

**Tsunami Response Report No. 3**  
Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand

This report is based on the information provided by the ADRA Country Offices of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, media reports, and other UN and NGO reports.

**SITUATION IN BRIEF:**

1. The total death toll is now reported to be 155,405 with tens of thousands still missing. The Red Cross anticipates the figure to rise to over 185,000. The current confirmed death tolls are: Indonesia 94,081 (3,598 missing); Sri Lanka 46,000+ with c.14,000 missing (media reports have differentiated between government controlled areas 27,229 with 3,858 missing, and Tamil controlled areas where reports indicate close to 19,000 are dead and 10,000 missing – the UNDP is said to have confirmed this estimate); India 9,575 with 5,918 missing (5,801 on Andaman and Nicobar Islands); Thailand 5,246 with 3,818 missing; Somalia 150; Burma 59; Maldives 81; Malaysia 68; Tanzania 10; Seychelles 1; Bangladesh 2; and Kenya 1. The United Nations states that the total death toll may never be known.
2. A further 524,000 have been injured, 1,726,000 displaced, and over 1,026,000 estimated to be homeless. These figures are expected to increase.
3. UNICEF estimates that as many as 50,000 children have been killed in the disaster, and more than a million hurt or have lost family members.
4. In addition to the public health risks, concerns are mounting regarding the immediate and long term psychological effects of this disaster with calls for immediate attention to be given to psycho-social care in light of the clear evidence of severe psychological trauma that is now arising.
5. The UN is set to launch a new appeal after the ASEAN meeting on Thursday. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has stated that the world has donated or pledged more than \$2 billion for the relief effort.

**INDONESIA***Situation Report*

6. Many people in isolated areas of Aceh province have reportedly not had access to fresh water, food or medical care for more than a week after the disaster.
7. More than 100,000 people are living in temporary shelters and camps.
8. The most common diseases suffered by disaster victims are diarrhea, fever, skin irritation, respiratory infections, headaches and stomach problems. The UN and other aid agencies have already warned of the threat of a major outbreak of diseases such as cholera or diarrhea.
9. Large quantities of relief supplies such as water, food, medicine, shelter and family kits continue to arrive in Aceh province.
10. Aid workers on the ground must remain self contained for the immediate future.
11. Tropical rains continue to hamper relief efforts.
12. The airport in Banda Aceh was closed for several hours after a commercial 737 cargo plane hit a water buffalo on the runway, delaying the supply line temporarily.
13. The volume of supplies, equipment, and personnel continues to far exceed the capacity of the local infrastructure.
14. Evacuations are continuing, and temporary IDP camps are being used to house the displaced population.

### *Meulaboh*

15. Meulaboh is the capital of West Aceh District, and the focal point for one of ADRA's relief operations. ADRA and the Red Cross are the only NGOs currently working in this area.
16. At least half of Meulaboh appears to have been destroyed.
17. The original population was 45,000 and the estimated death toll is from 15,000 to 20,000.
18. There are currently 4 IDP camps, of which the assessment personnel visited the 2 largest.
19. The largest camp is located at Meulaboh College Campus where approximately 4,000 IDPs are housed. There is an expectation that this camp will be needed for at least 6 months. Food is being received but it is not adequate. There is a shortage of clothes and bedding. Safe water supply remains the top priority. Red Cross is the only other agency to have visited this camp. The biggest health problem is diarrhea where there was an estimated 5% incidence rate as of January 3. Skin irritations are reported to be the next biggest problem.
20. The second camp was located at the Mayor's office where approximately 2,000 IDPs are housed. The situation is reported to be similar to that of the Meulaboh College camp.
21. The total number of IDPs in the camps in Meulaboh are estimated to be 10,000 – 12,000 with about 30-40 new arrivals each day from outlying areas.
22. Access remains primarily by light aircraft only. Maximum payload per flight is 1,400kg. A one way ticket costs \$3,300. Road access is open via a 2 hour detour from the next closest airfield where access into the town for trucks is difficult but possible.
23. The Singapore Military can provide some transport assistance by helicopter, however scheduling is not guaranteed.
24. 22 water tanks are now in place and bore drilling has commenced.
25. There is no functioning sewage system.
26. 22 days of rice is present for the IDPs, however if this is extended to the total population adequate supplies exist for 3 days only.
27. A small polyclinic has been opened with 26 paramedics on staff. 200 patients were treated on the day of the assessment.
28. Priority needs identified included anesthetic agents (Halothane, Succinil cholin, Ketalar), 2-way radios, infant formula, and infant feeding bottles.
29. The Red Cross is providing medical assistance, Peace Wings providing small scale food distribution, US military providing logistical support and medical supplies, and Singapore military forces providing NGO coordination, support personnel, medical assistance, engineers, and some basic supplies.
30. Security appears to be well maintained at this time.

### **ADRA'S RESPONSE IN INDONESIA**

31. A support and coordination team has arrived to establish operations from Medan where the Meulaboh response and the medical teams will be coordinated (the medical team is coordinated from the Medan Adventist Hospital)

### *Medical Response to northern coastal region of Aceh Province*

32. An additional 20 team members have arrived today from Banda Lampung to join the work that has been ongoing since the disaster struck the island
33. The need for a field hospital with equipment and supplies remains.
34. No further report has been filed by this team today.

## *Meulaboh*

35. ADRA personnel were scheduled to return to Meulaboh from Medan at 1pm today.
36. The team is planning to return with anesthetic agents (Halothane, Succinil cholin, Ketalar) for the operating theatre that is now functioning, enough infant formula for 100 babies for 1 month (many mothers have been unable to breastfeed as a result of trauma and shock), oral re-hydration salts, 50kg of water purification tablets, enough feeding bottles for 100 babies (2 for each baby), and four 2-way radios for communications between health centers, refugee camps, and the coordination centre.

## **SRI LANKA**

### *Situation Report*

37. Communications have been reestablished in most parts of the country improving the situation for the relief effort.
38. Poor weather has been hampering the relief effort in the east of the island, with strong storms experience in parts of the affected area.
39. Reports indicate that 12 government hospitals were destroyed in the Tsunami in Galle, Nindavur, Karthivu, Saindamarudu, Maradamune, Pothuvil, Oluvil, Kinniya, and Kuchchaweli.
40. The humanitarian situation is continuing to improve due to the aid flows to the area.

### **ADRA'S RESPONSE IN SRI LANKA:**

41. The site office in Tangalle is being established, and staff accommodation has been donated free of charge. The office site has already been donated by the Government of Sri Lanka.
42. Research for a future project focused on fisheries is also being undertaken.

### *Medical Supplies*

43. A medical team from Heart to Heart is being arranged to assist in Sri Lanka and provide additional medical supplies
44. Medicines are continuing to be distributed through hospitals in the south of the country.
45. ADRA has distributed enough medical supplies to the affected areas to treat 50,000 people for 3 months.
46. A medical team remains on standby in case of a disease epidemic.
47. ADRA is preparing to have resources on standby to enable the delivery of 20 cholera kits, and 20 IV kits in case of a major outbreak of cholera or diarrhea. If cholera is to occur it is likely to be detected sometime next week.

### *Water and Sanitation*

48. A team of engineers from Germany have arrived in Colombo and will be leaving for the south of the island with the water specialist from South Africa. They will assist in the operation of 2 water filtration units in affected areas of the south.
49. Six reverse osmosis water purifiers are on route to Sri Lanka, as are 6 disinfection units to aid in body recovery.

## **INDIA**

### *Situation Report*

50. The humanitarian situation continues to improve in India.
51. The Home Ministry reports that the 65 camps set up along the coastal belt have been closed as the situation is returning to normal.
52. Water and sanitation remain a major concern.

53. Many people who have lost their homes are living in temporary shelters, temples, schools, and public areas.
54. Many people are suffering symptoms of shock and psychological trauma.
55. Populations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are camping in the forests. Food supplied by airdrops is still said to be insufficient. There remains a serious lack of clean drinking water. Livelihoods have been severely affected due to the damage to fishery equipment and the inundation of agricultural land by sea water.
56. The Government of India in association with the state governments is focusing on communications, drinking water, restoration of power, prevention of disease, and relief and rehabilitation activities. The government has announced nearly \$23 million in aid to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and nearly \$57 million to the Tamil Nadu state for relief and rehabilitation.

**ADRA'S RESPONSE IN INDIA:**

*Tamil Nadu*

57. The feeding program for 2,750 people in Tamil Nadu as reported previously is ongoing with dry food products. Supplies include rice, dhal, and oil.
58. The Government authorities have expressed their appreciation to ADRA for their activities in the area.
59. The project staff was featured on an interview aired nationally across the country.
60. Negotiations are still ongoing for 2 water purification units capable of purifying 100,000 liters/day which will be adequate for 10 water tanks daily.

*Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

61. ADRA was not provided access to Nicobar Island.
62. The assessment completed on the Andaman Islands highlighted the need for shelter, mosquito nets, blankets, sheets, and hygiene and communicable disease education.
63. A project has been prepared and submitted to a donor for approval.
64. ADRA remains with one staff member on the ground in the Andaman Islands to continue assessment activities, participate in coordination activities, and provide a liaison point with the local authorities as preparations are made to implement the project.

**THAILAND**

*Situation Report*

65. Over 95 percent of deaths have been reported in the coastal areas of Phang Nga, Krabi, and Phuket.
66. The Government of Thailand appears to have the relief situation well under control. The Government has pledged to assist in the rebuilding of private housing and essential public infrastructure.
67. According to an OCHA report no health facilities have been destroyed by the Tsunami and have remained functional throughout the crisis.
68. The threat of disease remains due to damaged water supplies, crowding, and exposure.
69. To facilitate official DNA sampling for body identification, voluntary identification is no longer accepted with remains to be examined only by professionals.
70. The Ministry of Public Health has established a command centre in Phuket to coordinate health services and epidemic surveillance and response to the affected areas. The UN has held several meetings with international agencies to coordinate relief efforts in Thailand.
71. The WHO has carried out health assessments in the affected areas of the south. An assessment team comprised of UNICEF and WHO staff visited the coastal village of Nam Khem (where ADRA has also been assessing future needs).

72. Some anecdotal evidence suggests that inequitable distribution of supplies is still occurring in some areas. Some distribution points have received excess clothing and those external from the affected areas may be collecting some of the unnecessary supplies. Much of these donations have come from the Thai population in other parts of the country.
73. Some of the local authorities have expressed deep gratitude for the assistance of the NGOs, however they have requested that the agencies return in another 1-2 months to assist with the recovery of the area and the long term development needs as immediate daily needs is currently being met.
74. Coordination meetings have highlighted concern for between 47,000 – 60,000 Burmese migrant workers that are currently located in 2 or 3 campsites along the border. They have been affected in the same way as Thai communities, but they are not entitled to the same support for reconstruction. They have, however, been provided equitable medical services and essential supplies. The meeting also highlighted the immediate need for psycho-social support and the assessment of the numbers of children left without one or both parents.

**ADRA'S RESPONSE IN THAILAND:**

75. ADRA today has continued its assessment in the hardest hit areas of Thailand with three teams assessing needs in different regions.

*Group One*

76. This team traveled to the outlying island of Kho Khao where meetings with the district authorities were held and the damage and subsequent needs were surveyed. The island appeared to be without a public water supply and had suffered extensive damage with reports suggesting that water had washed completely over the island. One uninhabited island near by has been lost, a blow to the economy as the island was regularly visited by tourists.
77. Further information of the relative needs and the existing response will be available tomorrow.

*Group Two*

78. Yesterday this group visited the Ban Kamala School which was almost completely destroyed by the disaster. The sub-district government authorities indicated that they required a further \$75,000 on top of the funds provided by the government in order to rebuild the school.
79. Today the team has been assessing the needs in Ban Nam Khem, a Thai fishing village devastated by the tsunami.
80. Much of the population is remaining in tents, and may be required to use temporary housing for up to 3 months while houses are rebuilt.
81. ADRA has been developing means by which it can assist the remaining population to recover their livelihoods. A focus has been given to the needs of small private fishing enterprises and a project to address these needs is likely to be developed.
82. The Thai authorities have an interest in restoring the fisheries in the area and have undertaken to replace large fishing vessels. ADRA is also exploring means by which a partnership may be formed with the government authorities to assist the small scale fishers also.

*Group Three*

83. Comprised of water experts from the ADRA Thailand staff, this team has traveled to a village that had been operating a small water filtration and distribution system to serve the surrounding communities. This system was an income generating enterprise for the village as they were provided a small fee for the use of the water. 200 households were part of the enterprise. The water experts are onsite to assist the village in the repair of the equipment to enable the system to be reopened to the affected villages that are now without water supply.
84. Currently the population in these villages is being provided bottled water by the government.
85. The community has also requested assistance with the rebuilding of their community hall.
86. Note has been made by the assessment team of the strong support provided to them by the local government authorities.

**COORDINATION:**

- 87. A film crew from Australia is now in the region to gain footage for the ADRA network. For more information contact ADRA Australia ([gormsby@adra.org.au](mailto:gormsby@adra.org.au)).
- 88. The coordination office yesterday attended the South East Asia coordination meeting chaired by the Red Cross and attended by all the major international NGOs involved in the response within the South East Asian Region.
- 89. All contacts should be addressed to the relevant person as detailed below. Please copy all contacts below for correspondence regarding funding availability.
- 90. All donors or agencies wishing to assist in the region should notify the coordinating office in order that all aid flows and submissions can be tracked. For banking details please contact the relevant officer indicated below.
- 91. The coordinating office is in regular contact with all the implementation offices and will revert with further information as it becomes available.
- 92. Information on the response from the ADRA partners will also be available on the ADRA International website at <http://www.adra.org>.

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