



# Tsunami Related Studies—A Ready Reckoner

*Compiled by*

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**NCRC**

NGO Co-ordination  
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Nagapattinam

## ***About NGO Coordination and Resource Centre, Nagapattinam***

*The NGO Coordination and Resource Centre (NCRC) is an institutional mechanism for regular, coordinated and transparent interaction between the Government Departments, NGOs and the communities affected by the Tsunami in Nagapattinam District. NCRC has been functioning since 01 Jan 2005, as the NGO Coordination Centre and was focussed on trying to coordinate the relief efforts as best as possible. During the relief phase the Centre was run by numerous volunteers from all over the country and even from abroad.*

*In the current rehabilitation phase, NCRC aims to support the different stakeholders by:*

- researching and building up a knowledge base around issues and sectors relating to rehabilitation*
- providing technical expertise to facilitate the development of sectoral and regional perspectives*
- collecting reliable relevant data and making this easily available to all stakeholders*
- contributing to appropriate and relevant policy formulations*
- Facilitating community participation in the decision making process so that the community perspective is clearly articulated.*

*The NCRC is now run by a team of competent professionals and it seeks ensure that the needs of the tsunami affected communities are met through a rehabilitation process that is effective and sustainable.*

### **Disclaimer**

The pages in this document aim to provide general information about the topics they present. They are not intended to make statements concerning the official policies and practices of persons and institutions unless stated otherwise. A considerable effort has been made in good faith to ensure that material accessible from this document is accurate. Despite this effort, we understand that errors are inevitable.

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## About the Document

This document provides a brief overview of the studies done by various agencies related to Tsunami relief and rehabilitation across the globe. The studies done in different countries are synthesized and presented here in a user-friendly manner so that a reader can quickly grasp the content

This document is categorized country wise and it contains the title of the study, agency that has done the study, type and sector focus and abstract of the study.

A soft copy of this document is available with NCRC office at the collectorate for circulation. One can easily filter the categories one requires using the auto filter option provided, which is also linked to the complete study report.

We hope that this document will help the different players working or planning to work in relief and rehabilitation of Tsunami affected areas in Nagapattinam District. This document is being published in English, and will be available (along with the soft copy) at the NCRC office at District Collectorate and in the proposed Village Information Centres of NCRC.

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<b>Country</b>	<b>India</b>
Total Number of studies	26

Title of the Study	<b>Recovery Framework in support of Government of India for Post Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme</b>
Study done by	United Nations
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This recovery framework aims to define the approach of the United Nations in facilitating the rapid recovery of the affected populations. This approach is designed to lead to both recovery and the expansion of opportunities for sustainable development, and the reduction of future disaster risks.

Title of the Study	<b>Impacts of the Tsunami on Fisheries, Aquaculture and Coastal Livelihoods in India</b>
Study done by	NACA, FAO, SEAFDEC and BOBP-IGO
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	This study is a compilation of the damages caused to the Indian states in fisheries and aquaculture due to tsunami. It also provides information on the various relief packages offered by the government as well as the rehabilitation initiatives, and an assessment of future needs

Title of the Study	<b>India-Post Tsunami Recovery Program Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment</b>
Study done by	Asian Development Bank United Nations and World Bank
Type/sector focus	Damages
Abstract	This report assesses the socio-economic and environmental impact of the tsunami and puts forward the short term and medium term needs of the affected communities. Overall rehabilitation and reconstruction needs are estimated at \$1.2 billion, requiring financing over the short and medium term. The disaster has a significant impact on the states' livelihoods in the coastal environment and the local economy that both national and state authorities should work on a risk mitigating reconstruction process in the face of damages resulting from specific recurrent hazards

Title of the Study	<b>Evolving Strategies for Long-Term Rehabilitation on Shelter &amp; Habitat Development in the Tsunami Affected Areas of Tamil Nadu</b>
Study done by	UNDP
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This study focuses on the existing settlement patterns, assessment of the damage, people's perception on resettlement/in-situ development and suggests process for resettlement and habitat development

Title of the Study	<b>Report on Assessment of Loss Due To Tsunami to Brackish water Aquaculture and Fisheries Sectors in Coastal States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala</b>
Study done by	ICAR (Indian Council of Agriculture Research)
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	This report confines itself to estimation of losses in the brackish water aquaculture sector to a large extent though it also covers losses in marine sector wherever information could be elicited. The impact of the Tsunami has long term implications on the fishing and seafood export industry and the time taken for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the facilities by and for the small and marginal farmers in shrimp aquaculture will determine the extent of loss minimization for the sector as a whole.

Title of the Study	<b>Towards Post Tsunami Livelihood Security for Fishing Communities in Tamil Nadu</b>
Study done by	Concerned Citizens
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This note is a preliminary attempt of a group of concerned persons that intends to provide some modest guidelines for the formulation of a master plan by the state for action. It advocates for the integration of the vast experience of civil society organizations and the participation of the affected communities

<b>Title of the Study</b>	<b>Post Tsunami: Focus on Livelihoods Going Forward</b>
<b>Study done by</b>	<b>Feedback Business Consulting Services Pvt. Limited</b>
<b>Type/sector focus</b>	<b>Livelihood</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>This report aims to generate lateral thinking on the livelihood aspects of post relief &amp; rehabilitation phase. For this purpose the damage in TN was estimated based on information from various sources. Routes to putting Livelihoods back on track in an optimal manner are described</b>

<b>Title of the Study</b>	<b>CRZ Notification and Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction- A zone of contention -</b>
<b>Study done by</b>	<b>UN</b>
<b>Type/sector focus</b>	<b>CRZ</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>This document tries to build clarity on the CRZ issue in the tsunami related rehabilitation process. While the CRZ Notification was one of the earliest specialized environmental legislations, 14 years later, several problems have crept in and serious problems exist with its implementation. Interpretation of the CRZ itself is as varied as the numerous amendments. Since its application to the current situation veers from strict adherence to relaxations on a case by case basis, it is vital to review the facts with some degree of precision and clarity.</b>

<b>Title of the Study</b>	<b>Tsunami impact (26 th December 2004) in A &amp; N Islands, UT of Pondicherry and other coastal States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala: Relief, Rehabilitation and other follow up measures</b>
<b>Study done by</b>	<b>Govt. of India</b>
<b>Type/sector focus</b>	<b>Damages</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>This document gives an account of the tsunami related damages and the impact it created on various sectors. It also presents the relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken in various Indian States.</b>

Title of the Study	<b>Asia Earthquake &amp; Tsunamis - ASRE51 (Revision 1) Appeal</b>
Study done by	ACT International
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This appeal which is supposed to raise funds for three organisations assesses the damages that happened in India and the situations in the affected areas, key issues in the rehabilitation such as absence of clear policies, issues related with temporary and permanent shelters, livelihoods and other areas along with the financial project details.

Title of the Study	<b>Report of Expert Committee Chaired by Prof.M.S Swaminathan to Review the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991</b>
Study done by	Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India
Type/sector focus	CRZ
Abstract	This report reviews the reports of various Committees appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on coastal zone management and the international practices. For this purpose the committee revisits the CRZ, Notification, 1991 and recommends necessary amendments to make the regulatory framework consistent with recommendations and suggests the scientific principles for an integrated coastal zone management best suited for the country.

Title of the Study	<b>Prevention/Protection and Mitigation from Risk of Tsunami Disasters- -A Concept Note-</b>
Study done by	Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs National Disaster Management Division
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	The concept note covers many issues including the Tsunami Characteristics, Do's & Don'ts in pre, during, and post-tsunami time phases, tsunami Risk in India and its Assessment in any given area, Multi- hazard situation in west and east coast of India and Mitigation Measures Specific design solutions against various tsunami effects, warning systems and Communication, Institutional arrangement and design criteria

Title of the Study	<b>Disaster Management in India- A Status Report</b>
Study done by	Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs National Disaster Management Division
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	Over the past couple of years, the Government of India have brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management. This new policy emanates from the belief that investments in mitigation are much more cost effective than expenditure on relief and rehabilitation. The approach has been translated into a National Disaster Framework [a roadmap] covering institutional mechanisms, disaster prevention strategy, early warning system, disaster mitigation, preparedness and response and human resource development.

Title of the Study	<b>Relief and Rehabilitation Measures in Natural Calamities</b>
Study done by	ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
Type/sector focus	Relief & Rehabilitation
Abstract	This document tells about the potential risk of natural calamities in India and the administrative response to the natural calamities in the form of setting up of various funds-(Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR), National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). It also mentions the inadequacy of such funding and about misappropriation of funds - the need for immediate assistance in the wake of calamities and long term assistance and the setting up of organisational structure for monitoring the process.

Title of the Study	<b>Learning Lessons from the Cyclone- A Study of DFID's Support for Post-Cyclone Livelihoods Rehabilitation in Orissa, India</b>
Study done by	IMM Ltd, UK
Type/sector focus	Livelihood
Abstract	This study draws out practical lessons from the events of and after the 1999 Orissa cyclone, using the livelihoods framework as an analytical tool and contributing to its development as an approach. It reviews and compares the situation in Orissa before and over the period since the cyclone where the elements of Sustainable Livelihoods in relation with the position of the poor is considered for three time phases of the cyclone: 1) pre-cyclone, 2) immediately post-cyclone and, 3) 2-12 months after the cyclone. The results learned from this study would be of great utility in situations of natural calamity.

Title of the Study	<b>Relief and Rehabilitation Policies India: Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Based on: Government Orders from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry</b>
Study done by	Government of Tamil Nadu
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This document indicates the relief and rehabilitation approach of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the amount allotted for each sector- fisheries, agriculture, temporary shelters, health and education, etc. and the amount required for the rehabilitation phase

Title of the Study	<b>Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response</b>
Study done by	The Sphere Project
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	The aim of any disaster management should be the improvement of the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters, and enhancing the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response. This charter calls for taking all possible steps to alleviate human suffering arising out of calamity and conflict, with a clear understanding that those affected by disaster have a right to life with dignity and therefore a right to assistance. It provides a set of minimum standards, key indicators and guidelines in core areas like Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid, Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items and Health Services which shall be applied in disaster response and even may be useful in disaster preparedness and humanitarian advocacy.

Title of the Study	<b>Knowledge Management in Disaster Risk Reduction- An Indian Approach</b>
Study done by	National Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Type/sector focus	Disaster Preparedness/Management
Abstract	The occurrence of disasters along with the losses over the years has been increasing due to the susceptibility of Indian sub-continent to different types of natural hazards. Even though, there is a conscious effort for Disaster Risk Reduction at National, Provincial and sub-provincial level and thousands of organizations supporting the effort from last few decades, there is a felt gap in information coordination and sharing. In this context, this document talks about the knowledge management concept and principles and portrays the role of information and knowledge in disaster risk reduction. It also gives an account of the Indian approach to knowledge management in disaster risk reduction that illustrates how knowledge management principles can be brought to situational awareness, sensitization, and decision-making in disaster management practice.

Title of the Study	<b>ICT for Disaster Risk Reduction - The Indian Experience</b>
Study done by	National Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management/Preparedness
Abstract	The unique geo-climatic conditions have made India highly vulnerable to natural disasters where 54% of landmass is prone to earthquakes, 40 million hectares of landmass is prone to floods, 8000 km of coastline is prone to cyclones and almost 68% of total geographical area is vulnerable to droughts. Though complete prevention of natural disasters is beyond human capabilities, the adverse impact of any disaster on human lives and their livelihoods can be minimized by taking adequate early warning, preparedness and mitigation measures. With advancement in Information & Communication Technology in the form of Internet, GIS, Remote Sensing, satellite-based communication links; it can help a great deal in planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. This document envisages maintenance of an online inventory of emergency resources for mobilizing the specialized equipment and skilled human resources to respond immediately during disaster. It specially mentions that the GIS shall be used for hazard zoning, incident mapping, natural resources and critical infrastructure at risk, available resources for response, real time satellite imagery etc.

Title of the Study	<b>Towards a Safer India - Education in Disaster Management</b>
Study done by	Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi
Type/sector focus	Education
Abstract	<p>Ninety per cent of the natural disasters and ninety five percent of the total disaster related deaths worldwide occur in developing countries in which India has the second largest share. The lessons learnt clearly bring out the fact that no State, no Government can meet the challenges alone. The Governments' effort have to be strengthened by communities themselves getting involved in the emergency response system and being aware of the do's and don'ts to be prepared for any eventuality. Mitigation and investment in disaster preparedness can save thousand of lives, vital economic assets, livelihoods and reduce the cost of overall disaster relief. Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development in its Tenth Five Year Plan emphasized the need for integrating disaster management in the existing education system in India. <i>Disaster management in the curriculum of school and professional education</i> has been recommended to the Boards. Empowering the younger generation on the preventive aspects, the types of services to be rendered in a disaster situation and the need for humane approach from part of the curriculum. This document provides information regarding the context of disaster management being included in the curriculum and its objectives, trainings given to the teachers and the achievement so far in this area.</p>

Title of the Study	<b>Statement on the CRZ Notification and Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation in Tamil Nadu</b>
Study done by	UNDP India & Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, Bangalore
Type/sector focus	CRZ /Coastal Environment
Abstract	In context of the rehabilitation process taking place in Tamil Nadu, the State Government and the UNDP recognise that the tsunami-induced damage can easily deteriorate into a rehabilitation nightmare for coastal communities if these efforts lack direction, clarity of purpose and especially if rehabilitation activities violate existing legal norms and requirements. The report attempts an analysis of the position of the law regarding potential rehabilitation efforts along the Tamil Nadu coast. The position of India's principal coastal legislation, the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991, is examined here. The CRZ Notification is a specialised legal instrument for governing development activities throughout her coastal stretches. The report is intended to provide government and non-government rehabilitation agencies with a clear understanding of the role and position of the CRZ Notification in any of the rehabilitation efforts that may take place in areas under the jurisdiction of this law.

Title of the Study	<b>School Safety</b>
Study done by	National Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Type/sector focus	Education
Abstract	Amongst all the public facilities utilisation groups, children in schools are among the most vulnerable groups during any disaster. It has been identified that many of the schools do not address the issue of safety. This document essentially highlights the ideas and activities that will work to create safer schools. It discusses about the basic components of comprehensive school safety programme, sample outline for district-wide school safety plan and sample outline for school building level emergency preparedness and response plan.

Title of the Study	<b>Draft Report on Damage Assessment And Livelihood Rehabilitation Strategy for Tsunami Affected Coastal Fishers In Tamil Nadu, India</b>
Study done by	International Collective In Support Of Fish workers (ICSF)
Type/sector focus	Fisheries Livelihood
Abstract	The tsunami that affected 12 countries in the Indian Ocean region, wreaked considerable damage in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Intervention efforts are coming into concrete forms along with the passage of time. In this context one should remember that any possible intervention towards rehabilitation needs to take into account the socioeconomic and environmental situation prior to the tsunami, to be more effective. This report along with the background information on the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu, and on the fishing communities in the state, provides available information on the damage caused by the tsunami on the fisheries and other sectors. It also proposes an outline strategy to address the fisheries- livelihood rehabilitation needs of the affected populations. After indicating the overall assessment of the damage to the livelihood of small fishers, fish vendors and processors, and wage labourers as well as coastal farmers, the report further provides estimates of damages to other sectors, where such estimates are available and tries to identify vulnerable groups and communities who may need long term relief and rehabilitation assistance in order of priority

Title of the Study	<b>Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project - Pondicherry Environmental and Social Management Framework</b>
Study done by	Emergency Tsunami Recovery Reconstruction Project
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) details agreed policies, guidelines, and procedures to be integrated into the implementation of the World Bank-supported Emergency Tsunami Recovery Reconstruction Project in the Union Territory of Pondicherry that will support the Government of India (GoI) with immediate post-Tsunami recovery needs and reconstruction activities. It attempts to respond to the needs of reconstruction by absorbing the positive and sustainable environmental and social outcomes. The framework gives space for the integration of environmental and social aspects, support to displaced persons in their efforts to restore their livelihoods and living standards, minimize environmental degradation as a result of either individual subprojects or their cumulative effects, protect human health and minimize impacts on cultural property.

Title of the Study	<b>Beyond Tsunami: Saving Lives and Livelihoods Recommendations for Alleviating Fisher and Farm Families' Distress and for Rehabilitation</b>
Study done by	National Commission on Farmers
Type/sector focus	livelihood
Abstract	This document contains the short-term, medium-term and long-term recommendations to rehabilitate the tsunami hit coastal communities. The committee recommends water, shelter, sanitation, health, revival of livelihoods and psychological rehabilitation as short-term goals that have to be attained within the month of march 2005. The medium-term goals that are supposed to be finished within 2007 are ecological rehabilitation, agronomic rehabilitation, economic rehabilitation, disaster preparedness, mitigation and management. The long-term goals are framed to be achieved within 2010, which consists of strengthening environmental defense systems, enlarging opportunities for sustainable livelihoods based on a pro-nature, pro poor, pro-women orientation to technology development and dissemination and finally improving the productivity, profitability and sustainability of agriculture and fisheries.

Title of the Study	<b>Civil Society Input to the Permanent Shelter Rehabilitation and GOVT-NGO Partnership Policies for the Tsunami-Affected Communities in Tamil Nadu</b>
Study done by	NGO Co-ordination Centre, Nagapattinam
Type/sector focus	Habitation
Abstract	This note was prepared to be submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu on January 13, 2005, in response to its urgent request for input and was prepared with inputs from NGOs and community groups in Nagapattinam, Auroville, and from people from other parts of the country who have experience in post-disaster management. It demands for an owner-driven strategy in shelter location selection, design and construction. The policy note points out that permanent shelter reconstruction be undertaken only after a basic assessment has been undertaken with the affected communities on the nature of their habitat and houses--it is important that the new reconstruction be integrated with the nature of their livelihoods. Moreover, it calls for a Govt-NGO partnership in the total rehabilitation process, especially in the area of shelter. The concept of equity, the DOs and DON'ts in shelter construction and the Gujarat experience indicated in the note gives more clarity on the issue.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>
Total Number of studies	5

Title of the Study	<b>Indonesia-Preliminary Damage Assessment Report</b>
Study done by	BAPPENAS
Type/sector focus	Damages
Abstract	This report presents an initial assessment of the impact in terms of damages and losses to Indonesia. The damage information provides both, an idea of the destruction of assets in the country as well as a baseline for defining the program of reconstruction. The total estimate of damages and losses from this catastrophe in Indonesia is Rs. 41.4 trillion, or \$4.45 billion. The amount of losses will directly impinge on the future economic performance of the country.

Title of the Study	<b>Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Regions and Communities of the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and the Islands of Nias, Province of North Sumatera</b>
Study done by	
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This report, by providing clear guidelines for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias Islands, stresses the importance of creating an understanding and commitment among various stakeholders. The master plan also advocate for coordination, synchronization and integration of plans of various sectors, based on timeframes, locations, funding sources and the parties in charge.

Title of the Study	<b>Indonesia-Notes on Reconstruction</b>
Study done by	BAPPENAS
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This document gives a framework of Rebuilding the region saying that rebuilding requires far more than rebuilding roads and bridges; it will entail reviving lives and livelihoods and resurrecting entire communities. The recovery plan envisages to be effective in coordinating various stakeholders in the recovery process.

Title of the Study	<b>Report on UN Activities for the 1st Month After the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster</b>
Study done by	Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator Banda Aceh Office
Type/sector focus	Relief
Abstract	This document describes the role taken by the UN during the first relief phase- the actions planned and undertaken in each sector- housing, water and sanitation, livelihood etc. are highlighted.

Title of the Study	<b>Emergency Assistance to the Victims of Tidal Waves in Indonesia</b>
Study done by	EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Type/sector focus	Relief
Abstract	This document contains a consolidated appeal covering assistance for 500,000 people for approximately 6 months Under the Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision of the European Union. The areas identified for the interventions are: water supply and sanitation, food aid for the survivors, medical aid and supplies, provisional shelter for the evacuated population, clothing and other household articles and logistical and telecommunication support to humanitarian operations.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Republic of Maldives</b>
Total Number of studies	3

Title of the Study	<b>National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan Programmes and Projects</b>
Study done by	Ministry of Planning and National Development Programmes and Projects
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	The National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan outlines the objectives and strategies for meeting immediate needs in housing and infrastructure development, reviving livelihoods, and creating the conditions for sustained economic recovery. The Plan contains projects and programmes proposed by different sectors to restore key industries and provide social and economic services and facilities.

Title of the Study	<b>Tsunami: Impact and Recovery- Joint Needs Assessment</b>
Study done by	World Bank-Asian Development Bank -UN System
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	The total damage in Maldives is estimated at US\$470 million which does not, however, include a very real and critical cost that would demand additional financing, namely the cost of environmental damage and substantial soil erosion on many affected islands that to a great extent rely for their livelihoods on agriculture and home based market gardening. Lost tourism and fisheries income will slow down the GDP and employment growth and government revenues to contract this year. The revival of the Maldivian economy depends critically on how fast the two leading sectors, tourism and fisheries, recover. Public financing for the reconstruction of lost or damaged assets and infrastructure, and for providing temporary income support to the affected, will be critical.

Title of the Study	<b>Rapid Assessment Report of the Impact of the Tsunami in the Maldives</b>
Study done by	World Food Programme, Male'
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This assessment report provide a description of the impact of the tsunami on food security to determine if there are people in need of food assistance, the response and targeting options, and any other longer-term assistance needed. The assessment categorized 199 islands into 4 areas based on the extent of vulnerability. The report suggests that the most appropriate and immediate longer-term response for all of the affected populations would be through cash based employment, linked to reconstruction.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Srilanka</b>
Total Number of studies	11

Title of the Study	<b>Sri Lanka 2005 Post-Tsunami Recovery Program: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment</b>
Study done by	Asian Development Bank Japan Bank for International Cooperation and World Bank
Type/sector focus	Damages
Abstract	This document summarizes the preliminary findings and recommendations of the assessment team and highlights long term hazard risk management issues to be considered in order to reduce the impacts of future natural disasters on Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka vulnerable groups, such as poor fishermen living close to the shore in simple houses and shelters, have borne the brunt of the negative impacts of the Tsunami. Apart from the fact that coastal communities already are comparatively poor in the Sri Lankan context, the tsunami has compounded previously existing vulnerabilities: the North East is the region worst affected by the tsunami.

Title of the Study	<b>Sri Lanka Tsunami WFP Emergency Needs Assessment Report</b>
Study done by	WFP
Type/sector focus	Needs Assessment
Abstract	The report divides the Tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka into the South West, the East and the North. The needs assessment, survey covering 1,860 households in eight affected districts indicates that not more than half of the affected people may have lost their livelihoods, two thirds of those who lost their income are fishermen; the second largest group are retail traders, around 53,000 people, followed by around 45,000 people each in agriculture and manufacturing. Almost all of them - roughly 450,000 people - depend now mainly on welfare and charity. Therefore food assistance is needed in helping families to restore their livelihoods, providing employment opportunities through a mix of Cash and Food for work schemes, Providing nutritious food to vulnerable groups and ensuring safety nets.

Title of the Study	<b>North and East Sri Lanka Fisheries industry affected by the Tsunami</b>
Study done by	Dept of Geography University of Jaffna
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	This powerpoint presentation reviews the fisheries sector in Sri Lanka and points out that the already crippled fishery industry due to the civil war has almost been devastated by the tsunami, especially in the northeast. The study estimated the total value of direct damage as US\$38.23 million. It also calls for immediate aid to help the sector.

Title of the Study	<b>Rebuilding Fisheries Livelihoods in Sri Lanka - Post-Tsunami Concept note</b>
Study done by	ITDG-South Asia
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	In the context of tsunami where nearly 90 percent of fishing people have been seriously affected having lost their boats, fishing nets and homes, this report presents ITDG's concept of intervention in the fisheries sector based on the following points: 1) provide specific expertise on rebuilding/replacement/ repair of fishing boats and fishing gear to cater in particular to small scale fisheries 2) Build capacities in the small scale fisheries sector in the rebuilding process, and 3. Enhance livelihood options for small scale fishing communities:

Title of the Study	<b>Housing for Tsunami Victims Town House - A sustainable alternative to walk-up flats</b>
Study done by	National Housing Development Authority
Type/sector focus	Habitation
Abstract	This paper points out the concept of Town House - as a sustainable alternative to walk-up flats. It says that while thinking about suitable housing the important considerations relating to this selection would be; social characteristics, livelihood characteristics, capacity/affordability for operation and maintenance, adjustability to change according to the family needs, and the other factors like environmental considerations and technical feasibility including disaster safety. Based on the above considerations a comparison is being made between two forms of houses, Walk-Up apartments (Flats) and 'Town Houses ' .

Title of the Study	<b>Basic Guidelines for Planning, Design and Implementation of Cluster Housing Settlements</b>
Study done by	Ministry of Housing and Construction Industry, Eastern Province Education and Irrigation Development
Type/sector focus	Habitation
Abstract	A Cluster Settlement is defined as a group of similar or different types of houses numbering over 20 units located in a block of land sharing common utilities and infra-structure. The guidelines contain various details regarding design and facilities required for any housing initiative. These guidelines are expected to serve the purpose of formulating housing projects which ensure decent and affordable housing with adequate infrastructure and common amenities in cluster settlements.

Title of the Study	<b>Rebuilding Sri Lanka-Action Plan</b>
Study done by	TAFREN
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This report gives a summary of preliminary assessment of damages and needs and proposes a reconstruction plan. The provisional estimate of the overall reconstruction and rebuilding is US \$1769 million. It emphasizes the need for external support in the reconstruction process that focuses the areas of infrastructure development, human resource development, housing and township development and sustainable reconstruction of fishery and other industrial sectors. The investment summary in the report gives details of investment needed in each sector.

Title of the Study	<b>Fisheries Sector- Damage and needs assessment and programmes for Recovery and Rehabilitation</b>
Study done by	
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	This report after providing an overview of the fishery scenario of Sri Lanka, gives an overview of the damages inflicted by tsunami to the fishery-fishing boats, gears, other infrastructures as well as on fishing families and discusses the reconstruction needs in short, medium and long-term basis. A list of proposed assistance is also given in the report

Title of the Study	<b>Impacts of the Tsunami on Fisheries, Aquaculture and Coastal Livelihoods</b>
Study done by	NACA, FAO, SEAFDEC and BOBP-IGO
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	The Tsunami caused severe damage to coastal communities in twelve of the fourteen coastal districts of the country, namely Colombo, Negombo, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitu, Tricomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara, Gale and Kaluthara districts. This report clearly indicates the pre-tsunami and post-tsunami scenario in the fisheries sector that will give the reader an idea how severe the sector was affected. It also presents concretely the needs in the recovery phase and government assistance programmes to meet these needs.

Title of the Study	<b>Rebuilding after the Tsunami: Keeping it Legal</b>
Study done by	Environment Foundation Ltd. (EFL), Sri Lanka
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	Many agencies, individuals and investors are currently involved in post-tsunami reconstruction. Yet there remains a great deal of confusion (and sometimes even misinformation) about the rules and regulations that govern coastal development and conservation. In many cases rebuilding is going ahead with scant regard to these laws, which are being blatantly flouted. Re-establishing the rule of law, and committing to uphold existing laws relating to coastal development and conservation, will be integral to rebuilding properly after the tsunami – and to maintaining the long-term safety and security of Sri Lanka’s coastal residents. This briefing paper outlines Sri Lankan laws and regulations relating to construction in the coastal zone, government agencies that have broad jurisdiction over construction activities, areas where construction is not allowed, or where special permission must be sought, institutions and laws governing environmental aspects and impacts of construction activities, activities that require special approval or assessment procedures, summary of laws relevant to the reconstruction process.

Title of the Study	<b>Rapid Health Needs Assessment In Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Ampara And Batticoloa</b>
Study done by	WHO Sri Lanka
Type/sector focus	Health
Abstract	The entire sub-region in Sri Lanka was affected with the devastating Tsunami taking life of, injuring and displacing a large number of people. The World Health Organization has the global mandate to provide Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to those affected during such disasters. This document is the result of the health needs assessment done by the WHO Sri Lanka division that brings forth the situation in health sector - health issues, health related infrastructure and administrative initiatives. The assessment leads to the recommendation of establishing a coordinating mechanism, re-orientation and strengthening of the disease surveillance system for accurate information, capacity improvement of health workers, and mobilization of available resources from unaffected areas, improving basic sanitation facilities and health education.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Thailand</b>
Total Number of studies	2

Title of the Study	<b>REPOR of Joint Tsunami Disaster Assessment Mission-Livelihood Recovery &amp; Environmental Rehabilitation</b>
Study done by	UNDP / World Bank / FAO
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	This report assesses the mid- to long-term impact of the Tsunami and identifies possible areas of partnerships between Government agencies, local NGOs, the World Bank, and UN agencies so as to ensure the sustainable recovery of livelihoods among the local population in general and fisheries in particular along with environmental rehabilitation, sustainable coastal zone planning, and eco-tourism.

Title of the Study	<b>United Nations Country Team Trip Report-Joint Needs Assessment Mission</b>
Study done by	UNDP/ UNHABITAT /ILO/IOM/UNHCR/UNESCO/UNEP
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This report provides an overview of needs assessments to identify possible areas of collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations and the UN Country Team in the recovery phase of the tsunami disaster.

<b>Country</b>	<b>General</b>
Total Number of studies	16

Title of the Study	<b>After the Tsunami</b>
Study done by	UNEP
Type/sector focus	Damages/Environment
Abstract	This report provides the interim findings from ongoing environmental assessments in Indonesia, the Maldives, the Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Yemen which give evidence of environmental concerns that require serious attention and immediate action. The recovery agenda suggests an 'environmental reconstruction programme', which will immediately clean up contamination hotspots, start rehabilitation of critical livelihoods and ecosystems and strengthen environmental policies and institutions.

Title of the Study	<b>Gender and the Tsunami</b>
Study done by	OXFAM International
Type/sector focus	Women
Abstract	This report highlights the victimisation of women in the Tsunami. While indicating the causes for the higher rate of victimisation of women the report points out the need for a proactive approach towards women in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.

Title of the Study	<b>A Global Report-Reducing Disaster Risk A Challenge for Development</b>
Study done by	UNDP
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	This report indicates that around 75 percent of the world's population lives in areas affected at least once by earthquake, tropical cyclone, flood or drought between 1980 and 2000. Natural disaster risk is intimately connected to processes of human development that mostly people from underdeveloped countries are more vulnerable to. Disasters put development at risk. The report highlights that human development can also contribute to a serious reduction in disaster risk.

Title of the Study	<b>Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami-Flash Appeal</b>
Study done by	Consolidated Appeal Process, UN
Type/sector focus	Livelihood
Abstract	This report indicates that the disaster predominantly affected poor communities where people lived on marginal land. Their livelihoods have been destroyed and they have been stripped of the few assets they possessed. In this context, external assistance is essential to provide the basis for recovery.

Title of the Study	<b>Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami-Flash Appeal-Mid Term Review</b>
Study done by	Consolidated Appeal Process, UN
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	This report says that in the early stages post Tsunami, regional coordination of logistics, procurement, humanitarian coordination, information systems, resource allocation, and management were essential to respond to the vast needs throughout the Tsunami affected areas. During the first three months of the Flash Appeal, projects were implemented in the areas of food aid, joint logistics and air services, coordination, regional health, technical support, early warning systems, management, monitoring and evaluation, protection and human rights, capacity building, and security for humanitarian operations.

Title of the Study	<b>An Initial Assessment of The Impact of the Earthquake and Tsunami of December 26, 2004 on South and South East Asia</b>
Study done by	Asian Development Bank
Type/sector focus	Damages
Abstract	This report provides an initial assessment of the possible economic impact of the disaster in the southeast Asian region.

Title of the Study	<b>Living with Risk: A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives</b>
Study done by	ISDR, UN, World Meteorological Organization and Asian Disaster Reduction Center
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	This is the first comprehensive effort by the United Nations system to take stock of disaster reduction initiatives throughout the world. The report discusses current disaster trends, assesses policies aimed at mitigating the impact of disasters, and offers examples of successful initiatives. It also recommends that risk reduction be integrated into sustainable development at all levels - global, national and local.

Title of the Study	<b>An Overview of Disaster Reduction</b>
Study done by	UNDP
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	This report clearly indicates that most victims of natural disasters live in developing countries, with the most vulnerable segments of the population suffering disproportionately and to sustain present levels of growth, risks and uncertainties that arise from multiple sources, including natural disasters, must be reduced.

Title of the Study	<b>Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami: UNICEF Response in ninety days</b>
Study done by	UNICEF
Type/sector focus	Disaster Management
Abstract	This report gives an account of three months since the disaster struck and provides a country by country summary of the UNICEF related activities. It also underscores the transition underway as UNICEF and its partners shift their focus from emergency relief to recovery and reconstruction.

Title of the Study	<b>A Framework for Reclamation Action Plan for Affected Soils</b>
Study done by	FAO
Type/sector focus	Agriculture
Abstract	This work, while highlighting that agricultural affected lands need to be quickly rehabilitated to restore the production capacity of farmers and ensure food security in rural areas, puts forward a framework of intervention to ensure that the next cropping season can start in fairly good conditions for medium to low damaged areas and that for badly affected areas rehabilitation works or plans for reorientation of production are carried out soon.

Title of the Study	<b>Bay of Bengal: Earthquake &amp; Tsunamis</b>
Study done by	International Federation of Red Crosses and Red Crescents
Type/sector focus	Damages
Abstract	This document contains the objectives framed and activities planned by the International Federation of Red Crosses and Red Crescents in the areas of emergency shelter materials, food, and non-food relief items and the action plans devised to achieve the objectives in the affected countries of South Asia.

Title of the Study	<b>Two Decades of Global Tsunamis 1982-20023</b>
Study done by	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Type/sector focus	Data
Abstract	The principal purpose of this catalogue is to extend the cataloguing of tsunami occurrences and effects for a period extending from 1982 through 2001, and to provide a convenient source of Tsunami related data and a reference list for Tsunamis in this period. The Pacific is by far the most active zone for Tsunami generation, but Tsunamis have been generated in many other bodies of water including the Caribbean and Mediterranean Seas, and Indian and Atlantic Oceans and other bodies of water.

Title of the Study	<b>Framework for Restoring Shattered Livelihoods and Communities in Tsunami-hit Nations</b>
Study done by	FAO,BOBP,SEAFDEC,World Fish Centre,NACA
Type/sector focus	Fisheries
Abstract	This document provides a strategic framework for the rebuilding and rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture communities and livelihoods in Tsunami- impacted countries. The framework outlines a vision of what rehabilitated livelihoods and communities would look like in 3-5 years time. It sets out a strategy for achieving this vision, and outlines the particular activities and responsibilities of each CONSRN agency in contributing to the strategy.

Title of the Study	<b>Guidelines for planning in the Rebuilding process - Resource pack</b>
Study done by	ITDG
Type/sector focus	Rehabilitation
Abstract	This document promotes the use of hazard, risk & vulnerability assessment and capacity assessment in planning for rebuilding. It also gives a detailed checklist for essential issues to be covered in an assessment. Gender sensitivity is incorporated to ensure that women are not marginalised in the rehabilitation.

Title of the Study	<b>SPECIAL REPORT-The Great Earthquake and Tsunami of 26 December 2004 in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean</b>
Study done by	
Type/sector focus	Data
Abstract	The earthquake generated a disastrous Tsunami that caused destruction in 11 countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The quake was widely felt in Sumatra, the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Bangladesh and India. The report gives account of the aftershocks, tectonic setting, crustal displacements and rupture, seismicity of the region, death toll in various countries. Many charts and maps are used to explain and inform the reader about various issues related to the disaster.

Title of the Study	<b>Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific-ITSU Master Plan</b>
Study done by	UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Type/sector focus	Warning System
Abstract	The Master Plan for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific is designed as a long-term guide for improvement of the Tsunami Warning System based on the analysis of existing components of the system. In addressing the current operational limitations of the present Tsunami Warning System, the Master Plan specifically recognizes a number of areas requiring improvement. Also given is an account of Tsunami and its devastating force, the limitation of the present warning system and different warning systems and centres.