

Indian Ocean Tsunami



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AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Disaster response
3. Recovery operations
4. Effects
5. Possible Improvement



INTRODUCTION

- The December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami had the energy of 23,000 Hiroshima-type atomic bombs.
- The epicenter of the 9.0 magnitude quake was near the Indonesian island of Sumatra.
- Traveled as far as 3,000 miles to Africa and still arrived with sufficient force to kill people and destroy property.
- Total damage: 10.73 Billion
- Homes lost: 5 Million
- Fatalities: 230,000
- Injuries: 500,000



DISASTER RESPONSE I



- PNS (Participating National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society) played a key role in ensuring the water systems continued to deliver life-saving water.
- Psychosocial work was carried out by PNS.
- The Federation took responsibility right from the beginning and developed new approaches to Movement coordination.
- Needs Assessment was carried out in the early stages either locally or through FACT/RAT missions, and reached some of the remotest areas.
- The Federation also raised the issue of inadequacy in transition shelter and led the development of a coordinated response on this issue, albeit late.

Source: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/eval05/AsiaPacific/TsunamiRTE2synthesisC>



DISASTER RESPONSE II

- The Federation effectively used various recruitment methods like regional recruitment, secondments from regional NSs, short-term staff exchanges between regional NSs, etc., to strengthen its response capacity.
- In Sri Lanka, the Movement Organizational Framework , was established as the foundation for a coordinated long-term response and for the wise spending of the vast resources available for rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- In Indonesia, the RCRC (Red Cross/Red Crescent) Movement was the first to arrive, rescuing the injured and recovering the dead; distribution of food, water and non-food relief items; first aid and basic healthcare were accessible to some remote areas within the first 2 weeks.

Source:<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/eval05/AsiaPacific/TsunamiRTE1synthesis05.pdf>



RECOVERY OPERATIONS I

IFRC Public donations channeled into recovery programs:

- More than 57,000 houses have been built.
- Over 650,000 people now have clean water to drink.
- More than 94,000 households have boats, fishing nets, agricultural tools or used cash grants to help them recover their livelihoods.
- 363 hospitals and clinics that are being built or rehabilitated.
- 161 schools have been constructed.



RECOVERY OPERATIONS II

“Empowering families and communities to take preventive action on their own behalf, without being dependent on external support, is one of the clear, unalterable lessons learned from the tsunami experience.”

Al Panico

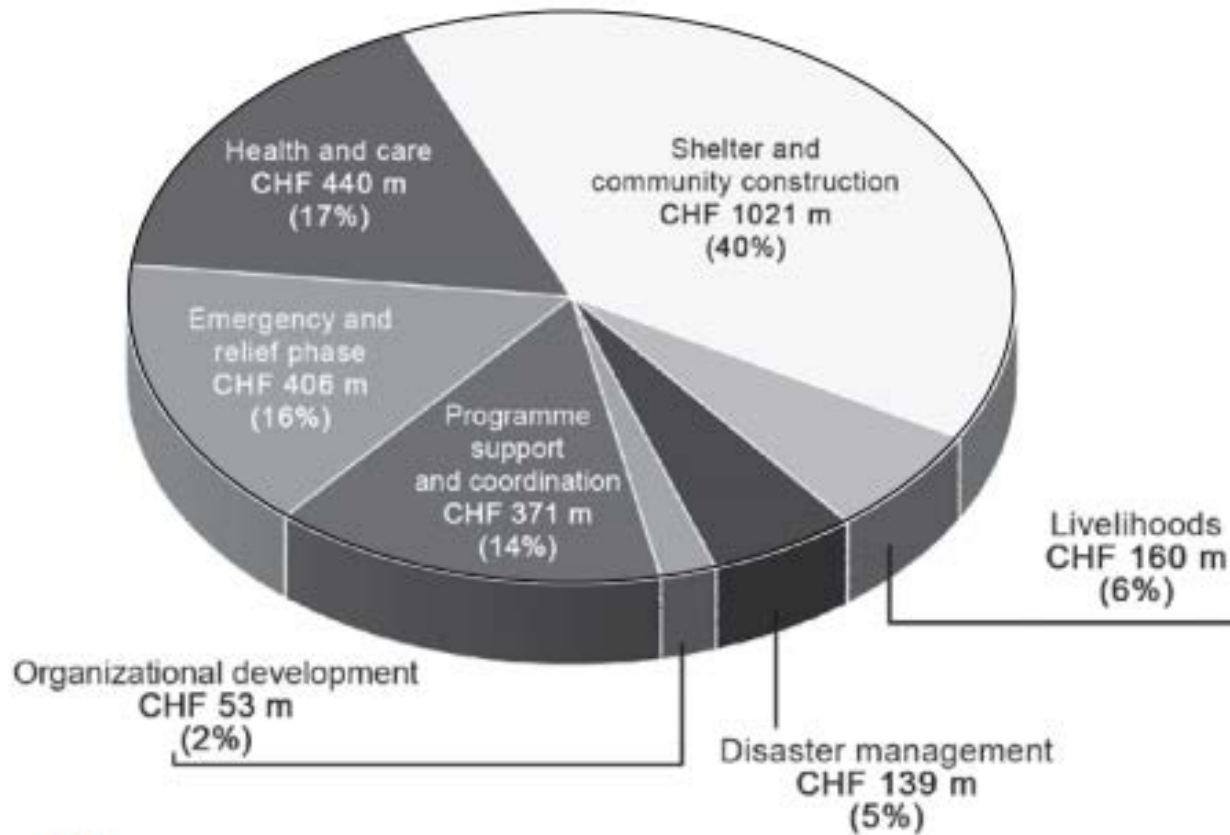
Head of tsunami unit

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



TOTAL EXPENSES

Total expenses by category – in million Swiss francs (CHF)



Source: Tsunami five-year progress report 2004 - 2009. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER TSUNAMI RELIEF EFFORT

- Feeling that extravagant promises backed by unprecedented donations from the around the world had yet to materialize.
- Much of what has been spent has not been spent well;
- Many of the hundreds of aid agencies displayed “arrogance and ignorance” and were often staffed by “incompetent workers” who came and went quickly.
- Although the billions of dollars in donations translated into a record \$7,100 for each affected person, some people have not seen the fruits of the generosity; the aid agencies were rapped for paying more attention to advertising their “brands” and releasing self-laudatory reports than accounting for their expenditures.



POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT



- Communities should have been enabled to help themselves in the first hours of the emergency before outside assistance could reach them.
- The emergency preparedness program should have been done more effective by increasing the adequate number of competent staff with expertise in social and conflict analysis, and gender programming.
- Need to develop guidelines on good practices on volunteers' compensation and incentives during large disasters.
- Strengthen management capacity at field level by recruiting managers with experience of complex operations management.



SOURCES

- Tsunami five-year progress report 2004 – 2009. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- ASIA EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS, REAL TIME EVALUATION, FIRST ROUND SYNTHESIS REPORT. MARCH 2005.
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- RELIEF AND REBUILDING AFTER THE 2004 TSUNAMI IN INDONESIA
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