a lump sum payment to those whose homes were destroyed (approx 63,000).

Somalia

- Assessment of number of people affected difficult; current estimate by EU and implementing partners put number of the most affected people lies between 5,000 and 10,000.

Key events and meetings

- Tuesday 18 to Saturday 22 January: The World Conference on Disaster Reduction due to be held in Kobe, Japan. It will include a special session on the tsunami disaster.
- Wednesday 19 & Thursday 20 January: Indonesian Government hosts Consultative Group meeting.
- Wednesday 19 to Sunday 30 January: EU presidency visit to affected region.
- Friday 21 January: IMF Board meeting consider paper on IMF emergency assistance in response to natural disasters.
- Monday 31 January: The EU General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) meeting will review an action plan covering all EU (Commission, Secretariat and Member States) plans for improving disaster response.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 156,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

1. DFID planning priorities remain:

- Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh.
- Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.

- Develop 6 month Forward Humanitarian Strategy ***(to include DFID's response to the UN Flash Appeal)*** for the region based on draft strategies submitted from DFID Field Teams. ***Country strategies for India and Sri Lanka finalised; for Indonesia and Maldives being drafted. Call for proposals for first phase recovery for India, Maldives and Sri Lanka 14 January in line with country strategies. Separate call for proposals for Indonesia once strategy agreed. PLEASE PROTECT***
- CHAD OT mobilising additional humanitarian advisor support to DFID Indonesia (1 advisor) to increase monitoring and programming capacity under the current Relief and First Phase Recovery strategy (ETA Tuesday 18 January). Also 1 transitional settlement advisor to support UNDP in Banda Aceh. Also investigating additional human resources to support DFID Indonesia with livelihood regeneration, conflict analysis and transitional planning. PLEASE PROTECT

- Fly fuel bladders and pumps and prefabricated warehousing for the UN from Brindisi to Aceh. ***First three of the four loads now in Banda Aceh; fourth load (last of the warehousing) in transit.***
- 2 Light Utility helicopters, under command of Australian military, ***now in Banda Aceh and available for humanitarian relief tasking.***
- Fly 3,750 tents to Indonesia. ***All delivered to Kuala Lumpur; UNDP to oversee onward transport to Indonesia***.
- Fly 5 Land Rovers, fitted with radios for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, ***delivered to UNSECOORD Jakarta***.

- Deliver 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh (and possibly elsewhere in the region) to be placed at the disposal of the UN. 3 in Subang awaiting deployment to Indonesia under the direction of the UN. Examining possibility of further helicopter provision and/or provision of further military assets. PLEASE PROTECT

- Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

- Need for supply of Bailey bridges in Indonesia being reviewed. PLEASE PROTECT

- ***Fly 15 Land Rovers, fitted with radios , for OCHA personnel in Indonesia. Vehicles purchased, being fitted with radios; flight to Medan scheduled for 21 January.***

DFID funding to date

2. £75 million announced by DFID/HMT for the tsunami response. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £28,291,443***.

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
UN Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD)	Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community	$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000 approx)	£400,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)	£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)
Office For the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Support for OCHA's Humanitarian Response Fund in Somalia covering critical needs in all humanitarian sectors	$16,765,563 (£8,870,000 approx)	£500,000
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	***Support to FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities, earmarked for regional needs assessments and co-ordination functions.***	***$26,500,000 (£14,021,000)***	***£600,000***
NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka and India for 2 months	£483,054	£483,054
World Vision UK (WV)	Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka	£1,226,102	£250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia	£738,903	£327,250
Basic Needs	Mental health and psycho-social support in Sri Lanka	£57,933	£57,933
5 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and	£4,550,000 (approx)	~£3,050,000 (early estimate

	livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka		for approval)
	OTHERS		
DFID charter flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 MT of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
	TOTAL		***£ 22,446,237***

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000
10	New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO (including airlift)		£ 113,000
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP (including airlift)		£ 850,000
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		£ 250,000
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia (including airlift)		* £2,200,000
5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios (including airlift)		* £230,000
15	***Land Rovers for OCHA in Indonesia (including airlift)***		**** £500,000***
	TOTAL		***£ 4,665,090***

**** estimated costs***

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29-Dec-04	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798
02-Jan-05	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499
03-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538
09-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,432
10-Jan-05	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£ 134,389
10-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,125
11-Jan-05	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 223,214
12-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	DXB	£ 83,056
12-Jan-05	Oxfam	MES	KUL	£ 22,992
asap	Merlin	JKT	STN/LHR	***£ tbc***
asap	Merlin	CMB	STN/LHR	***£ 3,072***
	TOTAL			***£ 1,056,116***

CMB = Colombo; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); TBC = To Be Confirmed

DFID staff secondments

Post	Start date	Contract	Location	Seconded to	Approximate cost

Air Operations	04 Jan 05	3 months	Sri Lanka	WFP	£ 28,000
Air Operations	17 Jan 05	5-6 weeks	Rome	WFP	£ 20,000
Air Coordinator	17 Jan 05	3 months	Jakarta	WFP	£ 28,000
Shelter Adviser	17 Jan 05	6 weeks	Banda Aceh	UNDP	£ 20,000
HIC Advisor	TBC	3 months (est)	Indonesia	OCHA	£ 28,000
Total					***£ 124,000***

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam, Mark Bulpitt, Lucy Wood and Lewis Sida.

3. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is working as a humanitarian adviser for the DFID SL/ CHAD OT SL team and currently working directly in support of HMS Chatham.

4. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka, temporarily in the Maldives.

FURTHER INFORMATION

EU news

5. The EU Military Staff is to deploy liaison officers to OCHA in Rome and Bangkok, in response to an OCHA request.

Other donors

(Selected major news only.)

6. Saudi Arabia held a 12-hour telethon last week and raised $82 million. Saudi Arabia raised its contribution from $10 million to $30 million; The United Arab Emirates raised its donation from $2 million to $20 million; Kuwait has raised its donation to $100 million; Algeria, Bahrain, and Libya have pledged $2 million each. (Christian Science Monitor)

7. Japan announced that of its $500 million aid package, $250 million will be allocated to international aid organisations for immediate emergency relief. It has also allocated $70 million to UNICEF.

Other Issues

8. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has published its initial assessment of the impact of the earthquake and tsunami. Its Conclusion includes the following:

> "The Maldives and Sri Lanka, on account of their small geographical size, structure of their economies, and large fiscal deficits, will be the most adversely affected countries in terms of economic impact... the adverse economic impact on Indonesia is likely to be slight. Given the multiplier effects of reconstruction efforts, India and Thailand could post higher GDP growth rates that originally forecast...

"The most important effect of this disaster, besides the immediate toll in human suffering, is that it has put at risk of sinking into deeper poverty nearly 2 million people throughout the region. These people have lost their already precarious employment and means of living and it may take some time for the affected communities to get back on their feet."

9. UK press interest in goods donated by the public which are sitting in warehouses in the UK. James Gray, MP for North Wiltshire, has asked why RAF Hercules aircraft have not been used to fly goods collected by the Wiltshire Mercy Appeal. A false rumour of a DFID/MOD disagreement on paying for the flights has been rebutted by DFID, MOD and Number Ten. It is long-standing practice that DFID does not transport goods donated by the public, for reasons of appropriateness, cost-effectiveness and the need to avoid overloading logistics hubs which are struggling to deal with higher-priority shipments requested by governments, the UN or other appropriate agencies. Those who collect goods are responsible for ensuring their shipment and effective distribution through suitable partners on the ground.

10. All offers of help-in-kind received by DFID staff should be communicated to Natasha Furey in the Operations Room at ot-donations@dfid.gov.uk. PLEASE PROTECT

Useful Websites

The following websites are helpful:

http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.

http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.

http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by the UN.

A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

www.cdma.org.uk - Commonwealth Disaster Management Agency website.

www.unjlc.org - UNJLC website for up to date logistics information.

www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478 - UNJLC overview of air operations.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EUMIC	EU Monitoring and Information Centre
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SHAH	Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (at Kuala Lumpur, run by UNJLC)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOHCI	United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 23 as at 14.00 hrs 12 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

Note that from today, this sitrep will be issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SUMMARIES 1

OVERVIEW 1
KEY ISSUES 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 2
KEY STATISTICS 3
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 3
DFID Planning 3
DFID funding to date 4
DFID donations in kind 5
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members 5
Locations of field teams 6
OTHER ISSUES 6
USEFUL WEBSITES 7
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 7

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: More interagency assessments imminently underway; coordination and information structures establishing themselves; leading to an expectation that information gaps will close in the coming days and the relief effort will become more comprehensive and needs driven. Simultaneous recovery planning gaining pace. Security in Aceh remains a top concern; all agencies discussing how best to proceed.

Elsewhere: Significant IDP return in southern Sri Lanka. World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) assessment teams looking at reconstruction needs. Shelter and child protection issues now a major focus.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Clearer picture expected soon. Relief in full swing in accessible areas; assessments of other areas starting. Security concerns. Planning for reconstruction and recovery beginning.
Sri Lanka:	In recovery stage.
Indian mainland:	In recovery stage.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information operation well under way.

Maldives: Operation building up. Information improving.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock remaining logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Issues

Indonesia

- Military travel authorisation requirements still unclear. WHO report shortage of measles vaccine and are seeking other sources. UNJLC report Sabang airport open and Danish Military assistance at Banda Aceh airport accepted. OCHA has now established bases in both Medan and Meulaboh.

Sri Lanka

- Large numbers reported returning home in the south. Water and sanitation still poor in some places, especially Batticaloa; increased coordination required. WB/ADB assessment team in country looking at longer-term reconstruction needs; draft report due by 12 January. Joint, WFP, UNICEF, Medical Research Institute (MRI), Centre of Poverty Analysis nutrition survey to start 17 January.

Indian mainland

- Focus now on temporary housing. Affected states have been sensitised by the Government about orphaned children being trafficked. Assessments planned to establish the scale of child separation.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Airlifts of water continue in remote areas; temporary water supplies re-established elsewhere. Electrical supplies being restored. Agriculture survey indicates thousands of hectares of land subject to saline water contamination.

Maldives

- Government board, including UN Resident Coordinator, to ensure equitable distribution of aid. WB/ADB assessment team in country looking at longer-term reconstruction needs; draft report due by 16 January. Logistics bottlenecks continue. Difficulties in getting heavy rebuilding equipment to outlying islands.

Key events and meetings

- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of creditors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

- Monday 17 January (tbc): World Bank Board briefing.
- Wednesday 19 & Thursday 20 January: Indonesian Government hosts Consultative Group meeting.
- Tuesday 18 to Saturday 22 January: The World Conference on Disaster Reduction due to be held in Kobe, Japan. It will include a special session on the tsunami disaster.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 156,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.
- FCO confirm 51 British dead and 359 presumed dead.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

1. DFID planning priorities remain:
   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.
   - ***Develop 6 month Forward Humanitarian Strategy for the region based on draft strategies submitted from DFID Field Teams. PLEASE PROTECT***
   - Work up a considered, strategic response to the UN Flash Appeal.
   - CHAD OT mobilising additional humanitarian advisor support to DFID Indonesia (1 advisor) to increase monitoring and programming capacity under the current Relief and First Phase Recovery strategy (ETA Tuesday 18 January). Also 1 transitional settlement advisor to support UNDP in Banda Aceh. Also investigating additional human resources to support DFID Indonesia with livelihood regeneration, ***conflict analysis*** and transitional planning. PLEASE PROTECT
   - ***HIC equipment arrived Banda Aceh 11 January.***
   - Fly fuel bladders and pumps and prefabricated warehousing for the UN from Brindisi to Aceh. First two of the four loads (Fuel bladders and pumps) now in Banda Aceh. Third load due Banda Aceh 12 January.
   - 2 Light Utility helicopters, under command of Australian military, available to UN and DFID field team due in Banda Aceh by 13 January.
   - Fly 3,750 tents to Indonesia. ***2,800 have arrived in Kuala Lumpur; 950 are en route***.
   - Fly 5 Land Rovers fitted with radios for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh. ***Departed East Midlands Airport 12 January*** for Subang Airport, Malaysia for transhipment to Banda Aceh.

- Deliver 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh (and possibly elsewhere in the region) to be placed at the disposal of the UN. ***3 in Subang awaiting deployment to Indonesia under the direction of the UN***. Examining possibility of further helicopter provision and/or provision of further military assets. PLEASE PROTECT

- Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

- Need for supply of Bailey bridges in Indonesia being reviewed. PLEASE PROTECT

DFID funding to date

2. The Prime Minister announced 10 January a further £25 million contribution to the tsunami response. DFID has allocated £50m to the response, bringing the total to £75 million. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £27,064,371***.

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
UN Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD)	Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community	$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000 approx)	£400,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)	£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)
Office For the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	***Support for OCHA's Humanitarian Response Fund in Somalia covering critical needs in all humanitarian sectors***	***$16,765,563 (£8,870,000 approx)***	***£500,000***

NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka and India for 2 months	£483,054	£483,054
World Vision UK (WV)	Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka	£1,226,102	£250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia	£738,903	£327,250
Basic Needs	Mental health and psycho-social support in Sri Lanka	£57,933	£57,933
5 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£4,550,000 (approx)	~£3,050,000 (early estimate for approval)
OTHERS			
DFID charter flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 MT of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
TOTAL			£ 21,846,237

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000
10	New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO (including airlift)		£ 113,000
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP (including airlift)		£ 850,000
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		£ 250,000
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December (including airlift)		
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia (including airlift)		£2,200,000 (estimated)
5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios (including airlift)		£230,000 (approx)
TOTAL			£ 4,165,090

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29-Dec-04	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798
02-Jan-05	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499

03-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£	156,538
09-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£	120,432
10-Jan-05	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£	134,389
10-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£	***114,125***
11-Jan-05	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£	***223,214***
12-Jan-05	***World Vision***	***MES***	***KUL***	£	***83,056***
12-Jan-05	***Oxfam***	***CMB***	***DXB***	£	***22,992***
asap	***Merlin***	***JKT***	***STN/LHR***	£	***tbc***
asap	***Merlin***	***CMB***	***STN/LHR***	£	***tbc***
TOTAL				£	***1,053,044***

CMB = Colombo; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); TBC = To Be Confirmed

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam, Mark Bulpitt and ***Lucy Wood***.

3. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is working as a humanitarian adviser for the DFID SL/ CHAD OT SL team and currently working directly in support of HMS Chatham.

4. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed in the region with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group in Bangkok – to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

5. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka, temporarily in the Maldives.

Other Issues

6. All offers of help-in-kind received by DFID staff should be communicated to Natasha Furey in the Operations Room at ot-donations@dfid.gov.uk. PLEASE PROTECT

Useful Websites

The following websites are helpful:

http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.

http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.

http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by the UN.

A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

www.cdma.org.uk - Commonwealth Disaster Management Agency website.

www.unjlc.org - UNJLC website for up to date logistics information.

www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478 - UNJLC overview of air operations.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EUMIC	EU Monitoring and Information Centre
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SHAH	Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (at Kuala Lumpur, run by UNJLC)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOHCI	United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
26 Whitehall
London
SW1A 2WH

Tel: 020 7944 8623
Fax: 020 7944 8621

The Rt Hon Charles Clarke MP
Home Secretary
Home Office
50 Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9AT

11 January 2005

Dear Charles

You will be aware that the Asian tsunami has had considerable implications for many people, including those working in central and local government. I have been extremely impressed with the dedication of those who have worked hard, particularly over the Christmas period, to ensure a speedy and effective response to this disaster. I would be grateful if you, and GL Colleagues to whom I am copying this letter, would pass on my thanks to everyone who is playing such a vital role.

It is important at this time that there is effective co-ordination between those in the public sector who are involved. It is also vital that there is as much certainty as possible about funding for this effort. The over-riding principle must be that the 'Lead Department' principle applies subject to sufficient information being available to quantify the scope of likely expenditure, unless there are particular circumstances which change this such as the sheer scale of the costs in relation to a Department's budget.

One particular example of expenditure which I experienced first hand in the last few weeks concerns the rapid response from the Coroner's Service at Hammersmith and Fulham who has agreed to act for England and Wales. I believed it was imperative that the Authority had certainty that they would not have to shoulder the costs from within their existing budget, and I reassured them that the Government would reimburse the extra costs they face.

Officials have been working with your officials and the Local Authority to provide the detail behind this guarantee. I believe that the following represents an appropriate structure for the grant to authorities, which, on the assumption that all bodies will arrive at Heathrow and therefore be for the Coroner's Service at Hammersmith and

Fulham to respond to, would only be paid to that Authority. However, it also allows for the possibility that other authorities' coroner's service could become involved.

Purpose

To reimburse local authorities for any additional costs incurred in 2004/05 and 2005/06 in respect of the coroner's service for the particular circumstances faced by coroners in completing their responsibilities for UK victims of the Asian tsunami; and for any costs incurred in making arrangements to support the families of those victims while they attend coroners' inquests or to reimburse reasonable costs incurred by those families in attending coroners' inquests.

Which authorities will receive grant

A county council;
A county borough council;
A London borough council;
The Common Council of the City of London, in its capacity as a local authority, police authority or port health authority;
The Council of the Isles of Scilly.

Manner of calculating grant

The following costs incurred by the above authorities will be considered as eligible expenditure:

- Staff costs of additional staff and equipment for those staff necessary to handle increased workload;
- Costs of extra equipment or facilities necessary for the purposes of the grant;
- Costs associated with the identification of bodies either within UK or abroad;
- Pathology costs;
- Travel and subsistence expenditure for coroner staff within normal rules government the service; and
- Travel and subsistence and other reasonable costs incurred by and/or associated with relatives of victims or witnesses required to travel to coroner for purposes required by the coroner;

The grant will cover not just the ordinary costs of the Coroner's work, but will also cover the assistance which the Authority are providing to the relatives of the victims in relation to the Coroner's work.

It seems clear to me that the 'Lead Department' principle should apply. Do you agree to take on responsibility for funding and administering this grant?

There are other possible costs which might fall on authorities. Police authorities, particularly the Metropolitan Police Authority, have been affected. I am also aware that other authorities are providing support such as counselling services for returning passengers or the relatives of victims. I believe that these costs should fall to be considered by the appropriate department with the policy lead.

I do not believe that the assistance for Hammersmith and Fulham sets a precedent for either other requests from the Coroners' Service for other emergencies/disasters or for the requests which Government might receive from other local authorities. This is a wholly exceptional circumstance where the Government would be quite wrong to leave the Authority to pick up the consequences of action on behalf of authorities in England and Wales. I will be making this clear to the Local Government Association and to Hammersmith and Fulham. This leaves other departments to consider requests on a case by case basis. I understand that the costs to Hammersmith and Fulham could be in the order of between £500k to £2 million overall.

I am copying this to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, members of GL Committee and Sir Andrew Turnbull.

JOHN PRESCOTT

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 22 as at 14.00 hrs 11 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

SUMMARIES 1

OVERVIEW 1
KEY ISSUES 2
PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS 3
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 4
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 4
DFID Planning 4
DFID funding to date 5
DFID donations in kind 6
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members 7
Locations of field teams 7

FURTHER INFORMATION 7

MOD SUPPORT 7
UN NEWS 7
OTHER DONORS 8
LOGISTICS 8
OTHER ISSUES 8
USEFUL WEBSITES 8
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 10

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: Indonesian Government asserting its authority over the relief and recovery operation. Large and well coordinated Government relief effort. TNI working with UNSECOORD to ensure security of humanitarian staff. Assessments on west coast building up but much more information needed. Logistics bottlenecks remain an issue. Security concerns persist. Recovery planning under way.

Elsewhere: DFID strategy for supporting recovery and rehabilitation is beginning to take shape, as the most urgent emergency needs subside. Many countries are considering proposals for a tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean: the Kobe Conference will be an early forum for their discussion.

The Prime Minister's statement in the Commons and Opposition replies, in addition to discussion of the immediate crisis, highlighted action on Africa, promoting free and fair trade by removing trade tariffs, and enhancing the agenda for UK chairmanship of the G8.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Clearer picture expected soon. Relief in full swing in accessible areas. Security concerns. Planning for reconstruction and recovery beginning.
Sri Lanka:	In recovery stage.
Indian mainland:	In recovery stage.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation building up. Information improving.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Issues

Indonesia

- TNI reportedly concerned about unregistered NGOs in Aceh. Government, OCHA and UNJLC launch new Disaster Management Centre. Assessments on west coast building up. OCHA reports 364,000 registered IDPs in Banda Aceh, its surrounds and north of Meulaboh. Heavy rain causing flooding in IDP camps: risk of disease. Need to empty schools of IDPs. Logistics bottlenecks remain an issue. 19 Indonesian Mujahidin Council (MMI) staff expelled from Aceh by Indonesian military.

Sri Lanka

- Government coordination mechanisms feeling the strain as large quantities of aid arrive. Bottlenecks expected. IDP numbers reducing. Schools in unaffected areas reopened 10 January – Government hopes to have all schools reopened by 25 January, some in temporary structures. UN to lead needs assessment for psycho-social support. Immediate need to re-launch the fishing industry.

Indian mainland

- As recovery gathers pace, Government, UN and NGO strategies are beginning to take shape.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Aid flowing well. More assessments now available. Large-scale loss of fishing boats. Limited access.

Maldives

- 10-strong team from HMS Diligence in Male to repair generators. Water still being shipped to outlying islands. Heavy equipment still needed.

Prime Minister's Statement in the Commons

- The Prime Minister in his statement to the House of Commons 10 January said that "the last two weeks have shown a world in shock but also in solidarity." He paid tribute to the "remarkable but typical generosity of the British people". His statement covered many issues, including:
  - "The Jakarta conference on Thursday agreed that a regional warning system was needed in that region. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Japan later this month will consider how this and other similar needs can be met."
  - "I have asked the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir David King, to put together a small group of experts to advise me on the mechanisms that could and should be established for the detection and early warning of natural hazards."
- His statement concluded as follows: "Later this year, the world will turn its attention not just to a natural disaster but to one that is man-made: Africa. In that continent, daily, thousands die preventably from conflict, famine and disease... If we were, as a result of the strength of our sentiment towards the victims of the Tsunami, to turn that same sentiment into action on Africa, then perhaps those whose faith has been shaken by the monstrous consequences of the event we have witnessed, would have it renewed. There could be no greater good to come out of it."
- In reply, the Leader of the Opposition called for the UN to produce a regular independent audit of donor pledges to disasters and their actual expenditure. He agreed with the Prime Minister that during this crisis we should not forget the wider problems of world poverty. "Britain's presidency of the G8 and of the EU gives us a singular opportunity to help lift people out of poverty by fighting for freer, fairer trade... Protectionism by developed countries at the expense of the developing world must come to an end. It is both indefensible and immoral. Would not ending it be the most fitting tribute to the generosity of the British people and the most fitting memorial to those who have so tragically lost their lives?"
- Charles Kennedy, Leader of the Liberal Democrats, called for the UN to establish a "well-trained, well-equipped, well-resourced standing rapid reaction disaster relief force". He also called on the Prime Minister to "ensure that the agenda that he was rightly putting forward for the British chairmanship of the G8 is not deflected but enhanced" as a result of the crisis.

Key events and meetings

- Tuesday 11 January: Egeland (OCHA) to chair a ministerial-level meeting for Member States and the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to discuss and update support for the tsunami relief effort.

- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of creditors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.
- Wednesday 19 & Thursday 20 January: Indonesian Government hosts Consultative Group meeting.
- Tuesday 18 to Saturday 22 January: The World Conference on Disaster Reduction due to be held in Kobe, Japan. It will include a special session on the tsunami disaster.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 155,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.
- FCO confirm 51 British dead and 402 presumed dead.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

1. DFID planning priorities remain:
   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.
   - Work up a considered, strategic response to the UN Flash Appeal.
   - ***CHAD OT mobilising additional humanitarian advisor support to DFID Indonesia (1 advisor) to increase monitoring and programming capacity under the current Relief and First Phase Recovery strategy (ETA Tuesday 18 January). Also 1 transitional settlement advisor to support UNDP in Banda Aceh. Also investigating additional human resources to support DFID Indonesia and livelihood regeneration and transitional planning. PLEASE PROTECT***
   - Respond swiftly to NGO proposals, currently still coming in.
   - ***Fly HIC equipment to Banda Aceh. Flight delayed in Subang but now en route to Banda Aceh.***
   - Fly fuel bladders and pumps ***and prefabricated warehousing*** for the UN from Brindisi to Aceh. ***First two of the four loads (Fuel bladders and pumps) now in Banda Aceh. Third load due Banda Aceh 12 January.***
   - ***2 Light Utility helicopters available to UN and DFID field team due in Banda Aceh by 13 January.***
   - Fly 3,750 tents to Indonesia. All en route to Kuala Lumpur.

- Fly 5 Land Rovers fitted with radios for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh. ***Due to depart East Midlands Airport 11 January*** for Subang Airport for transhipment to Banda Aceh.

- Deliver 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh (and possibly elsewhere in the region) to be placed at the disposal of the UN. 3 en route to Subang. Examining possibility of further helicopter provision and/or provision of further military assets. PLEASE PROTECT

- Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

- ***Need for supply of Bailey bridges in Indonesia being reviewed. PLEASE PROTECT***

DFID funding to date

2. The Prime Minister announced 10 January a further £25 million contribution to the tsunami response. DFID has allocated £50m to the response, brining the total to £75 million. Funds allocated to date are given below. Total £ 26,441,340.

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
United Nations Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD)	Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community	$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000 approx)	£400,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)	£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)

NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka for 2 months	£484,163	£484,163
World Vision UK (WV)	Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka	£1,226,102	£250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia	£738,903	£327,250
Basic Needs	Mental health and psycho-social support in Sri Lanka	£57,933	£57,933
6 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£4,550,000 (approx)	~£3,050,000 (early estimate for approval)
OTHERS			
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 tonnes of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
TOTAL			£ 21,347,346

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000	
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment module, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000	
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia		£2,200,000 (estimated)	Including airlift

5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios		£230,000 (approx)	Including airlift – due to depart UK 10 January
TOTAL			£ 4,165,090	

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29-Dec-04	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798
02-Jan-05	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499
03-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538
09-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,432
10-Jan-05	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£ 134,389
10-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,203
11-Jan-05	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 205,046
			Total	£ 928,904

CMB = Colombo; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); TBC = To Be Confirmed

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam and Mark Bulpitt.

3. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is working as a humanitarian adviser for the DFID SL/ CHAD OT SL team. From 11 January he will be working directly in support of HMS Chatham.

4. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed in the region with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group in Bangkok – to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

5. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka, temporarily in the Maldives.

FURTHER INFORMATION

MoD support

6. HMS Chatham has transferred to Kallar, Sri Lanka. New tasks include the restoration of the hospital in Kallar whilst providing medical aftercare and post trauma counselling, and the transfer of medical supplies and water to Kallar.

7. APV Diligence has remained off Batticaloa, Sri Lanka, providing assistance to the local population in house clearance, well decontamination and fishing vessel repair.

UN news

8. India last week politely turned down a request from the UNSG to visit the coastal belt of Tamil Nadu state saying that high profile international visitors would add to the burden of a local administration stretched to its limit and hamper relief and

rehabilitation work. Indian ministers and politicians have also been discouraged from visiting the area.

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

9. Spain has increased its humanitarian relief aid for Indonesia to €7.8 million euros ($10 million). (Xinhua) Spain announced its largest ever military mission to Asia lasting up to 2 months, comprising 594 military personnel, 5 planes, and 1 naval vessel carrying a field hospital and three helicopters.

10. Canada will give up to C$425 million ($350 million) over five years ($220 m in humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance and $130 m to rebuild damaged property). Some of the aid will come in the form of debt relief. The latest assistance is on top of C$80 million already promised in immediate aid to the worst-hit regions around the Indian Ocean. (GoC)

11. Australia will provide $500,000 to a UN Flash Appeal to help the Seychelles. (GoA)

12. Members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) have contributed $118 million to be channelled through the UN. (AFP)

Logistics

13. The most up to date information is to be found at the UNJLC website www.unjlc.org.

14. **Coordination:** UNJLC is providing an overview of air operations for the disaster (particularly for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka) at www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478.

15. Agencies wishing to transport goods/personnel by air, please visit the JLC website: http://www.unjlc.org, obtain a movement request form, fill in the form and send it to: airaceh@unjlc.org. The JLC will negotiate space for relief cargos and personnel according to the priorities set by the United Nations Disaster Management Team. Currently, priority is given to: water supply; medicines; shelter and food.

Other Issues

16. All offers of help-in-kind received by DFID staff should be communicated to Natasha Furey in the Operations Room at ot-donations@dfid.gov.uk. PLEASE PROTECT

Useful Websites

17. The following websites are helpful:

    http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.

    http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.

- http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by the UN.

18. A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EUMIC	EU Monitoring and Information Centre
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SHAH	Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (at Kuala Lumpur, run by UNJLC)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOHCI	United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

CONFIDENTIAL

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

cc NS JP
AP IR
DQ Gfergusson
GC Chris Chalmers.
IG Jessica Cave, CO

SUBJECT MASTER Filed.

From the Private Secretary

11 January 2005

Dear Kara,

PRIME MINISTER'S PHONE CALL WITH KOFI ANNAN, TUESDAY 11 JANUARY 2005: INDIA OCEAN DISASTER & IRAQ

UNSG Kofi Annan called the Prime Minister from Mauritius this morning.

Kofi said he had had an interesting tour of the countries affected by the **Tsunami** and that he though the governments and people of those countries were all responding well. He also said that he thought the pledging conference in Geneva today would go well.

Kofi wanted to report back to the Prime Minister on his proposal for a contact or friends group for Indonesia. Kofi had raised it with the Indonesian president, who had not said no but asked Kofi to wait until the Government had produced their recovery plan, on 14 January. That would be the time to return to the issue. The Prime Minister said that would be fine. Kofi said he would come back to the Prime Minister after the 14th.

The Prime Minister raised **Iraq**. He said it would be immensely helpful if Kofi were able to make a strong statement on the Iraqi elections and in support of everyone participating in them. Kofi said he would do so at the first available opportunity.

Follow up: I would be grateful if Emyr would follow up with Kofi's office about the timing and format of an intervention by the UNSG.

I am copying this letter to Margaret Aldred (Cabinet Office), Lucy Bell (ODPM), Moazzam Malik (DFID), Chris Sharrock (HMT), Chris Baker (MOD),

CONFIDENTIAL

Charles Humfrey (Jakarta), Sir David Manning (Washington), Edward Chaplin (Baghdad) and Sir Emyr Jones Parry (UKMis New York).

Yours ever

LAURIE LEE

Kara Owen
FCO

COURTESY TRANSLATION

The Prime Minister

SUBJECT
MASTER
Filed:

Rome, 10th January 2005

Dear Tony,

I thank you for your letter dated December 31st last and I totally share your views about the important role that the G8 countries are to play in response to this dreadful tragedy.

Right from the start Italy has been committed to engaging the G8 countries in having an important role and I wish to confirm that we will continue to contribute to the G8's and international community's operation.

I also agree with you about the necessity of making it a priority that we coordinate our activities in an attempt to avoid duplicating our efforts and to maximize the effect of the help given.

I have noted your decision to appoint to this end the Secretary of State for International Development, the Rt. Hon. Hilary Benn MP. In dealing with Italy, he can contact the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, On. Margherita Boniver.

I take this opportunity to send you my very best regards and kind wishes.

Yours Silvio

The Rt. Hon. Tony Blair, MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1A 2AA

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

Roma, 10 gennaio 2005
prot. n. 16/RPG8/05

Caro Tony,

Ti ringrazio della Tua lettera del 31 dicembre scorso di cui condivido pienamente le considerazioni circa l'importanza del ruolo che i Paesi del G8 sono chiamati a svolgere nel rispondere a questa drammatica e inedita calamità.

L'Italia si è impegnata fin dal primo momento anche perché il G8 avesse un ruolo importante e desidero confermarTi che continueremo a dare il nostro contributo a questa azione dei Paesi G8 e della comunità internazionale.

Sono anche d'accordo sulla necessità che si dia prioritaria attenzione al coordinamento delle attività al fine di evitare duplicazioni e di massimizzare l'impatto dell'impegno profuso.

Ho preso nota della Tua decisione di incaricare in proposito il Segretario di Stato allo Sviluppo Internazionale, On. Hilary Benn. Per l'Italia, potrà porsi in contatto con il Sottosegretario di Stato agli Affari Esteri, On. Margherita Boniver.

Mi è gradita l'occasione per inviarTi i miei più cordiali saluti e auguri di buon lavoro.

tuo Silvio

S.E Tony Blair
Primo Ministro
Londra

The Minister

Italian Embassy,
14, Three Kings Yard,
London, W1K 4EH.

London, 14th January, 2005

000193

Dear Mr. Phillipson,

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Tony Blair MP, from the Italian Prime Minister, Onorevole Silvio Berlusconi, concerning the G8's action in response to the tsunami disaster. A courtesy translation into English is also enclosed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send you my best regards.

Yours sincerely

Cesare Capitani

Mr Antony Phillipson
Foreign Policy Adviser
The Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London SW1A 2AA

1	Update Nexus	✓
2	MTX Copy	✓
3	Lead PS	LSR
4	Action PS Request	/
5	Update Nexus	/
6	Place Orig/Copy on BF	
7	Chase reply/reply recd – update Nexus & MTX	
8	Forward +pps to Lead PS	
9	GR to Despatch/ DCO fax to FCO if required	

BU Date -

VB 17.1.2004.

copy to DTiD + FCO for information.

no reply required.

LSR

17/1

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Date: 17.1.2005

To: FCO/DTiD

From: Duty Clerks Office

Dept: –

Cc: –

GTN 3580 Ext. **3025**

REMEMBER IF YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A REPLY TO CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Please deal with the enclosed correspondence as:-

- ☐ PM reply
- ☐ No. 10 PS reply

PLEASE ENSURE YOU CHECK THE BACKGROUND, IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE PM, ONE OF HIS PSs OR EVEN YOUR OWN MINISTER TO REPLY?

- ☐ Return draft by fax to 020 7839 9044 or e-mail to Privateoffice@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
  Before :

For your info only – no further action necessary.

Thank you

MATRIX – 1. FO
2. File

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 21 as at 14.00 hrs 10 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

SUMMARIES 1

OVERVIEW 1
KEY ISSUES 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 3
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 3
DFID Planning 3
DFID funding to date 4
DFID donations in kind 5
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members 6
Locations of field teams 6

FURTHER INFORMATION 6

UN NEWS 6
EU RESPONSE 7
OTHER DONORS 8
LOGISTICS 8
OTHER ISSUES 9
USEFUL WEBSITES 9
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 10

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: Assessments ongoing, building clearer picture but still holes and inconsistencies in what we are hearing – including some fundamental issues such as the number of IDPs. But we are increasingly confident that we will get a better picture over the coming days. This should be much facilitated by the UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) whose personnel is increasing and whose DFID-supplied equipment is due at Banda Aceh 11 January.

There are continued security concerns. There are increased concerns over continuing logistical bottlenecks. Reconstruction and recovery planning are at early stages but taking shape.

Elsewhere: Going reasonably well. The main challenge now is to achieve a smooth transition from emergency relief, including substantial military support, to entirely civilian relief and recovery programmes.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Clearer picture expected soon. Relief in full swing in accessible areas. Security concerns. Planning for reconstruction and recovery beginning.

Sri Lanka:	In recovery stage.
Indian mainland:	In recovery stage.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation building up. Information improving.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Issues

Indonesia

- TNI stipulate that all international movement outside Banda Aceh must be escorted by armed police.
- In spite of reports that relief provision is gaining momentum, local media states that relief not yet reaching all needy areas on the west coast. Serious logistics bottlenecks. Estimated 35,000 unaccompanied children. Access still difficult to west coast and some other areas. Government and UN coordination structures building up – not yet in a position to provide firm and comprehensive coordination of the relief effort. Inter Agency assessments continue. Some sensitivities over the presence of foreign military and civilian staff. Security concerns persist.
- Focus on reconstruction as well as on relief is a priority.

Sri Lanka

- Reconstruction planning under way. Need to get schools ready for new term, and therefore to re-house the IDPs they are now sheltering. PLEASE PROTECT: UK military involvement due to slim down soon.

Indian mainland

- UN programmes expanding. Planning begins for Tsunami Warning Centre. Fishing resumes.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Some smaller, outlying islands evacuated. 105 camps. Situation appears under control.

Maldives

- UNDAC team to be replaced by 2 OCHA staff. Aid reported to have reached all islands. Possible need for further transport capacity between islands. Logistics bottlenecks expected. DFID advisor present – likely to

remain for at least the next week. UK military technical team to visit soon. Indian, Pakistani and US Naval assistance is present.

Seychelles

- UNDAC team has completed assessment: no significant needs. Strengthened disaster preparedness recommended.

Key events and meetings

- Monday 10 January: Hilary Benn returns to London.
- Monday 10 January (15:00): PM's statement in the House of Commons.
- Tuesday 11 January: OCHA-hosted International Donors Conference in Geneva.
- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of debtors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.
- Wednesday 19 & Thursday 20 January: Indonesian Government hosts Consultative Group meeting.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 155,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.
- FCO confirm 51 British dead and 402 presumed dead.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

1. DFID planning priorities remain:
   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.
   - Work up a considered, strategic response to the UN Flash Appeal.
   - Respond swiftly to NGO proposals, currently still coming in.
   - Fly fuel bladders and pumps for the UN from Brindisi to Aceh. First load arrived Penang 8 January. ***Three further loads are scheduled between 10-15 January. Onward shipment to Banda Aceh is dependent on slot availability.***
   - Fly 3,750 tents to Indonesia. ***All en route to Kuala Lumpur.***
   - Fly 5 Land Rovers fitted with radios for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh. Due to depart East Midlands Airport 10 January for Subang Airport for transhipment to Banda Aceh.

- Deliver 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh (and possibly elsewhere in the region) to be placed at the disposal of the UN. ***3 en route to Subang.*** Examining possibility of further helicopter provision and/or provision of further military assets. PLEASE PROTECT

- Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

2. The RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives.

DFID funding to date

3. ***The Prime Minister announced 10 January a further £25 million contribution to the tsunami response***. DFID has allocated £50m to the response, brining the total to £75 million. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £ 26,441,340.*** (This figure has been adjusted to reflect the fact that a number of NGOs are re-evaluating their submissions.)

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
United Nations Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD)	Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community	$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000 approx)	£400,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)	£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)

NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka for 2 months	£484,163	£484,163
World Vision UK (WV)	Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka	£1,226,102	£250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia	£738,903	£327,250
Basic Needs	***Mental health and psycho-social support in Sri Lanka***	***£57,933***	***£57,933***
6 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£4,550,000 (approx)	***~£3,050,000*** (early estimate for approval)
OTHERS			
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 tonnes of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
TOTAL			***£ 21,347,346***

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000	
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment module, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000	
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia		£2,200,000 (estimated)	Including airlift

5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios		£230,000 (approx)	Including airlift – due to depart UK 10 January
TOTAL			***£ 4,165,090***	

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29-Dec-04	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798
02-Jan-05	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499
03-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538
09-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,432
10-Jan-05	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£ 134,389
10-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,203
11-Jan-05	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 205,046
			Total	**£ 928,904**

CMB = Colombo; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); TBC = To Be Confirmed
(Please note corrections to this table as against the previous version)

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam and Mark Bulpitt.

4. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is working as a humanitarian adviser for the DFID SL/ CHAD OT SL team. ***From 11 January he will be working directly in support of HMS Chatham.***

5. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed in the region with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group in Bangkok – to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

6. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka.

FURTHER INFORMATION

(DFID response is detailed under 'Summaries' above)

UN news

7. Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC): The UN HIC in Banda Aceh has begun data collation and will soon be accessible through www.humanitarianinfo.org.

8. UNICEF have highlighted the issue of child protection, and stated that there are 5 key steps essential to keeping vulnerable children safe from exploitation in the immediate term:

   - Register all displaced children (by name, address, community and birth date)
   - Provide immediate safe care
   - Locate relatives

- Alert police and other authorities
- Special national measures (for example, Indonesia put a temporary moratorium on children under 16 from Aceh travelling outside the country without a parent, also on the adoption of children from Aceh until all children can be properly identified and a process of family tracing completed)

9. UNICEF noted that it is standard good practice in a crisis to keep children as close to their family members and community as possible.

10. Jan Egeland, the UN Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, said his office was working with international financial experts, including the accounting firm PricewaterhouseCoopers, to devise a public tracking system so that member states and the members of the public who contribute to the relief program can follow the progress of the money as it works its way to those in need, through the Internet. The new system would use the ReliefWeb financial tracking system established and administered by his office, which provides an overview of pledges that countries have made to various United Nations projects.

11. So far, the United Nations has received $292 million in response to its Flash Appeal for $977 million for money to support the organization's emergency relief efforts. Overall, $5 billion to $6 billion in aid has been pledged. (NY Times)

EU response

12. EU Development Ministers, including DFID PUSS, met in Brussels on Friday 7 January. Discussions were influenced by the recent tsunami. Their Conclusions contain the following:

    - A request to the European Commission for work on disaster preparedness and prevention (para 19 of their Conclusions: "The Council urges the Commission to submit a proposal for a strategy to strengthen measures on prevention, early warning and readiness for disasters... The Council will adopt a position along those lines for the forthcoming Kobe Conference (World Conference on Disaster Reduction)..."). Not yet clear which part of the Commission will take this on.
    - A proposal for an EU rapid response capability (Conclusions, para 20, referring particularly to planning, coordination and resource mobilisation structure). The next GAERC (Foreign Affairs/Development Ministers' meeting) is due on 31 January and will discuss this and related issues.
    - European Humanitarian Volunteer Corps (Conclusions, para 20b: "The Council invites the appropriate instances to start the evaluation of the establishment of a European Humanitarian Volunteer Corps") – not clear how or where this will be managed within the Commission.
    - EU High Representative Javier Solana will examine the possibilities for better coordination of military resources, through the appropriate bodies, for efficient support of OCHA.

13. The question of improving the EU's capacity to respond quickly to disaster is on the agenda of two Brussels meetings on Wednesday 12 January: the Civilian Crisis Management Committee, which will discuss this in the context of ESDP

(European Security and Defence Policy), and the Civil Protection Working Group.

14. The current EU Presidency said on 9 January that they favoured "full debt relief" for countries hit by the tsunami disaster in south Asia. They also stressed that European Union aid to the tsunami-hit countries would be "revised upwards" in the coming weeks. (AFP)

15. DFID are no longer representing the EU Presidency for the EU Monitoring and Information Centre (EUMIC).

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

16. Kuwait has decided to increase its aid to the region to USD 100 million, of which USD 30 million will be given in cash, and USD 70 million will finance infrastructure projects to be carried out by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED). (Kuwait News Agency)

17. Niger announced it had pledged US $250,000 in aid to the United Nations. (AFP)

18. Chinese Government pledges total assistance of US $83 million to date.

Logistics

19. **Logistics bottlenecks**: There have been almost no landing slots available for freight into **Banda Aceh** in the past couple of days and the situation remains very difficult. Our impression from various reports is that the security requirements for VIP visits have been a major factor, since air handling agents on the ground report that the airport is not congested. Large jets are not able to land at **Medan** until 13 January because of the large number of pilgrims leaving that airport for the Hajj. The Logistics Hub at **Sebang** airport is heavily congested as freight is stored pending transhipment to Aceh or Medan. Finally, there appears to be a problem obtaining diplomatic clearance for refuelling stops in **India**, for aircraft carrying freight to Sri Lanka and other tsunami-affected countries. PLEASE PROTECT

20. The most up to date information is to be found at the UNJLC website www.unjlc.org.

21. **Coordination:** UNJLC is providing an overview of air operations for the disaster (particularly for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka) at www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478.

22. Agencies wishing to transport goods/personnel by air, please visit the JLC website: http://www.unjlc.org, obtain a movement request form, fill in the form and send it to: airaceh@unjlc.org. The JLC will negotiate space for relief cargos and personnel according to the priorities set by the United Nations Disaster Management Team. Currently, priority is given to: water supply; medicines; shelter and food.

Other Issues

23. All offers of help-in-kind received by DFID staff should be communicated to Natasha Furey in the Operations Room at ot-donations@dfid.gov.uk. PLEASE PROTECT

Useful Websites

24. The following websites are helpful:

    http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.

    http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.

    http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by the UN.

25. A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EUMIC	EU Monitoring and Information Centre
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SHAH	Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (at Kuala Lumpur, run by UNJLC)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

RightFax

LJL
cc: IN
OPO
NS
AP

HM Treasury, 1 Horse Guards Road, London, SW1A 2HQ

10 January 2005

The Rt Hon Hilary Benn MP
Secretary of State for International Development
1 Palace Street
London
SW1E 5HE

Dear Hilary.

Thank you for your letter of 7 January regarding the Government's response to the to the Tsunami, and in particular the financing of emergency relief and reconstruction.

The tragic events in the Indian Ocean represent a humanitarian disaster on a massive scale and it is important that the Government responds quickly and effectively. Therefore I agree to your request for £25m from the Reserve to finance the UK's humanitarian response in this financial year. This will form part of the wider Government response that includes suspending debt payments and Gift Aid.

The end year flexibility you have built up, your contingency reserve and, in particular, the substantial increases in DfID's budget in the upcoming and future years are sources for further finance. We are agreed to work on the assumption that future spending in response to the tsunami should be accommodated from existing budgets.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my great appreciation for the hard work and effective contribution of DFID Ministers and staff in response to the tragic events of the tsunami.

RightFax

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, John Prescott, Jack Straw, Geoff Hoon, Baroness Amos and Sir Andrew Turnbull.

Your visit to Indonesia and your report [illegible] very impressive and helpful.

Gordon

GORDON BROWN

RESTRICTED

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

cc JPo (F)
NS file
AP
CJL
IG

SUBJECT MASTER
Filed:

From the Assistant Private Secretary

10 January 2005

Dear Kara,

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, 10 JANUARY

Indonesian Foreign Minister Hassan Wirajuda called on the Prime Minister at No.10 on 10 January. The Foreign Secretary, Jonathan Powell, Sir Nigel Sheinwald, you and I accompanied the Prime Minister.

Wirajuda opened with greetings from President Yudhoyono, and thanks for the UK's assistance in the aftermath of the tsunami. He handed over a letter from Yudhoyono (copied to you separately).

The Prime Minister said that the UK stood ready to help further. The key was to make sure that the proper structures were in place in Aceh to ensure that help reached the places where it was needed. It was also important to ensure that the ceasefire held. The Indonesian Government was to be congratulated on its response to the crisis.

The Foreign Secretary noted that President Yudhoyono had initiated a peace process before the tsunami hit. In his meeting in Indonesia, the President had expressed his determination to push forward with this process. Wirajuda said that the Vice President had been in contact with senior GAM commanders who had expressed willingness to talk to the Government. He was concerned that this might be blocked by the more hardline leadership in exile in Sweden. He hoped that the UK might speak to the Swedish Government to try to persuade them to move the GAM leadership. He referred to the Vice President's meeting with 5 key Ambassadors in Jakarta today (reported separately by FCO telegram).

Wirayuda was grateful for the UK's initiative on a debt moratorium, particularly since 50% of the Indonesian budget was currently earmarked for debt repayment. But the government was concerned that reconstruction costs might distract from their policy priorities of poverty eradication and job creation. He hoped the UK could consider debt cancellation, since a moratorium alone did not

RESTRICTED

address some fundamental problems. The Prime Minister said that we would look at this. But it would require widespread agreement, including by countries with greater exposure than the UK. Sir Nigel Sheinwald said that it would appropriate to address this during the forthcoming World Bank study on Medium Term effects of the tsunami. The Paris Club discussions this week needed to focus on agreeing the moratorium.

I am copying this letter to Margaret Aldred and Chris Chalmers (Cabinet Office), Moazzam Malik (DFID), James Bowler (HMT), Mike Naworynsky (MOD), Sir David Veness (Metropolitan Police) and Charles Humfrey (Jakarta).

Yours,

Grace Cassy

GRACE CASSY

Kara Owen, FCO

From: **Grace Cassy**
Date: **10 January 2005**

PRIME MINISTER

cc: **Jonathan Powell**
Nigel Sheinwald
Antony Phillipson
Laurie Lee
Ian Gleeson

MEETING WITH THE INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

You are meeting Indonesian Foreign Minister Wirajuda for 10 minutes this morning, immediately before chairing a tsunami meeting. Jack Straw will accompany him.

Wirajuda will bring a letter from Indonesian President Yudhoyono. He will want to lobby on proposals for **debt relief**. G7 Finance Ministers have agreed the plan. The Paris Club will discuss on Wednesday. Australia still has some concerns.

On **Aceh**, you should encourage him to keep the province open to aid access. You could ask him how the unofficial ceasefire is holding. If time, you could seek his assessment of the prospects for an end to the ongoing conflict with GAM separatists.

Gracecassy

GRACE CASSY

1.Co
2.Cle

Karen Lovesey

From: Laurie Lee
Sent: 10 January 2005 17:58
To: Matrix Filing
Subject: FW: Natural Hazard Early Warning Systems Paper

-----Original Message-----
From: King MPST [mailto:MPST.KING@dti.gsi.gov.uk]
Sent: 06 January 2005 14:27
To: 'nsheinwald@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk'; 'llee@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk'; Owen Kara [FCO] - UK; 'm-malik@dfid.gov.uk'; 'chris.sharrock@hm-treasury.x.gsi.gov.uk'; 'margaret.aldred@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk'; 'lucy.bell@odpm.gov.uk'; 'dominic.hardy@doh.gov.uk'; 'irogers@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk'; 'jmccarthy@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk'
Cc: Clayton Jeremy (Mr JP); Britton Judy (Mrs JI)
Subject: Natural Hazard Early Warning Systems Paper

Sir Nigel

As requested in Laurie Lee's note to Kara Owen on 4 January please find attached a paper on natural hazard early warning systems. Sir David was keen for the paper to be distributed ahead of the meeting tomorrow morning.

<<SDKEWNP060105.doc>>

Michael

Michael Evans
Private Secretary to Sir David King
Chief Scientific Adviser to H. M. Government
Office of Science and Technology
1 Victoria Street
London
SW1H 0ET

Tel: ++ 44 (0) 20 7215 3824
Fax: ++ 44 (0) 20 7215 0314

NATURAL HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- How they work. An earthquake, volcanic eruption or nuclear blast produces a primary (P) seismic wave and a secondary (S) wave virtually simultaneously at the source. The P wave, at ~ 5,000 metres per second, travels faster than the S wave, at ~ 3,000 meters per second. The S wave is considerably more destructive than the P wave. If three (or more) seismic sensors at different geographic locations pick up these waves, the location, magnitude and potential damage of the initial event can be assessed on a very short timescale, using automated analytical systems. The speed of the response is determined only by the number and positioning of the seismic sensors.

- The communication cascade. The communication of the warning to populations in areas of greatest risk operates through a cascade system, using pre-routed satellite and telephone channels with national or local government and media, on down to officials, police etc, at the localities under greatest risk, and finally to cafes, bars, restaurants, etc – and citizens with whistles on bicycles. The effectiveness of the early warning system depends critically on the efficient operation of the communication cascade, and, as with a fire alarm system in a building, needs to be tested with regular exercises.

- Areas of greatest risk. Most of the major natural hazard activity occurs at known boundaries between moving tectonic plates. For example, the arc that extends from the Mediterranean sea (Thera – destruction of Knossos; Istanbul) to

Iran (Bam, Christmas 2003), the Himalayas, Indonesia (Krakatoa; Sumatra) and the western Pacific (Kobe, Japan) is one of the most prone to these tectonic events. But shoreline landslides can also create tsunamis, as happened 8,000 years ago in Britain. The shape of North-West Scotland was altered when a giant tsunami battered the British coast. It was generated by a massive collapse of a portion of the Norwegian coastline.

- Existing system. High activity along the tectonic boundary running between Japan and the Russian Khamchatka Peninsula and also along the western coasts of North and South America has led to the development of an early warning system being set up in the Pacific. Ocean-bottom-mounted seismic sensors have been in operation there for several decades, with some very significant successes. Interestingly one of these was in Indonesia; in 1983 7,000 inhabitants were evacuated from the tiny island of Colo, where seismic activity was located. It did subsequently blow its volcanic top, with zero casualties.

Eighty-five percent of all tsunamis occur in the Pacific Ocean. Through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, an autonomous body established in 1960, an International Coordination Group for Tsunami Warning Systems in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU) was established in 1968 and initiated the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific. Early warning messages are conveyed to well over 100 government contact points scattered across the Pacific.

Proposal. The science and technology exists to enable a substantial reduction worldwide in the number of people at risk from natural hazards, at relatively low cost. With the rapid expansion in the human population, from 3 billion to 6 billion over the past 50 years, as each year passes the number of people at risk increases, particularly given the propensity to build at high density along coastlines.

1. International.

We should press through the United Nations for the establishment initially of a new Intergovernmental Panel on Natural Hazards, bringing together leading seismologists, volcanologists, tsunami experts, earth scientists and environmental economists and social scientists to advise on, and subsequently oversee, a new global early warning system for all natural hazards. This should clearly take full account of the work of UNESCO's IOC and other related national and international bodies, but the proposal would go well beyond purely oceanographic concerns. Clearly, the organisation of relief work following such a disaster would need to be operated separately, but it would need to be fully coordinated with the work of this new Intergovernmental Panel. Substantial input to the work of this panel could come from the UK Geological Survey, the Environmental Agency, and our Natural Environment Research Council.

2. National

Nationally, I suggest we should review our management of potentially catastrophic natural risks. This work, which I suggest should be led by the

Cabinet office, will need to be informed by the best current scientific assessment of the risks, which I am happy to co-ordinate under the auspices of SAPER.

SIR DAVID KING

CONFIDENTIAL

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

10 January 2005

Dear Kara,

INDIA OCEAN DISASTER:
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE CALL, SATURDAY 8 JANUARY

The Prime Minister held a conference call on the tsunami in Asia with the Deputy Prime Minister, the International Development Secretary and your Secretary of State, plus officials, on Saturday.

David Veness (The Met) updated the Prime Minister on the latest numbers and said he hoped we were now near the peak of the Category 1 figure.

Your Secretary of State reported briefly on the Jakarta conference last week and said that the consular organisation was working well. He had approved an additional helicopter to assist the police forensic teams trying to recover and identify victims.

The International Development Secretary confirmed that Indonesia should be the priority for relief efforts. They were already moving to reconstruction in Sri Lanka. He said that Indonesia wanted the World Bank, rather than the UN, to lead the longer term reconstruction planning. There was an urgent need to repair the west coast road in Aceh.

I am copying this letter to Margaret Aldred (Cabinet Office), Lucy Bell (ODPM), Moazzam Malik (DFID), Chris Sharrock (HMT), Chris Baker (MOD), Dominic Hardy (DoH), Jonathan Sedgwick (HO), David Veness (The Met) and Michael Evans (OST).

Yours ever

LAURIE LEE

Kara Owen
FCO

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

10 January 2005

Dear Kara,

INDIA OCEAN DISASTER:
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE CALL, SATURDAY 8 JANUARY

The Prime Minister held a conference call on the tsunami in Asia with the Deputy Prime Minister, the International Development Secretary and your Secretary of State, plus officials, on Saturday.

David Veness (The Met) updated the Prime Minister on the latest numbers and said he hoped we were now near the peak of the Category 1 figure.

Your Secretary of State reported briefly on the Jakarta conference last week and said that the consular organisation was working well. He had approved an additional helicopter to assist the police forensic teams trying to recover and identify victims.

The International Development Secretary confirmed that Indonesia should be the priority for relief efforts. They were already moving to reconstruction in Sri Lanka. He said that Indonesia wanted the World Bank, rather than the UN, to lead the longer term reconstruction planning. There was an urgent need to repair the west coast road in Aceh.

I am copying this letter to Margaret Aldred (Cabinet Office), Lucy Bell (ODPM), Moazzam Malik (DFID), Chris Sharrock (HMT), Chris Baker (MOD), Dominic Hardy (DoH), Jonathan Sedgwick (HO), David Veness (The Met) and Michael Evans (OST).

Yours ever

LAURIE LEE

Kara Owen
FCO

CONFIDENTIAL

10 Jan 05 11:30

THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

KEG

CC: LJL.
JRO

TELEFAX

To: Duty Clerk

From: Karen Sheerer
Private Secretary

Date: 10th January, 2005

Michael Howard thought it would be helpful for the Prime Minister to be aware of this letter before his Statement in the House of Commons this afternoon.

K. Sheerer.

In case of any query, please contact Karen Sheerer on 020 7219 2376.

(Page one of three pages)

THE RT HON MICHAEL HOWARD QC MP

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

Cllr. Sir Sandy Bruce-Lockhart OBE,
Chairman,
Local Government Association,
Smith Square,
London SW1P 3HZ

9th January, 2005

Dear Sandy,

A Local Action Programme for the victims of the tsunami

I am writing to you about the tsunami. The British people have already responded magnificently in the immediate aftermath of the disaster in order to provide urgent humanitarian relief.

But it is vital that, once the world's media spotlight moves on, our commitment remains as strong as ever. One way of ensuring that this happens would be to build lasting relationships between people in communities in this country and those in communities in the affected areas. One of the best mechanisms of achieving this would be to match local communities here with local communities in those countries affected, perhaps especially Sri Lanka, with whom we have close links.

I have in mind that local communities here could adopt a local community in Sri Lanka and so match community with community at many different levels: schools, churches, mosques, temples and so on. The help provided by each local community here could take various forms. For example, local rotary groups and Round Tables here could raise funds for specific projects; holidays could be provided in England for Sri Lankan children; university students could devote some or part of their gap year to work in Sri Lanka; and, of course, the skills and

expertise which people in local authorities have could be of direct benefit to local communities in Sri Lanka.

We have already talked about this and you said that the first step would be for the Local Government Association to establish a register of those local authorities which would like to take part and for you then to talk to the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka about how to take this forward in the most practical way.

I believe that a Local Action Programme of this kind would mobilise the spirit of generosity of the British people at local level in the most practical way for the long-term benefit of the people whose lives have been so devastated by the tsunami.

Yours ever,

Michael Howard
(Dictated by Michael Howard
and signed in his absence)

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 20 as at 14.00 hrs 09 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

Note that on 8 & 9 January this sitrep will be in summary form.

SUMMARIES **1**

OVERVIEW 1
KEY DEVELOPMENTS 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 3
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 3
DFID Planning *4*
DFID funding to date *4*
DFID donations in kind *5*
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members *6*
Locations of field teams *6*

FURTHER INFORMATION **7**

MOD 7
UN 7
OTHER DONORS 7
LOGISTICS 7
USEFUL WEBSITES 8

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: Security, logistical constraints and accessibility of west coast remain substantial issues. Inter Agency assessments still ongoing, starting to provide complementary information to localised NGO reports. In accessible areas, relief efforts starting to move along with serious momentum. Slight fear that it is now too much, too late. Coordination remains the priority, as well as perspective on how reconstruction can be kick-started alongside the relief effort.

Elsewhere: Reconstruction is increasingly the focus for most of the region, though with some emergency needs still outstanding. High-level visits to affected areas underlining international commitment to the recovery effort.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Assessments under way but still gaps in information on west coast. Relief efforts in full swing in accessible areas. WFP (James Morris) states that all those needing food distributions will receive them within 10 days.
Sri Lanka:	Moving towards rehabilitation.
Indian mainland:	Moving towards rehabilitation.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information, operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation building up. Information improving.
Somalia:	Assessments complete, delivery under way.

Top priorities are to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Developments

Indonesia

- Indonesian authorities asserting control and addressing relief issues in Aceh. GoI increasingly sensitive to foreign military presence.
- No travel permitted outside the Banda Aceh airport without armed police escort.
- UN report that aid has reached the majority of the decimated villages and towns in Aceh province. Now trying to reach populations in a more predictable manner. (OCHA). WFP (James Morris) states that all those needing food distributions will receive them within 10 days.
- Indonesian Ministry of Health has completed a water and sanitation assessment. (WHO)
- Interagency assessment of west coast due to continue.
- Security concerns grow following gunfight in Banda Aceh on 9 January. Some officials blamed separatist rebels; others said a disturbed government soldier had fired the shots.

Sri Lanka

- Claims that the GoSL prevented the UNSG from visiting LTTE controlled areas.
- WFP announced it had distributed 5,300 MT of food to 750,000 people (15 day ration per person).
- UN estimate of displaced people has risen by 60,000 to 860,000.
- US marines deployed to assist the relief operation have commenced operations.
- Safety concerns grow following grenade attack which killed three people and wounded 34 others on 9 January at a funeral in a rebel-controlled area Batticaloa.

India

- Measles campaign continues in Tamil Nadu and Andoman and Nicobar islands.
- Government of India reports that there is sufficient drinking water supply in Port Blair.
- Clearance of road between Little Andaman and Hut Bay is progressing.

Maldives

- Kofi Annan visits the Maldives.
- The State Electricity Company has restored temporary electrical supply to all but two of the presently inhabited islands.
- Drinking water continues to be distributed in bottled form to some areas.
- Clean-up operations are underway in the worst affected inhabited islands.
- Talk of some islands being permanently evacuated.

Somalia

- Interagency assessment of Hafun (5,000 IDPs) concluded that the situation is critical: all water and sanitation and 80% of houses destroyed. (OCHA)
- Security concerns and poor road hindering assessments.

Key events and meetings

- Sunday 9 January: Hilary Benn visits Nairobi for the signing of the Sudan peace agreement and is due back in UK Monday 10 January. PLEASE PROTECT
- Monday 10 January (10:00): Number 10 meeting.
- Monday 10 January: Prime Minister to make statement on the tsunami crisis in House of Commons. PLEASE PROTECT
- Tuesday 11 January: OCHA-hosted International Donors Conference in Geneva.
- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of creditors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 156,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.
- FCO confirm 50 British dead and 390 presumed dead, total 440.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

1. DFID planning priorities remain:

   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.
   - Work up a considered, strategic response to the UN Flash Appeal.
   - Respond swiftly to NGO proposals, currently still coming in.
   - Fly fuel bladders and pumps for the UN from Brindisi to Aceh. ***First flight (Tristar) arrived Penang 8 January for transhipment to Banda Aceh. Second flight (C17) was delayed due to technical problems and now due to depart Brindisi midday 9 January, arriving Banda Aceh 10 January.*** Third flight (Tristar) due to depart Brindisi 10 January, arriving Penang late the same day. The C17 will shuttle this load into Banda Aceh early 11 January. A fourth aircraft will be required to move the remaining load from Brindisi. Details to follow.
   - Fly 3,750 tents to Indonesia – 250 departed UK 6 January and the remainder are to depart on 3 further flights, the last on 10 January.
   - Fly 5 Land Rovers fitted with radios for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh. Due to depart East Midlands Airport 10 January for Sebang Airport for transhipment to Banda Aceh.
   - Deliver 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh (and possibly elsewhere in the region) to be placed at the disposal of the UN. Examining possibility of further helicopter provision and/or provision of further military assets. PLEASE PROTECT
   - Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

2. The RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives.

DFID funding to date

3. DFID has allocated £50m to the response. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £ 29,333,407.***

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected	$976,975,467	

Requested	region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:		
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
United Nations Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD)	***Support to UNSECOORD's regional operation with additional funding earmarked to the Indonesia programme for the provision of security services for the humanitarian community***	***$3,200,000 (£ 1,684,000 approx)***	***£400,000***
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.	$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)	£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)
	NGOs		
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka for 2 months	£484,163	£484,163
World Vision UK (WV)	***Food and non food item distributions to 120,700 people in Sri Lanka***	***£1,226,102***	***£250,000***
International Medical Corps (IMC)	***Health, water, nutrition and psychosocial counselling in Indonesia***	***£738,903***	***£327,250 (for approval 9 January)***
7 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£22,000,000 (approx)	~£6,000,000 (early estimate for approval)
	OTHERS		
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 tonnes of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
	TOTAL		***£ 24,239,413***

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000	
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment module, to enable the		£ 67,000	

	HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA			
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia		£ 2,200,000 (estimated)	Including airlift
5	Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios		£ 230,000 (approx)	Including airlift – due to depart UK 10 January
TOTAL			£ 4,165,090	

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29-Dec-04	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798.17
02-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538.10
03-Jan-05	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 205,045.68
09-Jan-05	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499.17
10-Jan-05	Oxfam	KUL	EMA	£ 134,388.66
10-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,431.89
11-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,202.66
			Total	**£ 928,904.34**

CMB = Colombo; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; KUL = Kuala Lumpur; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); TBC = To Be Confirmed

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam and Mark Bulpitt.

4. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and ***is working as a humanitarian adviser for the DFID SL/ CHAD OT SL team; not providing advice to the Sri Lankan Government's emergency management organisation*** as reported yesterday.

5. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed in the region with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group in Bangkok – to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

6. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka.

FURTHER INFORMATION

MoD

7. A Military Air Movements Staff (MAMS) Team of 4 personnel is deployed to support air movement into Sri Lanka.

8. 7 Flight Army Air Corps has conducted a recce to Indonesia addressing potential employment of UK aviation assets.

UN

9. The double-hatting of UN RC/HC Indonesia appears unsustainable. Strong HC required. PLEASE PROTECT

10. UN regional logistics coordinator required in Jakarta, with authority across agencies. PLEASE PROTECT

11. Coordination mechanisms, whilst improving, are moving too slowly.

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

12. Spain has announced its intention to send a military humanitarian mission to Sri Lanka and Indonesia; likely to consist of four elements: an engineer unit (construction and/or water); a hospital ship; a C-130 Hercules transport aircraft (in addition to the one already in the area); and a number of light transport helicopters.

Logistics

13. The cargo port near Banda Aceh is now open for small boats. The principal cargo ports are Belawan at Medan and Lhokseumawe. Singkil port is open for discharge of vessels at anchorage only. Sibolga port is functioning with limited capacity. (OCHA)

14. Medan airport is closed to largo cargo aircraft until after 13 January due to congestion resulting from the Hajj. Landing slots at Banda Aceh, allocated by the Indonesian military, are limited. Air traffic control is inefficient and conditions are becoming dangerous on the ground. (UNJLC) PLEASE PROTECT

15. Cannot travel outside Banda Aceh airport without an armed police escort.

16. UNJLC reports that reaching the west coast by boat is difficult as the seabed has changed and land / beaches are soft and therefore difficult to land on / transport over. They state that military landing craft are therefore needed. The west coast can also be supplied by transporting goods by road from Medan to Sibolga, and then by boat northwards.

17. UNJLC are considering using shipping to deliver aid to Banda Aceh, Meulaboh and Calang ports for onward delivery. They may require UK support in setting up ship to shore transportation, especially fuel. PLEASE PROTECT

18. All Indian air and seaports harbours are now reported to be fully functional.

19. The most up to date information is to be found at the UNJLC website www.unjlc.org.

Useful Websites

20. The following websites are helpful:

    http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.

    http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.

    http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by the UN.

21. A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

Ends

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 19 as at 14.00 hrs 08 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

Note that on 8 & 9 January this sitrep will be in summary form.

SUMMARIES **1**

OVERVIEW 1
KEY DEVELOPMENTS 2
KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 3
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 3
DFID Planning *3*
DFID funding to date *4*
DFID donations in kind *5*
DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members *6*
Locations of field teams *6*

FURTHER INFORMATION **6**

OTHER DONORS 6
MILITARY SUPPORT FROM OTHER NATIONS 6
LOGISTICS 7
USEFUL WEBSITES 7

SUMMARIES

Overview

Indonesia: Inter Agency assessment ongoing, starting to provide complementary information to localised NGO reports. In accessible areas, relief efforts starting to move along with serious momentum. Slight fear that it is now too much, too late. Coordination remains the priority, as well as perspective on how reconstruction can be kick-started alongside the relief effort.

Elsewhere: Reconstruction is increasingly the focus for most of the region, though with some emergency needs still outstanding. High-level visits to affected areas underlining international commitment to the recovery effort.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Assessments under way but still gaps in information on west coast. Relief efforts in full swing in accessible areas.
Sri Lanka:	Moving towards rehabilitation.
Indian mainland:	Moving towards rehabilitation.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information, operation well under way.

Maldives: Operation building up. Information improving.

Somalia: Assessments complete, delivery under way.

Top priorities are to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Key Developments

Indonesia

- Inter Agency assessments continue.
- OCHA coordinator for Sumatra arrives in Banda Aceh.
- WHO report there is now adequate hospital capacity in Banda Aceh.
- OCHA report 4,622 people currently being treated in hospitals, in the parts of Aceh province so far assessed.
- Security situation in Aceh remains of concern.
- Coordination still not fully set up, but improving.
- Approx 100,000 IDPs in Medan (UN), 271,908 in Banda Aceh (MoH), 30,000 in Meulaboh (MSF), approx 100,000 on north-east coast (SCF).
- Government-UN coordination strengthened in Jakarta.
- Press report claims VIP visits to Banda Aceh are slowing up relief. (PA)

Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka government estimates rehabilitation will cost US$1.3 – 1.5 billion in 2005.
- Centre for National Coordination plans to run for one year.
- Warning of possible tropical cyclone.
- HMS Chatham continues to assist relief efforts in Batticaloa.
- Hilary Benn visits Sri Lanka, including Batticaloa, Ampara and crew of HMS Chatham.
- Kofi Annan visits Sri Lanka.

India

- India estimates reconstruction costs at US$1.6 billion.

Maldives

- The government has requested that the provision of food and medical supplies be halted until assessments can be completed. (WFP)

Somalia

- Relief efforts hampered in Bari region due to logistical constraints.

Key events and meetings

- Saturday 8 January: Hilary Benn visits Sri Lanka (arrived 7 January).
- Following his visit to Sri Lanka, Hilary Benn plans to travel to Nairobi for the signing of the Sudan peace agreement and is due back in UK Monday 10 January. PLEASE PROTECT
- Monday 10 January (10:00): Number 10 meeting.
- Monday 10 January: Prime Minister to make statement on the tsunami crisis in House of Commons. PLEASE PROTECT
- Tuesday 11 January: OCHA-hosted International Donors Conference in Geneva.
- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of debtors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 156,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.
- FCO confirm 50 British dead and 390 presumed dead, total 440.

DFID response to date

This section summarises DFID action since the start of the crisis. New developments are in ***bold/italic***.

DFID Planning

1. DFID planning priorities are:
   - Press for full assessment information where gaps remain, particularly Aceh.
   - Press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets, human resources and relief supplies.
   - Work up a considered, strategic response to the UN Flash Appeal.
   - Respond swiftly to NGO proposals, currently coming in.
   - Fly fuel bladders and pumps for the UN from Brindisi to Aceh. ***First flight (Tristar) departed 7 January, due Penang 8 January for transhipment to Banda Aceh. Second flight (C17) due to depart Brindisi midday 8 January, arriving Banda Aceh 9 January. Third flight (Tristar) due to depart Brindisi 10 January, arriving Penang late the same day. The C17 will shuttle this load into Banda Aceh early 11 January. A fourth aircraft will be required to move the remaining load from Brindisi. Details to follow.***

- Fly 3,750 tents to Indonesia – 250 departed UK 6 January ***and the remainder are to depart on 3 further flights, the last on 10 January.***
- ***Fly 5 Land Rovers fitted with radios for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh. Due to depart East Midlands Airport 10 January for Sebang Airport for transhipment to Banda Aceh.***

- Deliver 5 medium lift helicopters to Aceh (and possibly elsewhere in the region) to be placed at the disposal of the UN. Examining possibility of further helicopter provision and/or provision of further military assets. PLEASE PROTECT

- Deliver further high-priority UN equipment to the region, in conjunction with the MOD.

2. The RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives.

DFID funding to date

3. DFID has allocated £50m to the response. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £ 28,356,157.***

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
RED CROSS MOVEMENT			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
UN FLASH APPEAL DATED 6 JANUARY 2005 COVERING SOME 40 ORGANISATIONS (UN, IOM AND NGOS)			
UN Flash Appeal Total Amount Requested	Critical work of some 40 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs for whole tsunami-affected region. DFID is urgently considering further payments against this Appeal. DFID has already made the following payments against it:	$976,975,467	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health coordination for all health actors; health monitoring and surveillance; support to Health Ministries of all affected countries	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)	$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)	£3,500,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	***Logistics, transport, storage and distribution of relief items throughout the tsunami-affected region.***	***$73,800,000 (£39,000,000 approx)***	***£1,000,000 (for Indonesia)***

NGOs			
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
HelpAge International	***Health, water, food, non-food items for 30,000 people in India and 10,000 people in Sri Lanka for 2 months***	***£484,163***	***£484,163***
9 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psycho-social, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka	£22,000,000 (approx)	***~£6,000,000*** (early estimate for approval)
OTHERS			
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Fly to Maldives 40 tonnes of water, collapsible jerry cans donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
TOTAL			***£ 23,262,163***

DFID donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment to establish working capability for UN staff in Banda Aceh – 3 aircraft sorties		£ 200,000	
	UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) equipment module, to enable the HIC to set up and operate in Aceh – provided to UN OCHA		£ 67,000	
	Vehicle for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC – UN OCHA		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits – provided to WHO		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents – provided to UNDP		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia		£2,200,000 (estimated)	Including airlift
5	***Land Rovers for UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) personnel in Aceh, fitted with radios***		***£230,000 (approx)***	***Including airlift – due to depart UK 10 January***
TOTAL			***£ 4,165,090***	

DFID-funded flights for Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Members

Date	DEC Member	To	From	Cost
29-Dec-04	Oxfam	CMB/MES	EMA	£ 116,798.17
02-Jan-05	World Vision	CMB	BDS	£ 156,538.10
03-Jan-05	Save the Children	MES	EMA	£ 205,045.68
08-Jan-05	Oxfam	TBC	TBC	£ TBC
09-Jan-05	Save the Children	CMB	STN	£ 81,499.17
10-Jan-05	Oxfam	BTJ	EMA	£ 134,388.66
10-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	OSL	£ 120,431.89
11-Jan-05	Christian Aid	MES	BLL	£ 114,202.66
11-Jan-05	Oxfam	TBC	TBC	£ TBC
			Total	**£ 928,904.34**

CMB = Colombo; MES = Medan; EMA = East Midlands Airport; BDS = Brindisi; STN = Stansted; BTJ = Banda Aceh; OSL = Oslo; BLL = Billund (Denmark); TBC = To Be Confirmed

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam and Mark Bulpitt.

4. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is providing advice to the Sri Lankan Government's emergency management organisation.

5. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed in the region with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group in Bangkok – to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

6. Steve Ainsworth – DFID CHAD adviser to BHC in Sri Lanka.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

7. Correction to paragraph 111 of DFID CHAD sitrep No 18 (7 January): the paragraph should have read: "Japan will extend up to $500 million of grant money for humanitarian relief, to be disbursed as soon as possible. Half will go through multilateral channels, and half bilaterally. The Japanese will also send the maximum assistance possible for rehabilitation and reconstruction."

Military support from other nations

8. PLEASE PROTECT: The following countries, among others, are providing military support to the humanitarian effort. This is not a comprehensive list and there is some ambiguity as to whether headline troop and aircraft numbers include or are additional to the other assets mentioned, therefore treat with caution.

PLEASE PROTECT	
Australia	350 troops, 7 C130 aircraft, 4 helicopters, 1 light utility aircraft, 1 troop transport ship, 1 medical team to Sri Lanka, 1 field hospital to Aceh, 1 health support team
Bangladesh	111 troops to Sri Lanka, 2 aircraft, 2 helicopters
Belgium	1 C130 aircraft
Canada	Medical assistance, Sri Lanka, ETA 7 January
Denmark	1 field hospital and 1 ship
France	1 aircraft carrier (3 ships ETA mid-January)
Germany	1 ship, 2 helicopters, 1 hospital ship to Sri Lanka
India	16,000 troops, 41 aircraft (including 16 helicopters), 1 survey ship near Medan, 6 ships at Colombo, 8 helicopters at Colombo, 2 aircraft at Colombo, 12 medical teams at Colombo, 6 diving teams at Colombo, 1 field hospital at Colombo, 3 ships. 4 helicopters, 4 aircraft, 1 mobile hospital
Italy	2 C130 aircraft
Japan	1 ship
Poland	1 aircraft
USA	12,600 troops, 2 naval battle groups (1 Indonesia, 1 Sri Lanka), 3 support ships ETA 10 January, 17 cargo aircraft, 45 helicopters
Taiwan	1 ship, 7 transport aircraft

Logistics

9. UNJLC reports that the Subang Humanitarian Air Hub (SHAH) at Kuala Lumpur has been operational since 6 January. UNJLC recommends to land all international flights in Subang and then to dispatch the cargo by smaller aircraft to Banda Aceh and Medan.

10. Agencies and NGOs wishing to consign cargo through the SHAH should contact: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Pengkalan Udara Subang 40000 Shah Alam Selangor Darul Eshan Malaysia. Tel: +603 7846 1364; +603 7846 1371; +603 7846 1307. Fax: +603 7846 1355. The UNHAS Operations Room is active 24/7 and currently staffed by the Malaysian Air force until the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) staff is available.

11. The Australian Defence Forces are establishing their strategic air hub at the military facility in Butterworth, Malaysia. This will take some pressure off the airports of Medan and Banda Aceh. (UNJLC bulletin)

Useful Websites

12. The following websites are helpful:

    http://www.reliefweb.int - UN-managed central repository of reports relating to the crisis.

    http://www.alertnet.org - Reuters Foundation humanitarian news network.

    http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/ - Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, managed by the UN.

13. A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

Ends

020-7465 6500

cc. SC
Matrix

EMBASSY OF JAPAN
101-104 PICCADILLY
LONDON
W1J 7JT

7th January 2005

Dear Mr Lee

Thank you for sparing time to meet Minister Hiroki and me yesterday afternoon. I enjoyed our conversations on African development issues.

I am enclosing for your reference a copy of the speech given by Prime Minister Koizumi in Jakarta regarding the Asian tsunami disaster, in which he reiterated Japan's commitment to grant-in-aid amounting to $ 500 million. Half of this aid is to be provided through international organisations, the remainder being for bilateral assistance to countries affected by the disaster.

Yours sincerely

Hiroyuki Kishino
Minister

Mr Laurie Lee
Special Advisor on Foreign Affairs
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London SW1A 2AA

Address by Junichiro Koizumi
Prime Minister of Japan
At the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting
on Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami
Jakarta, Indonesia
January 6, 2005
(Provisional Translation)

Honorable Dr. H. Susilo Bambamg Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia,
Representatives of the participating countries and international organizations,

1. At the outset, I wish to extend my deepest condolences to those who lost their lives in the tsunami disaster, which was caused by the large-scale earthquake off the coast of Sumatra, and their bereaved families. I also wish to express my sincere respect for all the rescue workers and other men and women, who are making tireless efforts under severe conditions in the disaster-stricken areas.

2. The tsunami disaster has brought severe damage not only to people of the countries that the tsunami hit, but also to a large number of people in other parts of the world including Japan. Damages were particularly serious in Asian countries. Japan has, as a fellow Asian partner, fostered partnership and solidarity with other Asian countries. The pains felt by Asian countries are our own pains. Disaster in Asia is nothing but ours as well.

3. Japan has had its own countless experiences of being struck by natural disasters, including earthquakes and tsunamis. Exactly ten years back from now, a major earthquake hit Kobe, Japan, and precious lives of over six thousand were lost. Recently, another major earthquake struck Niigata, Japan, which also left serious damages. Further back in history, in 1960, a formidable earthquake measuring 9.5 on the Richter scale took

place off the coast of Chile, the other side of the globe from Japan. This earthquake caused a huge tsunami, severely damaging Japan's coastal areas facing the Pacific Ocean. Having gone through such experiences, we in Japan cannot help feeling the deepest sympathy to the victims of this recent tsunami disaster.

4. In order to conduct emergency relief and rehabilitation/reconstruction efforts, particularly in the aftermath of a devastating natural disaster like the one we are facing, it is essential that the international community join forces in mobilizing assistance to disaster-stricken countries. Japan also received, in the aftermath of the Kobe earthquake, heart-warming aid from many countries, international organizations and NGOs. Moreover, good-will private donations world-wide were raised for Kobe. Such support from the international community helped people of Kobe overcome the agonies of the disaster and rise up for reconstruction.

5. After the tsunami disaster this time, the international community once again promptly stood up and offered assistance. The "core group" coordination mechanism, launched under the initiative of the United States, has worked very effectively. From now on, the United Nations will take the lead in international assistance efforts. Earlier this morning, His Excellency Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Kofi Annan issued a Flash Appeal amounting to 977 million dollars. It is encouraging indeed to see that the $2 billion plus of aid pledged thus far by the international community could sufficiently meet the requirements expressed in the Flash Appeal. I call on countries of the world to show solidarity in responding to the UN Appeal to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the Declaration we are going to issue today, and to swiftly put their respective pledges into practice.

6. Japan will provide assistance to the maximum extent possible in three ways: financial resources, human resources, and knowledge and expertise. Japan has pledged, for the time being, to extend up to $500 million of grant money as emergency assistance to cope with the damage. In response to

today's Flash Appeal by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, Japan will expeditiously provide $250 million out of the $500 million for assistance to diaster-stricken countries through relevant international organizations. Japan will also extend bilateral grant aid of around $250 million directly to countries severely hit by the disaster. Furthermore, Japan will call on other countries to jointly apply moratorium on public debt services for a certain period of time, when any disaster-stricken country so wishes.

7. With respect to contributions of human resources, Japan, soon after the tsunami disaster, dispatched Japan Disaster Relief Teams to devastated areas in Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and the Maldives to provide medical assistance. Japan has also conducted search and rescue operations by mobilizing the capabilities of the Japan Self Defense Forces. Despite all the efforts by the international community, however, the need for assistance in medical, sanitary, transportation and other fields are still enormous, calling for further deployment of human resources. Hence, Japan is preparing support measures in the field of transport and epidemics prevention in Indonesia, where the damages are particularly severe, by mobilizing the capabilities of the Japan Self Defense Forces. To this end, transport aircraft of the Air Self Defense Forces will leave Japan today.

8. In order to prevent the repetition of the tsunami disaster, Japan will make vigorous efforts, in cooperation with countries and international organizations concerned, to expeditiously establish a Tsunami early warning mechanism for the Indian Ocean countries, modelled upon the one introduced in the Pacific Ocean after the painful lesson of the tsunami disaster caused by the Chile Earthquake in 1960. In Kobe, which was hit by a big earthquake ten years ago, the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction will be held from 18 to 22 January. I propose that a special session on this early warning mechanism be held at the conference to discuss a concrete framework and ways of cooperation including training and holding seminars.

9. The tsunami disaster has caused serious damage to social

infrastructures in the disaster-stricken countries. From now onwards, in addition to immediate relief assistance, it is necessary that countries and international organizations concerned will make concerted efforts to provide assistance based upon medium and long term rehabilitation and reconstruction plans which will be laid down taking account of the situations of the respective countries. Japan will extend its maximum possible assistance in this area.

10. In the aftermath of the tsunami disaster, governments and people of the world have provided prompt and vigorous help to the victims of this unprecedented catastrophe, taking the sorrow of the victims as their very own. I sincerely hope that people around the world will further strengthen international cooperation to enhance their preparedness for natural disaster, with a view to opening up a new vista of the future.

Thank you very much.

THE RT. HON. MICHAEL ANCRAM, Q.C., M.P.

cc: Special Advisers

Secretary of State's Office
07 JAN 2005
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

FROM THE SHADOW FOREIGN SECRETARY

The Rt. Hon Jack Straw MP
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Whitehall
London
SW1A 2AH

7th January 2005

Dear Jack.

The recent Asian tsunami and the ensuing death toll has been a horrifying and traumatic event which has touched the hearts of the world. It has required rapid response on an international level to alleviate suffering and bring help to the bereaved, efforts in which both the FCO and DFID have had major roles to play. The efforts of both Departments have been substantial and praiseworthy. They have been more than matched by the generosity of the British public themselves.

You will however recall as I do the experiences of the (albeit terrorist caused) tragedies at Bali and Mombassa, and the importance of learning lessons at the time for improving reactions to future disasters. Nearly two weeks after the event, and in the light of a number of concerns being voiced to me, I believe we need to start to address these concerns and to analyse what lessons – if any – should be learned.

The setting up by the FCO of a telephone number for concerned relatives to call was timeous and welcome. However many callers found it hard to get through. In retrospect and for the future should there not be provision for further lines or operators to ensure that at the most crucial and anxious moment of concern calls can be swiftly and effectively dealt with.

The swift response on the ground by our senior diplomatic representatives was to be praised. Later however there were suggestions that other countries had more diplomatic staff available on the ground to help with the search for and identification of missing relatives, and for dealing with the necessary implications of bereavement. Are you satisfied that in the affected areas there were sufficient officials either from the diplomatic missions or sent from London to meet the needs of the relatives, or should provision be made in future to ensure that the appropriate cover is made available as soon as possible? In particular have you taken up all offers of expert forensic assistance to assist in the identification of the deceased, and if not why not?

May I say that the somewhat belated offer to assist in the repatriation of the bodies of those who lost their lives was sensible and welcome.

There is concern at the way in which your Department's estimates of the numbers of dead and missing were released. The original and early figure of 39 dead, subsequently supplemented by an estimate of 150 missing was suddenly today increased to an overall figure of 440 without explanation as to how in terms of numbers of missing this increase can suddenly have occurred. You will understand that this does diminish confidence in the figures produced by our office at a time when confidence is vital. Would the Scandinavian practice of announcing the highest levels of missing at the beginning and then reducing as people or bodies were found not have been better.

I understand how difficult reacting to such an enormous catastrophe must be and I know that the FCO has done its best. Nevertheless you will understand that the concerns outlined in this letter are widely felt and genuine, and I am sure that you would wish to respond to them as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely,

Michael

Top - LJL
(also seen by PM)
cc JPo
NS
AP

DFI

Department for International

1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE

Direct Line: 0419
Fax Line: 0634
Email: privatesecretary@dfid.gov.uk

Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
(sent by email from Columbo)

7 January 2005

Dear Prime Minister

I visited Indonesia on 6 and 7 January and saw the astonishing devastation caused by the tsunami, both from the air and in and around Banda Aceh. Parts of the town look like Hiroshima. Thriving neighbourhoods have simply been wiped off the face of the earth – there is nothing left but rubble. Homes, agricultural land, fishing fleets, businesses and jobs have been destroyed along the coast for some 300 to 400 km. In the immediate aftermath, the scale of death and destruction meant that basic public services largely collapsed; the Vice President told me that three thousand teachers died. So have many of those who would have normally responded, including police officers, soldiers and local officials. Those who survived spent the first days desperately trying to find their families. The population is deeply traumatised.

In Banda Aceh, I met the Minister in charge of the relief effort, Alwi Shihab, the UN coordinator, Michael Elmqvist, and representatives from WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, the Humanitarian Information Centre, and Oxfam. In Jakarta I saw Vice President Kalla and Foreign Minister Wirayuda. Wirayuda will visit London early next week carrying a personal message to you from President Yudhoyono.

The relief effort is taking shape, after the initial Indonesian reluctance to accept international assistance was put aside as the scale of the crisis became apparent. There continue to be bottlenecks at Banda Aceh and Medan airports, but planned Australian and UK assistance with air movement and logistics will help. With the big Indonesian and international military effort, more relief supplies are getting in and are being distributed. Indonesian NGOs are present in large numbers and are providing valuable assistance; indeed the international media coverage has largely failed to report the huge Indonesian effort. UN and NGO supply and distribution arrangements are beginning to work; for example the WFP hope to distribute a full month's food ration to 110,000 people in the next five days. WHO told me that there is sufficient field hospital capacity, but that the priorities are primary and public health – to prevent disease – and nutrition.

After a slow start, coordination is coming together. The Indonesian Vice President is in direct charge of the relief effort, with a number of Ministers having individual

responsibilities. For the UN, as you know, Margareta Wahlstrom is overseeing the relief effort across the region. Bo Asplund is in charge in Jakarta (he is doing OK) and Michael Elmqvist in Aceh (he's getting on with it, but is understandably tired). Daily coordination meetings now take place in Banda Aceh between the UN agencies, bilateral donors, and NGOs – overall and sector by sector. WHO is leading on health, WFP on food, UNHCR on shelter, and UNICEF on water and sanitation. There are also daily meetings between the lead UN officials and the Government of Indonesia (GoI). Shihab and Elmqvist clearly have a good working relationship. The Indonesian military are coordinating international military assistance. The humanitarian agencies are beginning to access military support through this, and as these arrangements settle down in the next few days, we should see a further improvement in the delivery of assistance.

There are still large information gaps, however, particularly about conditions and needs along the west coast. This partly reflects a lack of access - as of yesterday, the UN had not yet secured a helicopter to undertake a full assessment -.and partly a failure to pool and assess the range of information available. The UN is trying to sort this out by setting up – with DFID help – a Humanitarian Information Centre to map needs and supplies, and through further assessments. Our helicopters for the UN will really help here and we are clearly right to be concentrating on filling gaps quickly in support of the UN relief effort.

The north-east coast of Aceh - where some 80% of the 4.8m population lived prior to the tsunami - is relatively accessible and hence, getting more help. In contrast, there is significant damage to the roads and bridges along the west coast. The Indonesian military is trying to put temporary arrangements in place. A DFID/MoD team is assessing whether the UK might be able to assist.

So far the temporary ceasefire between the TNI and the separatist movement (GAM) appears to be holding, though there are isolated reports of humanitarian convoys being delayed by shooting. This remains a conflict zone. Underlying Acehnese grievances have not been addressed. The GoI and TNI's approach to, and handling of, the conflict will be an important factor in determining the pace of recovery and the prospects for what was already a poor region of Indonesia. Shihab noted that the tsunami presented a political opportunity for the GoI to demonstrate its solidarity and support for Aceh.

Given the scale of destruction, the reconstruction effort will present huge challenges. The Government of Indonesia and the international agencies are turning their minds to the assistance that will be required, as are we. They welcomed our lead in proposing a debt service moratorium. Both the Vice President and the Foreign Minister were very clear that they want the World Bank – and not the UN - to lead the international effort in support of a GoI plan. I spoke to Jim Wolfensohn this evening and he is ready to do this. We also agreed that there should be only one trust fund and that we should encourage the GoI to set this up as transparently as possible. The Bank is preparing an initial assessment ahead of a donor meeting on 19/20 January. We should back the Indonesians on this, and manage sensitivities with the UN.

The Vice President, Foreign Minister and Shihab all thanked the UK for our assistance, noting the astonishing support of the British public. The Indonesians

have clearly been touched by the breadth of international help, but they also understand the wider context. As Shihab put it, the tsunami offers an important opportunity for the international community – "particularly the US" – to engage with a moderate muslim country, and so help counter the risks of radicalisation. However, he emphasised the importance of respecting Indonesian sensitivities. For example, the use of foreign military forces must be carefully portrayed as humanitarian assistance . "Indonesian public opinion would not stand for outside intervention. We must be careful not to awaken the lion".

As you know, I have already made proposals for reform of the international humanitarian system and there are further big lessons to be learnt from this disaster. I intend to pursue these vigorously !

Finally, our teams in Jakarta and Aceh – DFID, FCO, MOD and UK forces (supported by everyone in the UK) – are doing an extraordinary job.

I am copying this letter to DOP colleagues, Sir Andrew Turnbull and Charles Humfrey in Jakarta.

Best wishes,

HILARY BENN

DFI Department for International

1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE

Direct Line: 0419
Fax Line: 0634
Email: privatesecretary@dfid.gov.uk

Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
(sent by email from Columbo)

7 January 2005

Dear Prime Minister

I visited Indonesia on 6 and 7 January and saw the astonishing devastation caused by the tsunami, both from the air and in and around Banda Aceh. Parts of the town look like Hiroshima. Thriving neighbourhoods have simply been wiped off the face of the earth – there is nothing left but rubble. Homes, agricultural land, fishing fleets, businesses and jobs have been destroyed along the coast for some 300 to 400 km. In the immediate aftermath, the scale of death and destruction meant that basic public services largely collapsed; the Vice President told me that three thousand teachers died. So have many of those who would have normally responded, including police officers, soldiers and local officials. Those who survived spent the first days desperately trying to find their families. The population is deeply traumatised.

In Banda Aceh, I met the Minister in charge of the relief effort, Alwi Shihab, the UN coordinator, Michael Elmqvist, and representatives from WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, the Humanitarian Information Centre, and Oxfam. In Jakarta I saw Vice President Kalla and Foreign Minister Wirayuda. Wirayuda will visit London early next week carrying a personal message to you from President Yudhoyono.

The relief effort is taking shape, after the initial Indonesian reluctance to accept international assistance was put aside as the scale of the crisis became apparent. There continue to be bottlenecks at Banda Aceh and Medan airports, but planned Australian and UK assistance with air movement and logistics will help. With the big Indonesian and international military effort, more relief supplies are getting in and are being distributed. Indonesian NGOs are present in large numbers and are providing valuable assistance; indeed the international media coverage has largely failed to report the huge Indonesian effort. UN and NGO supply and distribution arrangements are beginning to work; for example the WFP hope to distribute a full month's food ration to 110,000 people in the next five days. WHO told me that there is sufficient field hospital capacity, but that the priorities are primary and public health – to prevent disease – and nutrition.

After a slow start, coordination is coming together. The Indonesian Vice President is in direct charge of the relief effort, with a number of Ministers having individual

responsibilities. For the UN, as you know, Margareta Wahlstrom is overseeing the relief effort across the region. Bo Asplund is in charge in Jakarta (he is doing OK) and Michael Elmqvist in Aceh (he's getting on with it, but is understandably tired). Daily coordination meetings now take place in Banda Aceh between the UN agencies, bilateral donors, and NGOs – overall and sector by sector. WHO is leading on health, WFP on food, UNHCR on shelter, and UNICEF on water and sanitation. There are also daily meetings between the lead UN officials and the Government of Indonesia (GoI). Shihab and Elmqvist clearly have a good working relationship. The Indonesian military are coordinating international military assistance. The humanitarian agencies are beginning to access military support through this, and as these arrangements settle down in the next few days, we should see a further improvement in the delivery of assistance.

There are still large information gaps, however, particularly about conditions and needs along the west coast. This partly reflects a lack of access - as of yesterday, the UN had not yet secured a helicopter to undertake a full assessment -.and partly a failure to pool and assess the range of information available. The UN is trying to sort this out by setting up – with DFID help – a Humanitarian Information Centre to map needs and supplies, and through further assessments. Our helicopters for the UN will really help here and we are clearly right to be concentrating on filling gaps quickly in support of the UN relief effort.

The north-east coast of Aceh - where some 80% of the 4.8m population lived prior to the tsunami - is relatively accessible and hence, getting more help. In contrast, there is significant damage to the roads and bridges along the west coast. The Indonesian military is trying to put temporary arrangements in place. A DFID/MoD team is assessing whether the UK might be able to assist.

So far the temporary ceasefire between the TNI and the separatist movement (GAM) appears to be holding, though there are isolated reports of humanitarian convoys being delayed by shooting. This remains a conflict zone. Underlying Acehnese grievances have not been addressed. The GoI and TNI's approach to, and handling of, the conflict will be an important factor in determining the pace of recovery and the prospects for what was already a poor region of Indonesia. Shihab noted that the tsunami presented a political opportunity for the GoI to demonstrate its solidarity and support for Aceh.

Given the scale of destruction, the reconstruction effort will present huge challenges. The Government of Indonesia and the international agencies are turning their minds to the assistance that will be required, as are we. They welcomed our lead in proposing a debt service moratorium. Both the Vice President and the Foreign Minister were very clear that they want the World Bank – and not the UN - to lead the international effort in support of a GoI plan. I spoke to Jim Wolfensohn this evening and he is ready to do this. We also agreed that there should be only one trust fund and that we should encourage the GoI to set this up as transparently as possible. The Bank is preparing an initial assessment ahead of a donor meeting on 19/20 January. We should back the Indonesians on this, and manage sensitivities with the UN.

The Vice President, Foreign Minister and Shihab all thanked the UK for our assistance, noting the astonishing support of the British public. The Indonesians

have clearly been touched by the breadth of international help, but they also understand the wider context. As Shihab put it, the tsunami offers an important opportunity for the international community – "particularly the US" – to engage with a moderate muslim country, and so help counter the risks of radicalisation. However, he emphasised the importance of respecting Indonesian sensitivities. For example, the use of foreign military forces must be carefully portrayed as humanitarian assistance . "Indonesian public opinion would not stand for outside intervention. We must be careful not to awaken the lion".

As you know, I have already made proposals for reform of the international humanitarian system and there are further big lessons to be learnt from this disaster. I intend to pursue these vigorously !

Finally, our teams in Jakarta and Aceh – DFID, FCO, MOD and UK forces (supported by everyone in the UK) – are doing an extraordinary job.

I am copying this letter to DOP colleagues, Sir Andrew Turnbull and Charles Humfrey in Jakarta.

Best wishes,

HILARY BENN

From: Laurie Lee (x3292)
Date: 7 January 2005

PRIME MINISTER

cc: Jonathan Powell
Nigel Sheinwald
Ivan Rogers
Kim Darroch
Simon Morys
Ramil Burden
Antony Phillipson
David Quarrey
Grace Cassy
Justin Forsyth
David Hill
Ian Gleeson
Godric Smith
Kate Gross

TSUNAMI: PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT AND MINISTERIAL MEETING ON MONDAY 10 JANUARY, 10.00

I attach a **draft Parliamentary Statement**, which you will give in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon. The headlines will be an increase in our pledge for immediate humanitarian relief from £50m to £75m (of which £40m will be for the UN appeal launched in Jakarta; and the rest for NGOs etc) and the latest British likely deaths figure, which I personally estimate will be up around 600.

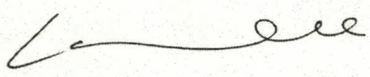
You will hold a **conference call on Saturday morning** with John Prescott, Jack Straw, Hilary Benn and David Veness. You will want to make sure you have all of the latest information before you do any media at the weekend (without announcing the two headlines above).

You will then chair a **meeting at 10.00 on Monday**, before your Statement to Parliament in the afternoon. This is a further opportunity to ensure we have the latest information we need for the Statement and to test the messages in it.

At this meeting, Hilary will also report back on **UN co-ordination** in Aceh and what we can do to improve it, Hilary and John Reid should report back on what more **medical assistance** we might be able to offer, and Paul should update you

on whether the US, Japan and Australia have now agreed with HMT's **debt relief** proposal.

You may also want to say on Monday what you want to do in terms of **future meetings**. You will want to be kept up to date and have occasional Ministerials, for example after the Disaster Reduction Conference in Kobe on 21 January. But I suggest you now leave the daily/weekly Ministerial co-ordination to Jack and Hilary. The Cabinet Office will continue co-ordination at official level.



LAURIE LEE

PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT ON THE INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI DISASTER

With your permission, Mr Speaker, I would like to make a statement on the tragic events following the earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean on the morning of Sunday 26th December. This devastating natural disaster affected Indonesia, Sri Lanka, South India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Maldives, Thailand, Myanmar [Burma], Malaysia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, the Seychelles, Bangladesh and many, many other countries across the world who lost people in those countries affected. The estimated number or people killed now stands at over 150 000, with many communities wiped out and millions of people forced away from their homes. As well as the massive loss of life and immediate suffering, there are significant longer-term implications. Many people will have lost their means of earning a living: fishermen who have lost their boats and nets, farmers whose crops have been destroyed, villages whose roads, bridges and buildings are damaged or destroyed, coastal areas where lives are dependent on tourism.

Could I begin by expressing my deepest condolences for the loss of life in those countries directly affected by the devastating earthquake and tsunami and to all those in this country who have lost family members, friends and colleagues in this disaster.

The Government responded quickly to the earthquake, both to support and help British victims and their families, and to assist the countries worst affected by the Tsunami. I would like to inform the house what we have done in both areas in a little detail.

Mr Speaker, I am sorry to inform the House that the number of confirmed British deaths is now [53]. The Government estimates that a further [391] are highly likely to have been involved in this disaster and - tragically - are probably dead. Regrettably this figure may continue to rise [slowly] for some days and weeks still to come. Family Liaison Officers are appointed to support every family of British nationals we think are highly likely to have been involved.

The Government immediately deployed staff from the High Commission in Sri Lanka and the Embassy in Thailand to assist British victims and their families. And, although genuine mistakes may regrettably have been made in what were and continue to be unimaginably gruelling conditions for everyone involved, I would like to pay tribute to our officials – many of whom volunteered – working extremely hard, 24 hours a day for the last two weeks, in the affected areas.

The Foreign Office established temporary offices working in all the affected areas. There is now, for example, a temporary office the size of a medium sized Embassy in Phuket. Staff have also been deployed at overseas airports to help with any problems of British nationals and issue emergency passports to those without travel documents.

Over 50 police officers are also working in Thailand in Sri Lanka, both to assist in an international effort to recover and identify the dead and to give specialist advice to our FCO teams in those countries.

Sadly, many victims were swept away by the force of the tsunami, and their remains may never be recovered. In other cases, where remains are

thought to be those of British nationals, their state may mean that forensic identification is an extremely difficult task. DNA testing may be required and this will take time. I know that this will only add to the agony of families. But I am afraid no short cuts are possible. The pain and upset which can be caused by mistakes would be even worse.

The Foreign Office have funded the deployment of portable mortuary facilities to the disaster areas in Sri Lanka and Thailand and are working closely with international undertakers to facilitate the repatriation of bodies once they have been positively identified.

British officials and police officers are now working with the families of the victims to repatriate remains where appropriate and help the injured get home. The Foreign Office have assisted affected families with the cost of repatriating remains; immediate medical expenses for those seriously injured; medical evacuation; and return travel for two members of the victim's family. In addition, we arranged a special flight from Bangkok on New Year's day brought back 94 UK and EU nationals stranded in Thailand.

Meanwhile, in the UK the Government and police immediately established on Boxing Day an emergency phone line and call handling centre for those in the UK worried about relatives and friends. The centre took over 40,000 calls on 28 December and have subsequently taken over 135,000 in total. At the start of the crisis the FCO call handling team numbered 12. During the morning of 26th December, call handling was transferred to the Police Casualty Bureau at Hendon. They had to respond to increasing demand so that by 27th/28th December they had over 300 officers working, with 130 officers responding to calls at any one time. The number of calls

has inevitably fallen again as time has passed and happily, in many cases, friends and relatives have been reunited.

The Foreign Office ensured that there were full reception arrangements at airports for people returning to the UK. This included tailored medical attention where necessary, assistance with getting home and access to psychological and emotional support services. The British Red Cross also established a Help Line for victims of the disaster and their families and a family support network for those affected.

We will continue to do everything we can to support those in need.

Mr Speaker, I would like to turn now to the response of the UK to the needs of the countries most affected by this disaster.

I would like to be begin by paying tribute to the remarkable reaction of the British people. Over one hundred million pounds has been raised for the disaster appeal and other charities. And people have also been volunteering and giving in all sorts of other ways. And there has been a similar response in other countries around the world too. In the face of an awful tragedy, this outpouring of international human solidarity is indeed to be welcomed.

The Government is providing Gift Aid tax relief on the money donated by the British public so far, which could easily be worth over £10 million. And DFID has offered to pay the cost of air freighting equipment and supplies paid for by donations from the public.

Within hours of the disaster striking, DFID's crisis operations team was set up, it sent out its first assessment team and the next day DFID began airlifts of tents and plastic sheeting in response to an urgent request from the Government of Sri Lanka. A series of airlifts followed, including approximately 80 tonnes of water to the Maldives – with the support of Scottish Water and First Choice Holidays - and enough basic emergency medical supplies to Indonesia to treat 100,000 people for 3 months.

We have focussed our immediate effort on support to the United Nations Humanitarian Organisations, the Red Cross Movement, non-governmental organisations and a range of practical actions, such as delivery of urgently needed relief items including water, water containers, tents and blankets and plastic sheeting. These have been in response to specific requests from Governments of affected countries or from the UN and advice from DFID teams on the ground.

We want the UN to lead the international humanitarian response, and are supporting the UN co-ordination and logistics effort to improve delivery of assistance. We have provided equipment to help establish the UN Field Office in Banda Aceh. We are providing 5 helicopters and some vehicles to the UN for use in Aceh. We have also provided two experts to its assessment team, two UK emergency teams and three military observer teams, which are working closely with local government and partners nations to assess needs. And we have a range of medium and heavy-lift cargo aircraft - including a Hercules, a Tristar and a number of helicopters - involved in delivering aid in the region. We are putting together plans for further airlifts (from both Europe and other regions) of relief materials to the region. The UK has transported various relief items including food, water and water containers. [update from DFID on Monday]

One of the main challenges is distributing the massive amount of aid which has been provided. UK forces are playing an important role in this. We are providing significant airlift capacity, including one RAF C-17 plane. Two navy ships – Chatham and Diligence – have been providing assistance off Sri Lanka. Their Lynx helicopters are available to undertake assessments and provide transport capacity. Another ship, Bayleaf, will arrive shortly, with a capacity to transport large amounts of water and fuel. [update from MOD on Monday]

Also, we offered the Government of Indonesia a Company of Gurkhas and two helicopters. They have accepted the offer of the two helicopters, but believe they have sufficient foreign military infantry on the ground at present.

The people and governments of the countries affected are doing a lot to help themselves with support from UN agencies and non-governmental organisations. I pay tribute to the extraordinary efforts of thousands of volunteers and public sector workers in the countries affected, who have responded commendably and under considerable conditions of personal trauma and loss.

The international response has been massive, and pledges total some £1.5 billion. The European Community has pledged [$123] million of which our share is some [£21.9 million].

I would like to inform the House today that I have agreed that the Government will increase its pledge to the immediate humanitarian response from £50 million to £75 million, with an additional £25 million

from the Treasury's Central Reserve. None of this has been taken from our existing development programmes. Of this £75m, Hilary Benn will inform the UN in Geneva tomorrow that £[40] million will now be committed to the UN Appeal launched in Jakarta last week. The rest will mainly be used to fund charities working in the region.

It will also be crucial for the international community to work together to support these countries as they embark on the huge challenge of longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction. We will make a further contribution to longer-term reconstruction, once the needs have been properly assessed by the World Bank and others over the next few weeks.

Looking ahead towards this, the UK is proposing an immediate moratorium on debt repayments by afflicted countries for those that request it until a full needs assessment is completed.

With hindsight, the lack of an early warning system for the region has been brought to stark attention. The Jakarta conference on Thursday agreed that a regional warning system was needed. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Japan later this month will consider how this need can be met. We will actively support measures to bring such a life-saving system into effect as quickly as possible.

We must also learn the wider lessons from this disaster and ensure that detection and warning arrangements for natural hazards globally are as robust as possible. I have asked the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir David King, to advise me on these issues.

Hilary Benn and Jack Straw will be briefing MPs on their recent visits to the region later today.

I would like to finish, by saying that this disaster has brought the international community and members of the public together to mobilise substantial support to those in need. It has shown what the world can do when faced with a clear and stark tragedy.

But the truth is, that there is a silent tragedy continuing day in, day out in Africa, the equivalent of a man-made, preventable Tsunami every week. I believe there is every chance of mobilising the same extraordinary generosity of spirit and solidarity that Britain and the world have shown over the Tsunami tragedy in supporting the tackling of the tragedy in Africa. We must build on the extraordinary generosity mobilised by this terrible tragedy in Asia, to continue to support tackling the tragedy in Africa. We hope to do so through the UK's G8 and EU Presidencies this year.

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 18 as at 14.00 hrs 07 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

Note that this sitrep now covers Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives and Somalia.

SUMMARY **1**

KEY ISSUES 1
ASEAN SUMMIT 3
UN FLASH APPEAL 3
FORTHCOMING KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 4
KEY STATISTICS 4
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 5
DFID Planning *5*
Financial *6*
Donations in kind *7*
Locations of field teams *7*

LATEST NEWS BY COUNTRY **8**

INDONESIA 8
SRI LANKA 9
INDIAN MAINLAND 11
INDIA – ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 12
MALDIVES 12
SOMALIA 13

FURTHER INFORMATION **13**

MOD SUPPORT 13
UN RESPONSE 14
EU RESPONSE 14
OTHER DONORS 15
LOGISTICS 15
OTHER ISSUES 16
FURTHER INFORMATION 16
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 17

SUMMARY

Key Issues

Overview

In Indonesia, the postponed UN Inter Agency assessment completed its first sortie to the west coast 7 January using military helicopters. Unclear whether helicopter capacity can be secured to continue the assessment tomorrow. This first assessment should start to give us a better overview of the situation on the west coast, but the assessment needs to be continued and expanded.

More substantial information is coming in from operational agencies on the needs in Banda Aceh and on which relief agency is doing what where. The initial impression from this is that at least in accessible areas, food and water needs are largely covered; sanitation is a major concern in the more built-up areas; and that the medical and shelter situation is still unclear.

Coordination in Indonesia still appears problematic between international humanitarian community; the indigenous humanitarian agencies; and the military. Security remains a concern.

Overall, DFID's emergency response is homing in principally on Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives while responding to emergency needs elsewhere when necessary.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for the countries covered by this sitrep:

Indonesia:	Initial assessments finally making progress. Major information gaps remain but should be filled increasingly in the coming days. Concerns over sanitation, coordination and security.
Sri Lanka:	Moving towards rehabilitation.
Indian mainland:	Moving towards rehabilitation.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation building up. Information improving.
Somalia:	Assessments complete, delivery underway.

Top priorities are to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Indonesia

- Key Inter Agency assessment of Aceh west coast. No clarity on IDP numbers. WFP estimate 1 million require food aid. Issue of child protection gaining profile. Risk from unexploded ordnance. Security situation "calm but fluid".

Sri Lanka

- Hilary Benn begins visit 7 January. HMS Chatham and RFA Diligence assisting coastal clearance and supply delivery to remote locations. IDP camps reducing in size; some due to be moved out of school buildings. Tensions between government and LTTE over equity of aid distribution. Coordination now appears good.

Indian mainland

- Over 380,000 in camps, though more IDPs returning home. Livelihoods the key issue. Water and sanitation no longer an emergency concern in Tamil Nadu. Psychological support for children likely to be the major health concern.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Approx 40,000 IDPs in 110 camps. Some residents of remote islands believed to be without food. Logistic bottleneck. Assessments continue. UNICEF measles vaccination campaign.

Maldives

- Immediate needs covered. Response appears effective and coordinated. Sustainability of water supply a concern. Government requests no further experts to travel to the islands without prior clearance. Much relief arriving in Male. Transport to outlying islands a constraint. DFID-PJHQ-HMS Chatham assessment complete. Annan to visit 10 January.

Somalia

- Assessments complete, delivery underway. DFID in discussions with relevant agencies.

ASEAN Summit

- The Foreign Secretary attended the ASEAN summit 6 January on behalf of the UK and put forward the idea of a 'Friends of the Secretary-General' group to support the UN's work. Clear support by ASEAN countries for a UN Special Representative for the Region. Much support for UN's role so far.
- Emphasis by ASEAN countries and donors at the summit on early warning systems and better disaster prevention on a regional basis. Several donors offered technology and money for this.
- The US endorsed UN lead in coordinating disaster relief effort.

UN Flash Appeal

- The UN Flash Appeal was launched at the 6 January ASEAN summit by Kofi Annan. Total funds requested for the region for 6 months are $ 976,975,467. Nearly 40% of funds (approx $371 million) are earmarked for Indonesia. Nearly 50% of Indonesia funds are for family shelter and non-food items. $102 million has been requested for food for the region. The Appeal covers the UN, a number of NGOs and also IOM.

COMMENT ON UN FLASH APPEAL – PLEASE PROTECT

- In many sectors the strategy and approach are not solidly based on needs assessment. This is understandable given the situation and the speed of events. But many of the budget lines appear inflated and expensive (WFP is one example). DFID consultation with UN agencies and NGOs indicates they are still planning how they will implement their programmes on the ground.
- DFID is therefore pushing for clarification of plans and strategies to ensure that they:
  - Are needs-based
  - Are targeted
  - Address critical gaps

- NGOs have asked for extensions to their deadlines for submission of proposals to DFID, in order to ensure that their programmes are informed by an accurate understanding of need.
- As always, there is the potential for the Flash Appeal being used to raise funds for longer term programmes – a purpose for which the Flash Appeal framework is not designed, and is not suitable. There is a danger that this could undermine the chances of those very programmes being properly funded. An example of this is the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) using the Flash Appeal to ask for very large sums – larger than its annual budget. ISDR funding proposals should be considered thoroughly, on the basis of much more information than can be provided in a Flash Appeal.
- The Flash Appeal format is a rough and ready tool to ensure rapid response for the first 6 months, and it has been produced in 10 days. Putting longer-term programmes into this kind of framework risks not giving them the level of analysis they need.
- In view of the overall international response (Egeland has predicted publicly that the UN Appeal will be fully funded), DFID needs to take a considered approach to the Flash Appeal to ensure that its support has the maximum added value. In the past our partners have appreciated this approach, which has been developed over many years. It is vital that our response to this Appeal has the same degree of consistency, consideration and analysis as to previous disaster appeals.

COMMENT ENDS – PLEASE PROTECT

Forthcoming key events and meetings

- Friday 7 January: Foreign Secretary visits Thailand.
- Friday 7 January: Hilary Benn begins visit to Sri Lanka.
- Following his visit to Sri Lanka, Hilary Benn plans to travel to Nairobi for the signing of the Sudan peace agreement and is due back in UK Monday 10 January. PLEASE PROTECT
- Friday 7 January: Gareth Thomas attends
- Monday 10 January (10:00): Number 10 meeting.
- Friday 7 January: EU Ministerial meeting (Development Ministers).
- Tuesday 11 January: OCHA-hosted International Donors Conference in Geneva.
- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of debtors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.

Key statistics

- International media quote total death toll figures of over 155,000.
- Egeland estimates pledges now total between $3 billion and $4 billion.
- FCO confirm 49 British dead and 391 missing; total 440.

DFID response to date

New developments are in ***bold/italic***

DFID Planning

1. ***DFID continue to press UN to determine consolidated needs in terms of assets and human resources.***

2. ***We are currently considering the UN Flash Appeal and continue to make payments against it.***

3. ***The first sortie of the previously postponed Inter Agency Assessment of west coast of Aceh took place 7 January by helicopter.***

4. ***DFID has received and is considering proposals from 9 NGOs and is awaiting the remainder.***

5. ***DFID continue to determine the level of UN coordination and capacity.***

6. An IL-76 aircraft ***left East Midlands Airport 6 January*** bound for Kuala Lumpur, from where transhipment will be arranged to Banda Aceh and Medan. It carries full equipment to establish the UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC), plus approx 200 family tents for IDPs. It also carries 1 million puritabs. The HIC will enable the UN to collate, map and analyse humanitarian needs. Both cargo and the flight are fully funded by DFID. This is the first of 5 planned DFID-funded flights carrying tents. Press are on this flight.

7. DFID sending 3,750 tents to Aceh Province (approximate value £850,000). ***250 of them are on the IL 76 which departed UK 6 January for Kuala Lumpur for transhipment via Medan Airport. The remainder are planned for 3 further flights over the next 3 days.***

8. An RAF Tristar ***flew to Brindisi 6 January*** to collect UN equipment for onward shipment 7 January to Banda Aceh via Penang.

9. We are currently planning, in conjunction with the MoD for the delivery within the affected region of further high priority UN equipment, using the C17 and potentially other aircraft.

10. DFID arrangements continue for the mobilisation of 5 medium lift helicopters for rapid deployment to be placed at the disposal of UN operations in Banda Aceh (***and possibly elsewhere in the region***). Examining possibility of further medium lift helicopter assets. PLEASE PROTECT

11. DFID discussions finalising use of further military assets in support of UN operations in Indonesia. PLEASE PROTECT

12. The Prime Minister is to make a statement on the tsunami crisis in the House of Commons on Monday 10 January. PLEASE PROTECT

13. 6 January NGO meeting at DFID on tsunami crisis.

14. DEC logistics meeting held Tuesday 4 January to finalise arrangements of DFID funding aircraft loads to affected areas.

15. The RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives. A cargo has been provisionally identified for a first flight, from Delhi to Colombo. The RAF will decide the aircraft type once the load is confirmed. UN in Colombo will identify further tasks.

Financial

16. DFID has allocated £50m to the response. Funds allocated to date are given below. ***Total £ 26,463,090.***

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
	RED CROSS MOVEMENT		
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
	UNITED NATIONS		
UN Flash Appeal	***Critical work of some 40 UN agencies and NGOs. Being considered 6 January***	***$976,975,467***	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Regional appeal	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	***Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and 2 Special Operations (Food distributions in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; regional logistics and support to UN Joint Logistics Centre)***	***$252,400,000 (£132,842,000 approx)***	***£3,500,000***
	NGOs		
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
15 NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psychological, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka (NGO programme proposals being received 6 - 7 January)	£22,000,000 (approx)	~£7,000,000 (early estimate for approval)
	OTHERS		
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Water, collapsible jerry cans – Maldives		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
	TOTAL		***£ 22,778,000***

Donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment		£ 200,000	
	Humanitarian Information Centre		£ 67,000	
	Vehicle for HIC		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia		£2,200,000 (estimated)	including airlift
TOTAL			***£ 3,685,090***	

17. The International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) airlift task required a total of 3 aircraft sorties: 2 x RAF C-17 and one RAF Tristar. This was a joint DFID-Finland-Sweden-Norway-Denmark operation, to establish working environments and communications capability for UN staff. The flights arrived in Banda Aceh between 2 and 6 January, carrying 16 technicians plus vehicles; airport handling equipment; power, accommodation, office and water equipment; food and water. The total cost of the IHP airlift is £250,000.

18. A DFID funded DC8 aircraft bound for the Maldives carrying 40 tonnes of water (donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water) and collapsible plastic jerry cans (donated by Scottish Water) arrived on 5 January.

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Indonesia – Steve Ray, Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.

Field Team 2: Sri Lanka – John Adlam and Mark Bulpitt.

19. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is providing advice to the Sri Lankan Government's emergency management organisation.

20. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed in the region with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group – to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

21. Steve Ainsworth (DFID CHAD) in the Maldives (***arrived 6 January, returning 7 January***) to carry out an assessment.

LATEST NEWS BY COUNTRY

Developments in the last 24 hours, by country

Indonesia

22. **Summary:** Key Inter Agency assessment of Aceh west coast. No clarity on IDP numbers. WFP estimate 1 million require food aid. Issue of child protection and mental health gaining profile. Risk from unexploded ordnance. Security situation "calm but fluid".

23. **Headline Figures:** (estimates)
517,000 IDPs (200,000 in Medan alone) (MoH).
up to 2 million affected (UN).
94,200 dead (GoI / OCHA).

24. The interagency (WFP/UNICEF) aerial assessment of the west coast started on 7 January.

25. Clarity on the number of IDPs is still a key issue.

26. Save the Children assessments, which include Simeulue Island, indicate 128,000 IDPs.

27. WFP state that NGOs are undertaking registration of IDPs and that results of initial assessments indicate 240,000 IDPs are residing in camps in Aceh Besar, Pidie, Bireuen, Lhoksemauwe. They indicate that this figure does not include those living with host families. (WFP)

28. Gender disaggregated figures of IDPs are still unavailable and are considered important for appropriate programming. The UN Flash Appeal quotes Aceh Province pre-tsunami population to comprise 70% women as a result of out - migration.

29. Michael Elmquist, OCHA is having daily meetings in Banda Aceh with the Minister of People's Welfare. FAO will begin an agriculture/ fisheries sectoral group shortly.

30. Oxfam verbally report that they are delivering 10 litres of water per day to 200,000 people in Banda Aceh. They are still concerned about sanitation.

31. WFP estimate the number of people requiring food assistance in Indonesia is 1,000,000. They currently have 35,000 MT food in Medan and from 5 January expect to receive 250 MT food per day into Aceh Province. (WFP)

32. The Government of Indonesia's Ministry of Health with technical support from WHO and UNICEF has instituted a plan of action for epidemiological surveillance. (WHO)

33. International attention is being focused on the need for child protection. SCF has called for a focus on community-based recreational and educational services for children, over counselling.

34. WHO reports cases of malaria in Banda Aceh. A measles vaccination programme began on 5 January in Banda Aceh. (WHO)

35. UNICEF reports that unexploded ordnance (UXO) is a concern as a considerable amount of ammunition from storage facilities has been scattered. They report that assistance may be required for UXO clearance. (UNICEF)

36. The security situation is described as "calm but fluid" and escorts are required for convoys on the Medan-Banda Aceh road.

37. UN offices in Banda Aceh and Jakarta are now in contact by email through a sat link. Mobile phones are working in Banda Aceh. UNJLC confirmed that the Eriksson mini-m server was sent to Banda Aceh yesterday.

38. UNJLC are investigating increasing passenger planes with either a humanitarian air service, space on a GOI aircraft or commercial flights in order to transfer further personnel to Banda Aceh. They still have no clear idea of the status of military assets, and are convening meetings today with the relevant parties.

39. The cargo port near Banda Aceh is now open for small boats. The passenger port was destroyed. Maersk have offered their shipping networks. The airport at Meulaboh will not be open to larger aircraft for some time although access by road is possible from both Banda Aceh and Medan.

40. **Coordination**: The Government has established a coordination mechanism led by Bakornas PBP (Disaster Relief and IDP Committee) chaired by Vice President Yusuf Kalla. It is housed in the national Development Planning Agency. (ECHO) A daily UN and NGO coordination meeting takes place in Jakarta. Bo Asplund is the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Indonesia.

41. The coordinator for Sumatra is to be Joel Boutroue (currently Deputy Head of Coordination, OCHA Geneva) who is due in Indonesia imminently and will be based in Banda Aceh. Other OCHA offices will be in Medan and Western Sumatra. (Telecon FCO/OCHA 6 January) PLEASE PROTECT

Sri Lanka

42. **Summary:** Hilary Benn begins visit 7 January. HMS Chatham and RFA Diligence assisting coastal clearance and supply delivery to remote locations. IDP camps reducing in size; some due to be moved out of school buildings. Tensions between government and LTTE over equity of aid distribution. Coordination now appears good.

43. **Headline Figures:** (estimates)
572,578 IDPs (GoSL).
222,688 families affected
30,615 dead (GoSL) 30,718 (Sky News)

44. Hilary Benn is to arrive in Sri Lanka in the evening of 7 January and will spend 24 hours visiting affected areas. Colin Powell is also visiting Sri Lanka on 7 January.

45. HMS Chatham has completed its recce of Batticaloa and has identified the following potential tasks:

- In Kallar (3 km S of Batticaloa) movement of supplies including medical essentials into Kallar using boats and helicopters.

- Provision of manpower and expertise to assist in clean-up operations along the coastline.
- Assisting authorities to build camps for IDPs as they move out of school buildings in Batticaloa. (School term due to start 15 January.)

46. There is a sand bar across the entrance to Batticaloa harbour. HMS Chatham has surveyed it and marked it with buoys, enabling local fishing boats to navigate in and out of the harbour.

47. HMS Chatham continues recces of the coast with a view to identifying further tasks.

48. RFA Diligence has now joined HMS Chatham and is supporting her tasks.

49. The total of the UN Appeal for Sri Lanka is USD 166,936,146.

50. The number of displaced persons in camps has decreased by more than 30%. Many who were displaced due to fear or whose houses were only partially destroyed have voluntarily returned home. (OCHA)

51. COMMENT: Information and assessments continue to be received indicating that local and international relief networks are coping with the situation.

52. WFP intends to complete the distribution of a 15 day food ration to 750,000 people by 8 January. The Sri Lankan Red Cross is distributing food and non-food items to camps. The ICRC plan to provide assistance for about 150,000 people. (OCHA)

53. OCHA reports that transport and warehousing capacity are limited and that district-level coordination still needs to be strengthened, as well as support to Divisional Secretariats to manage registration of displaced persons.

54. The Government have issued a press release denying the claim made by the LTTE that LTTE controlled areas are receiving less aid than government-controlled areas. (OCHA)

55. In Sri Lanka DFID and UNDAC met on 6 January to discuss United Nations performance of disaster assessment, and coordination and the impact of the UNDAC team. OCHA representatives sought DFID's advice for improving assistance and meeting outstanding beneficiary needs as the UNDAC team is expected to withdraw gradually between 10 and 15 January from Sri Lanka.

56. DFID Sri Lanka leads on coordination meetings with the donor community in Colombo. A donor group funding matrix has been developed to de-conflict donor interests and contributions. DFID Sri Lanka also represents the 'Donor Desk' within the National Operations Centre at present.

57. UNICEF report that children comprise over 40% of the dead in Sri Lanka.

58. UNICEF report that whilst schools are due to reopen on 10 January, schools in affected areas are due to reopen on 20 January. 200 school buildings are reported to have been damaged in addition to some schools being used as temporary camps for displaced people.

59. UNICEF report that they have received the first cases of sexual and gender-based violence in camps.

60. A report from the NGO Concern states that it is estimated that 80% of boats around the country have been destroyed.

61. **Coordination**: The National Operations Centre, under the direct authority of the President. The Task Force for Logistics and Law and Order (TAFLOL), will establish a stock tracking system for all relief items coming into Sri Lanka and final distribution with the support of UNJLC, the Chamber of Commerce and IBM. (OCHA) Among international agencies, UNICEF lead on education, water and sanitation, WHO lead on health, WFP on logistics and UNHCR on non-food items.

62. The official government website has been superseded by http://www.cnosrilanka.org/. Other useful websites are: www.humanitarian-srilanka.org (under District Information), and ftp://public_mapaction:magpie@ftp.npagroup.net/.

Indian mainland

63. **Summary:** Over 380,000 in camps, though more IDPs returning home. Livelihoods the key issue. Water and sanitation no longer an emergency concern in Tamil Nadu. Psychological support for children likely to be the major health concern.

64.

Headline Figures for all of India including Andoman and Nicobar: (estimates)	376,630 IDPs (GoI). 2,719,074 affected, (GoI). 9,691 (GoI).12,829 (AFP) dead

65. The number of people returning to their homes from relief camps is rising, though there are still more than 380,000 people in camps across the country. (Oxfam)

66. It is expected that relief camps in Tamil Nadu will progressively empty between now and mid January. Looking at how people can make a livelihood is becoming the key issue.

67. No outbreak of communicable diseases has been reported by any government agency operating in the affected states (WHO). In Tamil Nadu, UNICEF and WHO health teams intensify immunization coverage in Cudallore as the isolated cases of measles showed signs of slow increase.

68. The ports in Chennai are becoming increasingly congested with supplies.

69. USAID is on the ground in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry providing US $3m through NGOs (DFID India). USAID/DART reports that water and sanitation is no longer an emergency concern in Tamil Nadu. (USAID)

70. UNICEF India has had no reports of child abductions but is concerned about unaccompanied children being rushed into adoption. UNICEF is seeking Government of India views on the adoption policy announced by the Government of Tamil Nadu (adoption rules have been liberalized).

71. Government of Kerala has set up a new Department of Disaster Management and has announced that relief camps in schools will be shifted this week.

72. The single greatest health issue is likely to be psychological support for traumatized children (UNICEF, MSF). UNICEF is expanding its psychosocial support programme to cover 100,000 children in about 400 villages in 13 districts.

73. **Coordination**: The Government of India Crisis Management Group is holding daily co-ordination meetings. A National Disaster Management Agency coordinates relief efforts. (ECHO) A 24-hour emergency operation centre has been established in the UNICEF office in Chennai, for information dissemination on behalf of the UN for relief operations. (ECHO)

74. The government has set up the National Disaster Management Agency to coordinate relief efforts. Its website is: http://www.ndmindia.nic.in/

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

75. **Summary:** Approx 40,000 IDPs in 110 camps. Some residents of remote islands believed to be without food. Logistic bottleneck. Assessments continue. UNICEF measles vaccination campaign.

76. In Andaman and Nicobar, 110 relief camps have been set up to accommodate 40,903 people. Indian anthropologists will visit some of the remote islands where primitive tribes are believed to be without food.

77. Airlifting supplies to Andaman & Nicobar is posing serious challenges due to congestion in the cargo pipeline.

78. A joint team of Department of Drinking Water Supply and Ministry of Water Resources is making assessment of damage in A&N Islands. 90% water supply has been restored in Port Blair.

79. UNICEF has been granted access to four of the islands in the Nicobars as part of its ongoing measles campaign. The campaign started on 5 January and has reached one-third of all children in Port Blair.

80. NGOs invited to submit expressions of interest in Port Blair to work in Nicobars. Eligibility, funding and terms not yet clear.

81. **Coordination**: Government has set up an Integrated Relief Command.

Maldives

82. **Summary:** Immediate needs covered. Response appears effective and coordinated. Short-term water supply a concern. Government requests no further experts to travel to the islands without prior clearance. Much relief arriving in Male. Transport to outlying islands a constraint. DFID-PJHQ-HMS Chatham assessment complete. Annan to visit 10 January.

83. **Headline Figures:** (estimates)
10,000 IDPs (OCHA).
100,000 affected (OCHA).
82 dead (OCHA).

84. Steve Ainsworth (DFID) and three team members (DFID, PJHQ, HMS Chatham) visited Male on 6 January and returned to Colombo 7 January. The primary objective of the trip was to scope what potential assistance could be offered by the UK military.

85. The team reports that there is an effective and coordinated response by the Government and humanitarian agencies. The immediate needs are covered but the provision of water is a concern in the short-term.

86. Virgin flight carrying 55 tons of bottled water left Heathrow airport on 6 January for the Maldives. The supplies have been consigned to Oxfam and will be distributed by local partners. The flight will also take water equipment including pipes, pumps and tanks to set up a longer-term water system.

87. The Government reports that they do not have enough blankets and tents and have requested that no more experts travel to the islands in the short term without clearing it through partner agencies beforehand. Relief flights are arriving in Male on a daily basis. Constraints continue to be transport to outlying islands.

88. The Ministry of Health has reported an increase in acute diarrhoea and viral fever. No other changes in the normal disease patterns have been observed. (WHO)

89. The Secretary-General will be visiting the Maldives on Monday, 10 January.

90. **Government Coordination:** Minister of Finance has lead control of the crisis response.

91. **International Coordination:** UNDAC are coordinating all UN agencies and large NGOs, and are the principal interface with the government.

Somalia

92. **Summary:** Assessments complete, delivery underway. DFID in discussions with relevant agencies.

93. **Headline Figures:** (estimates)
50,000 IDPs (BBC).
16,720 affected (OCHA).
46 (WHO), 176 (Media) dead.

FURTHER INFORMATION

(DFID response is detailed under 'Summaries' above)

MOD support

94. Military Observation Liaison and Reconnaissance Team (OLRT) in Indonesia continues recce and task identification.

95. HMS Chatham has completed its recce of Batticaloa and has identified the following potential tasks:

- In Kallar (3 km S of Batticaloa) movement of supplies including medical essentials into Kallar using boats and helicopters.
- Provision of manpower and expertise to assist in clean-up operations along the coastline.
- Assisting authorities to build camps for IDPs as they move out of school buildings in Batticaloa. (School term due to start 15 January.)

96. There is a sand bar across the entrance to Batticaloa harbour. HMS Chatham has surveyed it and marked it with buoys, enabling local fishing boats to navigate in and out of the harbour.

97. HMS Chatham continues recces of the coast with a view to identifying further tasks.

98. RFA Diligence has now joined HMS Chatham and is supporting her tasks.

99. A military recce team is in the Maldives identifying possible tasks for military support to the humanitarian effort. A DFID advisor is also in the Maldives carrying out an assessment and coordinating information with the military recce team.

100. As previously reported, in response to an Indonesian government request for helicopters and boats, MOD will supply the following in support of the UN(planning currently in progress):

- 2 helicopters, currently in Brunei, which will be ready to leave Brunei approx 9 January.

PLEASE PROTECT

101. As previously reported, MOD logistics support to the UN (5 Military Operations Teams (MOTs, 4 people each) plus 2 logistics planners) agreed by OLRT and DFID, is close to finalisation. Tasks of the teams include providing an interface between the UN and the TNI and to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in northern Sumatra.

PLEASE PROTECT

102. RFA Bayleaf due repairs complete 8 January; ETA Colombo 13 January to support Chatham and Bayleaf subject to results of recces in Sri Lanka and Maldives.

UN response

Developments in the last 24 hours

103. Wahlstrom might stay on as UN Special Coordinator for the region, based in Bangkok. Or she might be succeeded by someone from the region. (Telecon FCO/OCHA 6 January) PLEASE PROTECT

EU response

104. ECHO pledged a further €100 million at the ASEAN Conference 6 January, in addition to the €23 million already pledged.

105. The European Commission has pledged €350 million for longer term reconstruction needs, repairs to infrastructure and restarting livelihoods.

106. At the ASEAN Conference the EU talked about possible "Indian Ocean Tsunami Lending Facility" with up to €1 billion from European Investment Bank.

107. DFID field teams in Sri Lanka are still feeding information back to the EU Presidency.

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

108. The Pakistani army sent more troops to Indonesia on 6 January by two C-130s, which carried 2 tons of medicines. Pakistani troops will also set up a 50-bed hospital in Indonesia's worst-hit Banda Aceh province. (DPA)

109. France will send 5 Puma helicopters to the region at the start of next week. The frigate Dupleix, which carries a further helicopter, will operate off the Maldives and Sri Lanka. France has already sent two ships -- the helicopter-carrier Jeanne d'Arc and the frigate Georges Leygues. They are expected to arrive off Indonesia in a week. In addition a coastguard plane is helping to find bodies off the Thai coast. (AFP)

110. Norway has increased its aid pledge to £95 million, with further £30 million raised by the public: Sri Lanka and Indonesia will be main beneficiaries.

111. Japan will extend up to $500 million of grant money and $500 million donations in kind as emergency assistance. (GoJ)

112. The Saudi-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Thursday increased its pledge of US $ 10 million to $ 500 million dollars in aid to be used "in relief aid operations and the reconstruction of devastated areas in the transportation, health, and education sectors". (AFP)

113. The Singaporean helicopter landing ship, RSS Persistence, arrived off the coast of Meulaboh at 16:00 on 6 January. This will provide a second helicopter landing platform which will expedite the delivery of relief supplies into Meulaboh. (GoS)

114. IDB announced on January 2 that it had allocated 10 million dollars to the crisis.

Logistics

115. Christian Aid have requested airlift assistance from DFID to transport 2 plane loads of water and sanitation equipment, tools, family tents, blankets, vehicles and emergency aid supplies, under DFID agreement to pay for DEC agencies' airlift costs.

116. **Coordination:** The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) is providing an overview of air operations for the disaster (particularly for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka) at www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478.

117. Agencies wishing to transport goods/personnel by air, please visit the JLC website: http://www.unjlc.org, obtain a movement request form, fill in the form and send it to: airaceh@unjlc.org. The JLC will negotiate space for relief cargos and personnel according to the priorities set by the United Nations Disaster Management Team. Currently, priority is given to: water supply; medicines; shelter and food.

118. The Task force for Logistics and Law and Order (TAFLOL), which was set-up by the Sri Lanka Government, will establish a stock tracking for all relief items coming into Sri Lanka and final distribution with the support of UNJLC, the Chamber of Commerce and IBM. Limited transport, warehouse and distribution facility/ capacity are the major concern

Other Issues

119. All offers of help-in-kind received by DFID staff should be communicated to Natasha Furey in the Operations Room at ot-donations@dfid.gov.uk. PLEASE PROTECT

Further Information

120. The following websites contain useful information:

http://www.reliefweb.int

http://www.alertnet.org

http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/

121. A constantly updated table of donor contributions for the crisis is at www.reliefweb.int/fts.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
FACT	Red Cross Field Assessment and Coordination Teams
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Aceh Rebel Organisation)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LTTE	Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
PMI	Palang Nerh Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Military)
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Ends

DFID Department for International Development

1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE

From the Secretary of State

Telephone: 020 7023 0134
E-mail: h-benn@dfid.gov.uk

Rt Hon Gordon Brown MP
Chancellor of the Exchequer
HM Treasury
1 Horse Guards Road
London SW1A 2HQ

LJL
cc. JF
NS
AP
JP
IR.

7 January 2005

Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Summary

We need to agree the next steps on the Government's response to the Tsunami disaster, and how we finance it. Based on current needs assessments, and what I have seen of the situation on the ground in Indonesia, I propose that we increase the UK's immediate humanitarian response from £50m to £75m; and I am requesting £25m from the Reserve to cover this. Taken together with other contributions such as the projected costs of debt relief, and our share of EC spending, this will take HMG's overall contribution well past £100m. We will then need to come on to pledges on longer-term reconstruction, once we have seen proper needs assessments from the World Bank and others. I will write to you further on this shortly.

Detail

We spoke earlier in the week about our response to the tragic events in the Indian Ocean. I very much welcome your proposals on debt relief and other support from the International Financial Institutions. I know that our officials are working closely to take forward these ideas. Taken together with the £50m which I have made available from DFID's budget for immediate humanitarian response, this has put the UK in a clear leadership role in responding to the disaster.

Rapid progress has now been made in programming and spending the £50m pledge, and, most importantly, ensuring that this delivers effective relief on the ground. On present plans, we expect the bulk of the £50m to be programmed by early next week.

I have seen for myself in Aceh yesterday the impact which aid is beginning to have, but also the scale of needs. In Indonesia alone, the estimates for the numbers of internally displaced people put the figure at between 0.5 and 1 million (to put this in context, levels of internally displaced people in the camps around Goma during the Rwanda genocide reached somewhere around 380,000); and the UN appeal yesterday called for $977m, just for the next 6 months.

/ It's right that

It's right that we should be led by a solid assessment of needs, and I propose that we make an announcement on longer-term reconstruction when we have seen the World Bank assessments (expected later this month or in February). However we judge that we do now need a further £25m to supplement our short-term humanitarian response over the next 2-3 months. Having allocated all of our contingency funding to the initial announcement last week, I need to seek provision for this from the Reserve in the current financial year.

While we would want to retain a degree of flexibility on the use of the £25m, particularly in advance of the assessments being undertaken by the UN and other agencies over the coming days, such additional provision would enable us to make a response to the UN consolidated appeal of around £40m, which we judge to be both credible and consistent with our position as a leading donor. Around £25m of this would come from the resources already set aside, which would leave a further £10m of the additional funds to cover other specific needs, including potentially the extension of the use of British military assets in the region.

Without access to the Reserve, the only way in which we could find further resources this financial year would be by switching funds from other programmes, in practice in Africa or Asia; which would be neither right nor publicly acceptable. Indeed, I have said that our response to this crisis will not come at the expense of our aid programmes.

I understand that there is very limited flexibility within the Reserve, particularly at this stage of the year. However I see this is as a necessary and proportionate response, and one which enables us not only to respond to the real needs we can all see but also to make clear publicly that our humanitarian response is not at the expense of longer-term programmes elsewhere in the developing world. Taken together with wider HMG contributions, including both debt relief and our share of EC expenditure, this would take our total funding well beyond £100m; and of course, this will be further supplemented by the funding we will then agree for longer-term reconstruction.

Given both the imminent commitment of our £50m, and the continuing public and Parliamentary interest in this, I am keen that we are in a position to announce our new plans by the time the Prime Minister reports to Parliament on 10 January. I or my officials will of course be happy to discuss our proposals with you or your officials over the coming days.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, John Prescott, Jack Straw, Geoff Hoon, Baroness Amos, Paul Boateng and Sir Andrew Turnbull.

pp. HILARY BENN

(Agreed with The Secretary of State and signed in his absence)

file

From: **Laurie Lee**
Date: **6 January 2005**

PRIME MINISTER

cc: **Jonathan Powell**
Ivan Rogers
Sally Morgan
Nigel Sheinwald
David Quarrey
David Hill

TSUNAMI MEMORIAL MESSAGE

Lord Levy has asked if you will send a message to a Tsunami Memorial Service at Mill Hill Synagogue on Sunday which is the main Jewish event with regard to the Tsunami disaster.

I attach a note for your signature. Lord Levy will come to No.10 tomorrow afternoon to collect the letter.

Laurie Lee

LAURIE LEE

CG

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

For millions of people in Asia, the New Year has started in the most disastrous way. This awful, almost unimaginable tragedy has also affected hundreds of families here in the UK, including members of the Jewish community. Scores of families are already coming to terms with the loss of loved ones. Many more fear the worst.

You are congregating today to show your solidarity with the victims and survivors of the Tsunami. All of our hearts go out to their families in their pain and grief.

The reaction of the British people to this tragedy has been remarkable. Tens of millions of pounds have been raised by the disaster appeal. We all want our country to do all we can to help these people overcome this disaster and rebuild their lives. I greatly welcome everything the congregation has been doing and is still doing to contribute to this nationwide response.

Tony Blair

9 January 2005

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

For millions of people in Asia, the New Year has started in the most disastrous way. This awful, almost unimaginable tragedy has also affected hundreds of families here in the UK, including members of the Jewish community. Scores of families are already coming to terms with the loss of loved ones. Many more fear the worst.

You are congregating today to show your solidarity with the victims and survivors of the Tsunami. All of our hearts go out to their families in their pain and grief.

The reaction of the British people to this tragedy has been remarkable. Tens of millions of pounds have been raised by the disaster appeal. We all want our country to do all we can to help these people overcome this disaster and rebuild their lives. I greatly welcome everything the congregation has been doing and is still doing to contribute to this nationwide response.

Tony Blair

9 January 2005

DCU

1. note D/B
2. cc for info
3. Matrix

Disasters Emergency Committee
Working together

January 6, 2005

(F)

The Prime Minister,
Rt. Hon. Tony Blair MP,
10 Downing Street,
London,
SW1A 2AH

PRIME MINISTER'S
DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS UNIT
10 JAN 2005
RECEIVED

Dear Prime Minister,

Thank you for meeting with us yesterday to discuss the international response to the Tsunami in Asia, and also to discuss the ways in which development will be featured in international meetings and events this year.

Regarding the Tsunami, we agreed priority must now be given to developing a strong plan for the future reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts in the region. This requires not only UN coordination at all levels in order to make best use of the very generous resources given by the general public, and, we hope, by donors, but also considerable political resources to ensure all governments put humanitarian and development first. We were particularly heartened by your comments on Indonesia and your desire to work closely with that government, in coordination with others, to ensure the rebuilding of Aceh is both as swift and as sustainable as possible under the circumstances.

We look forward to the summit meeting you proposed hosting at Downing Street shortly to discuss reconstruction priorities. Perhaps that meeting could also be the first opportunity for us all to explore further the ways in which the UN should be further reformed.

Meanwhile we are keen, as we said in our meeting, to ensure the UK government makes Gift Aid automatic in order to speed up efforts to make full use of the money so generously donated by the public, if we need to write back to all telephone donors it could be a million letters.

We also discussed the further dialogue we would have over the coming months under the auspices of Make Poverty History in order to look further at how development issues are taken forward in international meetings, especially at the G8 summit. DEC members involved in Make Poverty History would like to meet you in late February, to discuss the development agenda for the international community in advance of the final Commission for Africa meeting in February. We hope we could all use this meeting to have a fuller discussion on trade and the vital role it can play in ensuring countries are lifted permanently out of poverty.

We look forward to working with you on these many challenging issues that we all face over the coming year, and beyond, and thank you for a very helpful first meeting of 2005.

Brendan Gormley
Chief Executive DEC

DEC Secretariat, 15 Warren Mews, London W1T 6AZ Tel: 020 7387 0200 Fax: 020 7387 2050 E-mail info@dec.org.uk www.dec.org.uk
Disasters Emergency Committee is a registered charity no: 1062638, a company limited by guarantee and registered in England no: 3356526. Registered office as above

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 17 as at 14.00 hrs 06 January 2005
CHAD Operations Room – 020 7023 1471
Duty Officer (24 hours) – 07776 180012
Duty Officer Fax (24 hours) – 07776 189093
Email – ot-information@dfid.gov.uk

This sitrep is internal to HMG. An external version is posted to DFID's website daily. Updated status reports on each country, and on action taken by selected organisations, are maintained by the CHAD Operations Room and are available on request. The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

AT A GLANCE 1

KEY ISSUES 1
FORTHCOMING KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 4
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 5
DFID Planning 5
Financial 6
Donations in kind 7
DFID support to the DEC 8
Other donations 8
Locations of field teams 8

LATEST NEWS BY COUNTRY 8

INDONESIA 8
SRI LANKA 10
INDIAN MAINLAND 11
INDIA – ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 12
MALDIVES 12
THAILAND 13
BURMA 13
SOMALIA 14

FURTHER INFORMATION 14

MOD SUPPORT 14
UN RESPONSE 15
EU RESPONSE 15
OTHER DONORS 16
LOGISTICS 17
OTHER ISSUES 17
FURTHER INFORMATION 17

AT A GLANCE

Key Issues

Overview

The planned inter-agency assessment in Aceh was postponed 6 January for a second day running, due to lack of helicopters. This seems to indicate a lack of will on the part of US and Indonesian military to prioritise proper assessment over relief delivery. PLEASE PROTECT

The top issue for Aceh remains the lack of assessments. The picture of overall humanitarian needs on the ground is still very confused and unclear.

Throughout the affected region, there is a sense of the relief operation being driven more by funding than by need. The rush to do something must now give way to a response matched to coordinated assessment and strategy.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for each country significantly affected:

Indonesia:	Early stages, but delivery increasing. Assessment and coordination an urgent issue.
Sri Lanka:	Good progress.
Indian mainland:	Good progress.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation building up. Information improving.
Burma:	No acute emergency.
Thailand:	Good progress.
Somalia:	Assessments complete, delivery under way.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Indonesia

- Inter Agency Assessment postponed again. US and Indonesian military unwilling to allocate helicopters. PLEASE PROTECT

- Still very confused and unclear information on overall needs.
- Relief operation building up more strongly.
- More reports of security incidents. DFID security plan for Aceh being drafted.
- NGOs protest at not being invited to summit.

Sri Lanka

- Relief effort going strong.
- Improved government coordination.
- Military in charge of government relief distribution.
- HMS Chatham at Batticaloa, Diligence off east coast.
- Trucks still scarce but overall commodity transport situation improved.
- Annan begins visit 7 January.

Indian mainland

- Relief operation in full swing.
- Unconfirmed reports of abducted children.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Lack of access, dispersed population, difficult logistics.
- Water and sanitation the key issue.
- Assessments continue: full picture not yet available.
- Outlying islands traditionally off-limits to foreigners – government keen to protect them.
- Aftershocks continue.

Maldives

- $65 million Flash Appeal announced.
- Water and sanitation remain the top needs.
- Heavy equipment still required.
- Permanent resettlement of some islands under discussion.
- WFP relief flights begin.
- Assessments improve but still not complete.
- Coordination improved.
- DFID advisor arrives 6 January

Burma

- No acute emergency, according to main international agencies.
- Reconstruction to be the main focus now.

Thailand

- Foreign military assets to withdraw soon.
- Insecurity in far south: travellers advised by Thai Government to avoid.

Somalia

- WFP food distributions since 29 December.
- Many wells destroyed.
- Sanitation problems.
- Priorities are food, non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation.

Funding

- UN Flash Appeal for US $ 977 million announced in Jakarta on 6 January, to fund the critical work of some 40 UN agencies and NGOs.

Forthcoming key events and meetings

- Thursday 6 January: ASEAN summit in Jakarta. Flash Appeal announced. Foreign Secretary present.

- Hilary Benn, International Development Secretary, arrived in Banda Aceh am 6 January on a RAF C17 aircraft carrying equipment for the UN coordination teams.

- Following his visit to Aceh, Hilary Benn then plans to visit Sri Lanka and Sudan. PLEASE PROTECT

- Thursday 6 January (15:00 – 16:30): Peter Troy, CHAD, DFID to host an NGO meeting at DFID.
- Friday 7 January (10:00): Number 10 meeting.
- Friday 7 January: EU Ministerial meeting (Development Ministers).
- Tuesday 11 January: OCHA-hosted International Donors Conference in Geneva.
- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of debtors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.

Key statistics

- Worldwide pledges now over £ 2 billion (BBC).
- BBC reports a total of 144,000 casualties.
- The UN now estimates that 50,000 victims could have been children. (BBC)

Location	Dead	Missing	Injured/sick	Displaced	Affected
Indonesia	94,200 GoI	1,541 OCHA		517,000 MoH	Up to 2 million UN
Sri Lanka	30,240 GoSL	3,858 GoSL	15,683 GoSL	835,028 GoSL	
India, Andaman & Nicobar Is	9,479 12,829 GoI AFP	5,796 3,874 GoI AFP		364,200 GoI	3,500,000 GoI
Maldives	82 OCHA	26 OCHA	1,313 OCHA	10,000 OCHA	100,000 OCHA
Thailand	5,246 GoT	3,810 GoT	8,457 GoT		
Thailand	5,187 GoT	3,810 GoT	8,457 GoT		
Burma	80+ 90 GoB AFP	21	43		
Malaysia	66 AFP	29	183		
Somalia	46 176 WHO Media			50,000 BBC	16,720 OCHA
Kenya	1 AFP				
Tanzania	10 AFP				

Seychelles	1 BBC		44		
Bangladesh	2 AFP				

DFID response to date

New developments are in ***bold/italic***

1. We have approved £4 million for UNICEF; a further £1.5 million for the ***International Committee of the Red Cross*** and £897,000 for The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO). Two requests for funding from WFP and IOM are under consideration:
   - WFP EMOP (Emergency Operations) & Special Operations (logistics, air support and establishment of the UNJLC).
   - IOM Flash Appeal – Indonesia only

DFID Planning

2. DFID discussions finalising use of further military assets in support of UN operations in Indonesia. PLEASE PROTECT

3. DFID is urgently considering its further responses to the UN Flash Appeal for $ 977 million announced on 6 January.

4. The Prime Minister is to make a statement on the tsunami crisis in the House of Commons on Monday 10 January. PLEASE PROTECT

5. An IL-76 aircraft is due to leave East Midlands Airport 6 January bound for Kuala Lumpur, from where transhipment will be arranged to Banda Aceh and Medan. It will carry full equipment to establish the UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC), plus approx 200 family tents for IDPs. It also carries 1 million puritabs. The HIC will enable the UN to collate, map and analyse humanitarian needs. Both cargo and the flight are fully funded by DFID. This is the first of 5 planned DFID-funded flights carrying tents. Press are on this flight.

6. An RAF Tristar is due to fly to Brindisi 6 January to collect UN equipment for onward shipment to Banda Aceh via Penang.

7. We are currently planning, in conjunction with the MoD for the delivery within the affected region of further high priority UN equipment, using the C17 and potentially, other aircraft.

8. DEC logistics meeting held Tuesday 4 January to finalise arrangements of DFID funding aircraft loads to affected areas.

9. ***The Rapid Inter Agency Assessment, including DFID field team, on west coast of Aceh by US helicopter was cancelled due to differing priorities between US military and UN on helicopter taskings. Possible reschedule for 7 January. PLEASE PROTECT***

10. DFID is currently awaiting proposals from 14 organisations.

11. DFID sending 3,750 tents to Aceh Province (approximate value £850,000).

12. DFID is on standby to respond to need from imminent MSF and UNICEF assessments in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

13. DFID arrangements continue for the mobilisation of 5 medium lift helicopters for rapid deployment to be placed at the disposal of UN operations in Banda Aceh. Examining possibility of further medium lift helicopter assets. COMMENT: This requirement is evidenced by the recent difficulty of obtaining US military helicopters for urgent assessments. PLEASE PROTECT

14. The RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives. A cargo has been provisionally identified for a first flight, from Delhi to Colombo. The RAF will decide the aircraft type once the load is confirmed. UN in Colombo will identify further tasks.

Financial

15. DFID has allocated £50m to the response. Funds allocated to date are given below. Total £ 20,763,090.

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Regional appeal	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Water, collapsible jerry cans – Maldives		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)
UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
14 NGOs	***Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psychological, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka*** (NGO programme proposals being received 5 & 6 January)	£22,000,000 (approx)	***~£7,000,000*** (early estimate for approval)
UN Flash Appeal	***Critical work of some 40 UN agencies and NGOs. Being considered 6 January***	***£976,975,467***	
TOTAL			***£ 19,278,000***

Donations in kind

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment		£ 200,000	
	Humanitarian Information Centre		£ 67,000	
	Vehicle for HIC		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	***Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia***		***£2,200,000 estimated***	***including airlift***
TOTAL			***£ 3,685,090***	

16. Note that some lines in the above table have been corrected due to an error in the previous sitrep.

17. The International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) airlift task required a total of 3 aircraft sorties: 2 x RAF C-17 and one RAF Tristar. This was a joint DFID-Finland-Sweden-Norway-Denmark operation, to establish working environments and communications capability for UN staff. The flights arrived in Banda Aceh between 2and 6 January, carrying 16 technicians plus:

- Fork Lift Truck
- VW Transporter Minibus
- Landrover Defender
- 6kVA Generator set
- Aircraft pallet tent and office equipment
- Aircraft pallet office and comms equipment
- Food
- Water
- Tents
- Office and communication modules
- Land Cruisers
- Water purification equipment
- Plastic sheeting

18. The total cost of the IHP airlift is £250,000.

19. A DFID funded DC8 aircraft bound for the Maldives carrying 40 tonnes of water (donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water) and collapsible plastic jerry cans (donated by Scottish Water) arrived on 5 January.

DFID support to the DEC

Nothing further to report.

Other donations

21. Nothing further to report.

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Jakarta – Alan Matthews and Annabelle Newbigging.
Banda Aceh – Steve Ray

Field Team 2: Colombo – John Adlam and Mark Bulpitt.

22. Philip Upson is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is providing advice to the Sri Lankan Government's emergency management organisation.

23. Clare Harkin, Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed to the region on 4 January with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

24. Steve Ainsworth (DFID CHAD) is due to arrive in the Maldives on 6 January for an assessment visit.

LATEST NEWS BY COUNTRY

Developments in the last 24 hours, by country

Indonesia

25. **Summary:** Still very sketchy information on overall needs. Substantial areas not yet accessed; Rapid Inter Agency assessment cancelled. Relief operation building up more strongly. More reports of security incidents in Aceh. NGOs protest at not being invited to summit.

26. The Rapid Inter Agency Assessment, including DFID field team, on west coast of Aceh by US helicopter was postponed due to differing priorities between US military and UN on helicopter taskings. There is a possibility that the assessment will be reschedule for 7 January. PLEASE PROTECT

27. First shelter and IDP camps sector group meeting held 4 January, attended by representatives of the Government of Indonesia, Oxfam, OCHA and UNDAC. The meeting was called in order to follow up on the decision of 3 January by the People's Welfare Coordination Minister to relocate approximately 20,000 IDPs in 3-7 camps. (UNDAC)

28. There is now a water and sanitation coordination structure in place in Banda Aceh with lead watsan agency UNICEF chairing this committee.

29. NGOs have criticised the Indonesian Government for not inviting them to the ASEAN meeting of 6 January, stating that they have been denied the chance to have an input on the relief and recovery processes in Indonesia. (AFP)

30. An NGO report skirmishes between the Indonesian Military (TNI) and GAM (Aceh Rebels) on the road between Medan and Banda Aceh, the NGO has also received unconfirmed reports of gunfire around Meulaboh airport, of aid convoys being stolen by GAM and an international being robbed at gunpoint on 4 January by people in military uniform. (NGO)

31. There have been reports that the Indonesian Military (TNI) have killed 3 GAM rebels when the rebels attacked a convoy carrying relief supplies. There has also been reports that pre-existing mines have been displaced and pose a threat to relief and reconstruction efforts. Canadian High Commission, London PLEASE PROTECT

32. OCHA reports the ports of Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Sabang and Lhoknga are inaccessible, but that the ports of Belawan (Medan) and Lhokseumawe are the nearest operational ports to Banda Aceh. (OCHA)

33. The ICRC has set up a logistics base in Singapore with the help of the Singapore Red Cross. The ICRC has performed an assessment of Banda Aceh's water-treatment plant and report that it is working at 60% capacity. The ICRC has fresh water supplies for 20,000 in Aceh. (ICRC)

34. BAKORNAS (Indonesian Government Relief Agency) reports that the following items are badly needed: oxygen, baby food, medical teams and supplies including suction equipment, bronchoscopes, minor surgery sets, tetanus and measles vaccinations, as well as emergency tents, health post establishments, women's sanitary kits, generator sets and communication items such as radios.

35. The Ericsson communications equipment for humanitarian agencies will begin being transported into Banda Aceh from 5 January. (UNJLC)

36. In response to an Indonesian government request for helicopters and boats, MOD will supply the following in support of the UN(planning currently in progress):

    - 2 helicopters, currently in Brunei, which will be ready to leave Brunei approx 9 January.
    - 6 rigid raider boats, to be flown out from the UK.

    PLEASE PROTECT

37. MOD logistics support to the UN (5 Military Operations Teams (MOTs, 4 people each) plus 2 logistics planners) agreed by OLRT and DFID, is close to finalisation. Tasks of the teams include providing an interface between the UN and the TNI and to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in northern Sumatra.

    PLEASE PROTECT

38. We are informed that air traffic control at Banda Aceh has improved.

39. There have been several unconfirmed reports of looting in recent days. Corruption is expected to be a major issue as the relief operation increases in scale, implying the need for rigorous monitoring.

40. ECHO has deployed teams in Banda Aceh and Jakarta for needs assessment, facilitation of coordination and to monitor ECHO-funded action. ECHO's €10

million contribution for Indonesia is mainly channelled through UN partners: UNICEF, WFP and WHO for water, public health and food programmes, and to provide logistical support to humanitarian operations. (ECHO)

41. **Coordination**: The Government has established a coordination mechanism led by Bakornas PBP (Disaster Relief and IDP Committee) chaired by Vice President Yusuf Kalla. It is housed in the national Development Planning Agency. (ECHO) A daily UN and NGO coordination meeting takes place in Jakarta.

Sri Lanka

42. **Summary:** Relief effort going strong. Improved government coordination. Military in charge of government relief distribution. HMS Chatham working at Batticaloa, RFA Diligence off east coast. Trucks still scarce but overall commodity transport situation improved. Roads open. Major food distributions. Annan begins visit 7 January.

43. HMS Chatham is to arrive to Batticaloa on 6 January. It will send personnel ashore to carry out a risk assessment for mines and any rebel-related threats. They then plan to carry out harbour reconstruction and coastal tasks in Batticaloa, while its 2 helicopters conduct coastal recces. It will decide tasks on the basis of the following criteria: damage assessment; no other organisation planning to do the task; Sri Lankan government content for them to do it. PLEASE PROTECT

44. RFA Diligence is off the east coast of Sri Lanka sailing north to join HMS Chatham. Once there she will support HMS Chatham in her tasks.

45. An ECHO team is assessing the situation in Sri Lanka. Despite reports of restricted access for NGOs in LTTE-controlled areas in the north, ECHO is confident that their established aid programme and implementing partners will be able to disburse funding effectively. It is foreseen that ECHO focuses its efforts in the northern and eastern provinces of the country, while maintaining island-wide assistance through the funding of IFRC and WFP activities. (ECHO)

46. WFP report that the transport of commodities has improved. WFP report that to date they have distributed food to around 450,000 beneficiaries to support them for 15 days. WFP is considering opening a forward base in the northern Mullaithivu district to which the LTTE has agreed in principle. WFP and the Australian Foundation for Asia and the Pacific (AFAP) have discussed plans to partner in emergency food distribution in the southern and eastern affected districts.

47. Some UN Agencies and NGOs are experiencing some difficulties in mobilizing trucks for distribution of humanitarian relief. However, WFP report that the transport of commodities has improved.

48. WFP report that to date they have distributed food to around 450,000 beneficiaries to support them for 15 days. WFP is considering opening a forward base in the northern Mullaithivu district to which the LTTE has agreed in principle.

49. On 5 January it was reported that the Galle Road (from Matara upto Colombo) is now accessible. All bridges that were damaged by the tidal wave have been repaired.

50. The Federation report that according to information from the field, food is not seen as a priority and therefore recovery activities will become a focus for the agency's operations.

51. The Secretary of State has announced that Sri Lanka will be added to the list of countries eligible for the new multilateral debt relief initiative announced by the Chancellor in September 2004. (DFID Top Lines Briefing)

52. On 4 January the Government put the military in charge of relief distribution in GoSL areas.

53. The UN report that the security situation is under control, however the issue of landmines pose a minimal and isolated threat. (UNDP)

54. At least 26 schools have been completely destroyed and another 76 were partially damaged in various parts of the country. (Deutche Presse Agentur).

55. The UN Secretary-General is due to visit Sri Lanka 7 – 9 January. Districts to be visited are not yet confirmed. (UNICEF)

56. **Coordination**: The National Operations Centre, under the direct authority of the President. The Task Force for Logistics and Law and Order (TAFLOL), will establish a stock tracking system for all relief items coming into Sri Lanka and final distribution with the support o UNJLC, the Chamber of Commerce and IBM. (OCHA) Among international agencies, UNICEF lead on education, water and sanitation, WHO lead on health, WFP on logistics and UNHCR on non-food items.

57. The official government website has been superseded by http://www.cnosrilanka.org/. Other useful websites are: www.humanitarian-srilanka.org (under District Information), and ftp://public_mapaction:magpie@ftp.npagroup.net/.

Indian mainland

58. **Summary:** Relief operation in full swing. Unconfirmed reports of abducted children.

59. The Government of India has allocated 5,000 million rupees (€85.1 million) for emergency relief activities and rehabilitation/reconstruction. The Prime Minister has set up an emergency relief fund for private contributions. (ECHO)

60. In New Delhi a Special EU Counsellors Meeting was held on 3 January. It agreed that immediate humanitarian needs in Tamil Nadu are being covered by the Government, but that gaps exist on which external aid should be targeted. ECHO agreed to act as a focal point for information on humanitarian assistance contributions by member states to NGOs working in Tamil Nadu. (ECHO)

61. The Government of India is estimating the total financial loss for the mainland states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry at US $ 1.18 billion.

62. In Tamil Nadu, there are media stories of children being abducted and people impersonating Government officials to get relief supplies. Some groups are complaining about being left out. DFID India cannot confirm whether this is true or not.

63. **Coordination**: The Government of India Crisis Management Group is holding daily co-ordination meetings. A National Disaster Management Agency coordinates relief efforts. (ECHO) A 24-hour emergency operation centre has been established in the UNICEF office in Chennai, for information dissemination on behalf of the UN for relief operations. (ECHO)

64. The government has set up the National Disaster Management Agency to coordinate relief efforts. Its website is: http://www.ndmindia.nic.in/

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

65. **Summary:** Lack of access, dispersed population, difficult logistics. Water and sanitation the key issue. Water supply good in Port Blair. Assessments continue: full picture not yet available. Outlying islands traditionally off-limits to foreigners – government keen to protect them. Aftershocks continue.

66. According to DFID India, the current population of the relief camp in Port Blair is 6-8,000 people. Although the Indian defence forces did a competent job to bring people in from the outlying areas, the local authorities were not prepared to handle the influx of population. This is breeding a high degree of resentment among the people. The people were not coerced to leave their homes but had no food or water where they were.

67. The UNICEF health team in Port Blair is continuing with their assessment. According to their initial report, the critical areas for support are immunisation and water and sanitation.

68. MSF France is concerned about the outlying areas of the islands where no assessments have been permitted. The islands have traditionally been off limits to foreigners. Eight percent of the islands are populated by protected tribes; the Government of India will continue to prevent access by foreigners to these areas in order to protect the cultural identity of these tribes.

69. UNICEF India will submit a national funding proposal to DFID India in two weeks time. UNICEF India is waiting to do this until after the UNICEF regional appeal and UN Flash Appeal are launched and funded.

70. **Coordination**: Government has set up an Integrated Relief Command

Maldives

71. **Summary:** $65 million Flash Appeal announced 6 January. Water and sanitation remain the top needs. Heavy equipment still required, for debris clearance. Permanent resettlement of some islands under discussion. WFP

relief flights begin. Assessments improve but still not complete. Coordination improved. DFID advisor arrives 6 January.

72. The UN launched a US$65 million Flash Appeal to support the Maldives to recover from the tsunami.

73. An ECHO expert will be deployed to the Maldives to undertake rapid needs assessment. ECHO is in the process of preparing funding for UNICEF health, water and sanitation activities for 109,000 beneficiaries in the country. (ECHO)

74. India has allocated € 840,000 to relief efforts in the Maldives, and provided assistance through Naval ships and helicopters. (ECHO)

75. **Coordination**: A Government Crisis Task Force has been established to assess damage, restore communication and power and coordinate the relief effort. (OCHA)

76. **Government Coordination:** Minister of Finance has lead control of the crisis response.

77. **International Coordination:** UNDAC are coordinating all UN agencies and large NGOs, and are the principal interface with the government.

Thailand

78. **Summary:** Foreign military assets to withdraw soon. Insecurity in far south: travellers advised by Thai Government not to go there.

79. Two ECHO experts are in Bangkok to monitor the situation in the country and on a regional basis. (ECHO)

80. **Coordination**: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Burma

81. **Summary:** No acute emergency, according to UN/IFRC/ICRC/NGO coordination meeting. Reconstruction to be the main focus now.

82. A joint assessment team (ICRC, UNICEF, WFP and WV) was in southern Taninthiryi (just north of the Thai border) on 3 January. (UNICEF/WFP). This division is believed to be the worst hit area.

83. A UN/IFRC/ICRC/NGO coordination meeting on 6 January concluded that there was no acute emergency. Findings indicate that the scale of the impact was in the range of numbers of 80+ deaths provided by the government. The situation is being managed by communities. The meeting agreed that the larger coordination mechanism would be replaced by a smaller liaison unit and that the focus would shift from short-term assessments and immediate action to medium-term reconstruction work.

Somalia

[redacted] **Summary:** WFP food distributions since 29 December. Many wells destroyed. Sanitation problems. Priorities are food, non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation.

85. WFP has distributed 177 tonnes of food since December 29, reaching 9,600 beneficiaries along a 500-kilometre stretch of the Somalia coastline. WFP began distribution of 21 tonnes of food aid began 5 January in Eyl district, 350 kilometres south of Hafun. Twenty metric tonnes of food was distributed on 4 January to 500 people in the village of Garan, in Hafun District.

86. According to a WHO assessment, almost all of the shallow wells along the Somalia coastline were completely buried or contaminated by sea floods. The majority of coastal villages do not have latrines due to rocky ground. Pressing needs are: provision of food aid for six months period; shelter, utensils and clothing; rehabilitation of water systems and shallow wells. Some areas will need water trucking; construction of latrines to improve sanitation; provision of medicines; awareness on sanitation and marine guidance for resettlement.

FURTHER INFORMATION

(DFID response is detailed under 'At a Glance' above)

MOD support

87. In response to an Indonesian government request for helicopters and boats, MOD will supply the following in support of the UN(planning currently in progress):

- 2 helicopters, currently in Brunei, which will be ready to leave Brunei approx 9 January.
- 6 rigid raider boats, to be flown out from the UK.

PLEASE PROTECT

88. MOD logistics support to the UN (5 Military Operations Teams (MOTs, 4 people each) plus 2 logistics planners) agreed by OLRT and DFID, is close to finalisation. Tasks of the teams include providing an interface between the UN and the TNI and to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in northern Sumatra.

PLEASE PROTECT

89. HMS Chatham is to arrive Batticaloa 6 January. It will send personnel ashore to carry out a risk assessment for mines and any rebel-related threats. They then plan to carry out harbour reconstruction and coastal tasks in Batticaloa, while its 2 helicopters conduct coastal recces. It will decide tasks on the basis of the following criteria: damage assessment; no other military force offering to do the task; Sri Lankan government content for them to do it. PLEASE PROTECT

90. A UK military Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team (OLRT) is to be based in Jakarta.

91. As previously reported, the RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives.

92. RFA Diligence is off the east coast of Sri Lanka sailing north to join HMS Chatham. Once there she will support HMS Chatham in her tasks.

93. RFA BAYLEAF due repairs complete 8 January; ETA Colombo 13 January to support Chatham and Bayleaf.

94. The RN ships are under control of Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ) and are moving to Sri Lanka in anticipation of detailed tasks. These tasks have been identified, and are due to be initiated by the DFID in country, endorsed by DFID in UK, and then passed through to MOD for action where applicable.

95. Two Italian and one Belgian C130s are to move to Colombo for tasks in support of the UN.

UN response

Developments in the last 24 hours

96. DFID PUSS spoke to Egeland 6 January. Egeland said there would be a single UN operations centre at Banda Aceh. Australians to help set it up. To coordinate both humanitarian and supporting military efforts. PLEASE PROTECT

97. UNDAC members are due to rotate shortly in Indonesia and possibly elsewhere. COMMENT: Understandable that rotation should happen at a suitable moment, in view of the pressures, though to do so after 12 days is on the quick side. The unusually high stresses may justify this. But it will cause a loss of institutional memory and key relationships, which will certainly have an impact. PLEASE PROTECT

EU response

98. ECHO has so far committed €23 million comprising: €10 million for Indonesia (€8 million allocated, €2 million in reserve); €8 million for Sri Lanka; €2 million for Maldives; and the initial €3m. (ECHO)

99. ECHO will announce, on Friday 7 January, a further €100 million from the Emergency Aid Reserve earmarked for the tsunami, subject to Council and EP approval.

100. Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, is on mission with the Luxembourg Presidency to Sri Lanka and Indonesia from 1 to 6 January and is to attend the ASEAN summit in Jakarta on 6 January. (ECHO)

101. ECHO has deployed teams in Banda Aceh and Jakarta for needs assessment, facilitation of coordination and to monitor ECHO-funded action. ECHO's €10 million contribution for Indonesia is mainly channelled through UN partners: UNICEF, WFP and WHO for water, public health and food programmes, and to provide logistical support to humanitarian operations. (ECHO)

102. An ECHO team is assessing the situation in Sri Lanka. Despite reports of restricted access for NGOs in LTTE-controlled areas in the north, ECHO is confident that their established aid programme and implementing partners will be able to disburse funding effectively. It is foreseen that ECHO focuses its efforts in the northern and eastern provinces of the country, while maintaining island-wide assistance through the funding of IFRC and WFP activities. (ECHO)

103. In New Delhi a Special EU Counsellors Meeting was held on 3 January. It agreed that immediate humanitarian needs in Tamil Nadu are being covered by the Government, but that gaps exist on which external aid should be targeted. ECHO agreed to act as a focal point for information on humanitarian assistance contributions by member states to NGOs working in Tamil Nadu. (ECHO)

104. An ECHO expert will be deployed to the Maldives to undertake rapid needs assessment. ECHO is in the process of preparing funding for UNICEF health, water and sanitation activities for 109,000 beneficiaries in the country. (ECHO)

105. Two ECHO experts are in Bangkok to monitor the situation in the country and on a regional basis. (ECHO)

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

106. The debt relief initiative for tsunami affected countries is gathering momentum. UK, Japan, USA, Canada and France support a debt payment moratorium. (Reuters)

107. Germany raised its contribution to the response to €500 million. (Reuters)

108. Powell, visiting Aceh 6 January, promised more helicopters, food and clean water. (Reuters)

109. Kofi Annan and Barbara Stocking of Oxfam both call for aid pledges to be honoured, and not to pull money from other crises. (Reuters)

110. India has allocated €840,000 to relief efforts in the Maldives, and provided assistance through Naval ships and helicopters. (ECHO)

111. The United States announced on 6 January that it was dissolving the 'Core Group' of nations it formed to expedite aid, as it had served its purpose in catalysing relief efforts, and would now work under the UN. (AFP)

112. The Thai government and state banks have pledged around 100 billion baht (US $2.5 billion) in fund and loan to rehabilitate the tsunami-hit south-western coast area. (Xinhua)

113. The five year Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development, announced by Prime Minister Howard in Jakarta last night, will allocate A$500 million in grant aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation and a further A$500 million in interest free loans for a period of up to 40 years (GoA)

114. The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have announced emergency relief aid amounting to US $150,000. (GoK)

115. The Greek government has increased its pledged support to the Maldives and Sri Lanka from 300,000 to 1 million euros. It is also chartering a cruise liner to take 800 MT of aid to Sri Lanka and act as a floating hospital when it arrived. (AFP)

116. British Airways has offered a 747 freighter to UNICEF once a week, to transport relief items from UNICEF's main emergency warehouse supply hub in Copenhagen to any destination in the region. The flights will start on 19 January and will continue until March. (UNICEF)

Logistics

117. The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) is providing an overview of air operations for the disaster (particularly for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka) at www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478.

Other Issues

118. A 3-minute silence was held across Europe at noon 6 January. Flags flew at half mast over many public buildings.

119. The press are starting to mention the disparity between aid for tsunami victims, and other aid operations. A figure of $400 per head has been cited, for tsunami victims.

120. The current division of responsibilities for information within the CHAD Operations Room is as follows:

- Indonesia: **Jo de Serrano** and **Nic Parham** (also sitrep collator)
- Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia: **Lucy Wood**
- India, Maldives, Somalia, Kenya Tanzania, Seychelles: **Sarah Telford**
- Non-country-specific info and info team coordinator: **Barney Mayhew**

121. All offers of help-in-kind received by DFID staff should be communicated to Colum Wilson in the Operations Room at ot-ops@dfid.gov.uk. PLEASE PROTECT

122. The UK military name for their operation in support of the tsunami response is Operation Garron.

Further Information

123. The following websites contain useful information:

http://www.reliefweb.int

http://www.alertnet.org

http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/

Ends

NATURAL HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- How they work. An earthquake, volcanic eruption or nuclear blast produces a primary (P) seismic wave and a secondary (S) wave virtually simultaneously at the source. The P wave, at ~ 5,000 metres per second, travels faster than the S wave, at ~ 3,000 meters per second. The S wave is considerably more destructive than the P wave. If three (or more) seismic sensors at different geographic locations pick up these waves, the location, magnitude and potential damage of the initial event can be assessed on a very short timescale, using automated analytical systems. The speed of the response is determined only by the number and positioning of the seismic sensors.

- The communication cascade. The communication of the warning to populations in areas of greatest risk operates through a cascade system, using pre-routed satellite and telephone channels with national or local government and media, on down to officials, police etc, at the localities under greatest risk, and finally to cafes, bars, restaurants, etc – and citizens with whistles on bicycles. The effectiveness of the early warning system depends critically on the efficient operation of the communication cascade, and, as with a fire alarm system in a building, needs to be tested with regular exercises.

- Areas of greatest risk. Most of the major natural hazard activity occurs at known boundaries between moving tectonic plates. For example, the arc that extends from the Mediterranean sea (Thera – destruction of Knossos; Istanbul) to

Iran (Bam, Christmas 2003), the Himalayas, Indonesia (Krakatoa; Sumatra) and the western Pacific (Kobe, Japan) is one of the most prone to these tectonic events. But shoreline landslides can also create tsunamis, as happened 8,000 years ago in Britain. The shape of North-West Scotland was altered when a giant tsunami battered the British coast. It was generated by a massive collapse of a portion of the Norwegian coastline.

- Existing system. High activity along the tectonic boundary running between Japan and the Russian Khamchatka Peninsula and also along the western coasts of North and South America has led to the development of an early warning system being set up in the Pacific. Ocean-bottom-mounted seismic sensors have been in operation there for several decades, with some very significant successes. Interestingly one of these was in Indonesia; in 1983 7,000 inhabitants were evacuated from the tiny island of Colo, where seismic activity was located. It did subsequently blow its volcanic top, with zero casualties.

Eighty-five percent of all tsunamis occur in the Pacific Ocean. Through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, an autonomous body established in 1960, an International Coordination Group for Tsunami Warning Systems in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU) was established in 1968 and initiated the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific. Early warning messages are conveyed to well over 100 government contact points scattered across the Pacific.

Proposal. The science and technology exists to enable a substantial reduction worldwide in the number of people at risk from natural hazards, at relatively low cost. With the rapid expansion in the human population, from 3 billion to 6 billion over the past 50 years, as each year passes the number of people at risk increases, particularly given the propensity to build at high density along coastlines.

1. International.

We should press through the United Nations for the establishment initially of a new Intergovernmental Panel on Natural Hazards, bringing together leading seismologists, volcanologists, tsunami experts, earth scientists and environmental economists and social scientists to advise on, and subsequently oversee, a new global early warning system for all natural hazards. This should clearly take full account of the work of UNESCO's IOC and other related national and international bodies, but the proposal would go well beyond purely oceanographic concerns. Clearly, the organisation of relief work following such a disaster would need to be operated separately, but it would need to be fully coordinated with the work of this new Intergovernmental Panel. Substantial input to the work of this panel could come from the UK Geological Survey, the Environmental Agency, and our Natural Environment Research Council.

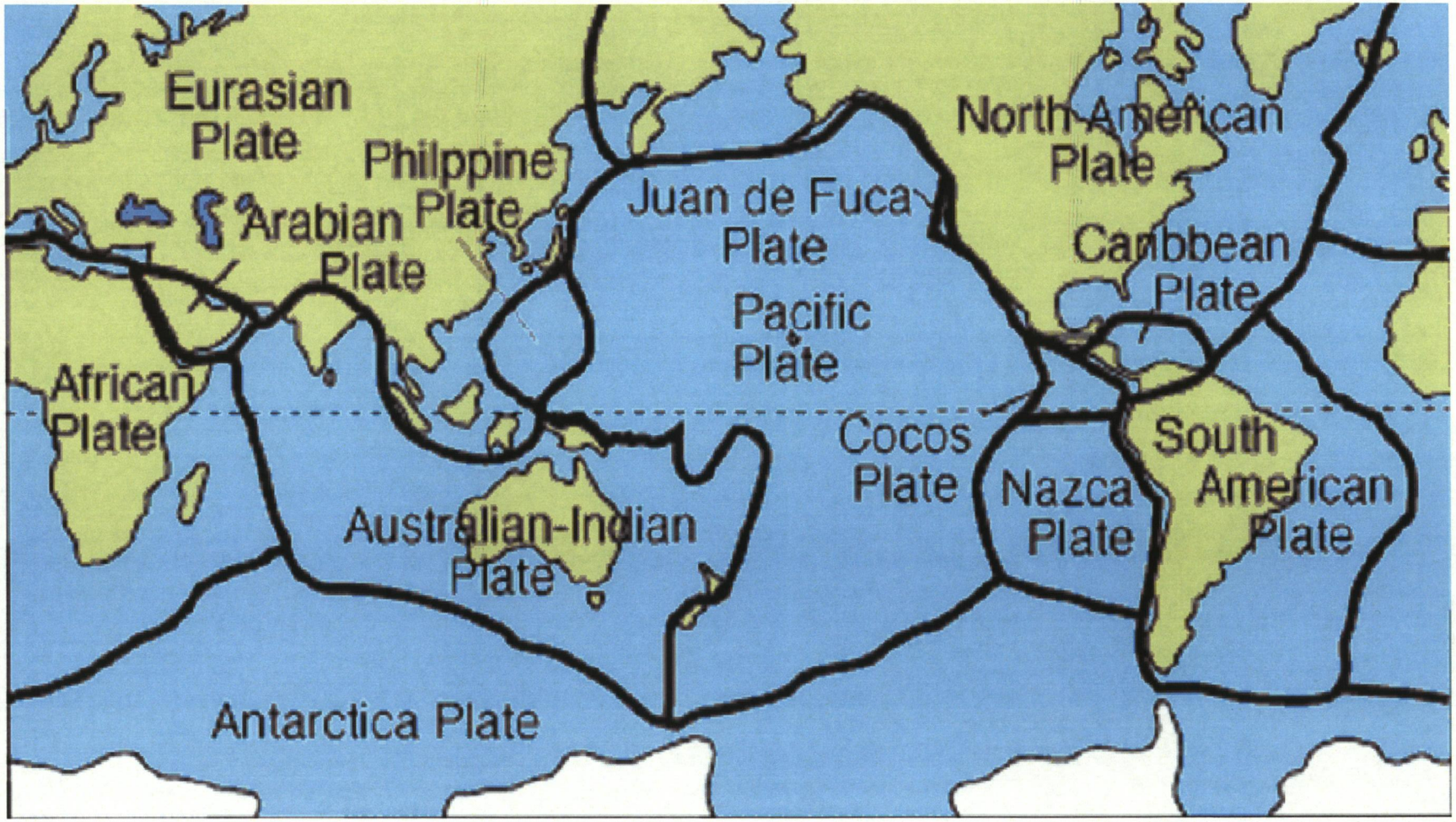
2. National

Nationally, I suggest we should review our management of potentially catastrophic natural risks. This work, which I suggest should be led by the

Cabinet office, will need to be informed by the best current scientific assessment of the risks, which I am happy to co-ordinate under the auspices of SAPER.

SIR DAVID KING

Major tectonic plates of the world



PR file

Disaster Tsunami

Jonathan Powell

From: Stephen Wall [stephenwall@rcdow.org.uk]
Sent: 05 January 2005 16:51
To: JPowell@no10.x.gsi.gov.uk
Subject: Tsunami

PM cc Cherie

to see. We are trying to coord positions on manual sessions.

Jonathan,

We thought of you as we walked the Cheviots at Christmas: it was so warm people were out having picnics. This is just to let the PM and Cherie know that there will be a special Mass at Westminster Cathedral for the victims of the Tsunami and the bereaved at 1730 on Sunday, 16 January. There are a lot of people from the affected countries in the Westminster Diocese and the Mass will be well attended by them we hope. We shall be inviting Ambassadors and High Commissioners.

5/1.

If either the PM or Cherie wanted to attend, they would of course be very welcome.

Stephen

Stephen Wall
Principal Adviser to the Cardinal (Public Affairs)
Archbishop's House
Ambrosden Avenue
London SW1P 1QJ

Tel: (020) 7798 9031
Fax: (020) 7931 6051
Email: stephenwall@rcdow.org.uk
Website: http://www.rcdow.org.uk/archbishop

IMPORTANT
The information contained in this email message is intended only for the named person, firm or company to whom it is addressed. Such information may be confidential and privileged and no mistake in transmission is intended to waive or compromise such privilege.

If you have received this transmission in error, please destroy it and notify us immediately by telephone on 020 7798 9165 or by email to admin@rcdow.org.uk then please destroy the email and any copies of it. Your co-operation is appreciated.

RESTRICTED

E-MAILED

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

File
bc: JPo
IR
DG
LTL
GC
AP
HD
IG

Foreign Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister,
and Head of the Defence and Overseas Secretariat

6 January 2005

Dear Jon

ASIAN TSUNAMI: DEBT RELIEF: DUTCH POSITION

When I was speaking on 5 January to my Dutch opposite number, Rob Swartbol, on another subject, I asked whether the Dutch Government would be able to support the UK proposals for a moratorium on debt service repayments by the countries most affected by the Tsunami disaster.

Rob acknowledged that traditionally the Dutch were difficult about this, but he thought that they would be able to support the proposed moratorium. He cautioned, however, that it would be difficult for the Dutch to go further than a moratorium. Rob added that the Dutch would also be making a special effort for Indonesia in the weeks ahead, given their traditional links.

Comment: At yesterday's Cabinet Office meeting, Andrew Kilpatrick mentioned that it would be important to get the Dutch on side for next week's Paris Club meeting. It sounds as though this should be possible.

I am copying this letter to Jim Drummond and Charlotte Seymour-Smith (DFID), Margaret Aldred and Chris Chalmers (Cabinet Office), Stephen Pickford and Andrew Kilpatrick (HMT), Martin Donnelly and Nigel Cox (FCO), and Sir Colin Budd (The Hague).

Yours ever

Nigel

NIGEL SHEINWALD

Jon Cunliffe CB,
HMT

RESTRICTED

file

From: Nigel Sheinwald
Date: 6 January 2005

SIR ANDREW TURNBULL

cc: Jonathan Powell
Margaret Aldred
George Fergusson
Paul Britton
Laurie Lee

ASIAN TSUNAMI DISASTER: ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

The Prime Minister was grateful for your minute of 5 January.

He is content with the proposed establishment of a committee of officials in the MISC series, but – given the uncertainties – prefers to keep the Ministerial arrangements informal for now.

The Prime Minister intends to chair a further Ministerial meeting net week and will consider the Ministerial arrangements after that.

Nigel Sheinwald

NIGEL SHEINWALD

BM

From: Laurie Lee (x3292)
Date: 6 January 2005

PRIME MINISTER

cc: Jonathan Powell
Nigel Sheinwald
Ivan Rogers
Kim Darroch
Simon Morys
Ramil Burden
Antony Phillipson
David Quarrey
Grace Cassy
Justin Forsyth
David Hill
Ian Gleeson

TSUNAMI: MINISTERIAL MEETING, FRIDAY 6 JANUARY, 08.00

This is a briefing note for tomorrow's Tsunami Ministerial meeting (and asks you a couple of policy questions). I also attach the latest DFID SitRep.

I suggest you go through the following agenda items:

British Victims

The Foreign Secretary will **announce tomorrow morning** from Thailand (at 07.02 GMT) the latest figure for confirmed British deaths (now 48) and the number of category 1 people "highly likely to have been involved" a high proportion of which will probably have died (currently 377).

You will want to ask Douglas and David Veness **what is likely to happen to the numbers** over the following 24, 48 and 72 hours. In particular:

- when are they likely to have completed examining the fourth mortuary site in Krabi in Thailand?
- what is the category 1 figure likely to be on Monday for your Statement?
- when do we think the category 1 figure will stop climbing?

The Police say they have now provided **Family Liaison Officers** for all families of people in category 1 where they have next of kin details.

Not for the meeting, but do you want to **write condolence letters** to the families of British victims as they are confirmed?

Immediate Humanitarian Effort

You will want to ask Gareth about DFID's **response to the UN appeal** launched in Jakarta (see question below on announcements) and what his objectives are for the **EU Development Ministers** meeting in the afternoon.

You should also ask Ivor how MOD is now handling the offer of the **Ghurkhas** and the Indonesians interest in our helicopters and boats, but not the soldiers themselves. You could ask what further recommendations the MOD recce teams have also made.

The **Department of Health** is providing infectious disease expertise in response to a WHO request. DFID and DoH have been discussing whether DoH should also be planning on providing clinical staff. You should ask John Reid for an update.

Long-term Reconstruction

You should ask Gareth when he thinks the **World Bank** will produce longer-term **needs assessments** for the affected countries. It is likely to be a month or two. The NGOs told you this was sensible and we agree.

You should ask Paul for an update on the proposed **debt relief** idea. We understand they have G7 agreement now and think Australia (reported as very hostile) will agree in the Paris Club next week. You might want to test how sure HMT is about this and also what assessment they have done of the risks of this offer.

Sir David King's advice is that the **threat of further tsunamis** from after-shocks is very low. I attach a short note from SDK on a potential approach to establishing a Tsunami **early warning system** for the Indian Ocean, with a UN locus and perhaps launched by the G8. You should ask David to explain this briefly and ask what others have also proposed, eg in Jakarta (perhaps ask Douglas too). It would make sense for the Disaster Reduction Conference in Japan on 21 January to set out a way forward.

International Co-ordination

The Jakarta conference agreed that the UN should appoint a Special Representative to ensure co-ordination but it did not agree our proposal that the UNSG or UNSRSG would need a "Friends of" group to support them. The UN said they would consider the idea further. You should ask Douglas and Gareth what strategy we now have to ensure the UN delivers. FCO and DFID need to ensure that the Friends group is agreed at the UN meeting in Geneva next Tuesday. You could speak to Kofi Annan again but it should not be necessary.

Media Handling

The meeting will be able to consider the initial reaction to Jack's statement on likely deaths. You could also look ahead to your Statement on Monday but you will have another chance to do that on Monday morning.

Future meetings

You will hold a conference call at a suitable moment on Saturday morning with John Prescott, Jack Straw, Hilary Benn and David Veness.

You will chair another meeting at 10.00 on Monday, before your Statement to Parliament in the afternoon.

Parliamentary Statement on Monday (including line on money)

I will give you a draft of the Parliamentary Statement for the weekend box. It will suggest you announce an additional £25million for the emergency humanitarian appeal launched by the UN in Jakarta which will come from the Treasury reserve. I recommend that we do not announce a specific higher pledge for longer-term reconstruction until we have sound needs assessments from the World Bank (Nigel and Hilary Benn agree). This is consistent with the approach we have taken up to now. Although we could pluck a higher figure out of the air (say another £75 million) for reconstruction, this would undermine our case that our response is based on clear needs assessments. **Do you agree?**

If not, you could discuss this with Ministers on Monday morning before your statement to the House.

LAURIE LEE

Department For International Development
CHAD OPERATIONS ROOM SITUATION REPORT
INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS
SITREP No 17 as at 14.00 hrs 06 January 2005

The sitrep covers the last 24 hours, plus a roundup of key statistics and DFID action since the start of the crisis.

AT A GLANCE 1

KEY ISSUES 1
FORTHCOMING KEY EVENTS AND MEETINGS 3
KEY STATISTICS 4
DFID RESPONSE TO DATE 4
DFID Planning 5
Financial 5
Donations in kind 6
DFID support to the DEC 7
Other donations 7
Locations of field teams 7

LATEST NEWS BY COUNTRY 7

INDONESIA 7
SRI LANKA 9
INDIAN MAINLAND 10
INDIA – ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 11
MALDIVES 11
THAILAND 12
BURMA 12
SOMALIA 12

FURTHER INFORMATION 12

MOD SUPPORT 13
UN RESPONSE 13
EU RESPONSE 13
OTHER DONORS 14
LOGISTICS 15
OTHER ISSUES 15
FURTHER INFORMATION 15

AT A GLANCE

Key Issues

Overview

The top issue for Aceh remains the lack of assessments. The picture of overall humanitarian needs on the ground is still very confused and unclear.

Throughout the affected region, there is a sense of the relief operation being driven more by funding than by need. The rush to do something must now give way to a response matched to coordinated assessment and strategy.

The international response is assessed to be at the following stages for each country significantly affected:

Indonesia:	Early stages, but delivery increasing. Assessment and coordination an urgent issue.
Sri Lanka:	Good progress.
Indian mainland:	Good progress.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:	Improved coordination, increasing information operation well under way.
Maldives:	Operation building up. Information improving.
Burma:	No acute emergency.

Thailand: Good progress.

Somalia: Assessments complete, delivery under way.

Top priorities continue to be to:

- Get coordination mechanisms fully operational.
- Complete assessments, particularly in Aceh.
- Unblock logistic bottlenecks.
- Ensure the right key personnel are in place.
- Provide assistance where requested by field teams.

Indonesia

- Still very confused and unclear information on overall needs.
- Relief operation building up more strongly.
- More reports of security incidents. DFID security plan for Aceh being drafted.
- NGOs protest at not being invited to summit.

Sri Lanka

- Relief effort going strong.
- Improved government coordination.
- Military in charge of government relief distribution.
- HMS Chatham at Batticaloa, Diligence off east coast.
- Trucks still scarce but overall commodity transport situation improved.
- Annan begins visit 7 January.

Indian mainland

- Relief operation in full swing.
- Unconfirmed reports of abducted children.

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Lack of access, dispersed population, difficult logistics.
- Water and sanitation the key issue.
- Assessments continue: full picture not yet available.
- Outlying islands traditionally off-limits to foreigners – government keen to protect them.
- Aftershocks continue.

Maldives

- $65 million Flash Appeal announced.
- Water and sanitation remain the top needs.

- Heavy equipment still required.
- Permanent resettlement of some islands under discussion.
- WFP relief flights begin.
- Assessments improve but still not complete.
- Coordination improved.
- DFID advisor arrives 6 January

Burma

- No acute emergency, according to main international agencies.
- Reconstruction to be the main focus now.

Thailand

- Foreign military assets to withdraw soon.
- Insecurity in far south: travellers advised by Thai Government to avoid.

Somalia

- WFP food distributions since 29 December.
- Many wells destroyed.
- Sanitation problems.
- Priorities are food, non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation.

Funding

- UN Flash Appeal for US $ 977 million announced in Jakarta on 6 January, to fund the critical work of some 40 UN agencies and NGOs.

Forthcoming key events and meetings

- Thursday 6 January: ASEAN summit in Jakarta. Flash Appeal announced. Foreign Secretary present.
- Hilary Benn, International Development Secretary, arrived in Banda Aceh am 6 January on a RAF C17 aircraft carrying equipment for the UN coordination teams.
- Thursday 6 January (15:00 – 16:30): Peter Troy, CHAD, DFID to host an NGO meeting at DFID.
- Friday 7 January (10:00): Number 10 meeting.
- Friday 7 January: EU Ministerial meeting (Development Ministers).
- Tuesday 11 January: OCHA-hosted International Donors Conference in Geneva.
- Wednesday 12 January: Paris Club group of debtors meet to consider a moratorium on debt for Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Monday 17 January (tbc): World bank Board briefing.

Key statistics

- Worldwide pledges now over £ 2 billion (BBC).
- BBC reports a total of 144,000 casualties.
- The UN now estimates that 50,000 victims could have been children. (BBC)

Location	Dead	Missing	Injured/sick	Displaced	Affected
Indonesia	94,200 GoI	1,541 OCHA		517,000 MoH	Up to 2 million UN
Sri Lanka	30,240 GoSL	3,858 GoSL	15,683 GoSL	835,028 GoSL	
India, Andaman & Nicobar Is	9,479 GoI 12,829 AFP	5,796 GoI 3,874 AFP		364,200 GoI	3,500,000 GoI
Maldives	82 OCHA	26 OCHA	1,313 OCHA	10,000 OCHA	100,000 OCHA
Thailand	5,246 GoT	3,810 GoT	8,457 GoT		
Thailand	5,187 GoT	3,810 GoT	8,457 GoT		
Burma	80+ GoB 90 AFP	21	43		
Malaysia	66 AFP	29	183		
Somalia	46 WHO 176 Media			50,000 BBC	16,720 OCHA
Kenya	1 AFP				
Tanzania	10 AFP				
Seychelles	1 BBC		44		
Bangladesh	2 AFP				

DFID response to date

New developments are in ***bold/italic***

1. We have approved £4 million for UNICEF; a further £1.5 million for the ***International Committee of the Red Cross*** and £897,000 for The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO). Two requests for funding from WFP and IOM are under consideration:
   - WFP EMOP (Emergency Operations) & Special Operations (logistics, air support and establishment of the UNJLC).
   - IOM Flash Appeal – Indonesia only

DFID Planning

2. ***DFID is urgently considering its further responses to the UN Flash Appeal for $ 977 million announced on 6 January.***

3. ***An IL-76 aircraft is due to leave East Midlands Airport 6 January bound for Kuala Lumpur, from where transhipment will be arranged to Banda Aceh and Medan. It will carry full equipment to establish the UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC), plus approx 200 family tents for IDPs. It also carries 1 million puritabs. The HIC will enable the UN to collate, map and analyse humanitarian needs. Both cargo and the flight are fully funded by DFID. This is the first of 5 planned DFID-funded flights carrying tents. Press are on this flight.***

4. ***An RAF Tristar is due to fly to Brindisi 6 January to collect UN equipment for onward shipment to Banda Aceh via Penang.***

5. We are currently planning, in conjunction with the MoD for the delivery within the affected region of further high priority UN equipment, using the C17 and potentially, other aircraft.

6. DEC logistics meeting held Tuesday 4 January to finalise arrangements of DFID funding aircraft loads to affected areas.

7. DFID is currently awaiting proposals from 14 organisations.

8. DFID sending 3,750 tents to Aceh Province (approximate value £850,000).

9. DFID is on standby to respond to need from imminent MSF and UNICEF assessments in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

10. The RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives. A cargo has been provisionally identified for a first flight, from Delhi to Colombo. The RAF will decide the aircraft type once the load is confirmed. UN in Colombo will identify further tasks.

Financial

11. DFID has allocated £50m to the response. Funds allocated to date are given below.

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Regional appeal	$ 37,146,000 (£ 19,245,000 approx)	£ 3,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, Food, Non-food items throughout the region (including East Africa)	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£ 2,000,000
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water and sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri La[illegible]	£ 1,728,300	£ 400,000
Christian Aid	Fo[illegible], shelter, water and healthcare in India	£ 845,000	£ 400,000
DFID chartered flight carrying donation	Water, collapsible jerry cans – Maldives		£ 81,000 (approx) (cost of flight)

UNICEF	Water and sanitation activities in Indonesia, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka	$81,592,000 (£43,000,000 approx)	£4,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka & Indonesia	£5,500,000 (approx)	£1,500,000
The Mentor Initiative (a British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000 (approx)	£897,000
14 NGOs	***Health, water and sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items, advocacy, psychological, protection and livelihoods in Indonesia, India & Sri Lanka*** (NGO programme proposals being received 5 & 6 January)	£22,000,000 (approx)	***~£7,000,000*** (early estimate for approval)
UN Flash Appeal	***Critical work of some 40 UN agencies and NGOs. Being considered 6 January***	***£976,975,467***	
TOTAL			***£ 19,278,000***

Direct DfID actions (Donations in kind)

Quantity	Item	Currency Value	Approximate £ Value	Further Information
	International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) equipment		£ 200,000	
	Humanitarian Information Centre		£ 67,000	
	Vehicle for HIC		£ 30,000	
	Trailer for HIC		£ 2,500	
14,000	10 litre collapsible jerry cans	$ 43,050	£ 22,300	
4	Iridium satellite telephones		£ 3,200	
1,000,000	Water purification tablets	€ 8,000	£ 5,500	
392	60x4m rolls tarpaulin	€ 98,000	£ 68,000	
10	WHO New Emergency Health Kits		£ 113,000	Including airlift
20,000	4x5m tarps	$ 150,000	£ 77,700	
40,000	Mats	$ 35,200	£ 18,200	
4,500	Cook Sets	$ 46,125	£ 23,900	
5,040	10 litre collapsible water containers	$ 7,308	£ 3,790	
3,750	Tents		£ 850,000	Including airlift
5,000	Tarpaulins, to Sri Lanka 27 December		£ 250,000	Including airlift
246	Tents, to Sri Lanka 27 December			
5	***Helicopters for UN support, to Indonesia***		***£2,200,000 estimated***	***including airlift***
TOTAL			***£ 3,685,090***	

12. Note that some lines in the above table have been corrected due to an error in the previous sitrep.

13. The International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) airlift task required a total of 3 aircraft sorties: 2 x RAF C-17 and one RAF Tristar. This was a joint DFID-Finland-Sweden-Norway-Denmark operation, to establish working environments and communications capability for UN staff. The flights arrived in Banda Aceh between 2and 6 January, carrying 16 technicians plus:

- Fork Lift Truck
- VW Transporter Minibus
- Landrover Defender

- 6kVA Generator set
- Aircraft pallet tent and office equipment
- Aircraft pallet office and comms equipment
- Food
- Water
- Tents
- Office and communication modules
- Land Cruisers
- Water purification equipment
- Plastic sheeting

14. The total cost of the IHP airlift is £250,000.

15. A DFID funded DC8 aircraft bound for the Maldives carrying 40 tonnes of water (donated by Scottish Water and Strathmore Water) and collapsible plastic jerry cans (donated by Scottish Water) arrived on 5 January.

DFID support to the DEC

16. Nothing further to report.

Other donations

17. Nothing further to report.

Locations of field teams

Field Team 1: Jakarta
Banda Aceh

Field Team 2: Colombo

18. An advisor is employed by DFID, Sri Lanka and is providing advice to the Sri Lankan Government's emergency management organisation.

19. A Civil Military Affairs Adviser, deployed to the region on 4 January with UK military forces – Joint Task Force Headquarters Command Group to ascertain the role of other military forces in the region.

20. An advisor (DFID CHAD) is due to arrive in the Maldives on 6 January for an assessment visit.

LATEST NEWS BY COUNTRY

Developments in the last 24 hours, by country

Indonesia

21. **Summary:** Still very sketchy information on overall needs. Substantial areas not yet accessed; Rapid Inter Agency assessment cancelled. Relief operation building up more strongly. More reports of security incidents in Aceh. NGOs protest at not being invited to summit.

22. First shelter and IDP camps sector group meeting held 4 January, attended by representatives of the Government of Indonesia, Oxfam, OCHA and UNDAC. The meeting was called in order to follow up on the decision of 3 January by the People's Welfare Coordination Minister to relocate approximately 20,000 IDPs in 3-7 camps. (UNDAC)

23. There is now a water and sanitation coordination structure in place in Banda Aceh with lead watsan agency UNICEF chairing this committee.

24. NGOs have criticised the Indonesian Government for not inviting them to the ASEAN meeting of 6 January, stating that they have been denied the chance to have an input on the relief and recovery processes in Indonesia. (AFP)

25. An NGO report skirmishes between the Indonesian Military (TNI) and GAM (Aceh Rebels) on the road between Medan and Banda Aceh, the NGO has also received unconfirmed reports of gunfire around Meulaboh airport, of aid convoys being stolen by GAM and an international being robbed at gunpoint on 4 January by people in military uniform. (NGO)

26. OCHA reports the ports of Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Sabang and Lhoknga are inaccessible, but that the ports of Belawan (Medan) and Lhokseumawe are the nearest operational ports to Banda Aceh. (OCHA)

27. The ICRC has set up a logistics base in Singapore with the help of the Singapore Red Cross. The ICRC has performed an assessment of Banda Aceh's water-treatment plant and report that it is working at 60% capacity. The ICRC has fresh water supplies for 20,000 in Aceh. (ICRC)

28. BAKORNAS (Indonesian Government Relief Agency) reports that the following items are badly needed: oxygen, baby food, medical teams and supplies including suction equipment, bronchoscopes, minor surgery sets, tetanus and measles vaccinations, as well as emergency tents, health post establishments, women's sanitary kits, generator sets and communication items such as radios.

29. The Ericsson communications equipment for humanitarian agencies will begin being transported into Banda Aceh from 5 January. (UNJLC)

30. We are informed that air traffic control at Banda Aceh has improved.

31. There have been several unconfirmed reports of looting in recent days.

32. ECHO has deployed teams in Banda Aceh and Jakarta for needs assessment, facilitation of coordination and to monitor ECHO-funded action. ECHO's €10 million contribution for Indonesia is mainly channelled through UN partners: UNICEF, WFP and WHO for water, public health and food programmes, and to provide logistical support to humanitarian operations. (ECHO)

33. **Coordination**: The Government has established a coordination mechanism led by Bakornas PBP (Disaster Relief and IDP Committee) chaired by Vice President Yusuf Kalla. It is housed in the national Development Planning Agency. (ECHO) A daily UN and NGO coordination meeting takes place in Jakarta.

Sri Lanka

34. **Summary:** Relief effort going strong. Improved government coordination. Military in charge of government relief distribution. HMS Chatham working at Batticaloa, APV Diligence off east coast. Trucks still scarce but overall commodity transport situation improved. Roads open. Major food distributions. Annan begins visit 7 January.

35. APV Diligence is off the east coast of Sri Lanka sailing north to join HMS Chatham. Once there she will support HMS Chatham in her tasks.

36. An ECHO team is assessing the situation in Sri Lanka. Despite reports of restricted access for NGOs in LTTE-controlled areas in the north, ECHO is confident that their established aid programme and implementing partners will be able to disburse funding effectively. It is foreseen that ECHO focuses its efforts in the northern and eastern provinces of the country, while maintaining island-wide assistance through the funding of IFRC and WFP activities. (ECHO)

37. WFP report that the transport of commodities has improved. WFP report that to date they have distributed food to around 450,000 beneficiaries to support them for 15 days. WFP is considering opening a forward base in the northern Mullaithivu district to which the LTTE has agreed in principle. WFP and the Australian Foundation for Asia and the Pacific (AFAP) have discussed plans to partner in emergency food distribution in the southern and eastern affected districts.

38. Some UN Agencies and NGOs are experiencing some difficulties in mobilizing trucks for distribution of humanitarian relief. However, WFP report that the transport of commodities has improved.

39. WFP report that to date they have distributed food to around 450,000 beneficiaries to support them for 15 days. WFP is considering opening a forward base in the northern Mullaithivu district to which the LTTE has agreed in principle.

40. On 5 January it was reported that the Galle Road (from Matara upto Colombo) is now accessible. All bridges that were damaged by the tidal wave have been repaired.

41. The Federation report that according to information from the field, food is not seen as a priority and therefore recovery activities will become a focus for the agency's operations.

42. The Secretary of State has announced that Sri Lanka will be added to the list of countries eligible for the new multilateral debt relief initiative announced by the Chancellor in September 2004. (DFID Top Lines Briefing)

43. On 4 January the Government put the military in charge of relief distribution in GoSL areas.

44. The UN report that the security situation is under control, however the issue of landmines pose a minimal and isolated threat. (UNDP)

45. At least 26 schools have been completely destroyed and another 76 were partially damaged in various parts of the country. (Deutche Presse Agentur).

46. The UN Secretary-General is due to visit Sri Lanka 7 – 9 January. Districts to be visited are not yet confirmed. (UNICEF)

47. **Coordination**: The National Operations Centre, under the direct authority of the President. The Task Force for Logistics and Law and Order (TAFLOL), will establish a stock tracking system for all relief items coming into Sri Lanka and final distribution with the support o UNJLC, the Chamber of Commerce and IBM. (OCHA) Among international agencies, UNICEF lead on education, water and sanitation, WHO lead on health, WFP on logistics and UNHCR on non-food items.

48. The official government website has been superseded by http://www.cnosrilanka.org/. Other useful websites are: www.humanitarian-srilanka.org (under District Information), and ftp://public_mapaction:magpie@ftp.npagroup.net/.

Indian mainland

49. **Summary:** Relief operation in full swing. Unconfirmed reports of abducted children.

50. The Government of India has allocated 5,000 million rupees (€85.1 million) for emergency relief activities and rehabilitation/reconstruction. The Prime Minister has set up an emergency relief fund for private contributions. (ECHO)

51. In New Delhi a Special EU Counsellors Meeting was held on 3 January. It agreed that immediate humanitarian needs in Tamil Nadu are being covered by the Government, but that gaps exist on which external aid should be targeted. ECHO agreed to act as a focal point for information on humanitarian assistance contributions by member states to NGOs working in Tamil Nadu. (ECHO)

52. The Government of India is estimating the total financial loss for the mainland states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry at US $ 1.18 billion.

53. In Tamil Nadu, there are media stories of children being abducted and people impersonating Government officials to get relief supplies. Some groups are complaining about being left out. DFID India cannot confirm whether this is true or not.

54. **Coordination**: The Government of India Crisis Management Group is holding daily co-ordination meetings. A National Disaster Management Agency coordinates relief efforts. (ECHO) A 24-hour emergency operation centre has been established in the UNICEF office in Chennai, for information dissemination on behalf of the UN for relief operations. (ECHO)

55. The government has set up the National Disaster Management Agency to coordinate relief efforts. Its website is: http://www.ndmindia.nic.in/

India – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

56. **Summary:** Lack of access, dispersed population, difficult logistics. Water and sanitation the key issue. Water supply good in Port Blair. Assessments continue: full picture not yet available. Outlying islands traditionally off-limits to foreigners – government keen to protect them. Aftershocks continue.

57. According to DFID India, the current population of the relief camp in Port Blair is 6-8,000 people. Although the Indian defence forces did a competent job to bring people in from the outlying areas, the local authorities were not prepared to handle the influx of population. This is breeding a high degree of resentment among the people. The people were not coerced to leave their homes but had no food or water where they were.

58. The UNICEF health team in Port Blair is continuing with their assessment. According to their initial report, the critical areas for support are immunisation and water and sanitation.

59. MSF France is concerned about the outlying areas of the islands where no assessments have been permitted. The islands have traditionally been off limits to foreigners. Eight percent of the islands are populated by protected tribes; the Government of India will continue to prevent access by foreigners to these areas in order to protect the cultural identity of these tribes.

60. UNICEF India will submit a national funding proposal to DFID India in two weeks time. UNICEF India is waiting to do this until after the UNICEF regional appeal and UN Flash Appeal are launched and funded.

61. **Coordination**: Government has set up an Integrated Relief Command

Maldives

62. **Summary:** $65 million Flash Appeal announced 6 January. Water and sanitation remain the top needs. Heavy equipment still required, for debris clearance. Permanent resettlement of some islands under discussion. WFP relief flights begin. Assessments improve but still not complete. Coordination improved. DFID advisor arrives 6 January.

63. The UN launched a US$65 million Flash Appeal to support the Maldives to recover from the tsunami.

64. An ECHO expert will be deployed to the Maldives to undertake rapid needs assessment. ECHO is in the process of preparing funding for UNICEF health, water and sanitation activities for 109,000 beneficiaries in the country. (ECHO)

65. India has allocated € 840,000 to relief efforts in the Maldives, and provided assistance through Naval ships and helicopters. (ECHO)

66. **Coordination**: A Government Crisis Task Force has been established to assess damage, restore communication and power and coordinate the relief effort. (OCHA)

67. **Government Coordination:** Minister of Finance has lead control of the crisis response.

68. **International Coordination:** UNDAC are coordinating all UN agencies and large NGOs, and are the principal interface with the government.

Thailand

69. **Summary:** Foreign military assets to withdraw soon. Insecurity in far south: travellers advised by Thai Government not to go there.

70. Two ECHO experts are in Bangkok to monitor the situation in the country and on a regional basis. (ECHO)

71. **Coordination**: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Burma

72. **Summary:** No acute emergency, according to UN/IFRC/ICRC/NGO coordination meeting. Reconstruction to be the main focus now.

73. A joint assessment team (ICRC, UNICEF, WFP and WV) was in southern Taninthiryi (just north of the Thai border) on 3 January. (UNICEF/WFP). This division is believed to be the worst hit area.

74. A UN/IFRC/ICRC/NGO coordination meeting on 6 January concluded that there was no acute emergency. Findings indicate that the scale of the impact was in the range of numbers of 80+ deaths provided by the government. The situation is being managed by communities. The meeting agreed that the larger coordination mechanism would be replaced by a smaller liaison unit and that the focus would shift from short-term assessments and immediate action to medium-term reconstruction work.

Somalia

75. **Summary:** WFP food distributions since 29 December. Many wells destroyed. Sanitation problems. Priorities are food, non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation.

76. WFP has distributed 177 tonnes of food since December 29, reaching 9,600 beneficiaries along a 500-kilometre stretch of the Somalia coastline. WFP began distribution of 21 tonnes of food aid began 5 January in Eyl district, 350 kilometres south of Hafun. Twenty metric tonnes of food was distributed on 4 January to 500 people in the village of Garan, in Hafun District.

77. According to a WHO assessment, almost all of the shallow wells along the Somalia coastline were completely buried or contaminated by sea floods. The majority of coastal villages do not have latrines due to rocky ground. Pressing needs are: provision of food aid for six months period; shelter, utensils and clothing; rehabilitation of water systems and shallow wells. Some areas will need water trucking; construction of latrines to improve sanitation; provision of medicines; awareness on sanitation and marine guidance for resettlement.

FURTHER INFORMATION

(DFID response is detailed under 'At a Glance' above)

MOD support

78. A UK military Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team (OLRT) is to be based in Jakarta.

79. As previously reported, the RAF have made available an aircraft as requested by the UN for tasks in Sri Lanka and/or the Maldives.

80. APV Diligence is off the east coast of Sri Lanka sailing north to join HMS Chatham. Once there she will support HMS Chatham in her tasks.

81. RFA BAYLEAF: ETA Colombo 13 January to support Chatham and Bayleaf.

82. The RN ships are under control of Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ) and are moving to Sri Lanka in anticipation of detailed tasks. These tasks have been identified, and are due to be initiated by the DFID in country, endorsed by DFID in UK, and then passed through to MOD for action where applicable.

83. Two Italian and one Belgian C130s are to move to Colombo for tasks in support of the UN.

UN response

Developments in the last 24 hours

EU response

84. ECHO has so far committed €23 million comprising: €10 million for Indonesia (€8 million allocated, €2 million in reserve); €8 million for Sri Lanka; €2 million for Maldives; and the initial €3m. (ECHO)

85. ECHO will announce, on Friday 7 January, a further €100 million from the Emergency Aid Reserve earmarked for the tsunami, subject to Council and EP approval.

86. Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, is on mission with the Luxembourg Presidency to Sri Lanka and Indonesia from 1 to 6 January and is to attend the ASEAN summit in Jakarta on 6 January. (ECHO)

87. ECHO has deployed teams in Banda Aceh and Jakarta for needs assessment, facilitation of coordination and to monitor ECHO-funded action. ECHO's €10 million contribution for Indonesia is mainly channelled through UN partners: UNICEF, WFP and WHO for water, public health and food programmes, and to provide logistical support to humanitarian operations. (ECHO)

88. An ECHO team is assessing the situation in Sri Lanka. Despite reports of restricted access for NGOs in LTTE-controlled areas in the north, ECHO is confident that their established aid programme and implementing partners will be able to disburse funding effectively. It is foreseen that ECHO focuses its efforts in the northern and eastern provinces of the country, while maintaining island-wide assistance through the funding of IFRC and WFP activities. (ECHO)

89. In New Delhi a Special EU Counsellors Meeting was held on 3 January. It agreed that immediate humanitarian needs in Tamil Nadu are being covered by the Government, but that gaps exist on which external aid should be targeted. ECHO agreed to act as a focal point for information on humanitarian assistance contributions by member states to NGOs working in Tamil Nadu. (ECHO)

90. An ECHO expert will be deployed to the Maldives to undertake rapid needs assessment. ECHO is in the process of preparing funding for UNICEF health, water and sanitation activities for 109,000 beneficiaries in the country. (ECHO)

91. Two ECHO experts are in Bangkok to monitor the situation in the country and on a regional basis. (ECHO)

Other donors

(Selected major news only. DFID and EU responses in other sections above.)

92. The debt relief initiative for tsunami affected countries is gathering momentum. UK, Japan, USA, Canada and France support a debt payment moratorium. (Reuters)

93. Germany raised its contribution to the response to €500 million. (Reuters)

94. Powell, visiting Aceh 6 January, promised more helicopters, food and clean water. (Reuters)

95. Kofi Annan and Barbara Stocking of Oxfam both call for aid pledges to be honoured, and not to pull money from other crises. (Reuters)

96. India has allocated €840,000 to relief efforts in the Maldives, and provided assistance through Naval ships and helicopters. (ECHO)

97. The United States announced on 6 January that it was dissolving the 'Core Group' of nations it formed to expedite aid, as it had served its purpose in catalysing relief efforts, and would now work under the UN. (AFP)

98. The Thai government and state banks have pledged around 100 billion baht (US $2.5 billion) in fund and loan to rehabilitate the tsunami-hit south-western coast area. (Xinhua)

99. The five year Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development, announced by Prime Minister Howard in Jakarta last night, will allocate A$500 million in grant aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation and a further A$500 million in interest free loans for a period of up to 40 years (GoA)

100. The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have announced emergency relief aid amounting to US $150,000. (GoK)

101. The Greek government has increased its pledged support to the Maldives and Sri Lanka from 300,000 to 1 million euros. It is also chartering a cruise liner to take 800 MT of aid to Sri Lanka and act as a floating hospital when it arrived. (AFP)

102. British Airways has offered a 747 freighter to UNICEF once a week, to transport relief items from UNICEF's main emergency warehouse supply hub in Copenhagen to any destination in the region. The flights will start on 19 January and will continue until March. (UNICEF)

Logistics

103. The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) is providing an overview of air operations for the disaster (particularly for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka) at www.unjlc.org/content/index.phtml/itemId/5478.

Other Issues

104. A 3-minute silence was held across Europe at noon 5 January. Flags flew at half mast over many public buildings.

Further Information

105. The following websites contain useful information:

http://www.reliefweb.int

http://www.alertnet.org

http://ocha.unog.ch/virtualosocc/

Ends

NATURAL HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- How they work. An earthquake, volcanic eruption or nuclear blast produces a primary (P) seismic wave and a secondary (S) wave virtually simultaneously at the source. The P wave, at ~ 5,000 metres per second, travels faster than the S wave, at ~ 3,000 meters per second. The S wave is considerably more destructive than the P wave. If three (or more) seismic sensors at different geographic locations pick up these waves, the location, magnitude and potential damage of the initial event can be assessed on a very short timescale, using automated analytical systems. The speed of the response is determined only by the number and positioning of the seismic sensors.

- The communication cascade. The communication of the warning to populations in areas of greatest risk operates through a cascade system, using pre-routed satellite and telephone channels with national or local government and media, on down to officials, police etc, at the localities under greatest risk, and finally to cafes, bars, restaurants, etc – and citizens with whistles on bicycles. The effectiveness of the early warning system depends critically on the efficient operation of the communication cascade, and, as with a fire alarm system in a building, needs to be tested with regular exercises.

- Areas of greatest risk. Most of the major natural hazard activity occurs at known boundaries between moving tectonic plates. For example, the arc that extends from the Mediterranean sea (Thera – destruction of Knossos; Istanbul) to

Iran (Bam, Christmas 2003), the Himalayas, Indonesia (Krakatoa; Sumatra) and the western Pacific (Kobe, Japan) is one of the most prone to these tectonic events. But shoreline landslides can also create tsunamis, as happened 8,000 years ago in Britain. The shape of North-West Scotland was altered when a giant tsunami battered the British coast. It was generated by a massive collapse of a portion of the Norwegian coastline.

- Existing system. High activity along the tectonic boundary running between Japan and the Russian Khamchatka Peninsula and also along the western coasts of North and South America has led to the development of an early warning system being set up in the Pacific. Ocean-bottom-mounted seismic sensors have been in operation there for several decades, with some very significant successes. Interestingly one of these was in Indonesia; in 1983 7,000 inhabitants were evacuated from the tiny island of Colo, where seismic activity was located. It did subsequently blow its volcanic top, with zero casualties.

Eighty-five percent of all tsunamis occur in the Pacific Ocean. Through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, an autonomous body established in 1960, an International Coordination Group for Tsunami Warning Systems in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU) was established in 1968 and initiated the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific. Early warning messages are conveyed to well over 100 government contact points scattered across the Pacific.

Proposal. The science and technology exists to enable a substantial reduction worldwide in the number of people at risk from natural hazards, at relatively low cost. With the rapid expansion in the human population, from 3 billion to 6 billion over the past 50 years, as each year passes the number of people at risk increases, particularly given the propensity to build at high density along coastlines.

1. International.

We should press through the United Nations for the establishment initially of a new Intergovernmental Panel on Natural Hazards, bringing together leading seismologists, volcanologists, tsunami experts, earth scientists and environmental economists and social scientists to advise on, and subsequently oversee, a new global early warning system for all natural hazards. This should clearly take full account of the work of UNESCO's IOC and other related national and international bodies, but the proposal would go well beyond purely oceanographic concerns. Clearly, the organisation of relief work following such a disaster would need to be operated separately, but it would need to be fully coordinated with the work of this new Intergovernmental Panel. Substantial input to the work of this panel could come from the UK Geological Survey, the Environmental Agency, and our Natural Environment Research Council.

2. National

Nationally, I suggest we should review our management of potentially catastrophic natural risks. This work, which I suggest should be led by the

Cabinet office, will need to be informed by the best current scientific assessment of the risks, which I am happy to co-ordinate under the auspices of SAPER.

SIR DAVID KING

+44207839 9044

By Fx to Lavie Lee.

LJL
~~ECGC~~
NS
AD

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

--

STATEMENT AT THE SPECIAL ASEAN

LEADERS' MEETING ON THE AFTERMATH

OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMIS

Jakarta, 6 January 2005

1/ file on Matrix

2/ file.

President Yudoyono,

Distinguished Heads of State and Government,

Dear friends,

Let me start by paying homage to our hosts -- you, Mr. President, and the people and Government of Indonesia, whose losses in this tragedy are greater than we can fathom.

Excellencies,

We have started the new year with a singular chance to prove our humanity. A chance to prove that when calamity strikes, we are equal to the task of uniting to protect and assist our fellow human beings in need.

What happened on 26 December 2004 was an unprecedented, global catastrophe. It requires an unprecedented, global response. For the United Nations, it is the largest natural disaster the Organization has had to respond to on behalf of the world community, in the sixty years of our existence.

From the nameless fishing villages of Sumatra to the modern tourist resorts of Thailand; from the beaches of Sri Lanka and India to the coastal communities of the Maldives and Somalia; the disaster was so brutal, so quick, and so far-reaching, that we are still struggling to comprehend it.

It seems at times like a nightmare from which we are still hoping to awaken. Except that for millions of people in twelve affected countries spanning two continents, and for tens of thousands of visitors from forty nations around the world, this nightmare is devastatingly real.

We will never know the exact magnitude of how many men, women and children perished on 26 December, and in the eleven days that have passed since then. The real figure is likely to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand.

We do know that at least half a million people were injured; that more than a million people are displaced; that nearly two million people need food aid; and that many more need water, sanitation and health care.

Millions in Asia, Africa, and even in far away countries, are suffering unimaginable trauma and psychological wounds that will take a long time to heal.

Families have been torn apart. Whole communities have disappeared. In countries where religion, spirituality and culture lie at the heart of human existence, places of worship have been wiped out. The very things that defined people's identities and values have been swept away.

So as we grieve for the dead and pray for those still searching for loved ones, we have a duty to the survivors.

To treat the wounded.

To prevent further suffering as a result of polluted drinking water, destroyed infrastructure, lack of food, clothing and shelter.

To stop the tsunami from being followed by a second wave of death, this time from preventable causes.

And in the longer term, to prevent a third wave of despair, where people cannot recover their livelihoods, homes or communities.

Although we were powerless to stop the tsunami, together, we do have the power to stop those next waves.

Since the catastrophe struck, we have seen an outpouring of pledges and contributions from countries large and small.

To protect the maximum number of lives, to restore dignity and hope, our assistance must be timely and well coordinated. Many of the pledges have come to us in cash and in kind. We need the rest of the pledges to be converted into cash quickly. We also need more people, and more material, to get the aid to those who are most in need, often in remote areas.

The governmental response has been matched by unprecedented generosity from the general public. Consider the six-year-old boy in Shenyang, China, who donated his life savings of 22 dollars. Or the citizens of Sweden, a country of nine million inhabitants, who have raised more than 70 million dollars for the relief effort in Asia, while struggling to cope with the fact that almost 2,000 of their compatriots are still missing in the tragedy.

So the goodwill and concern around the world are enormous. So are the challenges facing us. There are daunting logistical constraints. But they are not insurmountable. It is a race against time, but together with the host Governments, we are overcoming them. I want to thank those Governments who have offered major logistical support to make it possible for us to move aid to the needed areas and to be able to distribute it, with the US Government in the lead. Every hour, we are seeing more goods reaching those in need.

As the UN spearheads the international coordination of the relief effort, Member States are supporting us in every possible way, including by providing indispensable military logistics assets.

Above all, allow me to commend you, the Governments and people of the directly affected countries, for all you have done for your populations so far, and for all you have done to help us assist them.

As this conference shows us, the primary response to the catastrophe has come from you and your people. And you have not only risen to your responsibility; you have reached out to one another.

The United Nations is here to support you.

Today, I am launching an appeal for the immediate international relief effort which the United Nations is undertaking in Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, the Seychelles and Somalia. This initial appeal is in addition to the fifty-nine million dollars which our partners in the Red Cross and Red Crescent have asked for.

In the six-month period covered by this appeal, we will need nine hundred and seventy-seven million dollars to cover the humanitarian emergency needs of an estimated five million people.

We will need two hundred and twenty-nine million dollars for food and agriculture.

We will need one hundred and twenty-two million dollars for health care.

We will need sixty-one million dollars for water and sanitation.

We will need two hundred and twenty-two million dollars for shelter and other urgent non-food items.

And we will need one hundred and ten million for the early restoration of livelihoods.

The UN humanitarian effort is led by my Emergency Relief Coordinator, Jan Egeland; and within the affected region, by my Special Coordinator, Margareta Wahlström, who is here with me today.

Also with me is Mark Malloch Brown, who, as Chair of the UN Development Group, will be coordinating our recovery effort with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

As you know, the total sum already pledged and contributed exceeds the amount I am asking for today. This appeal provides for a focused set of programmes, agreed with you, the affected Governments, that can start now. They must set the stage for efforts in the longer term, as we move from saving lives to recovery and reconstruction.

The United Nations will be there to support you in that work too.

We must also draw and act on every lesson we can, to prevent tragedies like this occurring in the future. As you have made clear, Mr. President, prevention and early warning systems must become a priority.

The United Nations will be there to contribute.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The past eleven days have been among the darkest in our lifetime. But they have also allowed us to see a new kind of light.

We have seen the world coming together.

We have seen a response based not on our differences, but on what unites us.

We have seen an opportunity to heal old wounds and long-running conflicts.

We have seen everyone pull together -- North and South, East and West, Governments and citizens, the media and the military, business and religious leaders, non-governmental organizations and international institutions.

Let us now show that we are committed for as long as it takes.

When I hear the heart-rending stories of those struck directly by the disaster, I am moved by one thing, time and again: their will and ability to recover seems to be determined not only by how they were affected themselves, but by what they were able to do to help others.

It is as though, in that way, they were able to prove their humanity and give themselves hope.

Let us now ask the same of ourselves.

Together, we will restore strength and faith. Together, we will rebuild. Together, we will recover.

Thank you very much.

1. [illegible] disasters
2. [illegible]

From: CHRIS CHALMERS
Tel: 7276 0134

LAURIE LEE

6 January 2005

ASIAN TSUNAMI CRISIS

Sir Nigel Sheinwald chaired a meeting of officials on the tsunami disaster on 5 January. This records the main points. Subsequent meetings of officials on this issue would be formally designated as officials Cabinet Committee meetings in the MISC series.

UK Casualties

2. Figures from the Prime Minister's meeting earlier that day had not changed. There were 43 confirmed dead (though the FCO reported that one of these now appeared not to relate to the tsunami), 348 highly likely to have been caught up in the tsunami, and a total of 3500 who may have been involved and remained unaccounted for. Ministers would decide which figures to make public and when.

3. Arrangements for uninjured victims were in place at all major points of entry to the UK and, on departure from Thailand, at Bangkok airport. Most injured victims were already back in the UK, though about 80 remained in hospitals in Thailand. Only about 2 of these were currently medically fit to travel. Those who had died were being brought back by commercial flights. All bodies would enter through Heathrow and be taken to Fulham Mortuary. In this way, one coroner would be able to deal with all those who had died. It would be important to manage expectations of relatives who would expect bodies to be released to them sooner than would be possible. **ACTION: CCS to take forward, involving NGOs as appropriate**.

Immediate Humanitarian Situation

4. The situation was difficult in Aceh; though the needs assessment had not yet been completed, this was where the major concern lay. In Sri Lanka, the Government was beginning to get things together well. In Thailand, the damage was mainly to the tourist industry; long term economic damage should not be too bad. The Maldives might need help in the longer term.

5. DFID had allocated £50m and was considering what more could be done. £15m had so far been committed, though this figure was rising fast. The UN Flash Appeal would take place the next day at a conference in Jakarta attended by the Foreign Secretary. There would be an EU GAERC on 7 January, and an OCHA conference that Hilary Benn would attend in Geneva on 11 Jan. Future DFID daily updates should bring out more clearly new information (**ACTION: DFID**). The UN appeal would subsume what individual agencies had already requested.

6. On international coordination, the key was for the UN to lead, probably through OCHA, with someone with enough political clout to direct the UN Agencies. A group of senior figures to support that person would also be useful. The idea of a "Friends of Indonesia" group could fit in with this. Key members would be the US, EU, Australia, Japan, G8 (if necessary), and the key local powers. This would be clearer after the Jakarta conference. We should not be specific at this stage about the UK role, nor push too hard for a G8 role. The UN should be the chair. **ACTION: FCO to lobby as necessary.**

7. The Indonesians had turned down our offer of Gurkhas, though they were interested in the boats and helicopters we could provide. DFID and MOD should also think about longer term requirements (**ACTION: DFID and MOD**). We should also be aware of the possibility of the media interpreting DFID's funding of MOD's marginal costs as Whitehall diverting resources from where they were really needed. **ACTION: MOD, DFID, HMT to discuss in consultation with CO**.

8. The Department of Health had received a request from the WHO for infectious disease expertise that they were meeting. There was also a possibility that they would be asked for manpower assistance in hospitals, though current DFID advice was that this would not be necessary. In order to get full clarity on this, DFID and DH would need to discuss with the WHO, within the agreed overall policy that we would meet all reasonable requests from international organisations. We might also receive a request for fresh water supplies. **ACTION: DFID and DH**.

9. The impact of the insurgency in Aceh would also affect the aid operation, particularly if one or other side tried to take advantage of the current crisis. The FCO should circulate a short note on the basic facts of the insurgency, and what we knew of current activity. **ACTION: FCO to send to OD Sec to circulate by 7 January**.

Risk of Aftershocks

10. There had been (and would continue to be) a series of aftershocks over an area of 1000 miles. These would continue to reduce in strength and would be unlikely now to cause further tsunamis. Another big earthquake in the near future would be very unlikely.

Early Warning System (EWS)

11. Had an EWS been in place, casualties could have been reduced by about half (though it could not have provided significant advance warning to Indonesia). For an EWS to be set up in the Indian Ocean, a UN Convention should be set up leading to an inter-governmental panel of scientists to put together concrete proposals. **ACTION: OST to prepare paper** (already done). The US and UK Geological Surveys were the main source of expertise internationally. The Disaster Reduction Conference in Japan on 21 January would discuss EWS. The G8 could possibly give further impetus to this, within a UN context.

Lessons Learnt

12. The Metropolitan Police had set up a group to look at all aspects of their operation. The main problem had been with international coordination of police teams on the ground. They would update the group on the likely timing of the report at the next meeting; and in due course report to the FCO and Cabinet Office. **ACTION: MPS**. The Prime Minister had visited the Disasters and Emergencies Committee (DEC) that day. The Red Cross were interested in taking part in a lessons learned exercise with the FCO and others. **ACTION: CCS**. A HMG-wide lesson learned exercise would be needed in due course.

Debt

13. HMT were dealing with the technicalities to get agreement in the Paris Club. The US would need a formulation that allowed them to avoid having to go to Congress. Outside the G8, Australia and the Dutch may prove difficult. A FASS conference call would take place on either 7 or 10 January. We should be clear what precedents we may be setting – for example with relevance to Nigeria. There would be a Paris Club meeting on 12 January. HMT should prepare a note on the current state of play. **ACTION: HMT. (The Chief Secretary will now report to the Prime Minister's meeting on 7 January, with a written report by HMT to follow).**

Longer Term Reconstruction

14. The World Bank should be the body to coordinate this internationally. Sectoral reconstruction needs assessments would take place in the next few months. Hilary Benn was likely to write to the Chancellor shortly on the total funding requirement for DFID arising from the tsunami in the medium term. This would be focused mainly on Indonesia, though there would be some need for Sri Lanka also. The elements in the medium term would be infrastructure, livelihoods support, and social support especially to women and children.

International Coordination

15. The disaster had highlighted again the structural problems resulting from the involvement of many different UN agencies, with OCHA supposed to coordinate but without the authority to direct. The High Level Panel report had not covered this in detail. We should encourage Kofi Annan to cover it in his report to the Security Council. Hilary Benn had outlined proposals for reform of UN disaster response systems in a speech in December. **ACTION: DFID to inform group (at the officials meeting now scheduled for 12 January) on how these proposals will be taken forward, including at the Disaster Reduction Conference in Kobe, Japan on 21 January**.

European Union

16. There would be a GAERC on Friday. There would be some discussion of the debt relief proposal. The Presidency would also want to discuss EWS. The French were pushing an ESDP operation, though it was not clear what

precisely they wanted. We should be positive about proposals, but ensure the EU did not operate separately from the UN. We should think about how to make European coordination more effective for the future, including the use of ESDP mechanisms, which were potentially well suited to humanitarian operations.

G8

17. The PM had written to G8 colleagues informing that we saw the UN as the lead body. We would need to cover this at the G8 summit. EWS and reform of UN disaster systems could be two issues to promote then. Hilary Benn was talking his G8 counterparts. DFID should provide a readout of these calls to the FCO as soon as possible. **ACTION: DFID**.

Other

18. We should also address urgently the issue of government support for UK citizens and residents with family links to the affected areas. This was likely to grow in importance quickly.

19. I am copying this to Commander John Bunn, MPS; Jim Drummond, Charlotte Seymour-Smith, DFID; Penny Bevan, DH; Paul Schulte, PCRU; Tiffany Sadler, Valerie Brownridge, Nigel Cox, Charles Hay, Martin Donnelly, James Dauris, John Cummins, FCO; Sir David King, OST; Andrew Kilpatrick, Stephen Pickford, Peter McDermott, HMT; Roger Hutton, Fiona White, Chris Scott, MOD; Alun Evans, ODPM; Sir Nigel Sheinwald, No 10; and to Margaret Aldred, Bruce Mann and George Fergusson in the Cabinet Office.

CHRIS CHALMERS

Duty Clerk - Desk -

From: Laurie Lee
Sent: 06 January 2005 20:08
To: Matrix Filing
Subject: FW: Tsunami: Note of Officials meeting, on 5 January

-----Original Message-----
From: Fergusson George - Secretariat A - [mailto:george.fergusson@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk]
Sent: 06 January 2005 20:04
To: Sir Nigel Sheinwald; Laurie Lee - No. 10 -; Aldred Margaret- Secretariat A -; Mann Bruce - Head Of CCS -
Cc: Chalmers Chris - Defence Sec -; Gibbons Nick - Secretariat A -; McCarthy Janet - Secretariat A -; Holligan Louise - Defence and Overseas Secretariat -
Subject: Tsunami: Note of Officials meeting, on 5 January

Note of yesterday's meeting of officials.

<<050106 NS Tsunami Meeting Record.doc>>

Overseas & Defence Secretariat
Cabinet Office
Tel 020 7276 0071
Fax 020 7276 0201

The Cabinet Office computer systems may be monitored and communications carried on them recorded, to secure the effective operation of the system and for other lawful purposes.