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Joint Evaluation

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A Ripple in Development? Annotated Bibliography prepared for the Joint Follow-up Evaluation of the Links between Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) in Responses to the Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004

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Document review

Annotated bibliography prepared for the joint follow-up evaluation of the links between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in responses to the Indian Ocean tsunami

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Foreword

This annotated bibliography and document review is part of a follow-up evaluation of previous studies on linkages between immediate relief, rehabilitation (or reconstruction) and development (LRRD) that took place around eight months after the Indian Ocean tsunami at the end of 2004.

The LRRD 1 evaluation was one of five studies carried out by the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) in 2005-06. Four TEC studies concentrated largely on process issues – coordination, needs assessment, capacity-building and funding – while the LRRD part looked at outcome issues as well: what were the consequences of successful and unsuccessful linkages between the different stages of recovery?

The purpose of the document review is twofold: one is to summarise current knowledge about the issue of LRRD in the tsunami context and by this prepare for subsequent field based research for the LRRD 2 evaluation, which took place in October-December 2008; the other is to facilitate documentary search for other, future studies of the tsunami related reconstruction interventions and their outcomes and impact. When used on-line the electronic version of the annotated bibliography has active links which connect the reader directly to the full document.

The present report is being published as a subsidiary volume to the main LRRD 2 evaluation report.

It was said in 2005, when the TEC-LRRD evaluation was carried out as one of the five TEC studies, that a later follow-up would be necessary in order to capture the rehabilitation/reconstruction and development aspects when the interventions had progressed further. The main LRRD 2 evaluation report covers experiences from the four years after the disaster in Indoneasia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. A number of organisations and government agencies have sponsored this evaluation and we hope that it provides conclusions and lessons learned that are useful for mitigating the consequences of possible future disasters.

We would like to warmly thank all those who have been involved with and contributed to the evaluation.

Stefan Dahlgren
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12 May 2009

Table of contents

Foreword.....	3
Acronyms and abbreviations	7

Part 1

Introduction	11
The relationship between this report and the evaluation report	12
Method.....	12
One broad lesson	14
1. The return of the state and civil society.....	15
1.1 Capacity to lead regained?	15
1.2 Implementer or supporter?	16
1.3 Information flows	17
1.4 Complaint mechanisms	19
1.5 Decentralisation and subsidiarity.....	21
1.6 Restoration of public services.....	22
1.7 Sustainable public expenditure.....	22
1.8 Current and capital cost coherence.....	23
1.9 Pre Tsunami deficiencies	23
1.10 Perceptions of capacity building	24
1.11 Relationship to the Paris Declaration	24
2. Poverty, livelihoods and economic recovery.....	26
2.1 Revived and reassessed livelihoods.....	26
2.2 Contribution of aid to restored livelihoods	27
2.3 Relative importance of external aid	28
2.4 Consideration of gender and other differences.....	29
2.5 Disaster and chronic poverty	29
2.6 Had recovery addressed poverty risks?	31
2.7 Addressing both short term and chronic poverty	31
2.8 Integration with national pro poor programming	31
3. Rebuilding the social fabric and community development	32
3.1 Rebuilt internal relations	32
3.2 Functional communities.....	33

3.3	Micro political impact.....	33
3.4	Social and economic exclusion	33
3.5	Information flows	34
3.6	Aid agencies and communities.....	34
4.	Reduction of risks from natural hazards and conflict.....	35
4.1	Change in risks from future disasters	35
4.2	Window of opportunity	36
4.3	Sustained attention to risk reduction	38
4.4	Pressures and attention to underlying risks.....	39
4.5	Champions for risk reduction.....	39
4.6	Lessons for sustained risk reduction	40
4.7	Impact on national policies and local institutions.....	40
4.8	How has build back better fared	41
5.	Capacity development	42
5.1	Integration of capacity strengthening objective.....	42
5.2	Implementation of capacity development strategies	43
5.3	Alignment of support	43
5.4	Use of existing capacities.....	43
5.5	Perceived relevance of capacity building	44
	References	45

Part 2

Bibliography	61
Index to bibliographic entries	339

Acronyms and abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BAPEL	Badan Pelaksana (Implementation Coordination Board of BRR)
BRR	Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Nias (Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Board)
DIU	District Implementation Unit
DRMU	Disaster Relief Monitoring Unit
EC	European Commission (occasionally European Community)
EMS	Extended Mission of Sumatra
ETESP	Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project
GAM	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFU	Grievance Facilitation Unit
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JHU	<i>Jathika Hela Urumaya</i> (National Heritage Party)
JVP	Janatha Vimukta Peramuna (People's Liberation Front)
KDP	Kecamatan Development Program
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (Anti Corruption Commission)

KTCP	Koordinator Tenaga Pendamping Petani (Supervising Community Organizer)
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
NAD	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAK	Satuan Anti Korupsi (Anti Corruption Unit)
Satker	Satuan Kerja (Project Implementation Unit)
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMS	Short-message service
SuAK	Solidaritas untuk Anti Korupsi (Solidarity Against Corruption)
TEC	Tsunami Evaluation Coalition
TRIAMS	Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System
WH	Wilayatul Hisbah - (Islamic Police)

Part 1

Introduction

This report summarises the document review for the Joint Follow-up Evaluation of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition – Second Study on Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (TEC LRRD 2). It is not an evaluative document but merely an overview of the available documentary sources.

This report consists of two parts:

1. The first part examines what documentary evidence exists on the evaluation themes. This was intended to inform the choice of approach developed per theme for the evaluation, without drawing premature conclusions based on evidence from the documentary study. We therefore opted to present the documentary study as responses on the specific questions presented in the evaluation Terms of Reference. While these are example questions only and are not intended to represent the full breadth of the evaluation, they have been taken as a ‘neutral’ framework for examining the documents.
2. The second part presents an annotated bibliography gathered by the team during the research phase. The starting point for this was the main bibliography developed for the original TEC studies. This was supplemented by internet searches and searches of journal databases. The researchers used a snowballing technique to identify further references from the bibliographies of the initial references located, based on access to bodies of knowledge by national consultants and other members of the team.

This main difference between later versions of this document review and the first version is the refining of the sources. We have added documents identified in the field research and through further document searches. A great deal more work has been put into annotating the refer-

ences. We have added keywords (sorted by their frequency in each document) and indices to this final version to make the document more user-friendly.

The relationship between this report and the evaluation report

The results presented here are preliminary results *identified on the base of the document review only*. The document set is almost completely silent on some aspects within our scope of work. For an evaluative view on the issues discussed here, readers are referred to the main evaluation report. The main evaluation report draws on:

- Interviews with key informants.
- Documentary research.
- Observation during the fieldwork.
- The two surveys of the affected population in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

In order to avoid confusion between this initial documentary study and the main report, the document review has not been updated to reflect learning in the field, but some corrections have been made on the basis comments received and on additional documentary sources. The annotated bibliography has been extensively updated however.

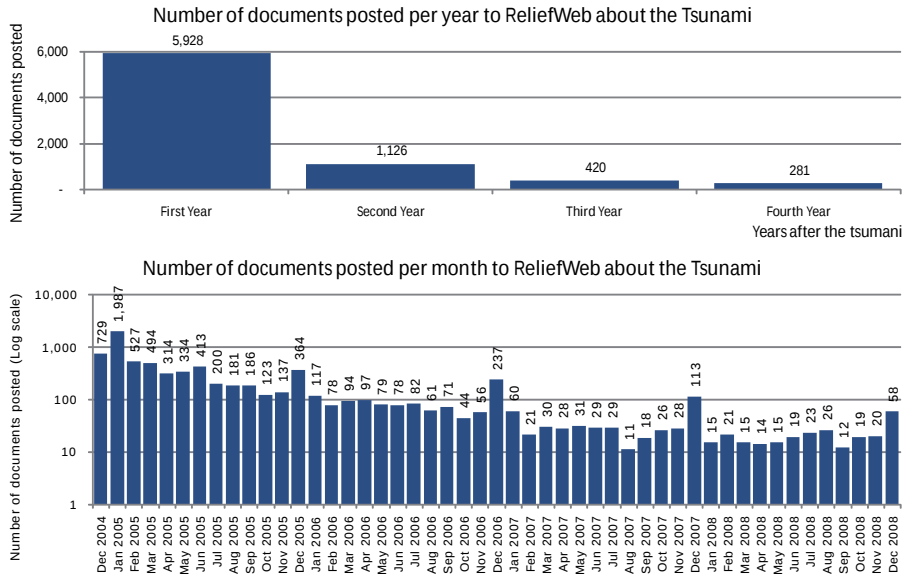
The following chapters present the questions formulated in the ToR, under the five themes. The country specific questions are not considered as the answers to many of these questions are not well exposed in the document set.

The shortcomings of this report reflect in part the shortcomings of documentary research for evaluation. There is a time lag between events and their full documentation. Similarly, while agencies are happy to document their successes, they are less keen to document delays and failures, creating a possible bias in the knowledge. For this reason, readers should turn to the full evaluation report for definitive answers to the evaluation questions.

Method

The tsunami response has generated a great deal of documents. Figure 1 shows the pattern over the last four years. 2008 has the same pattern as previous years: a peak in December with reports for the anniversary. Contrary to expectations, there were very few major reports on the fourth anniversary of the disaster. Figure 1 also shows the decreasing volume of new publications about the tsunami. The fourth year after the tsunami saw less than five per cent of the number of documents posted in the first year after the tsunami (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Change in the volume of documents published about the tsunami on ReliefWeb over time.



The method used was to circulate iterations of the document set within the team who then suggested additions. Researchers in Indonesia and Sri Lanka identified key documents from the three selected countries for the evaluation. Over 600 documents were identified in this way, but this number was then whittled down to less than 400 as less relevant documents were removed. Another 200 documents were later added through: suggestions from meetings in the field; comments by peer reviewers; documents collected through field work; and further desk research¹. The final annotated reference set has 610 documents.

The main document set is support by a set of 7,775 documents about the Tsunami Disaster posted on ReliefWeb. This set has been used for supplementary searches and to identify key documents for the main reference set.

The reducing flow of publications (Figure 1) limits the breath of the document set in later years. The bias arising from the unwillingness of agencies to document flaws was less of a problem for the original TEC evaluation as the keen media interest in the whole tsunami response meant that there were many internationally published accounts indirectly from the affected population.

The original TEC database was built up over nine months, with repeated iterative analyses of the document-set, suggesting additional potential sources. The shorter timeframe for this study limits the depth of

¹ For example, a search on a particular topic might reveal a reference to a specific institution or process. Following this up to lead to finding further documents of relevance to the evaluation.

the document set by comparison. The final limitation is that, with a few exceptions the document set is limited to the three countries studied.

This version now has separate index (by document number) for the bibliography. Keywords have also been added to improve the usefulness of the bibliography. Keyword lists were developed by examining the 2,000 most common non-trivial words² in each of the first two volumes of the draft report, and in all the documents in the reference set for which electronic copies were held.

Approximately 500 keywords were selected. The removal of redundant terms gave 411 search terms (searching for more than 1,000 different words or phrases due to automatic searches for search term variants) for 366 categories. The frequencies of these search terms was then found for each document and the 30 most frequent terms were selected subject to the term occurring no less than five times and making up at least one percent of all keyword hits in the document.

Over 92% of the documents cited have web links, and with the PDF version of this document, clicking on the URLs in the document details will take you straight to the web version of that document if you're online.

One broad lesson

One general observation from the document set is that despite the dramatic nature of the tsunami, it is clear that pre-existing contextual and developmental issues are the biggest constraints on the affected area. Referring to health and education in Aceh, a World Bank study noted that "striking long-term structural problems outweigh the short-term challenges after the tsunami" (World Bank, 2006a, p. xvi). However, this comment could be applied more generally. Conflict and structural issues have had a larger impact than the tsunami.

This confirms lessons from other quarters, that it is pre-existing development problems (be they structural or from conflict) that are the biggest issue for the affected population rather the impact of the tsunami as such. This again highlights the need for recovery programmes to attend to the underlying development problems, and not just the issues thrown into relief by the disaster.

Readers should consult the evaluation report to discover to what extent this incipient lesson from the documentary review was borne out by the evaluation.

² Some 121 common conjunctions and other 'noise' words were excluded from the frequency count. The tool used for this, and for the keyword frequency analysis was dtSearch (<http://www.dtSearch.com>).

1. The return of the state and civil society

Thematic scope: This theme aims to capture the process and the outcomes of return to normally functioning government and community functions which does not necessarily means a return to status quo ante. Also it shall cover the transitional nature of humanitarian agencies and NGOs and how they facilitate or disrupt return to a normal situation.

1.1 Capacity to lead regained?

To what extent have state and civil society institutions regained their capacity to lead recovery, development and risk reduction?

Implicit in this question is the assumption that state and civil society institutions:

1. Have the capacity (and the interest) in leading at least development and risk reduction prior to the tsunami.
2. Lost their capacity to lead either because of the disaster or during the response when they were overwhelmed by the “second tsunami” of aid.

The first of these assumptions is not validated by the evidence, given the low investment in disaster preparedness or other risk reduction measures in many of the affected states prior to the tsunami. The first assumption also raises questions about the leadership for development provided prior to the tsunami. In spite of the fact that we have the national ownership policies around the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and harmonisation suggests that donors have not always supported the leadership role of national governments.

The second assumption is certainly true for some levels of government in some countries for the relief phase, but it is certainly not true universally, and especially not for recovery and development phases.

It is widely acknowledged in the document set that “*to be effective national disaster response needs to be led by national authorities*” at least for natural

disasters (Amin and Goldstein, 2008, p. 17). However, such leadership was not always available. Murray et al (2007) noted that *“innovative solutions had to be found in the absence of more sustained government leadership in obtaining and allocating assistance to tsunami-affected islands”*.

Despite some gaps, national governments took the lead in recovery early on with special state institutions or structures in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. However, in Sri Lanka the initial coordination of the tsunami response was affected by the abrupt and premature closure of the Centre for National Operations leading to unclear and poorly coordinated delegation of responsibilities immediately following its closure (Bennett et al., 2006, p. 6).

Barnett et al. noted that the *“clear government leadership”* around the post-tsunami MDTF in Indonesia was a *“notable success”* (Barnett et al., 2007, p. 39). In all three countries government are very firmly in control of the reconstruction process.

The role of civil society varies widely, but it should be noted that civil society was severely curtailed in Indonesia prior to the tsunami, and was nascent in the Maldives. This has changed since the tsunami. The continuing conflict in Sri Lanka has limited the role of what is a developed civil society there (including associations and NGOs).

In Aceh it was found that *“local leadership presents as the key determining factor differentiating more successful from less successful village recovery”* and the facilitative village heads were more effective than those seeking to control everything (Thorburn and ACARP, 2007, p. viii).

1.2 Implementer or supporter?

Have aid agencies transformed their roles from that of implementer to one of support and facilitation? What can be learned from this experience?

The first TEC recommendation was that *“The international humanitarian community needs a fundamental reorientation from supplying aid to supporting and facilitating communities’ own relief and recovery priorities”* (Telford et al., 2006, p. 110). Of course normally it is in relief operations that agencies are themselves very operational, moving towards a more facilitative approach in development programmes.

One would naturally expect that by 2008, agencies with programmes in the affected countries would take on more of a facilitative role rather than an implementing role in recovery and development projects, without any underlying change in the agency at all. In the case of the NGO Oxfam in Aceh, its tsunami response was winding down by December 2007 and it was beginning to look at broader development issues created by more than 30 years of conflict (Oxfam International, 2007b, p. 4).

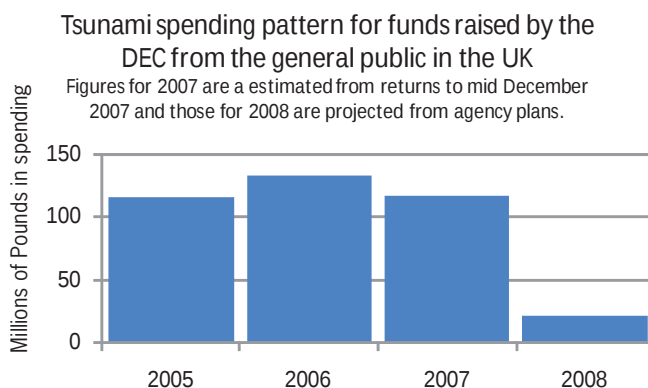
Oxfam reported several initiatives in support of communities. Support for livelihoods had shifted towards loans through self-help groups, and through supporting farmers groups. Supporting groups is impor-

tant as “group formation has great potential to empower and raise the incomes of poor people” (Thorp et al., 2005, p. 907).

However, direct implementation by Oxfam in the form of shelter construction was still ongoing. Only 1,443 houses were built by the end of 2007 – but another 427 were planned to be completed by the following March (Oxfam International, 2007b, pp. 7, 9).

Oxfam also reported shifting from a community based strategy for public health engineering projects (their initial approach) to using contractors. Oxfam gave two reasons for this: the lack of engineering skills within communities and the pressure to complete a large number of systems (Oxfam International, 2007b, p. 5).

Figure 2: The pattern of annual spending of NGO funds for one group of NGOs.



In general, declining funding would in any case have led to agencies moving from expensive direct implementation to the much more economical support role. Figure 2 shows the pattern of expenditure of the funds of the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) in the UK. This is probably indicative of the tailing off the very generous public funding available to the best-established NGOs³.

The Swiss Consortium provided both funding and direct financial and technical management support to the government in two districts in Sri Lanka. This contrasted with the more hands-off approaches taken by some other donors (Aysan, 2007, p 9).

1.3 Information flows

To what extent has accurate information on reconstruction plans reached affected communities and has this provided the basis for genuine decision-making at local level?

Poor information flows were a problem from the very start of the Tsunami, starting with failures in the passing of alerts and warning mes-

³ This should not be confused with overall funding. In the first year there will have been large amounts of time limited donor funds that would have been spent before agencies used the more flexible DEC funds.

sages that led to needless deaths (Martin, 2007, pp. 191–193). This pattern of poor information flows continued throughout the response. Christoplos notes that poor information flows were “*undoubtedly the biggest source of dissatisfaction, anger and frustration among affected populations*” (Christoplos, 2006). This was a problem even in the Maldives where the frustration of living in temporary shelters without information as to when permanent housing would be available was seen as one of the causes of tension between the IDP and host communities (Government of the Maldives, 2005, p. 17).

Poor information flows could leave “*communities convinced that implementers have abandoned them*” (Eye on Aceh, 2006, p. 13). Wall (2005, p. 2) noted that “*there is a serious lack of information about reconstruction flowing to affected communities which is having a material impact on their ability to recover from the tsunami*”.

In a broader summary a year later Wall noted that many organisations were still paying “*for mistakes made in communicating with communities in the early days of the tsunami recovery effort, resulting in what many call the ‘broken promises’ phenomenon*” (2006, p. 5). Wall ascribed some of these to the difficulty of managing expectations; the widespread use of translators; the use of jargon by agencies; and the “*extreme levels of trauma experienced by beneficiaries*”. Wall continued by noting that “*A number of organisations, however, have started to address these mistakes and build communications strategies into projects, developing models that potentially have wide application*” (ibid, p 5).

There certainly seems to have been a growing understanding of the importance of information flows. At the end of 2006 BRR noted that “*information is a vital enabler for the recovery effort*” and reported that “*agencies that have succeeded in maintaining a dialogue with the beneficiaries with whom they are working have found that given proper information and explanation, beneficiaries are willing to show patience and understanding when it comes [to] project implementation*” (2006, p. 11).

As all information flows are socially constructed, one would expect that information flows would improve over time as both the agencies and the affected communities learn more about how to communicate with each other. One would also expect that the most critical decisions, on shelter and livelihoods had mostly been taken by most families by the end of 2006. Nothing in the document set establishes clearly whether any improvements in information flows resulted in a better basis for decision making at a local level. This question can only be answered by the affected community at local level.

Information flows to beneficiaries were not the only flows where weaknesses were seen. On report found there were “*sub-optimal information flows between humanitarian partners in the districts and in Colombo*” (Grewal, 2006, p. 8).

1.4 Complaint mechanisms

Have effective mechanisms been put into place through which households can present concerns and complaints about aid programmes?

Complaint mechanisms are closely related to information flows. Several documents make the point that many complaints arose because of poor information flows. Hasan notes that one of the lessons learned by the ADB-financed ETESP project was that “*timely and sufficient information helps reduce conflict and complaints*” (Hasan and Nicolas, 2008, p. 32).

Wall (2006) provides a good overview of various post-tsunami complaint mechanisms and includes brief case studies on the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) system in Indonesia, on the SuAK anti corruption NGO in Indonesia, and on the Disaster Relief Monitoring Unit (DRMU) in Sri Lanka. While the KDP system was an established one for this long-running World Bank financed project, the DRMU was specially set up by the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission. DRMU had received 17,000 complaints by October 2006⁴. However, Oxfam noted that there were gaps in the provision of complaint mechanisms (Oxfam International, 2007c, p. 8).

In Indonesia the BRR had two grievance mechanisms, Satuan Anti Korupsi (SAK – Anti Corruption Unit) and Badan Pengawas (Supervisory Board) comprising of various NGOs, universities and other respected institutions, to provide community oversight of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. SAK operated under the BRR Deputy for Support Services and is supported by staff, mostly detailed from the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK). SAK submits regular reports to Badan Pengawas. SAK had received 1,030 complaints up to the end of September 2006. Of these 40% related to tendering issues, and 16% related to project implementation.

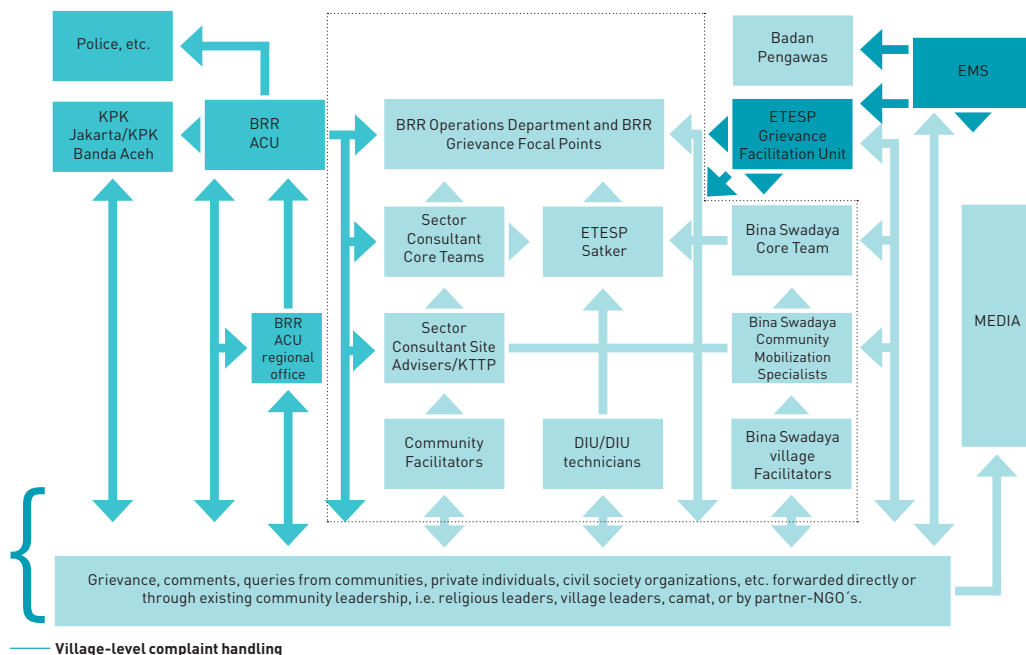
SAK was originally responsible to BAPEL (The BRR’s Implementation Coordination Board), but this was shifted to Badan Pengawas in 2007. Since their establishment, SAK and Badan Pengawas have been receiving complaints and queries from the public through walk-in complainants, letters, e-mails, SMS text messages, phone calls, media stories, and information obtained during field visits by their staff.

In August 2005 BRR proposed to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) that the SAK mechanism be considered as the complaint handling mechanism for the ADB funded Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project. ADB declined, because of concerns about mixing general complaints with those about corruption, vague information about the complaints procedure, and the SAK’s reporting line to BAP-EL. ADB therefore supported the establishment of a complex multi-channel, cascading complaints mechanism (figure 3). However, it was

⁴ However, the UN gives the total number of complaints at 19,000 by May 2006 (ECOSOC, 2006, p. 41).

October 2006 before a proposal was approved by BRR, and June 2007 before the Grievance Facilitation Unit was staffed through a contact with Unsyiah Kuala University. Of complaints 70% were on construction quality, 20% on land issues, and 10% on other issues (Hasan and Nicolas, 2008, p. 9). Only 91 cases were recorded by the ETESP grievance facilitation unit by the end of February 2009, of which only 70 were about the project. This was despite running newspaper advertisements in several months.

Figure 3: A fully developed complaints handling mechanism can be quite complex, as this diagram of the ETESP Complaint Mechanism (From Hasan and Nicolas, 2008 p 15) demonstrates.



In the Maldives, UNDP (2006, p. 29) notes that a complaints procedure was established by the shelter project but provides no details of how it functioned or what the volume of complaints were. A later report describes the shelter complaints procedure as “*instrumental in dealing promptly and efficiently with issues and queries*” (Murray and UNDP shelter team, 2007, p. 7).

Hasan’s (2008, p. 9) account of the ETESP complaint mechanism makes clear that it was nearly two years after first mooted the system that it became fully operational. Slow progress is also evident elsewhere, with few local authorities in Indonesia fully implementing the full complaints procedure for their procurement function (Rooney, 2007).

Overall the picture is mixed, but it seems that there has been a growing realisation of the importance of complaints mechanisms and of the

need to advertise them to the public⁵. It would be interesting to examine the time-line for complaints in Sri Lanka (how did the number of complaints vary over time?).

The difference between the Sri Lankan and the Indonesian number of complaints should not be taken as an indication of differing levels of satisfaction. The two mechanisms were very different. They operated not only at a different phase of the response, but in very different ways in very differing contexts.

In general, weak accountability mechanisms were not due to the tsunami. One report noted that such mechanisms “*generally are weak, and the influx of tsunami assistance reveals these weaknesses more starkly*” (Fletcher et al., 2005, p. 96).

1.5 Decentralisation and subsidiarity

What lessons can be drawn from comparison of the three very different experiences of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Maldives with regard to decentralisation and subsidiarity?

The Centre for Policy Alternatives in Sri Lanka makes a distinction between devolution (the vesting of central government powers in the provincial tier) and decentralisation (the delegation of certain management functions to local bodies) (2005, p. 3). However, decentralisation is often used to describe the first of these functions.

Subsidiarity is “*the principle that decision making and implementation should be carried out at levels closest to citizens*” (Grewal, 2006, p. 8). Subsidiarity demands that regional and local authorities should take responsibility for all tasks other than those that can only be carried out at the national level.

Historically, Indonesia and the Maldives have been much more centralised than Sri Lanka, but this has been changing. Decentralisation in Indonesia is strongly supported by the donor community, and here an ongoing decentralisation process has probably had the largest impact on the response. Indonesia is now “*one of the most decentralized countries in the world*” in terms of spending with sub-national government now managing half of public investment (World Bank, 2007a, p. xv).

In Sri Lanka the initial loss and damage assessment noted that “*re-construction over the dispersed locations provides an opportunity for Sri Lanka to deepen its on-going decentralization efforts*” (ADB et al., 2005, p. 3 of annex VI). However, there are almost no further references to the decentralisation process in Sri Lanka in later documents, suggesting that it has not been a very large issue. The lack of subsidiarity in the national context was seen as one of the factors driving disparities in post-tsunami assist-

⁵ This was one of the lessons identified by the ETESP project: “Socialization seminars and workshops are not enough to make beneficiaries and the public aware of the complaint handling system. Use of media ads proved to be effective in making people from a wide area aware of how they can register their complaints or queries about subprojects. Distribution of brochures is also helpful but to a lesser extent” (Hasan and Nicolas, 2008).

ance in Sri Lanka (Grewal, 2006, p. 2) and of undermining the focus on locally driven solutions (Grewal, 2006, p. 22).

Overall the process of decentralisation in Indonesia has been seen as a success (Lankester and Hendyio, 2007, p. 1). However, the tsunami happened during the decentralisation process at a time when provincial and local structures had not yet found their feet as to who was responsible for what. The whole question of decentralisation in Aceh has been complicated by political developments in Aceh following the signing of the MoU between the Government and GAM.

The document set suggests that while the current stage of decentralisation had an impact on the tsunami response, the tsunami itself had little impact on what were ongoing processes in all three countries.

1.6 Restoration of public services

To what extent have aid interventions effectively supported the restoration of public service institutions (including their human resource capacity where this was depleted)?

The problem here is that public service institutions are not static, but are undergoing change throughout the world as government adopt market-based approaches. Further, public service institutions may be undergoing rapid change for other reasons, such as decentralisation in Indonesia.

Some NGOs paid particular attention to the restoration of social services and Oxfam spent about 7% of its budget on the restoration of social services, mostly on education (Oxfam International, 2008, p. 39). Unicef noted that 90% of children were back in school within three months (Unicef, 2005 p. 2). However, many of these were in temporary schools that were only slowly replaced by permanent structures.

The continuing conflict obviously impacts on public services in the North and East of Sri Lanka. It has led to staff shortages that have “undermined the coverage of public services (Grewal, 2006, p. 14). In Aceh the problems are structural rather than tsunami or conflict related. Here staff absenteeism, and the problem of retaining staff in less attractive areas, plague both the Health and Education sectors. (World Bank, 2006a, pp. xvi-xvii).

1.7 Sustainable public expenditure

Has assistance recognised limitations on sustainable public expenditure?

Issues around sustainable public expenditure seem to be related to structural problems and general government policy rather than to any specific tsunami interventions. This is certainly the case in Aceh where despite having one of the highest rates of doctors and nurses per capita in Indonesia, coverage is still very poor outside the main urban areas (World Bank, 2006a, p. xvi).

In Sri Lanka the continuing cost of the conflict curtails the level of sustainable public expenditure. Some argue that unsustainable econom-

ic policies have dominated the last two decades (Centre for Policy Alternatives, 2007, p. 37).

In the Maldives, the shock of the tsunami affected government revenues from the tourist trade. However, the tourism industry quickly recovered (Anon, 2006) and 2007 was a record year for tourism in the Maldives (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2008).

1.8 Current and capital cost coherence

To what extent has support to the reconstruction of infrastructure such as schools and health facilities been matched by appropriate attention to human resource and institutional constraints?

The main problems in this area appear here also to be structural rather than tsunami-related ones. All of the three countries have substantial resources and normally meet the current costs of service provision. Additional capital investment has been in replacing lost assets, so there was no concomitant increase in current costs. Aceh, for example, always enjoyed higher school enrolment levels than the rest of Indonesia and education has been a larger part of the budget (Armas et al., 2008, pp. 45–46).

In fact the one exception to stable current costs rule is in Aceh, where there has been a spurt in the construction of schools and of health facilities. An added complication here is that facilities were often targeted by the parties to the conflict, and many were burned to the ground (World Vision, 2007, p. 12). This practice did not completely disappear with the signing of the MoU – two schools were burned down in August 2007 (WB-DSF, 2007a, p. 4).

The Tsunami Indicator Recovery Package (TRIP) report for Aceh and Nias records that 2,087 schools were destroyed by the tsunami in Aceh, of which 752 have been rebuilt or repaired by May 2007. At the same time 21,962 teachers had been trained (UNORC-AIS, 2007, p. 12). However, these statistics raise questions about what happened to the teachers who have been assigned to the damaged or destroyed schools. It also conflicts with the statement in the poverty assessment that there is no shortage of teachers in Aceh (Armas et al., 2008, p. 47). However, this conflict may arise because of the time between the TRIP report and the poverty assessment.

1.9 Pre Tsunami deficiencies

How has the reconstruction effort addressed pre-tsunami deficiencies in basic services, including water and sanitation and solid waste management in particular?

Levels of provision in public services varied quite significantly before the tsunami. The provision of basic services in Nias lagged behind Indonesia and Sumatra as a whole (World Bank, 2007b, pp. Xv, 52). In 2002, 40% of households had access to clean water in Nias, but this fell

to 15% by 2005, partly due to the impact of the March 2005 earthquake. In Sri Lanka, while 92% of households in Western Province, this was less than 75% in the North and East (World Bank, 2007c, p. 17).

Post-tsunami, there are clear problems with basic services, with reports of new housing without adequate water, access, or electricity. This was the case in Sri Lanka where the post-tsunami settlement survey found that essential physical infrastructure in 85% of the survey settlement was “poor and requires urgent improvements”. Only half the settlements had permanent road access, 15% had no water, and 10% no electricity (ILO, 2007, p. 6).

In the Maldives a beneficiary satisfaction survey found that only 17% of respondents reported having a sanitation system at their new houses (UNDP, 2007, p. 49). However, this is a general long-standing problem on the islands, and not specifically tsunami related.

Solid waste is still a problem in the Maldives and UNEP reported that this was one of “*the most environmentally challenging issues in the Maldives*” (UNEP, 2005, p. 32). The solid waste issue has been the sources of rising public concern with environmental issues. One of the problem with the tsunami was that is washed solid waste from dumpsites all over the islands. The UNEP report found evidence of leaching from solid waste dumps into the groundwater layer (ibid, p. 33).

In Indonesia, Oxfam reported that they have done water and sanitation work not only on the house they have constructed but also on the houses built by other NGOs (Oxfam International, 2007b, p. 5).

1.10 Perceptions of capacity building

How do national and local state and civil society actors perceive the relevance and impact of the ‘capacity building’ efforts so far of the aid community? What say have they had in how this has been planned and implemented?

This question is repeated in Chapter 5 below. Recipient country perceptions of capacity building do not emerge from the document set. However, it is clear that there are many questions about the coherence of capacity building measures with the evaluation of the Paris Declaration noting that “*it is a perceived weakness that different donors tend to introduce ad hoc capacity-building initiatives*” (Wood et al., 2008, p. 26).

1.11 Relationship to the Paris Declaration

Has the tsunami response become more related to the ‘harmonisation and alignment’ agenda agreed upon by donors in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness? How has the nature of the relationships between aid agencies and state and civil society institutions changed over time?

The Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness (OECD, 2005) set out twelve indicators for implementation, but as Crespin points out, not a single

one of these indicators relates to the participation of civil society in decision making about which activities get funded (2006, p. 445).

Although this is not a question directly addressed in the literature, the circumstantial evidence points to little evidence of harmonisation in the initial tsunami response, but the recovery period sees increasing convergence from the Paris Declaration, with national ownership of the recovery effort and the use of such collaborative mechanisms as the Multi Donor Trust Fund in Indonesia. The one positive example of harmonisation in the early phase of the tsunami response appears to have been *“joint assessments of ... post tsunami recovery and reconstruction”* (Wood et al., 2008, p. 124).

2. Poverty, livelihoods and economic recovery

Thematic scope: This theme will look at relevance and effectiveness of international and national initiatives to recover livelihoods for the immediately affected people and what intended or unintended changes that were brought about by such efforts. It will try to find out about perceptions and knowledge by supporting organisations about existing livelihoods including pre-tsunami poverty reduction processes and in what way chronic poverty and conditions for this was and is affected during the period after the disaster.

One report “*The Acehnese Gampöng Three Years On*” (Thorburn and ACARP, 2007) provides a great deal of information about social, governance and livelihood issues in post-tsunami Aceh

2.1 Revived and reassessed livelihoods

How have economic actors, from farming households to international enterprises, revived and reassessed their activities after the tsunami?

It is clear that early on in the response, the affected population were aware that pre-tsunami livelihoods might have to change (IOM, 2005, p. 19). There was evidence that changed livelihoods were a common result of the tsunami. The TRIAMS report noted that, in the Maldives a “significant number of households have changed their livelihoods after the tsunami” (UNDP et al., 2007, p. 34). Nevertheless it should be clear that livelihoods are not static and that livelihood change was already underway prior to the tsunami (World Bank, 2006a, p. 12).

The tsunami caused a lot of people to lose their livelihoods, either because of loss of assets, environmental changes, changed opportunities, or changes in the market demand for their products. The last was certainly the case for fish, as consumers were concerned that the fish might have eaten corpses washed out to sea. This was the case in both Sri Lanka and Indonesia, but demand later recovered (Jayasuriya et al.,

2005, p. 20). Other livelihood losses, such as that due to salination of farming land which was a problem throughout the tsunami affected coastline.

Livelihoods are not static. This is made clear by one Indonesian report that demonstrates huge changes in the number households engaged in different economic activities in the years prior to the tsunami (ICASERD, 2005). The statistics in this report show that while the numbers of assets such as fishing boats remained relatively stable, the number of persons engaged in different activities often changed dramatically from one year to the next.

However, there is little information in the document set about how livelihoods have been reassessed after the tsunami. Economic assessments by enterprises are normally commercially sensitive and it is not surprising that there is little information about this in the document set. There is little information also about how individual households have reassessed their activities. This is a question that is not readily answered by the document set as it refers to the types of internal process that are rarely documented.

2.2 Contribution of aid to restored livelihoods

What has been the role of aid in contributing to this [restoration and reassessment of livelihoods] process?

Shelter appears to have been the largest component of aid. Shelter projects have had a large impact on livelihoods. In Sri Lanka the primary source of income significantly changed for 17% or resettled families. While 13% of those with a fish-based livelihood resettled between 2 and 5km from the sea have abandoned this livelihood, 45% of those resettled 5km or more from the sea have abandoned a fish-based livelihood (ILO, 2007, p. 18).

Livelihoods were the second largest area of expenditure for the Disasters Emergency Committee in 2007 at 18.5% (Disaster Emergency Committee, 2008, p. 2)⁶. Oxfam reported that while within Indonesia, the largest spending category for Oxfam was the public health (accounting for 28% of all their spending) the bulk of this spending was in the first year. Spending had now shifted to more developmental projects with livelihoods making up 16% of the overall expenditure (Oxfam International, 2007b, p. 4).

Aid certainly provided temporary livelihoods during the post-tsunami construction booms. However, livelihood support was uneven. It privileged some and disadvantaged others (ActionAid et al., 2006).

⁶ Shelter was the largest area of expenditure at 45.4%. Shelter can have a large impact on livelihoods (Sheppard et al., 2005, Setchell, 2001 #1024).

2.3 Relative importance of external aid

What is the relative importance of external aid in livelihood support and economic development, as compared to locally generated investment resources and remittances?

External aid was important during the relief phase, but has become decreasingly important since, in proportion to national resources. In terms of livelihood assistance the role played by external aid is not at all clear from the document set. Even for the poor, the bulk of the investment in their activities comes from their own labour. However, there is a question about the extent to which small amounts of external aid (through micro-credit schemes or micro-grants) have facilitated livelihoods. Individual project reports given examples of successful investments, but it is not clear if this success was sustained. No studies were found that followed grant recipients over several years to see what impact assistance had over several years.

The December 2006 floods in Aceh demonstrated that external assistance may still be required. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provided \$1.9 million for the floods (UN Resident Coordinator, 2008), 38% of the total funding (OCHA FTS, 2008). One might well argue that the disproportionate response to the Tsunami was one of the factors that drove donor support for the establishment of the reformed CERF.

Other echoes from the tsunami could be seen in the floods response, including the government requesting the World Bank to assist with the Damage and Loss assessment, and requests to the UN to coordinate donor assistance (Barron et al., 2007, p. 3). Further echoes could be seen from the tsunami response with Barron et al. (2007, p. 33) noting the need to manage expectations and respond to complaints through providing clear information and a complaints mechanism.

The question of remittances is affected by the lack of hard data in the reference set. Reliable remittance data is notoriously difficult to collect because some flows are through informal channels (World Bank, 2006b, p. xiii). In Aceh, there is also the problem that remittance flow statistics are normally available at the national rather than the sub-national level. For Sri Lanka, remittances from the Tamil diaspora are often channelled through informal channels (Koser and Van Hear, 2003, p. 6) so don't get recorded in official statistics.

Malaysia was a popular destination for Acehnese refugees and migrants. At the peak there may have been up to 80,000 Acehnese in Malaysia (Missbach, 2007). Wu points out that migrants remitting from Malaysia to Aceh often use informal channels (Wu, 2006, p. 12) as money changers were nor legally permitted to remit funds. Again this kept the value of such remittances out of official figures.

While the importance of remittances in disasters is clear (Savage and Harvey, 2007; Wu, 2006), what is not clear is exactly how large a part remittances have played as a support of investment rather than as a

support for survival. Further we know from research in the Caribbean that remittance flows only partially compensate families for the economic losses caused by natural disasters (Clarke and Wallsten, 2003, p. 2).

2.4 Consideration of gender and other differences

To what extent have livelihood efforts recognised the differing livelihood circumstances and opportunities of men and women and of children and of groups with different needs and capabilities?

The TRIAMS project is capturing some indicators on gender and livelihoods. What information is available does not show any general trends. The data from the second TRIP report for Aceh and Nias shows that male and female participation in the labour force has remained largely unchanged although both have fallen in Nias where female participation was much higher (UNORC-AIS, 2007, pp. 59-60).

The document set suggests that gender analysis has been poor. For example, although far more women than men were killed in the tsunami, on 24 of the reports refer to widowers whereas 142 refer to widows⁷. This strongly suggests that agencies launched into their standard programmes for widows without considering what special needs the far more numerous widowers might have had.

The TRIP report concludes: *“Having discussed aspects of livelihood in the province of NAD and the islands of Nias, we can conclude that the impact of the 2004/2005 disasters on both areas – though devastating in limited areas – do not seem to have had a general and lasting impact. Livelihood concerns should rather direct attention to better understanding the different conditions of poverty under concrete conditions prevailing in the different types of districts, differentiating particularly between the northern more market-integrated areas, and the southern remote coastal areas as well as the landlocked uphill areas. This would necessitate considerable and innovative efforts in the future in qualitative as well as quantitative data collection and analysis”* (UNORC-AIS, 2007, p. 68).

The above quote from the TRIP again drives the message home that the real issues for the affected population are long running concerns rather than the short term impact of the tsunami.

2.5 Disaster and chronic poverty

To what extent has the disaster created chronic poverty?

The dataset offers relatively little information on the creation of chronic poverty. However, in Sri Lanka the World Bank's recent Poverty Assessment notes that *“population in the estates, North and East, and the tsunami-affected coastal areas are more likely to fall into the poverty trap cycle due to historical disadvantages or recent events like civil conflict or natural disasters”* (World Bank, 2007d, p. ix).

⁷ The large relief document set of 7,775 documents has 191 documents referring to widows and only 19 referring to widowers.

In Sri Lanka, the continuing conflict is a bigger cause of poverty than the impact of the tsunami. The overall damage from the tsunami was estimated at 7% to 7.3% of GDP (ADB et al., 2005, p. 5). However, this is far outweighed by the continuing cost of the conflict, estimated by the Central Bank as 2–3% of GDP per year of lost growth. This is probably a conservative estimate as Sri Lanka's military spending is 5.3% of GDP, two percentage points higher than any similar country in East Asia (World Bank, 2007d, p. 5).

The impact of conflict on poverty is also illustrated by what happened in Aceh. The Indonesian Government decentralised a lot of expenditure in 2001. This was followed by a fall in poverty rates in the rest of Indonesia, to below 20%, but conflict-affected Aceh remained at 30% (World Bank, 2006a, p. xvi).

The World Bank's Aceh Poverty Assessment highlighted a number of interesting issues (Armas et al., 2008, pp. 8, 13, 15):

- The tsunami was associated with a slight rise in poverty, from 28.4% in 2004 to 32.6% percent in 2005, at a time when poverty levels elsewhere in Indonesia were dropping. The poverty level in Indonesia as a whole is 16.7% in 2004.
- Poverty in 2006 dropped below the 2004 levels to 26.5%.
- There are two different vulnerable groups – the chronically or structurally poor from before the tsunami and those who were shocked into poverty by the Tsunami.
- Poverty is primarily a rural phenomenon. There is poverty in urban areas, but poverty rates are far higher in rural areas.
- The high level of poverty in Aceh is associated with the low or negative growth rates there over the last three decades (linked to conflict).
- Areas experiencing high levels of conflict or tsunami impact were more likely to be poor. This increased risk persisted into 2006 for tsunami-affected areas. These had been richer than other parts of Aceh prior to the tsunami, but had still not caught up by 2006.

One of the most interesting findings was that the end of the conflict has had a larger impact on poverty (in proportionate terms), than reconstruction aid has had on tsunami affected areas. This again highlights the centrality of long running poverty issues.

2.6 Had recovery addressed poverty risks?

Has recovery programming recognised such risks [disaster-created chronic poverty] and attempted to address them?

It is clear from the broader statistics that the poverty rate in Aceh is falling. This suggests that either recovery programming has taken disaster-

created chronic poverty into account, or that the post-tsunami construction boom (World Vision, 2007, p. 9) allow those who had been ‘dragged’ into poverty to recover.

Sri Lanka also saw a post-tsunami reconstruction boom (Gunatilleke, 2006, p. 112). However, the restarting of the war has complicated the picture enormously by injecting a potentially new driver for poverty.

2.7 Addressing both short term and chronic poverty

To what extent has recovery programming been realistic and aware of the different approaches needed to address short-term transient poverty versus more chronic poverty?

There are two issues here, the need to address existing pre-tsunami chronic poverty and the risk that the tsunami forced the poor into long term poverty. There is widespread recognition that disasters have the potential to force the poor further into chronic poverty (Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008, pp. 17, 21, 25, 30, 58; Oxfam International, 2007b, p. 2). Christoplos stated that chronic poverty had increased after the tsunami due to the loss of a range of assets (Christoplos, 2006, p. 61).

de Ville de Goyet (2008) makes the point that humanitarian organisations, for philosophical reasons, tend not to distinguish between the impact of disasters and pre-existing chronic poverty.

2.8 Integration with national pro poor programming

To what extent has there been an integration of recovery efforts with national policies to promote pro-poor growth and consolidate social protection?

Christoplos noted the virtual absence of references to Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in the original TEC reference set (2006, p. 63). This has changed with over 3% of documents in the present core reference set referring to PRSPs. However, Barnett notes that the PRSP was never formally adopted in Indonesia (2007, p. 13).

In Indonesia, pro-poor programming is largely the responsibility of local government rather than national government (World Bank, 2006c, p. 41). The Indonesia public expenditure review notes that good progress had been made in moving from subsidies to pro-poor programs (World Bank, 2007a, p. xvi).

However, it is not clear to what extent, if at all, recovery efforts have been integrated with pro-poor policies.

3. Rebuilding the social fabric and community development

Thematic scope: This theme will try to capture the recovery or changes in the social situation directly or indirectly caused by the tsunami and the RRD⁸ efforts at particularly community and household levels and often related to housing and community planning. It will include questions on knowledge about the social, political and cultural context by the intervening organisations and the relevance and realism of their initiatives at various stages of the recovery period.

In general the questions under this theme can only be answered by interviewing the community themselves, rather than from the document set. Even if reports present the commissioning agency as having a good grasp of such topics as internal relations, the team doubts that such an account can be relied upon, given the complexity of such relations.

3.1 Rebuilt internal relations

How have communities, which have been shattered by the tsunami, rebuilt their internal relations, and what role has community development assistance played in this process?

Christoplos noted that intra community relations were unaffected by the plentiful relief phase, but that tensions grew during the recovery phase (Christoplos, 2006, pp. 23–24). Aid and community development assistance are only one factor here. Humanitarian action by community members in supporting the displaced has strengthened community relations (IOM, 2005, p. 79).

However, the longer term impact on community's internal relations is not very clear from the document set as the document set only contains a few ethnographic studies that address such questions (Thorburn and ACARP, 2007). Clearly the communities will have recast their in-

⁸ Relief, rehabilitation/reconstruction and development

ternal relations after the shock of the tsunami, but it can take many years for such shocks (and shocks that may have been introduced by aid) to be fully resolved in the community. The question seems to be about how present internal relations compare with those prior to the tsunami, and the role that community development assistance has had in developing the post tsunami internal relations.

3.2 Functional communities

To what extent have housing and reconstruction programmes resulted in functional communities with access to basic infrastructure, services and livelihood?

Functional communities are much more than basic infrastructure, services, and livelihood although these may be a prerequisite for social development (ILO, 2007, p. 23). There are issues here about governance, and the definition of communities.

The document set suggests that this is a very complex area, and that there is great variability between different sites. Factionalism and rivalry within communities acted against the recovery process in some villages (Thorburn and ACARP, 2007, p. 118). One USAID study found that factionalism within communities was a bigger source of disunity than intra-ethnic hostility (Blue et al., 2007, p. 26).

3.3 Micro political impact

How have the micro-politics of local social relations encouraged or hindered recovery, and to what extent have aid efforts taken such factors into account?

It is difficult for aid efforts to take micro-political factors fully into account as such factors may only be clear, even to members of a society, with hindsight, and the issues are not easily translated into institutional reporting (it is very sensitive and may compromise ongoing efforts). This is an issue which is not well exposed in the document set which concentrates more on macro political issues.

3.4 Social and economic exclusion

To what extent has reconstruction taken into account the varied structural nature of social and economic exclusion in the affected areas, and attempted to reverse patterns of social exclusion?

One of the concerns raised about the assistance was that it tended to reinforce patterns of social exclusion rather than reversing them. The document set does contain some examples of projects designed to reverse patterns of social exclusion such as Oxfam's effort to ensure that renters and squatters had a right to a rebuilt house (Oxfam International, 2006, p. 15). However it is not clear how successful these efforts were.

One report stated that with strong social capital in Aceh, social exclusion was low, but that conflict victims were more likely than others to suffer exclusion from access to public services (World Bank – KDP, 2007, pp. 72–73). The same report found that there was no specific pattern of exclusion associated with the level of tsunami impact.

In Sri Lanka, social exclusion was attributed to the contradictions in development between a poorly performing economy and increasing demands for resources and services from the upwardly mobile (Abeyratne, 2004, p. 1300). Again, this is another example of the real issues of exclusion being due to longer term issues rather than to the tsunami impact.

The ING Impact Initiative noted that while addressing social exclusion and related power imbalances will almost always exceed the timeframe of humanitarian assistance operations, that even something as simple as beneficiary consultation can help prevent aid from adding to the problem (American Red Cross et al., 2006, p. 79).

3.5 Information flows

Has information flow improved since the early phases of the tsunami response and to what extent has this generated better ways of engaging disaster affected people and communities in the reconstruction process?

Certainly, the evidence of poor communication is much stronger earlier in the response than in the later stages. Generally, it seems that information flows have improved as both sides have learned more about how each other communicates as discussed in section 1.3 above.

3.6 Aid agencies and communities

How have the relationships between aid agencies and local communities evolved since the initial response?

This is a question which cannot be answered from the information in the dataset. Although agencies represent themselves as having good relations with local communities, the reports of problems early on in the tsunami response came from the media and not from aid agencies themselves (Hassan, 2006).

4. Reduction of risks from natural hazards and conflict

Thematic scope: This theme focuses on risk reduction efforts as part of the LRRD initiatives, and how such initiatives have been exercised at different levels: national, regional, local and household. Guidance regarding relevant indicators may be sought from the work related to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

4.1 Change in risks from future disasters

How have the preceding three sets of factors [initiatives at household and local, regional, and national level] increased or reduced the risks of future natural disasters or conflicts?

Clearly there is work at the national and regional level on institutions and on initiatives such as the Tsunami Early Warning System. There have also been public education programmes on tsunami risk that reach down to the community and school level (Sopaheluwakan, 2006). The region is now much better prepared for tsunamis than ever before.

The development of national disaster management institutions has the potential to contribute to reduced risks. However, there is little in the document set that suggests that risk awareness has been adopted across the board. Certainly there are projects to address risk (such as Red Cross training on Earthquake and other risks) but some of these are well established such as the Indonesian Red Cross work on disaster risk reduction in schools that have been running for 20 years (Mukhier, 2007, p. 10).

In the Maldives, sea level rise was identified a risk with both high probability and a high impact (Krovvidi et al., 2006, p. 16). However, this risk is controlled by other countries rather than by the Maldives.

There was relatively little in the literature addressing vulnerability to natural disasters other than in the most generic way.

4.2 Window of opportunity

Did the tsunami create a 'window-of-opportunity' for increased attention to risk reduction?

There are two broad ways in which such a window of opportunity can reduce future risks:

- Through the resolution of conflicts or a reduction in the tensions that lead to conflict.
- Through the incorporation of risk reduction for natural disasters into everyday life via building regulations, public knowledge, specialist institutions etc.

4.2.1 Risks from conflicts

The tsunami is presented as a window of opportunity for a negotiated end to the long-running conflicts in the region. Aceh and Sri Lanka both had long running conflicts.

In Aceh, Waizenegger saw the tsunami as a *"tragic window of opportunity for conflict transformation"* (2007, pp. 1, 9). Others saw the tsunami as transforming the political environment to make such a resolution possible (Armas et al., 2008, p. 2; World Bank – KDP, 2007, p. 12). However, Schulze (2005, p. 23) and Brusset et al. (2006) note that although there is a common assumption that *"there was a direct cause and effect relationship between the tsunami and the Helsinki peace process"* that this view is *"overly simplistic and neglects the dynamics and processes already underway which paved the way for a return to the negotiating table."* Brusset adds that *"internationalisation by humanitarian assistance reinforces internationalisation of the peace agreement, and vice versa."*

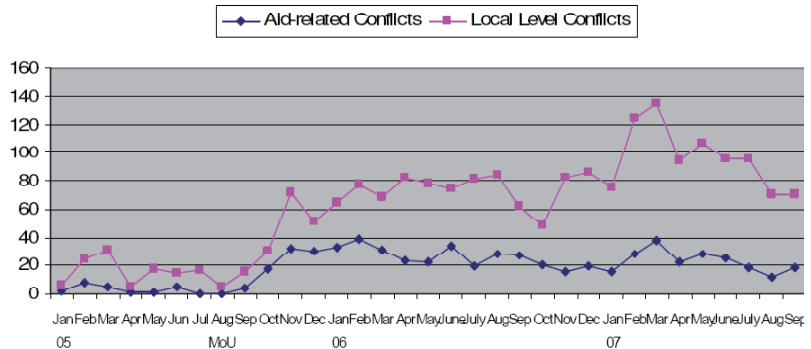
Indeed one side effect of the tsunami was the large presence of foreigners in Aceh. This may have lent confidence to the peace negotiations as it limited the ability of the parties *"to proceed openly with military operations or human rights abuses"* (Waizenegger, 2007, p. 6). Aspinall (2007, pp. 12–13) states that the key issue for peace was not the disaster or the response, but the international attention to Aceh that accompanied these.

However, in Sri Lanka *"...efforts on the ground were not, and could [not] be powerful enough to overcome the tide of negative events at the national level, most of which conspired to close any 'windows of opportunity' opened by the Tsunami"* (Blue et al., 2007, p. 81). Here the tide of negative events included the striking down by the Supreme Court of parts of the tsunami reconstruction agreement between the Government and the LTTE following legal challenges by the Sinhalese chauvinist Janatha Vimukta Peramuna (JVP) and the Buddhist-monk based Jatika Hela Urumaya JHU (Lunstead, 2007, p. 30).

Brusset et al. (2007) notes that in Sri Lanka the conflict sensitivity knowledge accumulated within the NGOs and their partners over the years (in particular Do No Harm practices) were swept aside by the scale of the disaster, the need to respond and spend resources quickly.

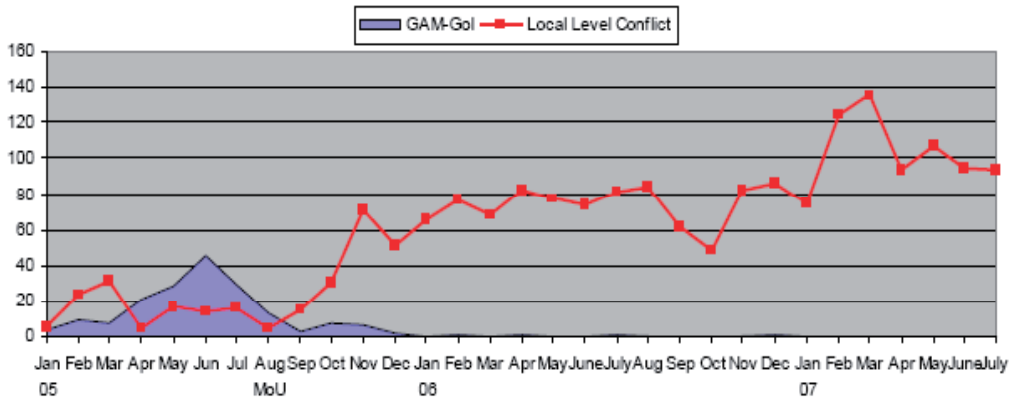
However, conflicts around politics were quickly replaced by conflicts about local issues including aid and intra-GAM conflicts (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of conflicts per month in Aceh (WB-DSF, 2007b, p. 1).



Aid became the most important source of conflict for the period August 2005 to February 2006. After this aid-related conflicts dropped to less than half the total number of conflicts, but still remained significant (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Aid as an important source of conflict (WB-DSF, 2007c, p. 5).



Harris (Harris, 2006,15) argues that the post-tsunami aid effort in Sri Lanka was one of the negative factors driving conflict there: *“the post-disaster congestion of humanitarian space in tsunami-affected Sri Lanka has contributed to the erosion of local emergency capacities, has altered the trajectories of local relationships and diminished community level prospects for peace”*.

4.2.2 Risks from natural hazards

The second Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS) workshop noted that there is *“... an important window of opportunity during the recovery phase following a major disaster to introduce strategies, policies and practices that will help to reduce the risk of a future hazard having a similar impact”* (UNDP et al., 2007, p. 66).

Christoplos (2006, pp. 69-70) discusses whether the tsunami provided a window of opportunity for disaster risk reduction but notes that a sustained commitment to disaster risk reduction rarely emerges after natural disasters as there are several factors working against this.

However, the document set does record many disaster risk reduction initiatives in the regions, initiatives which would probably not have taken place without the spur provided by the tsunami.

4.3 Sustained attention to risk reduction

Has attention to risk reduction been sustained or has the memory of the disaster risks faded from the agenda in the face of other, competing priorities?

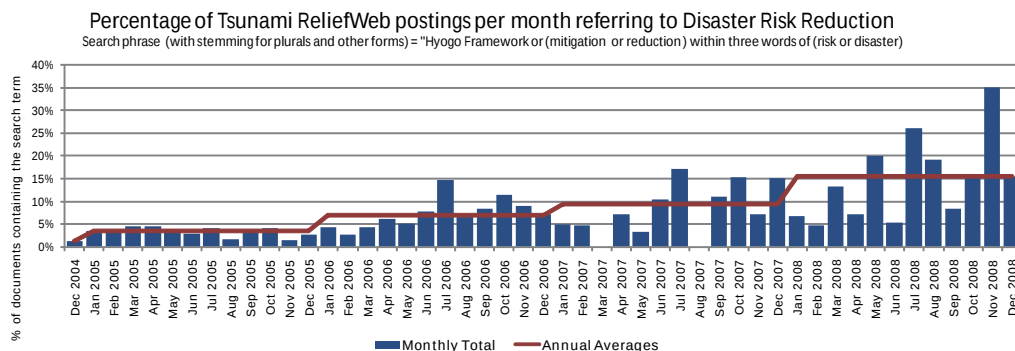
One of the ways in which Risk Reduction is being sustained is through the institutions created for this purpose in the wake of the Tsunami. In Sri Lanka, the disaster led to the enactment of the Disaster Management Act (13 of 2005), which had first been drafted over a decade earlier (DKKV, 2007, p. 42). The Disaster Management Council (DMC) established under this act was the prime move in drawing up a Road Map for a Safer Sri Lanka which provides a comprehensive framework for risk reduction for 2006 to 2016. The government that came to power in November 2005 created a separate Ministry of Disaster Management.

In Indonesia the BRR is due to close down in April 2009. It has even been suggested that this may lead to an economic slump (AFP, 2007). BRR is currently taking the lead in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction, but without having any natural successor for its work in this area, and has set up a Disaster Mitigation Unit with Unsyiah University (UNDP et al., 2007, p. 70). However, the future of this unit is not certain.

In the Maldives, a Ministerial Committee and Technical Task Force were established immediately after the tsunami and this later became the National Disaster Management Centre. This was later split into three departments for relief, reconstruction, and logistics (UNEP, 2005, p. 72). However, the main risk facing the Maldives is not tsunamis, but the risk of sea level rise due to global warming.

The broader Relief Web document set suggests that attention to disaster risks has been sustained (Figure 6). With each year a larger percentage of documents posted to ReliefWeb refer to DRR, from less than 5% in 2005 to over 15% in 2008.

Figure 6: Changes in the percentage of ReliefWeb posting related to the Tsunami that refer to disaster risk reduction.



4.4 Pressures and attention to underlying risks

Did pressures for rapid reconstruction and disagreements over land use planning discourage attention to underlying risks of negative environmental impacts, conflict and natural hazards?

Environmental risks were overlooked in the relief response, with the exception of FAO. One early assessment found that: “Overall, little attention appears to be being given as to the negative (environmental and others) impacts of the relief operation itself” (Government of Indonesia, 2005, p. 8).

The ADB-funded ETESP project conducted 162 environmental assessments of its sub-projects. These were generally positive but they “also identified modest potential negative environmental impacts, which can be adequately mitigated” (ADB, 2007a, p. 9).

In Sri Lanka, a wide range of Divisional Livelihood Development plans make clear that existing economic activities pose the biggest environmental risk rather than tsunami reconstruction activities (University of Colombo, 2006). Overall it would seem the pressure was greatest in the early relief phase, and that this and the early recovery phase was when the greatest environmental damage was done.

4.5 Champions for risk reduction

Which actors have ‘championed’ risk reduction issues over time?

Risk reduction has had a good deal of attention in the document set from right across the sector. As noted earlier, the Red Cross in Indonesia (and elsewhere) has been a persistent champion of risk reduction over time. The World Bank and to a lesser extent, the Asian Development Bank are also paying a great deal more attention to risk reduction than in the past as can be seen from recent publications (ADB, 2008; Parker et al., 2007; World Bank IEG, 2006). There is also growing attention to risk reduction in the international NGO sector with several NGOs playing a key role including Tearfund as can be seen from recent publica-

tions (Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008; Twigg, 2007; Venton et al., 2007).

4.6 Lessons for sustained risk reduction

What lessons can be drawn regarding how to sustain risk reduction efforts?

The tsunami is still a relatively recent memory, so it is probably still early to see if risk reduction efforts at a community level have been sustained. However, the outlook is not good. Barnett et al. report that “... *there is not (yet) a national government strategy, such as that of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), upon which to pin a sustainable way forward*” (Barnett et al., 2007).

While there is recognition of the need for disaster risk reduction to sustain recovery as in BRR’s two year report (Fengler et al., 2005, p. 10), there is little evidence in the document set of practical risk reduction work in the tsunami zone. A recent publication on Disaster Risk Reduction (Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2008) includes no examples drawn from the tsunami zone, which is surprising given the extent of the zone and the large investment of agency resources there. The issue here may be that it is too early for such initiatives to be fully documented.

Similarly, web searches found no documents trumpeting the success of risk reduction in the response to the 2006 floods in Aceh, suggesting that there were no obvious examples, a contrast with, for example, the recent floods in Bangladesh (Oxfam International, 2007a).

4.7 Impact on national policies and local institutions

How have regional and international initiatives to promote disaster risk reduction impacted on national policies and local institutions?

The document set does not shed much light on this question. In 2008 the Asian Development Bank published an action plan (ADB, 2008) to support the bank’s 2004 Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy. Judging by this speed of action it may be too early to expect to see large impacts on national policies and local institutions.

On the other hand, the Hyogo Framework seems to have had an impact, with the Roadmap for a ‘Safer Sri Lanka’ adjudged to be “*close-ly aligned with the Hyogo Framework*” (DKKV, 2007, p. 44).

The most significant regional initiative in terms of tsunamis is the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS). An interim system was up and running (using seismological stations with only three sea sensors) by the end of July 2006. However, there was still no agreement on the location of the Indian Ocean Warning Centre and the full set of sensors was not expected until 2008 (Science Daily, 2006).

Indonesia is setting up its own warning system (linked to the IOTWS) with German assistance. It was planned to have all the components

installed by the end of 2008 with handover of the completed project by 2010 (GITEWS, 2007, p. 5).

4.8 How has build back better fared?

What shows experience so far about the objectives to ‘build back better’?

The first problem with ‘build back better’ is knowing what ‘better’ means. Participants at the TRIAMS meeting in Bangkok in March 2006 expected to “*put some real meaning into the term ‘build back better’ in an evaluation sense and determine how to measure it*” (UNDP et al., 2007, p. 9). As Christoplos point out ‘building back better’ was interpreted in all sorts of different ways (2006, p. 72).

One concept was that of higher ‘quality’ construction. In the Maldives it meant that the response was not just to “*reconstruct houses and other infrastructure the way it was before but to design, strengthen and equip everything better, to offer people a better quality of life*” (Cardon et al., 2007, p. 6). The Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey in the Maldives found that 79 percent of respondents said that their houses were of better quality than before (UNDP, 2007, p. 4). However, what does ‘quality’ mean here? The same survey found that only 42% of all respondents in the Maldives believed that they had received an appropriate shelter recovery package (UNDP, 2007, p. 3).

While some explicitly included ‘safer’ in the definition of better, others treated safer as being distinct from better. The handbook on good building design and construction refers to the establishment of the International Recovery Platform (IRP) which was intended to: “*guide disaster-affected communities to build back better, safer and resilient to disasters*” (UNDP and UNISDR, 2007). James Lee Witt Associates referred to “*Building back better and safer*” (2005).

However, not all agree with this separation between “better” and “safer”. The second TRIAMS report includes a quote from Ian O’Donnell that building back better really means reducing risks and reducing vulnerability (UNDP et al., 2007, p. 67). The TRIAMS report also said “*Building back better ... has a quality component with respect to being inclusive of community concerns, minimizing wastage and integrating community participation. There is a need to look at transformative processes ...*” (UNDP et al., 2007, pp. 67–68).

The various references to a better quality of live and transformative processes are suspiciously close to a definition of building back better as development through reconstruction which raises the question: “*better for whom?*”

5. Capacity development

Thematic scope: Regardless of how much funding and how much external support is given, relief, rehabilitation and development efforts are depending on enhanced capacities at national, district and local levels.

5.1 Integration of capacity strengthening objective

To what extent have the three countries integrated capacity strengthening objectives in national development strategies?

In 2004 the ADB adopted capacity development as a thematic priority in its poverty reduction strategy (ADB, 2006, p. iii). The ADB's evaluation of capacity building in Sri Lanka was broadly positive.

In Indonesia there is a particular problem with capacity. The decentralisation programme places large demands on local authorities. They don't necessarily have the skills to meet these demands. The survey of public financial management performance found that a wide variation in capacity but noted that: "*average outcomes indicate particular weaknesses in accounting and reporting, cash management and external audit*" (Rooney, 2007, p. 7). While some of this capacity gap was due to staff losses in the Tsunami, this was yet again a pre-existing problem.

However, capacity strengthening is referred to in two thirds of the core data set, suggesting that at least the idea of capacity building is being incorporated into planning.

Most of the capacity strengthening initiatives identified in the document set referred to training, but there were a number of organisational or institutional examples, especially for disaster management or early warning institutions. Capacity building for partner organisations sometimes included financial management capacity⁹.

⁹ However, such activity is sometimes dismissed as "compliance building" rather than capacity building.

5.2 Implementation of capacity development strategies

How has these capacity development strategies been implemented at national, district and local levels?

The way in which capacity development strategies have been implemented at the different levels is not very clear from the document set.

Kenny (2007) characterised the post-tsunami capacity building in Aceh as being of three types: as community development; as skilling and training; and as reconstruction (the rebuilding of physical capacity without transferring training or skills). This last type Kenny characterises as the most common type of ‘capacity building’ in Aceh. This is not a view shared by other authors which go on to record different efforts at capacity building across a range of areas. The head of BRR made a point that its objectives did not include such long term aims as building the capacity of local government (AFP, 2007).

In Sri Lanka, the ADB noted that shortcomings in capacity building interventions “resulted from factors that relate more to the broad institutional, cultural, and political economy setting of the country than to project interventions” (ADB, 2006, p. 25).

In the Maldives, ADB noted that even where capacity building resources were provided, these could only be useful where there were staff at an appropriate level to have their capacity built or where an appropriate institutional framework existed (ADB, 2007b, pp. 16, 13).

5.3 Alignment of support

To what extent have aid agencies aligned their support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies?

This question cannot be answered from the document set. The implicit assumption here is that it is appropriate for aid agencies to align their support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies. This may not be true¹⁰.

5.4 Use of existing capacities

How has the aid community made effective use of existing capacities and harmonised their support for capacity development?

The TEC capacities evaluation highlighted that little use was made of existing capacities and noted that: “the disparity between the stated policies of international humanitarian actors and the operational realities in terms of direct execution, engagement with local capacity and community participation. When the aid system is under pressure in crisis situations, the imperative to deliver services is dominant – the tsunami response being perhaps an extreme example” (Scheper et al., 2006, p. 11).

¹⁰ For example, a partner may have the objective of increasing fishing capacity. This might be inappropriate if fish stocks are declining.

With pressure decreasing during the recovery period, one might expect that better use was made of local capacities, especially as funding levels fell later in the response.

5.5 Perceived relevance of capacity building

How do national, district and local government as well as civil society actors perceive the relevance and impact of the 'capacity building' efforts so far of the aid community?

'Capacity building' can mean many different things to different people. Kenny makes the point that people in Aceh only regarded what she characterised as the community development type approach to capacity building as true capacity building (Kenny, 2007, p. 215). However, one of the types of capacity building that Kenny devalues (skills transfer at the local level) was found to be one of the most effective means of capacity building in an ADB study of Sri Lanka (ADB, 2006, p. 34).

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Part 2

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4. Abarquez, I., & Murshed, Z. (2004). *Community-based disaster risk management: field practitioner's handbook*. Bangkok: Asia Disaster Preparedness Center. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adpc.net/PDR-SEA/publications/12Handbk.pdf>.
Notes: *The concept of Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) has emerged during the past two decades in South East Asian countries. The promoters included NGOs, citizen's organizations, humanitarian agencies and government departments in different countries in the region. Despite this rapid expansion in application, a great majority of CBDRM practitioners lack opportunities for skill development and capacity building. Although there are a number of courses available on community-based disaster risk management, it is not possible for all practitioners to participate in such courses due to problems of funding and language. The purpose of the CBDRM Field Practitioners' Handbook is to help equip CBDM or CBDRM practitioners with theories and practical tools that can be applied in community work. The Handbook is divided into three parts: Community-Based Disaster Risk Management; Resource Packs; and Major Considerations in undertaking CBDRM.*
Keywords: community; risk; disaster; gender; communication; groups; process; information; participation; planning; hazards; assessment; evaluation; DRR; vulnerability; monitor; targeting; capacity; impact; development.
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Notes: *The escalation of political conflicts in many developing countries and their impact on economic development have been topical issues in recent development literature. The overwhelming emphasis on 'ethnic conflicts' in the literature has, however, precluded analysts from looking at political conflicts beyond their ethnic dimension, in the wider context of the development process. In particular, because of the preoccupation with ethnic roots as the prime source of these conflicts, reverse causation, running from economic policy to political conflict, has been virtually ignored in the debate. The purpose of this paper is to fill this gap through an in-depth case study of the 'twin political conflict' in Sri Lanka – the Tamil separatist war in the North and the Sinhala youth uprising in the South – with emphasis on its economic roots. The findings suggest that fundamental contradictions in the national development policy in the restrictive trade regime of Sri Lanka were at the heart of the country's twin political conflict.*

Keywords: politics; Sri Lanka; economic; society; development; policy; youth; economy; groups; education; Tamil; process; community; government; civil war; population; results; income; conflict; university; livelihoods.

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Notes: *Among the tsunami's victims were tourists, tycoons, a prince and many ordinary traders, workers, pilgrims and families enjoying their day off. But it was overwhelmingly the poor who suffered the greatest losses and the poor who are having the hardest time rebuilding their lives and communities after the waves.*
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Notes: *ActionAid International works in partnership with 22 local organisations in Sri Lanka. We cover 252 villages in seven tsunami-affected districts, reaching more than 47,000 families (237,500 right holders). Our interventions range from meeting immediate humanitarian needs, providing psychosocial care, rebuilding livelihoods, getting children back to school, strengthening the capacity of communities, enhancing human security, and ensuring aid reaches the poorest of the poor. ActionAid's tsunami response programme covers Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, the Maldives and Somalia.*
Keywords: housing; Actionaid; gender; Sri Lanka; community; poverty; family; district; rebuild; construction; education; government; society; support; village; aware; children; donor; livelihood; ownership.
8. ActionAid. (2007). *Homestead Land & Adequate Housing in the post-tsunami context* (People's Report India, the Maldives, Sri Lanka & Thailand): ActionAid. URL: http://www.actionaid.org/assets/pdf%5CHomestead_Land_and_Adequate_housing_post-tsunami%5B1%5D.pdf.
Notes: *This 'People's Report' draws on four country-level People's Reports from India, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. These People's Reports were based on the work of alliances of 59*

organisations and their discussions with 9,207 tsunami-affected people in 98 communities in the above four countries. The focus is on poor and excluded families and groups. This documentation of the people's perspectives is to both influence the policy-makers in the post-tsunami context as well as to draw lessons on crucial issues and so inform the appropriate policies and guidelines for shelter interventions in future disaster responses. In this report, Chapter 2 examines the international standards which apply to post-disaster settings: the national laws, policies and guidelines relevant to land and post-tsunami housing reconstruction, as well as a brief overview of the institutional frameworks. Chapter 3 outlines the approach and methodology used in the community consultations. Chapter 4 presents people's experiences and perspectives and comprises three sections: (homestead) land rights; the right to adequate housing in relation to the different elements of the right as set out in international law - legal security of tenure, services and materials, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy; and thirdly, governance which deals with the interaction between the policies, the people and public officials who are entrusted with implementing the policies, and practices of transparency, accountability and equity. The conclusions emerging from the people's consultations are presented in Chapter 5.

Keywords: housing; land; community; fishery; Sri Lanka; construction; India; government; policy; ownership; Thailand; Maldives; resettlement; Tamil; Tamil Nadu; coast; island; family; village; gender; process; development; livelihood.

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Notes: *Findings on violence against women gathered from interviews with 3833 tsunami affected women in six districts*
Keywords: gender; housing; disaster; India; society; community; Sri Lanka; Maldives; family; livelihood; development; Thailand; children; government; policy; groups; education; health; land; experience; Somalia; village.
10. ActionAid. (2008). *Disaster risk reduction in the post-tsunami context: people's report, India, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand*. London: ActionAid - UK. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1734_pdf5CDisaster20Risk20Reduction20post20tsunami.pdf.

Notes: *This people's report is based on the work of 44 organizations and their discussions with 2,954 tsunami-affected people in India, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Thailand. The report presents people's experiences and views in terms of whether they feel safer, if their risk to disasters has been reduced, and whether they feel better prepared to cope with future disasters. It also presents their awareness of and relationship with the various government institutions and NGOs involved in disaster response and preparedness. The report attempts to voice some of the concerns from the people's perspective and to bring these to attention of policy makers and so facilitate their inclusion in future DRR initiatives.*

Keywords: disaster; community; risk; DRR; government; gender; India; Sri Lanka; Thailand; housing; planning; national; Maldives; village; island; poverty; preparedness; disaster management; management; district; policy; institution; development; information; society; local; livelihood.

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Notes: *This report is about human rights in countries hit by the December 2004 tsunami. It focuses on the accountability of governments and their role in responding to the tsunami. It also examines how new legislation, policies and practices are undermining people's rights to food, clean water, a secure home and a life free from fear. The findings show that governments in the tsunami affected countries are ignoring the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and violating binding international human rights law with clear disregard for human dignity.*

Keywords: housing; gender; government; human rights; land; community; district; India; livelihood; fishery; family; society; rehabilitation; island; Sri Lanka; village; Aceh; disaster; local; resettlement; Maldives; Thailand; children; groups; health.

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Notes: *This issue of Humanitarian Exchange focuses on the emergency response to the devastation caused by the earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004. As a natural*

disaster, the tsunami was unparalleled, hitting 13 countries in Asia and east Africa. The unprecedented scale of the destruction and the immediacy of the images beamed around the world led to an outpouring of funding by governments and individuals, with aid pledges to affected countries topping \$11 billion. Includes: “Katrina and Goliath: why the greatest military and economic power in the world didn’t protect New Orleans”.

Keywords: Aceh; loans; market; families; Sri Lanka; recovery; children; livelihood; monitor; response; aid; assessment; disaster; UK.

13. Adams, L., & Harvey, P. (2006). *Learning from Cash Responses to Tsunami: Cash and Shelter*. ODI. HPG (Humanitarian Policy Group). Issue Paper 4. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/AMMF-6U4HJR/\\$file/ODIHPG-Sep2006.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/AMMF-6U4HJR/$file/ODIHPG-Sep2006.pdf?openelement).
Notes: *This Issue Paper highlights some of the key factors to consider in thinking about the role of cash in shelter responses.*
Keywords: housing; construction; response; support; family; disaster; rebuild; beneficiary; Aceh; aid; government; ownership; market; reconstruction; risk; environmental; funding; land; local; appropriate; IDPs; quality.
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Notes: *In 2004, capacity development was adopted as a thematic priority of the poverty reduction strategy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and as one of the initiatives targeted under ADB’s reform agenda. In view of this emphasis, the Operations Evaluation Department (OED) undertook a special evaluation study (SES) on capacity development in selected sectors in Sri Lanka to support the preparation of the country assistance program evaluation and the next country strategy and program (CSP) scheduled for 2007. The SES on Lessons in Capacity Development: Sectoral Studies in Sri Lanka (the Study) was designed to assess the success and impact of past and ongoing capacity development activities, identify generic lessons from past experiences, and provide some guidance on the design of future capacity development support. The relatively narrow focus of the evaluation allowed (i) greater depth of evaluation, (ii) rapid completion of the Study so it can feed into the work of the Capacity Development Working Group, and (iii) conceptualisation of the findings to a specific development environment. Based on an analysis*

of past and expected future assistance programs in Sri Lanka, three sectors were given special focus in the Study: (i) plantation crops, (ii) water supply and sanitation, and (iii) education. These were chosen because there had reportedly been a degree of success in capacity development in each sector. This introduced a selection bias into the evaluation methodology. The manner of selection was done to ensure that valuable lessons could be learned from the study. Selecting projects randomly, some of which might have been less than successful, would not have added as much to the knowledge of capacity development, nor given much guidance for the preparation of future capacity development projects or those with significant capacity development elements. The findings may be more positive than would be the case for ADB's overall Sri Lankan portfolio. In the three sectors, the capacity development experience of all projects and advisory technical assistance approved since 1985 was reviewed.

Keywords: development; capacity; training; education; effective; ADB; interventions; supply; water; efficient; beneficiary; planning; funding; loans; evaluation; sustainability; Sri Lanka; management; support; environment; agriculture; sanitation; impact; policy.

15. ADB. (2007). *Asian Development Outlook 2007. Growth amid change*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/ADO/2007/directory.asp>.
Notes: *ADO 2007 provides an assessment of recent economic performance for 43 developing member countries, and projections for major macroeconomic indicators for 2007 and 2008. It also provides a diagnosis of macroeconomic challenges and future growth prospects for the region's economies. The theme for ADO 2007, growth amid change, looks at the evolutions that have been associated with successful growth experiences.*
Keywords: GDP; investment; enterprise; economic; development; economy; government; education; agriculture; market; India; policy; private; livelihoods; funding; public; foreign; income; Thailand; domestic; Malaysia; infrastructure; budget.
16. ADB. (2007). *Lessons From ADB's Indian Ocean Tsunami Experience*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2007/Small-Group-Workshop/background3.pdf>.
Notes: *Three recurring themes are significant in this ADB contribution to the lessons on disaster recovery which serve as key perspectives in drawing lessons from the Indian Ocean Tsunami: aid*

effectiveness, governance, and disaster risk reduction.

Keywords: ADB; disaster; development; recovery; risk; funding; preparedness; reconstruction; lessons; emergency; assessment; rehabilitation; government; response; donor; evaluation; Aceh; India; experience; impact; housing; Sri Lanka.

17. ADB. (2007). *Progress Report – Indonesia: Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Progress-Report-INO/IN47-07.pdf>. Notes: *The massive flow of reconstruction funds provides Aceh and Nias with an opportunity to reduce the current high levels of poverty to levels that are even lower than those before the disaster. The initial slow progress in the implementation of the reconstruction and recovery program in Aceh and Nias during 2005 and early 2006 underscored the magnitude of the tasks and the huge challenge faced in the recovery program.*
Keywords: Aceh; housing; ADB; government; BRR; Nias; reconstruction; rehabilitation; support; community; funding; development; health; planning; transport; construction; contracts; management; education; budget; fishery; damage.
18. ADB. (2007). *Special Evaluation Study on Performance of Technical Assistance*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 23 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/SES/REG/sst-reg-2007-02/SST-REG-2007-02.pdf>. Notes: *Based on an assessment of past reviews and evaluations and country studies in Fiji Islands, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Philippines, and Viet Nam—this special evaluation study examined (i) the strategic management of TA at the corporate, country, and sector levels; (ii) country level factors affecting performance; and (iii) corporate level factors influencing TA results.*
Keywords: ADB; evaluation; development; management; funding; capacity; support; process; effective; results; quality; policy; India; government; planning; poverty; loans; outcomes; ownership; sustainability; budget; construction; framework; capacity building; monitor; preparedness.
19. ADB. (2007). *Status Report on the Asian Tsunami Fund*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Asian-Tsunami-Fund/status-report-2007.pdf>.

Notes: *ADB responded rapidly to the 26 December 2004 disaster by launching the largest grant program in its history. Its work has focused primarily on helping to get children back to school and their parents back to work; to replace homes, industries and infrastructure; and to restore health and social services.*

Keywords: ADB; development; support; funding; planning; emergency; coast; government; community; coordination; reconstruction; Thailand; water; donor; earthquake; investment; rebuild; housing; India; Maldives; Sri Lanka; tourism; capacity; contracts; infrastructure; loans; rehabilitation.

20. ADB. (2007). *Supporting Provision of Regional Public Goods in the Asia and Pacific Region*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Supporting-Provision-RPG/Supporting-Provision-RPG.pdf>.

Notes: *The publication provides an interesting backdrop of insights from theories of public goods and intergovernmental fiscal relations, and discusses the new Regional Cooperation and Integration (RCI) Strategy, and ADB's recent activities and current programs in the provision of regional public goods (RPGs). The publication also attempts to serve as a useful input for drawing up an ADB action plan to support RPG provisions in the future, and for undertaking dialogue, consensus building efforts and operational activities related to RPGs.*

Keywords: ADB; support; development; funding; public; cooperation; disease; disaster; capacity; aid; governance; risk; policy; economic; environment; transport; institution; response; coordination; national; climate change; investment; government; efficiency; construction.

21. ADB. (2007). *Validation Report on the Country Strategy and Program Completion Report for the Maldives*. Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Validation/MLD/IN108-07.pdf>.

Notes: *From 1995 to 2004 the Maldives achieved robust economic and social development with an annual average gross domestic product (GDP) growth of about 7%. The Maldives graduated to middle-income country status (per capita gross national product of \$2,400 in 2004). In 2005, the economy recorded its first negative growth rate (-4.5%) as a result of the nationwide damage caused by the 2004 tsunami. However, the tourism sector grew strongly in 2006, pushing the GDP growth rate to double figures (estimated at 18.2%). The Maldives has a narrow economy base, with tourism accounting for a third of GDP in 2004, followed by transport and communications*

(15%), manufacturing (8%) and fisheries (6%). Income inequalities and poor access to basic social services for people on many scattered atolls remain serious. Activities to assist the country's recovery from the damage caused by the tsunami led to a significant sudden increase in the fiscal and current account deficits. This resulted in a greater reliance on external debt financing as well as deterioration in the fiscal position. Lack of adequate human resources in the country is a persistent weakness hampering economic growth and development. ADB assistance to the Maldives comprises Asian Development Fund funding in selected sectors, including energy, transport and telecommunications and education, as well as multisector projects. Nonlending assistance supported a broader range of sectors and areas for institutional capacity development, sectoral analytical work, project preparation and policy dialogue. The 1995 country operational strategy (COS) and the 2002 CSP guided the ADB assistance to the Maldives. The 2002 CSP in particular was anchored on the three-pillar framework of ADB's poverty reduction strategy and the Government's National Development Plan (NDP). However, due to weak absorption capacity and program management systems in the executing agencies, implementation of ADB-funded operational programs was difficult in most sectors and areas, producing mixed results. As required by Article 2 of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank (the Charter), ADB needs to pay special attention to the needs of smaller member countries such as the Maldives

Keywords: ADB; development; Maldives; capacity; government; management; effective; loans; evaluation; atolls; poverty; education; planning; results; support; public; national; economic; assessment; funding; island; outcomes; society; sustainability.

22. ADB. (2008). *Action Plan for Implementing ADB's Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Emergency-Assistance/in103-08.pdf>.

Notes: *This paper presents an action plan to support the effective implementation of the 2004 Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy (DEAP) of the ADB. The action plan calls for mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) and providing early and medium-term disaster response and assistance in partnership with selected aid agencies.*

Keywords: disaster; ADB; risk; DRR; development; hazards; impact; assessment; planning; funding; vulnerability; World Bank; policy; society; support; capacity; emergency; response; recovery; partnership.

23. ADB. (2008). *Indonesia: Aceh–Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction: Progress Report: June 2008*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Produced-Under-Grants/39127/39127-05/39127-INO-DPG.pdf>.
Notes: *This report provides an overview of the status of the reconstruction and recovery program of Aceh and North Sumatra (including Nias) since the tsunami of December 2004 and the earthquake of March 2005. Asian Development Bank (ADB) support for the reconstruction program comprises (i) a grant of \$291 million to the Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project (ETESP) and a contribution of \$10 million to the Multi-Donor Fund (MDF), both financed by the Asian Tsunami Fund; (ii) complementary grants of \$28 million; and (iii) reprogrammed loans of up to \$33 million. The Government of Indonesia's Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (BRR) is the Executing Agency for ETESP. This report highlights some of the key steps taken by the Government since the last update to ADB's Board of Directors. The report also identifies major factors affecting implementation of ADB assistance, and discusses measures being taken to improve delivery of this support after years.*
Keywords: Aceh; housing; reconstruction; ADB; funding; government; BRR; rehabilitation; support; fishery; Nias; development; water; community; planning; agriculture; health; contracts; transport; capacity; education; environmental.
24. ADB, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, & World Bank. (2005). *Sri Lanka 2005 Post-Tsunami Recovery Program: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment*. Colombo: Asian Development Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, and the World Bank. Last viewed on 26 October 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Tsunami/sri-lanka-tsunami-assessment.pdf>.
Notes: *This is the report of a joint mission comprising of staff from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), and the World Bank initiated a joint assessment of the damage caused by the December 26, 2004 tsunami. The objectives of the mission were to conduct an initial assessment of the damage caused by the tsunami, in cooperation among the three agencies and in coordination with the Government at the national, provincial, district and local levels, civil society, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and other stakeholders. In parallel, the team was also asked to assess the preliminary needs of the affected communities in terms of the medium to longer term reconstruction and*

recovery phases following the relief period. This coastal areas damage and needs assessment should serve as a platform for all development partners interested in contributing to the rehabilitation effort. This assessment process has also been coordinated with the United Nations (UN) agencies and bilateral donor organizations. The team worked closely with and drew heavily upon the work of the “Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation” (TAFREN) and the Department of National Planning of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, which had already produced a first estimate of the damages prior to the arrival of the team. It also benefited from the assessment work undertaken by the Planning and Development Secretariat of the LTTE.

Keywords: damage; housing; transport; reconstruction; fishery; coast; education; disaster; health; Sri Lanka; loss; district; local; assessment; community; impact; recovery; livelihood; agriculture; planning; national; tourism; construction; government.

25. ADB, UN, & World Bank. (2005). *India: Post Tsunami Recovery Program: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment*. New Delhi: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.undp.org/cpr/disred/documents/tsunami/india/reports/dnassessment.pdf>.

Notes: *Joint needs assessment for India*.

Keywords: damage; housing; coast; reconstruction; fishery; impact; Tamil; Tamil Nadu; agriculture; loss; district; government; livelihood; assessment; risk; community; disaster; infrastructure; health; land; planning; transport; protection; village.

26. ADB OED. (2005). *ADB's Response to Emergencies: Were We Prepared for the Tsunamis?* Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/OED/Articles/mar01-oed-article05.pdf>.

Notes: *A new Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy had been approved by ADB's Board of Directors in May 2004. This paper examines lessons learned from previous experience with emergency loans, summarizes the new policy, and discusses ADB's response to the tsunami in light of the new policy.*

Keywords: ADB; emergency; policy; loans; disaster; funding; response; evaluation; process; rehabilitation; development; lessons; planning; preparedness; infrastructure; standards; water.

27. Adinolfi, C., Bassiouni, D. S., Lauritzsen, H. F., & Williams, H. R. (2005). *Humanitarian Response Review: An independent report commissioned by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator & Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)*. New York: United Nations. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/documents/other/Humanitarian%20Response%20Review%202005.pdf>.
Notes: *This review is an independent assessment of the humanitarian system in which the experts identify reasons why the aid community sometimes falls short of its goals. The report seeks to demonstrate what the humanitarian system's current capabilities are and shows where the shortfalls lie. Already, it has prompted the discussion of how the entire humanitarian system can ensure faster and better responses to the needs of people in distress. Some of the Review's recommendations have been addressed in the 2005 ECOSOC discussions; others will form part the 2005 General Assembly debate on reform of the United Nations, including the larger humanitarian system.*
Keywords: humanitarian; emergency; response; donor; coordination; capacity; funding; support; UN; NGOs; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; groups; process; planning; preparedness; protection; training; leaders; appropriate; effective; benchmark; community; assessment; disaster; OCHA; personnel; network.
28. ADPC. (2006). Multi-hazard early warning systems. *Asian Disaster Management News*, 12(4), 1-28. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adpc.net/v2007/IKM/ASIAN%20DISASTER%20MANAGEMENT%20NEWS/2006/ADPC-2006%20Oct-Dec-%20V12%20Multi-Hazard%20Early%20Warning%20Systems.pdf>
Notes: *A community focussed early warning system is the urgent need of the hour to empower, to mitigate, to be aware and prepared for the onslaught of natural hazards and their impacts. However, we are also exposed to its limitations, scope, and reach. Efforts are being mobilised towards enhancing the capacities and capabilities of coordination early warning systems that combine the technological requirements with community level action. This newsletter focuses on the implementation of measures to achieve this.*
Keywords: disaster; early warning; warning; national; risk; community; hazards; disaster management; management; preparedness; planning; information; coast; India; local; Thailand; response; development; emergency; flood; communication; district; participation; capacity; government; assessment; training; support; DRR.

29. Aeberhard, P. (2008). Expectations Are Changing for Disaster Relief. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 37(1_suppl), 17S-24. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/37/1_suppl/17S
Notes: *Health is often the most critical issue during the initial emergency period after a disaster, whereas the next period is typically devoted to reconstruction. There has been a considerable amount of change in the field of disaster relief over the past 30 years. For example, access to victims has now become a right, the coordination between the different actors has become more organized, and principles have been created to guide relief response activities. Also, fund-raising continues to become increasingly more efficient. Still, there are many improvements that need to be made to prevent disasters and to best organize relief action when disaster does occur.*
Keywords: relief; disaster; humanitarian; health; funding; donor; coordination; local; donations; military; response; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
30. AFP. (2007, 23 December). Indonesia's tsunami reconstruction chief lauds progress. Retrieved on 26 October 2008, from http://www.terradaily.com/reports/Indonesias_tsunami_reconstruction_chief_lauds_progress_999.html
Notes: *Provincial elections in December last year saw ex-GAM rebels sweep to power. The popularly elected government is more decisive, Mangkusubroto said, although it lacks a depth of experience, particularly in the bureaucracy. "Overall I can say we have achieved the mission, achieved the objectives (of reconstruction) but when it comes to long term objectives, in this case local government capacity building, that is something that is beyond our specific mission," he said. Even under the most upbeat assessments of the BRR's achievements, Aceh still faces serious challenges. The World Bank and others have warned the province is in danger of an economic slump after major reconstruction ends with the close of BRR's mandate in April 2009 and the handover of responsibility to the GAM-led government. The risk is that as temporary construction jobs die off, so will go the economy -- and, possibly, peace. A major challenge for the new government will be creating conditions that are attractive to investment, Mangkusubroto said. If domestic investors can be lured, then foreign money will follow.*
Keywords: reconstruction; government; BRR; Aceh; disaster; Indonesian; organisation; analysis; authority; disaster management; Jakarta; management; aid; Australia; construction; corruption; foreign; funding; housing; India; leaders; Nias; ownership; planning; power; public; research; transport.

31. AIDMI. (2005). *Tsunami, Gender and Recovery* (SouthAsiaDisasters.Net 6). Ahmedabad: All India Disaster Mitigation Institute. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: www.gdnonline.org/resources/tsunami%20-genderandrecovery.pdf
Notes: *This issue of South Asia Disasters Net concentrates on gender issues in the tsunami response, including gender issues in tsunami recovery planning, lessons from earthquake affected women, how to support women's capacities, and women and recovery.*
Keywords: gender; disaster; risk; DRR; recovery.
32. Akerkar, S. (2007). Disaster Mitigation and Furthering Women's Rights: Learning from the Tsunami. *Gender Technology and Development*, 11(3), 357-388. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://gtd.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/11/3/357>
Notes: *Vulnerability has long been accepted as an important factor in post-disaster recovery which affects the ability of the survivors to recover from multi-dimensional impacts. This comparative and cross-cultural study of the effects of tsunami on women in four countries looks more closely into the factors and processes that have led to the exclusion of certain groups of women from relief and recovery assistance. These include female heads of households, widows, the elderly and those belonging to marginalized groups such as migrants and stateless communities. Examining the current gender-neutral framing of social protection systems in the disaster areas and their operations, I show that vulnerability is not only an outcome of localized and individual dimensions like age, gender and marital status but that they have deeper relations with national and global powers who perpetuate institutionalised discrimination through such systems, and how they are unable to give these groups of women the much needed protection and assistance to live with dignity. A case is made for the recognition of compounded discrimination based on the fact that their vulnerable positions prior to the disaster have indeed led to their exclusion from relief and recovery activities, leaving them poorer and worst-off. Further, to redress this trend I propose a women's human rights strategy in disaster management which adopts as its*
Keywords: gender; disaster; society; housing; vulnerability; development; relief; protection; human rights; family; DRR; policy; groups; families; government; support; Thailand; mitigation; Sri Lanka.
33. Alailima, P. J. (2006). *The tsunami reconstruction response: Sri Lanka*. Colombo: Transparency International Sri Lanka. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.tisrilanka>.

org/wp-content/uploads/rpt_tsunamiresponse_eng.pdf.

Notes: *After the tsunami, through systematic analysis of both internally collated information and externally available reports, it was evident that the lack of a participatory mechanism was one of the key contributors to the flawed reconstruction process. Thus this project was coined to investigate, address and reiterate the prevalent issues that hampered accountability in the reconstruction process. This exercise forms a major part of the major post tsunami accountability activities of the TISL. This project is unique to the extent that its threefold strategy of information collation, report card survey and community capacity building model ensured a people centric approach to the process. Initial pilot tests and community group discussions confirmed that our initial concerns at the proposal stage of the project were legitimate. In depth surveys and analyses revealed fundamental flaws in the systems, which created a base for a comprehensive recommendations chapter of our report. The Organisations TISL partnered with through this project, Social Indicator and Centre for Poverty Analysis enhanced the professional and structured qualities of this project. It is our fervent hope that this study, which is the product of ground fieldwork backed by globally tested assessment techniques will serve as a learning ground for this unaddressed, yet endangered sphere of accountability in Sri Lanka's disaster management.*

Keywords: housing; government; construction; reconstruction; education; health; community; donor; fishery; transport; capacity; public; damage; local; development; funding; families; process; NGOs; capacity building; district; rehabilitation.

34. Alexander, J., Bethke, L., Fink, S., Reiff, S., Reed, S., Sida, L., & Thompson, K. (2006). *The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster: Evaluation of UNICEF's response (emergency and recovery phase). Indonesia. Evaluation Report: UNICEF*. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF_Tsunami_Indonesia_2006report.pdf.

Notes: *The overall purpose of this independent evaluation was:*

- *To identify major achievements of the response with a focus on the emergency and initial recovery phases, 26 December 2004 to 30 June 2005;*
- *To take note of any constraints and gaps in that response;*
- *To highlight potential policy implications for the future. The main framework for the evaluation was UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies.*

Keywords: UNICEF; Aceh; children; education; health; emergency; response; evaluation; support; supply; Banda Aceh; coordination; training; planning; nutrition; district;

community; partners; government; assessment; IDPs; monitor.

35. Allaire, S., Male, C., Reed, S., Reiff, S., & Sida, L. (2006). *The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster: Evaluation of UNICEF's response (emergency and recovery phase)*. Maldives. *Evaluation Report*: UNICEF. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF_Tsunami_Maldives_2006report.pdf.
Notes: *The purpose of this evaluation was to: a) identify major achievements during the emergency response phase b) take note of any constraints and gaps in that response c) highlight potential policy implications for the future.*
Keywords: UNICEF; education; Maldives; children; evaluation; response; planning; emergency; support; UN; health; island; assessment; IDPs; protection; government; funding; supply; development; monitor; community; training; appropriate; coordination.
36. Allen, H. (2007). *Village Savings and Loans Associations - sustainable and cost-effective rural finance*. VSL Associates. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.ruralfinance.org/servlet/BinaryDownloaderServlet/28296_Guide.pdf?filename=1178123406533_VS_L_Guide_2.92_en.pdf&refID=28296.
Notes: *The primary purpose of a VSLA is to provide simple savings and loan facilities, in a community that does not have access to formal financial services. Loans can also provide a form of self-insurance to members, supplemented by a Social Fund which provides small but important grants to members in distress.*
Keywords: funding; loans; savings; society; training; management; participation; community; groups; information; leaders; housing; development; experience; ownership; local.
37. ALNAP. (2005). *Key Messages from the ALNAP review of Humanitarian Action in 2004: Capacity Building*. London: Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action2 May 2006). Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: http://www.alnap.org/publications/RHA2004/pdfs/RHA04KMS_English.pdf.
Notes: *The Review of Humanitarian Action in 2004 is the fifth in the series, and focuses on capacity building in its themed chapter, as a sector weakness highlighted in previous editions. The synthesis chapter focuses exclusively on the response to the crisis in Darfur and emerging lessons for the humanitarian system as a whole. The meta-evaluation*

assesses a further set of 30 reports, incorporating feedback from agency evaluation staff and evaluators. This Key Messages summary aims to amplify the main findings of this year's Review for a wider audience.

Keywords: humanitarian; evaluation; capacity; construction; capacity building; local; ALNAP; organisation; IDPs; response; emergency; quality; experience; protection; support; conflict; development; assessment; disaster; politics; process.

38. ALNAP, Mitchell, J., Slim, H., Vaux, T., & Sandison, P. (2007). *ALNAP Review of Humanitarian Action: Evaluation Utilisation*. London: Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.alnap.org/publications/rha.htm>
Notes: *Humanitarian organisations still ignore lessons that should be learned from a mounting number of post-operation evaluations. They remain self-referential, striving for standards and norms that do not necessarily reflect the interests and expectations of beneficiaries; and they continue to focus on needs rather than vulnerability. These persistent failings appear to be ever more encumbered by the politicisation of humanitarian aid: aid used as “peace dividends” that in turn has become part and parcel of the global security agenda. Chapters in the review focus on humanitarianism as a global welfare system and proportionality in humanitarian response. There is also an excellent chapter on the utilisation of evaluations.*
Keywords: evaluation; humanitarian; ALNAP; aid; response; donor; politics; funding; process; accountability; NGOs; UN; disaster; development; organisation; policy.
39. American Red Cross. (2007). *Tsunami Recovery Program: Three-Year Report*. Washington: American Red Cross. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.redcross.org/images/pdfs/TRP3YrReport.pdf>
Notes: *Recognizing the scale of the disaster, the urgent and evolving needs of the affected communities and the significant time that such large-scale recovery would require, the American Red Cross launched its Tsunami Recovery Program (TRP) six months after the tsunami struck. Today, the American Red Cross implements over 70 projects that contribute to restoring survivors' lives. The results of these efforts can be seen everywhere; the progress made is already providing brighter futures for individuals affected by the tsunami. The American Red Cross remains committed to helping tsunami-affected populations achieve an enduring recovery as described in the Tsunami Recovery Program's vision statement. Long-term recovery efforts are estimated to continue through June 2010.*

Keywords: Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; America; community; housing; Sri Lanka; support; disaster; funding; local; training; construction; volunteers; gender; health; family; Maldives; recovery; children; partners; preparedness.

40. American Red Cross, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps, CARE, Plan, Refugees International, Save the Children, & Vision, W. (2006). *NGO Impact Initiative: An assessment by the international humanitarian NGO community*. Washington: Office of the Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery and Interaction. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2006.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/EK0I-6VD3HQ-NGO_Impact_Initiative-Oct2006.pdf/\\$File/NGO_Impact_Initiative-Oct2006.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2006.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/EK0I-6VD3HQ-NGO_Impact_Initiative-Oct2006.pdf/$File/NGO_Impact_Initiative-Oct2006.pdf).
Notes: *This Synthesis Report of the NGO Impact Initiative is the outcome of an international, collaborative process. In April 2006, nine U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) accepted the challenge of former U.S. President Bill Clinton, in his capacity as UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, to examine their own performance in five key areas. The initiative soon became broadened to include partners from around the globe, and the U.S.-based NGOs reached out to European, Australian, and Asian counterparts. In addition to major consultations in three of the tsunami-affected countries, as well as discussions in London and Geneva, there were countless discussions with individuals and organizations from around the world to ensure a broad degree of dialogue and buy-in.*
Keywords: NGOs; local; humanitarian; coordination; response; accountability; capacity; impact; government; Aceh; recovery; community; disaster; standards; emergency; Sri Lanka; aid; development; donor; groups; human rights; information; policy; population; evaluation.
41. Amin, S., & Goldstein, M. (Eds.). (2008). *Data against natural disasters: Establishing effective systems for relief, recovery, and reconstruction*. Washington: World Bank. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/08/12/000334955_20080812055716/Rendered/PDF/449830PUB0Box3181OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf.
Notes: *The volume's introductory chapters outline the data needs that arise at different stages in disaster response and explore the humanitarian community's efforts to discover more effective*

mechanisms. These overviews are preceded by an introduction that summarizes some of the key lessons one may derive from the six country case studies that constitute the rest of the volume. These six case studies examine country-level efforts to establish information management systems to coordinate disaster response. The case studies include Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

Keywords: disaster; information; response; coordination; humanitarian; emergency; support; funding; government; reconstruction; national; development; health; recovery; donor; NGOs; earthquake; local; planning; assessment; supply; housing.

42. Andersen, R., & Kristensen, M. B. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Denmark*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/73F9F9A5-B5AD-439A-B7A6-3E4E101D0053/0/government_funding_denmark.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: funding; humanitarian; NGOs; Sri Lanka; government; evaluation; response; aid; budget; UN; donor; emergency; Denmark; local; humanitarian assistance; coordination; reconstruction; development; India; Thailand; disaster; partners.
43. Andersen, R., & Kristensen, M. B. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Ireland*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/8CC2A4CC-6263-4535-91FF-AC27AEAB7626/0/government_funding_ireland.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: funding; NGOs; Sri Lanka; UN; Ireland; response; emergency; humanitarian; donor; evaluation; government; budget; Thailand; development; aid; coordination; India; agriculture; disaster; protection; support; cooperation.
44. Andersen, R., & Kristensen, M. B. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: The Netherlands*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/D28993FA-850A-4ABD-97D1-A04868D4F708/0/government_funding_netherlands.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*

Keywords: funding; humanitarian; aid; UN; Sri Lanka; NGOs; reconstruction; government; Netherlands; response; donor; evaluation; coordination; development; budget; disaster; humanitarian assistance; emergency; policy.

45. Andersen, R., & Kristensen, M. B. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: NGO Funding: Denmark*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/A94D7B0F-4803-4FE9-91BC-F2B5D8A668DB/0/ngo_funding_denmark.pdf.

Notes: *Final Report on Danish NGOs funding flows, which fed into an overall evaluation of the funding response of the various governments, UN agencies, NGOs and INGOs to the tsunami emergency and relief. The Funding Study, commissioned by Danida, is one of five thematic evaluations under the auspice of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC)*

Keywords: funding; organisation; response; NGOs; evaluation; private; aid; emergency; donations; public; Danida; local; India; coordination; housing; humanitarian; support; health; Sri Lanka; participation; Denmark.

46. Andersen, R., & Kristensen, M. B. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: NGO Funding: Ireland*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/14C796DD-D03D-4F7F-BA24-20ED68D35F0C/0/ngo_funding_ireland.pdf.

Notes: *Final Report on Irish NGOs funding flows, which fed into an overall evaluation of the funding response of the various governments, UN agencies, NGOs and INGOs to the tsunami emergency and relief. The Funding Study, commissioned by Danida, is one of five thematic evaluations under the auspice of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC)*

Keywords: funding; NGOs; response; emergency; evaluation; organisation; development; children; Ireland; donations; Sri Lanka; government; donor; coordination; disaster; community; local; support; private; TEC; aid; humanitarian; management; partners.

47. Andersen, R., & Kristensen, M. B. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: NGO Funding: The Netherlands*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/>

DB582DDA-A22B-49BE-ADE3-E70ED6D2B41B/0/
ngo_funding_netherlands.pdf.

Notes: *This is the TEC sub-report on NGO funding in the Netherlands. It fed into the overall TEC evaluation of funding flows for the tsunami response*

Keywords: funding; organisation; NGOs; response; evaluation; emergency; partners; disaster; local; private; public; development; Sri Lanka; donations; humanitarian; children; Oxfam; assessment; Save The Children; support; Netherlands; rehabilitation; capacity; India; TEC; coordination; government; joint.

48. Anderson, M. (2006). *Report of Listening Project, Aceh Indonesia, November 2005*: CDA Collaborative Learning projects. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.google.ie/url?sa=t&ct=res&cd=1&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tsunami-evaluation.org%2FNR%2Frdonlyres%2FA8727B88-9BD2-4045-8155-517CDD616AC6%2F0%2Flistening_project_aceh_nov_2005.pdf&ei=4vNLSOjSJpTK1gaejNzOBA&usg=AFQjCNEfMgE03gvfxrSNU7oZyicTRjP6ZA&sig2=LMWi4JTyp937g-5ef4_Niw.

Notes: *CDA Collaborative Learning Projects (CDA), with a number of colleagues in international NGOs and other international humanitarian and development agencies, has started a new project to undertake a comprehensive and systematic exploration of the ideas and insights of people who live in societies that have been on the recipient side of international assistance. The Listening Project, as this effort is called, seeks the insights of experienced and thoughtful people who occupy a range of positions within recipient societies. These individuals are well-placed to assess the impacts of aid efforts by international actors. Those of us who work across borders in humanitarian assistance, development assistance and/or peace efforts, can learn a great deal by listening to the analyses and judgments of these local people as they reflect on the immediate effects and long-term outcomes of such international efforts.*

Keywords: housing; NGOs; aid; village; Aceh; construction; livelihood; ownership; gender; local; funding; communication; fishery; information; foreign; groups; process; government; planning; support; water; effective; response.

49. Anon. (2006, 26 May 2006). Maldives records highest April arrivals. *Latest Maldives Travel and Tourism News* Retrieved on 7 June 2006, 2006, from <http://www.sunandsea-maldives.com/blog/2006/05/maldives-records-highest-april.html>

Notes: *The Maldives welcomed 55,983 tourist arrivals to the islands in April 2006 – the highest recorded number of tourist arrivals in the month of April since the commencement of the country's tourism industry thirty three years ago. This is also the first time that the number of arrivals in April has exceeded arrivals of March, thus reflecting favourable changes in the traditional high season which is expected to end in April.*

Keywords: Maldives; tourism; enterprise.

50. Armas, E. B., Friedman, J., & Tan, E. (2008). *Aceh Poverty Assessment 2008: The impact of the conflict, the tsunami and reconstruction on poverty in Aceh*: World Bank. Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/Publication/280016-1200376036925/acehpoverty2008_en.pdf.

Notes: *The report sheds some light on questions regarding the ability of the early relief and reconstruction effort to alleviate poverty in Aceh. This report aims to offer the provincial government in Aceh and the reconstruction agency (BRR) a clearer picture of poverty in the post-conflict and tsunami environment in order to allow them to better design policies and programs to alleviate poverty in the province. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami caused devastating damage and loss in Aceh, both in economic and human terms. The global community, led by the Indonesian government, mobilized a reconstruction effort on an unprecedented scale for a developing country. Concurrent with these developments, and in part galvanized by the trauma of the tsunami, an historic peace agreement was reached between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). Three years into the reconstruction effort, with vast amounts of aid having been spent, this reports aims to shed some light on questions regarding the ability of the early relief and reconstruction effort to alleviate poverty in Aceh. This report aims to offer the provincial government in Aceh and the reconstruction agency (BRR) a clearer picture of poverty in the post-conflict and tsunami environment in order to allow them to better design policies and programs to alleviate poverty in the province. In addition, it is important for the international community to gain a better understanding of poverty in Aceh post-tsunami, as the international community may well face similar disasters and the need for major reconstruction efforts in the future. The report sheds some light on questions regarding the ability of the early relief and reconstruction effort to alleviate poverty in Aceh. This report aims to offer the provincial government in Aceh and the reconstruction agency (BRR) a clearer picture of poverty in the post-conflict and tsunami environment in order to allow them to better design*

policies and programs to alleviate poverty in the province.

Keywords: poverty; Aceh; education; families; World Bank; reconstruction; impact; agriculture; government; assessment; health; public; conflict; district; economic; damage; development; results.

51. Arunatilake, N., Jayasuriya, S., & Kelegama, S. (2001). The Economic Cost of the War in Sri Lanka. *World Development*, 29(9), 1483-1500. Last viewed on 19 November 2008a. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VC6-43X1JK2-2/2/440d92698663e69b5f23d228b2b41e09>
Notes: *This paper discusses some of the conceptual and methodological problems associated with assessing the economic costs of civil wars and other violent social conflicts, and presents an evaluation of the costs of the (still ongoing) conflict in Sri Lanka. Our estimates suggest that the costs of conflict since 1983 may be at least equivalent to twice Sri Lanka's 1996 GDP.*
52. Arze del Granado, J., Fengler, W., Ragatz, A., & Yavuz, E. (2007). *Investing in Indonesia's Education: Allocation, Equity, and Efficiency of Public Expenditures*. World Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/4372/1/MPRA_paper_4372.pdf.
Notes: *This study reports the first account of Indonesia's aggregated (national and sub-national) spending on education, as well as the economic and sub-functional (by programs) composition of education expenditures.*
Keywords: education; district; government; national; budget; development; poverty; public; World Bank; funding; quality; results; aged; Thailand; livelihoods; personnel; population.
53. Asian Development Bank. (2006). *Achieving Development Effectiveness in Weakly Performing Countries*. ADB. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Papers/Achieving-Development-Effectiveness/Achieving-dev-effectiveness.pdf>.
Notes: *This paper examines the ADB's experience working in weakly performing countries (WPCs) and presents an approach to engaging them in development that strengthens the effectiveness of existing and future operations.*
Keywords: ADB; development; government; conflict; capacity; policy; effective; poverty; society; support; funding; aid; partners; economic; donor; institution; governance; planning; assessment; public; politics; framework; process; World Bank; coordination.

54. Aspinall, E. (2007). *Peace Without Justice? The Helsinki Peace Process in Aceh*. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. URL: <http://www.hdcentre.org/files/Justice%20Aceh%20final%20rev%20JUNE%2008.pdf>.
Notes: *The peace process in Aceh has been lauded as a great success, both internationally and within Indonesia. And so it is. Coming in the wake of the cataclysmic Indian Ocean tsunami of December 2004, the mediators and the conflict parties pulled off what many observers had previously considered to be a virtual impossibility: a sustained end to armed hostilities. Within this justifiably celebrated success, however, there is one area that has attracted relatively little attention and where progress has been far less substantial: the human rights and justice agenda. This report seeks to explain the contextual factors and underlying political dynamics which gave rise to the outcome described above, as well as the details of negotiations and implementation which contributed to it. It also asks what more could have been done.*
Keywords: Aceh; human rights; justice; process; government; politics; conflict; national; local; leaders; Indonesian; funding; groups; society; commission; crime; monitor; community; EU; support; security; economic.
55. Atwater, B. F., Geological Survey (U.S.), & UniverSidad Austral de Chile. (2005). *Surviving a tsunami--lessons from Chile, Hawaii, and Japan* (Revised and reprinted 2005. ed.). [Reston, Va.?]: U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/c1187/c1187.pdf>.
Notes: *This is a short book (largely based around experience in Chile, Hawaii, and Japan) that was reissued by the USGS after the Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 2004.*
Keywords: housing; earthquake; water; coast; warning; transport; family; zone; land; America; construction; damage; planning; lessons; safe; university; information.
56. AusAid. (2005). *Focus, the magazine of Australia's Overseas Aid Program, volume 20, number 2, special edition 2005: tsunami special edition, relieving suffering*. Canberra: Australian Agency for International Development. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1523_focustsunami.pdf.
Notes: *Since that dreadful day the international community has pulled together in support of those who have lost everything. Australia was among the first of many countries to offer emergency humanitarian aid. The Australian public's overwhelming response to the tsunami disaster has been extraordinary. Approximately \$260 million has been raised through donations and thousands of people have volunteered their time*

and skills. *The Australian Government intends to monitor carefully the use of its \$1.06 billion tsunami aid package. The delivery of aid needs to be transparent and accountable. Government must be assured money is not wasted or misused. Funds managed by AusAID are provided to accredited United Nations agencies, non-government organizations and contractors. AusAID has checks and procedures and its accreditation process is recognised as international best practice. Companies that undertake work on behalf of the Australian Government are subject to stringent audits, reviews and evaluations. The major focus for AusAID disaster relief and reconstruction is in the worst hit country - Indonesia. The \$1 billion Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development announced just days after the tsunami, is the single largest commitment of overseas aid in Australia's history. It will be in place for five years to help rebuild devastated infrastructure and services, particularly in Aceh. This agreement is in addition to the existing comprehensive pre-tsunami aid program.*

Keywords: Australia; AUSAID; aid; children; health; water; government; disaster; housing; Aceh; Maldives; Sri Lanka; emergency; community; education; island; Banda Aceh; local; coast; funding; damage; development; family.

57. Australian Red Cross. (2005). *Tsunami education kit*. Carlton: Australian Red Document. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.globaleducation.edna.edu.au/globaled/go/engineName/filemanager/pid/1637/red_cross_responds_disasters.pdf?actionreq=actionFileDownload&fid=10623.

Notes: *Education kit for Australian school children about the role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement in responding to the tsunami.*

Keywords: Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; aid; society; Australia; disaster; national; response; health; support; emergency; ICRC; Sri Lanka.

58. Aysan, Y., Aheeyar, M., Harvey, P., & Satchithanandam, S. (2007). *External evaluation report on the Cash for Repair and Reconstruction Project Sri Lanka*: Consortium of Swiss Organisations (Swiss Solidarity, Swiss Red Cross, HEKS and SDC). Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.deza.admin.ch/de/Dossiers/Die_Humanitaere_Hilfe_im_Einsatz/ressources/resource_en_158087.pdf.

Notes: *The tsunami that struck Asia on 26 December 2004 was one of the worst disasters in recent history. Sri Lanka was among the*

countries hardest hit, compounding the effects of 20 years of civil war. People's immediate priorities were to find shelter, safety, meet basic needs, trace and mourn loved ones. The population affected took shelter with relatives and friends, in temples, mosques and public buildings such as schools. Subsequently, transition camps and temporary shelters on site were built by various agencies. Permanent housing, however, soon became key concern. Support to housing in Sri Lanka was characterised by considerable confusion and controversy in the implementation of policy and programmes of assistance. Government imposed a 'buffer zone' – a no-construction zone- of up to 100 in the South and West and 200 in the North. It took more than a year for the decision to reduce the buffer zone to 35-50m. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) adopted a two pronged approach to housing: Cash assistance to home owners to build their houses on their own plots, known as 'owner driven', or 'Cash for Reconstruction and Repair' (CfRR); Contractor built houses in relocation sites outside the buffer zone or on the original plots of land, known as 'donor driven'.

Keywords: housing; beneficiary; consortium; government; support; evaluation; reconstruction; Trincomalee; Sri Lanka; ownership; district; damage; donor; Matara; local; process; construction; authority; funding; monitor; impact; quality.

59. Baker, J. (2005). *Joint After-Action Review of our Humanitarian Response to the Tsunami Crisis: Report of Workshop Proceedings April 7-8, 2005, Bangkok, Thailand*. "CARE, Catholic Relief Services, OXFAM GB & WV International". Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/SriLanka/infocentre/reference/docs/Care_Evaluation.pdf.

Notes: *This is a summary of the Joint After Action Review (AAR), co-facilitated by CARE and WVI, with participation from OXFAM GB and CRS, between 7 and 8 April 2005. The workshop was a consolidation of a number of country-level learning activities following the crisis caused by the tsunami of 26th December 2004. Of the best practices discussed over the two days, five were selected as having been most crucial to improving response time and effectiveness: having existing capacity to respond; making linkages at community level with local structures and community leaders; having consistent leadership in the development of strategic plans; the existence of a longer-term planning and fundraising strategy; and the use of humanitarian standards such as Sphere.*

Keywords: participation; groups; lessons; capacity; response; emergency; joint; community; planning; standards; evaluation; coordination; humanitarian;

accountability; future; NGOs; process; aid; effective; enterprise; local; Sphere; support; national; quality.

60. Balachandran, & Sowmya, H. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Local Response: India*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/CFFB9E82-0383-490D-A9E0-AEB2ECF5CF07/0/local_response_india.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: housing; community; district; NGOs; damage; government; fishery; funding; livelihood; family; India; local; village; coast; rehabilitation; groups; construction; land; water; gender; Tamil; Tamil Nadu; boat; information.
61. Bannon, V., Ahadijat, R., Rarasworo, & Farah, O. (2005). *Indonesia: Laws, policies, planning and practices on international disaster response*. (IDRC Asia-Pacific study). Geneva: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/pubs/idrl/idrl-indonesia.pdf>.
Notes: *This report is an examination of national laws and policies, as well as regional and international treaties, declarations and agreements, to determine their current and potential impact on international disaster response operations in Indonesia. In particular it examines the current legal regime applicable to Indonesia on issues such as: offers and requests for assistance; the entry and facilitation of foreign relief organizations, personnel, relief goods and equipment; the coordination of assistance; and standards of quality and accountability. It also seeks to draw on the practical experiences and lessons learned from past international disaster response operations, to understand how the legal regime has, or has not, been applied in practice, and to identify examples of good practice or challenges to be addressed.*
Keywords: disaster; government; national; disaster management; management; foreign; coordination; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; society; planning; development; telecommunications; emergency; response; earthquake; Indonesian; OCHA; health; official; public; housing.
62. Bannon, V., Andrade, D., Abai, J., Brown, K., & Granger, I. (2006). *Legal issues from the international response to the tsunami in Indonesia: An International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) Programme Case Study*. Bangkok:

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/idrl/indonesia-cs.pdf>.

Notes: *This report aims to identify the various legal issues which impacted on international relief operations and examines the development of relevant laws and policies in Indonesia both prior to and following the tsunami. Analysis focuses on topics such as: offers and requests for international assistance; the entry and operation of foreign relief organisations, personnel, relief goods and equipment; the coordination of assistance; and the application of standards of quality and accountability. It is not the aim of this study to criticize the Indonesian Government or other actors involved in the tsunami operation but rather to generate reflection on why these challenges occurred and to identify examples of good practice or issues to be addressed through the development or strengthening of legal and regulatory mechanisms.*

63. BAPPENAS, & Consultative Group on Indonesia. (2005). *Indonesia: Preliminary damage and loss assessment: the December 26, 2004 natural disaster*. Jakarta: Consultative Group on Indonesia. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/Publication/280016-1106130305439/damage_assessment.pdf.

Notes: *This document represents a preliminary assessment of damages and losses due to the natural disaster. It has been quickly produced to convey the scale of the damage to the international Consultative Group of Indonesia meeting on January 19-20, and also to provide a basis for the national and local Governments, as well as the people of Aceh and North Sumatra, to quickly start making decisions on setting priorities and considering how to develop a strategy for reconstruction.*

Keywords: damage; loss; Aceh; assessment; housing; disaster; reconstruction; impact; coast; agriculture; fishery; government; transport; local; infrastructure; Sumatra; public; community; Banda Aceh; health; enterprise; national; earthquake; livelihood.

64. Bär, D., Wilke, B., Neff, C., & Ibrahim, T. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Funding from the General Public: Germany*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/8B971197-4F85-4A18-AE35-119DA5CCAE94/0/public_funding_germany.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*

Keywords: donations; donor; funding; NGOs; disaster; public; evaluation; development; emergency; information; aid; reconstruction; results; Germany; groups; partnership; support; TEC; private; future; questionnaire; response; local.

65. Barnett, C., Bennett, J., Khan, A., Kluyskens, J., & Vickery, C. (2007). *Evaluation of DFID country programmes: Country study and summary: Indonesia*: DFID. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/performance/files/ev680.pdf> and <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/performance/files/ev680-summary.pdf>.

Notes: *This is the report of an evaluation of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) country programme in Indonesia. It is the fourth in a round of five country programme evaluations (CPEs) commissioned in 2006/07. The evaluation addresses two central questions: firstly, 'What was the quality of DFID's country programme and processes (internal performance)?' and secondly, 'What has the programme achieved (development effectiveness)?' Since the economic crisis and political transformation of 1997-1998, Indonesia has made significant strides in poverty reduction and promoting democracy. Progress has been achieved against Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Target 1 (to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day). From 1990, poverty fell from 20.6 percent to 7.2 percent in 2000. Nevertheless poverty in Indonesia is characterised by vulnerability, with 50 percent of the population – more than 100 million people – living on less than \$2 per day. Large numbers of people frequently move in and out of poverty, as is evident by the fact that poverty increased in 2006 despite strong economic growth. As Indonesia strives towards a more decentralised, democratic state, governance also remains a major challenge – especially in a country that spans some 18,110 islands across 3,200 miles from east to west. The country also remains subject to longstanding separatist disputes in the provinces of Aceh and Papua, as well as inter-ethnic and religious tensions. Recent natural disasters – the 2004 tsunami and Java earthquake – further complicate the development challenge.*

Keywords: DFID; funding; donor; aid; government; poverty; health; development; partners; policy; effective; governance; risk; partnership; support; forest; humanitarian; national; evaluation; process; planning; results; society; targeting; local; World Bank.

66. Barron, P., Clark, S., & Daud, M. (2005). *Conflict and Recovery in Aceh: An Assessment of Conflict Dynamics and Options for Supporting the Peace Process* (Social Development Notes: Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction 22). Washington: World Bank. Last viewed on 10 February 2009. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/JFUA-6G2A3V-DN22_Web.pdf/\\$File/DN22_Web.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/JFUA-6G2A3V-DN22_Web.pdf/$File/DN22_Web.pdf).
Notes: *On August 15th the Government of Indonesia and the GAM signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at ending almost 30 years of armed conflict in Aceh. This note summarizes the results of a rapid conflict assessment prepared by the World Bank to understand conflict dynamics, to analyze possible scenarios after signing of the agreement, and to identify tools and mechanisms that the government, donors, and other stakeholders could use to support the peace process. The assessment was carried out from July 26 to August 19, 2005.*
Keywords: conflict; Aceh; development; community; support; process; local; district; society; village; government; assessment; security; monitor; World Bank; funding; donor; sustainability.
67. Barron, P., Clark, S., Daud, M., Fahmi, A. Z., Hasibuan, Y., Mawardi, A., & Rusli, M. (2007). *Aceh Flood. Damage and Loss Assessment*. World Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/01/000020953_20070801160243/Rendered/PDF/404320IND0Flood0Report01PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *In late December 2006, widespread flooding struck eastern and central Aceh and parts of neighbouring North Sumatra province. Seven Acehese districts were affected: Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Timur, Bireuen and Aceh Utara on the east coast; and Aceh Tengah, Bener Meriah and Gayo Lues in the highlands. Government requested that a damage assessment be carried out in affected areas to assess the damage and to better design post-emergency assistance. The survey was carried out through the network of the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) from December 30 – January 19 in affected villages. The assessment indicates that 757 villages in 46 sub-districts in seven Acehese districts were affected. In Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Utara almost every sub-district and village was affected; in the other five districts a smaller percentage of sub-districts and villages were affected. The floods affected over half a million people, but fortunately deaths and injuries were relatively low. 512,879 people live in affected villages. The survey indicated that there were 47 deaths and 8,460 injuries (1.5% of affected population). The poor make up 27% of flood-affected households.*

Keywords: damage; Aceh; housing; district; loss; village; flood; assessment; transport; infrastructure; health; education; agriculture; fishery; society; population; Kecamatan; impact; government; market.

68. Barron, P., Kaiser, K., & Pradhan, M. (2004). *Local Conflict in Indonesia: Measuring Incidence and Identifying Patterns*: SSRN. Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: <http://ssrn.com/paper=625261>.

Notes: *The widespread presence of local conflict characterizes many developing countries such as Indonesia. Outbreaks of violent conflict not only have direct costs for lives, livelihoods, and material property, but may also have the potential to escalate further. Recent studies on large-scale “headline” conflicts have tended to exclude the systematic consideration of local conflict, in large part due to the absence of representative data at low levels of geographic specification. This paper is a first attempt to correct for that. Barron, Kaiser, and Pradhan evaluate a unique dataset compiled by the Indonesian government, the periodic Village Potential Statistics (PODES), which seeks to map conflict across all of Indonesia’s 69,000 villages/neighbourhoods. The data confirm that conflict is prevalent beyond well-publicized “conflict regions,” and that it can be observed across the archipelago. The data report largely violent conflict in 7.1 percent of Indonesia’s lowest administrative tier (rural desa and urban kelurahan). Integrating examples from qualitative fieldwork, the authors assess issues in the measurement of local conflict for quantitative analysis, and adopt an empirical framework to examine potential associations with poverty, inequality, shocks, ethnic and religious diversity/inequality, and community-level associational and security arrangements. The quantitative analysis shows positive correlations between local conflict and unemployment, inequality, natural disasters, changes in sources of incomes, and clustering of ethnic groups within villages. The institutional variables indicate that the presence of places of worship is associated with less conflict, while the presence of religious groups and traditional culture (adat) institutions are associated with conflict. The authors conclude by suggesting future areas of research, notably on the role of group inequality and inference, and suggest ways to improve the measurement of conflict in the village census.*

Keywords: conflict; village; groups; local; district; poverty; community; land; research; results; economic; religion; institution; qualitative; security; society; development; Aceh; World Bank; families.

69. Beeck, C. (2007). *Repaving the road to peace: Analysis of the implementation of DD&R in Aceh Province, Indonesia*. Bonn: Bonn International Centre for Conversion. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.bicc.de/publications/briefs/brief35/brief35.pdf>.
Notes: *This report presents the finding of the BICC Project ‘Analysis of the implementation of DD&R in Aceh Province, Indonesia’, deriving from interviews conducted with a variety of actors in Aceh in November 2006, and the analysis of secondary literature and program information. While the main focus of this paper lies on the DD&R process, developments that have taken place in Aceh since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in August 2005 between the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh movement/Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) have also been taken into consideration, as these influenced the DD&R process. This brief’s objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the DD&R process and to assess how the peace process has progressed since the signing of the MoU that ended nearly 30 years of armed conflict.*
70. Bennett, J. (2006). *Coordination of International Humanitarian Assistance in Tsunami-Affected Countries. Evaluation Findings. Sri Lanka*: TEC. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/6A1C7C4D-D99C-4ECE-A207-99589C212E78/0/coordination_sri_lanka.pdf.
Notes: *This is the Sri Lankan country study for the TEC evaluation report on coordination.*
Keywords: poverty; GDP; results; income; agriculture; economic; impact; analysis; construction; World Bank; livelihoods; benchmark; families; policy; development; standards; enterprise; groups; savings; connectedness; research.
71. Bennett, J., Bertrand, W., Harkin, C., Samarasinghe, S., & Wickramatillake, H. (2006). *Coordination of international humanitarian assistance in tsunami-affected countries*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/0E43484A-B991-4EF6-8230-BBC3154812BC/0/coordination_final_report.pdf.
Notes: *This is the main TEC evaluation of coordination in the tsunami response. This evaluation covers three countries: Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, with some additional observations from Thailand. A core team of four people, plus one national consultant (Sri Lanka) visited each country during September–November 2005.*

With additional stake-holder workshops and headquarters interviews, the number of people consulted exceeded 350. The associated TEC Capacities evaluation team included coordination questions in its survey of affected populations, and the findings are reflected here. The evaluation focuses on the efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and appropriateness of coordination arrangements within the international humanitarian system and how this related to national government and nongovernmental agents

Keywords: coordination; NGOs; humanitarian; government; evaluation; UN; TEC; response; national; funding; recovery; Sri Lanka; Aceh; donor; housing; local; community; information; capacity; emergency; humanitarian assistance; OCHA; gender; disaster.

72. Bennett, J., Bertrand, W., Harkin, C., Samarasinghe, S., & Wickramatillake, H. (2006). *Coordination of international humanitarian assistance in tsunami-affected countries: Evaluation findings: Sri Lanka*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/6A1C7C4D-D99C-4ECE-A207-99589C212E78/0/coordination_sri_lanka.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the sub-reports on coordination that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of coordination of the tsunami response.*

Keywords: coordination; Sri Lanka; housing; government; response; NGOs; UN; local; disaster; district; evaluation; national; Colombo; OCHA; support; Tamil Tigers; development; relief; gender; information; community; humanitarian; recovery.

73. Bennett, J., Harkin, C., & Samarasinghe, S. (2006). *Coordination of international humanitarian assistance in tsunami-affected countries: Evaluation Findings: The Maldives*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/191AC813-0216-4671-B0EC-050804622351/0/coordination_maldives.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the sub-reports on coordination that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of coordination of the tsunami response.*

Keywords: government; island; coordination; UN; Maldives; housing; national; disaster; community; NGOs; recovery; response; funding; capacity; development; IDPs; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; UNDP; local; population; OCHA; society; atolls; UNICEF; male; planning.

74. Bennett, J., Harkin, C., & Samarasinghe, S. (2006). *Coordination of international humanitarian assistance in tsunami-affected countries: Evaluation findings: Indonesia*. TEC. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/332CA684-298E-4A6F-9896-D4897340F99F/0/coordination_indonesia.pdf.
Notes: *The following report is replete with 'problems' of coordination outweighing the success stories. Some of these are an inevitable: in no emergency in modern times have so many well-funded agencies from so many countries descended on one area of the world in such a short space of time. An evaluative challenge is to distinguish between chaos, compassion and the kind of institutional learning that might emerge from the overall experience. Coordination (in the humanitarian world) is a voluntary exercise whose value is appreciated and exercised more readily by experienced agencies. Crucially, coordination is also a question of comparative advantage. Despite its dedicated mandate, UN-OCHA must prove its worth, particularly in the acute emergency phase, otherwise it will simply be ignored or superceded by more capable non-governmental or bilateral agencies.*
Keywords: NGOs; coordination; Aceh; housing; UN; government; information; community; local; response; humanitarian; recovery; emergency; planning; funding; donor; OCHA; Banda Aceh; capacity; disaster; BRR; national.
75. Bhattacharjee, A., Rajasingham-Senayake, D., Fernando, U., & Sharma, S. (2005). *Real time evaluation of tsunami response in Asia and East Africa, second round: Synthesis Report*. Geneva: IFRC. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/Updates/RTE2synthesis.pdf>.
Notes: *The Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster resulted in one of the largest relief and rehabilitation operations ever launched by the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement. The Federation launched a systematic process of real time evaluations (RTE) in order to assist the Movement in ensuring high standards of accountability and good practices in the operations as well as enable it to continuously improve the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of its work. The first round of RTE (1st RTE) was carried out during the peak of relief operations in early February 2005 covering two key countries namely Indonesia and Sri Lanka. At that time, it was agreed that a second round of RTE (2nd RTE) will be carried out in about six months' time to look at the transition from relief to recovery phase of the operations to assess how the Movement was responding to the needs of the affected communities. This report summarises the findings of the 2nd RTE.*
Keywords: housing; response; community; Sri Lanka;

evaluation; results; coordination; disaster; capacity; recovery; IFRC; humanitarian; government; assessment; relief; beneficiary; society; construction; India; planning; livelihood; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; Maldives; transition.

76. Bhattacharjee, A., Rawal, V., Fautin, C., Moore, J.-L., Kalonge, S., & Walden, V. M. (2005). *Multi-Agency Evaluation of Tsunami Response: India and Sri Lanka*: IWG - CARE International, Oxfam GB & World Vision International. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.careinternational.org.uk/download.php?id=139>. Notes: *In December 2004, an Interagency Working Group comprising CARE International, World Vision (WV), Oxfam GB, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Save the Children US, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Mercy Corps, received a two year grant from the Bill Gates Foundation to strengthen humanitarian response through capacity building. It was decided to undertake a series of joint learning events that would aim to examine issues of accountability, capacity, co-ordination and development of impact indicators. In April this year, a joint After Action Review of Tsunami response involving WV, CARE, Oxfam and CRS was held and this collaboration effort set the platform for this evaluation. The evaluation was led by CARE, WV and Oxfam GB. This evaluation covered the work of CARE and World Vision in both India and Sri Lanka, and of Oxfam GB in Sri Lanka. The major emphasis of the evaluation was on learning, accountability and impact.* Keywords: housing; response; India; community; Oxfam; evaluation; Sri Lanka; organisation; government; district; coordination; local; NGOs; disaster; health; assessment; capacity; livelihood; relief; water.
77. Bhattacharai, D. P. (2006). *Progress towards Poverty Reduction Increased Capacity of CSOs to Address the Causes and Effects of Poverty Long-Term Sustainable Recovery from the Asian Financial Crisis*. Jakarta: UNDP. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://erc.undp.org/index.aspx?module=ERC&page=EvaluationShow&EvaluationID=2027>. Notes: *In November 2006, an Outcome Evaluation of UNDP's Community Initiative Unit (CIU) Programme under the Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) 2001-2005 in Indonesia was conducted by an independent evaluator. The evaluation was carried out to assess how & why the outcome has or has not been achieved in the current Indonesian context, & to assess the role that UNDP has played. The intended outcome to be evaluated, has three components:*

a) progress towards poverty reduction, b) increased capacity of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to address the causes and effects of poverty, and c) long-term sustainable recovery from the Asian financial crisis. The scope of the evaluation is all projects undertaken and completed by the CIU from 2001 to 2005. Based on the findings, the evaluator has come up with 11 recommendations to increase the performance of the UNDP Indonesia.

Keywords: poverty; UNDP; development; outcomes; evaluation; government; capacity; support; national; recovery; NGOs; policy; partnership; society; community; local; sustainability; district; economic; population; funding; planning.

78. Bilateral Donor Group. (2005). *Bilateral Verification Missions to Tsunami Affected Districts in Sri Lanka January to February 2005*: Bilateral Donor Group. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/DCA21F0D-1089-497F-B799-985C192683E3/0/bilateral_donors_mission_to_LK_districts_20050314.pdf. Notes: *This report summarises the findings and conclusions of the mission reports, and sheds light on actual practice with respect to agreed guiding principles of conflict sensitivity, subsidiarity, consultation and empowerment, and information and coordination.* Keywords: housing; NGOs; coordination; district; government; planning; conflict; community; fishery; livelihood; resettlement; information; local; relief; family; zone; buffer; funding; Hambantota; organisation; policy; Tamil Tigers; reconstruction; standards; IDPs.
79. Birkmann, J., Fernando, N., Hettige, S., Amarasinghe, S., Jawasingam, T., Ravi, M., Paranagama, D., Nandana, M., Nassel, M., Voigt, S., & Wolferts, J. (2006). *Measuring revealed vulnerability in Sri Lanka at the local level: Summary UNU-EHS vulnerability study*. Paper presented at the Regional workshop on The Human Impact of Tsunami and Disaster Risk Reduction, Bangkok Thailand, 16-17 June. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2182_VL323144.pdf. Notes: *The UNU-EHS study deals with the development and testing of different methodologies to identify and measure the pre-existing and emergent vulnerability (revealed vulnerability) of coastal communities in Sri Lanka to tsunami and coastal hazards. The study noted that females were more vulnerable to the tsunami than males. Single-story buildings were more vulnerable than multi-story buildings, particularly in the first 100 meters from the sea. Additionally, the study reveals a*

better recovery potential of households in Galle than in Batticaloa. While for example around 25 percent of the household captured within the survey in Galle need more than 2 years to replace their housing damage, the same category counts for Batticaloa nearly 60 percent. Thus the households in Batticaloa face higher difficulties than in Galle in terms of bouncing back to normal conditions. This might also be a result of the devastating conflict in the region for the past 20 years. This summary is based on research undertaken within the joint project of UNU-EHS, the University of Colombo, University of Ruhuna, Eastern University and the German Space Agency and the Center for Development Research (ZEF), with financial support from UN/ISDR-PPEW.

Keywords: vulnerability; families; damage; Galle; zone; housing; Batticaloa; infrastructure; groups; analysis; coast; society; education; gender; indicator; assessment; community; Sri Lanka; land; income; reconstruction; recovery; risk.

80. Blackett, H., & Irianto, N. (2007). *FAO Forestry programme for early rehabilitation in Asian tsunami-affected countries. Forest resources and forest industries in Aceh*: FAO. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/media/13675/1/0>.
Notes: *The focus is on resource related aspects of managing long-term forest products supply in Aceh, especially to assess potential timber supply and to consider steps and associated risks involved in increasing forest products supply.*
81. Blackett, H., & Irianto, N. (2007). *Forest Resources and Forest Industries in Aceh. Report of the FAO Forestry programme for early rehabilitation in Asian tsunami-affected countries (OSRO/GLO/502/FIN)*: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/media/13675/1/0>.
Notes: *Following the Indian Ocean tsunami on December 2004, efforts to rehabilitate affected areas where influenced issues of timber supply resulting from increased demand and low levels of production in Aceh, mainly a consequence of the closure in 2001 of forest concessions and limited access because of security problems in forest areas over an extended period.*
82. Bliss, D., & Campbell, J. (2007). *The immediate response to the Java Tsunami: Perceptions of the Affected* San Francisco: Fritz Institute. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.fritzinstitute.org/PDFs/findings/JavaTsunami_Perceptions.pdf.

Notes: *On July 17, 2006 at 3:24pm, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck off of the Indonesian coast. Twenty minutes later the earthquake triggered a tsunami along a 110-mile stretch of Java's southern coast. Waves more than six feet high reached as far as two kilometres inland, destroying scores of houses, restaurants and hotels. According to the National Disaster Management Coordinating Board of Indonesia (BAKORNAS), the tsunami resulted in 637 deaths as well as 167 missing, 543 injured, and 50,756 displaced members of the community.*

Keywords: aid; local; government; families; housing; disaster; response; private; community; agriculture; earthquake; relief; religion; health; NGOs; research; fishery; resettlement; clothing; drinking water; family; income; livestock; village; water.

83. BlogPulse (Cartographer). (2005). *Intensity of Blog mentions*. Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL: http://tsunami.blogpulse.com/images/tsunami_mapImage3.gif
Notes: *Image showing the intensity of mentions of different tsunami affected locations in online blogs. The map covers, Aceh, Malaysia, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Thailand.*
84. Blue, R., Abu-Nimer, M., & Social Impact. (2007). *Final Evaluation: The Sri Lanka Transition Initiative (2003-2007)*: USAID OTI. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ115.pdf.
Notes: *The main objective of the program was to build support among the Sri Lankan population for the Peace Process. OTI's focus at the local level was largely a product of the overall USAID strategy, which had other programs operating at the decision making and government levels in Colombo. OTI's main role was to build support for a negotiated peace at the local level, with the hope or expectation that local level support for peace would become a factor in helping or encouraging national level leaders to take the difficult political steps toward a negotiated settlement. To do this, OTI started with three main objectives: 1) demonstrating the benefits of peace (through local community infrastructure and livelihood support projects); 2) informing citizens about the peace process and building attitudinal support for it; and 3) bringing diverse groups together to work for the common good. Community Impact (infrastructure and livelihoods), Media, and Conflict Management grants made up the primary types of grants, although many other types of grants were also issued. Most grants incorporated some form of participatory decision making and peace-building training into the grant decision process. After a decision was made as to the type of grant, SLTI staff assumed responsibility for*

managing the grant expenditure and procurement process. Nearly all grants were in-kind rather than cash grants.

Keywords: Sri Lanka; impact; local; community; support; conflict; society; evaluation; process; groups; funding; politics; government; construction; Matara; USAID; Tamil Tigers; Tamil; development; information; leaders; participation; district; Colombo; training.

85. Bondevik, S. (2008). Earth science: The sands of tsunami time. *Nature*, 455(7217), 1183-1184. Last viewed on 22 November 2008. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/4551183a>

Notes: *The scale of the 2004 tsunami that devastated shores around the Indian Ocean has no precedent in written histories of the region. But evidence of similar events has been unearthed from the geological record. The huge earthquake and ensuing tsunami in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004 killed more than 220,000 people in 11 countries. Hundreds of years of accumulated stress in the Sunda Trench was released within a few minutes and drove the Indo-Australian tectonic plate an average of 13 metres beneath the Burma-Sunda plate. Written history in Indonesia — the country that suffered the most — goes back 400 years without any mention of an event of similar severity. So how long did it take to accumulate the energy stored along the fault that was so destructively released in 2004?*

Keywords: aged; Sumatra.

86. Boshier, L. (2006). The Asian tsunami one year later: public health, a disaster within a disaster. *The Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126(2), 64-65. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://rsh.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/126/2/64>.

Notes: *Tens of thousands of people died and millions of people were affected by the Asian tsunami in December 2004, but the disaster still continues for tens of thousands of people. The public health implications of large-scale disasters are likely to be felt for months and years to come, thus the failure of public health facilities are tantamount to a disaster within a disaster. People in the affected regions are likely to suffer from a range of common short-term and long-term health problems. Difficulties with obtaining and distributing clean drinking water are likely to mean that gastrointestinal illnesses will flourish. In the tropics, the chance of these illnesses proliferating will be exacerbated by the hot and humid conditions and intermittent or non-existent electricity supplies (and therefore no air-conditioning or refrigeration if indeed such facilities are available), factors that will undoubtedly increase the need for people to remain hydrated. Poor or non-existent sewerage systems will mean that the chance of faecal*

coliforms infiltrating into drinking water will be increased.
Keywords: health; disaster; public; society; Sri Lanka; construction; relief.

87. Boshier, L. (2006). Emergency management and public health systems. *The Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126(2), 65-66. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://rsh.sagepub.com/cgi/content/citation/126/2/65>
Notes: *Tens of thousands of people have been made homeless by the devastation unleashed by recent hurricanes and earthquakes. The public health implications of these disasters are likely to be felt for years to come, thus it is imperative that public health systems are designed, located and maintained in a way that maximises their resilience to natural and man-made disasters. Previous accounts from disasters of this magnitude, such as hurricane Andrew that affected Florida in 1992 and the Asian tsunami in December 2004, suggest that people in the affected regions are likely to suffer from a range of common short-term and long-term health problems.*
Keywords: health; disaster; society; construction; emergency; public; management; flood; housing; lessons; sanitation.
88. Brancati, D. (2007). Political Aftershocks: The Impact of Earthquakes on Intrastate Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(5), 715-743. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://jcr.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/51/5/715>
Notes: *Although many scholars, policy makers, and relief organizations suggest that natural disasters bring groups together and dampen conflicts, earthquakes can actually stimulate intrastate conflict by producing scarcities in basic resources, particularly in developing countries where the competition for scarce resources is most intense. Capitalizing on a natural experiment design, this study examines the impact of earthquakes on intrastate conflict through a statistical analysis of 185 countries over the period from 1975 to 2002. The analysis indicates that earthquakes not only increase the likelihood of conflict, but that their effects are greater for higher magnitude earthquakes striking more densely populated areas of countries with lower gross domestic products as well as pre-existing conflicts. These results suggest that disaster recovery efforts must pay greater attention to the conflict-producing potential of earthquakes and undertake certain measures, including strengthening security procedures, to prevent this outcome from occurring.*
Keywords: earthquake; disaster; analysis; GDP; civil war; groups; politics; aid; results; population; government; impact; development; experience; relief; economic; housing.

89. Briceño, S. (2005). *Ten lessons learned from the South Asia tsunami of 26 December 2004*: Inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.sheltercentre.org/sites/default/files/ISDR_10LessonsLearnedFromTheSouthAsiaTsunami.pdf.
Notes: *Almost 2 weeks following the deadly tsunami that killed hundreds of thousands of people in the Indian Ocean region, Sálvano Briceño notes 10 valuable lessons to be learned from the disaster.*
Keywords: disaster; construction; DRR; risk.
90. Broughton, B., & Fradd, P. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Australia*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/760A5918-09B9-4A12-A1DB-3F72B4312CBD/0/government_funding_australia.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: Australia; response; AUSAID; funding; government; humanitarian; disaster; emergency; donor; support; health; NGOs; coordination; UN; aid; development; Sri Lanka.
91. BRR, & Partners. (2006). *Aceh and Nias Two Years After the Tsunami*: BRR. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2162_VL323112.pdf.
Notes: *The joint effort so far in reconstructing Aceh and Nias has been an enormous undertaking, the initial relief efforts of 2005 were followed by extensive reconstruction works that continue to date, and that have had to overcome significant obstacles both related to the sheer extent of the damage and also to the scale and speed of response. This report describes the accomplishments of the many partner agencies – international, national and local stakeholders – that have worked so hard from through 2005 to 2006 to rebuild Aceh and Nias.*
Keywords: Aceh; housing; Nias; BRR; reconstruction; government; development; local; planning; community; health; recovery; support; funding; land; infrastructure; rehabilitation; education; capacity; damage; process; district; children; construction; agriculture.
92. BRR, World Bank, Said, S., Clark, J., Stephens, M., Fengler, W., Mangkusubroto, K., Rahmany, A. F., Subekti, A., Wibisana, B. H., Nursani, D., Purwanto, E., Mardhatillah, H. F., Prasetyo, H., Iskandar, Hutabarat, J. S. U., Watson, P., Ibrahim, R., Widjajanto, Nicol, B., Evans, K., Ihsan, A.,

Sim, A., Bald, A., Klausen, A.-L., Perdana, A., Triasdewi, C., Rahmi, C. D., Janssen, G., Sheppard, J., Arze, J., Lebo, J., Sharp, J., Bell, K., Roesad, K., Adriani, M., Arnold, M., Eza, M., Ivaschenko, O., Subramaniam, R., Barron, P., Cibulskis, R., Roesli, R., Siregar, S., Burgess, S., da Cruz, V., Bottini, V., & Bougas, W. (2005). *Rebuilding a Better Aceh and Nias: Stocktaking of the Reconstruction Effort: Brief for the Coordination Forum Aceh and Nias (CFAN) - October 2005*. Jakarta: BRR and World Bank. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/KHII-6K94YW-wb-idn-26oct.pdf/\\$File/wb-idn-26oct.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/KHII-6K94YW-wb-idn-26oct.pdf/$File/wb-idn-26oct.pdf).

Notes: *This report, coming nine months after the terrible disaster, is intended to inform the October 4 "Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias" (CFAN) and takes a snapshot of progress on the reconstruction efforts. It documents achievements thus far and, learning from experience over the past nine months, identifies key gaps and challenges to be addressed in the coming period. The report is a collaborative effort between the BRR and the international donor community. It has drawn on the expertise and input of countless partners in the Indonesian government, local universities and among local and foreign NGOs. This report substantially updates an earlier version that was produced in June 2005 for the six months' anniversary. This report also includes a new section that looks at the implications of the peace process in Aceh. New information and analysis has been incorporated into all chapters and most recent data have helped to particularly inform the sectoral, economic and financial dimensions of the reconstruction process.*

Keywords: Aceh; housing; reconstruction; Nias; damage; community; planning; government; NGOs; donor; BRR; rebuild; local; land; funding; transport; district; support; development; coordination; infrastructure; education; loss; health; assessment.

93. Brusset, E., Brett, J., Vaux, T., Bryld, E., Olesen, N., Brorsen, P., & Ngendakuriyo, A. (2007). *Evaluation of CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, Inc: Final Report*. Stockholm: Sida. URL: http://www.Sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=Sida37852en_Utv07-11.pdf&a=32852. Notes: *Evaluation Report on CDA. The evaluation finds that CDA's deliberate focus on process presents new challenges vis à vis itself, its donors and partners, creating a need for strategic choice. There is currently a disproportion between the ambitions expressed in the research and lines of questioning, the tools, the perceptions of outsiders, and the nature of up-take among development and humanitarian*

agencies. The critical learning promoted by CDA has not yet led to the internal self-assessment that would allow for a better selection of partners, timing and continuity of support, and links to contemporary institutional dynamics. There are also significant differences in the denationalisation and utilisation of the knowledge: DNH (in existence since 1994) is by far the most advanced and gives CDA its international credibility. RPP is still in the process of elaborating its concepts and building its institutional constituency. STEPS has been considerably delayed, and after three years is only now beginning to define general findings from the case studies, to be further tested. With limited resources, CDA has deployed considerable energy and established lasting relationships. There is still a gap in the skill sets of development and humanitarian agencies for tools to support strategic planning, and to challenge institutional imperatives. Yet over the years, a new context and new thinking is emerging. Continuity of presence is critical to respond to this new environment. CDA's methodologies have been largely focused on local action ('more people') and CDA should seize opportunities to achieve greater influence with 'key people' and consolidate the process in critical areas. To further use CDA terms, there is an urgent need to review the theories of change, or strategies of intervention, and review the connection between CDA's capacities and project objectives.

Keywords: evaluation; Sida; partners; organisation; impact; development; process; outcomes; donor; management; participation; assessment; local; support; funding; stakeholders; training; planning; results; NGOs; capacity; effective; humanitarian; Sri Lanka; aid; experience; analysis; quality; community.

94. Brusset, E., Pramana, W., Davies, A., Deshmukh, Y., Pedersen, S. B., Team C Voter, Davies, R., & Vaux, T. (2006). *Links between relief, rehabilitation and development in the tsunami response: Indonesia Case Study*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/0176AC61-2F42-4DCE-80A0-3A0BE3F14AFC/0/lrrd_indonesia.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the LRRD sub reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the Links between Relief, Recovery, and Development.*

Keywords: housing; gender; community; Aceh; evaluation; aid; village; population; conflict; NGOs; development; government; planning; society; disaster; livelihood; family; information; beneficiary; local; fishery; ownership; groups; LRRD; response.

95. Buchanan, C. (Ed.). (2008). *Negotiating Disarmament: Viewpoints Vol 1: Reflection on Guns, Fighters, and Armed Violence in Peace Process*. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.hdcentre.org/files/Report%201%20Apr08.pdf>.
Notes: *Negotiating Disarmament explores issues surrounding the planning, timing and techniques of violence reduction, weapons control and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration activities in the processes of peacemaking: negotiations, agreements, implementation strategies. Reflections on Guns, Fighters and Armed Violence in Peace Processes represents a rich collection of voices and experiences, and seeks to contribute to a growing debate about holistic response to these matters in peace processes. It is the first of a two-part series bringing together first-hand accounts and careful observations from individuals with diverse connections to peace processes, offering space for their views on how weapons control, violence reduction, and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration fare in the push and pull of peace negotiations.*
Keywords: process; groups; Aceh; politics; society; UN; government; national; support; humanitarian; military; development; dialogue; policy; community; information; local; gender; land; planning; America; experience; research.
96. Buchanan-Smith, M., & Fabbri, P. (2005). *Links between relief, rehabilitation and development in the tsunami response: A review of the debate*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/F3802701-9EF5-4D4C-AF32-D6B12B254313/0/lrrd_review_debate.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the LRRD sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the Links between Relief, Recovery, and Development.*
Keywords: development; humanitarian; disaster; aid; emergency; politics; vulnerability; risk; conflict; LRRD; policy; local; rehabilitation; funding; DRR; UN; Actionaid; livelihood; organisation; framework; UK; response.
97. Budidarsono, S., Wulan, Y. C., Budi, J. L., & Hendratno, S. (2007). *Livelihoods and Forest Resources in Aceh and Nias for a Sustainable Forest Resource Management and Economic Progress*. ICRAF Working Paper, Bogor, World Agroforestry Centre. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/publications/PDFS/wp15380.pdf>.

Notes: *The primary objective of this study was to identify and develop an environmental project that can also enhance livelihoods of rural communities in Aceh and Nias. The study was designed to get a quick insight into the socio-economic conditions and forest resources of Aceh and Nias Island through consultation, detailed household surveys and rapid appraisal techniques. In this way, an understanding could be gained into people's livelihoods and their preference for tree-based systems from both livelihood and environmental perspectives.*

Keywords: agriculture; Aceh; Nias; land; coast; damage; families; livelihood; income; forest; district; planning; institution; poverty; transport; village; zone; local; market; economic; development; environmental; island; fishery; infrastructure.

98. Bugnion, C., Hidalgo, S., & Fernández, L. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: IFRC and ICRC Funding*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/7F4855EC-4B82-4C06-AF53-4E88E6BC573B/0/ifrc_icrc_funding.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: funding; ICRC; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; response; society; national; information; budget; Sri Lanka; government; coordination; planning; private; disaster; emergency; UN; donor; IFRC.
99. Buranakul, S. (2005). The Asian tsunami, academics, and academic research. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 26, 244-248. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/sjtg/2005/00000026/00000002/art00009>.
Notes: *This intervention considers the role that scholars can (and cannot) play in contexts such as the Asian tsunami where the struggle to recover lives and livelihoods is the overriding concern. At the same time, however, the failure to ask the difficult questions when memories fade and where concerns are directed at the here and now can mean that important lessons are lost or left unlearned. Where, in other words, in this thorny tangle of ethical issues, practical challenges and local and national sensitivities does the role of the (foreign) academic lie? How might traversing these issues contribute to conceptual debates in geography?*
Keywords: research; society; community; gender; local; university; Oxfam; planning; Singapore; environment; politics; Thailand; UK.

100. Burke, A., & Afnan. (2005). *Aceh: Reconstruction in a Conflict Environment Views From Civil Society, Donors And NGOs* (Indonesian Social Development Papers 8). Jakarta. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/KHII-6KF7L4-wb-idn-20dec.pdf/\\$File/wb-idn-20dec.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/KHII-6KF7L4-wb-idn-20dec.pdf/$File/wb-idn-20dec.pdf). Notes: *This paper is based on interviews with representatives of local civil society, international NGOs and donor agencies in Aceh, Indonesia, in 2005. It looks at how the tsunami and the subsequent reconstruction effort relate to a long-running conflict in the province. Findings should be of interest to a range of people working on reconstruction or conflict in Aceh, and to those looking at aid provision in conflict-affected environments elsewhere. The aim of producing this paper is to provide useful information for agencies active in Aceh, supporting a tsunami reconstruction effort that not only repairs physical damage but also helps build a more peaceful future.* Keywords: Aceh; conflict; NGOs; local; government; reconstruction; support; society; donor; environment; process; corruption; aid; development; funding; planning; gender; military; politics; village; organisation; groups.
101. Bynander, F., Newlove, L. M., & Ramberg, B. (2005). *Sida and the Tsunami of 2004: a Study of Organizational Crisis Response* (Sida Studies in Evaluation 05/02). Stockholm: Sida. Last viewed on 7 September 2008. URL: <http://www.crismart.org/upload/Publikationer/Externa/Sida.pdf>. Notes: *This report describes and analyses Sida's actions in relation to the Tsunami disaster in December 2004. The study was carried out by Crismart, the Centre for Crisis Management Research and Training at the Swedish National Defence College at the request of the Department for Evaluation and Internal Audit at Sida. The study is based on interviews with informants within and outside Sida and on printed reports.* Keywords: Sida; Sweden; development; response; humanitarian; disaster; government; cooperation; Sri Lanka; aid; funding; foreign; information; evaluation; management; coordination; personnel; humanitarian assistance; process; planning; Colombo; relief; politics; support; policy; reconstruction.
102. Canny, B. (2005). *A Review of NGO Coordination in Aceh Post Earthquake/Tsunami*: International Council of Voluntary Agencies. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/KHII-6DD87Y-icva-idn->

8apr.pdf/\$File/icva-idn-8apr.pdf.

Notes: *After the tsunami, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) was contacted and asked to 1) obtain an understanding of the needs and expectations of the NGO community with regards to NGO coordination and collaboration, 2) assess current mechanisms for NGO collaboration and coordination, 3) query NGOs concerning on-going policy issues, 4) identify options for housing an accountability mechanism (as follow up to a previous mission), and 5) provide recommendations for NGO and ICVA involvement in further NGO coordination. This report is based on individual interviews with 24 staff from 18 International NGOs in Aceh, OCHA, Red Cross Banda Aceh, ICRC, IOM, UNHCR, and the leadership of four local NGO consortiums in Aceh with a combined membership of 150 NGOs.*

Keywords: NGOs; Aceh; coordination; community; government; local; OCHA; information; UN; IDPs; rehabilitation; humanitarian; recovery; policy; planning; process; response; accountability; Banda Aceh; communication; disaster; results.

103. Cardon, S., Davies, A., & Senga, A. (2007). *The Maldives. Two years after the tsunami*. Male: Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND), Maldives. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: http://www.unicef.org/maldives/Two_Years_After_the_Tsunami_Report2.pdf.
Notes: *This report is intended to give an overview of the current recovery situation: what has been done so far, challenges to reaching targets, and how the recovery process relates to longer-term development goals laid down in the 7th National Development Plan.*
Keywords: island; housing; Maldives; planning; recovery; education; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; national; reconstruction; development; funding; government; agriculture; fishery; community; health; disaster; society; construction; IDPs; training; infrastructure.
104. CARE. (2005). *After the tragedy in the Indian Ocean: a time to remember, reflect and recommit, December 2004 through October 2005*. Geneva: Care International. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.care.org/newsroom/articles/2005/11/20051129_tsunami_one_year.pdf.
Notes: *The world has witnessed a seemingly endless stream of recent disasters - including Hurricane Katrina and the earthquake in Pakistan - but the December 2004 tsunami was an unprecedented tragedy. While the day began like any other for coastal residents of the affected countries, it ended with devastation that stunned even seasoned*

disaster responders. More than 250,000 people were killed without warning and millions of others lost loved ones and all their belongings. Recovering from a disaster of this magnitude will take years, as people struggle to cope with both physical and emotional losses. That struggle is exacerbated by the extreme poverty that prevailed in many coastal communities before the tsunami struck. At CARE, we are committed to helping these vulnerable communities build back stronger than they were when December 26 dawned. CARE sees how far communities have come in less than one year. But we recognize how much remains to be done - and we ask the public and our generous donors to do the same. The people whose lives were ravaged by the tsunami need and deserve our continued attention, support and commitment. That is why CARE has pledged to remain in affected areas for at least five years.

Keywords: housing; community; construction; fishery; disaster; planning; recovery; family; training; village; support; response; coast; income; government; health; India; livelihood; Thailand; funding; groups; rebuild; boat; future; gender.

105. CARMA. (2006). *CARMA Report on Western Media Coverage of Humanitarian Disasters*. Retrieved 19 April, from <http://www.carma.com/research/CARMA%20Media%20Analysis%20-%20Western%20Media%20Coverage%20of%20Humanitarian%20Disasters.pdf>.

Notes: *This report analyses the media coverage in a range of western countries of the Asian Tsunami, Hurricane Katrina in the USA, earthquake Bam in Iran, Hurricane Stanley in Mexico, the ongoing conflict in Darfur, Africa, and the most recent earthquake in Kashmir. With these disasters we wanted to ascertain what factors drive western media interest, whether these are perceived equally and if not, why not. We investigate the relationship between media coverage and national interest, gaining a sense of the cultural and economic tenor of relationships between the disaster region and those nations writing about it. We attempt to achieve an understanding of what, if any, irrationality or prejudices are at work as well as what strategies are deployed to stimulate sympathy and action. We also compare coverage in Europe and between Europe and the USA and to reveal any national inconsistencies in the volume and tone of the writing.*

Keywords: disaster; politics; coverage; humanitarian; response; economic; government; local; impact; UK; aid; relief; Australia; market; leaders; tourism; economy; enterprise; funding; earthquake; UN.

106. Centre for National Operations (Cartographer). (2005). *Sri Lanka Tsunami Situation Map: Affected Persons Situation Map*. Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL: http://csi.cgiar.org/tsunami_maps/web_maps/images/Task198-IDP906_270105_1900.jpg
Notes: *Map of Sri Lanka showing the number of persons affected by the tsunami as of 1700 hours on 27 January 2005. The map lists the number of dead, injured, and missing by district. It also lists the numbers of IDP camps and the number of IDPs in camps or with relatives.*
107. Centre for Policy Alternatives. (2005). *Memorandum prepared by the centre for policy alternatives (CPA) on land issues arising from the ethnic conflict and the tsunami disaster*. Colombo: Centre for Policy Alternatives. Last viewed on 26 October 2008. URL: http://www.cpalanka.org/research_papers/Memo_Land_Issues.pdf.
Notes: *This Memorandum is structured in three parts. The first part deals with the overarching framework for coordinating issues of land and land use planning. The underlying themes of this section include good governance principles such as accountability, transparency, participation, capacity building and subsidiarity. The second part examines the legal and policy framework for land occupation and ownership, focusing on the development guidelines in respect of the coastal zone of Sri Lanka and issues relating to state and private land. The third part discusses land issues relevant to internally displaced persons (IDPs), including transitional shelter and resettlement programmes, restitution of property, sales made under duress, lost or destroyed identity and property documents, boundaries, women IDPs, financial and social assistance, freedom of movement, landmines and unexploded ordnance and High Security Zones*
Keywords: land; policy; housing; government; IDPs; coast; development; zone; authority; resettlement; ownership; national; planning; disaster; transitional; power; local; conflict; public; tourism; gender; family; results; reconstruction; process.
108. Centre for Policy Alternatives. (2005). *Report of the Consultation on Land Issues Arising From the Ethnic Conflict and the Tsunami Disaster* (Land Issues Arising From the Ethnic Conflict and the Tsunami Disaster). Colombo: Centre for Policy Alternatives. URL: http://www.cpalanka.org/research_papers/Report_on_Land_Consultation.pdf.
Notes: *The Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA), in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)*

organised a consultation regarding “*Land Issues Arising From the Ethnic Conflict and the Tsunami Disaster*” on 28th January 2005. The consultation was organised with the objective of engaging members of government, civil society, and the international multilateral community in a discussion of land-related issues with a view to developing creative policy and legislative responses. CPA’s *Memorandum on Land Issues Arising From the Ethnic Conflict and the Tsunami Disaster* served as the basis for the discussion. This report identifies the themes around which the discussions were based and provides a brief summary of the presentations and the discussions that followed.

Keywords: land; IDPs; planning; policy; participation; government; coast; zone; resettlement; conflict; development; buffer; public; authority; local; disaster; process; rebuild; reconstruction; response; capacity; community; gender; framework; housing; national.

109. Centre for Policy Alternatives. (2006). *Monitoring Factors Affecting the Peace Process. Synthesis Report. Third quarterly cluster report. August 2006 – October 2006*: Centre for Policy Alternatives. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.cpalanka.org/research_papers/Cluster%20Report_2006Q3.doc.

Notes: *This Synthesis Report highlights the trends that emerge from the monitoring process and analyse them within the context of their respective clusters and between the clusters. This report is drawn from the more comprehensive Cluster Report which examines the various trends, factors and indicators in greater detail. The Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) has conducted the project “Monitoring the Factors Affecting the Peace Process” to provide an understanding of the current status of the peace process. Having identified a number of key factors that impact the peace process, we have monitored observing change or stasis through a range of indicators. These indicators suggest trends for each factor. The factors have been grouped into a series of clusters which reflect critical dimensions of the peace process. The trends suggest the level of change in each cluster and indicate how the peace process and its environment have been strengthened or weakened.*

Keywords: government; Tamil Tigers; community; military; Tamil; leaders; Jaffna; humanitarian; politics; Sri Lanka; security; IDPs; NGOs; process; results; Sinhalese; public; Trincomalee; conflict; national; groups.

110. Centre for Policy Alternatives. (2007). *War, Peace and Governance in Sri Lanka. Overview and Trends 2006*: Centre for Policy Alternatives. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL:

http://www.cpalanka.org/research_papers/War_Peace_Governance.pdf.

Notes: *An annual report of key trends affecting the peace process.*

Keywords: government; Tamil Tigers; Sri Lanka; military; community; politics; policy; process; governance; Tamil; public; human rights; security; groups; support; housing; economic; IDPs; power; development; humanitarian; national; results.

111. Chang, W.-W. (2005). Expatriate Training in International Nongovernmental Organizations: A Model for Research. *Human Resource Development Review*, 4(4), 440-461. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://hrd.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/4/4/440>
Notes: *In light of the massive tsunami relief efforts that were still being carried out by humanitarian organizations around the world when this article went to press, this article points out a lack of human resources development research in international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) and proposes a conceptual model for future empirical research. This article reviews the three related research areas of NGO history, volunteer training, and expatriate development; discusses the possibility of integrating the theory from these three areas; and finally builds a model for further empirical studies for expatriate training in INGOs.*
Keywords: training; NGOs; volunteers; development; research; support; society; culture; local; environment; health; outcomes; humanitarian.
112. Chemonics International, & USAID Mission to Indonesia. (2006). *Aceh technical assistance recovery project (A-TARP): quarterly report #5, July 1-Sept 30, 2006*. USAID. Mission to Indonesia. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACI205.pdf.
Notes: *The Aceh Technical Assistance and Recovery Project (A-TARP) focuses on issues related to the reconstruction of Aceh and Nias and on the creation and implementation of growth-oriented policies by Jakarta ministries. In the third quarter of 2006, A-TARP made considerable progress in both the tsunami region and in Jakarta. We continued our work assisting our counterpart agencies to build back better in Aceh and Nias and encouraging transparency, accountability, and efficiency among national government agencies. A-TARP assists the Aceh Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) in almost all aspects encouraging the effective and efficient implementation of "build back better. ? In the third quarter of 2006, A-TARP provided advice and assistance on the creation of a cooperative housing*

scheme, an economic growth strategy for a new Aceh economy that will be a sustainable, private-sector-driven, and export-oriented, and advised on the roll-out of BRR activities to the regions and the devolution of authorities from Banda Aceh to the kabupaten level. As a part of the economic growth strategy, A-TARP brought in short term assistance to assess the feasibility of a tourism industry in Aceh and long term assistance to create a strategy for fostering growth in promising business sectors. A-TARP also continued the anti-corruption work from previous quarters, bringing world-renowned specialist Bertrand de Speville to help develop operational plans and train personnel for the BRR's Anti-Corruption Unit. Other activities carried out in Aceh by A-TARP team members have assisted both the Governor's office and the efforts of the USAID-funded road project. A-TARP has been integral in facilitation the land acquisition for the Banda Aceh to Meulaboh road, enabling construction to begin. A-TARP advisors have also made significant progress on strengthening the collaborative relationship between the Governor's office and BRR at the provincial level by encouraging more frequent and direct exchanges between staff at these two key provincial institutions. A-TARP activities in Jakarta from July to September 2006 have built on previous quarters, providing assistance to the Ministry of Finance and the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (Menko Kesra). Assistance to the Ministry of Finance has focused on disposing of state owned assets to raise national revenue and the creation of an internal audit unit at the Directorate General for Tax. The SOAG Secretariat at Menko Kesra continues to support the USAID-funded education and basic human service projects in their efforts to navigate Indonesian government regulations. They Secretariat was also responsible this quarter for ensuring the Strategic Objective Agreement between the U.S. and Indonesian governments was signed and processed in one day.

Keywords: BRR; Aceh; housing; Nias; USAID; government; planning; coordination; development; governance; support; reconstruction; economic; local; transport; funding; process; enterprise; community; land; Banda Aceh; public; communication.

113. CHF. (2008). *Indonesia- The CHF International Approach* Silver Spring: Cooperative Housing Foundation. Last viewed on 24 December 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDUnidFilename/RMOI-7LZVCX-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDUnidFilename/RMOI-7LZVCX-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf).
Notes: *The challenges of working effectively in a post-disaster setting, whether socially unstable like in Aceh or otherwise in Yogyakarta, were daunting and required fast, efficient action. Forging innovative partnerships with private sector actors, including AIG and Chevron,*

and with other NGOs such as the Red Cross and World Vision, CHF was able to carry out immediate relief activities. But it is not enough to provide relief; every aspect of the relief mission must be carried forth with long-term development as the ultimate aim. Every time CHF produced shelters and housing, it was in agreement with the priorities of local communities, using local materials and labour to create homes, markets and infrastructure that communities would invest in and maintain. CHF worked to stimulate the private sector, creating employment in Indonesia and giving out loans to entrepreneurs to encourage a self-sufficient economy. And it worked closely in private-public partnerships, matching commercial interests to community needs. Over half a century of experience has taught CHF International that working with the community and creating locally appropriate, self-sufficient solutions for the long-term is the only way to achieve lasting sustainable change. And as seasoned experts in construction, CHF is well aware that any building is only as strong as its foundation.

Keywords: housing; community; construction; Aceh; market; local; funding; enterprise; disaster; support; earthquake; health; fishery; reconstruction; government; ownership; development; partnership; sustainability; training; village; partners.

114. Christoplos, I. (2006). *Links between relief, rehabilitation and development in the tsunami response*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/01E8DB26-7306-4B30-B6D3-F6272D0ECF3A/0/lrrd_final_report.pdf. Notes: *This report summarises and discusses experiences from the linkages in the tsunami disaster response between immediate relief operations and subsequent efforts in reconstruction and development, also known under the acronym LRRD. It is based mainly on two country studies from Indonesia and Sri Lanka, a study on organisational policies and practices, and on a literature review of the recent professional discussion on the linkage concept.*

Keywords: LRRD; development; aid; response; housing; rehabilitation; disaster; livelihood; community; evaluation; population; Sri Lanka; poverty; Aceh; humanitarian; risk; local; planning; support; conflict; society; process; impact; national; TEC; funding; government; policy.

115. Clarke, G., & Wallsten, S. J. (2003). *Do Remittances Act Like Insurance? Evidence from a Natural Disaster in Jamaica*. Washington: World Bank Development Research Group. URL: http://www.wallsten.net/papers/Wallsten_Clarke_

Remittances.pdf.

Notes: *Previous research suggests a correlation between income shocks and remittances (money migrants send to households in their home country). Data constraints, however, have prevented this research from dealing with endogeneity issues or estimating the degree to which remittances may insure against shocks. In this paper we construct a household-level panel dataset for Jamaica that includes not only remittance information, but also detailed information about damage incurred due to a major hurricane (Gilbert). The exogenous nature of the shock, the panel data, and the monetary estimates of damage allow us to address these gaps in the literature. We find, even controlling for household fixed effects and potential moral hazard problems by endogenizing hurricane damage, that remittances do act as insurance, but only partially: our parameter estimates suggest that remittances increased by only about 25 cents for every dollar of damage the hurricane inflicted on the household.*

Keywords: families; remittance; income; damage; results; insurance; family; World Bank; economy; housing; disaster; analysis; response; hazards; gender; information; aged; development; economic; protection.

116. Clasen, T., & Smith, L. (2005). *The Drinking Water Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami Including the Role of Household Water Treatment*: World Health Organisation. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.helid.desastres.net/gsd12/collect/who/pdf/s8018e/s8018e.pdf>.

Notes: *A comprehensive system of disease surveillance was undertaken in the affected areas in most countries. This yielded little evidence of epidemic levels of any infectious disease, including diseases that are frequently waterborne. This lack of outbreaks, however, is actually consistent with the experience following most natural disasters. The evidence clearly shows that the inevitability of an outbreak following a natural disaster is a myth. An exaggerated risk of waterborne diseases could divert attention from other priorities. At the same time, it is possible that the lack of outbreaks is attributable in part to the massive response that frequently accompanies a natural disaster. In any case, it is important not to become complacent, particularly since living in crowded camps is known to increase risk and the normal season of waterborne diseases increases with the onset of the monsoons. We conclude with several recommendations: (i) continue to take steps to minimize the risks of waterborne diseases following natural disasters, (ii) develop and disseminate practical solutions for the special circumstances associated with tsunamis, including saline water intrusion, (iii) clarify the conditions under which proven approaches to household water treatment may be useful in emergencies*

and assess their role in the medium- and long-term response, (iv) improve water quality and surveillance without compromising emphasis on water quantity, (v) take advantage of the enormous resources committed to the tsunami response to make effective and sustainable improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene in the affected areas, and (vi) document experiences from the tsunami response, distil the lessons learned, disseminate the results and develop guidelines to inform future actions.

Keywords: health; families; water; response; disease; supply; disaster; emergency; drinking water; quality; population; NGOs; government; relief; results; risk; India; hygiene; Aceh; public; sanitation; effective; safe; interventions; planning.

117. Clinton, W. J. (2006). *Key Propositions for Building Back Better*.

United Nations. Last viewed on 18 September 2008.

URL: <http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&docid=1005912>.

Notes: *Governments, donors, and aid agencies must recognize that families and communities drive their own recovery. Governments must enhance preparedness for future disasters. Local governments must be empowered to manage recovery efforts, and donors must devote greater resources to strengthening government recovery institutions, especially at the local level. Good recovery must leave communities safer by reducing risks and building resilience.*

Keywords: recovery; government; community; disaster; local; NGOs; process; aid; housing; UN; support; information; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; ownership; development; education; planning; economic; donor; response; vulnerability.

118. Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery. (2006). *Implementing Early Recovery*: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

Last viewed on 19 September 2008. URL: [http://reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/LTIO-6SCLD2/\\$file/iasc-earlyrecovery-jul2006.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/LTIO-6SCLD2/$file/iasc-earlyrecovery-jul2006.pdf).

Notes: *About Early Recovery and The Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER)*

Keywords: recovery; humanitarian; support; planning; capacity; UNDP; response; coordination; development; local; national; risk; UN; disaster; assessment; groups; emergency; framework; leaders; process; community; donor; effective; training.

119. Cosgrave, J. (2005). *Tsunami Evaluation Coalition: Initial Findings* (87-7667-411-8). London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/576D8E84-27DB-44DC-8663-83AB9D5BF614/0/lowresA520060221.pdf>. Notes: *This is the initial report from the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC). It produced six findings. Finding 1) The relief phase was effective in ensuring that the immediate survival needs were met, through a mixture of local assistance in the immediate aftermath and international assistance in the first weeks after the disaster. However, these relief responses were generally not based on joint needs assessments and were not well coordinated, leading to an excess of some interventions such as medical teams, alongside shortages in less. Finding 2) The scale of the generous public response was unprecedented, not only in the amount of money raised (about \$14 billion internationally) but also in the proportion of funding from the general public, and the speed with which money was pledged or donated. The scale of the funding allowed an early shift to rehabilitation and the use of cash assistance programmes. It also acted as a giant lens, highlighting many of the existing problems in humanitarian response systems. The scale of funding also created coordination problems as it increased the number of agencies while removing some of the normal incentives for agencies to engage with coordination mechanisms Finding 3) Although local capacity is key to saving lives, this capacity is underestimated and undervalued by the international aid community as well as being overlooked by the international media. International agencies did not engage sufficiently with local actors, and assessed the skills of local actors relative to those of their own agency rather than in terms of skills appropriate to the local context. Finding 4) The capacity of the international humanitarian system is not infinitely elastic. Despite the generous response to the tsunami, the appeals-based system for funding humanitarian emergencies is flawed, with a pattern of under-funding humanitarian response in general. This pattern of low funding for most emergencies limits the development of capacity within the international aid system, and makes it difficult for the system to scale-up to respond appropriately to a large emergency such as this. Finding 5) Agencies focus too much on promoting their brand and not enough on the needs of the affected populations. Agencies are still not transparent or accountable enough to the people they are trying to assist. In some cases agencies are also not sufficiently accountable to those providing the funding. Finding 6) The recovery phase is proving a far bigger challenge than the relief phase. This is due in part to the greater complexity of recovery and to the demands that such complexity*

places on the aid agencies. As noted above, the scale of the funding has highlighted many existing issues in the international humanitarian system, many of which are currently being reviewed within the humanitarian reform process. TEC members hope that a critical self-reflection on lessons from the tsunami will contribute to the existing reform debate and will inform current and future policies and actions. Keywords: funding; TEC; response; evaluation; donor; local; aid; recovery; capacity; development; humanitarian; disaster; government; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; Sri Lanka; community; emergency; public; earthquake; assessment; accountability; ownership; population.

120. Cosgrave, J. (2006, 10 March 2006). NGO accountability in the Tsunami Response. *Development Today*, XVI, 11.
Notes: *The way in which NGOs have produced brand-promoting accountability reports rather than independent reviews of their performance again raises the question of whether the sector can continue to be auto-policing or whether external compliance mechanisms are needed. The contrast between the voluntary transparency of European NGOs and the enforced transparency of US NGOs is illustrative. US NGOs are required to submit an annual Form 990 to the Internal Revenue Service. These forms are publicly available through websites like Guidestar and provide a great deal of information about how an agency has used the money entrusted to it, who its best paid contractors and employees are, what proportions of the funds received have been spent where etc. The accountability report issue illustrates the tension between brand promotion and field performance. The funding that NGOs get from the general public depends on the strength of their brand rather than on the quality of their work in the field. Presenting the agency in a very favourable light is rewarded through greater public support, but there is no system for rewarding good performance in the field. NGOs that are proud of the quality of their work should not be afraid to conduct evaluations and publish them. Only by improving the information flow to the public on how well individual agencies carry out their tasks will the system start to reward performance by field programmes rather than performance by their communications departments.*
121. Cosgrave, J. (2007). *Synthesis Report: Expanded Summary: Joint evaluation of the international response to the Indian Ocean tsunami*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/32424F75-2C95-41BB-8D22-FA6867C67A96/0/Syn_Report_Sum.pdf.

Notes: *This summary report reviews the recommendations made in the TEC's Synthesis Report, which is based on the five thematic evaluations undertaken by TEC member agencies during 2005/06. These focus on: coordination of the international humanitarian response; the role of needs assessment in the tsunami response; the impact of the response on local and national capacities; links between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD); and the funding response to the tsunami. The Synthesis draws together learning and recommendations contained in these TEC studies as well as over 170 additional reports.*

Keywords: response; TEC; funding; evaluation; humanitarian; capacity; disaster; aid; population; ownership; local; community; government; Aceh; accountability; emergency; NGOs; donor; quality; national; development; public.

122. Couldrey, M., & Morris, T. (2005, July). UN assesses tsunami response. *Forced Migration Review, Special Edition: Tsunami: learning from the humanitarian response*, 6-9.

Notes: *A report to the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) identifies lessons learned from the humanitarian response. Recommendations stress the need for national ownership and leadership of disaster response and recovery, improved coordination, transparent use of resources, civil society engagement and greater emphasis on risk reduction.*

Keywords: housing; IDPs; community; disaster; government; response; humanitarian; local; Sri Lanka; Aceh; coordination; health; emergency; gender; NGOs; India; UN; funding; children; family; fishery; planning; aid; coast.

123. Crespín, J. (2006). Aiding local action: the constraints faced by donor agencies in supporting effective, pro-poor initiatives on the ground. *Environment and Urbanization*, 18(2), 433-449. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://eau.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/18/2/433>.

Notes: *This paper examines the institutional and political constraints that inhibit multilateral and bilateral donor agencies supporting poverty reduction initiatives on the ground. These include the constraints related to their own structures and the political systems in which they are embedded, and those related to their relationships with recipient governments. The paper also considers how current trends in development assistance towards greater donor harmonization and the associated processes within Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), the shift from project support to budget support, and the*

drive for greater “efficiency” may further limit donors’ capacity to support pro-poor local initiatives. It also discusses how these trends in development assistance are marginalizing support for those aspects of development that require relatively little external funding but also require that this funding be used carefully and strategically, engaging directly with poor groups and their organizations, and enlarging their scope for influence and action.

Keywords: development; aid; donor; poverty; local; support; funding; government; policy; effective; budget; national; politics; groups; Sida; society; institution; official; ownership; cooperation; process; World Bank; foreign; PRSP; public; UK.

124. Crisis Management Initiative. (2006). *The Aceh Peace Process Involvement of Women*: Crisis Management Initiative. URL: <http://www.cmi.fi>.
Notes: *A brief study on the involvement of women in the peace process and recommendations to the parties of the Peace Agreement (the GoI and GAM)*
125. Cunliffe, S. (2007). *Implementing Early Recovery in Asia. Background paper for the Small Group Workshop on Preparing for Large-Scale Emergencies*: ADB. Last viewed on 18 September 2008.
URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2007/Small-Group-Workshop/Paper-Cunliffe.pdf>.
Notes: *This paper focuses on transition and recovery processes following natural disasters. In view of assisting a broader and more thorough understanding of early recovery.*
Keywords: remittance; funding; Sri Lanka; village; government; poverty; housing; gender; family; families; development; livelihoods; groups; policy; Tamil; district; impact; livelihood; foreign; research.
126. Czaika, M., & Kis-Katos, K. (2007). *Civil Conflict and Displacement. Village-Level Determinants of Forced Migration in Aceh*: HiCN Working Paper No. 32, Households in Conflict Network, Institute of Development Studies. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.hicn.org/papers/wp32.pdf>.
Notes: *The purpose of this paper is to identify the determinants of displacement behaviour based on various factors at the village level. The study concentrates on changes in village population during three years of civil conflict (1999-2002) in Aceh, Indonesia.*
Keywords: village; population; Aceh; economic; family; results; poverty; district; families; IDPs; religion; analysis; Indonesian; military; politics; groups; agriculture; conflict; income.

127. da Silva, J. (2005). *Transitional Shelter, Quality, Standards and Upgrading*. Colombo: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.sheltercentre.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR_TransitionalShelterQualityStandardsUpgradingGuidelines.pdf.

Notes: This document is the outcome of discussion and consultation with the Shelter and Settlement Forum, Lead Agencies and TAP Colombo between 13 June and 6 July 2005. More than 90 different organisations - UN agencies, NGOs, INGOs, political parties, private donors and government - have provided assistance by constructing transitional shelter in Sri-Lanka. In 6 months since tsunami, some 40,000 shelters have been built, and it is envisaged that 10-15,000 more may be needed. Whilst the majority of shelters are of suitable quality, there are many which have been assessed by Transitional Accommodation Project (TAP) and others, as being sub-standard. The purpose of this document is to discuss the issues relating to improving the quality of these shelters. Also, to propose a methodology to do so, with the aim of assisting TAP to develop a policy on upgrading and to provide guidance on this topic to the districts, whilst allow sufficient flexibility to ensure that specific situations and structures in each district can be accommodated. It is noted that the purpose of upgrading is to rectify sub-standard shelters rather than improve shelters. This approach is essential in order not to perpetuate the dependency culture that is beginning to emerge as a result of tsunami relief programmes; neither to create further inequity between the assistance provided to conflict IDPs, or the housing standards of the local population, as compared to those who has received tsunami related assistance.

Keywords: housing; standards; assessment; transitional; district; local; beneficiary; donor; government; leaders; NGOs; construction; IDPs; sanitation; UNHCR; process; quality; appropriate; community; conflict.

128. Dahanayake, K., & Kulasena, N. (2008). Geological Evidence for Paleo-Tsunamis in Sri Lanka. *Science of Tsunami Hazards*, 27(2), 54-61. Last viewed on 21 November 2008. URL: <http://tsunamisociety.org/272Dahanayake.pdf>.

Notes: After the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami inundation event, thin sediment films of fining up sequences were located in several topographic depressions of the southern coastal belt of Sri Lanka. The films consisting of silty fine sand with particular microfossil assemblages were located also in closed containers, bottles and kitchen tables. Well preserved microfossils such as foraminifera, radiolarians as well as spicules of sponges were noted in these recent tsunami

sediments. Random augur holes were drilled into some selected depressions in the southern coastal villages of Peraliya and Denuwala situated at locations separated by about 50km. In several such holes, at least two fining up sequences were located below the surface in soil horizons separated from each other by 35 cm to 1m. These soil profiles were overlying older coral reefs developed on lateritic formations. The microscopic observations on particular size fractions of the soil horizons showed microfossil assemblages with textures, colour and organic C contents strikingly comparable to those observed in the recent tsunami sediments of Sri Lanka. Our findings imply the occurrence of at least two paleotsunami events of different ages in Sri Lanka originating apparently from a common source.

129. Dahdouh-Guebas, F., Jayatissa, L. P., Di Nitto, D., Bosire, J. O., Lo Seen, D., & Koedam, N. (2005). How effective were mangroves as a defence against the recent tsunami? *Current Biology*, 15(12), R443-R447. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VRT-4GFD19F-9/2/28f1cc6a3afb72a4fbec4da3530d769>
Notes: *Whether or not mangroves function as buffers against tsunamis is the subject of in-depth research, the importance of which has been neglected or underestimated before the recent killer tsunami struck. Our preliminary post-tsunami surveys of Sri Lankan mangrove sites with different degrees of degradation indicate that human activity exacerbated the damage inflicted on the coastal zone by the tsunami.*
Keywords: mangrove; forest; protection; coast; planning; damage; impact; management; Sri Lanka; research; loss.
130. Dahdouh-Guebas, F., Koedam, N., Danielsen, F., Sorensen, M. K., Olwig, M. F., Selvam, V., Parish, F., Burgess, N. D., Topp-Jorgensen, E., Hiraishi, T., Karunagaran, V. M., Rasmussen, M. S., Hansen, L. B., Quarto, A., & Suryadiputra, N. (2006). Coastal Vegetation and the Asian Tsunami. *Science*, 311(5757), 37-38. Last viewed on 13 January 2008. URL: <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/reprint/sci;311/5757/37>
Notes: *In a letter criticising an earlier article in Science the authors make the point that the quality of the mangroves cannot be judged from satellite imagery alone and that the authors had not considered a number of other factors.*
Keywords: mangrove; coast; forest; protection; construction; housing; university; village.
131. Danusiri, A. (Director) (2007). Playing between Elephants. In Binod Shrestha (Executive Producer) Aryo Danusiri & Bruno Dercon (Producer). Indonesia: UN Habitat. Last viewed on 22

January 2009. URL: <http://www.forcedmigration.org/video/playing-between-elephants/>

Notes: *A film about the People's Housing Process in Geunteng Timur. There is an Indonesian saying that when the elephants are locked in a fight, the mousedeer would die in the middle. But in this documentary, the mousedeer does not die - instead, it manages to play between them and get what it wants. This film documents a post-tsunami and post-conflict Aceh, where an international body that is assigned to build houses, while an Acehnese village chief leads his people through the ups and downs of the ongoing reconstruction and rehabilitation process. The film very intimately shows how complicated it is to survive a traumatic event and then experience global intervention. Rebuilding a house in post-tsunami Aceh brings into play the whole world and forces the Acehnese people learn to deal with the friction between the global and local realms.*

132. Danvers, K., Somasundaram, D. J., Sivayokan, S., & Sivashanka. (2005). *Qualitative assessment of psychosocial issues following the tsunami*. Jaffna: Mental Health Task Force in Disaster. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.who.int/hac/events/tsunamiconf/presentations/2_14_non_governmental_actors_canagarathnam_doc.pdf.
Notes: *This document outlines the work carried out by the Mental Health Task Force in Disaster to date, our initial impressions of the psychosocial needs of the community following the disaster, and our initial recommendations about the likely ongoing needs of the community, in the short- and long-term.*
Keywords: disaster; health; psychosocial; training; family; experience; community; interventions; support; assessment; qualitative; education; trauma; children; groups; loss; risk; NGOs; organisation; planning; process.
133. Dasgupta, S. (2007). *The Impact of Sea Level Rise on Developing Countries: A Comparative Analysis*. World Bank Policy Research. Working Paper 4136. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSCContentServer/IW3P/IB/2007/02/09/000016406_20070209161430/Rendered/PDF/wps4136.pdf.
Notes: *This paper assess the consequences of continued SLR (Sea Level Rise) for 84 developing countries. The results reveal that hundreds of millions of people in the developing world are likely to be displaced by SLR within this century; and accompanying economic and ecological damage will be severe for many.*

Keywords: impact; population; GDP; agriculture; coast; Africa; land; climate change; results; experience; America; indicator; research; Bangladesh; national; World Bank; economic; assessment; loss; zone; university.

134. de Ville de Goyet, C. (2008). Information Gaps in Relief, Recovery, and Reconstruction in the Aftermath of Natural Disasters. In S. Amin & M. Goldstein (Eds.), *Data against natural disasters: Establishing effective systems for relief, recovery, and reconstruction* (pp. 23-58). Washington: World Bank. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/08/12/000334955_20080812055716/Rendered/PDF/449830PUB0Box3181OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf

Notes: *The myth that disasters are the greatest equalizer, striking everyone in the same manner, has long been dispelled. There is a strong relationship between vulnerability to natural disaster and poverty. On the human health level, “while only 11 percent of the people exposed to natural hazards live in countries classified as low human development, they account for more than 53 percent of total recorded deaths”. On the economic level, the burden of disaster is proportionally much higher in the poorest countries. Although the absolute economic loss is greater in wealthier countries, the losses as a share of gross national income affect most profoundly the poorest countries. The loss of US\$125 billion in the United States because of Hurricane Katrina represented only 0.1 percent of the gross domestic product to the country, while losses to disasters in developing countries in recent decades have been between 134 and 378 percent of gross domestic product.*

Keywords: disaster; information; response; coordination; humanitarian; emergency; support; funding; government; reconstruction; national; development; health; recovery; donor; NGOs; earthquake; local; planning; assessment; supply; housing.

135. de Ville de Goyet, C., & Morinière, L. (2006). *The role of needs assessment in the tsunami response*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/8A8A61A4-4533-4CCA-A3E9-F2EE094AB9F7/0/needs_assessment_final_report.pdf

Notes: *This is the main TEC evaluation on needs assessment in the Tsunami Response. This report evaluates the adequacy, appropriateness and effectiveness of the assessment of need in the first three months after the tsunami. It focuses on the impact of assessment on the response of international agencies and institutional donors and,*

ultimately, on the affected populations. Over 300 officials or actors from over 50 agencies were interviewed for this study in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and seven donor countries. National consultants and research associates assisted in the review of approximately 200 reports prepared in the first months after the tsunami. Unstructured interviews with 135 affected individuals were also conducted during the field visits. The main body of this report reviews assessments intended to influence the decision making of the international community at large. Most findings focus particularly on UN or inter-agency reports, as needs assessment from the Red Cross movement were not formally available to the evaluators. Selected sectoral or thematic assessments – on health, water and sanitation, food and nutrition, livelihood recovery (in particular fishing) and shelter – are reviewed in greater depth in the annexes to the report.

Keywords: assessment; needs assessment; response; humanitarian; health; UN; disaster; evaluation; coordination; government; information; national; Sri Lanka; donor; Aceh; NGOs; livelihood; emergency; recovery; funding; district; local.

136. DEC. (2007, 19 December). Press Release - DEC Tsunami relief fund - Reports back on three year spending plan. from <http://www.dec.org.uk/cgi-bin/item.cgi?ap=1&id=219>

Notes: *Press release giving the DEC spending as £116 million in 2005, £117 million in 2006, £117 million in 2007, and projected as £22 million in 2008.*

Keywords: emergency; funding; relief; aid; disaster; donations; support.

137. Dengler, L., & Preuss, J. (2003). Mitigation Lessons from the July 17, 1998 Papua New Guinea Tsunami. *Pure and Applied Geophysics*, 160(10), 2001-2031. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00024-003-2417-x>
Notes: *The July 17, 1998 tsunami killed over 2,100 people, injured at least 800 severely enough to require hospitalisations, permanently displaced over 10,000 and disrupted the social and economic framework of the coastal communities of eastern Saundau Province, Papua New Guinea. Initial response to the disaster was delayed 16 hours because of the failure to communicate the magnitude of the impact outside the affected area. Once the scope of the disaster was known, international assistance was rapid and substantial. Medical teams, supplies, air transport and mobile field hospitals were provided to assist national medical personnel and facilities. Seven care centres were established for the displaced survivors. Nineteen countries and*

17 NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) donated money, relief and rebuilding supplies valued at over 6 million US\$ in addition to substantial contributions from national recovery funds and the Catholic Diocese. The three Malol villages, two Arop, four Sissano and the Warupu village were permanently abandoned and new villages established inland. Closure of the lagoon and restriction of coastal fishing impacted adjacent villages as well as tsunami survivors. By the second anniversary of the tsunami construction of schools, water and sanitation systems and some roads had been completed. Survivors were provided tools and building supplies to construct new homes, canoes and fishing equipment. Relief and recovery efforts were complicated by coordination difficulties among the many responding agencies and organizations, the disruption of daily routines for both survivors and villages hosting the care centres, and the intrusion of outside aid workers in a region that had been isolated before the disaster. Adaptation to the new village sites has been difficult due to their inland locations that are hotter, more insect-infested and have water and sanitation difficulties. The high number of casualties from the tsunami was the result of several factors: population concentrated in the area of maximum tsunami impact; date and time of occurrence; siting of villages on vulnerable sand spits; failure of residents to self-evacuate after feeling the earthquake; substantial delay in mobilizing response. However, further losses were likely reduced because of the rapid deployment of air transport and medical teams, and massive international relief support. The tsunami has affected long-term tsunami mitigation in the Sissano region through the relocation of villages, heightened awareness and education programs. It has also had a significant effect on mitigation in other countries by illuminating the potential dangers of landslide-generated tsunamis and in media coverage of tsunami hazards.

Keywords: village; disaster; relief; earthquake; coast; response; education; government; communication; health; water; recovery; national; impact; damage; emergency; community; land; housing; supply; Australia; IFRC; transport; hazards; lessons; planning; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

138. Dercon, B. (2006, 16 February). Permanent Housing Brief-16 February 2006. Retrieved on 1 May, 2006, from <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/sumatra/reliefrecovery/shelter/docs/doc/HousingBriefAceh&NiasFeb06-BrunoDercon-UN-Habitat-160206.pdf>

Notes: This brief is based on the following sources of information: Continuous monitoring of BRR Operations Centre and UN-Habitat of the commitments and the progress of about 100 active organisations

providing housing; Detailed analysis of the “Garansi”? surveys of BRR, checking commitments and progress in the field, in Aceh and Nias; Field monitoring of Unsyiah on housing progress and quality, supported by UN-Habitat, of 61 villages with 17,000 families in 3 kabupaten (Aceh Barat, Aceh Besar and Pidie); Reporting of local authorities to the Aceh Governor. This brief is a policy research paper made by UN-Habitat, in support of the Government and organisations active in shelter and housing.

Keywords: housing; Aceh; village; construction; organisation; quality; UN; BRR; family; flood; land; coast; development; monitor; infrastructure; Nias; Banda Aceh; Sigli; community; transitional; indicator; planning.

139. Dercon, B. (2008). *Post-Disaster Housing Reconstruction in Asia. A Brief Review of Recent Experiences..* Paper presented at the Symposium and Workshop International Technology and Knowledge Flow for Post Disaster Reconstruction (ISBN: 9789038612485), March 2008
Notes: *No Abstract.*
140. Deshingkar, P., & Aheeyarsearched, M. M. M. (2006). *Remittances in crisis. Sri Lanka after the tsunami: HPG, Humanitarian Policy Group.* Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.odi.org.uk/HPG/papers/Remittances_SriLanka.pdf.
Notes: *Background paper aiming to improve our understanding of how remittances helped people to recover from the Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004; which groups benefited from remittances and why; whether remittance mechanisms functioned adequately; and what can be done to improve the situation.*
Keywords: remittance; funding; Sri Lanka; village; government; poverty; housing; gender; family; families; development; livelihoods; groups; policy; Tamil; district; impact; livelihood; foreign; research.
141. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit. (2007). *Implementation of tsunami early warning in Indonesian local communities: checklist for assessment, planning and monitoring.* GTZ. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1473_1473localtewscchecklist.en.pdf.
Notes: *German-Indonesian Cooperation for Tsunami Early Warning System (GITEWS), in their effort to empower the local communities, have established checklists serving as a simple reference tool for local decision makers involved in the implementation of Tsunami Early Warning System in Indonesia. Within the checklists, there are guiding*

measures to building up capacity in assessment, planning, evaluation and stakeholder analysis. These measures should mean to be embedded into the intertwined major elements of people-centred Tsunami Early Warning System: (1) risk knowledge; (2) technical monitoring and warning service; (3) communication and dissemination of warnings and (4) community response capability.

Keywords: local; early warning; warning; community; Indonesian; planning; risk; hazards; response; process; disaster; information; institution; government; assessment; capacity; vulnerability; communication; national; public; coordination; effective; preparedness; monitor; development; stakeholders; analysis; policy.

142. Development Alternatives, I., & OTI, U. (2007). *Sri Lanka transition initiatives program: report for OTI, August 1, 2004-March 15, 2007*: USAID Office for Transition Initiatives. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACL646.pdf.
Notes: *The following report is a summary of the activities carried out by the implementing contractor, DAI, under the USAID-OTI Sri Lanka Transition Initiatives (SLTI) contract. The reporting period covers the initial thirty-two months of the contract: from August 1, 2004 to March 15, 2007. The main objective of the SLTI program is to build support for the peace process among the Sri Lankan population, mainly at the local level. This objective is consistent with the US Government's foreign policy commitment to support a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Sri Lanka.*
Keywords: community; Sri Lanka; local; government; Tamil Tigers; support; Tamil; security; conflict; district; transition; process; Trincomalee; politics; construction; youth; Colombo; planning; population; training; groups; results; Matara; authority; funding.
143. DFID. (2005). *The EU's contribution to the international response to the 2004 Asian Tsunami Achievements, next steps and lessons learned*. Brussels: EU. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/87AB22C7-01AD-4002-950D-B6BA08239357/0/EU_response_tsunami_Dec_05.pdf.
Notes: *The emergency response was quick, and focused action by international donors working with national and local authorities ensured that affected people benefited from access to food, improved sources of water, sanitation and health services. EU humanitarian assistance started to arrive on the very day of the disaster. The general consensus is that emergency relief successfully met the immediate*

humanitarian needs of the affected people. The focus now is on creating the foundations for sustainable medium and long-term reconstruction. Aceh and the North and East of Sri Lanka, the two most affected areas, have long been plagued by devastating civil conflicts: reconstruction therefore involves major political efforts to promote peace and stability, as a necessary foundation for successful and sustainable reconstruction. The EU has been very active in both areas, supporting the peace processes and using reconstruction work to promote dialogue and consultation. The peace process is going well in Aceh, but renewed efforts are required in Sri Lanka to consolidate the Ceasefire Agreement and promote a lasting solution to the twenty-year-long conflict.

Keywords: EU; reconstruction; response; donor; humanitarian; funding; government; commission; community; disaster; support; housing; Sri Lanka; conflict; Aceh; local; aid; development; early warning; UN; warning; coordination; EC; effective; lessons.

144. DFID. (2007). *Indonesia Fact Sheet*: DFID. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/indonesia-factsheet.pdf>.

Notes: *There are two main strands to DFID's current programme in Indonesia: (i) strengthening decentralised governance and service delivery through the innovative Decentralisation Support Facility; (ii) addressing off-track health indicators (HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality and TB). In addition we are providing substantial post disaster reconstruction assistance to Aceh, Nias, Yogyakarta and Central Java. The document is of interest to see DRR contributions through UNDP and Recovery Activities and all existing funds to which the British Government contributes to. Contacts of DFID in Indonesia are included.*

Keywords: support; DFID; poverty; government; development; district; funding; health; community; Aceh; aid; partnership; capacity; governance; reconstruction; housing; local; public; disaster; donor; forest; participation; World Bank.

145. DHA. (1992). *International Agreed Glossary of Basic Terms Related to Disaster Management*. Retrieved 24 April 2006, from [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/LGEL-5EQNZV/\\$FILE/dha-glossary-1992.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/LGEL-5EQNZV/$FILE/dha-glossary-1992.pdf?OpenElement)
Notes: *Defines a disaster as: A serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope using only its own resources.*

Keywords: UN; disaster; flood; planning; earthquake; OFDA; zone; hazards; population; prevention; protection; damage; construction; information; cyclones; health; communication; results; local; housing; preparedness; response.

146. DiFonzo, N., & Bordia, P. (2007). Rumour, Gossip and Urban Legends. *Diogenes*, 54(1), 19-35. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://dio.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/54/1/19>

Notes: *The term rumour' is often used interchangeably with gossip' and urban legend' by both laypersons and scholars. In this article we attempt to clarify the construct of rumour by proposing a definition that delineates the situational and motivational contexts from which rumours arise (ambiguous, threatening or potentially threatening situations), the functions that rumours perform (sense-making and threat management), and the contents of rumour statements (unverified and instrumentally relevant information statements in circulation). To further clarify the rumour construct we also investigate the contexts, functions and contents of gossip and urban legends, juxtapose these with rumour, and analyse their similarities and differences... Rumours after the deadly Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005 arose in life-threatening and health-endangering contexts. And rumours among Iraqi civilians were often situated in a context of fears of dreaded possible events (Kelley, 2004); such rumours have been dubbed dread rumours by Knapp (1944).*

Keywords: society; information; threat; groups; network; America; participation; communication; university; leaders; security; planning; construction; education; power; private.

147. Disasters Emergency Committee. (2006). *Financial Statements 31st March 2006 together with trustees' and auditors' reports*. London: Disasters Emergency Committee. Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: <http://www.dec.org.uk/download/300/Microsoft-Word-DEC-Final-Accounts.Master.pdf>.

Notes: *The DEC is primarily a fund raising organisation and it launched two new appeals in the financial year as well as continuing the administration and evaluation of disaster responses for three appeals launched before 1st April 2005. The DEC managed the collection, banking, thanking of donors, allocation and disbursement of funds to member agencies for five appeals during the year. The response to the DEC appeal for the Indian Ocean Tsunami that was launched in December 2004 continued well into the current year despite the Trustees' decision to officially close the public appeal on 26th February*

2005. This has resulted in a further income of £50 million becoming available during the year to 31st March 2006. In August 2005, the DEC appealed to the UK public to help stave off malnutrition and starvation in the Sahel region in West Africa. A potentially fatal combination of drought and locust plague had left almost 8 million people at risk of hunger in Niger Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

Keywords: trust; funding; emergency; disaster; income; response; UK; risk; policy; groups; earthquake; information; public; donations; investment; management; preparedness; support; aid; donor; evaluation; planning; monitor; appropriate.

148. Disasters Emergency Committee. (2007). *Financial Statements 31st March 2007 together with trustees' and auditors' reports*. London: Disasters Emergency Committee. Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: http://www.dec.org.uk/download/16/dec_final_accounts_31-03-06_web_version.pdf.

Notes: *The DEC did not launch any appeals in the year but continued disbursing appeal funds and monitoring the expenditure of the four most recent appeals. Further income of £19m was generated mainly from interest and gift aid on the Tsunami, Asia Quake and Niger Appeals. In the year, the DEC continued thanking the donors to the appeals launched in the previous financial year. As part of the strategy to maximise fundraising income, the DEC put in place more robust mechanisms to claim gift aid on donations.*

Keywords: trust; funding; disaster; emergency; income; response; UK; risk; aid; information; groups; policy; support; earthquake; investment; monitor; planning; public; donations; housing; preparedness.

149. Disasters Emergency Committee. (2008). *Annual Trustees' Report and Accounts 2007/08*. London: Disasters Emergency Committee. Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: <http://www.dec.org.uk/download/416/Annual-report-08.pdf>.

Notes: *The DEC Annual Report for 2007/08 is presented in a new format that "reflects the DEC's continued commitment to improving its accountability for how the money is raised by the DEC and then spent by its Member Agencies." It has been a busy year with two quite different appeals for Darfur & Chad and Bangladesh, while winding up the Tsunami Appeal fund, and as we go to print we have launched an appeal for the awful tragedy unfolding in Myanmar (Burma), so we have much to reflect on and share and hope this report does the*

year's progress justice. In terms of improving performance, the Trustees have chosen key areas to monitor systematically and to communicate back to you, the donors and organisations, who are crucial for the success of our appeals. They are the critical areas of performance on which we want to drive improvement, and we acknowledge that the last two are particularly challenging: we run well managed appeals; we use funds as stated; we achieve intended programme objectives and outcomes; we are committed to agreed humanitarian principles, standards and behaviours; we are accountable to beneficiaries; we learn from our experience. The report sets out this year's achievements and challenges and from this baseline we will highlight, each year, any improvements both for the running of well managed appeals and delivering best practice in humanitarian response.

Keywords: trust; funding; disaster; emergency; income; Bangladesh; support; response; housing; accountability; risk; families; planning; community; cyclones; UK; health; aid; children; information; standards; policy; public; process; beneficiary; humanitarian.

150. Disasters Emergency Committee. (2008). *Tsunami Summary 2007*. London: Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC). Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: http://www.dec.org.uk/download/466/DEC_TsunamiSummary3.pdf.
Notes: *Annual Trustees' Report and Accounts 2007/08. Expenditure data by DEC individual members, per country. May be the best available data for trends in overall NGO expenditure of funds from the general public as the DEC agencies accounted for more about one tenth of the funding from the general public, and the related agencies of the member must account for at least half of the NGO effort. The report describes major achievements of DEC member agencies, budget expenditure by member organizations and use of funds by sectors (Shelter 45.4%; Livelihoods & Agriculture 18.5%; Education 5.0%; Water & Sanitation 4.9%; Infrastructure 4.2%; Disaster Risk Reduction 3.9%; Health 3.0%; Other 15.1%) and major achievements.*
Keywords: funding; housing; health.

151. DKKV. (2007). *National platforms for disaster reduction: study on current status of disaster reduction, institutional arrangements and potential for national platforms for disaster reduction in 3 South and South East Asian countries*. Bonn: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV). Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.dkkv.org/DE/ressource.asp?ID=237>.
Notes: *Modern societies are exposed to a number of natural, technological and environmental risks. Hence it is a prerequisite to*

increase awareness among members of society of such risks, and to expand the understanding and perception of disaster risk reduction (DRR). This requires the involvement of people who possess a wide range of professional skills and abilities that are essential for a comprehensive and sustained approach to a truly national commitment to disaster reduction.

Keywords: disaster; national; DRR; planning; development; disaster management; management; flood; preparedness; risk; Bangladesh; government; Sri Lanka; community; NGOs; coordination; response; district; policy; emergency; support.

152. Doocy, S., Gabriel, M., Collins, S., Robinson, C., & Stevenson, P. (2005). *The Mercy Corps Cash for Work Program in post-tsunami Aceh*. Portland: MercyCorps Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2171_VL323121.pdf

Notes: *Cash for work (CFW) programs have been used in a variety of disaster and emergency contexts. CFW was a prominent component of the immediate response to the tsunami in Aceh. This document describes the Mercy Corps CFW program, discuss experiences in implementing CFW programs, and provides key recommendations for the implementation of similar programs in future emergencies. At its peak the Mercy Corps CFW program employed nearly 18,000 participants and disbursed over USD 4.5 million in direct payments for the seven-month program lifespan. The program was evaluated using monitoring data and an exit survey of 1,428 randomly selected participants.*

Keywords: Aceh; families; participation; Meulaboh; community; income; savings; Banda Aceh; groups; gender; economy; local; housing; response; construction; livelihoods; monitor; leaders; experience; livelihood; disaster; emergency; impact; funding; health; recovery.

153. Doocy, S., Rofi, A., Burnham, G., Robinson, C., & Shanker, A. (2005). *Tsunami mortality in Aceh province, Indonesia*. Paper presented at the WHO Conference on the Health Aspects of the Tsunami Disaster in Asia, Phuket, 4-6 May 2005. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.who.int/hac/events/tsunamiconf/presentations/2_1_assessing_needs_measuring_impact_doocy_doc.pdf.

Notes: *Nine tsunami-affected districts in Aceh, Indonesia were surveyed between February and August 2005 with the aim of characterizing tsunami mortality. The surveys encompassed 1,653 tsunami-displaced households with a pre-tsunami population of*

9,635 individuals. Of the original pre-tsunami population, a total of 1,642 people, or 17.0%, were reported as dead or missing in the tsunami. Crude mortality rates in the four survey areas ranged from a high of 23.6% in Aceh Jaya district on the West Coast to 5.3% on the East Coast. Age-specific mortality rates followed a similar pattern across the four survey areas, with the highest mortality concentrating in the youngest children (aged 0-9) and oldest adults (70+). The relative risk of mortality was significantly greater among females than males ($p < 0.05$ for all surveys). While sex-specific mortality rates differed significantly between the ages of roughly 10 to 69, among younger children (particularly 0-4) and adults 70 or over, sex-specific mortality differences disappeared.

Keywords: assessment; population; Aceh; IDPs; disaster; mortality; families; gender; impact; health; results; community; risk; information.

154. Drury, A. C., Olson, R. S., & Belle, D. A. V. (2005). The Politics of Humanitarian Aid: US Foreign Disaster Assistance, 1964-1995. *The Journal of Politics*, 67(2), 454-473. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://web.missouri.edu/~drurya/articlesandpapers/JOP2005.pdf>

Notes: Previous studies of U.S. foreign aid have firmly established that foreign policy and domestic considerations strongly influence allocations of military and economic development assistance. Uncharted, however, is the question of similar influences on U.S. humanitarian aid. Analysing U.S. foreign disaster assistance data from 1964 through 1995, this paper concludes that foreign policy and domestic factors not only influence disaster assistance allocations but that they are the overriding determinant. This impact is, however, somewhat differential: the initial “yes/no” decision to grant disaster assistance is markedly political, but the subsequent “how much” decision is also not devoid of political considerations.

155. Duma, N. (2007). *Sri Lanka's Sources of Growth*: SSRN. Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: <http://ssrn.com/paper=1016255>

Notes: *This paper uses the growth accounting framework to assess Sri Lanka's sources of growth. It finds that while labour was the dominant factor contributing to growth in the 1980s, labour's contribution declined over time and was overtaken, to a large extent, by total factor productivity (TFP) and, to a lower extent, by physical and*

human capital accumulation. A higher growth path over the medium term will depend on securing a stable political and macroeconomic environment; implementing structural reforms necessary to improve productivity and efficiency of investment; attaining fiscal consolidation; and creating space for the private sector.

Keywords: Sri Lanka; GDP; economic; economy; livelihoods; framework; development; India; government; Bangladesh; investment; politics; results; conflict; education; indicator; Malaysia; population; private; Thailand; capacity; governance.

156. ECOSOC. (2006). *Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster*. ECOSOC General Assembly Economic and Social Council. Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/Updates/triams-ecosoc-2006.pdf>.

Notes: *The report provides a status update of the recovery process at the 18-month mark and seeks to identify some of the key emerging challenges and lessons learned in efforts to build back better. It examines successes and challenges in tsunami response, focusing on long-term recovery. Specific themes discussed include coordination, models of government recovery institutions, assessments of damages and needs, transparency and accountability, community participation in recovery, economic diversification, risk reduction, human rights, and environmental issues.*

Keywords: recovery; government; housing; disaster; coordination; community; assessment; livelihood; support; planning; construction; local; national; effective; NGOs; economic; response; development; Sri Lanka; capacity; damage; information; reconstruction; risk; environmental.

157. Eikenberry, A. M. (2007). Philanthropy, Voluntary Association, and Governance Beyond the State: Giving Circles and Challenges for Democracy. *Administration Society*, 39(7), 857-882. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://aas.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/39/7/857>

Notes: *There has been little discussion about the democratic impacts of new roles and expectations put on private philanthropy and voluntarism in an era of governance beyond the state. This article explores tensions philanthropic voluntary associations face in balancing their internal democratic effects of enhancing civic education and participation of members on the one hand with meeting needs and solving problems in the community on the other. This is brought into focus through an analysis of giving circles, groups that entail individuals pooling resources and then deciding together how and where*

to give these away. Giving circles highlight the trade-off between the grassroots independence and non-coercive collaborative action that enables voluntary associations to contribute to democratic governance and the ability for these institutions to adequately and comprehensively address community problems; a trade-off that becomes important if one is concerned with serving the public good in an era of government cutbacks and privatisation.

Keywords: groups; society; funding; community; participation; America; gender; public; governance; government; network; education; university; politics; support; leaders; process; volunteers; institution; ownership; planning; impact; environment.

158. Engelhardt, A., & Hidalgo, S. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: United Kingdom*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/100BE136-94AD-4F2D-9408-9B00F0997C97/0/government_funding_uk.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: DFID; funding; UK; UN; humanitarian; response; NGOs; Sri Lanka; disaster; development; government; India; emergency; support; donor; evaluation; coordination; donations; health; organisation; logistics; recovery.
159. Engelhardt, A., Hidalgo, S., & Sole, R. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Synthesis*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/E11E5C8B-74AB-4D43-BB8E-603ED6AD385F/0/government_funding_synthesis.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows. This one synthesises several underlying government funding reports.*
Keywords: funding; humanitarian; donor; aid; UN; response; coordination; government; Australia; NGOs; UK; Sweden; support; Spain; development; reconstruction; Denmark; disaster; emergency; budget; Germany; ECHO; Ireland.
160. Engelhardt, A., Hidalgo, S., Stoianova, V., Fernández, L., & Flores, J. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Spain*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last

viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/B341C952-C82E-47FF-B3B3-15851D344ECF/0/government_funding_spain.pdf.
 Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
 Keywords: funding; humanitarian; aid; donor; response; budget; cooperation; government; military; Spain; evaluation; NGOs; emergency; disaster; development; community; planning; information; Sri Lanka.

161. Evans, L., & Oehler-Stinnett, J. (2006). Children and Natural Disasters: A Primer for School Psychologists. *School Psychology International*, 27(1), 33-55. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://spi.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/27/1/33>
 Notes: *Worldwide children are impacted by natural disasters, including hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, wildfires, landslides and sandstorms, winter and severe storms, heat waves, volcanoes and tsunamis. School psychologists should understand natural disaster effects, such as economic loss, relocation and health concerns and mental health issues. While most children are able to cope, a significant minority develops severe symptoms and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). School psychologists should gain trauma mental health training through the American Psychological Association, the National Association of School Psychologists, and the International School Psychology Association. They can also be involved in school and community prevention, mitigation and educational programming. This article presents an overview for school psychologists of the literature on children in natural disasters.*
 Keywords: children; disaster; education; trauma; health; America; impact; research; experience; earthquake; interventions; community; flood; family; national; society; prevention; support.
162. Eye on Aceh. (2006). *A People's Agenda? Post Tsunami aid in Aceh: Eye on Aceh/Aid Watch*. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/coa-idn-28feb.pdf>.
 Notes: *This assessment gives voice to the responses of ordinary Acehnese - men and women - to some of the completed and ongoing rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes being conducted in post-tsunami Aceh. We were curious to know how individuals and communities in Aceh had been affected by their experience of the relief, reconstruction and development assistance programmes that have been mounted in the province since the disastrous events of 26*

December 2004. In the course of our research, we asked Acehese communities and individuals: Were they satisfied with the way that such assistance programmes had been carried out in their community? Were they consulted at the needs assessment, concept, or design stages of the programme? If so, to what extent? What measures were taken to ensure that all community members - including women, who traditionally have been marginalised in the Acehese decision making process - were consulted? Were people kept abreast of developments as the project progressed through various stages of planning and implementation? How relevant and useful were the projects? Had there been a transfer of skills to local people during the planning or execution of the project? What had been the impact of the aid on local communities or individuals? And how could aid have been delivered more effectively?

163. Eye on Aceh. (2007). *The 'Golden' Crop? Palm Oil in Post Tsunami Aceh*: Eye on Aceh. Last viewed on 24 September 2008.
URL: <http://www.aceh-eye.org>.

Notes: *The report elaborate the potentials of palm oil, the world's most traded edible oil, in Aceh and its social, economic, and environmental cost.*

164. Fan, L. (2006). *The Struggle for Land Rights in Post-Tsunami and Post-Conflict Aceh, Indonesia*. Paper presented at the Land Policies & Legal Empowerment of the Poor, Washington D.C., November 2-3, 2006 Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/RPDLPROGRAM/Resources/459596-1161903702549/S3_Fan.pdf

Notes: *The objective of this paper is two-fold: firstly, it attempts to delineate some of the critical land rights issues that have emerged over the last two years in the Indonesian province of Aceh, the area worst-affected by the devastating earthquake and tsunami of December 2004, and one deeply scarred by three decades of armed conflict. Since the disaster struck almost two years ago, Aceh has experienced rapid change on a massive scale. The tsunami recovery effort is currently the largest reconstruction program in the developing world, with a total of US\$ 8 billion allocated and pledged by donors and NGOs. i The tsunami also led to a resumption of peace talks between the Acehese independence movement and the Indonesian Government, which culminated in the signing of a peace agreement in August 2005 and officially brought the 30 year conflict to an end.*

Keywords: Aceh; land; housing; conflict; government; community; process; local; development; disaster; politics; society; BRR; IDPs; recovery; groups; ownership;

reconstruction; military; Nias; planning; public; support; district; economic; Oxfam; poverty.

165. FAO. (2005). *Tsunami communities reborn: Rebuilding livelihoods better than before*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/198077/Tsunami_en.pdf. Notes: *This booklet profiles the rebuilding of livelihoods in fisheries and agriculture in Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. In interviews with the men building new fishing boats and the women planting new trees in the orchards where their loved ones died, a story of rebirth and hope emerges, with the generosity of both the national and international public playing a major role.* Keywords: fishery; agriculture; boat; Sri Lanka; construction; community; livelihood; island; Thailand; Aceh; village; NGOs; rebuild; housing; local; government; Maldives; Banda Aceh; coast; groups; Meulaboh.
166. FAO. (2006, 28 March 2006). Inferior boatbuilding undermines tsunami recovery – Many post-tsunami boats “substandard,” will need replacing. *Latest updates* Retrieved on 4 May 2006, 2006, from <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/DPAS-6NBGCX?OpenDocument> Notes: *FAO today again urged authorities in tsunami affected countries to redouble their efforts to ensure that fishing boats built to replace those destroyed during the 2004 disaster meet minimum safety standards. The UN agency also called on all organizations financing boat construction to pay closer attention to the safety and quality of craft being built and to take steps to upgrade or replace substandard boats already in place. Though firm figures are not available, reports from FAO staff in the field indicate that many replacement fishing vessels constructed since the disaster are seriously sub standard.* Keywords: boat; construction; fishery; standards; authority; safety; disaster; Sri Lanka; agriculture; emergency; Maldives; quality; UN.
167. FAO. (2006). *Plan of operations: Maldives Component of Forestry Programme for early rehabilitation in Asian tsunami affected countries, OSRO/GLO/502/FIN*. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organisation. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2189_VL323128.pdf. Notes: *In some islands, Pandanus spp. and Suriana maritima (tassel plant) were severely affected due to salt-water intrusion caused by tsunami. In some places Calophyllum inophyllum (funa) located close to the beach died. Observations also indicated that some areas of mangrove forests are showing signs of degradation due to the tsunami's deposition*

of sediments at their outlets to the sea, which has impeded the flow of water out and into the mangrove needed to keep the ecosystem healthy. Trees in home gardens and avenue trees were widely affected by the inundation of seawater carried inland by the tsunami and subsequent stagnation caused degradation. An estimate indicates that about 700,000 fruit trees and 840,000 timber trees were damaged in the inhabited islands. These losses affected about 11,500 households.

Keywords: forest; planning; island; Maldives; management; community; rehabilitation; agriculture; mangrove; support; training; development; national; coordination; government; policy; information; coast; results; local; atolls; gender; monitor; fishery; tourism.

168. FAO. (2006). *Regional workshop: one year later - the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in coastal communities of tsunami affected countries in Asia*. Bangkok: Food and Agricultural Organisation Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/ag091e/ag091e00.pdf>. Notes: *Following the disaster caused by the tsunami waves following the earthquake on 26 December 2004, regional fishery organizations in the region quickly joined together to form a Consortium to Restore Shattered Livelihoods in Tsunami-devastated Nations (CONSRN). CONSRN organized a regional workshop on the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in coastal communities of tsunami affected countries in Asia that was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 29 February to 1 March 2005. The workshop developed and adopted a Regional Strategic Framework for the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in tsunami affected countries in Asia. This document presents a report of the meeting including a review of progress against the activities recommended in the Regional Strategic Framework, summary of country strategies, and recommendations for future work for the affected countries and CONSRN partners.*

Keywords: fishery; community; rehabilitation; management; coordination; development; government; planning; support; capacity; funding; coast; livelihood; donor; housing; assessment; information; Thailand; future; impact; boat; India; infrastructure; training; groups; institution; Myanmar.

169. FAO. (2007). *Project of Emergency Assistance to Tsunami-affected Coastal Communities in Aceh and North Sumatra, Indonesia*: FAO. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/238971/OSROINS512SPA.doc>. Notes: *The FAO evaluation focuses on a project executed in the Aceh Province during seventeen months between 1 December 2005 and 30*

April 2007 under a trust fund arrangement with the Government of Spain and with a total budget of €1 500 000. The project assisted the Indonesian Government to ensure prompt resumption of fishery and aquaculture production of priority vulnerable households affected by the tsunami that had devastated the North Sumatra coasts on 26 December 2004. The project was implemented within the medium-term response to the tsunami crisis with a lifespan straddling the rehabilitation and development phases.

Keywords: fishery; rehabilitation; Aceh; results; coast; government; process; coordination; management; training; development; support; community; boat; construction; evaluation; agriculture; market; planning; budget; beneficiary; impact; quality; district; effective; emergency; local; national.

170. FAO. (2007). *Real Time Evaluation of the FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami*. FAO. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.fao.org/pbe/pbee/common/ecg/333/en/TsunamiRTEFinalReportEN.pdf> (full report). Notes: Overall, the FAO tsunami response assisted an estimated 106,000 households. FAO was able to respond to needs convincingly in the agriculture sector. Performance in the fisheries sector was less convincing. This largely reflects FAO's extensive experience with agricultural emergencies in contrast with a lack of such emergency experience in the fisheries sector. New modalities had to be developed, each tailored to the needs and varied nature of fishery-based industries and livelihoods. FAO support to the forestry sector was small and came rather late. Livelihoods restoration in emergency contexts is an area in which operational modalities cannot be standardised as in purely humanitarian operations. It takes considerable resources to study complex livelihoods strategies and find the best ways of rebuilding them. In some cases, FAO attempted to use participatory and multi-sectoral livelihoods approaches in its tsunami response through specific projects, which improved the quality and relevance of the FAO emergency programmes. However, the role of livelihoods approaches has been under-recognised.

Keywords: fishery; agriculture; emergency; coordination; rehabilitation; response; Sri Lanka; assessment; government; beneficiary; boat; support; community; Aceh; capacity; livelihood; funding; coast; partners; national; donor; NGOs; Thailand; process; local; development; evaluation.

171. FAO. (2007). *Real Time Evaluation of the FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Operations in Response to the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami: Final Report: Final Version*. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.fao.org/pbe/pbee/common/ecg/333/en/TsunamiRTEFinalReportEN.pdf>.
Notes: *The present report summarizes the results of the efforts of the FAO Evaluation Service to evaluate the tsunami response of the Organization through a "Real Time Evaluation ? (RTE) designed to provide feedback to programme managers at key junctures of the response. The RTE involved desk studies, surveys measuring beneficiary satisfaction, and three evaluation missions to Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Maldives in May 2005, November 2005 and June 2006.*
Keywords: fishery; agriculture; emergency; coordination; rehabilitation; response; Sri Lanka; assessment; government; beneficiary; boat; support; community; Aceh; capacity; livelihood; funding; coast; partners; national; donor; NGOs; Thailand; process; local; development; evaluation.
172. FAO Evaluation Service. (2007). *Evaluation Brief 12. Real time evaluation of the FAO emergency and rehabilitation operations in response to the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami*: FAO. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://www.fao.org/pbe/pbee/common/ecg/223/en/Brief12TsunamiEN.pdf>.
Notes: *Evaluation brief on the real time evaluation of FAO activities carried out to provide immediate feedback and guidance to FAO management on strategic and operational achievements and constraints, focusing on Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the Maldives.*
Keywords: evaluation; emergency; rehabilitation; response; fishery; agriculture; coordination; beneficiary; national; development; donor; management; support.
173. FAO Regional Office for Asia. (2006). *Regional workshop One year later – The rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in coastal communities of tsunami affected countries in Asia*. Bangkok: FAO Regional Office for Asia. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/ag091e/ag091e00.pdf>.
Notes: *The objectives of the regional workshop were to (i) review progress against the regional strategy, (ii) share and discuss national strategies for rehabilitation, and (iii) plan how CONSRN partners can assist countries implement these strategies.*

Keywords: fishery; community; rehabilitation; management; coordination; development; government; planning; support; capacity; funding; coast; livelihood; donor; housing; assessment; information; Thailand; future; impact; boat; India; infrastructure; training; groups; institution; Myanmar.

174. Fehr, I., Grossi, P., Hernandez, S., Krebs, T., McKay, S., Muir-Wood, R., Pomonis, A., Re, D. d., Souch, C., Windeler, D., & Xie, Y. (2006). *Managing Tsunami Risk in the Aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake & Tsunami*: Risk Management Solutions, Inc. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://www.rms.com/Publications/IndianOceanTsunamiReport.pdf>.

Notes: *The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami highlighted inherent vulnerabilities of the world's coastlines and the people who live there. Coastal populations are on the increase in many parts of the world, mostly due to the exploitation of sea resources or tourism-related activities. Adequate mitigation measures from tsunami hazard can be put in place to save lives, property, and the livelihoods of those living on the coast. A wide range of approaches can be used for mitigation, including tsunami warning systems, education, building code standards, land use planning, and other engineering solutions.*

Keywords: coast; earthquake; India; damage; construction; island; zone; loss; risk; hazards; Sri Lanka; Thailand; insurance; Sumatra; water; Aceh; local; impact; tourism; coverage; experience; flood; housing; policy.

175. Feinstein International Center. (2007). *Humanitarian Agenda 2015 Sri Lanka Country Study*: Feinstein International Center. Last viewed on 30 September 2008. URL: <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Humanitarian+Agenda+2015--Sri+Lanka+Country+Study>.

Notes: *This study contributes to the Humanitarian Agenda 2015 (HA2015) country paper series by examining the issues of universality, terrorism, coherence and security in relation to the humanitarian enterprise in Sri Lanka. Through individual interviews, focal group discussions and questionnaires this study analyses the responses from 245 respondents comprising aid workers, aid recipients, non-recipients and observers of assistance in Colombo and the districts of Galle, Trincomalee, Kandy and Anuradhapura.*

Keywords: humanitarian; Sri Lanka; Tamil Tigers; aid; local; politics; government; military; terrorism; Tamil; foreign; donor; community; security; NGOs; human rights; district; coherence; support; humanitarian assistance.

176. Fengler, W., Clark, J., Cibulskis, R., & Clifford, K. (2005). *Aceh and Nias one year after the tsunami: The Recovery Effort and Way Forward: A Joint Report of The BRR and International Partners*. Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/03/20/000090341_20060320153000/Rendered/PDF/355070PAPER01YR1tsunami1advance1release.pdf.
Notes: *The report focuses on rebuilding homes and communities, livelihoods, restoring services and sustainable growth in Indonesia*
177. Fernando, S. (2006). *Post-tsunami recovery in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: Business Economics.
Notes: *In times of a major crisis, governments often seem to get paralysed in grappling with the situation. Sri Lanka offers one example where the State did not allow itself to get crippled in the wake of the worst ever disaster that the island nation has ever seen. The local NGOs as also a horde of foreign NGO rushed to ground zero to give a helping hand but it was the State machinery which ensured speedy recovery from the crisis*
178. Fletcher, L. E., Stover, E., Weinstein, H. M., Morgan, A. A., Nababan, A., Widjaya, A. A., Cohen, D., Chusri, D., Naidu, V. C., Bunde, K. M., Berger, J. T., Burstein, M., & Reilly, C. (2005). *After the Tsunami: Human Rights of Vulnerable Populations*. Berkeley: East-West Center; Human Rights Center, University of California, Berkeley. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.hrcberkeley.org/pdfs/tsunami_full.pdf.
Notes: *In March and April 2005, a little over two months after the tsunami struck, the Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkeley, in partnership with the East-West Center, dispatched teams of researchers to five countries-India, Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand-affected by the disaster to interview hundreds of survivors and key informants. The specific objectives of the survey were: 1. to assess the nature and extent of pre-existing human rights problems and their impact on vulnerable groups prior to the tsunami; 2. to investigate violations of human rights in the post-tsunami period; 3. to examine the response of governments and aid agencies to reports of human rights abuses; and 4. to identify human rights violations that likely may develop or persist during the reconstruction phase. Researchers used a semi-structured questionnaire to interview tsunami survivors and key informants in the five countries under study. The research identified six themes that were common to all the countries surveyed. 1. Exacerbation of pre-existing human rights violations 2. Inequality in aid distribution. 3. Impunity and lack of accountability*

4. *Poor coordination of relief aid.* 5. *Low public confidence in coastal redevelopment.* 6. *Lack of community participation.*

Keywords: government; housing; IDPs; human rights; gender; aid; children; NGOs; community; groups; Aceh; village; reconstruction; disaster; protection; population; health; military; island; family; Sri Lanka; Tamil; local; research.

179. Flint, M., & Goyder, H. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/BBA2659F-967C-4CAB-A08F-BEF67606C83F/0/funding_final_report.pdf.
Notes: *This is overall evaluation of Tsunami financial flows that was supported by many sub-studies on funding from particular types of donor.*
Keywords: funding; response; donor; TEC; humanitarian; NGOs; government; evaluation; UN; public; local; private; emergency; donations; reconstruction; disaster; aid; assessment; coordination; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; development; effective; national.
180. Flores, J. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: NGO Funding: United Kingdom*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/B8F44159-DF44-4FBE-A1FD-3051B07111EF/0/ngo_funding_uk.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: funding; NGOs; emergency; donations; UK; response; aid; evaluation; public; disaster; community; support; local; organisation; recovery; housing; information; health; children; coordination; Sri Lanka; education; future; rebuild; budget; partners; planning.
181. Floret, N., Viel, J.-F., Mauny, F., Hoen, B., & Piarroux, R. (2006). Negligible risk for epidemics after geophysical disasters [Electronic Version]. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 14, 543-548. Retrieved 20 April, 2006, from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol12no05/05-1569.htm>
Notes: *After geophysical disasters (i.e., earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis), media reports almost always stress the risk for epidemics; whether this risk is genuine has been debated. We analysed the medical literature and data from humanitarian agencies and the World Health Organization from 1985 to 2004. Of >600 geophysical disasters recorded, we found only 3 reported outbreaks*

related to these disasters: 1 of measles after the eruption of Pinatubo in Philippines, 1 of coccidioidomycosis after an earthquake in California, and 1 of *Plasmodium vivax* malaria in Costa Rica related to an earthquake and heavy rainfall. Even though the humanitarian response may play a role in preventing epidemics, our results lend support to the epidemiological evidence that short-term risk for epidemics after a geophysical disaster is very low.

Keywords: disaster; health; disease; earthquake; risk; water; public; response; housing; humanitarian; results; emergency; prevention; research.

182. FORUT. (2008). *Beyond the Wave*. Colombo: FORUT Sri Lanka. Notes: *No Abstract*.

183. FORUT. (2008). *FORUT Final Report*. Male: FORUT. Notes: *No Abstract*.

184. Franks, S. (2008). Getting into bed with charity. *British Journalism Review*, 19(3), 27-32. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://bjr.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/19/3/27>
Notes: *Public response to disasters depends on news coverage, writes BBC producer turned academic Franks, but as budgets continue to shrink, is the media becoming too reliant on aid agencies? "Disasters - both natural and man-made - only exist when covered by the media. Plenty of terrible things happen that remain unreported. Most disasters are known about only by those directly affected. And the crises that do get media attention are not necessarily those that kill and otherwise harm the most victims. There is invariably a random element in how much, or if at all, something is reported, but this is even more so in faraway, difficult locations." As a result, she claims, aid agencies are having to employ questionable methods to obtain media attention. "Today many aid campaigns are substantial global operations and it is in the public interest that they are reported rigorously and impartially. If journalists and aid workers embrace each other too tightly, that's unlikely to happen."*
Keywords: aid; coverage; disaster; NGOs; public; India; response.

185. Fraser, I. (2005, July). Small fish trampled in post-tsunami stampede. *Forced Migration Review, Special Edition: Tsunami: learning from the humanitarian response*, 39-40.
Notes: *As more and more emergency experts arrived in Sri Lanka, post-tsunami life seemed like a corporate takeover. Small fish were being swallowed up by big fish. Community and organisational structures were undermined as the new agencies poached staff to kick-start their own operations. Rents soared in the local housing market and wads of*

foreign cash distorted the employment market. Within days agencies talked as if they had worked in Sri Lanka for ages and assured us that after their rapid initial assessments they would soon know what needed to be done. Their confidence was breathtaking. One INGO claimed that it would rehabilitate everything in the district within three months.

Keywords: housing; IDPs; community; disaster; government; response; humanitarian; local; Sri Lanka; Aceh; coordination; health; emergency; gender; NGOs; India; UN; funding; children; family; fishery; planning; aid; coast.

186. Fritz Institute. (2005). *Lessons from the Tsunami: Survey of Affected Families in India and Sri Lanka*: Fritz Institute. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.fritzinstitute.org/PDFs/findings/AffectedFamilies.pdf>.

Notes: *This report outlines the findings of the affected families' study, which consisted of 802 interviews from 100 villages spread across twelve districts in India, and 604 interviews from 97 villages spread across 9 districts in Sri Lanka. In India, 100 out of 376 affected villages across Tamil Nadu were selected for study, with 8 interviews conducted in each survey site. Only families who were impacted by the Tsunami or who had lost a family member were selected for the survey. In Sri Lanka, 604 disaster affected families in the districts of Colombo, Kaluthara, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Jaffna were surveyed. Some were interviewed in temporary relocation facilities. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used in the survey, and all the interviews were conducted in March 2005 by trained, native, bilingual investigators using English and/or the local languages, as appropriate.*

Keywords: family; clothing; NGOs; relief; India; Sri Lanka; health; local; lessons; supply; housing; government; private; religion; coordination; district; aid; groups; politics; leaders; response; Trincomalee; families; future; Jaffna.

187. Fritz Institute. (2005). *Lessons from the Tsunami: Top Line Findings*. San Francisco: Fritz Institute. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.fritzinstitute.org/PDFs/Programs/Findings_Sept2605.pdf.

Notes: *In an effort to understand the dynamics of the relief operation and gather data to inform future relief efforts, Fritz Institute conducted a study of NGOs and affected families in all the districts affected by the Tsunami in India and Sri Lanka. This report outlines the top line findings of the study. The NGO portion of the study included interviews with the relief coordinators of 226 NGOs in India and*

150 NGOs in Sri Lanka. The affected families' component included 802 interviews from 100 villages in India and 604 interviews from 97 villages in Sri Lanka. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used. All the interviews were conducted in March-April 2005 by trained, native, bilingual investigators using English and/or the local languages, as appropriate.

Keywords: NGOs; relief; government; India; local; Sri Lanka; private; lessons; supply; health; community; coordination; disaster; aid; clothing; housing; family; religion; capacity; groups; process.

188. Fritz Institute. (2005). *Logistics and the effective delivery of humanitarian relief*. San Francisco: Fritz Institute. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.fritzinstitute.org/PDFs/Programs/TsunamiLogistics0605.pdf>.

Notes: *Fritz Institute initiated a survey of field logisticians from the largest international organizations participating in the relief efforts. The intent of the survey was to collect data from a sample of comparable organizations in the sector and document common problems and challenges to guide preparation for future disaster relief efforts. In partnership with experts from KPMG and MIT, a supply chain survey was created and administered. In addition to the survey, a team consisting of supply chain executives from companies in North America and Asia visited areas that were impacted by the Tsunami. Approximately 100 respondents from the headquarters and the field, representing 18 organizations, participated in this survey.*

Keywords: logistics.

189. Fritz Institute. (2005). *Recipient perceptions of aid effectiveness: rescue, relief and rehabilitation in tsunami affected Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka*. Fritz Institute. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.fritzinstitute.org/PDFs/findings/NineMonthReport.pdf>.

Notes: *This report outlines the results of a study conducted in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India in October 2005, 9 months after the Tsunami. The intent of this study was to assess the perceptions of rehabilitation efforts by governments, international NGOs and local NGOs. In addition, we also leveraged the opportunity to ask the affected families about their recollections 48 hours and 60 days after the tragedy.*

Keywords: Sri Lanka; India; NGOs; aid; housing; family; relief; local; government; rehabilitation; effective; income; beneficiary; community; health; water; clothing; district.

190. Fulu, E. (2007). Gender, Vulnerability, and the Experts: Responding to the Maldives Tsunami. *Development and Change*, 38, 843-864. Last viewed on 26 September 2008.

URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/dech/2007/00000038/00000005/art00003>

Notes: *This article examines the initial response by national and international agencies to gender issues during the aftermath of the Maldives tsunami, arguing that it was, in general, inadequate. Some agencies took a gender blind approach, ignoring different impacts on men and women, as well as the effects of complex gender relations on relief and recovery efforts. Other agencies paid greater attention to gender relations in their response but tended to focus exclusively on the universal category of the 'vulnerable woman' requiring special assistance, whilst at the same time ignoring men's vulnerabilities. This article argues that such language entrenched women as victims, excluding them from leadership and decision-making roles and as such served to reinforce and re-inscribe women's trauma. It is suggested that it is partly because of the nature of international bureaucracies and the fact that this disaster drew foreign 'experts' from around the world that the response neglected or over-simplified gender issues.*

Keywords: gender; Maldives; disaster; development; island; society; response; vulnerability; fishery; housing; process; community; family; power; IDPs; emergency; impact; local; national; recovery; economic; livelihood; groups; male.

191. Garces, L., & Dey, M. (2007). Ongoing Rehabilitation of Coastal Communities in Aceh Province: A New Project Overview. *Naga: The WorldFish Center Quarterly*, 29(3&4), 36-38. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: <http://www.worldfishcenter.org/e-Naga/29-3-4/pdf/article5.pdf>
Notes: *This article presents an overview of the project on Rehabilitation of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Tsunami-affected Coastal Communities in Aceh Province. Building on the research results from the recently completed projects detailed in the previous articles, this project shall synthesize information on coastal fishing communities and resources in order to develop site-specific management options to support rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture.*
Keywords: management; fishery; coast; community; Aceh; rehabilitation; research; participation; sustainability; village; development; information; stakeholders.
192. Garces, L., Tewfik, A., Pido, M., Fatan, N., Adhuri, D., Andrew, N., & Dey, M. (2007). Fisheries Rehabilitation in Post-Tsunami Aceh: Status and Needs from Participatory Appraisals. *Naga: The WorldFish Center Quarterly*, 29(3&4), 19-30. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: <http://www.worldfishcenter.org/e-Naga/29-3-4/pdf/article3.pdf>
Notes: *The widespread and long-term nature of the tsunami damage*

in Aceh province, Indonesia has threatened the continued use of coastal and fisheries resources. This article describes the application of the Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management System (RAFMS) methodology and presents key findings from the participatory appraisals in 15 study sites. The focus is on changes in the number and types of fishing boats and fishing effort, consumption and marketing flow patterns and community perspectives on livelihood options. The level of aid (for new boats), mainly from international organizations, has been unevenly distributed with the number of boats in 13 of 15 villages still being well below the pre-tsunami levels. A focus on supplying small vessels may put increased fishing pressure on the near-shore zone. Consumption data and marketing flows suggest that most fishing villages are supplying outside markets and adding considerably to the wider food security of the province. Despite the tsunami, marine fisheries-related livelihoods are still preferred, although there are indications for the potential expansion of livelihoods into the culture of new species. Alternative resource-based livelihoods need to be tested and refined to fit the needs of the current conditions in Aceh to provide viable options for eliminating hunger and reducing poverty.

Keywords: fishery; appraisal; boat; livelihood; village; community; Aceh; aid; assessment; local; participation; coast; damage; rehabilitation; university; market; needs assessment; development; management; research; ownership.

193. Gasser, G., & Solé, R. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Corporate Funding: Spain*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/FAB45159-B623-47E6-9300-334627990EA5/0/corporate_funding_spain.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: donations; funding; public; NGOs; aid; humanitarian; information; private; evaluation; Spain; response; disaster; society; market; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; emergency; questionnaire; TEC.
194. Gasser, G., & Solé, R. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Funding from the General Public: Spain*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/9932ED7B-5372-4D84-8163-26B4ED8B9AE3/0/public_funding_spain.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial flows sub reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the funding flows for the tsunami.*
Keywords: donations; public; coverage; funding;

humanitarian; NGOs; response; Spain; aid; information; disaster; donor; population; analysis; emergency; evaluation; local; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; results; TEC; government; national; tourism.

195. Gazley, B. (2005). Tsunami burials raise infection control issues. *British Journal of Infection Control*, 6(1), 8-a-. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://bjisagepub.com/cgi/content/citation/6/1/8-a>
Notes: *One of the lasting images of the Asian tsunami's devastating effects was the bulldozing of hundreds of unidentified corpses into mass graves. The need for action, according to Indonesian officials was due to the smell and for health reasons. But public health experts do not agree and the action directly conflicts with the World Health Organization's (WHO) advice.*
Keywords: health.
196. Gender Working Group. (2007). *Evaluasi Situasi Perempuan Tahun 2006 di Aceh*; e-aceh-nias.org. URL: <http://e-aceh-nias.org/upload/RD-02072007023230.pdf>
Notes: *The report is an analysis of the women's situation of Aceh after Tsunami. The report examine the women's roles and participation in the post tsunami rehabilitation and recovery assistance. The report was conducted by the Aceh Gender Working Group, that was established since late 1990s in Aceh.*
Keywords: Aceh; gender; BRR; Kabupaten; Banda Aceh; NGOs.
197. Genova, G. L. (2006). Crisis Communication Practices at an International Relief Agency. *Business Communication Quarterly*, 69(3), 329-337. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://bcq.sagepub.com/cgi/content/citation/69/3/329>
Notes: *In October 2005, I interviewed Jason Kravitz, Direct Relief's communications director. In this report, Kravitz describes the communication processes during these stressful times, their intercultural challenges, and how his agency handles stressors similar to those faced by a business handling its own crises. The difference is that Direct Relief has overcome many of the associated obstacles.*
Keywords: communication; relief; enterprise; disaster; local; partners; information; public; donor; ownership; response; process.
198. German, T., Randel, J., Mowjee, T., & Baker, L. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Overall Funding Flows*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 23 September 2008. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation>.

org/NR/rdonlyres/66696E7D-6C7C-4A2F-9ABD-117822A9444E/0/overall_funding.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows. This is a technical report summarising the financial flows for the main evaluation report.*

Keywords: funding; donor; government; NGOs; response; humanitarian; aid; UN; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; official; national; public; organisation; private; disaster; ODA; local; Sri Lanka; development; remittance; reconstruction.

199. German, T., Randel, J., Mowjee, T., & Baker, L. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: United Nations Appeals and Funding*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/1143D51E-7D59-41AB-88F4-44689F97F246/0/un_appeals_funding.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: funding; donor; income; UN; private; humanitarian; UNICEF; government; response; OCHA; recovery; IOM; NGOs; organisation; UNHCR; coordination; Sri Lanka; support; UNDP; UNFPA; agriculture; development; Somalia.
200. GITEWS. (2007). *The German Contribution to the Tsunami Early Warning System for the Indian Ocean*. Potsdam: German-Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System. Last viewed on 26 October 2008. URL: http://www.gitews.org/fileadmin/documents/content/press/GITEWS_Booklet_EN.pdf.
Notes: *The German conception of the establishment of a Tsunami Early Warning System for the Indian Ocean is based on different kinds of sensor systems. In ca. 90% a tsunami is generated by an earthquake but also volcanic eruptions and landslides may be the triggering events. The conception aims at achieving indicators of a tsunami and its dimension by the analysis of different measurements at a very early stage. While a tsunami wave in the wideness of the sea spreads out with a speed up to 700 km/h, in the treated region a period of about 20 minutes elapses between the wave's generation and the first contact with the Indonesian mainland. In this timeframe the sensors, which will be installed at different locations inside the considered propagation areas, are able to rapidly detect deviations from normality (anomalies). The sensors of the Tsunami Early Warning System comprise seismometers, GPS instruments, tide gauges and buoys as well as ocean bottom pressure sensors. In a central warning centre in Indonesia remarkable sensor data immediately is verified with a*

multitude of pre-tailored tsunami simulations to derive and to deliver trusted warnings.

Keywords: early warning; warning; earthquake; coast; India; disaster; water; research; information; network; risk; island; communication; Sumatra; training; institution; monitor; national; Indonesian; Jakarta; land; coordination; population; education; results; housing.

201. Glasius, M. (2008). Human Security from Paradigm Shift to Operationalization: Job Description for a Human Security Worker. *Security Dialogue*, 39(1), 31-54. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://sdi.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/39/1/31>

Notes: *This article shows how human security has functioned as both a paradigm-shifting and a bridging concept, with its most significant implications being, first, the shift from a focus on state security to one on human rights, and, second, the indivisibility of physical and material security. The article will argue that, despite attempts at narrowing and appropriation, human security has lost neither its radical edge nor its holistic character; however, the bulk of the literature on the subject is theoretical, and there has not been a serious enough effort to operationalize the term so as to enable a real shift in policymaking. The second half of the article is an attempt to operationalize human security while respecting its paradigm-shifting and holistic character. It discusses necessary connections with wider policy shifts before outlining ways in which current intelligence, development, military and 'state-building' practices would have to be transformed to serve human security. Finally, a sketch is drawn of the ideal 'human security worker' of the future and the contexts in which she might work.*

Keywords: policy; development; dialogue; politics; humanitarian; protection; poverty; interventions; UN; foreign; human rights; conflict; funding; local; appropriate; construction; relief; UNDP.

202. Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction (Ed.). (2008). *Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Poverty Reduction: Good Practices and Lessons Learned*. Geneva: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. URL: http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/isdr-publications/14_Linking_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_Poverty_Reduction/Linking_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_Poverty_Reduction.pdf
Notes: *This is the second publication of the Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction, a network of national and international NGOs and civil society organisations working on disaster*

risk reduction. A first publication, entitled *Building Disaster-Resilient Communities - Good Practices and Lessons Learned*, was published by the Global Network in June 2007 to make the case for increased community-oriented disaster risk reduction action. Building on last year's effort, the present publication seeks to highlight initiatives that have successfully linked poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction in various parts of the world. It features several projects and programmes that show how disaster risk reduction can be integrated into poverty reduction initiatives (or vice-versa) to help reduce the vulnerability of the poor and protect their livelihoods and development gains.

Keywords: community; disaster; risk; poverty; DRR; local; livelihood; development; government; agriculture; flood; preparedness; lessons; capacity; village; vulnerability; gender; district; housing; planning; training; participation; support.

203. Gootnick, D. (2007). *USAID Signature Tsunami Reconstruction Efforts in Indonesia and Sri Lanka Exceed Initial Cost and Schedule Estimates, and Face Further Risks*: United States Government Accountability Office. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAAB542.pdf. Notes: *In May 2005, Congress appropriated \$908 million in aid, of which the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is implementing \$482 million in recovery projects in many affected countries, including Indonesia and Sri Lanka. This report examines (1) the progress of USAID's program; (2) USAID's financial and technical oversight of its efforts, and risks it faces; and (3) actions taken by the Secretary of State in response to an April 2006 GAO recommendation. The report indicates that although both of its signature projects—one in Indonesia and one in Sri Lanka—are under way, USAID has increased initial cost estimates, reduced or cancelled some project activities, and may extend completion dates. As of December 31, 2006, USAID had obligated \$140 million (46 percent) and expended \$20 million (7 percent) of the \$302 million it budgeted for the two signature projects, which consist of the construction of a major road in Indonesia and construction of a bridge and other infrastructure in Sri Lanka. In Indonesia, based on GAO's analysis, estimated construction cost per mile increased by 75 percent—from \$1.6 million to \$2.7 million; USAID reduced the length of road to be built by over one third—from 150 miles to 91 miles; and the agency may extend the planned completion date to February 2010—5 months later than initially planned. In Sri Lanka, USAID increased the estimated costs for its signature project by nearly 40 percent—from \$35 million to \$48 million. USAID has taken steps to address some difficulties in both countries but continues to face*

risks that it may not complete the signature projects within cost and schedule estimates, and without reducing the projects' scope, as planned. However, when it began its tsunami assistance programs in early 2005, USAID lacked disaster recovery guidance, including lessons learned from prior disaster reconstruction efforts. These lessons include setting appropriate time frames, conducting thorough cost assessments, and understanding local land tenure systems. USAID continues to face several risks, such as rising costs and delays in land acquisition, that could affect its successful completion of signature projects in Indonesia and Sri Lanka as planned. The current reported obligations do not clearly reflect USAID's progress and the reports do not include some risk information and a mitigation strategy for addressing the risks.

Keywords: USAID; construction; transport; Sri Lanka; funding; planning; reconstruction; contracts; government; foreign; risk; budget; information; land; Aceh; official.

204. Gordon, J. (2007). The Mobile Phone and the Public Sphere: Mobile Phone Usage in Three Critical Situations. *Convergence*, 13(3), 307-319. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://con.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/13/3/307>

Notes: This article seeks to explore the influence of the mobile phone on the public sphere, in particular with regard to its effect on news agendas, gatekeepers and primary definers. Using the examples of the Chinese SARS outbreak (2003), the south-east Asian tsunami (December 2004) and the London bombings (July 2005), the author questions the extent to which the mobile phone is challenging conventional and official sources of information. At times of national and personal calamity, the mobile phone is used to document and report events from eyewitnesses and those closely involved. Using multimedia messages (MMS) or text messages (SMS) to communities of friends and families, as well as audio phone calls, mobile phone users may precede and scoop official sources and thwart censorship and news blackouts. They can also provide valuable evidence of what actually occurred. Users are able to take pictures and short films and transmit these rapidly to others along with reports of what is happening where they are; they are also able to access other media broadcasts and the internet. They are what have become known as 'citizen journalists'. The evidence suggests that mobile phone usage is contributing to the public sphere and in some instances is circumventing official repression or inadequate information. There is also an indication that the 'mobcam' is capturing images that would otherwise be lost. However, the mainstream media has been quick to take advantage of this citizen journalism and mediate it within its own parameters.

Keywords: public; information; official; communication;

Sphere; authority; India; government; research; UK; warning; earthquake; ownership; Sumatra; national; population; disaster; network; family; Sri Lanka; Thailand.

205. Government of Indonesia. (2005). *Attachment 1: Regulation of The President Of Republic Of Indonesia Number 30 Year 2005 on Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for the Regions and People of the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and Nias Islands of the Province of North Sumatra: Main Book of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*. Jakarta: Government of Indonesia.

Notes: *This document was completed in a very short time, during the stage of emergency relief efforts, since it is developed collaboratively by the stakeholders, both at the central and regional levels, which comprise government agencies and non-government organizations. Once more, we have shown our solidarity and togetherness in making the plan, and at the same time in taking preventive measures to avoid severe aftermath caused by similar disaster. Subsequently, this document will be used as a foundation for Regional Governments concerned and the Implementing Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Region and People of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province and Nias Islands, North Sumatra Province, in preparing the action plan and the implementation thereof.*

Keywords: Aceh; community; reconstruction; rehabilitation; disaster; government; planning; Nias; damage; land; zone; development; housing; Kabupaten; funding; island; institution; infrastructure; settlements; participation; policy; Sumatra; society; public; education; local.

206. Government of Indonesia. (2005). *Indonesia tsunami warning system, one year of dramatic progress in a mixed blessing and misery: national plan and future cooperation*. Jakarta: Government of Indonesia. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/Publication/280016-1106130305439/damage_assessment.pdf.

Notes: *The December 26 earthquake and tsunami devastated the lives of millions of people, leaving a wake of destruction from Asia to Africa. This was the worst natural disaster in Indonesia's history, and Aceh and North Sumatra suffered the most. Over 110,000 people lost their lives, an estimated 700,000 people were displaced, and many orphaned. The scale of the damages to the local economy, infrastructure, and administration were unprecedented. In an instant, the livelihoods and security of hundreds of thousands of the survivors were ruined.*

Keywords: damage; loss; Aceh; assessment; housing; disaster; reconstruction; impact; coast; agriculture; fishery;

government; transport; local; infrastructure; Sumatra;
public; community; Banda Aceh; health; enterprise;
national; earthquake; livelihood.

207. Government of Indonesia. (2005). *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 Sumatra*. Jakarta: Government of Indonesia,. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.undp.org/cpr/disred/documents/tsunami/indonesia/reports/masterplan_0405_eng.pdf.

Notes: *In Aceh and Nias, the earthquake and tsunami wave damaged the most part of Aceh's coastal areas, claiming heavy casualties, destroyed infrastructure, settlements, social facilities such as schools, health centers, security, social and public economic, and government buildings. This disaster also affected the social and economic condition of the people, including their psychological condition and welfare level.*

Keywords: Aceh; community; reconstruction; rehabilitation; disaster; government; planning; Nias; damage; land; development; zone; housing; funding; island; Kabupaten; institution; infrastructure; settlements; policy; participation; Sumatra; society; public; local; support.

208. Government of Indonesia. (2005). *Rapid environmental impact assessment: Banda Aceh, Sumatra*. Banda Aceh: Indonesia - government Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.benfieldhrc.org/disaster_studies/rea/banda_aceh.pdf.

Notes: *In an attempt to help translate some of the most urgent findings from this REA into concrete action, part of this REA process concentrated on prioritising a small number of these from the extensive list of concerns and key issues identified. The ten top priority issues are examined in greatest detail in this report.*

Keywords: Aceh; Banda Aceh; assessment; environmental; environment; impact; planning; community; management; process; future; disaster; livelihood; housing; local; coast; information; relief; response; damage; government; settlements; reconstruction; fishery; loss; results; appropriate; Sumatra.

209. Government of Indonesia, & United Nations. (2005). *Post-Tsunami Lessons Learned and Best Practices Workshop: Report and Working Groups Output*. Jakarta: United Nations. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/sumatra/reference/workshop/docs/GoI-UN-LessonL earnedBestPracticesWorkshop_16-17May2005.pdf.

Notes: *Some 80 people, including government officials at national and provincial level, representatives of UN agencies, as well as national and international NGOs, convened in Jakarta on 16 and 17 May 2005 for a two-day lessons learned and best practices workshop on the national and international response to the tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004. Experiences were shared and recommendations for improvement formulated. The results of the working group deliberations were discussed in plenary sessions, during which a number of main problem areas and of relevant recommendations emerged which are outlined in the present Summary.*

Keywords: government; disaster; response; national; coordination; emergency; UN; NGOs; groups; local; planning; community; humanitarian; relief; policy; disaster management; funding; management; aware; capacity; information; authority; donor; framework; preparedness; support.

210. Government of Sri Lanka. (2005). *Sri Lanka: Post tsunami recovery and reconstruction: progress - challenges - way forward: Joint Report of the Government of Sri Lanka and Development Partners: December 2005*. Colombo: Government of Sri Lanka. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTSUNAMI/Resources/srilankareport-dec05.pdf>. Notes: *This report attempts to provide an objective joint assessment of post-tsunami relief, recovery, and reconstruction interventions and the way forward. Representative from the government, civil society, and the international community prepared this document with 20 government institutions, 20 bilateral and multilateral organisations, and 18 national and international NGOs contributing relevant details. During October 2005, more than 100 experts and practitioners from these institutions met and prepared detailed summaries of four sectors and seven thematic areas.*
211. Government of Sri Lanka. (2008). CFA Violations at a Glance: February 22, 2002 – April 30, 2007. from http://www.peaceinsrilanka.org/peace2005/Insidepage/AtaGlance/Ceasefire_Feb-April2007.asp Notes: *Cumulative statistics for the numbers of ceasefire violations by the Government and by the LTTE. Source given as the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission. LTTE violations outweigh Government violations by more than ten to one. Almost half the 3,830 LTTE violations are for child recruitment. However, according to Kumar Rupesinghe, Chairman of the Foundation for Coexistence, there were 820 political killings in Sri Lanka in 2002-March 2006 but the SLMM recorded only 22 as CFA violations out of a total of 182*

complaints. *The SLMM mandate does not include monitoring a variety of hostile acts by both sides.*

Keywords: Tamil Tigers; district; military.

212. Government of Sri Lanka, & United Nations. (2005). *National Post-Tsunami Lessons Learned And Best Practices Workshop: Colombo, Sri Lanka 8-9 June 2005: Report*. Colombo: United Nations. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2176_VL323138.pdf.
Notes: *More than 75 representatives of key stakeholders involved in the tsunami response convened in Colombo on the 8th and 9th of June 2005 for a one-and-a-half day 'Lessons Learned and Best Practice' workshop. The representatives were from national, provincial, and district government, community representatives, INGOs and NGOs, IFIs, donors and the private sector. The workshop focussed on the issues arising during the first eight weeks after the tsunami. The workshop was developed in partnership with the President's Office and the UN.*
Keywords: disaster; coordination; district; government; information; national; NGOs; response; capacity; disaster management; management; planning; risk; UN; emergency; local; authority; groups; aware; communication; early warning; military; public; warning; community; Sri Lanka; society; preparedness; training.
213. Government of the Maldives. (2004). Census of the Maldives 2k:Table P-04 Population by Single Years of Age, Sex, Sex Ratio and Locality. Retrieved on 19 April 2006, 2006, from http://www.planning.gov.mv/publications/census2k/index_p.htm
Notes: *Population table from the census of the Maldives.*
214. Government of the Maldives. (2006). *National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction 2006–2010. Creating new opportunities*. Male: Government of Maldives. Ministry of Planning and National Development. Last viewed on 19 September 2008. URL: http://www.planning.gov.mv/en/images/stories/ndp/seventh_ndp.pdf.
Notes: *The immediate top priority of the Government of the Maldives is to "build back better" following the 2004 December tsunami the worst natural disaster ever to hit the Maldives. The tsunami recovery and reconstruction policies and strategies elaborated in the National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (NRRP) are given priority in the 7th NDP.*
215. Government of the Maldives. (2007). *Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction: Report on Progress towards meeting the Goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action -2005-2015 May 2007: The*

Republic of the Maldives. Male: Government of the Maldives. Last viewed on 13 January 2009. URL: http://www.ndmc.gov.mv/docs/training_workshops/Report%20on%20Progress%20towards%20meeting%20the%20Goals%20of%20the%20Hyogo%20Framework%20for%20Action.pdf.

Notes: *Progress report by the Government of the Maldives on progress against the goals of the Hyogo Framework for action.*

Keywords: disaster; risk; planning; national; disaster management; management; preparedness; island; development; training; community; DRR; government; education; information; policy; response; aware; emergency; Maldives; environment; framework; hazards; mitigation; public; impact; safety.

216. Government of the Maldives. (2007). *Millennium Development Goals Maldives Country Report 2007*: Government of Maldives Ministry of Planning and National Development. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.mv.undp.org/documents/mdgs_maldives_country_report_2007.pdf.

Notes: *The report tracks the progress of Maldives on 13 Millennium Development Goals targets and assesses whether the Maldives will achieve the targets by 2015. Notes that recovery from the tsunami was fast.*

217. Government of the Maldives, ADB, IFRC, UN, WB, Government of Japan, American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, & WHO. (2005). *The Maldives: one year after the tsunami*. Male: Maldives - government. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2190_VL323129.pdf.

Notes: *One year on, the impact of the tsunami is still felt across the country, but the spirit of unity and of communities pulling together in the face of adversity continues to define the recovery efforts in the Maldives. The spirit of cooperation has seen new partnerships forged and existing partnerships strengthened. There is a common commitment to ensure that the Maldives not only recovers from the devastating effects of the tsunami but uses the opportunities presented to make strategic investments in the future and to 'build back better'. These commitments are reflected in the preparation of the Seventh National Development Plan which will encapsulate the tsunami recovery over the next three to five years, as well as lay the foundation for the achievement*

of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Keywords: Maldives; island; housing; government; community; IDPs; recovery; development; health; education; disaster; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; funding; damage; family; reconstruction; planning; national; agriculture; fishery.

218. Government of the Maldives, & United Nations. (2005). *Post Tsunami Lessons Learned and Best Practices Workshop: Report on Main Findings*. Male: United Nations1 May 2006). Last viewed on 1 May 2006. URL: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2005/ocha-mdv-05jul.pdf>
Notes: *The Lessons Learned Workshop in the Maldives was a two-part process conducted over a day and a half. It began in the afternoon of 17 May with participation by personnel from the UN System, International Organizations and local NGOs. The focus of this first component was a review and updating of agency activities in response to the tsunami. The second day of the workshop included most of the people who attended the first day with the addition of Government of Maldives personnel. In all, more than seventy-five people attended the workshop and more than fifty participated throughout the lessons learned process.*
Keywords: disaster; island; emergency; lessons; planning; response; national; community; disaster management; management; supply; gender; personnel; Maldives; donor; coordination; government; local; recovery; aid; assessment; policy; atolls; authority; communication; information; process; education; preparedness.
219. Goyder, H., Coventry, C., Adams, J., Kaiser, T., Williams, S., & Smillie, I. (2006). *Links between relief, rehabilitation and development in the tsunami response: Policy Study*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/9A99A415-296F-4FC8-AFE8-26F344B3D278/0/lrrd_policy_study.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the LRRD sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the Links between Relief, Recovery, and Development.*
Keywords: LRRD; local; emergency; policy; government; response; funding; development; reconstruction; Aceh; NGOs; housing; Sri Lanka; recovery; disaster; humanitarian; impact; support; donor; Oxfam; capacity; accountability.

220. Goyder, H., Girerd-Barclay, E., Jones, A., Lefevre, J., & Larmoyer, A. (2005). *Full Report of the 'Real Time' Evaluation of WFP's Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami: A Report from the Office of Evaluation*. Rome: World Food Programme. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp079977.pdf>.

Notes: *This evaluation found that WFP's food aid, promptly mobilized in the days following the tsunami, and implemented by highly committed staff, made a major contribution to the achievement of this objective, even though initially WFP was only one of many agencies bringing in food and other supplies. Very few deaths were reported due to malnutrition or disease following the tsunami.*

Keywords: response; evaluation; gender; emergency; assessment; India; Aceh; Sri Lanka; government; beneficiary; children; support; aid; local; nutrition; health; education; planning; IDPs; food aid; partners.

221. Grameen Foundation. (2005). *Recovery from the tsunami disaster: poverty reduction and sustainable development through microfinance, special report, May 2005*. Washington: Grameen Foundation. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/sumatra/reliefrecovery/livelihood/docs/doc/GrameenFoundationUSA-TsunamiReport.pdf>.

Notes: *More than 220,000 people dead in 12 countries and 1.6 million people displaced. Numbers alone cannot provide a true sense of the devastation wrought by the December 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean. Nor can numbers tell us what it will take for the region to recover. In the weeks that followed the tsunami, Grameen Foundation USA took immediate action by providing \$25,000 to ASA, our long-time partner in Tamil Nadu, India, to support its innovative approach to participating in the immediate relief effort. The Jameel Group committed all of the funds required to undertake a comprehensive, multi-country survey to determine how microfinance could be best used in the post-tsunami recovery effort. This report synthesizes the lessons learned from the survey teams.*

Keywords: microfinance; disaster; loans; housing; poverty; family; recovery; support; funding; Aceh; planning; development; fishery; impact; groups; agriculture; community; relief; Sri Lanka; India; budget; livelihood; local; gender; training; enterprise.

222. Grewal, M. K. (2006). *Approaches to Equity in Post-Tsunami Assistance: Sri Lanka a case study*: Commissioned by the Office of the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery (OSE) and financed by the Department for

International Development, the Government of the United Kingdom, and by the OSE. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/06B7033C-446F-407F-BF58-7D4A71425BFF/0/ApproachestoEquity.pdf>.

Notes: *This paper, commissioned by the Office of the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, is one of a range of studies designed to contribute to lesson learning within the humanitarian reform agenda. It is a review of how equity has been handled in the post-tsunami context, using the Sri Lankan experience as a case study. Through qualitative and quantitative evidence, it identifies:* • *Patterns of inequity by comparing the assistance provided to tsunami and conflict affected communities;* • *Disparities in the assistance provided within the tsunami Internally Displaced Person (IDP) group itself. The findings indicate that despite the stated intentions of the Government of Sri Lanka, development partners and the LTTE to support the needs of both IDP groups and promote an equitable post-tsunami response, significant disparities have prevailed. Most conflict IDPs have received quantitatively and qualitatively less support and more slowly than the support received by tsunami IDPs. While important practical and conflict related constraints have played a role in limiting the outcomes for conflict IDPs, these constraints have not been impenetrable.*

Keywords: housing; development; government; IDPs; conflict; district; recovery; partners; support; policy; groups; Tamil Tigers; funding; response; Sri Lanka; disaster; politics; community; reconstruction; coordination; family; NGOs; humanitarian; construction; national; effective.

223. Grünewald, F. (2005). *Eleven lessons learnt from Hurricane Mitch and the earthquakes in El Salvador which might be useful for the tsunami response*: Groupe URD. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/59CAEEF9-A955-4FE9-87A0-4647A4237FB1/0/Groupe_lessons_fromMitch_2_.pdf.

Notes: *This note highlights the principal lessons drawn from evaluations of the response to Hurricane Mitch, as well as other missions following natural disasters in Africa and Asia. It is prepared so that actors engaged in international assistance following the disaster of 26th December 2004 in south and south-east Asia might be able to act on these lessons.*

Keywords: lessons; disaster; evaluation; humanitarian; donor; local; response; housing.

224. Grünewald, F. (2005). *FAO's Real Time Evaluation in the Tsunami Affected Countries: First Lessons Learned*: FAO. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org>.

org/NR/rdonlyres/5088F429-187E-4C21-8EF4-4940C05AB36A/0/RTE_from_FAO_lessonslearned.pdf.

Notes: *FAO launched its first Real Time Evaluation (RTE) in early 2005, in order to provide immediate feedback and guidance to FAO management on strategic and operational achievements, promote accountability to governments, donors and other stakeholders, and draw lessons on FAO's response capacity to sudden disasters. The process started with extensive discussions to develop the TOR, define the team composition, decide on a schedule of country visits, and agree on the evaluation budget. The evaluation approach chosen follows a three-phase process (RTE, end-of-implementation evaluation, impact evaluation) in order to capture the entire length of the operations.*

Keywords: evaluation; emergency; lessons; information; beneficiary; process; disaster; national; response.

225. Grünewald, F., Boyer, B., Maury, H., & Pascal, P. (2007). *Aide Publique Française aux Pays Touchés par le Tsunami du 26 Décembre 2004*: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Last viewed on 15 September 2007. URL: http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/364-Int_Tsunami.pdf.

Notes: *De façon originale, l'aide française s'est déployée sur l'ensemble des phases de la gestion de crise, de l'extrême urgence À la prévention des catastrophes: Une aide positionnée sur l'ensemble du cycle de gestion des catastrophes. Une aide pour l'urgence extrême, (médecine de catastrophe, recherche des blessés, nourriture, abris, eau potable) avec comme acteurs principaux le CICR et l'ONU (financements accordés dès la fin 2004), des ONG, la Sécurité civile, et pour l'Indonésie les Forces Armées (avec le déploiement de la Jeanne d'Arc) qui ont apporté un appui logistique très apprécié; Une phase d'aide À la stabilisation et au soutien des populations déplacées. Les acteurs français ont mis en place durant cette phase des activités d'aide alimentaire, des programmes d'eau et d'assainissement, de construction d'abris, et des activités éducatives dans les camps de déplacés; Une phase d'aide À la réhabilitation et À la reconstruction. Ces activités comprennent la reconstruction d'un habitat pérenne, l'appui À la recreation d'une sécurité alimentaire et économique (soutien À la revitalisation des filières de la pêche et de l'agriculture et À la relance de la petite économie); des activités dans le secteur de la santé: actions classiques de soutien aux institutions sanitaires, "jumelages hospitaliers", épidémiologie et veille sanitaire -6 institutions françaises sont mobilisées pour Sri Lanka et Aceh- et interventions sur la gestion du traumatisme psychologique postcatastrophe. C'est sans doute dans les secteurs de l'habitat ou de la redynamisation des secteurs économiques comme la pêche (prise au sens large comme filière*

et non au sens étroit de la reconstruction de bateaux) que les acteurs français ont fait le plus preuve de qualité et d'originalité. Une phase de mise en place des outils destinés À la gestion des prochaines crises: parallèlement À la réponse aux besoins créés par la crise, la prise de conscience des faiblesses des dispositifs nationaux de réponse aux catastrophes a ouvert dans les deux pays une fenêtre d'opportunité pour réfléchir et mettre en oeuvre des stratégies, allant de l'approfondissement de la connaissance des facteurs de risques À la mise en place de capacités systémiques de réponses et de programmes de formation des populations. La France s'est vite engagée, suite À ses déclarations À la Conférence de Kobé, À mettre en place des actions dans ce domaine et des programmes spécifiques sont en phase de démarrage.

Keywords: UN; Sri Lanka; evaluation; zone; coordination; Aceh; reconstruction; France; interventions; local; population; agriculture; planning; construction; national; cooperation; infrastructure; BRR; impact; institution.

226. Guha-Sapir, D., & Panhuis, W. v. (2005). *The Andaman Nicobar earthquake and tsunami 2004: Impact on diseases in Indonesia*. Brussels: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). Last viewed on 9 June 2008. URL: <http://www.cred.be/docs/cred/publications/Tsunami.report.pdf>.

Notes: *Communicable disease outbreaks were foreseen in the aftermath of the disaster and the large number of dead bodies gave rise to widespread fear of epidemics. Evidence from previous natural disasters however, has shown that disease outbreaks are a very rare occurrence and it is well established that dead bodies do not pose a health threat. The objectives were 1) to describe the patterns and relative importance of major diseases as a consequence of the tsunami, 2) to compare these to the pre-existing disease profiles in Aceh before the disaster, 3) to identify key recommendations for improvement of disease control and surveillance after disasters. A team from CRED visited Jakarta and Banda Aceh from April 11-23. Data were collected from the Central and Provincial Ministries of Health, WHO and health NGOs. In addition, the team interviewed key health officers from UN, NGO and Ministry of Health, as well as academics. A collaboration was established with the ICRC field hospital in Banda Aceh, the first operational hospital in the province after the disaster and a dataset was constructed including all consultations from January 11-31. Disease profiles are presented for cholera, tetanus, wounds and wound infections, acute respiratory infections, malaria and dengue. Experience has shown that certain diseases (cholera, malaria, dengue), However, commonly believed, are not always a priority immediately after a disaster. The number of disaster related health conditions needing*

emergency response, decreased by two and became negligible four weeks after the disaster. International humanitarian agencies in the health sector should start working with the MOH well within this time period. Surveillance systems in emergencies urgently need further research and development. The WHO system set up immediately after the tsunami was a major step forward and lessons should be learnt from this experience and used to develop a prototype for future emergencies. Guidelines for tetanus and aspiration pneumonia should be included in disaster medicine handbooks and although we have not presented findings on maternal and child health services, deliveries occurred with undiminished regularity and in worsened conditions. Humanitarian aid groups should be prepared to provide emergency obstetrics and post-natal services. Funding for relief after natural disasters should be mindful of its sustainability. This approach is not contradictory to providing immediate relief, but requires pre-planning and technical skills. Donors should know when to stop providing emergency relief funds and transit

Keywords: Aceh; disaster; health; disease; emergency; Banda Aceh; risk; research; water; ICRC; response; earthquake; funding; humanitarian; impact; Sri Lanka.

227. Guha-Sapir, D., van Panhuis, W. G., & Lagoutte, J. (2007). Short communication: Patterns of chronic and acute diseases after natural disasters a study from the International Committee of the Red Cross field hospital in Banda Aceh after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, 12, 1338-1341. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bsc/tmih/2007/00000012/00000011/art00010>

Notes: *To assess the pattern of diseases in a natural disaster, which are not necessarily a direct consequence of the event but can impact on the way health assistance is to be provided. Methods: Cross-sectional, record-based study in the International Committee of the Red Cross field hospital in Aceh, Indonesia, established immediately after the tsunami in 2004. Patients who presented to hospital from January 15 to 31, and whose diagnoses were available, were included in the study. One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight residents of Aceh participated. 43.5% of the diagnoses was chronic diseases. The odds of chronic vs. acute diseases increased by 16.4% per day up to January 23 [95% confidence interval (CI): 7.8-25.6%] and decreased thereafter by 13.1% (95% CI: 6.6-19.1%) per day. The odds of acute diseases were 34% lower among females than males (95% CI: 16-49%) and 4.3 times higher among children than the rest of the population (95% CI: 2.4-7.6). There were relatively few*

trauma cases among females and children. Medical teams providing relief after acute disasters should be prepared to provide healthcare for chronic diseases too. A delay in the presentation of many acute conditions has implications for long-term health consequences of disasters, such as disability.

Keywords: disease; health; disaster; gender; trauma; children; population; Aceh; aged; male; groups; public; results; emergency; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

228. Gunatilleke, G. (2006). *Post Tsunami Recovery for Sustainable Human Development. Chapter 3: An Evaluation of the Governance Structures*: Marga Institute (Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies). Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.saneinetwork.net/pdf/SANEL_VII/project_2.pdf.
Notes: *This study examines the impact of the December 2004 Tsunami: the economic losses in productive sectors the economic losses in productive sectors; the human problems of a large population affected; the lack of institutional capacity and structures of good governance. The process of recovery had social, economic, and political dimensions which had to be clearly identified and co-ordinated.*
Keywords: housing; recovery; gender; government; disaster; livelihood; district; development; community; damage; local; process; national; reconstruction; Sri Lanka; coordination; society; donor; NGOs; fishery; vulnerability; planning; capacity; beneficiary; impact.
229. Gunn, J., Milton, D., Sweatman, H., Thompson, A., Wakeford, M., Wachenfeld, D., Parnell, K., Dews, G., Engel, L., Brando, V., Dekker, A., Naseer, A., Adam, M. S., Waheed, Z., Zahir, H., Haleem, I., Abid, I., Shafiu, Y., Naeem, I., Najeeb, A., Adnan, S. A., & Rasheed, S. M. (2005). *An assessment of damage to Maldivian coral reefs and bait-fish populations from the Indian Ocean tsunami: prepared by an Australian government mission and the Maldives Marine Research Centre*. Canberra: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid) Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/EVIU-6AJECJ-govaus-mal-16mar.pdf/\\$File/govaus-mal-16mar.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/EVIU-6AJECJ-govaus-mal-16mar.pdf/$File/govaus-mal-16mar.pdf)
Notes: *The Australian team joined with scientists from the Maldivian Marine Research Centre in a 17 day mission with the objectives of conducting a rapid assessment of coral reef health and examine the impacts of the tsunami on bait-fish populations resident in atoll*

and coral reef lagoons, developing recommendations for work to be conducted following the mission's rapid assessment.

Keywords: fishery; atolls; island; damage; assessment; population; Maldives; India; poverty; impact; male; water; monitor; income; results; Australia; response; community; recovery.

230. Gupta, S., Clements, B., Bhattacharya, R., & Chakravarti, S. (2004). Fiscal consequences of armed conflict and terrorism in low- and middle-income countries. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 20(2), 403-421. Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V97-4BJ22JR-1/2/527ab96ecd3b70af1408a49b47e5ebbb>
Notes: *The paper examines the fiscal effects of armed conflict and terrorism on low- and middle-income countries using two approaches. First, an analysis of 22 conflict episodes shows that armed conflict is associated with lower growth and higher inflation, and has adverse effects on tax revenues and investment. It also leads to higher government spending on defence, but this tends to be at the expense of macroeconomic stability rather than at the cost of lower spending on education and health. Second, econometric estimates provide some support for the hypothesis that conflict and terrorism have a significant negative impact on growth through changes in the composition of government spending. There is also some evidence that armed conflict has a direct, significant impact on growth, independent of its impact on government spending. Thus, there is potential for a sizable "peace dividend" for countries that are able to resolve conflict and terrorism*
Keywords: conflict; terrorism; economic; government; GDP; income; politics; economy; investment; impact; results; military; development; institution; research; risk; analysis; indicator; World Bank; education.
231. Hainsworth, G. (2007). Rule of law, anti-corruption, anti-terrorism and militant Islam: Coping with threats to democratic pluralism and national unity in Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 48, 128-144. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/apv/2007/00000048/00000001/art00010>
Notes: *President Yudhoyono, Indonesia's first directly elected president, was swept into office on a wave of popular support, but was faced with a formidable array of challenges, each demanding a prompt and effective response. Among the most immediately pressing, calling for crisis management, were: first, the need to assert political control and to build an effective political coalition; second, the need*

to secure grass-roots democracy by ensuring that regional elections were effectively carried out; third, the need to cope with the Aceh tsunami crisis and achieve a peaceful reconciliation with the Free Aceh Movement; and fourth, the need to resolve a series of socioeconomic policy 'growth versus equity' dilemmas, to attract foreign investors to stimulate export-led growth, while securing basic needs and anti-poverty social programmes. After briefly noting how Yudhoyono and his administration responded to these immediate problems during its first 20 months in office (to June 2006), the paper then discusses at greater length three more fundamental and intractable sets of problems, namely, the urgent need to implement judicial and administrative reform, and to launch a wide-ranging anti-corruption campaign; the need to confront the resurgence of militant Islamic terrorism, both inter-communal and al-Qaeda-inspired, and to mount a robust anti-terrorist campaign; and finally the intense and convoluted problem of inter-sectarian animosities, and the clash of religious versus secular values, the reconciliation of which will be absolutely critical to securing social stability, democratic pluralism, national unity and Indonesia's futurity. Keywords: Jakarta; terrorism; corruption; national; religion; groups; society; military; Indonesian; politics; leaders; Aceh; university; public; local; official; housing; Australia; human rights; government; network; foreign; support; threat; funding.

232. Harkin, C. (2006). *Coordination of international humanitarian assistance in tsunami-affected countries: The 2004 tsunami: civil military aspects of the international response*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/69135933-E808-4E5A-AB3F-90C94FA7A6F5/0/coordination_civil_military.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the sub-reports on coordination that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of coordination of the tsunami response.* Keywords: humanitarian; community; UN; response; support; civil military; military; national; government; personnel; disaster; coordination; logistics; emergency; OCHA; relief; health; information; local; assessment; capacity; Sri Lanka.
233. Harris, S. (2006). *Disaster Response, Peace and Conflict in Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka Part 1: The Congestion of Humanitarian Space*. University of Bradford, Department of Peace Studies. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/confres/papers/pdfs/CCR16.pdf>.

Notes: *Working Paper on how the international humanitarian relief regime in Sri Lanka failed to recognise the importance of adopting a conflict sensitive approach. Author argues that the activities of many international aid agencies may have had a negative impact on the prospects of peace by undermining community relationships, altering social dynamics and eroding local capacities.*

Keywords: humanitarian; Sri Lanka; aid; conflict; NGOs; local; disaster; community; response; funding; government; emergency; housing; capacity; construction; impact; organisation; public.

234. Harvey, P. (2007). *Cash Based Responses in Emergencies*: HPG Report 24. Overseas Development Institute. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://www.odi.org.uk/HPG/papers/hpgreport24.pdf>.

Notes: *This paper analyses recent experience with cash programming to highlight emerging lessons and issues that need further analysis. This is a relatively new field for aid agencies and, while a foundation is being laid for developing learning, skills and capacities, much remains to be done. This report therefore also considers what the key next steps should be in taking forward cash-based responses to emergencies.*

Keywords: response; aid; market; emergency; housing; families; food aid; development; local; evaluation; support; risk; children; government; funding; society; beneficiary; livelihood; institution; humanitarian; disaster; targeting; assessment; appropriate; gender; Oxfam; poverty.

235. Hasan, I., & Nicolas, J. T. (2008). *Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project (ETESP) Grievance Mechanism*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/etesp/ETESP-Grievance-Mechanism.pdf>.
Notes: *Given the complexity of ETESP and its being at different stages of implementation following a variety of implementation arrangements, the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) recommended setting up a streamlined and systematic complaint handling system for ETESP that would clarify the roles of various units, and would include processes for appeals and facilitation. OSPF also suggested that ETESP look into the role of traditional and village-level conflict resolution mechanisms and integrate these into the overall system for complaint handling for the Project.*

Keywords: housing; village; BRR; community; beneficiary; Aceh; ADB; district; budget; government; support; coordination; information; leaders; agriculture; Nias; public; local; construction; fishery; NGOs; corruption; funding; Banda Aceh.

236. Hassan, N. (2006, 14 April 2006). Angry Aceh tsunami survivors demand split from aid agency. Retrieved on 19 April 2006, 2006, from <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-6NX4ET?OpenDocument>
Notes: *Furious tsunami survivors at this village in Indonesia's Aceh have told an international aid agency that they no longer want their help after waiting a year for them to build promised houses. British based Oxfam has since closed their office overseeing Pasi and the rest of Aceh Besar and Banda Aceh districts as they investigate what went wrong, but no matter the outcome, fed-up residents do not want Oxfam back. The unprecedented rejection of promised aid by a community in devastated Aceh, where some 168,000 people were killed by the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, highlights mounting frustration among homeless tsunami survivors. Some 127,000 houses are yet to be built, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR) said last month, as he warned too that the cost of building a home had jumped from 28 to 50 million rupiah (about 3,100 to 5,500 dollars). About 150 of those homes are in Pasi, says village chief Muhammad Hatta, and Oxfam workers first promised in April last year to build half of them. The laying of foundations for 11 houses is the only evidence of progress so far. "Residents here have agreed to demand a divorce from Oxfam," says chief Hatta, a 40 year old who lost his wife and three children to the tsunami, as he sits sipping Acehnese coffee at a roadside stall at the desolate area.*
Keywords: housing; Oxfam; Aceh; construction; village; aid; district; France; funding; Banda Aceh; BRR; emergency; land.
237. HelpAge International. (2005). *The impact of the Indian Ocean tsunami on older people Issues and recommendations*. London: HelpAge International. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.helpage.org/Resources/Researchreports/main_content/swHC/tsunami_impact_on_op.pdf.
Notes: *his report describes the impact of the Indian Ocean tsunami on older people in four severely affected countries – India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The report is based on a rapid-assessment survey carried out during the initial relief phase following the tsunami.*
Keywords: India; family; support; research; disaster; aged; gender; impact; emergency; livelihood; Sri Lanka; fishery; planning; society; community; children; housing; government; groups; health; vulnerability; humanitarian; Thailand.

238. HelpAge International. (2006). *Older people in Aceh, Indonesia 18 months after the tsunami: Issues and recommendations*. London: HelpAge International. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.helpage.org/Resources/Researchreports/main_content/EhHE/op-18mth-tsunami.pdf.
 Notes: *This report highlights the situation of older people in Aceh 18 months after the huge rehabilitation effort began. Many successful programmes have taken place in this period. However, older people are still not as included as they should be. We hope that this report contributes to greater sensitivities among people in relief and rehabilitation agencies toward improving their record of including older people's needs in the Aceh response and in the future in other crises that inevitably will come.*
 Keywords: Aceh; aged; health; community; housing; livelihood; rehabilitation; support; society; groups; emergency; research; disaster; family; gender; vulnerability; protection; development; poverty; capacity; children; assessment; experience; participation.
239. Herson, M. (2005). *Asia earthquake and tsunamis: Real Time Evaluation, First Round: Synthesis Report*. Geneva: IFRC. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/Updates/RTE1synthesis.pdf>.
 Notes: *First Real Time Evaluation of the IFRC Response. In the affected countries the National Red Cross Society actively and immediately responded to the effects of the tsunami in its own country. Federation and ICRC delegations in the region also reacted. National Societies of countries whose citizens were caught up in the disaster as tourists supported their own national efforts to identify losses, and aid and repatriate people. In addition an unprecedented number of other National Societies around the world have contributed materially, financially and with staff. The evaluation found a mixed picture the result is a mixed picture: in parts, excellent Red Cross action, committed coordination and cooperation, effective management; and in parts bad humanitarian practice, disregard of all agreements, and ineffective leadership.*
 Keywords: evaluation; response; disaster; coordination; society; national; Sri Lanka; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; capacity; humanitarian; emergency; effective; funding; support; ICRC; information; quality; local; organisation; leaders; planning; public; communication; experience; assessment; recovery; community.

240. HIC Sumatra (Cartographer). (2005). *Percentage of damage by district, Aceh Province, 12 January 2005*. Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL: http://www.fao.org/ag/tsunami/resources/img/ocha_tsu_dam_idn130105.gif
Notes: *Map of Aceh Province showing the percentage damage by district.*
241. Hidalgo, S., Sole, R., & Wuyts, K. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: European Commission: TEC*. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/95418E71-FDDD-4071-9398-B5C3487F2AF4/0/government_funding_eu.pdf.
Notes: *The purpose of this study on the European Commission's response is to assess European funding policy and decision-making against good donorship principles and:*
 - *Document the amount and pattern of pledges made by the European Commission as a donor in the months following the Tsunami. Analyse these pledges commenting on evidence that they represent new funding, or reallocated funding. Seek to comment on the relationship between appeals for assistance on the one hand and the nature of pledges on the other;*
 - *Record actual financial commitments made and comment on how these relate to pledges. Where possible show to which agencies and which countries commitments have been made. Comment on these commitments with regards to agency and affected-state identified programming;*
 - *Of these commitments, identify what has actually been spent and how well spending in these first six months was prioritised and disbursed in a way that demonstrates impartiality.*Keywords: ECHO; funding; humanitarian; aid; EC; commission; response; disaster; emergency; Sri Lanka; donor; budget; evaluation; EU; India; partners; development.
242. Hidellage, P. V., & Pullenayegem, V. (2008). *Adapting Strategies to Meet Needs in Post-Disaster Reconstruction*. Colombo: Practical Action. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.resorgs.org.nz/irec2008/Papers/Hidellage.pdf>.
Notes: *Report on Practical Action's tsunami shelter reconstruction project. Linking post disaster reconstruction to sustainable development is an important aspect in current disaster management concepts. Debates within disaster mitigation interest groups have raised questions regarding the practicality of adopting developmental approaches to disaster reconstruction. Practical Action promoted a holistic and integrated approach to post tsunami housing reconstruction, demonstrating options towards building back better.*
Keywords: housing; construction; reconstruction;

community; quality; disaster; beneficiary; effective; Sri Lanka; development; local; participation; process; training; experience; policy; rebuild; recovery; sustainability; capacity; Matara; planning; results; standards.

243. Hofman, B., Kadjatmiko, Kaiser, K., Suharnoko, B. (2006). *Evaluating Fiscal Equalization in Indonesia*: World Bank. Policy Working Paper WPS 3911. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSCContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/05/05/000016406_20060505105539/Rendered/PDF/wps3911.pdf. Notes: *This paper presents a methodology to evaluate fiscal decentralization focused on the potential mis-targeting of intergovernmental fiscal equalization transfers.* Keywords: government; local; capacity; district; poverty; national; population; World Bank; public; policy; benchmark; ownership; indicator; development; targeting; analysis; evaluation; funding; income; Jakarta; effective; politics; budget; economic; education.
244. Honda, T., & Todoroki, Y. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Japan*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/A0E6089A-02DB-414B-AF5F-D83C04131699/0/government_funding_japan.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.* Keywords: disaster; funding; humanitarian; reconstruction; aid; emergency; development; support; rehabilitation; response; ODA; humanitarian assistance; cooperation; Sri Lanka; health; DRR; government; planning; assessment; UN; needs assessment; NGOs; evaluation; coordination; supply; local; Maldives.
245. Honda, T., & Todoroki, Y. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: NGO Funding: Japan*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/199873B5-855F-4D6C-953A-B948F17E3499/0/ngo_funding_japan.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.* Keywords: NGOs; funding; response; donations; private; government; local; UNICEF; emergency; coordination; emergency relief; relief; development; organisation;

housing; public; Sri Lanka; planning; reconstruction;
disaster; evaluation; children.

246. Houghton, R. (2005). *Tsunami Emergency: Lessons from Previous Natural Disasters*. London: Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.odi.org.uk/alnap/publications/pdfs/tsunamibriefing05.pdf>.
Notes: *The aim of this report is to assist agencies working in the tsunami crisis by highlighting seven generic lessons that have been learned from other natural disasters, specifically floods and earthquakes. The report distills main findings and lessons from evaluations and synthesis reports contained in the ALNAP Evaluative Reports Database (ERD), as well as other learning initiatives concerned with responses to natural disasters.*
Keywords: housing; disaster; gender; local; recovery; coordination; community; response; ALNAP; evaluation; assessment; lessons; reconstruction; beneficiary; risk; development; flood; planning; funding; emergency; national; effective; government; participation; information; livelihood.
247. Houghton, R. (2007). *Surge capacity in the humanitarian relief and development sector*. London: People in Aid. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.peopleinaid.org/pool/files/publications/surge-final.pdf>.
Notes: *As the scale and complexity of emergencies grows this will clearly impact on those humanitarian and development agencies mandated to respond. It implies that, if these agencies are to continue to fulfil their mandates they will need to pay greater attention to their capacities to rapidly respond in times of increased need. This includes investing in these capacities between emergencies, as well as developing shared capacities between themselves - two critical issues highlighted, for example, in the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition's Synthesis Report (Telford et al, 2006). These capacities are commonly referred to as surge capacities. The purpose of this paper is to foster a deeper understanding of 'surge capacities' by: offering definitions and identifying the triggers, or drivers for surge; exploring how surge capacity is resourced (enacted) through surge capacity mechanisms; and effectively enabled. The paper concludes by drawing together the key findings and offering agencies further 'food for thought'.*
248. Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka. (2007). *Report of the Women's Division: Disaster Relief Monitoring Unit*. UNIFEM.
Notes: *Highlights special issues of women in tsunami recovery and reconstruction including civil and political rights, violence against women and economic, social and cultural rights.*

249. Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, & Displacement Solutions. (2008). *Rapid Assessment of the Housing Situation in the Maldives*. Male: Human Rights Commission of the Maldives. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.hrcm.org.mv/publications/otherreports/HousingAssesmentEng.pdf>.

Notes: *Following a brief introduction, the report contains three main sections. The first examines the right to adequate housing and outlines the precise obligations held by the State to respect, protect and fulfil this right; in conjunction with the various entitlements of individuals that together comprise the right to adequate housing. The next section explores the types and sources of housing stress within the country, and examines in this regard: the situation in Malé; causes and patterns of urban migration; housing stress in the atolls; housing finance; housing affordability and rental market; programmes and plans to address housing rights, and legal and policy issues. The report then concludes with a series recommendations, which together are designed to kick-start a broader process leading to continuously improving housing conditions in the country.*

Keywords: housing; Maldives; male; assessment; land; island; society; policy; construction; family; government; development; national; population; monitor; human rights; public; market; standards; planning.

250. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *Return to War. Human Rights Under Siege*. HRW. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/srilanka0807/srilanka0807webwcover.pdf>.

Notes: *This report, however, focuses primarily on abuses by the Sri Lanka government and allied armed groups, which have gotten decidedly worse over the past year. As the hostilities have increased, the government's respect for international law has sharply declined, with it often appearing indifferent to the impact on civilians in the north and east. This report does not aim to be a comprehensive account. Rather, it highlights with examples the main areas of concern, from violations of the laws of war and extrajudicial killings to unlawful restrictions on the media and nongovernmental organizations and the widespread impunity enjoyed by state security forces. It uses victim and eyewitness accounts to document indiscriminate attacks on civilians, the forced return of internally displaced persons, and the spate of arrests and "disappearances" by government forces and allied groups. Case studies reveal how the rights to freedom of expression and association are increasingly under threat from a government intolerant of criticism and dissent. Ethnic Tamils have suffered the brunt of abuses, but members of the Muslim and majority Sinhalese populations have also*

been victims of government rights violations.

Keywords: government; human rights; Sri Lanka; Tamil Tigers; groups; IDPs; commission; security; Tamil; military; Colombo; emergency; Batticaloa; children; gender; humanitarian; protection; response; monitor; family.

251. Hume, C. R. (2007). *Indonesia 2007 performance report: USAID and US Department of State*. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACL033.pdf.

Notes: *Highlights US achievements in Indonesia. Peace and Security: Increasingly, security assistance and military-military cooperation are paramount to USG security goals. Our engagement is needed to make up for the lost generation of contact with the Indonesian military during the 13 year embargo. USG staff is working with the Indonesian military to design a budget process that will make the entire military budget subject to approval by parliament, increasing transparency and accountability and enabling the military to divest itself of problematic money-making operations. At Indonesia's request, U.S. experts designed a full range of training programs for the new force, helped rewrite the criminal procedure code, and promoted reforms by working directly with the police. To consolidate the peace process between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the GOI, the USG increased support to local institutions in order to mitigate violence and to advance prospects for long term peace. Incidents of conflict and criminality – especially involving former GAM combatants – remain an issue in Aceh. Multi-agency training for Indonesia's law enforcement agencies brought together financial service regulators, supervisors and judges, to master financial investigative techniques to combat transnational crime. 2008 and Beyond: The GOI remains committed to a broad reform agenda. Our mission is to support reforms and do what we can to help the GOI succeed. USG assistance is highly valued and needs to continue in order to accomplish our mutually-shared goals. Enhancing regional security and stability remains a top priority. The goals of transformational diplomacy require a partner that continues to support Indonesia's commitment to peace and security, democracy and good governance and a more equitable and accessible social infrastructure.*

Keywords: targeting; support; results; training; education; local; health; government; management; capacity; gender; politics; national; process; funding; Indonesian; planning; community; public; economic; groups; participation; reconciliation.

252. Huxley, T. (2005). The tsunami and security: Asia's 9/11? *Survival*, 47, 123-132. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/surviv/2005/00000047/00000001/art00007>
Notes: *Despite its huge human cost and notwithstanding the recent Panglossian predictions of some observers of Asian politics and international relations, the tsunami disaster has not affected the security outlooks of even the most severely affected states in any fundamental way. The tsunami's huge human toll should encourage South and Southeast Asian states and their regional groupings to pay greater attention to human security issues. But deep-rooted ways of looking at security and embedded inter-state rivalry suggest that security priorities and policies of regional states are no more likely to undergo sea-change than those of the industrial states which continue to dominate the region militarily.*
Keywords: security; military; disaster; government; Aceh; power; India; politics; UN; aid; Australia; response; Sri Lanka; Tamil Tigers; threat; coordination; Indonesian; Jakarta; Thailand; economic; groups; population; Singapore; Tamil; warning.
253. Entry removed.
254. ICASERD. (2005). *Food and Labor Market Analysis And Monitoring System in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province: Final Report*. Indonesian Center for Agro Socio Economic Research and Development. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/EC5EB876-4799-402B-8074-4FF62A3DEE7C/0/ICASERD_Food_LabouR_Market_Survey_20050731.pdf.
Notes: *As a result of the tsunami, much of the food security analysis undertaken by WFP for Aceh in the pre-tsunami period in 2004 became outdated. This is due to the major changes in vulnerability and local food production that resulted from the crisis as well as the changes in food availability and food access as a result of the massive influx of assistance, both in kind and in cash. As a result, a food and labour market analysis was undertaken by an independent research institute [Indonesian Center for Agro Socio Economic Research and Development (ICASERD)] to inform WFP's decision about the appropriate scale and scope of food-based programming in Aceh, beyond meeting immediate relief needs.*
Keywords: Aceh; fishery; market; agriculture; Banda Aceh; Kabupaten; coast; aid; damage; food aid; Medan; local; water; population; rehabilitation; supply; results.

255. ICG. (2006). *Sri Lanka: The Failure of the Peace Process* (Asia Report 124). Brussels: International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/sri_lanka/124_sri_lanka_the_failure_of_the_peace_process.pdf.
Notes: *This report, Crisis Group's first on Sri Lanka, describes the background to the conflict, its successive stages and the present state of play, identifying the major problems that have plagued the peace process so far. It will be followed by a series of more specifically focused reports containing recommendations.*
Keywords: Tamil Tigers; Tamil; government; politics; process; groups; Sri Lanka; military; conflict; Sinhalese; human rights; community; security; foreign; Colombo; support; settlements; Jaffna; India.
256. ICG. (2007). *Aceh: Post-Conflict Complications* (Asia Report 139); International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_east_asia/139_aceh_post_conflict_complications.pdf.
Notes: *Peace in Aceh continues to hold but where the Yudhoyono government and many in Jakarta see a closed book with a happy ending, many Acehnese see a temporary respite from a conflict that will inevitably resume. The behaviour of many elected Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, GAM) officials and ex-combatants is part of the reason for gloom: Acehnese voters seem to have substituted one venal elite for another. Extortion, robbery and illegal logging involving ex-combatants - although they are not the only culprits - are cause for concern, and a reintegration program initially aimed at helping former fighters economically has been marred by confusion of goals, lack of strategy and lack of accountability. But unresolved issues between Aceh and Jakarta are the real time bomb, and the two sides need to establish an appropriate forum for working these out.*
Keywords: Aceh; groups; funding; conflict; government; district; local; Jakarta; politics; housing; foreign; Indonesian; village; official; development; support; community; security; livelihood; military; donor; leaders; gender; illegal logging; logging.
257. ICG. (2007). *Indonesia: How GAM Won In Aceh* (Asia Briefing 61). Jakarta and Brussels: International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/indonesia/b61_indonesia_how_gam_won_in_aceh.pdf.

Notes: *When local elections were held in Aceh on 11 December 2006, conventional wisdom (shared by Crisis Group) was that candidates from the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, GAM) would not do well. They might pick up two or three of the nineteen district races, but the biggest prize - the provincial governorship - was almost certainly out of reach. The old Jakarta-linked parties would benefit from deep pockets, established structures and a split in the former insurgency's leadership. Polls just before formal campaigning began showed GAM's governor/deputy governor slate - Irwandi Yusuf and Muhammad Nazar - virtually out of contention. But GAM won overwhelmingly, in what an analyst called "a perfect storm between the fallout from the peace accord and the failure of political parties to understand the changing times". The challenge now is to govern effectively and cleanly in the face of high expectations, possible old elite obstructionism and some GAM members' sense of entitlement that it is their turn for power and wealth.*

Keywords: Aceh; groups; local; district; politics; village; support; leaders; funding; government; military; Kabupaten; community; education; official; process; housing; Jakarta; ownership; foreign; public; volunteers.

258. ICG. (2008). *Indonesia: Pre-Election Anxieties in Aceh* (Asia Briefing). Jakarta and Brussels: International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_east_asia/b81_indonesia___pre_election_anxieties_in_aceh.pdf. Notes: *As preparations get underway for the April 2009 parliamentary elections with 44 parties - six local, 38 national - in contention, the military is worried about Partai Aceh, the GAM party, winning control of local legislatures and challenging Jakarta's authority. Partai Aceh is worried about overt or covert interference from Jakarta, and smaller parties are worried about intimidation by Partai Aceh. Election officials are concerned a dispute between Jakarta and Aceh over candidate requirements could delay the polls, and other struggles with the central government are brewing. Everyone is worried about the health of Governor Irwandi Yusuf, a GAM leader with unparalleled ability to manage competing demands in post-conflict Aceh, who suffered a sudden illness - officially undisclosed but widely reported as a slight stroke - in August*
- Keywords: Aceh; groups; local; politics; Jakarta; national; government; leaders; military; official; support; district; Indonesian; Banda Aceh; conflict; authority; gender; commission.

259. ICG. (2008). *Sri Lanka's eastern province: land, development, conflict* (Asia Report 159): International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/sri_lanka/159_sri_lanka_s_eastern_province___land___development___conflict.pdf.

Notes: *Sri Lanka's government must address the security needs and land-related grievances of all ethnic communities in its Eastern Province or risk losing a unique opportunity for development and peace. Muslims, Tamils and Sinhalese all feel weak and under threat, and recent ethnic violence could easily worsen. The government must devolve real power to the newly elected provincial council, end impunity for ongoing human rights violations and work to develop a consensus on issues of land, security and power sharing with independent representatives of all communities, including those from opposition parties.*

Keywords: Tamil; land; government; groups; politics; Sri Lanka; development; Tamil Tigers; power; conflict; Trincomalee; Sinhalese; district; security; Batticaloa; local; support; community; Ampara; national; housing; military; policy.

260. ICG. (2008). *Sri Lanka's Return to War: Limiting the Damage. Asia Report No.* (Asia Report 146). Brussels: International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/sri_lanka/146_sri_lanka_s_return_to_war___limiting_the_damage.pdf.

Notes: *This report, based on interviews with politicians, civil servants, diplomats, aid workers, human rights activists and military analysts, explores the costs and likely course of the war. While the Tigers are under intense military pressure, a decisive government victory remains very difficult to achieve; moreover, were it to be achieved, the conflict would likely continue in a new form, especially so long as there was no genuine devolution of power to the north and east. The report analyses the government's recent proposals for limited devolution and argues that much more is needed, both to address the legitimate grievances of minorities and to support the transformation or defeat of the insurgency.*

Keywords: government; Sri Lanka; Tamil; groups; politics; military; Tamil Tigers; Colombo; human rights; support; power; UN; damage; India; security; humanitarian; conflict; foreign; national; development; leaders; donor.

261. ICMH. (2005). *Interim Report of a Meeting on Public Health Impact of the Tsunami: Male, Republic of the Maldives, April 22-24, 2005*. Geneva: International Centre for Migration and Health. Last viewed on 22 January 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/2DB83015-5514-4832-8782-D06F8A77F5FA/0/ICMH_Tsunami_Public_Health_Response.pdf.
Notes: *From 22-24 April a group of public health experts from Indian Ocean countries and elsewhere met in Male, Republic of Maldives, to present country reports, review what is already known, what lessons are emerging, and what should be done to better understand and respond to the needs of people and prevent and mitigate any future natural disasters in the region. This is an interim report of the proceedings.*
Keywords: health; disaster; gender; Maldives; Male; housing; public; IDPs; community; Sri Lanka; India; disease; family; psychosocial; response; impact; relief; loss; groups; local; national; planning; Thailand.
262. ICRC. (2008). *Annual Report 2007: International Committee of the Red Cross*. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/section_annual_report_2007?OpenDocument.
Notes: *The ICRC has worked in Sri Lanka since 1989. Operations focus on: protecting civilians from violations of IHL, including the recruitment of minors; ensuring the safe passage of civilians across ceasefire lines; visiting detainees; boosting water supply and economic security for IDPs and conflict-affected communities; improving access to physical rehabilitation facilities; supporting military training in IHL; and helping the parties resolve the issue of missing persons. In the north and east, the ICRC also coordinates the Movement response for victims of the conflict and victims of the 2004 tsunami.*
Keywords: ICRC; IDPs; health; conflict; support; Sri Lanka; water; gender; Tamil Tigers; family; Jaffna; security; national; Batticaloa; district; rehabilitation; society; children; housing; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; Trincomalee; families; government; supply.
263. IDLO, & UNDP. (2007). *Perempuan Aceh Di Hadapan Hukum Setelah Konflik dan Tsunami Berlalu*: <http://www.idlo.int/publications/17.pdf>. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://www.idlo.int/publications/17.pdf>.
Notes: *This is a case study on legal problems that Acehnese women face after tsunami such as land rights, inheritance, and domestic violence. With low level of legal literacy rate and legal supports, women*
Keywords: Aceh; Kecamatan; UK; Banda Aceh; Kabupaten; NGOs; UNDP; trauma.

264. IDMC. (2006). *Indonesia: Support Needed for Return and Reintegration of Displaced Acehese Following Peace Agreement*. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. URL: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/18C9BE5BB612DA47C12571B00054A4AF/\\$file/Indonesia_summary_FINAL.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/18C9BE5BB612DA47C12571B00054A4AF/$file/Indonesia_summary_FINAL.pdf).
 Notes: *In the wake of the peace agreement signed in August 2005 between Acehese separatist rebels and the government, putting an end to 30 years of conflict in Indonesia's westernmost province of Aceh, thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) who were forced to leave their homes during the conflict started returning. Most of these returns have taken place to former conflict-affected areas spared by the tsunami of December 2004 but where years of fighting and lack of development have disrupted the livelihoods of all civilians. Assessments conducted by the World Bank in the past months among conflict-affected communities have revealed pressing needs with regard to housing, food, health care and livelihood assistance.*
 Keywords: IDPs; conflict; Aceh; housing; support; government; community; UN; humanitarian; local; groups; coordination; livelihood; Jakarta; population; UNDP; monitor; OCHA; World Bank; aid; development; land; process; recovery.
265. IFRC. (2005, 10 February). Asia: Earthquake and tsunamis: Focus on Health: 10 February 2005. *Operations Update*. Retrieved on 2 May 2006, 2006, from <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/04/280440.pdf>.
 Notes: *IFRC Operations Update on the tsunami response reporting a normal disease pattern in the aftermath of the tsunami as well as actions by the Red Cross.*
 Keywords: health; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; coordination; Sri Lanka; Aceh; IFRC; society; disaster; IDPs; disease; ICRC; local; district; emergency; community; earthquake; government; support; volunteers; children; Meulaboh; relief; UNICEF.
266. IFRC (Cartographer). (2007). *Sri Lanka: Flooding and Landslides*. Last viewed on 1 November. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/EC0D3B842FC57734852572680066C736/\\$File/ifrc_FL_lka070119.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/EC0D3B842FC57734852572680066C736/$File/ifrc_FL_lka070119.pdf?OpenElement)
 Notes: *Situation map of flooding and landslides in Sri Lanka, showing affected districts.*

267. IFRC. (2007). *Tsunami three-year progress report*: IFRC. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/Updates/to-progress-report/96500-tsunami-3yr-en.pdf>.

Notes: *This is the third Federation-wide tsunami progress report, with the first report published in December 2006 and second in June of 2007. It focuses on health and care; Water and sanitation; Shelter and community construction; Disaster management and risk reduction; Livelihoods and Capturing the lessons of the tsunami Whilst this report does offer an opportunity to gauge progress over the past six months, it presents what is best defined as a cumulative picture; therefore there should be some caution in drawing conclusions from comparisons between the reports. The report covers recovery efforts in 10 of the countries affected by the tsunami, the narrative is biased towards the worst affected countries: Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, and to a lesser extent, Thailand. Specific three-year progress reports for each country are available at www.ifrc.org/tsunami*

Keywords: Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; society; housing; community; construction; Sri Lanka; support; education; disaster; recovery; planning; health; national; indicator; Maldives.

268. IFRC. (2008). *Asia: Earthquakes & Tsunami: Emergency appeal n° 28/2004*: (Operations Update 63). Geneva: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Last viewed on 8 January 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/FBUO-7KGFQR-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/FBUO-7KGFQR-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf).

Notes: *The International Federation continues its large scale operation in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) as it approaches the fourth year commemoration of the earthquake and tsunami which struck in 2004. Operations also continue in Nias Island of North Sumatra province which was hit by an earthquake in March 2005, three months after the devastating tsunami. Several partner national societies have completed their tsunami projects and are exiting/transitioning to support for longer-term development programmes. With this in mind, the International Federation and its members are focusing on exit strategies and processes to manage the risks and sustainability for Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) and the communities. The formulation of a proper exit strategy is even more crucial with the closing down of the Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Region and Community of Aceh and Nias (BRR) early next year.*

Keywords: community; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; housing; disaster; support; national; society;

construction; health; planning; volunteers; development; training; Aceh; island; capacity; coordination; government; partners; aid; disaster management; management; Nias; recovery; sanitation.

269. IFRC. (2008). *Tsunami four-year progress report*. Geneva: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Last viewed on 24 December 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/FBUO-7MCHA2-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/FBUO-7MCHA2-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf).
Notes: *Four years after the Indian Ocean tsunami, some of the most important aspects of recovery are the least visible. The Red Cross Red Crescent programmes support communities in rebuilding their lives now and coping with future threats – natural disasters, the effects of climate change, outbreaks of disease, conflict or the rapid rise in the cost of food and fuel. When livelihoods are secure, children are educated, safe water is plentiful, healthcare is accessible and houses are sturdy, then people are less exposed to future shocks. The result is stronger, more resilient communities. The physical evidence of recovery is obvious in many countries. So far, we have reached more than 4 million people with new or rebuilt houses, improved water and waste disposal, healthcare, livelihoods and other essential activities. Of the 3.1 billion Swiss francs raised through the Red Cross Red Crescent tsunami appeals, 2.3 billion Swiss francs – or 73 per cent of the money raised – has been put to good use.*
Keywords: Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; society; community; housing; construction; planning; health; disaster; national; support; Sri Lanka; training; education; indicator.
270. Ikelman, J. (2007, 03 October). There and Back Again: Old Tsunami Data Come Full Circle. Retrieved on 20 November 2008, from http://celebrating200years.noaa.gov/magazine/tsunami_database/welcome.html#return
Notes: *The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the deadliest in recorded history, created an urgent need to expand tsunami warning capabilities to every coastal nation. Scientists all over the world were asked to assess tsunami risk in their regions. Fortunately, regional data collected about coasts, oceans, bathymetry, engineering, seismic events, and sociology can be integrated in a meaningful way, thanks to great new technologies. There is an abundance of recent, digital data ready for use. However, scientists also need to analyse the long-term history of worldwide tsunami events. Having historical information about tsunami events that go back several centuries would provide the record*

of past tsunami behaviour that was essential to making predictions about the future. Very little of these historical data are in digital format. In fact, much of the historical record has not yet been found. NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) has set out to find them. The information will be included within one of NOAA's treasures—the Global Tsunami Database.

Keywords: information; coast; national.

271. ILO. (2005). *Earthquake-tsunami response: ILO proposals for reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/kd00046.pdf>. Notes: *The UN Secretary-General described the December 26, 2004 catastrophe as “the largest natural disaster the Organization has had to respond to on behalf of the world community, in the 66 years of our existence”. Twelve countries in Asia and Africa were affected. The tsunamis flooded coastal areas, wiped away homes and buildings, roads and bridges, water and electricity supplies, crops, irrigation and fishery infrastructure, productive assets and small businesses. The disaster affected poor communities where people mainly lived off the sea and marginal land, as well as destroying or badly damaging a number of towns. Their livelihoods have been destroyed and they have been stripped of their meagre possessions. Even during the early emergency relief period, the affected countries have emphasized the importance of early planning and action for socio-economic recovery towards employment and livelihoods generation. Employment is core at all stages of disaster management and response. It is an immediate as well as a development need, thus requiring that job creation be an integral part of both humanitarian and reconstruction response. This is where the ILO has a specific role and comparative advantage - to promote employment-intensive recovery, giving special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable groups and the (re)establishment of social protection mechanisms. Of course, the ILO role would be coordinated as part and parcel of the wider government and multilateral effort.*
Keywords: livelihoods; livelihood; society; local; disaster; groups; protection; gender; market; reconstruction; development; recovery; Sri Lanka; community; emergency; infrastructure; income; planning; response; support; assessment; children; economic; enterprise; government; participation.

272. ILO. (2005). *Working out of disaster: improving employment and livelihood in countries affected by the tsunami*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Last viewed on 10

September 2008. URL: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/download/tsunami_ebook.pdf.

Notes: *This book is dedicated to the many millions of people affected by the disaster who had the courage to get back to work quickly to rebuild their lives and those of their families. It is an attempt to provide a historical and photographic record of courage and initiative in the face of disaster.*

Keywords: Tsunami; Disaster.

273. ILO. (2006). *Evaluation: Local Economic Recovery: Rebuilding Livelihoods & Employment Opportunities*: ILO. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms_083715.pdf.

Notes: *Currently, the project consists of six technical components: employment services, vocational training, enterprise development and micro finance services, local resource-based rural infrastructure rehabilitation, prevention of child labour, and local economic development. Purpose, scope and objectives of the evaluation The evaluation was conducted in order to determine achievements and problems of the project; as well as activities and outcomes of the Local Economic Recovery/Development (/) Project. The project design and logical framework elements and the LED project framework, the project's utilisation of funds and delivery rates were also subject to review and discussion, as well as the perceived functioning of the Programme Management Unit (PMU) in Aceh.*

Keywords: economic; gender; training; evaluation; Aceh; development; local; recovery; cooperation; support; community; livelihood; participation; sustainability.

274. ILO. (2007). *Survey on Post Tsunami Settlements of Sri Lanka*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP). Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ilo-irtap.lk/Resources/DistrictBooks/Post-Tsunami%20Settlement%20Survey.pdf>.

Notes: *A survey of on post tsunami settlements, analysing availability and accessibility of economic and social infrastructure and livelihood changes based on 117 out of 337 donor driven rehousing schemes. Found that there are no comprehensive statistics nor reliable beneficiary list on new housing. While 16,000 were planned, only 8,050 were build, of which 1,242 remain empty. Reasons for non-occupation are the fragile security situation in North and East, an exaggerated initial damage assessment, changes to the buffer zone etc. 99 of the 117 settlements were found to need urgent basic infrastructure (access roads*

(50%), water - 15% will remain without, and electricity -10% will remain without)

Keywords: housing; transport; settlements; support; government; family; water; remittance; enterprise; planning; income; market; information; beneficiary; private; development; livelihood; district; infrastructure; fishery; construction; training; education; coast.

275. Inderfurth, K. F., Fabrycky, D., & Cohen, S. (2005). *The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami: One Year Report* (The Sigur Center Asia Papers). Washington: The Sigur Center for Asian Studies, The Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University URL: <http://www.gwu.edu/~sigur/pubs/SCAP25-Tsunami2.pdf>.

Notes: *A year after the disaster, however, the tsunami recovery is in a crucial phase as the expectations of survivors and local communities are outpacing the ability of the governments and donors to start reconstruction projects. Today, the tsunami-battered region is transitioning from relief to recovery. Reconstruction will take several years but signs of progress are already apparent. In Indonesia, for example, where 150,000 students lost their educational facilities, almost all children returned to school within two months of the disaster. Most are meeting in tents or temporary schools, but a plan for rebuilding over 350 schools is underway. Tens of thousands of unemployed have been put back to work through cash-for-work programs and the expanding construction sector. These are temporary fixes, however, and a long-term solution depends on restoring the devastated fishing, agriculture, and small business sectors and diversifying the local economies. Tourism is an important industry in many of the affected areas and is recovering well after several hard months immediately following the tsunami. Food supplies are adequate to meet current needs. Health and sanitation remain good, and the reconstruction of medical infrastructure is progressing. The largest short-term challenge-and perhaps biggest frustration for both the displaced and donors-is providing housing. Living conditions in tent camps and temporary shelters have deteriorated over the year, and while increased donor coordination and attention has recently accelerated the pace of residential construction, the number of people in permanent or adequate temporary houses remains low.*

Keywords: disaster; reconstruction; government; India; UN; Sri Lanka; housing; national; recovery; funding; aid; Aceh; coordination; tourism; health; planning; rebuild; humanitarian; education; response; community; impact; coast; donor; economy; Maldives.

276. Inderfurth, K. F., Fabrycky, D., & Cohen, S. (2005). *The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami: Six Month Report* (The Sigur Center Asia Papers 23). Washington: The Sigur Center for Asian Studies, The Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.gwu.edu/~sigur/pubs/SCAP23-TsunamiFINAL.pdf>.

Notes: This report covers the first six months since the tsunami and is intended to gauge the damage and track the international community's response to the affected countries' estimated needs. The data and text is current as of June 8, 2005; for the most up-to-date information, please see the resources listed at the end of this report. The tsunami disaster prompted an unprecedented outpouring of global goodwill and assistance, and the generous pledges of support offer hope that the devastated communities will be able to rebuild. Experience has shown, however, that initial pledges for natural disasters often go unfulfilled as media coverage wanes and international attention turns elsewhere. Fortunately, aid inflows from international organizations, NGOs, and governments are continuing as of the six-month mark and are being committed to specific projects. Rapid national and international mobilization of relief supplies met the immediate needs of survivors, and the health and food situations remain under control. Reconstruction will probably take five years or more in most seriously affected areas. Studies by international financial institutions have assessed the costs of the devastation, and while the economic effects are relatively small for countries as a whole, the effects are devastating for local communities. Indonesia was hit the hardest, while Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives, and Thailand were also significantly impacted. Beyond the loss of life and economic damages, affected communities also face social dislocations and widespread trauma. The tourism industry is rebounding quickly although coastal areas still suffer from a shortage of visitors. Finally, efforts to build a regional natural disaster warning system are moving forward, albeit at a slow pace.

Keywords: government; India; reconstruction; UN; aid; disaster; tourism; Sri Lanka; IDPs; damage; national; funding; health; loss; Maldives; coast; impact; community; earthquake; planning; ADB; private; education; emergency; USAID; World Bank.

277. Indonesian-German Disaster Relief Committee. (2007). *Towards a Better Future of Aceh & Nias, Tsunami Initiative Review 2005–2007*. Jakarta: EkoNID - Perkumpulan Ekonomi Indonesia-Jerman. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.bdi-online.de/Dokumente/Internationale->

Maerkte/Tsunami_Bericht_Indonesien.pdf.

Notes: *The Indonesian German Disaster Relief Committee*

(“INDOGERM-direct ?) was founded shortly after the tsunami with the vision to administer donations transparently and directly to those in need. What first started off as a relatively small initiative distributing in-kind donations of medicine, food and tents soon turned out to become an official project with a secretariat at EKONID Jakarta and a field office in Banda Aceh. Today, three years after our establishing, we are pleased to report the results of our efforts: INDOGERM collected donations amounting to EUR 6,5 million. from 50 companies and individuals, both from Germany and Indonesia, and completed around thirty projects in nine different districts of Aceh and Nias in the sectors of education, fishery, child care, health care and community development.

Keywords: Aceh; Banda Aceh; construction; education; training; health; donor; rehabilitation; Nias; children; housing; support; fishery; partners; water; donations; boat; community; budget; development; funding; local; Indonesian.

278. INET. (2006). 2004 Thailand Tsunami Relief Information.

Retrieved on 18 April 2006, 2006, from <http://www.inet.co.th/tsunami/>

Notes: *This page evolved from a special news bulletin, setup shortly after the tragic event as an attempt to provide as much English information as possible about the on-going relief efforts in THAILAND after tsunamis hit the western coastlines. This affects six provinces along the Andaman sea: Phang Nga, Krabi, Phuket and to a much lesser extent, Ranong, Trang and Satun. Other beach resorts in the Gulf of Thailand such as Samui, Hua Hin or Pattaya are not affected. Information in this site is aimed toward foreigners on the Internet and expatriates in Thailand, having the loved ones visiting the areas during the disaster, to get the information about their friends, relatives or colleagues*

Keywords: information; Thailand; disaster; Phuket; process; relief; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; tourism; Krabi; official; society; clothing; foreign; recovery; support; comprehensive; donations; government; island; mitigation.

279. InterAction. (2005). *Tsunami Accountability Report: from relief to reconstruction*. Washington: Interaction: American Council for Voluntary International Action. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.interaction.org/files.cgi/4679_tsunami_report_launch.pdf.

Notes: *InterAction is the largest alliance of U.S.- based international development and humanitarian nongovernmental organizations. Its 165 members operate in every developing country to overcome poverty, exclusion and suffering by advancing social justice and basic dignity for all. Sixty-two of InterAction's members who solicited funds received \$1.775 billion in cash and gifts-in-kind from an extraordinarily generous American private sector to respond to the needs of those who survived the tsunami that struck eleven countries in the Indian Ocean area on December 26, 2004. This report details how these agencies spent the funds donated by individuals, corporations and foundations in the United States through September 30, 2005. The report supplements that published by InterAction in May 2005 describing how our members spent funds contributed by the American private sector during the first 90 days following the tsunami. Both reports are published in recognition of the obligation to provide the American public with a transparent accounting of how its donations are being used.*

Keywords: health; housing; community; information; children; education; Sri Lanka; support; development; Aceh; local; donations; emergency; supply; family; partners; America; private; training; funding; India; disaster; livelihood; construction; rehabilitation.

280. International Crisis Group. (2006). *Sri Lanka: Failure of the Peace Process*: International Crisis Group. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/sri_lanka/124_sri_lanka_the_failure_of_the_peace_process.pdf.

Notes: *This report describes the background to the conflict, its successive stages and the present state of play, identifying the major problems that have plagued the peace process so far. It will be followed by a series of more specifically focused reports containing recommendations.*

Keywords: Tamil Tigers; Tamil; government; politics; process; groups; Sri Lanka; military; conflict; Sinhalese; human rights; community; security; foreign; Colombo; support; settlements; Jaffna; India.

281. IOM. (2005). *Settlement and Livelihood Needs and Aspirations Assessment of Disaster-Affected and Host Communities in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: 2005*: International Organisation for Migration. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/BACEADC3-051A-44F9-B920-AB839D0CB8DE/0/IOM_Needs_Aspirations_Assessment_20050506.pdf.

Notes: *This study employed both a quantitative survey approach and a qualitative approach using focus group discussions (FGDs). A total of 2,111 respondents were interviewed in 12 districts and held one FGD in each of the 71 disaster-affected sub-districts. The areas included in the assessment were Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Jaya, Nagan Raya, Aceh Utara, Pidie, Bireuen, Lhok Seumawe, Aceh Timur, and Aceh Selatan. Six respondent groups supplied the data and information. These groups are defined as: IDPs staying in camps or public buildings, IDPs staying with host families, non-IDPs, community leaders, women, and returnees. Due to the limited information available and physical constraints in the field during the time of the study, a quota sampling methodology was utilized. The data was collected from February 5 to 15, 2005. The total respondent population of all respondent categories was mainly male (65%), between the ages of 26 to 45 years (60%), rural area residents (85%), with nearly half (48%) losing one or more family members to the tsunami. Previous livelihoods of the survey respondents and FGD participants ranged from farming (24%), trading (18%) and fishing (16%).*

Keywords: housing; IDPs; livelihood; community; village; disaster; participation; local; resettlement; family; Aceh; support; settlements; economic; leaders; gender; land; ownership; construction; training; transitional; agriculture; groups; fishery.

282. IOM. (2005). *Settlement and Livelihood Needs and Aspirations Assessment of Disaster-Affected and Host Communities in Nias and Simeule*. International Organisation for Migration. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/srilanka/catalogue/Files/Info%20Centre/TEC/TEC018_IOM_eeds_aspirations_nias_id_20050701.pdf.

Notes: *To provide the foundation for a targeted humanitarian response for the recovery and rehabilitation of Nias and Simeulue, following the dual 9.0 and 8.7 earthquakes, IOM conducted a needs and aspirations assessment covering 20 and 5 sub-districts respectively. This comprehensive assessment was structured to assess both the needs and aspirations of the affected communities and will inform IOM's recovery and rehabilitation strategies for the islands focusing on livelihoods. The survey found that all inhabitants of Nias and Simeulue have been affected by the dual natural disasters; Not only those who lost families or had their houses destroyed were affected by the dual earthquakes that hit the island populations twice within three months. Almost 90% of all respondents indicated that their livelihoods have been affected by the natural disasters.*

Keywords: housing; IDPs; livelihood; Nias; community; village; Simeulue; family; disaster; health; assessment; support; district; resettlement; rehabilitation; land; construction; gender; infrastructure; ownership; local; economic; island; market; public.

283. IPS. (2005). *Listening to those who lost: Survey and Analysis of Rebuilding and Relocation of Tsunami affected Households in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: Institute Of Policy Studies. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.ips.lk/news/newsarchive/2005/news2005_jul_dec.html.

Notes: *The report is based on surveys conducted in 6 tsunami affected Districts where Grama Niladari Divisions (GNDs) were selected which, had more than 50% of the housing stock destroyed. From among these GNDs, 14 GNDs were selected to reflect the ethnic, religious and livelihood diversity of tsunami affected areas. Data was gathered in April 2005 just after the tsunami warning of March 28th 2005 which may have impacted the results. Interviews were held with 622 households from both within and outside the buffer zone (approx. 45 households per GND) randomly selected from among those whose houses were "unusable". Focus groups and interviews were conducted with government officials and other key informants.*

Keywords: housing; families; land; ownership; rebuild; zone; buffer; resettlement; government; district; community; groups; fishery; Hambantota; damage; education; funding; reconstruction; enterprise; gender; construction; livelihood; Tamil; Ampara.

284. IPS. (2005). *Livelihoods post tsunami: build back better?:1st-2nd December 2005 workshop organized by Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) at BMICH, Colombo: Workshop Report:.* Colombo: Institute of Policy Studies. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.ips.lk/news/newsarchive/2005/01122005_p_tsun/workshop_report.pdf.

Notes: *The workshop brought together over 70 stakeholders from local and central government, civil society, donors and the private sector working on post tsunami livelihood issues. The workshop conclusions were that: 1) Livelihood recovery must focus on upgrading key sectors such as fisheries, tourism and small and medium scale entrepreneurs to achieve pro-poor growth 2) At the local level, economic recovery plans must be implemented led by poor households with local government and inputs from NGOs 3) A range of steps is needed to achieve national upgrading and local level economic recovery.*

Keywords: fishery; livelihood; poverty; boat; local; construction; recovery; families; gender; NGOs;

government; planning; economic; Sri Lanka; funding; ownership; society; stakeholders; conflict; income; information; national; capacity; groups; interventions; market.

285. ISDR. (2005). *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters: Extract from the final report of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction: 18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan*. Geneva: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Last viewed on 18 November 2008. URL: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Hyogo-framework-for-action-english.pdf>.

Notes: *This is a short version of the longer version of the 2005 conference that established the Hyogo Framework for Action. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and adopted the Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (here after referred to as the "Framework for Action ?). The report stresses the importance of disaster risk reduction being underpinned by a more pro-active approach to informing, motivating and involving people in all aspects of disaster risk reduction in their own local communities. It also highlights the scarcity of resources allocated specifically from development budgets for the realization of risk reduction objectives, either at the national or the regional level or through international cooperation and financial mechanisms, while noting the significant potential to better exploit existing resources and established practices for more effective disaster risk reduction.*

Keywords: disaster; risk; DRR; development; national; capacity; framework; appropriate; planning; hazards; support; information; vulnerability; sustainability; community; policy; society; assessment; early warning; local; warning; coordination; impact; preparedness; effective.

286. Ishikawa, S. (2006). Indonesia's Medium-term Development Plan and Public Debt Sustainability by Sumio Ishikawa. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: http://www.jbic.go.jp/en/research/report/jbic-review/pdf/report12_3.pdf
Notes: *This paper discusses the recent macroeconomic development in Indonesia, which is under the process of transition to a new stage, and reviews the country's MTDP (Medium-term Development Plan) with its impact on public debt sustainability. Chapter 1 overviews the recent macroeconomic development in Indonesia, Chapter 2 describes the outlines of the MTDP, Chapter 3 discusses public debt sustainability, and finally Chapter 4 concludes the paper.*

Keywords: GDP; government; public; foreign; planning; development; investment; domestic; economic; enterprise; budget; policy; sustainability; security; fuel; market; results; Indonesian; society; poverty.

287. Iverson, L., & Prasad, A. (2007). Using landscape analysis to assess and model tsunami damage in Aceh province, Sumatra. *Landscape Ecology*, 22(3), 323-331. Last viewed on 13 January 2009. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10980-006-9062-6>

Notes: *The nearly unprecedented loss of life resulting from the earthquake and tsunami of December 26, 2004, was greatest in the province of Aceh, Sumatra (Indonesia). We evaluated tsunami damage and built empirical vulnerability models of damage/no damage based on elevation, distance from shore, vegetation, and exposure. We found that highly predictive models are possible and that developed areas were far more likely to be damaged than forested zones. Modelling exercises such as this one, conducted in other vulnerable zones across the planet, would enable managers to create better warning and protection defences, e.g., tree belts, against these destructive forces.*

Keywords: damage; forest; zone; coast; land; analysis; vulnerability; Aceh; agriculture; results; protection.

288. Iverson, L., & Prasad, A. (2008). Modeling tsunami damage in Aceh: a reply. *Landscape Ecology*, 23(1), 7-10. Last viewed on 13 January 2009. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10980-007-9180-9>

Notes: *In reply to the critique of Baird and Kerr, we emphasize that our model is a generalized vulnerability model, built from easily acquired data from anywhere in the world, to identify areas with probable susceptibility to large tsunamis—and discuss their other criticisms in detail. We also show that a rejection of the role of trees in helping protect vulnerable areas is not justified in light of existing evidence.*

Keywords: forest; coast; damage; mangrove; Aceh; protection; mitigation; vulnerability.

289. James Lee Witt Associates. (2005). *Building Back: Better and Safer: Private Sector Summit on Post-Tsunami Reconstruction*. Washington: James Lee Witt Associates. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.wittassociates.com/upload/wysiwyg/Tsunami_MASTER_050605_GBC.pdf.

Notes: *This report conveys the overarching themes of an assessment by Jams Lee Witt. It highlights areas where action is needed and provides some recommendations on how the business sector can help improve relief operations and reconstruction programs and assist the*

countries in the region in developing long-term emergency management plans to protect their future.

Keywords: reconstruction; construction; housing; community; private; government; planning; enterprise; disaster; emergency; support; local; coordination; national; training; damage; funding; infrastructure; rebuild; response; Sri Lanka; village; transport.

290. Jankaew, K., Atwater, B. F., Sawai, Y., Choowong, M., Charoentitirat, T., Martin, M. E., & Prendergast, A. (2008). Medieval forewarning of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami in Thailand. *Nature*, 455(7217), 1228-1231. Last viewed on 22 November 2008. URL: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v455/n7217/full/nature07373.html>
Notes: *Recent centuries provide no precedent for the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, either on the coasts it devastated or within its source area. The tsunami claimed nearly all of its victims on shores that had gone 200 years or more without a tsunami disaster. The associated earthquake of magnitude 9.2 defied a Sumatra–Andaman catalogue that contains no nineteenth-century or twentieth-century earthquake larger than magnitude 7.9 (ref. 2). The tsunami and the earthquake together resulted from a fault rupture 1,500 km long that expended centuries’ worth of plate convergence. Here, using sedimentary evidence for tsunamis, we identify probable precedents for the 2004 tsunami at a grassy beach-ridge plain 125 km north of Phuket. The 2004 tsunami, running 2 km across this plain, coated the ridges and intervening swales with a sheet of sand commonly 5–20 cm thick. The peaty soils of two marshy swales preserve the remains of several earlier sand sheets less than 2,800 years old. If responsible for the youngest of these pre-2004 sand sheets, the most recent full-size predecessor to the 2004 tsunami occurred about 550–700 years ago.*
Keywords: India; Thailand; earthquake; island; aged; Sumatra; coast.

291. Jayachandran, S. (2006). *Selling Labor Low: How Workers Respond to Productivity Shocks in Developing Countries*. Vol. 114. N° 3: Journal of Political Economy. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.stanford.edu/~jayachan/selling_labor_low.pdf.
Notes: *Several papers have found that individual labour supply is inelastic in poor countries, sometimes even downward-sloping in the wage. This paper builds on the literature by considering the aggregate effect of such behaviour—the fact that when workers “sell labour low, ? the wage becomes more sensitive to fluctuations in TFP.*
Keywords: agriculture; supply; district; land; poverty;

village; market; India; economy; results; income; transport; standards; families; risk; politics; response; local; World Bank; male; construction.

292. Jayasuriya, S., & McCawley, P. (2008). *Reconstruction after a Major Disaster: Lessons from the Post-Tsunami Experience in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand* (ADB Institute Working Paper 125). Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute. Last viewed on 24 December 2008. URL: <http://www.adbi.org/files/2008.12.15.wp125.reconstruction.post.tsunami.experience.pdf>.

Notes: *The tsunami recovery represents the largest ever mobilisation of donor funds for an emergency and reconstruction effort. All over the world, governments, international agencies and multilateral donors, non-government organisations (NGOs) and individuals supported the provision of humanitarian relief and reconstruction to affected areas. NGOs and the Red Cross movements alone raised over \$5 billion, alongside \$8 billion pledged by governments and others for recovery and reconstruction. (Schwartz 2006). The promised funding initially appeared to be more than adequate to cover both initial relief and reconstruction. Indeed, the expected flow of international assistance was such that—as incorporated explicitly into the reconstruction plans in Indonesia—the aim was not simply to replace destroyed housing and infrastructure but, to use a phrase that was commonly heard within the donor community in Aceh at the time, to “build back better.” Towards the end of the first year after the tsunami, the rehabilitation and reconstruction effort supported by international aid programs seemed to have been a resounding success. There was satisfaction—and more than a whiff of euphoria—in many of the early assessments based on progress reports prepared by national agencies and major international organizations. The observation by Inderfurth, Fabrycky, and Cohen (2005) captured the mood of many of these reports: ‘While full reconstruction may take five years or longer, if the level of commitment demonstrated by the international community is maintained, the tsunami will be remembered as a model for effective global disaster response, not just as a disaster. Because of the speed and generosity of the response, its effectiveness compared to previous (and even subsequent) disasters, and its sustained focus on reconstruction and prevention, we give the overall aid effort a grade of “A.”’ However, these early ultra-rosy assessments seemed unrealistic even then. They have, by now, certainly failed the test of time*

Keywords: aid; reconstruction; construction; disaster; funding; Sri Lanka; local; government; development; donor; housing; national; experience; community; economic; economy; impact; supply; institution; NGOs.

293. Jayasuriya, S., Steele, P., & Weerakoon, D. (2005). *Post-Tsunami recovery: Issues and Challenges in Sri Lanka: Draft for Comments*. Colombo: The Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Sri Lanka and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Tokyo, Japan in collaboration with The Asian Economics Centre, University of Melbourne, Australia³ May 2006). Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.adbi.org/files/2005.10.dp39.tsunami.recovery.srilanka.pdf>. Notes: *With no awareness of previous such disasters Sri Lanka was quite unprepared for the tsunami. But with a massive community response followed by government and international action, it was able to implement an initial relief effort that, in the circumstances can be termed a success* Promised external assistance - a total of US\$ 2.2 billion over the 2-3 years - appeared to be more than adequate to cover reconstruction costs in full. But problems have emerged with relief payments, providing credit facilities, distribution of funds, coordination of reconstruction activities, and mismanagement of funds. Clearly the reconstruction phase poses complex and difficult challenges. Keywords: housing; Sri Lanka; funding; reconstruction; government; construction; damage; donor; families; aid; disaster; zone; NGOs; foreign; buffer; policy; rebuild; coast; coordination; community; fishery; infrastructure; tourism; GDP; domestic; enterprise.
294. Kapucu, N., & Van Wart, M. (2007). The Evolving Role of the Public Sector in Managing Catastrophic Disasters: Lessons Learned. *International Political Science Abstracts*, 57(1), 94-126. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://aas.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/38/3/279> Notes: *This article focuses on the emerging role of the public sector in dealing with catastrophic disasters. An empirical analysis of the 9/11 response operations provides a detailed case study with an eye to its implications for not only emergency management practice but public policy as well. The "horde of hurricanes" inundating Florida in 2004 provides a brief example of a "routine" disaster for comparative purposes. The argument is made that the response to the extreme event of 9/11 provides clear evidence of (a) the different standards expected of the public sector in the 21st century and (b) the fundamental difference in kind between routine disasters and catastrophic disasters. The article states that the public increasingly expects better public sector leadership before, during, and after catastrophic disasters than has been seen in the past. High standards of responsiveness and the ubiquitous media compel public leaders to coordinate resources effectively.* Keywords: disaster; emergency; response; public; communication; planning; society; coordination;

information; network; analysis; America; local; government; national; construction; health; security; hazards; recovery; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; trust.

295. Kelman, I. (2006). Warning for the 26 December 2004 tsunamis. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 15, 178-189. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/073/2006/00000015/00000001/art00002>
Notes: *Purpose* – To investigate whether or not people at risk from the 26 December 2004 tsunamis could have had better warning of the event. *Design/methodology/approach* – This paper examines short-term actions related to warning following the earthquake and long-term actions related to setting up an Indian Ocean tsunami warning system prior to the disaster. The evidence is presented in the context of the long-term processes needed to create and maintain successful warning systems. *Findings* – The evidence shows that, based on the knowledge and procedures existing at the time, any expectation of effective warning prior to the tsunamis was unreasonable. On 26 December 2004, as much action was taken as feasible. Prior to the catastrophe, the Indian Ocean tsunami risks were acknowledged but no warning systems were implemented because other priorities were deemed to be higher. *Research limitations/implications* – This paper presents a snapshot of the complex issue of warning system development and implementation. Each national and regional case study deserves detailed attention. Further work would add to a more complete understanding of conditions before 26 December 2004. *Practical implications* – This case study provides a reminder that planning for warnings must be done before extreme events, not following them. Successful warning systems require investment in a long-term, ongoing process involving pre-event planning, education, and awareness. *Originality/value* – This paper provides an initial attempt at evaluating Indian Ocean tsunami warnings on 26 December 2004.
Keywords: India; disaster; hazards; earthquake; planning; information; national; commission; government; risk; early warning; warning; process; coast; development; funding; effective; groups; research; support; vulnerability.
296. Kenny, S. (2007). Reconstruction in Aceh: Building whose capacity? *Community Development Journal*, 42, 206-221. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/oup/cdj/2007/00000042/00000002/art00206>
Notes: *One of the dominant themes in development programmes over the last fifteen years has been a commitment to capacity building. This paper investigates the forms of capacity building in Aceh, Indonesia, since the devastating earthquake and tsunami that hit*

the province on 26 December 2004. Despite the preference of the Acehese people for reconstruction processes based on the principles of community development, local people have been largely marginalized by both the Indonesian government and the international aid and development agencies. The paper suggests some of the reasons for this marginalization.

Keywords: capacity; development; Aceh; construction; capacity building; community; reconstruction; NGOs; local; government; aid; funding; Indonesian; society; process; military; relief; housing; participation; training.

297. Kerr, A. M., Baird, A. H., & Campbell, S. J. (2006).

Comments on "Coastal mangrove forests mitigated tsunami" by K. Kathiresan and N. Rajendran [Estuar. Coast. Shelf Sci. 65 (2005) 601-606]. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 67(3), 539-541. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6WDV-4J9X1PX-1/2/1a61c3156f884c63a77311d437201008>

Notes: *In a paper published recently in the journal Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, Kathiresan and Rajendran, 2005 K. Kathiresan and N. Rajendran, Coastal mangrove forests mitigated tsunami, Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 65 (2005), pp. 601–606. Article | PDF (305 K) | View Record in Scopus | Cited By in Scopus (43) Kathiresan and Rajendran (2005) present a "case study on the mitigating effect of mangroves on human lives against tsunami. ? They use simple linear regressions to identify factors responsible for differences in per-capita mortality between 18 coastal hamlets in Tamil Nadu, India in the wake of the Boxing Day Tsunami of 2004. They find that mortality is significantly associated with hamlet elevation, distance from sea and the area of coastal frontage given to vegetation. From these analyses, they primarily conclude that "human habitation should be encouraged ... behind dense mangroves and or other coastal vegetation. ? This is a potentially important finding and, if true, could save many lives in future. However, we have found several fundamental errors in their statistical analysis that undermine their main conclusion. We discuss these issues below.*

Keywords: mortality; coast; loss; mangrove; protection; mitigation; results.

298. Kessler, E. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Local Response: Overview*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 9 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/2F3561F5-AE41-4122-8533-F6209D6D93F4/0/local_response_overview.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*

Keywords: government; funding; reconstruction; community; housing; local; NGOs; response; donor; India; Sri Lanka; family; national; development; support; planning; disaster; information; Thailand; coordination; construction; gender; children.

299. Ketel, H., Bhat, M., Fernando, U., Marut, D., & Louwes, K. (2005). *Real-Time Evaluation of ACT International Tsunami Disaster Programs Appeal - Asia Earthquake & Tsunamis - ASRE51*. Geneva: ACT International.

Notes: *This Real-Time evaluation was conducted at a time that ACT implementing members, ACT CO and other Alliance members were still in full swing to address the ongoing emergency needs of the Tsunami victims. It concerned a historical experience for all, i.e. the single largest natural disaster - not counting epidemic diseases - in the lifetime of modern humanitarian systems. The evaluation assessed how ACT mechanism worked and if it brought about the hoped for co-ordination and support to permit the ACT members in S.E. Asia to work as efficient and effectively as possible to address the needs of the victimised populations. It also looked more specifically at the implementing members of the ACT Tsunami Appeal and their ability and accomplishments in undertaking what they had set out to do in this Appeal.*

Keywords: local; partners; evaluation; Aceh; community; disaster; housing; government; gender; NGOs; capacity; livelihood; humanitarian; planning; IDPs; rehabilitation; support; funding; groups; response; Medan; India.

300. Kivikuru, U. (2006). Tsunami Communication in Finland: Revealing Tensions in the Sender-Receiver Relationship. *European Journal of Communication*, 21(4), 499-520. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://ejc.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/21/4/499>

Notes: *The tsunami disaster on 26 December 2004 was the biggest peacetime accident to affect the Scandinavian countries. The region hit by the tsunami is one of the most popular holiday destinations for Scandinavians. One hundred-and-seventy-nine Finnish lives were lost, and several hundreds injured. The immediate media coverage and reception were as expected. The volume of the coverage was huge, audiences rose by one-third, as did the use of web material. However, the main type of media used immediately after the catastrophe were the mobile phone and amateur-run discussion groups on the web, allowing for individual expression. But on closer examination, the overall picture*

is quite a traditional one. The media and public institutions were also providing top-down information via the web, both the media and the receivers focused on Finns alone, and the welfare state was seen as the culprit for not ensuring the security of its citizens.

Keywords: information; public; communication; society; commission; Sweden; Thailand; experience; coverage; politics; groups; Sphere; official; research; power; community; disaster; foreign; private; process; authority; tourism; university.

301. Koser, K., & Van Hear, N. (2003). *Asylum Migration and Implications for Countries of Origin* (Discussion paper 2003/20): United Nations University: World Institute for Development Economics Research. Last viewed on 27 October 2008. URL: http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/discussion-papers/2003/en_GB/dp2003-20/_files/78091726531396429/default/dp2003-20.pdf.

Notes: *The purpose of this paper is to synthesize what is known about the influence of asylum migration on countries of origin. It combines an analysis of data, a review of the literature and empirical examples from our own research. In the first section we consider the effects of the absence of refugees on countries of origin, focusing on the scale of movements, the characteristics of refugees, where they go and their length of time in exile. In the second section, we review the evidence about the influence of asylum-seekers and refugees on their country of origin from exile. Third, we consider the implications for countries of origin of the return of asylum-seekers and refugees. The conclusion acknowledges the limited state of current knowledge and draws out some policy implications.*

Keywords: remittance; conflict; society; development; economic; Sri Lanka; government; community; politics; funding; population; research; policy; participation; reconstruction; Somalia; education; impact; Tamil; UNHCR; investment; family; capacity; national; network; support.

302. Krovvidi, A., Francis, S., Rajesh, E., Mohindra, R., Hassankunju, A., Dubey, M., Shrivastava, S., Prasad, S., Gupta, M., Petiwale, M., Anshu Sharma, Mandal, G., & Rastogi, B. (2006). *Developing a Disaster Risk Profile for Maldives*. Male: UNDP Maldives. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: http://www.mv.undp.org/images/Maldives_Disaster_Risk_Profile_Final_Report.pdf.

Notes: *This study provides a comprehensive risk analysis of Maldives with description of various hazards, vulnerabilities and potential damage and loss scenarios.*

Keywords: island; risk; hazards; Maldives; vulnerability; disaster; zone; earthquake; UNDP; atolls; society; community; cyclones; assessment; population; impact; local; loss; damage; capacity; India; male.

303. Kruke, B. I., Olsen, O. E., Mathiesen, E. R., Scharffscher, K. S., & The University of Stavanger. (2005). *We landed on our feet again: NRC's reaction to the tsunami of December 26th, 2004*. Oslo: University of Stavanger and Norwegian Refugee Council. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/2B4283F8-08B7-478D-96D0-190B7681CF5F/0/nrc_we_landed_on_our_feet_again.pdf.
Notes: *Discusses whether NRC managed to perform as an emergency organisation after the tsunami. Contains good references for crisis typology (with different phases) and identifies related management issues. Presents to what extent an NGO has the capability to work in the different phases of an emergency, and what actions are needed to improve it's performance in future disasters.*
Keywords: emergency; Norway; planning; organisation; funding; response; information; Sri Lanka; communication; education; housing; management; university; evaluation; construction; personnel; reconstruction; public; Aceh; disaster; UN; development.
304. Lambert, B. (2007). *UNHCR's response to the Tsunami emergency in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, December 2004 - November 2006*. UNHCR. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://www.unhcr.org/research/RESEARCH/461504522.pdf>.
Notes: *The main purpose was "to gain lessons learned for future operations", particularly those involving environmental disasters, internally displaced people and the application of the "cluster approach". It follows a recommendation in an External Audit Management Letter. Since the Tsunami operation, UNHCR has committed itself to the cluster approach within the UN by taking the lead in three clusters, Camp Management, Protection and Emergency Shelter. Rather than compile an exhaustive list of detailed recommendations, the evaluators were requested to identify a small number of major recommendations. The full Terms of Reference are appended to this report.*
Keywords: housing; UNHCR; emergency; response; Sri Lanka; evaluation; Aceh; support; community; transitional; government; logistics; coordination; UN; capacity; disaster; experience; planning; humanitarian; IDPs; lessons; protection; beneficiary.

305. Lankester, T., & Hendytio, M. (2007). *Indonesia: Outcome evaluation of UNDP's Governance Activities 2001-2005*: UNDP. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://erc.undp.org/index.aspx?module=ERC&page=EvaluationShow&EvaluationID=2025>.

Notes: *Indonesia has made substantial progress with governance reform since the ending of military rule in 1998. This progress has been all the more impressive, given the economic and other difficulties that the country has had to contend with over this period. Key achievements have been:* • Establishing a free press and strengthening civil society; • Sharp reduction in human rights abuses; • Holding of elections for the presidency and for national and local legislatures; • Strengthening the role of parliament and local legislatures; • Direct election of provincial and local officials; • Formal removal of the military from the political arena; • Large-scale decentralisation of power and of budgets from central to local governments; • Establishing new institutions to enhance governance - including General Elections Commission, Supreme Audit Agency, Anti-Corruption Commission, Anti-Corruption Court, Ombudsman's Office and independent Central Bank.

Keywords: UNDP; outcomes; governance; evaluation; government; support; donor; local; national; funding; policy; corruption; development; planning; society; budget; ownership; politics; economic; effective; partnership; housing; results.

306. Lee, A. C. (2005). *Final Report: Real Time Evaluation of Medair's 'Tsunami Emergency Response' Programme in Sri Lanka: Field visit May 29 - June 9, 2005.*: MedAir. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/1C0BF002-3A97-4395-96D8-C0276E90A6D2/0/Medair_srilanka_evaluation_report_2005_3.pdf.

Notes: *The evaluation was conducted as a joint learning and accountability exercise. It sought to assess the effectiveness of the relief programme in responding to the needs arising from the disaster with the view to improving Medair's ability to respond to future disasters. The evaluation utilised qualitative and participatory approaches such as key informant and focus group interviews, with programme staff, beneficiaries, community leaders, and others, as well as direct observation. Further information was additionally acquired through documentary and literature review. In addition to the toll on human lives, the tsunami disaster created significant human needs for shelter, safe water supply, sanitation and the restoration of livelihoods. The evaluation found that: 1) Many survivors were also mentally*

traumatised by the disaster; 2) *The local aid infrastructure initially was development-focused and struggled to contend with the scale of the disaster*; 3) *Inter-agency coordination was sub-optimal and many agencies were not fully operational*.

Keywords: local; evaluation; housing; community; aid; beneficiary; emergency; Sri Lanka; emergency relief; groups; relief; fishery; NGOs; participation; health; government; impact; water; gender; disaster; Ampara; quality; Tamil; district; effective; appropriate.

307. Leitmann, J. (2007). Cities and calamities: learning from post-disaster response in Indonesia. *Journal of urban health: bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 84(3 Suppl), i144-153. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1891651>
Notes: *The article examines the post-disaster response to recent urban-centred calamities in Indonesia, extracting lessons learned and identifying specific implications for public health. Brief background information is provided on the December 2004 tsunami and earthquakes in Aceh and Nias and the May 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces. Another brief section summarizes the post-disaster response to both events, covering relief and recovery efforts. Lessons that have been learned from the post-disaster response are summarized, including: (a) lessons that apply primarily to the relief phase; (b) lessons for rehabilitation and reconstruction; (c) do's and don'ts; (d) city-specific observations. Finally, several implications for urban public health are drawn from the experiences to address health inequities in the aftermath of disasters. An initial implication is the importance of undertaking a serious assessment of health sector damages and needs shortly following the disaster. Then, there is a need to distinguish between different types of interventions and concerns during the humanitarian (relief) and recovery phases. As recovery proceeds, it is important to incorporate disaster preparation and prevention into the overall reconstruction effort. Lastly, both relief and recovery efforts must pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. In conclusion, these lessons are likely to be increasingly relevant as the risk of urban-centred disasters increases.*
Keywords: health; disaster; response; recovery; lessons; preparedness; earthquake; emergency; public; Aceh; housing; reconstruction; damage; planning; vulnerability; assessment; community; government; Nias; risk; disease; local.

308. Lindenmayer, D. B. (2005). 2004 Tsunami Cleanup. *Conservation Biology*, 19, 991-991. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/>

content/bsc/cbi/2005/00000019/00000004/art00003

Notes: *The 2004 tsunami resulted in massive loss of human life and damage to infrastructure. The focus since has rightly been on recovering human communities and infrastructure. There are, however, significant environmental factors that also need consideration. There were many negative environmental impacts such as saltwater intrusion of freshwater areas, resulting in massive die-offs of biota, and burying of some coral reefs under large quantities of sand.*

Keywords: forest.

309. Lindgren, D., Matondang, M., & Putri, D. (2005). *Tsunami Relief Study: Effectiveness of the Tsunami relief effort* (PowerPoint Presentation PowerPoint Presentation prepared for Unicef). Jakarta: TNS.

Notes: *Results of a public opinion by TNS for Unicef. The survey had two main objectives. The first was to assess the current situation and find out what the critical issues are for those to whom relief efforts were targeted. The second was to assess the communication efforts done by Unicef, especially the major campaign on health.*

310. Lloyd, R., Oatham, J., & Hamme, M. (2007). *2007 Global Accountability Report*. London: One World Trust. Last viewed on 30 December 2008. URL: http://oneworldtrust.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=169&tmpl=component&format=raw&Itemid=55.

Notes: *The Global Accountability Report is an annual assessment of the capabilities of 30 of the world's most powerful global organisations from the intergovernmental, non-governmental, and corporate sectors to be accountable to civil society, affected communities, and the wider public. The Report uses the four dimensions of the Global Accountability Framework – transparency, participation, evaluation, and complaint and response mechanisms – as the basis of the assessment. Over time, the Report will reassess organisations to track changes in accountability and highlight progress. The aim of the Report is to broaden understanding of and commitment to common principles of accountability among transnational actors from all sectors. It seeks to highlight accountability gaps, encourage the sharing of good practice within and across sectors, and advance accountability reform.*

Keywords: accountability; organisation; policy; stakeholders; evaluation; society; NGOs; information; UNDP; groups; transparency; process; ADB; aid; public; standards; environmental; participation; development; support; impact; trust; response; management; children; results.

311. Lloyd, R., Warren, S., & Hamme, M. (2008). *2008 Global Accountability Report*. London: One World Trust. Last viewed on 30 December 2008. URL: http://oneworldtrust.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=226&tmpl=component&format=raw&Itemid=55.
Notes: *The 2008 Global Accountability Report is the fifth major report published by the One World Trust as part of this area of work. Like its predecessors, Power Without Accountability? (2003), Pathways to Accountability: The Global Accountability Framework (2005), and the 2006 and 2007 Global Accountability Reports, this year's Report seeks to deepen the understanding of accountability issues at the global level and encourage cross sector learning. As in 2006 and 2007, the 2008 Report assesses 30 global organisations from the intergovernmental, non-governmental and corporate sectors. The indicators used in the 2008 Global Accountability Report are based on the principles of the Global Accountability Framework, which were developed over five years of empirical research and engagement with a cross-section of global actors and their respective stakeholder groups. The Framework highlights emerging principles of accountability good practice that are applicable across a wide range of organisations.*
Keywords: accountability; organisation; policy; stakeholders; NGOs; society; transparency; evaluation; standards; development; process; impact; information; public; environmental; management; participation; governance; groups; UNHCR; planning; power; response.
312. Loayza, N., & Raddatz, C. (2006). *The Composition of Growth Matters for Poverty Reduction* (Policy Research Working Paper): World Bank 4077). Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/12/05/000016406_20061205152514/Rendered/PDF/wps4077.pdf.
Notes: *This paper contributes to explain the cross-country heterogeneity of the poverty response to changes in economic growth. It does so by focusing on the structure of output growth. The paper presents a two-sector theoretical model that clarifies the mechanism through which the sectoral composition of growth and associated labour intensity can affect workers' wages and, thus, poverty alleviation. Then it presents cross-country empirical evidence that analyses first, the differential poverty-reducing impact of sectoral growth at various levels of disaggregation, and the role of unskilled labour intensity in such differential impact. The paper finds evidence that not only the size of economic growth but also its composition matters for poverty alleviation, with the largest contributions from labour-intensive sectors (such as agriculture, construction, and manufacturing). The results are*

robust to the influence of outliers, alternative explanations, and various poverty measures.

Keywords: poverty; GDP; results; income; agriculture; economic; impact; analysis; construction; World Bank; livelihoods; benchmark; families; policy; development; standards; enterprise; groups; savings; connectedness; research.

313. Longley, C., I Christoplos, & Slaymaker, T. (2006). *Agricultural rehabilitation: Mapping the linkages between humanitarian relief, social protection and development. Report 21: Humanitarian Policy Group at ODI*. Last viewed on 23 September 2008. URL: <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgreport22.pdf>.

Notes: *This paper addresses the question of how to support the livelihoods of rural people who have been affected by conflict. Specifically, it focuses on how international actors might move beyond conventional seeds and tools interventions to address vulnerability and support the agricultural component of rural livelihoods in countries emerging from conflict. It examines, both conceptually and practically, how agricultural rehabilitation can contribute to linking humanitarian assistance, social protection and longer-term development through the provision of effective support in ways that are consistent with core humanitarian principles as well as with livelihoods and rights-based approaches.*

Keywords: ADB; development; government; conflict; capacity; policy; effective; poverty; society; support; funding; aid; partners; economic; donor; institution; governance; planning; assessment; public; politics; framework; process; World Bank; coordination.

314. Lopriore, C. (2006). *The role of needs assessment in the tsunami response: Desk review on needs assessments in Food Security/Food Aid*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/637AD49D-8AE1-489D-B199-23E1BB272ADF/0/needs_assessment_desk_review.pdf.

Notes: *This is a preparatory desk study for the main TEC evaluation on needs assessment.*

Keywords: assessment; livelihood; food security; security; groups; needs assessment; analysis; aid; UN; food aid; Sri Lanka; families; response; recovery; impact; disaster; evaluation; local; emergency; information; TEC; population; fishery; health; interventions; NGOs; nutrition.

315. Lunstead, J. (2007). *The United States Role in Sri Lanka's Peace Process 2002-2006*: The Asia Foundation. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/force-download.php?f=%2Fresources%2Fpdfs%2FSLSupplementarytoSCA.pdf>.
 Notes: *This study focuses on the role of the United States in the peace process since the inception of its current phase in late 2001 through 2006. The report is divided into eight sections. After the Introduction, Section 2 explores the background of U.S. interests and engagement in Sri Lanka. Section 3 details the enhanced U.S. engagement which began with the latest stage of the peace process and the election of the Ranil Wickremesinghe government in late-2001. It explains the complex legal and political issues governing U.S. relations with the LTTE. It describes U.S. economic and military assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka, and U.S. attitudes toward the Tokyo Conference and to the link (conditionality) between assistance and the peace process. Section 4 describes U.S. relations with other countries involved in the peace process, including the other co-chairs of the peace negotiations, the larger donor group, and India. Section 5 describes the U.S. involvement in economic issues related to the peace process and to the Wickremesinghe government's economic reform program. Section 6 describes the U.S. relationship to internal Sri Lankan political issues, including U.S. involvement in the troubled relationship between Prime Minister Wickremesinghe and President Kumaratunga, and U.S. attempts to engage other interested parties, such as the JVP, the JHU, and Sri Lankan Muslims. Section 7 describes diminishing U.S. attention to and resources for support of the peace process. Section 8 poses a number of questions and alternative scenarios in an attempt to assess what might have been done better in the past and what could be done in the future.*
 Keywords: Sri Lanka; Tamil Tigers; government; process; official; USAID; politics; economic; India; support; funding; conflict; terrorism; groups; development; donor; foreign; policy; Tamil.
316. Mahdi, S. (2007). *Where do IDPs Go? Evidence of Social Capital from Aceh Conflict and Tsunami IDPs*. Paper presented at the First International Conference of Aceh and Indian Ocean Studies: ARI (Asia Research Institute) in the National University of Singapore and the BRR (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias) . Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://www.ari.nus.edu.sg/docs%5CAceh-project%5Cfullpapers%5Caceh_fp_saifulmahdi.pdf.
 Notes: *Migration from an area afflicted by a major disaster to an unaffected area would seem to be one of the most common responses*

to disaster and an important survival strategy. Natural disasters often generate both large- and small-scale migrations of people away from affected areas. The 26 December 2004 great quake and tsunami hit most of these Aceh's populous urban-coastal regions. Survivors who still have connections with the rural-interior regions, their *gampöng*, returned back, took refuge temporarily or even re-settled, thus reversed the direction of mobility among the Acehnese IDPs. Resettling in the rural areas after the tsunami made easier. The humanitarian relief services centred in Banda Aceh and other urban areas, however, has caused indecisiveness among some IDPs about where to temporary resettle during the first months following the catastrophe. Resettling in the rural interior regions, temporarily or otherwise, would mean to miss most of those provided relief aid by national and international organizations.

Keywords: Aceh; IDPs; housing; village; society; community; Banda Aceh; conflict; disaster; gender; India; government; family; district; groups; land; ownership; population; relief.

317. Maldives Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. (2007).

Template for the Disaster Preparedness Plans for the resorts: Attached to Circular 88-QM/CIR/2007/27. Male: Maldives Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation,. Last viewed on 13 January 2009. URL: http://www.tourism.gov.mv/downloads/circulars/disaster_Management_Plan_Submission_21_08_07.pdf.

Notes: *In the wake of the December 2004 tsunami, Tourist Resorts, Marinas and Picnic Islands were required to draw up their Disaster Management Plans and submit it to this Ministry, following a Government decision to initiate additional safety measures to enhance disaster preparedness in tourist accommodation facilities. The template sets out a format for resort disaster management plans.*

Keywords: planning; disaster; tourism; emergency; Maldives; disaster management; management; communication; response; construction; preparedness; supply; information; quality; aid; health; island; boat; loss; training.

318. Marikar, S. M. F. (2007). *Sustaining Tsunami Recovery by Organizations Networking at the Grassroots level through Promoting Local Accountability and Capacity Enhancement Systems (STRONG PLACES) Project*. UNDP. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://erc.undp.org/index.aspx?module=ERC&page=EvaluationShow&EvaluationID=3493>.

Notes: *The Strong Places project was launched by the UNDP, with the aim of supporting the empowerment and capacity development of*

the local Civil Society Organizations (CSO) that included local NGOs and CSOs. The main objective of the project was to help affected communities to participate in post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction in eight districts of Sri Lanka. The project comprised of training and capacity building components and a small grants facility to purchase equipment and furniture. The expectation was that the project would ensure sustainability of the CSOs through financing institutional strengthening and other areas not generally supported by tsunami assistance. In addition, a grant was provided to establish a revolving fund to finance livelihood activities of members of CSOs in certain districts. As the project has been completed, an independent evaluation of the project's impact was undertaken, to assess to what extent the stated objectives were realized and whether benefits received have resulted in the expected impacts. Other areas addressed in the assessment included the efficacy of implementation, implications for development assistance, and the feasibility of extending the project for a further period and replicating the project in other non-Tsunami areas. A rapid appraisal of the performance of the projects was conducted in the districts of Matara, Galle, Batticaloa and Ampara, through interviews, meetings, focal group discussions and evaluation of secondary data. A more detailed study, including a questionnaire survey of CSOs was conducted in two districts, Trincomalee and Hambantota. A representative sample of the different categories of CSOs was selected for detailed study using stratified sampling techniques, from a list of CSOs such as Rural Development Societies, Women's Rural Development Societies, Farmer Organizations, Fisheries and other Cooperative Societies and local NGOs. The members of the Project Management Unit and the National and District Advisory committees were also interviewed in order to gain an insight on the implementation aspects of the project.

Keywords: training; district; community; society; participation; evaluation; UNDP; funding; development; capacity; NGOs; support; Hambantota; Trincomalee; coordination; gender; local; government; monitor; beneficiary; impact; national; planning.

319. Martin, N. (2007). The Asian tsunami: An urgent case for improved government information systems and management. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 16, 188-200. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/073/2007/00000016/00000002/art00002>
Notes: *This paper seeks to provide a timely consideration of how regional governments in Asia and other national governments around the world collect, manage, and share critical geo-technical information in what is becoming an increasingly global community. The paper*

addresses the socio-technical perspective of government information systems and management, and draws on the collection and analysis of several public reports, media articles, and expert opinions published in the aftermath of the Asian tsunami of 26 December 2004. On the basis of the published material, the paper observes how critical early warning information was handled by government authorities in the hours before the tsunami wave strike, discusses the availability of technological solutions that can provide earthquake and tsunami warning information, and poses that government bureaucracies and human relations form the weakest link in the information chain. The paper concludes with a potential research agenda for government warning information systems and management. The type of early warning information system that might be created to avoid another loss of life, suggested improvements to inter-government information sharing and communications, and the emerging requirement for earthquake and tsunami information dissemination and education in lesser developed countries are also discussed. The research enabled the examination of weaknesses in critical information sharing between governments and members of the international community, and highlights the issue of strong human relationships as a key to preventing the loss of life and better managing disasters.

Keywords: information; government; earthquake; research; disaster; India; process; education; communication; national; public; planning; future; monitor; water; coast; community; early warning; loss; organisation; warning.

320. Martins, C., & Saragih, S. E. (2008). *Evaluation Report: Rehabilitation of livelihoods for the tsunami and earthquake survivors of Simeulue Island, Aceh, Indonesia*. Berlin: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. Last viewed on 30 December 2008. URL: www.welthungerhilfe.de/fileadmin/media/pdf/Evaluationen/Indonesien_1029.pdf.

Notes: *Summary of Evaluation Report on a livelihood project in Aceh. Since the three years after the disaster, the conditions have normalized, livelihoods are no more in danger, and society and infrastructure are functioning again. Welthungerhilfe has to decide on criteria and mechanisms to determine which type of support to provide in which situations. The present project showed short-comings in the implementation of the self-help approach. Involving the target population sufficiently in the design of the project and its planning, and handing over responsibility to them has shown to be very important for an ownership feeling of the communities.*

Keywords: agriculture; village; groups; support; district; funding; planning; livelihood; Simeulue; community; gender;

rehabilitation; housing; impact; ownership; construction; evaluation; local; participation; Aceh; development; enterprise; government; outcomes; savings; sustainability.

321. Marulanda, L., & Rizal, S. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Local Response: Indonesia*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/9172F121-30E8-44C5-8DCE-2A83A687D541/0/local_response_indonesia.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: housing; community; reconstruction; government; local; village; funding; response; Aceh; relief; BRR; planning; family; NGOs; coordination; information; rehabilitation; process; water; emergency; evaluation; support; development; gender; construction; education; health.
322. Masyrafah, H., & McKeon, J. M. (2008). *Post-Tsunami Aid Effectiveness in Aceh: Proliferation and Coordination in Reconstruction* (Wolfensohn Center for Development Working Paper 6). Washington: The Brookings Institution. Last viewed on 9 January 2008. URL: http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/11_aceh_aid_masyrafah/11_aceh_aid_masyrafah.pdf.
Notes: *The scale of the damage to the local economy, infrastructure and administration was unprecedented. The magnitude of these events triggered a huge outpouring of compassion and generosity from around the world. The influx of aid and assistance into the province of Aceh in the weeks and months that followed was unprecedented and surpassed all expectations. This paper seeks to provide some insight into the effects of such an influx whilst also exploring some of the coordination mechanisms put in place to manage what was the largest reconstruction program in the developing world at the time. At the time the tsunami struck, Aceh had been home to a separatist conflict for 30 years. The influx of aid was seen as an opportunity to reach a peaceful settlement of the insurgency and for all parties to work towards community development, not only in rebuilding Aceh, but building it back better. Nearly 500 agencies flooded into the province, bringing funding and promises of a brighter future, whilst creating the enormous logistical challenge of doing so without duplicating efforts and squandering resources. The second section of this paper looks at how the Government of Indonesia and the international community responded in the aftermath of the disaster and details the*

extent of the damage and the amount of funding provided towards the reconstruction program. The second section also examines some of the many issues that faced the reconstruction of residential houses in the province and puts into context the enormity of the task of rebuilding homes. In contrast to many other reconstruction programs around the world, the money flowed in as promised. The third section examines why agencies began to fail to deliver on promised outcomes despite adequate funding. The fourth section goes on to assess whether the proliferation of agencies involved was effective and examines some of the costs associated with a large number of agencies whilst the fifth section reviews some of the various coordination mechanisms that were put in place to deal with this. Finally, the sixth section examines the key information systems used whilst delving into some of the problems experienced by the users of the systems.

Keywords: Aceh; funding; housing; reconstruction; government; development; aid; donor; BRR; NGOs; coordination; effective; local; planning; World Bank; information; community; disaster; response.

323. Mathbor, G. M. (2007). Enhancement of community preparedness for natural disasters: The role of social work in building social capital for sustainable disaster relief and management. *International Social Work*, 50(3), 357-369. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://isw.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/50/3/357>

Notes: *This article examines the scope and prospect for effective utilization of social capital in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters that hit coastal regions. The article concludes by identifying the role of social work education and practice in building social capital for sustainable disaster relief and management.*

Keywords: society; community; disaster; development; Bangladesh; preparedness; coast; effective; cyclones; support; volunteers; housing; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; local; disaster management; management; capacity; network; participation; public; training.

324. Mattock, J. L. (2005). *Resource Loss and Psychosocial Distress: An Application of the Conservation of Resources (COR) Model to the 2004 Asian Tsunami in Sri Lanka*. University of Northumbria, Newcastle. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/419DF8A0-BF94-4A0F-90A0-934095297192/0/mattock_psychosocial_distress_tsunami_nov_2005.pdf

Notes: *The relationship between disasters and resource loss, posited by Conservation of Resources (COR) theory (Hobfoll, 1989) as central*

to psychosocial distress, was explored in a qualitative assessment conducted 6 months after the 2004 Asian Tsunami in Sri Lanka. The sample constituted 92 tsunami-affected individuals from 6 districts primarily dwelling in temporary camps but also including several guesthouse owners. Methods of data collection included questionnaires, informal discussions, episodic narrative interviews, secondary sources and participant observation. Thematic-content and theoretical analyses revealed resource losses - particularly deaths of loved ones, loss of home and livelihood - to be strongly associated with psychosocial distress. Typical symptoms of distress included grief, loneliness, despondency, frustration, discouragement, anger and fear. Severity and prevalence of distress were found to broadly mirror the pattern of the tsunami (and therefore the pattern of resource losses), with the most severe and widespread reactions found in the worst affected district of Batticaloa, where the average respondent lost at least 6 members of their social network. Conversely, the more resource endowed guesthouse owners were found to be less distressed, more motivated, confident and forward-looking than temporary camp residents, and more engaged in active-coping strategies.

Keywords: loss; disaster; Sri Lanka; gender; society; health; housing; questionnaire; impact; psychosocial; district; male; support; livelihood; experience; research; religion; children; Batticaloa; Ampara; community; aid.

325. McCarthy, J. F. (2007). The demonstration effect: Natural resources, ethnonationalism and the Aceh conflict. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 28, 314-333. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/sjtg/2007/00000028/00000003/art00005>
Notes: *The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami brought Aceh's long-drawn separatist conflict back to international attention. Yet, the precise way in which the different aspects of the conflict entangled with resource-related grievances have remained poorly understood. Taking a political ecology approach, this paper sets out to understand the role of natural resource grievances within the complex and shifting set of mutually implicated factors leading to and sustaining the conflict from the early days of Indonesia's independence. The paper argues that the management of Aceh's natural resources - especially the rich gas and oil reserves - was not the sole or primary causal factor. Rather, state managed exploitation of natural resources had a demonstration effect, exemplifying other grievances and supporting the articulation of a separatist discourse naturalizing 'Acehnese' conceptualizations of resource entitlement. Comparing Aceh with other separatist conflicts, the paper suggests that, as conflict unfolds at the intersection of a shifting set of concerns, it is increasingly difficult to separate the underlying*

issues of identity, resource entitlements and human rights.

Keywords: Aceh; local; military; politics; government; Indonesian; national; development; economic; society; village; support; university; human rights; community; process; economy; enterprise; population; leaders; groups; Lhokseumawe; power.

326. McKeon, J. (2008). *Aceh Tsunami Reconstruction Expenditure Tracking Update*. Jakarta: World Bank. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/226271-1176706430507/3681211-1194602678235/Aceh.Reconstruction.Finance.Update.Dec2007.pdf>. Notes: *Interest to see expenditure on building back better*
Keywords: funding; housing; reconstruction; donor; NGOs; government.
327. Mercy Malaysia. (2006). *Enhancing the capacity and role of NGO networks in disasters* (Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network: Regional Workshop 13th to 15th June 2006). Bangkok, Thailand: Mercy Malaysia. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.adrrn.net/ADRRN%20Bangkok%20Workshop%20Proceedings.pdf>. Notes: *Members of the Asian Disaster Reduction & Response Network (ADRRN) and representatives from NGOs and International Organizations throughout the Asia and Pacific region joined together in Bangkok, Thailand to address the role of a regional network and how to move forward with coordination in disaster reduction and response. The workshop, held 13-15 June 2006, highlighted the great need and desire for Asian and Pacific led NGOs to play an active role in the disaster risk reduction and response field. ADRRN is serving as a voice to the international community from the most disaster prone region of the world. The workshop aimed to identify how ADRRN members can be the most useful to each other and to set priorities for future actions of the Network. Participants arrived eager to share successes and obstacles that they face and to learn from other members experiences. Through a well connected and organized network, members hope to build the capacity of their own organizations as well as the capacity of regional actors to be leaders in disaster reduction and response.*
Keywords: disaster; NGOs; network; UN; community; response; coordination; risk; humanitarian; DRR; local; information; accountability; government; OCHA; funding; preparedness; capacity; support; future; training; development; planning; donor; India; partnership.

328. MercyCorps. (2006). *A year of disasters: accountability report 2005*. Portland: MercyCorps. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/KKEE-6JUTCH-mercy-annual-7dec.pdf/\\$File/mercy-annual-7dec.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/KKEE-6JUTCH-mercy-annual-7dec.pdf/$File/mercy-annual-7dec.pdf). Notes: *This accountability report outlines Mercy Corps' emergency response over the past year, focusing on program strategy, accomplishments, financial accountability and our vision for future efforts. We feel it is critical to report back to the people who make our work possible with a clear account of what their support has achieved.* Keywords: family; health; disaster; local; children; support; housing; supply; village; community; earthquake; education; India; enterprise; rebuild; response; construction; emergency; partners; accountability; aid; coast; donations; groups; agriculture.
329. Mersland, R., & Eggen, Ø. (2007). *"You cannot save alone" Financial and Social Mobilisation in Savings and Credit Groups: NORAD*. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/4/40678201.pdf>. Notes: *The point of departure for this study is an assumption that group dynamics and 'self-help' participatory approaches have an interest far beyond their practice. The particular focus is on the widely practiced and increasingly supported phenomenon of people's owned savings and credit groups. The intention is to improve knowledge on some of the practices and methodologies available, in order to make them more accessible for the operations they suit. The methodology for the study has been literature reviews together with field visits to Sri Lanka and Malawi.* Keywords: society; groups; savings; poverty; microfinance; development; funding; donor; loans; economic; support; training; ownership; enterprise; participation; leaders; Sri Lanka; process; institution; local; sustainability; experience.
330. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. (2008). *Maldives National Housing Policy*. Male: Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.mhud.gov.mv/pdf/Regulations/nhp_english.pdf. Notes: *So far there is no written or formally acknowledged housing policy in the Maldives, and housing is by and large governed by traditional practices of land allocation and individual construction. However, there have been a number of projects and interventions over the years and the government is increasingly required to intervene on grounds of equity and social justice as well as economic efficiency and*

environmental sustainability. As a result, in 2005, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) was formed, charged, inter alia, with the formulation and implementation of a National Housing Policy. Traditionally, housing in the Maldives was a private affair, left to the households to construct on inherited land or land that had been allotted for the purpose. Given the spatial economy of the Maldives, this was usually by subdividing or sharing an existing parcel, or sometimes, through reclamation. The increasing scarcity of land, high costs of construction and reclamation, the need to accommodate many more uses, and to respond to the need and desire of households to locate in areas that are better serviced, secure and have better economic prospects requires a more considered, transparent and planned system of intervention in the form of a comprehensive policy on housing that is supported by all tiers of government, the private sector and the community.

Keywords: housing; policy; development; land; Maldives; national; society; government; island; planning; private; families; support; groups; loans; environment; male; population; construction; ownership; process.

331. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. (2008, 28 January). 2007 has been a record year for the tourist arrivals. Retrieved 27 on October 2008, from http://www.visitmaldives.com/mu/update.php?subaction=showfull&id=1200989053&archive=&start_from=&ucat=
Notes: *With a total of 675,889 tourists, it has been recorded that 2007 had been a record year for tourist arrivals in the Maldives. It was projected that the arrivals would be 8.5% higher than the previous year; however, tourist arrivals exceeded the projection by 3.8% resulting in a 12.3% increase from the previous year.*
Keywords: tourism; Maldives.

332. Misra, R., & Lee, N. (2007). *Primary Agricultural society linkage - the best remote self-help groups in India can do?*. Small Enterprise Development 18. Last viewed on 23 September 2008.
URL: http://www.fao.org/ag/rurfinconference/docs/papers_theme_2/primary_agricultural_society_linkage.pdf.
Notes: *This case-study highlights key opportunities and challenges in linking community based associations or groups with Member-Owned Institutions (MOIs) such as cooperatives for remote outreach. The case answers the following key questions, Is this an effective model for remote outreach? Is there added-value for these associations being members vs. clients?*
Keywords: cooperation; India; linkages; groups; society; poverty; agriculture; institution; loans; ownership;

savings; village; district; families; funding; policy; results; development; enterprise; government; population; management.

333. Missbach, A. (2007). Aceh Homebound? (Inside Indonesia No 90 - Aceh: Two Years of Peace). from <http://insideindonesia.org/content/view/607/47/>
Notes: *Short review of the situation of Acehese refugees in Malaysia. The number of Acehese living outside Aceh is perhaps equivalent to one or two percent of the current total population of Aceh of 4.2 million. After the Indonesian government declared martial law in Aceh in May 2003, more than 100, 000 Acehese fled the territory. Many sought refuge elsewhere in Indonesia, especially in the big cities. Probably a majority headed for Malaysia, where there was already a large and diverse Acehese diaspora consisting of economic migrants, students, former Acehese refugees with permanent residency, and Malaysian citizens of Acehese descent. It's only about 60 kilometres across the Straits, and economic, political and cultural links between Aceh and Malaysia go back centuries.*
Keywords: Aceh; Malaysia; economic; government; planning; conflict; education; support; children; family; housing; ownership; politics; UNHCR; enterprise; Indonesian; local; NGOs; process; reconstruction.
334. Moats, J. B., Chermack, T. J., & Dooley, L. M. (2008). Using Scenarios to Develop Crisis Managers: Applications of Scenario Planning and Scenario-Based Training. *Advances in Developing Human Resources*, 10(3), 397-424. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://adh.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/3/397>
Notes: *The problem and the solution. Since the events of September 11, 2001, and Hurricane Katrina during the summer of 2005, the words crisis and disaster evoke images of families stranded on causeways turned islands, surrounded by what little property they could carry; houses smashed by killing winds; and skyscrapers crumbling out of the sky. Disastrous events, such as fires, tornadoes, hurricanes, terrorist incidents, and chemical spills, cause the loss of resources, destruction of property, financial hardship, and death. During these events, local, state, and federal governments commit large numbers of resources, time, and money to mitigate the consequences of the disaster. To manage the response to these events, leaders of public safety organizations and agencies such as fire and police departments, emergency medical services, and health-care organizations, public works departments, private industry, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) descend on the disaster site. These leaders*

are required to make high consequence decisions with incomplete or inaccurate information, ill-defined goals, and the pressures of time and a constantly changing situation by drawing on their training and experience. This article positions scenario planning and scenario-based training as two cutting-edge methods for organizational leaders to understand better their environments so as to avoid disastrous events and to put in place efficient and effective plans for coping if disaster should strike.

Keywords: planning; training; response; management; research; emergency; development; disaster; process; future; commission; national; experience; environment; leaders; analysis; effective; participation; community; enterprise; preparedness; construction; information; outcomes.

335. Monecke, K., Finger, W., Klarer, D., Kongko, W., McAdoo, B. G., Moore, A. L., & Sudrajat, S. U. (2008). A 1,000-year sediment record of tsunami recurrence in northern Sumatra. *Nature*, 455(7217), 1232-1234. Last viewed on 22 November 2008. URL: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v455/n7217/abs/nature07374.html>

Notes: *The Indian Ocean tsunami of 26 December 2004 reached maximum wave heights of 35 m in Aceh, the northernmost province of Sumatra. Both the tsunami and the associated Sumatra–Andaman earthquake were unprecedented in Acehnese history. Here we use sand sheets to extend tsunami history 1,000 years into Aceh’s past. The 2004 tsunami deposited a sand sheet up to 1.8 km inland on a marshy beach ridge plain. Sediment cores from these coastal marshes revealed two older extensive sand sheets with similar sediment characteristics. These sheets, deposited soon after ad 1290–1400 and ad 780–990, probably resulted from earlier tsunamis. An additional sand sheet of limited extent might correlate with a documented smaller tsunami of ad 1907. These findings, a first step towards a palaeotsunami record for northern Sumatra, suggest that damage-causing tsunamis in Aceh recur infrequently enough for entire human lifetimes to typically elapse between them. Such recurrence adds to the challenge of preparing communities along the northern Indian Ocean shorelines for future tsunamis.*

Keywords: Sumatra; earthquake; coast; Aceh; island; India; aged; Meulaboh; planning.

336. Mooneshinge, S. (2007). *Politics, Power Dynamics and Disaster - A Sri Lanka Study of Tsunami Affected Districts*: ICES. URL: http://www.icescolombo.org/03_publications/books_byauthor_detail.asp?key=176

Notes: *Impact of tsunami on communities affected by war and natural disaster. Looks at high degree of politicisation in*

administration and institutional structures, prevailing socio-political dynamics, cultural practices and deteriorating economic conditions determine, influence and channel external relief assistance and programmes.

337. Morley, M., & Krishnamurthy, S. (2005). *Disaster Communication: Lessons from the Asian Tsunami Tragedy*: Global Alliance. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/C67CAD50-1224-42DB-BA8D-313E48F18C61/0/GA_Disaster_Communications_Lessons_200506.pdf.

Notes: This report examines the role of public relations in the aftermath of the Asian tsunami. The report makes seven recommendations for the greater integration of public relations specialists into future emergency responses.

Keywords: disaster; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; enterprise; public; local; government; aid; donations; communication; India; America; volunteers; funding; response; community; power; recovery; planning; support; information; groups; housing.

338. Morris, M. F., & Shaughnessy, D. E. (2007). *Final Evaluation Report: Emergency Capacity Building Project*. Arlington: Social Impact Inc. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.ecbproject.org/publications/ECB/ECB%20Final%20Evaluation%20Report.pdf> and http://www.ecbproject.org/publications/ECB/ECB_Final_Evaluation_Appendices.pdf.

Notes: The main objective of the evaluation is to review progress towards project objectives and goals, to inform future endeavours, and to learn. If there is a single, basic conclusion to this evaluation of the Emergency Capacity Building project, it is that it was clearly worth undertaking and with strong IWG and donor support it will contribute significantly to enhanced emergency response capacities in the participating agencies. Further, with a dedicated external effort, it has major potential to improve response capacity in the broader humanitarian community. As one senior observer noted, "it was an idea whose time had come, and if we don't worry about who takes credit or blame for what, the donors can take a great deal of satisfaction in catalyzing a process that will ultimately benefit many, many people".

Keywords: ECB; emergency; capacity; evaluation; DRR; impact; construction; capacity building; planning; participation; response; humanitarian; society; training; process; community; accountability; partners; development;

results; risk; disaster; local; information; outcomes; national.

339. Moya, A. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: NGO Funding: Spain*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/57ACBFFC-E8C7-4E63-A2A8-EFDE1FB10556/0/ngo_funding_spain.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*

Keywords: NGOs; funding; response; donations; information; development; emergency; coordination; humanitarian; public; Spain; evaluation; organisation; reconstruction; disaster; local; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; support; participation; policy; results; capacity; management.

340. Muhusin, A. (2007). *Disaster Risk Reduction through people centered National Multi Multi-hazard Early Warning System in the context of Maldives* Paper presented at the Fourth Technical Conference on Management of Meteorological and Hydrological Services in Asia Islamabad, 5 - 9 February 2007. Last viewed on 13 January 2008. URL: <http://www.wmo.ch/pages/prog/rp/documents/5-3-Maldives-Ramiz.pdf>.

Notes: *PowerPoint presentation for the conference. Sets out how the Early Warning System for different hazards operates in the Maldives.*

Keywords: earthquake; Maldives; disaster; hazards; information; atolls; emergency; island; zone; risk; cyclones; flood; national; threat; DRR.

341. Mukhier, M. O. (2007). *Schools & Disaster Risk Reduction* Geneva: IFRC. Last viewed on 26 October 2008. URL: http://www.unisdr.org/eng/public_aware/world_camp/2006-2007/iddr/doc2007/ifrc.pdf.

Notes: *IFRC Presentation on the work of Red Cross National Societies on Disaster Risk Reduction in schools. Mentions that the Indonesian Red Cross has been engaged in such work for 20 years.*

Keywords: education; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; disaster; society; training; children; preparedness; DRR; risk; community; national; family; earthquake.

342. Munich Re Group. (2008). Catastrophe figures for 2008 confirm that climate agreement is urgently needed. Retrieved on 29 December 2008, from http://www.munichre.com/en/press/press_releases/2008/2008_12_29_press_release.aspx

Notes: *A large number of tropical cyclones and the earthquake in Sichuan made 2008 one of the most devastating years on record. Although there was a drop in the number of loss-producing events compared with the previous year (from 960 to 750), individual catastrophes pushed up the numbers of victims and the losses appreciably. Throughout the world, more than 220,000 people died as a result of natural catastrophes this year. Overall losses totaled some US\$ 200bn (2007: US\$ 82bn) but were still below the record set in 2005 (US\$ 232bn in current values). Insured losses in 2008 rose to US\$ 45bn, about 50% higher than in the previous year.*

343. Murray, M. W., & UNDP shelter team. (2007). *Post-tsunami recovery: Looking back: Challenges and lessons learned*. Male: UNDP.

Notes: *Summary of lessons learned by UNDP Maldives in the post tsunami recovery programme. Seven lessons are identified: 1) Effective strategic planning is necessary to ensure sustainable post-disaster recovery within the context of long-term development objectives. 2) Communities that take charge of their own recovery programme will make informed decisions, reach sustainable solutions, and achieve better results faster, while at the same time enhancing their solidarity and capacity to undertake development initiatives. 3) As a key to ensuring sustainability and longer-term development, recovery programmes need to work on building capacity at all levels. 4) Effective coordination of recovery operations maximizes results and benefits, and ensures an efficient use of resources. 5) Cross-cutting issues need to be identified and addressed by all recovery programmes, based on agreed common goals and action plans. 6) Regular and clear communication with all key actors is essential to ensure effective project implementation and accountability. 7) Non-traditional partners have the potential to become key allies in the recovery process, both as donors and as implementing partners.*

Keywords: recovery; housing; community; UNDP; island; development; Maldives; government; planning; support; disaster; information; ownership; process; capacity; coordination; local; communication; construction; effective; funding; gender; national.

344. Naga. (2007). *Fisheries Rehabilitation in Post-Tsunami Aceh: Issues and Recommendations from a National Consultative Workshop on "Fisheries Rehabilitation in Tsunami-Affected Indonesia: community needs assessment and resources status"* organized by MMAF, FAO and the WorldFish Center on 26–27 June 2006, Jakarta, Indonesia. *Naga: The WorldFish Center Quarterly*, 29(3&4), 31-

35. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: <http://www.worldfishcenter.org/e-Naga/29-3-4/pdf/article4.pdf>
 Notes: *The fisheries sector in Indonesia was heavily affected by the 26 December 2004 tsunami. About 9083 fishers were killed in the 18 districts affected, along with more than 45 government fisheries staff. Fisheries and aquaculture have been the sectors most severely hit by the disaster with large numbers of boats, fishing gear, ponds and support installations either lost or damaged. The response to the tsunami disaster has been diverse, with both private and donor contributions to the relief effort. There have been a variety of interventions in the fisheries sector, ranging from the repair of boats and replacement of lost equipment, to reconstruction of aquaculture ponds. This article reports on the results of the national stakeholder consultation workshop organized as part of the WorldFish Project, Fisheries Rehabilitation in Tsunami-Affected Indonesia: Community needs Assessment and Resource Status.*

Keywords: fishery; rehabilitation; livelihood; community; management; Aceh; support; assessment; boat; aid; capacity; local; damage; planning; development; reconstruction; disaster; process; society; transport.

345. Narasimha, R., Menon, S., Bhattacharya, P., & Rajani, M. B. (2005). Six months after the tsunami. *Current Science*, 89(9), 1459-1461. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ias.ac.in/currensci/nov102005/1459.pdf>
 Notes: *The objective of the meeting was to discuss different aspects of the tsunami, including our scientific knowledge of the phenomenon, its environmental, historical, sociological, psychological and behavioural dimensions, and the most appropriate action that the country might take so that the large losses in human life and property that accompanied the December 2004 tsunami will not be repeated. The meeting brought together scientists, representatives from the government, historians and social groups that have been involved in tackling the consequences of the disaster.*

Keywords: India; earthquake; coast; disaster; relief; health; results; communication; national.

346. National Audit Office. (2006, 1 March 2006). Department for international development: Tsunami: Provision of Financial Support for Humanitarian A. Retrieved on 6 May 2006, from http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/nao_reports/05-06/0506803.pdf.
 Notes: *There are two main messages contained in this Report. Firstly, DFID's reaction in the hours and days following the tsunami disaster was both rapid, and impressive: the first cargo of relief supplies was*

airlifted to the affected area within 24 hours. Secondly, DFID should continue to examine how unspent grants made to multilateral agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations might be used, and request refunds where appropriate.

Keywords: DFID; humanitarian; support; aid; disaster; funding; national; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; response; water; emergency; Sri Lanka; health; UK; government; housing; humanitarian assistance; development; planning; NGOs; organisation; UN; India; Aceh; analysis; Maldives.

347. National Audit Office, & Foreign and Commonwealth Office. (2005). *Joint findings on lessons to be learned from the handling of the response to the Indian Ocean tsunami*. London: National Audit Office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://collections.europarchive.org/tna/20080205132101/nao.org.uk/publications/nao_reports/05-06/tsunami_ll_report.594.pdf.

Notes: *This work was produced by a small NAO/FCO team comprising a professional NAO examiner and an experienced FCO career diplomat. Fieldwork was undertaken in the UK and during visits to Thailand and Sri Lanka. Interviews were undertaken with key participants in the affected region and in the UK across the various public and voluntary agencies involved. The team's brief was to focus on what the Department could learn to improve its preparedness and capability for future crises. But since the Department worked in co-operation with many other agencies the team considered, and has reported on, how these links can be made more effective. This work looks at the lessons learned from the perspective of service deliverers. The NAO has commissioned separate work from the Zito Trust to gather views from those victims and their families who needed these services. This work is expected to result in a report in 2006.*

Keywords: national; response; emergency; government; Thailand; family; planning; support; Sri Lanka; UK; disaster; training; volunteers; funding; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; experience; future; Phuket; public; coast; foreign; Australia; Colombo; effective; information; local; process; commission; lessons.

348. National Audit Office, & Zito Trust. (2006). *Review of the experiences of United Kingdom nationals affected by the Indian ocean tsunami*. London: National Audit Office. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.zitotrust.co.uk/NAO%20Tsunami%20Report.pdf>.

Notes: *This report highlights the many shortcomings and failings of government and other agencies in providing support to victims from the UK during and after the disaster. Most importantly the report makes a number of recommendations about how we can improve our response to major crises and disasters - there are many lessons to be learnt for the future and this report is a vital contribution to the ongoing debate. The report looked at four major areas: planning and preparation for major disasters; how support is provided; communication and information; the long term care and support of those affected. There were failures in all of these areas and although there are examples of good practice identified in the report, these are few in comparison to the negative experiences of many survivors. Again by its very nature the tsunami was a huge catastrophe that overwhelmed government agencies in all the affected areas. However, as the report makes very clear, it is reasonable to have expected a better response from the UK government and the other agencies involved. This report makes an interesting contrast with most reporting about local affected population, who are represented primarily as having suffered material losses from the tsunami.*

Keywords: family; support; UK; experience; information; national; effective; official; disaster; children; health; response; government; process; local; planning; communication; organisation; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; groups; emergency; funding; India; qualitative; network.

349. National Committee on Women. (2006). *Gender Perspectives of Tsunami Reconstruction in Sri Lanka focussing on Women's Land Rights*. Colombo: unpublished.

Notes: *A study on women's land rights in tsunami reconstruction*

350. Nazara, S., & Resosudarmo, B. P. (2007). *Aceh-Nias Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Progress and Challenges at the End of 2006*: Asian Development Bank Institute. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adbi.org/files/dp70.acehnias.reconstruction.rehabilitation.pdf>.

Notes: *This study examines the post Tsunami recovery and reconstruction experience of Indonesia that goes along the way with the peace settlement. The study found that the two years tsunami key reconstruction plan have not been met and predicted that it was unlikely to be met in the foreseeable future. The study highlights Indonesia's coordination problems between government agencies, international donors, and NGOs; the ineffectiveness of aid and assistance's; and the risks of a large funding gap that emerged due to the underestimation of local cost increases.*

Keywords: Aceh; Nias; IDPs; economic; education; housing; reconstruction; disaster; budget; rehabilitation; BRR; development; earthquake; impact; institution.

351. Nel, P., & Righarts, M. (2008). Natural Disasters and the Risk of Violent Civil Conflict. *International Studies Quarterly*, 52, 159-185. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/isqu/2008/00000052/00000001/art00007>
Notes: *Does the occurrence of a natural disaster such as an earthquake, volcanic eruption, tsunami, flood, hurricane, epidemic, heat wave, and/or plague increase the risk of violent civil conflict in a society? This study uses available data for 187 political units for the period 1950–2000 to systematically explore this question that has received remarkably little attention in the voluminous literature on civil war. We find that natural disasters significantly increase the risk of violent civil conflict both in the short and medium term, specifically in low- and middle-income countries that have intermediate to high levels of inequality, mixed political regimes, and sluggish economic growth. Rapid-onset disasters related to geology and climate pose the highest overall risk, but different dynamics apply to minor as compared to major conflicts. The findings are robust in terms of the use of different dependent and independent variables, and a variety of model specifications. Given the likelihood that rapid climate change will increase the incidence of some types of natural disasters, more attention should be given to mitigating the social and political risks posed by these cataclysmic events.*
Keywords: disaster; politics; risk; society; income; economic; infant mortality; mortality; environmental; results; earthquake; power; experience; population; GDP; structural; university; youth; impact; civil war; groups; climate change; development; analysis; research.
352. Nisha Arunatilake, K. W., Prinyanka Jayawardena, Dushni Weerakoon, Paul Steele. (2006). *Post-tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation – Household views on progress and process*: Institute of Policy Studies. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.ips.lk/news/newsarchive/2006/0_122006_ptr/full_report.pdf.
Notes: *The report highlights key findings of two surveys (one on views about the buffer zone, and another on housing, livelihoods recovery, aid distribution, community cohesiveness, and disaster management).*
Keywords: agriculture; family.

353. Nishikiori, N., Abe, T., Costa, D., Dharmaratne, S., Kunii, O., & Moji, K. (2006). Who died as a result of the tsunami? Risk factors of mortality among internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka: a retrospective cohort analysis. *BMC Public Health*, 6(1), 73. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1435747>
Notes: *Describing adverse health effects and identifying vulnerable populations during and after a disaster are important aspects of any disaster relief operation. This study aimed to describe the mortality and related risk factors which affected the displaced population over a period of two and a half months after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami in an eastern coastal district of Sri Lanka. A cross-sectional household survey was conducted in 13 evacuation camps for internally displaced persons (IDP). Information on all pre-tsunami family members was collected from householders, and all deaths which occurred during the recall period (77 to 80 days starting from the day of the tsunami) were recorded. The distribution of mortality and associated risk factors were analysed. Logistic regression modelling using the generalized estimating equations method was applied in multivariate analysis. A significantly high mortality was observed in women and children among the displaced population in the eastern coastal district of Sri Lanka who were examined by us. Reconstruction activities should take into consideration these changes in population structure.*
Keywords: mortality; families; housing; IDPs; health; population; disaster; aged; gender; children; risk; Sri Lanka; earthquake; family; male; income; analysis; public; India; results; district.
354. Nishikiori, N., Abe, T., Costa, D. G. M., Dharmaratne, S. D., Kunii, O., & Moji, K. (2006). Timing of mortality among internally displaced persons due to the tsunami in Sri Lanka: cross sectional household survey. *BMJ*, 332(7537), 334-335. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/332/7537/334>
Notes: *Survey conducted for camps for internally displaced persons due to the tsunami in an eastern coastal district of Sri Lanka. In all there were 3533 participants from 859 households accommodated in 13 camps. 446 deaths and 11 missing people were reported after the 2004 tsunami, of which most (99%) occurred on the day of the tsunami or within three days thereafter. No deaths were reported for the two and a half month period starting one week after the tsunami. Most mortality after the 2004 tsunami occurred within the first few days of the disaster and was low in the study area.*

Keywords: mortality; IDPs; health; families; Sri Lanka; funding; disaster; research.

355. Nissen, L. P. (2007). *Review of the International Humanitarian Partnership*: International Humanitarian Partnership. Last viewed on 8 June 2008.

Notes: *The International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) was created in 1995 as an informal cooperation between the British Office for Development Assistance (ODA), the Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), and the Swedish Rescue Service (SRSA). The objective of the cooperation was to provide logistical support to UN agencies especially in sudden onset disasters. Since its creation, the IHP membership has been expanded to also include the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DCPEP), the Finnish Rescue Force (FRF), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (N-MFA) and the Estonian Rescue Board (ERB). IHP has been largely successful in providing support to international humanitarian operations, and over the years both the capacity of the network and the expectations from its expanding circle of clients have grown significantly. IHP has decided to carry out a review to document the performance of IHP in particular with respect to value added in international humanitarian response and to identify the key strategic choices facing IHP and present a range of policy options for the IHP membership to decide on.*

Keywords: support; humanitarian; OCHA; cooperation; capacity; donor; partnership; groups; coordination; development; partners; EU; experience; DFID; emergency; UN; participation; funding; response; disaster; protection; national; training; policy; process.

356. Noda, M., & Arai, E. (2008). *Country Assistance Evaluation of Sri Lanka (summary)*: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/2007/srilanka.pdf>.

Notes: *Sri Lanka has been exhibiting a high level of achievement in terms of its social development relative to its level of economic development. At the same time, Sri Lanka has been struggling with a long-lasting civil conflict between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Japan has been the top ODA donor to Sri Lanka, underlining the historic good diplomatic relation between the two countries. In 2004, Japan published a Country Assistance Program (CAP) for Sri Lanka designed to achieve the two Assistance Policy Goals, namely: consolidation of peace and reconstruction, and assistance in line with Sri Lanka's mid- and long-term vision. The CAP is based on Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter*

published in 2003, which highlights peace-building as a priority issue, and Japan's diplomatic efforts to assist the peace process, such as by co-chairing the International Conference on Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka after the ceasefire agreement (CFA) between the Government and LTTE in 2002.

Keywords: ODA; Sri Lanka; policy; development; evaluation; effective; government; process; donor; NGOs; cooperation; coordination; conflict; planning; aid; foreign; institution; local; national; results; appropriate.

357. Norwegian Refugee Council. (2007). *Civilians in the Way of Conflict: Displaced People in Sri Lanka*. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Norwegian Refugee Council. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/882EB0DAEEA545A4C12573620026E7EB/\\$file/Sri_lanka_special_report_sep07.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/882EB0DAEEA545A4C12573620026E7EB/$file/Sri_lanka_special_report_sep07.pdf).

Notes: *Many civilians have fled their homes to escape indiscriminate bombardments, others have left after receiving warnings of imminent attacks from parties to the conflict, and some have been forced to leave after losing their livelihoods. Not all civilians have been able to escape the battlefields. In a number of incidents, people have been left stranded in extremely dangerous situations or facing severe shortages of critical supplies, due to ongoing restrictions placed on their movement by the government and the LTTE. It is the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka who face most restrictions from both warring sides.*

Keywords: IDPs; Sri Lanka; government; Tamil Tigers; conflict; human rights; humanitarian; groups; district; Tamil; children; UN; Jaffna; Batticaloa; housing; security; family; monitor; protection; Trincomalee.

358. Novikov, V. (Cartographer). (2005). *Maldives: Features of the South Asian tsunami*. Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL: http://www.mv.undp.org/enews/Tsunami_Impact_Map.pdf

Notes: *Map showing the features of the tsunami in the Maldives including the extent of flooding during the tsunami and the maximum recorded wave heights.*

359. Nowak, B. S., & Caulfield, T. (2008). *Women and Livelihoods in Post-Tsunami India and Aceh*. Singapore: Asia Research Institute. URL: <http://ssrn.com/paper=1317142>.

Notes: *This article examine the ways in which women's and men's socioeconomic situation within both the community and family in Indonesia and India have been affected by the tsunami and World Vision's disaster management practices and whether WV's livelihood*

projects have or have not enabled women and men to initiate and/or develop sustainable and profitable livelihoods. It also consider projects implemented by other aid organisations examining whether they have successfully programmed to achieve gender equality as an outcome in their humanitarian aid projects. In order to answer these questions, this paper first discusses the research methodology. It then reviews literature regarding gender and disasters, gender and humanitarian organisations, economic impact of disasters with regard to livelihoods, and women's empowerment through specific forms of micro-enterprise. Third, it provide a background on India before presenting our data collected in three regions in India. An historical analysis of Aceh is given, followed by our research findings obtained from two field trips. From the available information, we provide an analysis of the projects of WV and other aid organizations in relation to women's and men's current socio-economic situation. Finally, we provide recommendations, for future humanitarian responses and in the development of disaster policies.

Keywords: gender; community; families; livelihood; training; disaster; Aceh; groups; research; development; enterprise; institution; economic; housing; Oxfam; family; Singapore; response; fishery; NGOs; income; participation; loans; society; support.

360. NRC. (2008). *Internal Displacement. Global Overview and Trends in 2007*: Norwegian Refugee Council, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/BD8316FAB5984142C125742E0033180B/\\$file/IDMC_Internal_Displacement_Global_Overview_2007.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/BD8316FAB5984142C125742E0033180B/$file/IDMC_Internal_Displacement_Global_Overview_2007.pdf).

Notes: *In 2007, the global internal displacement crisis continued unabated. Although international attention to the plight of internally displaced people (IDPs) has grown significantly over the past years, there was still no breakthrough in reducing the numbers and measurably improving the situation of those who had been forced to flee their homes as a result of conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations. Displacement, in the words of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, remained "arguably the most significant humanitarian challenge that we face"*

Keywords: IDPs; government; housing; groups; children; land; education; humanitarian; UN; community; protection; population; health; national; response; family; gender; support; politics; Myanmar.

361. O'Donnell, I., & Kakande, C. (2007). *Learning from the Tsunami: Mid-term Review*. IFRC. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/Updates/tsunami-findings-overview.pdf>.
Notes: *Remarkable achievements have been made in assisting those affected by the Tsunami and in learning valuable lessons in the process. However, the role of this study is not to stop at applauding these achievements – it is to look ahead and identify key lessons to take forward. Some of these lessons reflect the successes that have already been achieved; others reflect issues that may have been missed or traded off against other priorities at the time. It is important to look not just at the path that was ultimately taken but also at other paths that may have been possible along the way and that would have led to different and better outcomes.*
Keywords: response; partners; support; coordination; recovery; disaster; planning; effective; community; lessons; funding; process; development; donor; experience; communication; organisation; assessment; evaluation; public; volunteers; leaders; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; ownership; housing; local; society; risk; capacity.
362. OCHA. (2005). *Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP): Indian Ocean earthquake-tsunami 2005, mid-term review*. Geneva: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2094_VL108902.pdf.
Notes: *In the early stages of the tsunami disaster, regional coordination of logistics, procurement humanitarian coordination, information systems, resources 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, 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.*
363. OCHA. (2005). *Report from assessment of five Temporary Living Centers in Aceh Barat on 15 March 2005*. Meulaboh: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/EE6E205E-0CA3-4540-BD02-FEE25C4F862F/0/OCHA_assessment_of_five_TLCs_in_Aceh_Berat.pdf.
Notes: *On 15 March a team consisting of people from OCHA,*

WHO/UNICEF and three NGOs undertook visits to five TLCs in Aceh Barat. The two persons from OCHA collected general information by using a standard questionnaire developed for the assessments previously carried out, while WHO/UNICEF and the NGOs were focusing on water sanitation specific issues.

Keywords: water; OCHA; Aceh.

364. OCHA. (2005). *UNDAC Mission Report: Indian Ocean Tsunami: Thailand 28 December 2004 to 12 January 2005*. Bangkok: OCHA. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: http://www.un.or.th/pdf/assessments/UNDAC-Mission_Report_Thailand-21_01_2005.pdf.
Notes: *Mission report for the UNDAC team sent to Thailand. From the moment the UNDAC team arrived in Bangkok on 28 December and then in Phuket the next day, it immediately tried to determine how it could best support the Government and UN Country Team. The Royal Thai Government at Bangkok and Phuket levels, thought willing to cooperate with the team, did not want any kind of direct support or participation in the Thai Government's own coordination mechanisms. It soon became clear that the main role for UNDAC was to facilitate UN assessment, coordination and information sharing, and to a limited degree facilitate communication and information sharing on the role of the Search and Rescue and forensic teams.*
Keywords: coordination; support; assessment; response; UN; Phuket; UNDP; government; housing; UNICEF; rehabilitation; health; India; Thailand; disaster; foreign; damage; fishery; information; OCHA; education; recovery; coast; IFRC; national; water; agriculture.
365. OCHA. (2008). *Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) Sri Lanka 2008 Mid Year Review*: UN OCHA. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=11627&Page=1677>.
Notes: *The 2008 Mid-Year Review process enabled stakeholders, under the direction of the Sector Leads to look critically at progress made to date, to note changes in context and needs, and to update response plans appropriately. The Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) country team in Sri Lanka in consultation with the Government of Sri Lanka, donors and agencies involved in humanitarian relief and early recovery activities agreed that the scenarios described in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008 remain largely valid - they had been revised early in 2008, following the Government's announcement of its withdrawal from the Ceasefire Agreement. The 2008 Mid-Year Review process enabled stakeholders,*

under the direction of the Sector Leads to look critically at progress made to date, to note changes in context and needs, and to update response plans appropriately. The fighting in the North has intensified, but has not led to large numbers of new internally displaced persons (IDPs). The maximum number of new displacements has therefore, been revised downward from 300,000 to 230,000. Although the potential new IDP caseload has been reduced, many of the communities exposed to insecurity and fighting in the North facing multiple displacements, need to be factored into humanitarian planning and response. Based on the evolving situation and resulting changes in the humanitarian context, the Mid Year Review introduces new projects and revisions to existing projects and brings the total revised funding requirements to US\$195.7 million. The \$20.3 million (10%) increase is due to significantly higher food, fuel and operational costs. As of 25 June, the Sri Lanka appeal had received \$64 million, leaving an outstanding funding requirement for 2008 of \$131.4 million.

Keywords: IDPs; funding; humanitarian; Sri Lanka; population; planning; support; UNDP; recovery; relief; Tamil Tigers.

366. OCHA. (2008). Humanitarian Portal—Sri Lanka. Retrieved on 18 October 2008, from http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/sriLanka_hpsl/Sectors_Clusters.aspx
Notes: *This is an OCHA web page web link on Clusters active in Sri Lanka (education; food/food security; health; logistics; nutrition; protection and WASH). More information is available on each cluster by following the links the web link.*

Keywords: coordination; emergency; response; Sri Lanka; nutrition; health; humanitarian; national; effective; groups; NGOs; education; food security; housing; logistics; partners; population; sanitation; security; water.

367. OCHA FTS. (2008). *Indonesia – Aceh Floods – December 2006: Table A: List of all commitments/contributions and pledges as of 26 October 2008*. Geneva: OCHA Financial Tracking System. Last viewed on 28 October 2008. URL: http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/pdf/OCHA_10_15225.pdf.

Notes: *Provides details for donor contributions for the Aceh Floods of December 2006. The CERF was the largest single contributor, providing 38% of the total funding of \$4.98 million.*

Keywords: flood; Aceh; emergency; funding; response; donor.

368. OECD. (2005). *Paris declaration on aid effectiveness: Ownership, harmonisation, alignment, results and mutual accountability*. Paris: OECD. Last viewed on 1 July 2007. URL: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>.
Notes: *The Paris Declaration, endorsed on 2 March 2005, is an international agreement to which over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials adhered and committed their countries and organisations to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators. More than a statement of general principles, the Paris Declaration lays down a practical, action-orientated roadmap to improve the quality of aid and its impact on development. The 56 partnership commitments are organised around the five key principles: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability. 12 indicators of aid effectiveness were developed as a way of tracking and encouraging progress against the broader set of partnership commitments. Targets for the year 2010 have been set for 11 of the indicators and are designed to encourage progress at the global level among the countries and organisations adhering to the Paris Declaration. The Paris Declaration promotes a model of partnership that improves transparency and accountability on the use of development resources. It recognises that for aid to become truly effective, stronger and more balanced, accountability mechanisms are required at different levels. At the international level, the Paris Declaration constitutes a mechanism which donors and recipients of aid are held mutually accountable to each other and compliance in meeting the commitments will be publicly monitored. At the country level, the Paris Declaration encourages donors and partners to jointly assess mutual progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness by making best use of local mechanisms. At present accountability requirements are often harder on developing countries than donors, yet aid is more effective when partner countries exercise strong and effective leadership over their development policies and strategies. This is why ownership -developing countries exercising strong and effective leadership over their development policies and strategies - is the fundamental tenet underpinning the Paris Declaration.*
Keywords: partners; donor; development; aid; effective; indicator; national; targeting; framework; capacity; public; results; assessment; monitor; management; joint; support; budget; partnership; process; accountability.
369. OECD/DAC. (2005). *DAC Guidelines and Reference Series: Managing Aid: Practices of DAC member countries*. Retrieved on 4 May 2006, from <http://www.oecd.org/>

dataoecd/32/60/35051857.pdf.

Notes: *Since the DAC was established in 1960 it has served as a forum for the exchange of ideas and identification of best practices for managing development co-operation. All the DAC member countries are committed to maximising the effectiveness of their development co-operation, but different government systems and legislative and accountability frameworks are reflected in varying approaches to implementing aid programmes. This study sets out to provide aid managers, analysts, students and all other interested parties with perspectives on the diversity of solutions developed with the objective of enhancing the aggregate flows, timeliness and effectiveness of development co-operation efforts of the major donor countries.*

Keywords: development; aid; policy; foreign; partners; funding; government; donor; poverty; support; ODA; income; management; evaluation; gender; national; effective; society; Africa; economic; humanitarian.

370. OECD/DAC. (2006, 4 April 2006). Aid flows top USD 100 billion in 2005. *Press Release* Retrieved on 14 June 2006, 2006, from http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,2340,en_2649_201185_36418344_1_1_1_1,00.html

Notes: *Official development assistance to developing countries from member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee rose 31.4% to USD 106.5 billion in 2005 - a record high. It represents 0.33% of the Committee members' combined Gross National Income in 2005, up from 0.26% in 2004. Aid in the form of debt relief grants increased more than 400% between 2004 and 2005, while other aid increased 8.7% in the same period.*

Keywords: ODA; aid; relief; development; GDP; EC; EU; official; reconstruction; donor; targeting.

371. OECD/DAC. (2006, 28 March 2006). DAC member country responses to the tsunami disaster: Contributions from DAC members in response to the Indian Ocean tsunami: Millions of US dollars, September 30, 2005. Retrieved on 29 March 2006, 2006, from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/164747244061>

Notes: *Spreadsheet showing DAC member countries commitments and disbursements for the Tsunami response.*

372. Office of the Special Envoy. (2006). *Tsunami Recovery: Taking Stock after Two Years*. New York: Office of the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2090_VL108819.pdf.

Notes: *This report, from the Office of the Secretary-General's Special*

Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, former U.S. President Bill Clinton, documents the status of the recovery effort at two years. The earthquake off the coast of Sumatra on December 26, 2004 and the tsunami it triggered, together with a subsequent earthquake in the same region in March of that year, claimed the lives of over 186,000 people across 12 countries, with some 42,883 still listed as missing, and created over \$10 billion in damages. These events also triggered a massive humanitarian effort and an unprecedented outpouring of support from governments, private companies, development banks, and citizens. Now, two years after the tsunami, progress is apparent across the affected region - affected populations are living in newly constructed homes, children are back in school, and hospitals are being rebuilt and repaired. But while progress in physical reconstruction efforts is palpable after two short years, many complex challenges remain as the recovery efforts across the region continue. Each affected country faces different challenges, and thus the picture of progress is an uneven one; yet common to all is the reality that it will take many years for individual households, and the wider economies on which they depend, to recover from the most destructive disaster caused by a natural hazard in recorded history.

Keywords: housing; construction; disaster; education; government; community; reconstruction; health; recovery; damage; fishery; livelihood; risk; rehabilitation; land; island; local; Aceh; planning; coast; funding; partners; process.

373. Ohno, I., Sato, Y., & Kohno, T. (2008). *Country Assistance Evaluation of Indonesia (summary)*: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/2007/indonesia.pdf>.

Notes: *The scope of the evaluation is Japan's assistance policy to Indonesia since the CAP for Indonesia adopted in November 2004. The CAP for Indonesia has focused on assistance for economic infrastructure to enhance the investment climate as a short- and medium-term goal, under the pillar of "sustainable growth driven by the private sector". This is complementary to the aid priorities of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). These donor institutions embrace "governance reform" as their basic policy and have focused their assistance on policy and institutional reforms and social services.*

Keywords: policy; ODA; aid; development; evaluation; cooperation; government; support; economic; private; public; loans; Indonesian; effective; investment; dialogue; results; planning; NGOs; donor; appropriate; institution; coordination; infrastructure; local; society; reconstruction.

374. Olken, B. A. (2007). *Monitoring Corruption: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia*: MIT. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.povertyactionlab.org/papers/corruptionexperiments.pdf>.
Notes: *This paper presents a randomised field experiment on reducing corruption in over 600 Indonesian village road projects. I find that increasing government audits from 4 percent of projects to 100 percent reduced missing expenditures, as measured by discrepancies between official project costs and an independent engineers' estimate of costs, by eight percentage points. By contrast, increasing grassroots participation in monitoring had little average impact, reducing missing expenditures only in situations with limited free-rider problems and limited elite capture. Overall, the results suggest that traditional top down monitoring can play an important role in reducing corruption, even in a highly corrupt environment.*
Keywords: village; corruption; transport; results; construction; monitor; official; participation; funding; government; loss; families; family; society; response; standards; education; economy; politics; public; impact; accountability; process.
375. Olken, B. A. (2007). *Political Institutions and Local Public Goods* Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia*: MIT. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: <http://www.povertyactionlab.org/papers/indopolitics.pdf>.
Notes: *These evaluations Decentralization throughout the developing world raises questions about how local political processes affect the provision of local public goods. To investigate this, I conducted a randomised field experiment in 48 Indonesian villages that were each in the process of applying for village infrastructure funds. Villages were randomly assigned one of two political mechanisms for choosing projects, either a representative meeting-based mechanism or a direct election-based mechanism. I find that the election-based mechanism resulted in dramatically higher satisfaction, increased knowledge about the project chosen, greater perceived benefits from the project, and higher reported willingness among villagers to contribute supplementary funds and labour to the project. The political mechanisms used had much smaller effects on the actual types and locations of project chosen, with some evidence that direct elections resulted in projects located in poorer, but less isolated, areas of villages. The results show that direct participation in political decision making can substantially increase legitimacy, even if it has relatively little effect on the ultimate decisions taken.*
Keywords: village; gender; results; process; politics; poverty; families; impact; development; participation; transport;

construction; outcomes; funding; irrigation; population; standards; support; government; groups; public.

376. Oxfam Canada. (2008). *Fourth year Tsunami Accountability Report: Organic agriculture takes root in Ampara District*: Oxfam Canada. URL: <http://www.oxfam.ca/news-and-publications/publications-and-reports/oxfam-canada-4th-year-tsunami-report/file>.
Notes: *Very short report on Oxfam Canada projects in Ampara. The Eastern part of Sri Lanka is a very complex part of the world to work in, due to the ongoing internal conflict. Oxfam Canada has been working in the Ampara district of Sri Lanka, which is located on the eastern shore line of the island. Oxfam Canada has been working in close collaboration with five local organizations and the Ampara District government administration. The program has supported over 10,000 rice farmers, market gardeners, goat breeders and poor women who were affected by the deadly tsunami in December 2004 and the long-standing internal conflict. A total of 165 self-help groups have been created, with 2818 members comprising of 2265 women and 553 men.*
Keywords: gender; agriculture; income; loans.
377. Oxfam International. (2005). *2005: Year of Disasters*: Oxfam. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.oxfam.org/files/2005.pdf>.
Notes: *Two thousand and five has been a year of disasters. The international response has been characterized by televised suffering of the survivors of South Asia's earthquake and the tsunami, driving great generosity. But it has also been characterised by the continuing failure of governments to provide timely, sufficient aid to those, largely in Sub Saharan Africa, who suffer equally but less visibly.*
Keywords: disaster; humanitarian; UN; funding; response; emergency; Oxfam; aid; OCHA; government; conflict; Africa; IFRC; donor; earthquake; development; IDPs.
378. Oxfam International. (2005). *The Asian Tsunami: The challenge after the Jakarta summit* (Oxfam Briefing Note). Oxford: Oxfam. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/conflict_disasters/downloads/bn_tsunami.pdf.
Notes: *Past donor pledges to humanitarian appeals have not always been delivered quickly enough - or ever. After the fall of the Taliban, the international interest in Afghanistan suggested that the 2002 UN Appeal for the Afghan People would receive the full US\$ 1.78 billion requested. By the end of the year, only 67 per cent had been received. Enormous but short-term attention does not guarantee that pledged aid actually arrives: the UN Flash Appeal after the Bam earthquake in*

December 2003 has received only US\$ 17 million of the US\$ 32 million requested. This time, donor governments must immediately contribute everything that they have pledged. When they meet at the UN donors' conference in Geneva on 11 January, they should commit themselves to a firm deadline for transferring funds to the appeal.

Keywords: aid; government; humanitarian; UN; reconstruction; donor; poverty; funding; Oxfam; clothing; Jakarta; response; EU; Sri Lanka; disaster; planning; groups; Maldives; support; water.

379. Oxfam International. (2005). *The impact of the tsunami on women* (Oxfam Briefing Note). Oxford: Oxfam. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/conflict_disasters/downloads/bn_tsunami_women.pdf.

Notes: *This briefing seeks to promote debate and awareness of the issues and to ensure that the recovery phase of the relief effort integrates the problems raised. It looks at the impact of the tsunami in Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka, and in particular at how it has affected women. It concludes with some recommendations about how we can start addressing the problems raised.*

Keywords: gender; Oxfam; impact; housing; Aceh; Sri Lanka; family; village; children; community; livelihood; district; fishery; disaster; health; local; male; India.

380. Oxfam International. (2005). *A place to live, a place to stay: Challenges in providing shelter in India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka after the tsunami* (Oxfam Briefing Note). Oxford: Oxfam. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/conflict_disasters/downloads/bn_tsunami_shelter.pdf.

Notes: *There have been some serious obstacles to faster progress in the Tsunami Response - for example, the fact that in Aceh, Indonesia, land that was home to an estimated 120,000 people is now submerged or permanently uninhabitable. Other delays have more to do with problems of bureaucracy and organisation, in governments and in the international humanitarian agencies. Proposals for buffer zones - land near the sea that would not be built on again - has significantly delayed rebuilding in India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka. Government institutions in Aceh were badly damaged by the tsunami, as was all the province's infrastructure, and the lack for some months of a fully functioning civil authority made coherent planning extremely difficult. This paper hopes to examine what has been achieved so far and what has still to happen, and to suggest what should be done better.*

Keywords: housing; Oxfam; government; Aceh;

community; land; Sri Lanka; construction; NGOs; India; local; planning; water; gender; rebuild; coast; livelihood; zone; disaster; family; reconstruction.

381. Oxfam International. (2006). *Oxfam International tsunami fund: second year report*. Oxford: Oxfam International Last viewed on 26 January 2009. URL: <http://www.oxfam.ca/news-and-publications/publications-and-reports/oxfam-international-tsunami-fund-second-year-report/file>.
Notes: *This report outlines Oxfam's many achievements, the challenges it faced and the sometimes painful lessons it has learned. Oxfam and its partners have made, and continue to make, a positive and lasting impact on people's lives. Since the tsunami struck, they have assisted an estimated 1.8 million people. Hundreds of thousands of tsunami survivors now have access to safe water and sanitation facilities, or once again have a sustainable livelihood. Oxfam's tsunami response will last four years, but as a result of the differing needs in tsunami-affected communities, they have already concluded some programs. This includes all work in the Maldives, where \$873,000 were spent on water and sanitation activities, and with some communities in Somalia and on the eastern coast of Aceh. Oxfam seeks to close completed programs in a responsible and sustainable way, in close consultation with affected communities, local authorities and partners.*
Keywords: Oxfam; housing; community; funding; partners; health; livelihood; education; construction; gender; response; disaster; fishery; public; support; government; groups; local; planning; Aceh; family; India; Sri Lanka; society.
382. Oxfam International. (2007). *Oxfam International tsunami fund: Quarterly Report: January to March 2007*. Oxford: Oxfam International Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.oxfamamerica.org/newsandpublications/publications/research_reports/copy_of_research_paper.2006-12-08.5163233015/2007_tsunami_1stquarterly_report.pdf.
Notes: *This response remains Oxfam's biggest humanitarian operation to date, with a total of more than 860,000 people affected directly or indirectly by the tsunami still being assisted in six countries. Oxfam remains largely on course to spend the money with which it was entrusted by donors within the four-year timeframe of its tsunami program. This is demonstrated in the chart below comparing planned and actual expenditure. Spending in Indonesia is in line with plans, while under-spends in Sri Lanka and Somalia are due in large part*

to security concerns. Under-spending in India is due mainly to money returned to Oxfam by a partner that was unable to implement its program. The Indonesia program is the largest with 41.5% of the total spend, followed by Sri Lanka (32.8%) and India (19.8%). The amount of money spent per beneficiary varies from county to country as the nature of the programs is very different. Central costs include research and evaluations.

Keywords: Oxfam; housing; health; partners; community; livelihood; construction; gender; disaster; planning; education; public; society; funding; village; fishery; training; Aceh; advocacy; disaster management; management; coast; government.

383. Oxfam International. (2007). *Sink or Swim: Why Disaster Risk Reduction is central to surviving floods in South Asia*. Oxford: Oxfam International. URL: http://www.oxfam.de/download/Disaster_Risk_Reduction.pdf.

Notes: *This brief argues that Preparedness is the only long-term solution to flooding in South Asia. Preparedness saves lives, while equitable humanitarian interventions restore the dignity of the affected people. In 2007, 250 families in the char areas of Gangachara upazila in Bangladesh have been saved and their houses shielded from severe flood damage due to preventive steps by Oxfam partner NGO, Social Equality for Effective Development (SEED). A special bean crop has helped women earn money when the paddy crop has been washed away because these beans grow around the frame of their raised homesteads and are harvested during the flood season. In pockets of Assam and Bihar, contingency food stocks stored prior to the floods have helped villagers survive the first critical 48 hours, which is what it takes for the first aid to ideally reach a flooded village. Seed banks have helped restore their livelihoods.*

Keywords: Oxfam; flood; disaster; housing; preparedness; community; government; risk; Bangladesh; district; DRR; partners; India; construction; development; gender; humanitarian; poverty; agriculture; response; family; local; UK.

384. Oxfam International. (2007). *Tsunami Fund. Third Year Report*. Oxfam International. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/retrieveattachments?openagent&shortid=EDIS-79TP8U&file=Full_Report.pdf.

Notes: *The Tsunami Fund Management Team (TFMT) allocates the Fund's resources and ensures that its work is managed, reported and communicated in an effective and transparent manner. A small Secretariat manages the allocation process, coordinates evaluations, operates Fund accounts, consolidates affiliates' reports, arranges*

external reviews and audits, and communicates results. The Fund maintains its accounts in US dollars, as does Oxfam International.
 Keywords: Oxfam; housing; funding; community; partners; health; gender; livelihood; disaster; education; response; agriculture; village; training; groups; construction; local; planning; coast; fishery; government; Aceh; research; public; society.

385. Oxfam International. (2008). *Oxfam International Tsunami Fund: End of Program Report: December 2008*. Oxford: Oxfam. Last viewed on 8 January 2009. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/EDIS-7MKQVR-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/EDIS-7MKQVR-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf). Notes: *The tsunami response has magnified many of the problems that Oxfam and other humanitarian agencies faced before the disaster and has been a catalyst for change. This is especially true of international humanitarian coordination: as major evaluations pointed out, too many agencies spent the early stages of the response rushing to be seen to spend money in 'easy-to-access' locations and avoiding difficult ones, something we tried to avoid. The tsunami also exposed uneven coordination in the international response, a lack of leadership and accountability. Efforts to improve this were already under way before the tsunami, but the disaster has given them added impetus. We have used the tsunami response to improve our own internal coordination mechanisms and disaster response guidelines: our successful response to the Yogyakarta earthquake in May 2006 was informed to a large extent by the lessons learned in the tsunami response. The large sums we have been able to spend on monitoring, evaluation and research have allowed Oxfam to improve its performance, not least with regard to our accountability to affected communities. The tsunami response was driven by a unique set of circumstances, but we believe its legacy will be felt for many years to come, not only in the affected countries, but anywhere we launch an emergency response.*
 Keywords: Oxfam; housing; community; partners; funding; disaster; response; gender; health; livelihood; local; training; village; beneficiary; emergency; government; education; agriculture; evaluation; India; groups; Aceh; coast; poverty; support.
386. Padiyar, P. A., Phillips, M. J., Subasinghe, R. P., Raharjoh, S., Sammut, H., & Sammut, J. (2005). *15 steps for aquaculture farm rehabilitation in Aceh, Indonesia*. Aceh: Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/>

DOCUMENT/tsunamis_05/indonesia/livelihoods/15StepsAquacultureEnglish.pdf.

Notes: *This document takes into consideration the components in commercial coastal aquaculture, pre-tsunami aquaculture problems and key points for successful aquaculture rehabilitation post-tsunami, suggesting 15 steps for rehabilitation of aquaculture in Aceh as well as some environmental principles for rehabilitation of tambaks.*

Keywords: agriculture; rehabilitation; water; planning; groups; management; village; environmental; quality; assessment; fishery; participation; supply; coast; mangrove; market; local; disease; Aceh; construction; experience; food; information; leaders; support; monitor; needs assessment.

387. Pantaleoni, M. (2005). *Note to Michel Arrion with attached Joint Mission Report - Monitoring mission on ECHO's thematic funding to OCHA: HIC deployment to Sri Lanka and Banda Aceh, 4-14 April 2005*. Brussels: ECHO. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/IMToolbox/04_HIC_Mgt_Admin/Monitoring&Evaluation/ECHO_MissionTsunamiFinal.doc.

Notes: *Based on the experiences of the Darfur HIC, OCHA improved its response time to the Tsunami Disaster by establishing a HIC for Sumatra and deploying staff to Banda Aceh on 1 January (6 days after the event). A couple of days later, it was decided to deploy a HIC to Sri Lanka (2 days after activation).*

Keywords: OCHA; information; humanitarian; support; ECHO; Sri Lanka; response; management; coordination; emergency; monitor; funding; planning; Aceh; Sumatra; disaster; district; effective; Banda Aceh; NGOs; partners; capacity; humanitarian assistance; UN.

388. Parakrama, A. (2006). *Impact of the Tsunami Response on Local and National Capacities. Sri Lanka Country Report*. TEC. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/8C7990CE-6080-485E-A752-C7F348336E01/0/capacities_sri_lanka.pdf.

Notes: *Sri Lanka case study report for the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition's study of the impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities.*

Keywords: capacity; Sri Lanka; local; housing; evaluation; response; TEC; district; national; gender; community; government; NGOs; coordination; disaster; recovery; conflict; development; groups; process; support.

389. Parakrama, A., Scheper, E., & Gunawardena, S. (2006). *Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities: Sri Lanka Country Report*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/8C7990CE-6080-485E-A752-C7F348336E01/0/capacities_sri_lanka.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the sub-studies that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the impact of the tsunami on local and national capacities.*
Keywords: capacity; Sri Lanka; local; evaluation; housing; response; TEC; district; national; gender; community; government; NGOs; coordination; disaster; recovery; conflict; development; groups; process; support.
390. Pardasani, M. (2006). Tsunami reconstruction and redevelopment in the Maldives: A case study of community participation and social action. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 15, 79-91. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/073/2006/00000015/00000001/art00001>
Notes: *The purpose of this paper is to address the significance of trans-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary collaboration, and local community participation in redevelopment efforts. In order to illustrate this model of redevelopment, the rebuilding efforts in Maldives in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami, are presented as a case study. The efforts of the Government of Maldives and several NGOs are explored and critiqued, and a novel model for redevelopment is conceptualised. The paper utilizes a comprehensive review of literature, news articles, press releases and structured interviews to gather information and provide a framework for reconstruction and redevelopment plan in Maldives. When communities are impacted by natural disasters or developmental challenges, workers from various disciplines are brought together to assist in social reconstruction. Interdisciplinary collaboration and community involvement are key to fostering significant and sustainable changes in under-developed communities. The Government of Maldives has set up the National Disaster Management Center to coordinate such trans-disciplinary efforts and services. The current redevelopment plan is presented and a model for trans-disciplinary collaboration is proposed by the author. While immediate attention must be paid to restoring basic living conditions and re-establishing local infra-structure, long-term efforts must focus on capacity building, increased resilience, disaster management and community empowerment. In the aftermath of the devastating tsunami, many communities are in need of coordinated and well planned models*

of redevelopment to ensure sustainable change and meaningful recovery.
 Keywords: community; Maldives; reconstruction; society;
 local; disaster; planning; government; development;
 national; NGOs; coordination; recovery; process;
 empowerment; funding; participation; World Bank;
 education; housing; island; rebuild; assessment; response;
 support.

391. Parker, R., Little, K., & Heuser, S. (2007). *Development Actions and the Rising Incidence of Disasters* (Evaluation Brief 4). Washington: World Bank. Last viewed on 27 August 2008. URL: http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/docs/developing_actions.pdf.

Notes: *This paper serves as a bridge between the IEG report Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development (2006) and two upcoming IEG evaluation reports, on the environment and on climate change. Hazards of Nature reviewed the Bank's work to prevent and respond to all natural disaster types over a 20-year period. Although the review of 528 project experiences revealed a number of trends, one unexpected insight was that Bank lending in response to tropical storms and floods was increasing at a rate even higher than the sharply rising pace for disasters generally. In response to a new and more accurate understanding of the risk levels that hobbled development gains in borrower countries, IEG opted to devote additional resources to further explore the threat presented by these hazards under the broader theme of natural disasters. The economic costs of disasters are large. During 1996–2005, disasters caused over \$667 billion in direct material loss worldwide. Economic losses due to natural disasters are 20 times greater (as a percentage of GDP) in developing than in developed countries. This disproportionate effect has many explanations. Lack of development itself contributes to disaster impacts, because the quality of construction often is low and building codes, land registration processes, and other regulatory mechanisms are lacking, as well as because numerous other development priorities displace attention to the risks of natural events.*

Keywords: flood; disaster; transport; risk; development;
 infrastructure; land; forest; agriculture; climate change;
 coast; World Bank; construction; evaluation; vulnerability;
 economic; planning; population; loss; damage; hazards;
 investment; poverty; impact.

392. Parmer, B. (2007). The price of peace: Reintegration funds have caused problems as well as solving them. Retrieved on 20 October 2008, from <http://insideindonesia.org/content/view/124/47/>

Notes: *In order to pave the way for a peaceful future in Aceh, the*

Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding included provisions for reintegrating 'persons who have participated in GAM activities' into society. A Reintegration Fund was to be established to provide 'economic facilitation' to former combatants, pardoned political prisoners, and civilians affected by the conflict. Now, two years after the MoU, significant reintegration funds have been spent, but reintegration programs have faced real difficulties. Economic and social reintegration has not been achieved, and delivery of the funds has even led to conflict.

Keywords: funding; conflict; Aceh; leaders; economic; government; organisation; society; support; enterprise; politics; construction; livelihood; development; district; groups; health; military; national; process; community; crime; economy.

393. Patel, S., & White, J. L. (2006). *Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities: Maldives country report*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/9BFA977D-4C02-4EF1-868A-6E47C97D1115/0/capacities_maldives.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the sub-studies that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the impact of the tsunami on local and national capacities.*
Keywords: island; Maldives; capacity; IDPs; housing; atolls; government; gender; national; evaluation; community; development; society; TEC; disaster; local; recovery; UN; support; UNDP; information; children; response; assessment; UNICEF; education; planning.
394. Paul, B. K. (2006). Disaster relief efforts: an update. *Progress in Development Studies*, 6(3), 211-223. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://pdj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/6/3/211>
Notes: *A vast literature currently exists focusing on disaster response. This literature clearly suggests that victims of natural disasters need outside support to cope with hardships and distress caused by extreme events. This is particularly true for victims in developing countries, where disasters create demands that cannot be met by domestic resources. However, many hazard researchers claim that relief goods that are often sent are not properly distributed and these goods are often not of the appropriate type nor sufficient in quantity. These researchers further claim that emergency aid is counter-productive and it increases dependency on external sources. The objective of this paper is to critically review the provision of disaster relief in developing countries, with special reference to Bangladesh. The primary emphasis of this paper is on changes that have occurred in the area of disaster relief*

over the last three decades. This paper provides evidence that, because of these changes, relief efforts have become more integrated with development projects and less burdened with the problems outlined in earlier literature critical of the provision of emergency relief to disaster victims.

Keywords: disaster; development; NGOs; Bangladesh; aid; government; emergency; hazards; poverty; emergency relief; vulnerability; response; national; society; donor; foreign; groups; politics; public.

395. Pedro, P. S., Hidalgo, S., & Tortella, V. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Sweden*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/1104223B-0F7C-4638-8DD1-2366988E4D71/0/government_funding_sweden.pdf. Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.* Keywords: Sida; funding; Sweden; humanitarian; response; emergency; UN; aid; development; government; Sri Lanka; donor; support; budget; disaster; reconstruction; NGOs; evaluation; humanitarian assistance; rehabilitation; information; planning; Thailand.
396. People's Planning Commission. (2007). *Land and Housing Rights in the Post Tsunami Context*: People's Planning Commission. Notes: *An assessment of housing policies, allocation and ownership.*
397. Perry, M. (2007). Natural disaster management planning: A study of logistics managers responding to the tsunami. *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 37, 409-433. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/005/2007/00000037/00000005/art00004> Notes: *Purpose – The paper aims to discuss the findings of a humanitarian logistics manager field study on response activity concerning the 2004 tsunami disaster in terms of what should have occurred and to present a comprehensive hindsight-analysis case for a model placing natural disaster response activity clearly within the context of local-nation-led, holistic and inclusive natural disaster planning. Design/ methodology/ approach – The qualitative testing of a conceptual framework of natural-disaster response requirements through interviews with tsunami-response logistics managers, the analysis of the findings in the light of tsunami-hindsight “effective disaster management ? themes of recent academic literature and multi-agency reports and the development of the holistic, inclusive planning model. Findings – That*

natural disaster response activity needs to be viewed holistically in the context of a disaster management planning continuum that ideally starts well before the response action is required and of which locally-led inclusiveness is a crucial component. Research limitations/implications – The model needs to be tested for its applicability as a planning instrument and guide for response activity in the context of future natural disasters. Practical implications – The holistic/inclusive planning model has been developed to guide natural disaster planners as well as add to academic discourse in the search for natural disaster management solutions. Originality/value – The study is original with its field-based qualitative research foundation and reflective hindsight analysis.

Keywords: disaster; local; planning; response; community; disaster management; management; information; logistics; government; coordination; preparedness; assessment; humanitarian; aid; supply; society; DRR; effective; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; NGOs; support; emergency; Sri Lanka.

398. Pew Research Center. (2005). *American character gets mixed reviews - US image up slightly, but still negative* (16-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey). Washington: Pew Research Center. URL: <http://pewglobal.org/reports/display.php?ReportID=247>. Notes: *Anti-Americanism in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, which surged as a result of the U.S. war in Iraq, shows modest signs of abating. But the United States remains broadly disliked in most countries surveyed, and the opinion of the American people is not as positive as it once was. The magnitude of America's image problem is such that even popular U.S. policies have done little to repair it. President George W. Bush's calls for greater democracy in the Middle East and U.S. aid for tsunami victims in Asia have been well-received in many countries, but only in Indonesia, India and Russia has there been significant improvement in overall opinions of the U.S.*

Keywords: America; public; policy; economic; India; France; military; population; leaders; power; religion; support; terrorism; Germany; relief; research; results; aid; EU; groups; Indonesian; Netherlands; ownership; questionnaire; Spain; trust.

399. Pheng, L. S., Raphael, B., & Kit, W. K. (2006). Tsunamis: Some pre-emptive disaster planning and management issues for consideration by the construction industry. *Structural Survey*, 24, 378-396. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/110/2006/00000024/00000005/art00002>
Notes: *Tsunamis are a rare but devastating form of natural disaster*

that has been documented since early civilization. Throughout history, many major tsunamis have impacted on the world's coastlines, causing heavy loss of lives and damage to properties. While the Sumatran tsunami in December 2004 demonstrated the sheer scale of destruction, there remains little understanding of the implications such obliteration have for disaster planning and management in the construction industry. The purpose of this paper is to raise the awareness of these implications and address some of the pertinent issues. The threat from tsunamis for an island state like Singapore cannot be ignored. A general study of tsunami dynamics is carried out and applied to model the worst scenario if tsunamis were to hit Singapore. Unique problems relating to such a scenario are subsequently highlighted to extrapolate an understanding of how the construction industry should now react even before the disaster strikes. There appear to be some potential danger and immense uncertainties to the immediate coastline of Singapore in the event of a tsunami. Faced with these uncertainties, the local construction industry needs to recognise such challenges and develop appropriate policies and strategies way ahead to account for disaster planning and management. While tsunami warning systems have been put in place, tsunamis cannot be stopped. The construction industry has a significant role to play in minimising destruction through appropriate building codes, materials, designs, enforcement and preventive maintenance of infrastructure. The paper raises the issues of disaster planning and management caused by tsunamis and prompts the construction industry into taking appropriate and timely action to ward off what can be an extremely threatening event to both lives and properties.

Keywords: construction; Singapore; disaster; planning; coast; water; enterprise; earthquake; housing; development; island; risk; impact; disaster management; management; land; local; process; damage; mitigation; Sumatra; results.

400. Pittaway, E., Bartolomei, L., & Rees, S. (2007). Gendered dimensions of the 2004 tsunami and a potential social work response in post-disaster situations. *International Social Work*, 50(3), 307-319. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://isw.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/50/3/307>
Notes: *The majority of people who died in the 2004 tsunami were women. Women endured rape, and sexual and gender-based violence in camps and places of supposed refuge. Similar reports have come from other disasters. This article examines the roles that social workers can take to respond to these issues.*

Keywords: gender; society; disaster; health; advocacy; human rights; response; community; local; support; education; risk; UN; development; UNFPA; effective; government.

401. Plan International. (2005). *Tsunami 6 months after*. Bangkok: Plan International Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.plan-international.org/pdfs/tsunami6.pdf>.
Notes: *This Report provides a picture of the struggles of individuals and communities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India to rebuild their lives in the first six months after the tsunami, and a record of Plan's work with them.*
Keywords: children; planning; housing; education; community; India; health; construction; district; village; Aceh; support; government; Sri Lanka; training; disaster; local; livelihood; gender; development; family; land; IDPs; NGOs.
402. Plan International. (2006). *Tsunami: 18 months after*. Bangkok: Plan International Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <http://www.plan-international.org/pdfs/tsunami18.pdf>.
Notes: *After the high visibility one-year anniversary the tsunami has gradually drifted from the public glare. For those not directly affected by the disaster, declining media attention means few reminders of the event, and even fewer reminders of the reconstruction. But for the families and friends of the 227,000 killed, and the 1.7 million displaced, the efforts to rebuild a 'normal' life - the sense of self, family, and community, the secure livelihood and homes, and the safe schools with engaging classes - continue come what may. For many, the cameras may have gone, but their lives and their stories continue to evolve. Plan, too continues to evolve. Our transition from relief to recovery has been more visible over the past 6 months as large construction projects have finally picked up pace. Many projects which started as emergency responses (e.g. child care centres in India and Aceh, and "happy sad letterboxes" in Sri Lanka for example) have received strong backing and support from the authorities and communities and are now part of our long-term activities. After 18 months, we are beginning to see the long-term effects of our programmes on children. In Aceh, micro nutrient distribution drastically reduced the incidence of diarrhoeal disease, and early childhood care and development activities, also in Aceh and India, provided ideal space for children to recover from the shock of the tsunami.*
Keywords: planning; children; housing; education; community; construction; support; family; Thailand; India; response; Sri Lanka; funding; development; Aceh; aid; emergency; process; disaster; NGOs; organisation.

403. Plan International. (2006). *Tsunami: 24 months after*. Bangkok: Plan International Last viewed on 24 September 2008.
URL: <http://www.plan-international.org/pdfs/tsunami24.pdf>.
Notes: *Plan invited an outside consultant to review and catalogue its programs and their impact on the ground. The consultant travelled to the four worst affected countries - India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand - and asked three straightforward questions: What aspects of children's life have improved as a result of Plan's work? Did Plan's programs have any adverse affect on children's lives? What external factors affected children's lives after the Tsunami? The findings stirred an internal debate amongst all Plan staff involved in the tsunami response, forcing them to re-evaluate and reflect on Plan programs from a different perspective. This report is the outcome of that debate and the result of those reflections.*
Keywords: children; planning; housing; community; education; support; construction; health; family; Sri Lanka; India; government; development; groups; Thailand; training; agriculture; village; district; local; livelihood; ownership; Aceh; results.
404. Polastro, R. (2008). Sri Lanka: A forgotten complex emergency: Back to war again. In S. Hidalgo (Ed.), *Humanitarian Response Index* (pp. 204-213). Madrid: Palgrave Macmillan
Notes: *This study analyses the Sri Lanka complex emergency against the GHD Principles*
405. Popuri, S., & Wolfe, M. (2007). *Maldives - Challenges and Lessons Learned in Post-Tsunami Shelter Recovery*. Male: UNDP Maldives. Last viewed on 22 January 2009.
Notes: *The shelter recovery project, which is being implemented by UNDP with technical assistance from UN-Habitat, has made significant progress in rebuilding homes in the Maldives. The Project has facilitated the completion of around 1000 homes to date, while work on over 2,000 is ongoing and expected to complete by June 2007. Shelter activities carried out on over half of the 45 islands were finalized by the end of 2006. The most significant achievement so far has been the fact that the communities overwhelmingly opted to use local resources - local builders and construction groups - in order to undertake the work themselves. Thus, the income generated by the project would benefit island residents and pave the way for future development initiatives.*
Keywords: island; recovery; Maldives; housing; UNDP; community; development; lessons.

406. Pradhan, G. (2001). Economic cost of Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 31(3), 375 - 384.
Last viewed on 19 November 2008. URL: <http://www.informaworld.com/10.1080/00472330180000221>
Notes: *Despite its low income per capita, Sri Lanka has achieved remarkable success in human development, largely due to appropriate government policies on health and education. However, Sri Lanka's economic performance has been below its potential, and the unresolved civil conflict poses one of the greatest obstacles to its long terms growth prospects. This article examines some indirect costs of Sri Lanka's civil war. It argues that the conflict has resulted in lower domestic and foreign investments, disruptions in trade and commerce, and lower revenues from tourism. As a consequence, economic growth has suffered. With no end in sight to the civil war, these costs are likely to mount, with pernicious effects on future living standards.*
407. Project Ploughshares. (2008). *Armed Conflicts Report 2008 Summary*. Waterloo: Project Ploughshares. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ploughshares.ca/libraries/ACRText/Summary2007.pdf>.
Notes: *After a period of seven years, during which there was a cumulative decrease of 12 armed conflicts, 2007 saw an increase in armed conflicts from 29 to 30, with two added to the report and one removed. The number of countries involved increased from 25 to 26.*
Keywords: conflict; politics.
408. Purvis, J. (2005). The December 2004 Tsunami and the wider issue of making poverty history. *Women's History Review*, 14(1), 5-6. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/rwhr/2005/00000014/00000001/art00001>
Notes: *Editorial starts with the Tsunami and then concludes: Gender equality should be a key aim on the world's agenda, not a pipe dream. It remains to be seen whether this twenty first century will see its realisation.*
Keywords: gender; poverty.
409. Raholm, M.-B., Arman, M., & Rehnsfeldt, A. (2008). The immediate lived experience of the 2004 tsunami disaster by Swedish tourists. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 63, 597-606. Last viewed on 26 September 2008.
URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bsc/jan/2008/00000063/00000006/art00009>
Notes: *Aim. This paper is a report of a study of the immediate lived experiences of Swedish Tourist victims and relatives of the 2004 tsunami disaster. It serves as an illustration of the different ways in*

which the experiences of the locally affected population and those of Western tourists are dealt with.

Keywords: experience; disaster; family; Sweden; groups; ownership; health; tourism; university; boat; children; research; analysis; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; loss; participation; support; water; structural; vulnerability.

410. Rajanat, P. (2005). *Presidential Directive for the establishment of RADA*. Colombo: Office of the President
Notes: *RADA is to continue with the reconstruction and development work in districts affected by manmade and natural disasters in a more coordinated, cost-effective and expeditious manner.*
411. Rajanat, P. (2005). *Presidential Directive for the establishment of TAFRAN*. Colombo: Office of the President.
Notes: *TAFRAN mandate is to prepare, facilitate and assist the country to rapidly recover from the effects of the recent Tsunami disaster and rebuild infrastructure in the affected regions.*
412. Rajapasksha, M. (2005). *Mahinda Chintana, Towards a new Sri Lanka*: President Office. URL: <http://www.priu.gov.lk/mahindachinthana/MahindaChinthanaEnglish.pdf>.
Notes: *The Election Manifesto of the winning candidate in the 2005 presidential elections in Sri Lanka. Mahinda Rajapaksa sets out his vision for a future Sri Lanka including creating a disciplined society etc. Mahinda Chintana means Mahinda Vision, and the same title was used for the 2006 draft development plan issued by the Department of National Planning.*
413. Reed, S., Mashni, A., Sasmitawidjaja, V., Sundhagul, D., & Wright, T. (2005). *Multi-agency evaluation of tsunami response: Thailand and Indonesia*: Care and World Vision.
Notes: *The greatest global lesson undoubtedly centres on the lack of warning systems and effective national and local level preparedness measures. Assistance organizations, such as CARE, Raks Thai Foundation (RTF) and World Vision, did not have country specific plans for all major potential disasters. CARE, RTF and World Vision established response operations in both countries with extremely generous funding from sources world-wide. As a result of their efforts along with governments and local civil society organizations, many lives were saved, few secondary casualties occurred and epidemics were avoided. Despite the successes, the manner in which international assistance was carried out has put humanitarian values such as participation, sustainability and coordination in question. Large numbers of organizations willing to help caused competition for sectors and beneficiaries. Much of the competition stemmed from pressures to program money quickly for emergency and recovery assistance.*

CARE, RTF and WV will have to do some soul searching as to how they can collaborate under such pressures with each other and with affected people. They should revisit the standards and determine united strategies for addressing them earlier in emergencies. While the impact in Thailand was less severe than in Indonesia, common issues relating to organizational effectiveness of CARE's and World Vision's operations were identified in both countries.

Keywords: community; IDPs; government; Aceh; housing; coordination; NGOs; support; disaster; health; settlements; Thailand; funding; livelihood; local; response; development; planning; aid; capacity; emergency; monitor; evaluation; effective; family; national; standards.

414. Régnier, P., Neri, B., Scuteri, S., & Miniati, S. (2008). From emergency relief to livelihood recovery: Lessons learned from post-tsunami experiences in Indonesia and India. *Disaster Prevention and Management*, 17(3), 410-430. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/09653560810887329>

Notes: *Purpose* – The purpose of this paper is to investigate the issue of post-disaster livelihood recovery through economic rehabilitation, with the illustration of post-tsunami promotion of micro-entrepreneurship activities generating employment and income among the affected populations. *Design/methodology/approach* – The paper examines two field case studies in Aceh (Indonesia) and Tamil Nadu (India), where a well-established European NGO carried out economic relief and micro-entrepreneurship rehabilitation in 2005-2007. *Findings* – Despite unlimited trust in rapid reconstruction capacity, post-tsunami livelihood recovery has been chaotic and uncoordinated. Contrary to humanitarian agencies in charge of emergency relief, only a few development agencies and NGOs were able to deliver a rapid rehabilitation of microeconomic activities existing locally before the disaster. *Research limitations/implications* – There are values but also obvious limits to comparing the micro-level experiences of a major European NGO in two different locations such as Aceh and Tamil Nadu, and to deducing macro- and meso-level lessons to be learned. *Practical implications* – There are difficulties in benchmarking the division of labour but necessary coordination among development agencies and their humanitarian counterparts in the field of post-disaster sustainable economic rehabilitation. *Originality/value* – Post-disaster economic security and livelihood recovery are at the forefront of current international policy research in humanitarian and development cooperation circles. Documented case studies and lessons to be learned are still scarce for feeding possible best practices.

Keywords: disaster; development; local; fishery; recovery; economic; livelihood; India; Aceh; NGOs; emergency;

rehabilitation; society; humanitarian; reconstruction;
community; aid; housing; emergency relief; institution; foreign;
cooperation; relief; enterprise; Tamil; Tamil Nadu.

415. ReliefWeb. (2008). Disaster history by country:
Indonesia. Retrieved on 19 November 2008,
from [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/
doc109?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=idn](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc109?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=idn)
Notes: *Presents the natural disaster history of Indonesia as reflected
in appeals and Relief-Web documents*
Keywords: earthquake; flood; disaster; emergency.
416. ReliefWeb. (2008). Disaster history by country:
Sri Lanka. Retrieved on 19 November 2008,
from [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/
doc109?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=lka](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc109?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=lka)
Notes: *Presents the natural disaster history of Sri Lanka as reflected
in appeals and Relief-Web documents*
Keywords: Sri Lanka; flood.
417. ReliefWeb. (2008). Disaster history by country: The
Maldives. Retrieved on 19 November 2008,
from [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/
doc109?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=mdv](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc109?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=mdv)
Notes: *Presents the natural disaster history of the Maldives as
reflected in appeals and Relief-Web documents*
Keywords: Maldives.
418. ReliefWeb Map Centre (Cartographer). (2006). *Indonesia Floods*.
Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL: [http://www.
reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/0DA032075
765A3DCC1257250005232BD/\\$File/rw_FL_idn061226.
pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/0DA032075765A3DCC1257250005232BD/$File/rw_FL_idn061226.pdf?OpenElement)
Notes: *Widespread floods caused by torrential rains affected Aceh
province, Indonesia since 22 December 2006. Up to 170,000 persons
have been displaced. Over 100 confirmed deaths with several hundreds
still missing.*
Keywords: Aceh; district.
419. ReliefWeb Map Centre (Cartographer). (2007). *Maldives:
Floods - May 2007*. Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL:
[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/
DF5D1AABE15DEAF2C12572E4003398FF/\\$File/
rwmm_FL_mdv070523.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Sa.nsf/luFullMap/DF5D1AABE15DEAF2C12572E4003398FF/$File/rwmm_FL_mdv070523.pdf?OpenElement)
Notes: *Wave surges hit 35 islands in 13 atolls on 15-17 May.
Seenu and Gaafu Dhaalu atolls were worst affected. Toll was 4
wounded and 1,649 evacuated.*

420. Revkin, A. C. (2004). With No Alert System, Indian Ocean Nations Were Vulnerable [Electronic Version]. *The New York Times*. Retrieved 2 April 2006, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/12/27/science/27science.html?ei=5070&en=dc23c864a845bbc3&ex=1144123200&adxnnl=1&adxnnlx=1144001601-M3H888G4kqEokUqh9aNJqw>
Notes: *The lack of a tsunami warning system in the Indian Ocean essentially guaranteed the devastation that swept coastal communities around southern Asia.*
Keywords: earthquake; India; coast; network; water.
421. Richards, R. (2005). *Report of the joint OCHA/UNDGO/UNDP mission to Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Indonesia 30 May - 08 June 2005*: United Nations. Last viewed on 9 February 2009.
URL: <http://www.undp.org/cpr/disred/documents/news/2005/June/Final%20Joint%20OCHA-UNDGO-UNDP%20Mission%20Report.pdf>.
Notes: *The Joint OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)/UNDGO (United Nations Development Group Office)/UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Mission to Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Indonesia was undertaken to assist in facilitating the transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction. This would be achieved through the identification of gaps, priorities and clarification of respective roles in coordination. The situation on the ground varies greatly from country to country and from district to district within the affected countries. However, there are consistent issues that cut across all of the tsunami-affected areas.*
Keywords: coordination; recovery; UN; government; support; humanitarian; information; NGOs; planning; local; capacity; process; community; national; district; Maldives; housing; OCHA; UNDP; Aceh; disaster; Sri Lanka; development; reconstruction; response.
422. Richardson, L. (2005). *Internal Evaluation of Phase 1 of RedR-IHE Learning Support & Capacity Building Programme in Sri Lanka from February to June 2005*: RedR-IHE.
Notes: *The focus of this evaluation is RedR's Learning Support and Capacity Building (LSCB) programme in Sri Lanka in partnership with the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies. This Programme supported international and national humanitarian agencies and the government of Sri Lanka in their response to the tsunami disaster. An initial visit in January 2005 identified an immediate need for direct support on shelter training. The first component of the LSCB programme, from February to June 2005, has been addressing learning support and HR capacity building needs in the transitional shelter sector. A small team (Programme Manager, Learning Support*

Officer, Shelter Specialist, and Logistician) were deployed quickly to provide shelter training, advice and support for the transitional programme.

Keywords: housing; evaluation; Sri Lanka; support; transitional; district; local; process; training; information; NGOs; government; standards; capacity; assessment; participation; impact; Tamil; coordination; effective; communication; national; organisation; quality; response; UNHCR; experience; construction; planning; groups.

423. Rofi, A., Doocy, S., & Robinson, C. (2006). Tsunami Mortality and Displacement in Aceh Province, Indonesia. *30*(3), 340-350. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118596627/abstract>

Notes: *A survey of 388 Indonesian households displaced by the December 2004 tsunami was conducted in Aceh province in February 2005. Of tsunami-displaced households in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya districts, 61.8 per cent reported one or more family members as dead or missing due to the tsunami, with an overall mortality rate of 13.9 per cent (95% confidence interval (CI): 12.4–15.4). Risk of death was greatest in the youngest and oldest age groups, and among females. Overall, 36 per cent of tsunami-displaced households indicated an intention to return to their original community within three months, and displaced households residing in host communities were 2.2 (95% CI: 1.2–2.8) times more likely to state an intention to return to their original villages or another community as those residing in camps. The tsunami recovery effort should focus on strategies that facilitate either prompt return or permanent, voluntary relocation for those displaced.*

Keywords: IDPs; families; community; Aceh; mortality; district; education; gender; health; population; planning; village; housing; aged; livelihood; children; resettlement; family; groups; Indonesian; coast.

424. Rogers, P. (2000). Political violence and economic targeting aspects of provisional IRA strategy, 1992–97. *Civil Wars*, *3*(4), 1-28. Last viewed on 22 November 2008. URL: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a782217041~db=all>

Notes: *Analyses the origins, development and impact of the Provisional IRA paramilitary campaign in Great Britain. Significance of the campaign for the evolution of political violence in relation to the vulnerabilities of urban industrial states; Use of economic targeting by PIRA; Economic impact of bombings in the country.*

425. Rooney, P. (2007). *Public Financial Management in Aceh: Measuring Financial Management Performance in Aceh's Local Governments*. Jakarta: World Bank. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/27/000020953_20070827143639/Rendered/PDF/407110ENGLISH0IND0P0922610PFM01PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *Capacity in financial management varies widely across local governments in Aceh. While some local governments achieve reasonable outcomes in financial management capacity, others are lagging far behind.*
Keywords: local; management; budget; government; Aceh; planning; outcomes; effective; framework; policy; public; legislation; indicator; process; poverty; investment; capacity; information; efficient; participation; comprehensive; support.
426. Roosa, J. (2007). Finalising the nation: The Indonesian military as the guarantor of national unity. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 48, 99-111. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/apv/2007/00000048/00000001/art00008>
Notes: *The Indonesian military sees itself as the guarantor of national unity, the state's last line of defence against separatist movements. This paper argues that the military's methods for maintaining national unity have been counterproductive. Its counter-insurgency wars in Aceh and Papua have exacerbated the sense of alienation from Indonesia that the people in these provinces have felt. In this post-Suharto era of political reform, the military has been unable to recognise that its old methods have failed, even after its obvious failure in East Timor, whose people, after living under a 24-year military occupation, rejected continued integration with Indonesia in a referendum in 1999. The fact that the politicians in the legislative and executive branches of the state have tended to encourage the military to persist with its old methods suggests that the military by itself should not be faulted. Only political resolutions, such as the Helsinki agreement for ending the conflict in Aceh – an agreement that resulted more from the devastation of the December 2004 tsunami than from the Indonesian military's counter-insurgency warfare – offer any guarantee of national unity.*
Keywords: Aceh; politics; Indonesian; government; Jakarta; national; university; leaders; power; human rights; society; foreign; groups; support; enterprise; security.
427. Roper, L., Utz, E., & Harvey, J. (2006). *The tsunami learning project: lessons for grant-makers in natural disaster response*. San Francisco: Grant-makers without borders. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: <http://www.gwob.net/issues/pdf/>

tlp_full-report.pdf.

Notes: *Natural disasters are a tragic fact of life-and may become even more so as populations rise and as the planet warms. This report seeks to answer a series of questions of grant-makers faced. Where could financial resources be placed most effectively? What kinds of strategies would likely have the quickest and most valuable impact? What criteria should be used to evaluate potential grantees in this complex and unprecedented situation? With the Tsunami Learning Project, Grant-makers Without Borders sought to find answers to these and other questions.*

Keywords: gender; response; community; disaster; funding; NGOs; local; housing; government; Aceh; support; humanitarian; groups; aid; human rights; conflict; Oxfam; recovery; Sri Lanka; society; participation; emergency; experience; IDPs; capacity.

428. Rupesinghe, K. (2006). *Analysis of the Implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement*. Paper presented at the Envisioning New Trajectories for Peace in Sri Lanka: 7 - 9 April 2006, Zurich, Switzerland. Last viewed on 23 November 2008 URL: http://www.tamilnation.org/conflictresolution/Tamileelam/seminar_06_Zurich/session2_060415rupasinghe.pdf
- Notes: *The CFA has entered its fifth year with no direct military confrontations. However, violations of Article 2 of the CFA and clandestine violence for which rulings were not given were seen throughout the period. The most disturbing feature of the clandestine violence was the escalation of political killings during the 2004-2005 periods. The total number of political killings that took place from 2002- March 2006 was 820. However, the SLMM records only 22 cases of killings as violations of the CFA out of a total of 182 complaints. Given the mandate of the CFA the SLMM is seriously handicapped with regards verifications of a particular violation. The gap between the total number of killings reported and the total number recorded as violations indicates the problem of verification or identification of the perpetrators of these killings. It is the responsibility of the police to investigate the violations but to date not one of the perpetrators has been apprehended. The capacity of the police is weak since only a small percentage of police in the North East speak Tamil. It is also difficult for them to obtain evidence from the civilian population. There were 127 killings in total during the 2002-2003 which can be largely attributed to political killings of intelligence personal of the government and members of Tamil political parties opposed to the LTTE. The number of killings during 2004-2006 shows a dramatic increase with over 600 killings. From January 2006 up to March 2006 there have been 250 killings.*
- Keywords: Tamil Tigers; politics; government; children; Sri

Lanka; military; Tamil; Batticaloa; personnel; groups; land; security.

429. Salehyan, I. (2008). From Climate Change to Conflict? No Consensus Yet. *Journal of Peace Research*, 45(3), 315-326. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://jpr.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/45/3/315>
Notes: *Many scholars, policymakers, and activists have argued that climate change will lead to resource competition, mass migration, and, ultimately, an increase in armed conflict around the world. This article takes issue with the 'deterministic' view that climate change and resultant resource scarcities will have a direct impact on political violence. Rather, the effect of climate change on armed conflict is contingent on a number of political and social variables, which, if ignored by analysts, can lead to poor predictions about when and where conflict is likely. This article then discusses ways to improve research on the climate change--conflict connection and outlines broad policy suggestions for dealing with this potential problem. Scholars must communicate their findings with the policy community in order to come up with prudent solutions to this problem, while countering unnecessary rhetoric on both sides of the debate.*
Keywords: conflict; climate change; politics; research; environmental; leaders; policy; government; society; environment; civil war; community; future; capacity; national; risk; disaster.
430. Sanderson, D., & Sharma, A. (2008). Winners and losers from the 2001 Gujarat earthquake. *Environment and Urbanization*, 20(1), 177-186. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://eau.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/20/1/177>
Notes: *This paper(1) looks at some of the winners and losers in the reconstruction efforts following the 2001 earthquake in Gujarat. It reviews some of the consequences of different approaches to reconstruction and these are illustrated by the experiences of three villages. It ends with a discussion of the lessons that are repeatedly ignored after disaster.*
Keywords: housing; earthquake; village; construction; reconstruction; disaster; NGOs; ownership; government; India; donor; rebuild; process; response; environment; rehabilitation; settlements; damage; experience; gender; support; livelihood; participation; UK.
431. Satow, L. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Canada*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/EA77CCA3-CF71-46EE-ACDA->

A1C8F70F1F13/0/government_funding_canada.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*

Keywords: funding; government; humanitarian; response; donor; disaster; coordination; support; partners; Sri Lanka; NGOs; humanitarian assistance; emergency; participation; UN; evaluation; IFRC; experience.

432. Satow, L. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: United States*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition.

Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/7CE4279A-88D7-4EC6-9182-6D27545E23B7/0/government_funding_us.pdf.

Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*

Keywords: USAID; funding; OFDA; response; humanitarian; disaster; emergency; NGOs; Sri Lanka; donor; support; UN; aid; India; humanitarian assistance; reconstruction.

433. Savage, K., & Harvey, P. (2007). *Remittances during crises: implications for humanitarian response*. HPG, Humanitarian Policy Group. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL:

<http://www.odi.org.uk/HPG/papers/hpgbrief26.pdf>.

Notes: *In disasters, remittances can play an important part in how people survive and recover; however, humanitarian actors often fail to consider remittances in assessments and response design. This neglect of remittances in humanitarian planning reflects a broader tendency to undervalue the capacities of crisis-affected populations: affected people are frequently portrayed as helpless and vulnerable, when in fact people's own efforts are often crucial to their survival. This HPG Briefing Paper reports on a study into the role that remittances play in crises. This work explored how affected people use remittance income to survive and recover from crises, the effect that crises can have on remittance flows and the way that humanitarian responses consider the role of remittances. The study was based on a review of relevant literature, as well as detailed case studies in Haiti, Pakistan, Somaliland, Sudan, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. The study concludes that, while remittances should not be seen as a panacea or substitute for humanitarian action, there is clear potential for humanitarian actors to do more to explore the complementarities between emergency relief and people's own efforts to support friends and family in times of crisis.*

Keywords: remittance; disaster; livelihood; family; humanitarian; aid; support; communication; families; funding; impact; income; policy; institution; local;

ownership; risk; conflict; government; housing; population; recovery; response.

434. Save the Children. (2006). *Rebuilding lives after the tsunami through the eyes of children: 1-year progress report*. London: Save the Children Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.savethechildren.org/publications/emergencies/tsunami_lowres.pdf.

Notes: *This book is dedicated to the millions of children whose lives were changed by the earthquake and tsunami in Asia last December. Many thousands of children lost their lives and many surviving children lost one or both parents. Children-especially those living in poverty-are the most vulnerable victims of a disaster and its aftermath. Their families are uprooted and their normal routines are often destroyed. This report brings to donors, staff and friends of Save the Children the story of the organization's emergency response and strategies for the next four years aimed at helping rebuild children's lives. It is also an account for spending and budget priorities, made possible by donations from across the world.*

Keywords: education; children; Sri Lanka; conflict; research; society; groups; IDPs; Tamil; planning; national; Tamil Tigers; analysis; development; housing; qualitative; economic; experience; family; UNICEF; health.

435. Save the Children. (2007). *Rebuilding lives after the tsunami, the children's road to recovery: two years later*. London: Save the Children. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.savethechildren.org/publications/emergencies/savechild_tsunami_report.pdf.

Notes: *Two years have passed since the devastating South Asia tsunami of December 2004. While the world's focus has largely moved on, the children and families living in the wake of the disaster-many of them in precarious situations before the waves hit-still face a long road to recovery. Thanks to the generosity of people around the world, Save the Children has stood by the children of South Asia-helping them through the initial crisis and supporting them as they and their families surmount the challenges wrought by the tsunami.*

Keywords: children; education; family; Save The Children; disaster; training; health; housing; protection; livelihood; support; community; recovery; emergency; development; India; risk; district; DRR; response.

436. Savins, Mike, Lee, & Robert. (2005). *Boat building in the tsunami affected areas of Aceh and Nias: fishing vessel quality issues*. Jakarta: Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <http://myanmar>.

humanitarianinfo.org/agriculture/Technical%20Guidance/Boat%20building%20in%20the%20Tsunami%20affected%20area%20of%20Nad.pdf.

Notes: *This document is a short pictorial for boat builders and donors as to the boat building situation in NAD. The intent of this paper is to demonstrate the concerns arising from poor quality boat building for safety of fishers. Further, it is to provide a few guidelines for better boat building for the future.*

437. Scanlon, J., McMahon, T., & van Haastert, C. (2007).

Handling Mass Death by Integrating the Management of Disasters and Pandemics: Lessons from the Indian Ocean Tsunami, the Spanish Flu and Other Incidents. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 15, 80-94. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/jccm/2007/00000015/00000002/art00003>

Notes: *At first glance, there appear to be significant differences between mass death from disasters and catastrophes and mass death from pandemics. In a disaster or catastrophe the major problem is identifying the dead and, sometimes, determining cause of death. This can be very frustrating for next of kin. In a pandemic, the identity of the dead is usually known as is the cause of their death. There is an immediate certainty in pandemic death. Despite these major differences there are many similarities. Because it takes time to identify the dead after a disaster or catastrophe, there is a steady release of bodies for cremation or burial, just as in a pandemic. In both types of incidents, there tends to be a shortage of supplies and personnel and, therefore, a need for use of volunteers. There are also massive amounts of paper work. This would suggest a need in both cases for stockpiling and for training of volunteers. And, although this does not always happen, both types of incidents tend to strike harder among the poorer elements in cities yet both create serious economic problems. Despite these many similarities, planning for the first tends to be done by emergency agencies, especially the police; planning for the second by health agencies. Given the many similarities this separation makes no sense. Since both types of mass death incidents lead to similar problems, it would make sense to take an all-hazards approach to planning for dealing with mass death.*

Keywords: disaster; management; planning; health; emergency; Thailand; community; impact; process; Sri Lanka; personnel; volunteers; information; university; supply; education; housing; leaders; family; India; public; research; construction; religion; threat; local.

438. Scheper, E., Parakrama, A., & Patel, S. (2006). *Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities: Indonesia country report (Aceh and Nias)*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/239C7E21-913E-4150-A060-2CCD0804191B/0/capacities_indonesia.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the sub-studies that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the impact of the tsunami on local and national capacities.*
Keywords: Aceh; local; capacity; community; gender; housing; evaluation; government; response; NGOs; TEC; groups; disaster; national; recovery; coordination; reconstruction; aid; conflict; village; district; development; Nias; planning; UNDP; participation.
439. Scheper, E., Parakrama, A., Patel, S., & Vaux, T. (2006). *Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities Tsunami Evaluation Coalition*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 15 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/8E8FF268-51F0-4367-A797-F031C0B51D21/0/capacities_final_report.pdf.
Notes: *This first ever multi-location, multi-country joint evaluation of the impact of an international humanitarian response on local capacities - in this case in tsunami-affected countries - found that most lives are saved and the initial response made by the affected communities and their neighbours. When the international community - UN agencies and INGOs - joined these efforts and facilitated local and national efforts at recovery, the impact was heartening. When the international community bypassed or appropriated local and national response, the impact was almost always cost, effort and time ineffective. This evaluation also found that recovery is complex - early engagement with local actors in the relief effort is essential for success in recovery and reconstruction. In addition, when the international community engaged with local capacities (actors, institutions and markets), social inequalities and exclusions were better addressed. When local capacities were ignored, social inclusion of the most needy remained an often unsuccessful effort. Recovery can take place in a context of war, conflict, economic crisis and/or social tension. In all contexts, international assistance is productive when it is better prepared to identify and work with local and national capacities well before the crisis. The tsunami evaluation found that when international agencies are able to resist the pressure to spend quickly and facilitate local efforts for meaningful recovery, achievements of the assistance become sustainable. The evaluation concludes that such preparedness and an enabling international environment makes engaging with local capacities easier and more promising for international agencies.*

Keywords: capacity; local; response; national; community; evaluation; disaster; gender; impact; government; recovery; groups; Sri Lanka; NGOs; housing; development; Aceh; support; TEC; Maldives; society; planning; humanitarian.

440. Scheper, E., & Patel, S. (2006). *Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities: Thailand country report*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/9F6EAB68-09CA-4508-BFE3-AF1F0AEC4009/0/capacities_thailand.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the sub-studies that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the impact of the tsunami on local and national capacities.*
Keywords: community; housing; Thailand; capacity; local; government; national; disaster; development; evaluation; TEC; land; district; groups; NGOs; response; coordination; gender; planning; village; recovery; construction; support; fishery; children; livelihood; reconstruction.
441. Schulze, K. E. (2005). *Between Conflict and Peace: Tsunami Aid and Reconstruction in Aceh*. London: London School of Economics. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/Publications/HumanSecurityReport/Tsunami/Aceh%20Tsunami%20Response.pdf>.
Notes: *This paper shows how the aid effort in Aceh suffered from a range of problems including communication, infrastructure and coordination during the relief phase and problems with coordination, land title, and obtaining the sheer amount of building materials required in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. Problems in both phases were further exacerbated by inter-agency competition, duplication of aid, inappropriate aid, Acehnese distrust of the central government, bureaucratic 'slowness', lack of information and unrealistic expectations.*
442. Science Daily. (2006, 10 July). Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System Up And Running. Retrieved on 26 October 2008, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060710085816.htm>
Notes: *Tsunami Warning System is up and running as scheduled, UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura has announced. Eighteen months after the tragic tsunami of December 2004, the entire Indian Ocean region has a warning system capable of receiving and distributing tsunami advisories around the clock. By the end of July 2006, ? Mr Matsuura said, "this initial system will be capable of*

[...] improved and faster detection of strong, tsunamogenic earthquakes; increased precision in the location of the epi- and hypocentres of earthquakes [...]; confirmation of the presence of a tsunami wave in the ocean after a strong earthquake; issuing a 'tsunami watch', 'regional watch' or a 'global tsunami ocean warning'; and calling off 'tsunami watches' and 'regional 'tsunami watches. ? There are also three Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) sensors. However, there was still not decision on the location for the centre in the Indian Ocean and pressure sensors and satellites were not all due until 2008.

Keywords: India; earthquake; network; early warning; warning; coordination; information; national; commission; disaster; risk.

443. Senanayake, D. R. (2005). *Humanitarian Assistance and The International Aid Architecture After the Tsunami: Lessons from Sri Lanka and India (Draft)*. Paper presented at the ASEAN Roundtable 2005: The Asian Tsunami: Implications for Regional Development and Security, Institute of South East Asia Studies, (ISEAS) Singapore, 17-18 November 2005. Last viewed on 9 February 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/6979C5BD-3BF2-4CDC-B0D7-DCE836021D74/0/ASEAN_Roundtable_singapore_tsunami_aid_architecture.pdf
Notes: *The December 26, 2005 Earthquake and Tsunami in Asia generated an unprecedented humanitarian response in terms of funds and organizational efforts the world over. In the aftermath of the disaster the affected counties took very different approaches and found different policy mechanisms to organize and coordinate the international response, including the flood of financial and human resources available from the international community. This paper compares India and Sri Lanka's responses to the disaster while reflecting on the strengths and weaknesses of the international humanitarian response to the Asia Earthquake and Tsunami disaster. The paper draws from analysis of the international aid architecture that has developed in response to the Tsunami, as well as field research among Tsunami and conflict affected populations in Sri Lanka and attempts to insert the voice of the affected community in ongoing policy debates.*

Keywords: reconstruction; housing; development; disaster; aid; recovery; conflict; funding; Sri Lanka; NGOs; community; local; humanitarian; society; capacity; process; policy; response; government; India; beneficiary; ownership; national; planning.

444. Serec, & Montri, K. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Local Response: Thailand*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/D10D0883-3A33-47E2-A3EA-C3F702A1C734/0/local_response_thailand.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: housing; funding; Thailand; district; fishery; donor; health; boat; support; children; development; construction; community; damage; budget; village; emergency; agriculture; education; local; government; humanitarian.
445. Setchell, C. A. (2001). *Reducing vulnerability through livelihoods promotion in shelter sector activities: an initial examination for potential mitigation and post-disaster application*: (Feinstein International Famine Center Working Paper No 5). Boston: Tufts University. Last viewed on 10 June 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/LGEL-5DHDPY/\\$file/Reducing%20vulnerability.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/LGEL-5DHDPY/$file/Reducing%20vulnerability.pdf?openelement).
Notes: *Shelter improvements and provision can assume a leading role in promoting both household livelihoods and community recovery in disaster affected areas. Livelihoods promotion in shelter sector activities can also serve as a primary means of reducing the vulnerability of communities to disasters. Global trends contributing to increasing vulnerability include rapid population growth, even greater rates of urban population growth, increasing poverty, environmental degradation, and an increase in the number of disasters. These trends are quite pronounced in developing countries. One means of reducing the cumulative impacts of these trends is improving the living environments of vulnerable populations, particularly in the cities of developing countries, where nearly half of humanity will be living in 2025. Shelter activities typically consume the majority of developed land in most settlements. Shelter improvements and provision, both before and after disasters strike, can thus reduce vulnerability by improving living environments, generating direct and indirect employment, and expanding the role of shelter as an input to the production process. In this role, shelter facilitates home-based enterprises, which are a key form of income generation among the most vulnerable in developing countries. Promotion of shelter improvements and provision "at scale" can thus generate -- and regenerate -- local economies and livelihoods, thereby reducing the vulnerability of settlements to future disasters, and enabling settlements to recover more*

rapidly when disasters do occur.

Keywords: housing; livelihood; disaster; construction; economy; families; income; poverty; economic; population; local; vulnerability; linkages; development; informal sector; settlements; livelihoods; environment; community; World Bank; planning; research.

446. Shakir, A. (2006). *Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) in the Maldives*. Centre for Impact Assessment Research and Training (CIART) Department of Geography, University of Otago. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2494_Aslam20Shakir2020Maldives.pdf.

Notes: *Power point presentation distilling the main DRR lessons learned*
Keywords: disaster; Maldives; risk; DRR; disaster management; lessons; management; national; housing; island.

447. Sheppard, S., Hill, R., Tal, Y., Patsi, A., Mullen, K., Ladek, S., Husen, K. V., & Barrows, B. (2005). *The Economic Impact of Shelter Assistance in Post-Disaster Settings*. Washington: CHF International and USAID. Last viewed on 10 June 2008. URL: <http://www.sheltercentre.org/shelterlibrary/items/pdf/EconomicImpactOfShelterAssistanceInPost-DisasterSettings.pdf>.

Notes: *Relief programs can produce a range of stimuli to the local economy, from jobs to housing construction or administration of a relief program, to purchase of relief supplies and commodities locally or to specific programs that create jobs. Occasionally, these programs help build incomes based on new opportunities that become part of the economy once the relief phase is over, but, more often, the stimulus ends when the relief agency leaves. Shelter projects often represent a large portion of the relief programming implemented in post disaster settings and are seen to provide a range of stimulus to the local economy and to household incomes. Informed decisions regarding the investment of limited relief funds in shelter, and how to design such programs for a particular context, requires an understanding of the economic dynamics surrounding the provision of shelter materials, shelter construction and the role of shelter programs in the development process. This report addresses the impact of emergency shelter programs in the development of post-relief economies and in building incomes of affected populations.*

Keywords: housing; income; families; impact; economic; disaster; construction; emergency; economy; livelihoods; local; linkages; investment; development; population; analysis; results.

448. Sida, L., Alexander, J., Allaire, S., Reed, S., & Reiff, S. (2006). *The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster: Evaluation of UNICEF's response (emergency and recovery phase). Sri Lanka. Evaluation Report*: UNICEF. Last viewed on 16 September 2008. URL: http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF_Tsunami_SriLanka_2006report.pdf.
Notes: *The overall purpose of this independent evaluation was:* • *To identify major achievements of the response with a focus on the emergency and initial recovery phases, 26 December 2004 to 30 June 2005;* • *To take note of any constraints and gaps in that response;* • *To highlight potential policy implications for the future. The main framework for the evaluation was UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies.*
Keywords: UNICEF; children; education; response; evaluation; emergency; health; support; Sri Lanka; partners; coordination; UN; supply; planning; protection; monitor; district; local; assessment; government; IDPs; appropriate; gender; effective.
449. Singh, B. (2004, 30 December 2004). New wave warning sparks panic in India. Retrieved on 1 May 2006, 2006, from <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/VBOL-686FAP?OpenDocument>
Notes: *Tens of thousands of Indians fled in panic Thursday from coastal areas devastated by killer tsunamis after the authorities sounded a new alert, while aid workers struggled to bring relief to the living. The Indian defence and home ministries issued the warning to evacuate two kilometres (1.2 miles) inland after a new quake shook Indonesia*
Keywords: India; official; Tamil; Tamil Nadu; warning; coast; France; island; emergency.
450. Sisira Jayasuriya, D. W., Nisha Arunatilake, Paul Steele. (2006). *Economic Challenges of Post Tsunami Reconstruction: Sri Lanka Two Years On*: Institute of Policy Studies. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.ips.lk/news/newsarchive/2006/0_122006_ptr/tsunami_report.pdf.
Notes: *This study contributes to the debates on appropriate policies for the medium term reconstruction effort. I also involves a survey.*
Keywords: agriculture; family.
451. Solari, G. (2005). *Tsunami One Year After; NGO interventions and future challenges*: VOICE CONCORD. Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/A6266127-F9A8-478E-B5E8-9E05BE1DD45C/0/concord_voice_tsunami_one_year_after_nov_05.pdf.

Notes: *Identifies NGO challenges from Humanitarian Aid to Reconstruction and Development and contains institutional and political recommendations to the EU*

Keywords: NGOs; aid; disaster; response; housing; EU; humanitarian; funding; community; development; local; Sri Lanka; coordination; rehabilitation; emergency; reconstruction; government; India; children; gender; health; partners; support.

452. Sopaheluwakan, J. (2006). *Indonesian Tsunami Warning System: One year of dramatic progress in a mixed blessing and misery: National Plan and Future Cooperation*. Paper presented at the 3rd Intergovernmental Coordinating Group Meeting on the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System, Denpasar--Bali, 31 July - 2 August 2006. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2166_VL323116.pdf

Notes: *Presentation on the national plan an future cooperation of the Indonesian Tsunami Warning System. States that there has been a year of dramatic progress.*

Keywords: national; public; earthquake; disaster; planning; education; information; preparedness; development; community; disaster management; management; cooperation; future; hazards; policy; response; Aceh; process; risk; Sumatra; coordination; emergency; Germany; Indonesian; local; support; zone.

453. Statistics, O. f. N. (2001). *Social Capital: A review of the literature*. London: Social Analysis and Reporting Division, Office for National Statistics. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/socialcapital/downloads/soccaplitreview.pdf>

Notes: *This literature review is a product of a research project being carried out on social capital in the Socio-Economics Inequalities Branch at the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The overall aim of the research is to examine and develop a framework for the measurement and analysis of social capital*

Keywords: society; health; community; trust; families; research; UK; participation; housing; local; network; government; policy; economic; information; crime; groups; organisation; politics; education; development; questionnaire; America.

454. Steckley, M. E. (2006). *The Impact of Governance on Disaster Vulnerability*. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://etd.uwaterloo.ca/etd/msteckle2006.pdf>

Notes: *This thesis outlines research that was conducted on the relationship between governance, public policy and the impacts of disasters. Here, the vulnerability approach to disaster management is viewed through a political economy perspective, and I contend that political ideologies and economic structures influence vulnerability to disaster.*

Keywords: disaster; vulnerability; development; government; Thailand; economic; society; research; politics; community; gender; local; tourism; poverty; participation; environmental; response; housing; national; planning; island; risk; population; impact.

455. Stobutzki, I. C., & Hall, S. J. (2005). Rebuilding Coastal Fisheries Livelihoods after the Tsunami: Key Lessons from Past Experience. *Naga: The WorldFish Center Quarterly*, 28(1&2), 6-12. Last viewed on 10 February 2009. URL: http://www.worldfishcenter.org/naga/Naga28-1&2/tsunami_01.pdf

Notes: *Fishing communities around the Indian Ocean were severely affected by the December 2004 tsunamis. Programs for rebuilding coastal fisheries livelihoods need to address the pre-tsunami situation that was characterized by over-fishing and degraded natural resources. Adopting appropriate strategies to ensure sustainable livelihoods will require community involvement, as well as cross-sectoral, integrated planning and management at ascending government levels. Key recommendations from the WorldFish Center study Sustainable Management of Coastal Fish Stocks in Asia are presented to encourage discussion and debate.*

Keywords: fishery; coast; community; livelihood; management; sustainability; assessment; India; rehabilitation; impact; damage; Malaysia; Sri Lanka; Aceh; Thailand; ADB; development; poverty; national; rebuild; boat; future; reconstruction.

456. Strategic Communications Unit. (2007). *Maldives: Towards a New Dawn*: The President's Office of the Government of the Maldives. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.presidencymaldives.gov.mv/publications/Maldives_Towards_a_New_Dawn.pdf.

Notes: *Political program for democratic reform.*

Keywords: Maldives; government; human rights; politics; commission; public; society; housing; process; justice; protection; standards; planning; dialogue; national; power; training; governance; development.

457. Strömbäck, J., & Nord, L. W. (2006). Mismanagement, mistrust and missed opportunities: a study of the 2004 tsunami and Swedish political communication. *Media Culture Society*, 28(5), 789-800. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://mcs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/citation/28/5/789>
Notes: *The objective of this article is to study the Swedish case with regard to the crisis management of the 2004 tsunami disaster, focusing on the public's perceptions of the media, the government and political leadership, and how it affected confidence in political institutions and leaders.*
Keywords: politics; Sweden; government; public; disaster; information; management; response; foreign; communication; university; evaluation; groups; trust; leaders; society; culture; institution; support; research; results; official; authority.
458. Swayam Shikshan Prayog. (2007). *Tsunami update: grassroots women build resilience (no. 10)*: SSP. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1332_tsunamiupdatedec07.pdf.
Notes: *The Tsunami Update, an online newsletter, highlights the practical action by women and communities towards the better future after the tsunami. The newsletter is published by Disaster Watch, an initiative by the Huariou Commission and GROOTS International to support grassroots women to build community resilience. The issue no. 10 covered the issue - 3 years after the Tsunami the grassroots women build resilience. While experts puzzle over how to connect emergency response to recovery and then to disaster reduction, the women have led a silent revolution that has used recovery path to build long term resilience and development in their communities.*
Keywords: community; India; disaster; gender; fishery; housing; coast; district; village; construction; livelihood; support; government; development; health; Sri Lanka; Tamil; children; land; NGOs; relief; response; Tamil Nadu; training; family.
459. Takeda, M. B., & Helms, M. M. (2006). "Bureaucracy, meet catastrophe": Analysis of the tsunami disaster relief efforts and their implications for global emergency governance. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, 19, 204-217. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/042/2006/00000019/00000002/art00006>
Notes: *This paper presents – An analysis of the way the bureaucratic management system responded to the tsunami disaster of December*

26, 2004 as an example to highlight the severe shortcomings of the bureaucratic model as a paradigm for responding to situations in which the magnitude of the system's task is overwhelmingly complex and the timing process is bounded by urgency. The study is based on primary sources, namely news reports and web site information provided in the aftermath of the disaster. These reports from the tsunami disaster highlight the key problems of bureaucracies, including slow decision-making, inability to absorb and process outside information, and escalation of commitment to failed courses of action. The tragic irony of this analysis is that most emergency relief organizations of the proper size and complexity to effectively deal with "shocking" events must work within the bureaucratic systems created by large federal relief organizations (such as FEMA) as the "price" for staying in operation.

Keywords: disaster; information; response; environment; government; emergency; process; aid; effective; analysis; groups; India; supply; uncertainty; preparedness; society; enterprise; official; Aceh; donations; health; impact; leaders; Malaysia; outcomes; research.

460. Tang, K.-l., & Cheung, C.-k. (2007). The competence of Hong Kong social work students in working with victims of the 2004 tsunami disaster. *International Social Work*, 50(3), 405-418. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://isw.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/50/3/405>

Notes: *Social workers' competence in international disaster relief work involves making expedient use of services and resources. Their competence develops from their individual autonomy and experiences of empowerment. The hypothesis in this article was developed from a survey of 215 social work students from Hong Kong involved in disaster relief.*

Keywords: society; relief; empowerment; disaster; capacity; construction; capacity building; research; education; experience; community; livelihood; development; gender; power.

461. TANGO International. (2007). *Final Evaluation Report: A Multi Component Review: End of Project study of Tsunami Impacted communities in Southern India* World Vision Foundation of India. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://apps.odi.org.uk/erd/download.aspx?rep=rep&ID=3536>.

Notes: *This report highlights the results of a qualitative and quantitative study conducted by World Vision in January 2007. The objective of the study was to examine the relevance and effectiveness of World Vision strategies and interventions, assess the programs impact*

on the livelihood security of participating households and communities, and explore the sustainability of activities as households continue to recover their lives and livelihoods. The study took place in a number of communities where World Vision has been active, and included in-depth and structured interviews with over 1,800 randomly selected households and semi-structured focus group discussions with 616 people in the tsunami-affected Districts of Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Narsapur, Nagapattinam, Kerala, as well as in the Andaman Islands. Keywords: families; housing; community; children; education; society; income; groups; disaster; evaluation; district; gender; fishery; livelihood; recovery; aware; family; response; NGOs; targeting; health; economic; government; savings.

462. Team C Voter. (2005). *Evaluation of the linkage of relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) regarding interventions in connection with the tsunami disaster in December 2004: Indonesia: Quantitative Survey Analysis: Second Draft: 5th December 2005.* Brussels: Team C Voter and Channel Research. Notes: *Summary of the quantitative survey conducted in Indonesia for the original LRRD study for the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition study of Linkages between Relief, Rehabilitation, and long-term Development.* Keywords: NGOs; groups; response; housing; government; community; livelihood; ownership; family; religion; conflict; loss; population; education; Aceh; buffer; health; land; local; zone; relief; support; enterprise; families.
463. Team C Voter. (2005). *Evaluation of the linkage of relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) regarding interventions in connection with the tsunami disaster in December 2004: Sri Lanka: Quantitative Survey Analysis: Second Draft: 5th December 2005.* Brussels: Team C Voter and Channel Research. Notes: *Summary of the quantitative survey conducted in Sri Lanka for the original LRRD study for the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition study of Linkages between Relief, Rehabilitation, and long-term Development.* Keywords: response; support; groups; NGOs; government; community; politics; religion; housing; livelihood; conflict; loss; health; family; local.
464. Team C Voter. (2009). *LRRD Survey October 2008: Top Line Results (Aceh)* New Delhi: Team C Voter. Notes: *Headline results from the initial analysis of a sample of 1,178 households in Aceh in November and December 2008.* Keywords: housing; community; livelihood; conflict;

training; family; NGOs; health; government; education; emergency; families; ownership; disaster; information; land; construction; response; Aceh; buffer; corruption; future; local; zone; enterprise.

465. Team C Voter. (2009). *LRRD Survey October 2008: Top Line Results (Sri Lanka)* New Delhi: Team C Voter.
Notes: *Headline results from the initial analysis of a sample of 965 households in Sri Lanka in November and December 2008.*
Keywords: housing; community; livelihood; conflict; training; family; NGOs; health; government; education; emergency; families; ownership; disaster; information; land; construction; response; Aceh; buffer; corruption; future; local; zone; enterprise.
466. Tearfund. (2005). *Learn the lessons: Governments must change the way they do aid work after thousands of needless deaths in recent disasters*. London: Tearfund. Last viewed on 8 June 2008.
URL: <http://www.tearfund.org/webdocs/Website/News/Disasters%20Media%20Report%20-%20SMALLER%20VERSION.pdf>.
Notes: *Rich countries spend millions of pounds protecting their people from the risk of floods, earthquakes and droughts. But we spend very little of our international aid budgets helping poor communities to do the same. We are wrongly wedded to aid spending, which 'bandages wounds' rather than 'prevents injuries': This must now stop. We must re-think and learn the lessons of the tsunami and other recent disasters.*
Keywords: disaster; poverty; risk; flood; community; development; government; climate change; aid; local; preparedness; impact; India; cyclones; economic; donor; DRR; protection; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; village.
467. Telford, J., & Cosgrave, J. (2007). The international humanitarian system and the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunamis. *Disasters*, 31(1), 1-28. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1467-7717.2007.00337.x>
Notes: *The December 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunamis were an exceptional event. So too was the scale of the response, particularly the level of international funding. Unprecedented donations meant that for once, an international emergency response was largely free of financial constraints. This removal of the funding constraint facilitated observation of the capacity and quality of international disaster aid. The Tsunami Evaluation Coalition conducted five independent thematic assessments in 2005-an impact study was*

planned, but never implemented. The five evaluations were supported by 44 sub-studies. Based on this work, this paper compares international disaster response objectives, principles and standards with actual performance. It reaches conclusions on four salient aspects: funding; capacity and quality; recovery; and ownership. It ends by proposing a fundamental reorientation of international disaster response approaches that would root them in concepts of sustainable disaster risk reduction and recovery, based on local and national ownership of these processes.

Keywords: funding; response; humanitarian; local; disaster; capacity; national; aid; donor; recovery; evaluation; TEC; emergency; NGOs; coordination; ownership; support; community; development; organisation; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; quality; UN; India; poverty; donations; government; standards.

468. Telford, J., Cosgrave, J., & Houghton, R. (2006). *Joint Evaluation of the international response to the Indian Ocean tsunami: Synthesis Report*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/2E8A3262-0320-4656-BC81-EE0B46B54CAA/0/SynthRep.pdf>.

Notes: This report synthesised the whole TEC evaluation effort. The four main findings were as follows: 1) It was local people themselves who provided almost all immediate life-saving action and the early emergency support, as is commonly the case in disasters. Thus, it is often local capacities that determine how many survive in the immediate aftermath of a sudden onset natural disaster. The TEC studies found that international agencies experienced major problems in scaling up their own responses. Those agencies that had invested (before the disaster) in developing their emergency response capacity had the potential to be more effective. Pre-existing links, and mutual respect, between international agencies and local partners also led to better use of both international and local capacities. 2) International action was most effective when enabling, facilitating and supporting local actors. International agencies often brushed local capacities aside, even though they subscribe to norms and standards that call for engagement with and accountability to local actors such as governments, communities and local NGOs. International agencies often ignored local structures and did not communicate well with local communities nor hold themselves accountable to them. 3) There were many examples of poor quality work in the response to the tsunami, not only in the relief phase (largely from inexperienced agencies) but also in the recovery phase. Different parts of the international humanitarian response community have, over the last decade, launched several initiatives to improve the quality of humanitarian work. These initiatives typically set up

norms or standards, but none of them has an effective mechanism to sanction agencies for failing to meet them. 4) The tsunami highlighted the arbitrary nature of the current funding system for humanitarian emergencies. This system produces an uneven and unfair flow of funds for emergencies that neither encourages investment in capacity nor responses that are proportionate to need. Despite the commitment to Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) by some donors, the TEC studies found that donors often took decisions on funding the response based on political calculation and media pressure.

Keywords: TEC; evaluation; response; funding; disaster; local; capacity; aid; national; humanitarian; coordination; donor; NGOs; recovery; assessment; development; government; Aceh; UN; Sri Lanka; support; emergency.

469. Telford, J., Mikkola, E., Bianchi, P., & Kourula, A. (2005). *Evaluation of Finnish Humanitarian Assistance 1996 to 2004*: Finnida. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/2F93D431-D28E-4E67-8F17-E1D73BB79822/0/telford_finnish_oha_20050410.pdf.

Notes: *This is the final report of the evaluation of humanitarian activities funded from Finland's official aid from 1996 to 2004. The priority objective is to provide the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with practical guidance on its Humanitarian Assistance (HA) policies. The evaluation was carried out by a four person team, in late 2004 and early 2005, applying standard evaluation methods.*

Keywords: humanitarian; funding; evaluation; aid; development; humanitarian assistance; organisation; emergency; partners; NGOs; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; policy; response; ICRC; foreign; donor; effective; coordination; UN; disaster; capacity.

470. Ternström, B., Collin, C., Laegreid, T., Luo, N., Muchori, J. N., Nilsen, A. S., Sasmitawidjaja, V. A., Wohlert, A., & Cosgrave, J. (2007). *Evaluation of the Effects of Using M-621 Military Cargo Trucks in Humanitarian Transport Operations: Evaluation Report 3/2007*. (ISBN: 9788275482479). Oslo: Norad. URL: http://www.norad.no/items/10538/38/6103598136/M-621_Report3.pdf. Notes: *Since 2002 more than 500 Norwegian ex-military M6 cargo trucks have been used for humanitarian transport in 12 countries on three continents (including for the tsunami response). The overall goal of the M6 scheme has been to save lives and provide protection by using these trucks where other means of transportation did not exist or where the costs of alternative transportation could not be met.*

The team concludes that the M6 trucks undoubtedly saved lives and alleviated suffering. Many of these lives could, realistically, not have been saved in any other way. In total, somewhere between 1.2 and 1.5 million people were assisted through the use of the trucks.

Keywords: evaluation; humanitarian; interventions; Norway; IFRC; military; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; capacity; transport; disaster; local; support; assessment; partners; society; organisation; Africa; coordination; national; response; gender; process; government; relief; stakeholders.

471. Ternström, B., Girard-Barclay, E., Rajasingham, D., Deshmukh, Y., & Pedersen, S. B. (2006). *Links between relief, rehabilitation and development in the tsunami response: Sri Lanka Case Study*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/1205347D-B2C9-403E-8392-DDF4DED60125/0/lrrd_sri_lanka.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the LRRD sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of the Links between Relief, Recovery, and Development.*
Keywords: housing; local; livelihood; evaluation; NGOs; family; government; district; development; land; coordination; support; fishery; Sri Lanka; boat; society; community; organisation; rehabilitation; LRRD; families; ownership; response; information; conflict; education.
472. Tewfik, A., Andrew, N. L., Bene, C., & Garces, L. (2008). Reconciling poverty alleviation with reduction in fisheries capacity: boat aid in post-tsunami Aceh, Indonesia. *Fisheries Management & Ecology*, 15, 147-158. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bsc/fme/2008/00000015/00000002/art00008>
Notes: *The tremendous loss of life and assets resulting from the 2004 tsunami dealt a devastating blow to the coastal communities of Aceh Province, Indonesia. An assessment of the fishing fleet structure pre- and post-tsunami, including associated pattern in boat aid, in 15 coastal communities was conducted and compared with data on boat relief efforts over 17 districts of the Province. Aid was found to be not proportionally allocated to losses incurred by communities and was in many cases below what could be seen as a trend toward overcapacity. The distribution of aid appeared to be done without consideration of the former structure of the fleet, which changed significantly over time (pre- and post-tsunami), and resulted in a new fleet of reduced diversity with a strong focus on the smaller boat categories. If this situation perpetuates after the initial post-disaster period, it may further*

exacerbate the pre-existing economic and geographic nationalisation of some remote communities, and reduce the capacities of the fleets to diversify and develop multi-species harvesting strategies; thus, increasing the risk of ecologically unsustainable

Keywords: fishery; boat; Aceh; aid; village; coast; water; community; rebuild; poverty; district; livelihood; loss; results; damage; management; rehabilitation; Banda Aceh; construction; disaster; capacity.

473. The World Bank. (2006). *Making the new Indonesia work for the poor*. The World Bank. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/Publication/280016-1152870963030/2753486-1165385030085/Overview_standalone_en.pdf.

Notes: *Indonesia stands at the threshold of a new era. After the historic economic, political and social upheavals at the end of the 1990s, Indonesia has started to regain its footing. The country has largely recovered from the economic crisis that threw millions of its citizens back into poverty in 1998 and saw Indonesia regress to low-income status. Recently, it has once again become one of the worlds emergent middle-income countries. Poverty levels that had increased by over one-third during the crisis are now back to pre-crisis levels. Meanwhile, Indonesia has undergone some major social and political transformations, emerging as a vibrant democracy with decentralized government and far greater social openness and debate.*

Keywords: poverty; government; education; targeting; agriculture; health; income; families; transport; development; local; public; quality; sanitation; society; national; district; policy; Indonesian; budget; community.

474. Thorburn, C., & ACARP. (2007). *The Acehese Gampöng Three Years On: Assessing Local Capacity and Reconstruction Assistance in Post-tsunami Aceh: Report of the Aceh Community Assistance Research Project (ACARP)*. Banda Aceh: Aceh Community Assistance Research Project. Last viewed on 6 November 2008. URL: <http://www.indo.usaid.gov.au/featurestories/acarpreport.pdf>.

Notes: *The Aceh Community Assistance Research Project (ACARP) is a multi-donor supported qualitative social research project, aimed at identifying and better understanding the factors that support and*

constrain recovery and redevelopment in communities in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam in the wake of the Boxing Day 2004 earthquake and tsunami. Field research was undertaken by a group of 27 Acehnese social researchers over a three-month period in 18 tsunami-affected villages in the districts of Aceh Barat, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Besar, led by a team of senior researchers from Banda Aceh, Jakarta and Australia. The 18 villages where field research was conducted were selected in matched pairs, from nine sub-districts in the three districts most severely impacted by the tsunami. In each pair, one of the villages appears to be experiencing more successful recovery than its counterpart. Findings and conclusions are divided into three sections: Governance, Livelihoods and Livelihood Support, and Housing and Infrastructure. Governance is further divided into subsections including Leadership, Decision-making and Problem Solving, Transparency and Accountability, Women's Participation and Social Capital. The report presents 45 findings and conclusions.

Keywords: village; housing; community; Aceh; government; gender; construction; recovery; land; local; aid; support; research; leaders; development; planning; reconstruction; NGOs; families; participation; agriculture; education; groups; training.

475. Thorp, R., Stewart, F., & Heyer, A. (2005). When and how far is group formation a route out of chronic poverty? *World Development*, 33(6), 907-920. Last viewed on 23 October 2008. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VC6-4G3KC10-4/2/195ac396ed29f99cb8b8fa6f193c3a93>

Notes: *Group formation has great potential to empower and raise the incomes of poor people. However, the chronically poor are disadvantaged in group formation, and this may form a significant part of the vicious circle and dynamics of chronic poverty. These disadvantages include a lack of assets, isolation, and low levels of access to political institutions. Successful groups formed among the poor often exclude the even poorer, particularly those associated with market functions. It is the political function of groups that is of primary importance in helping to overcome marginalization and social exclusion experienced by the poorest.*

Keywords: groups; poverty; development; society; market; cooperation; politics; economic; gender; local; empowerment; support; institution; university; agriculture; efficiency; policy; power; analysis; leaders; NGOs.

476. Timmer, C. P. (2007). How Indonesia connected the Poor to Rapid Economic Growth. In T. Besley & L. J. Cord (Eds.), *Delivering on the promise of Pro-Poor Growth - Insights and Lessons*

from *Country Experiences* (pp. 29-57). Washington: World Bank. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPGI/Resources/PPG_eBook.pdf

Notes: *Economic growth has been the main source of sustained poverty reduction in Indonesia. Income equality increased during some growth episodes and decreased during others. Indonesia has experienced both “relative” and “absolute” pro-poor growth. The poor were never absolutely worse off during sustained periods of economic growth. During economic decline and crises, the impact on the poor has been severe.*

Keywords: poverty; agriculture; income; economic; education; policy; Bangladesh; development; market; livelihoods; families; investment; public; government; economy; India; World Bank; land; politics; private; gender.

477. TNS, & Unicef. (2005). *UNICEF Tsunami Relief Study: The views of affected children on their lives and the tsunami relief effort* (PowerPoint Presentation PowerPoint Presentation prepared for Unicef). Jakarta: TNS. Last viewed on 23 January 2009. URL: http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Tsunami_child_survey-public_version.pdf.

Notes: *UNICEF commissioned TNS to conduct a study across four tsunami-affected countries to discover what children are thinking, one year on. This research was conducted to learn from the children affected by the tsunami what life is like for them now, what they fear and what they hope for their lives in the future.*

Keywords: India; children; Sri Lanka; Thailand; housing; family; education; future; aid; clothing; funding; relief; livelihood; ownership; UNICEF.

478. Toomey, C. (2009, 01 February 2009). The Maldives: Trouble in paradise. Retrieved on 3 February 2009, from <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article5604464.ece>

Notes: *Rising seas are threatening to engulf the Maldives, so the president wants to buy a new homeland for his people. But should he instead be looking to build a new one on the grave of the old?*

479. Twigg, J. (2007). *Characteristics of a Disaster-resilient Community: A Guidance Note: Version 1 (for field testing)*. London: DFID Disaster Risk Reduction Interagency Coordination Group. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.benfieldhrc.org/disaster_studies/projects/communitydrindicators/Characteristics_disaster_high_res.pdf.

Notes: *This guidance note is for government and civil society organisations working on disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives at community level, in partnership with vulnerable communities. It shows what a 'disaster-resilient community' might consist of, by setting out the many different elements of resilience. It also provides some ideas about how to progress towards resilience. This version of the guidance note is a pilot version, based on a desk study and discussions with experts. This is now being tested in the field and it will be revised in the light of those experiences.*

Keywords: community; disaster; DRR; risk; planning; local; assessment; capacity; development; hazards; emergency; support; vulnerability; response; groups; indicator; preparedness; policy; society; national; recovery; government; participation; environment.

480. Ubels, J., Theisohn, T., Hauck, V., & Land, T. (2005). From local empowerment to aid harmonisation. Retrieved on 3 April 2006, 2006, from http://www.capacity.org/en/journal/feature/from_local_empowerment_to_aid_harmonisation

Notes: *Although there are many different interpretations of capacity and how it develops, recent trends point to an emerging consensus on the challenges that professionals need to address. This introductory article traces the evolution of the debate on capacity development.*

Keywords: capacity; development; local; organisation; society; aid; network; partnership; policy; donor; effective; planning; process; UNDP; support; community; construction; harmonisation; monitor; experience; interventions; linkages; power; response; results.

481. UN. (2005). *Tsunami- One Year After*. New Delhi: Joint UN report. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/191B5533-BB46-44B0-9949-8AD28369F9AE/0/un_oneyear_tsunami_india_2005.pdf.

Notes: *UN evaluation report focuses on the Response of Government and Civil Society, the UN recovery framework, Moving from Post-Disaster Relief to Recovery, Restoring Livelihoods and Upgrading Infrastructure; Prospective Risk Reduction and Policy Support and Coordination*

Keywords: support; district; community; Tamil; training; Tamil Nadu; government; children; education; UN; health; housing; India; recovery; disaster; UNICEF; society; development; NGOs; UNDP; livelihood; coast; groups; coordination; information; planning; gender.

482. UN, BRR, & Pancacita. (2008). *Tsunami recovery indicator package (TRIP) report for Aceh and Nias*: UN, BRR and Pancacita. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://www.unorc.or.id/file/download_trip.php?f=TRIPv2.pdf.
Notes: *The recent 3-year commemorations of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and 2005 Nias Earthquake, have offered moments to honour the past, reflect on the future, and take stock of Aceh and Nias' present challenges. With this in mind BRR and UNORC's Information Analysis Section released the 2nd TRIP Report this past month, in an effort to ponder the recurring questions 'How far have we come' and 'How far do we need to go'. TRIP, or the Tsunami Recovery Indicator Package, forms part of the Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment & Monitoring System (TRIAMS), a common framework established by the Global Consortium for Tsunami-Affected Countries in September 2005 for tracking the impact of the humanitarian response efforts. The logic behind the TRIAMS initiative is to enable donors, governments, implementing agencies and beneficiaries to see results more clearly, and help lessen the data collection burdens placed on implementing agencies, governments and recipients of aid. The second edition of the TRIP report (available for download here) includes over 80 additional indicators, bringing the total number to +200, all in an effort to meet evolving planning requirements around social, economic, environmental and demographic issues. Based on recommendations from a 2006 workshop organized by the Global Consortium of Tsunami Affected Countries, indicators now focus on four key areas—Vital Needs, Basic Social Services, Infrastructure, and Livelihoods. TRIP findings corroborate the critical impact of government and local and international partners in Aceh and Nias, including training 21,962 teachers, building 102,063 permanent houses, and building/repairing 350 health facilities. Moreover, TRIP reports that coffee, paddy and rubber declined momentarily in 2005, but began to grow again in 2006, while palm oil and corn production showed uninterrupted growth between 2004 and 2006. TRIP also suggests that, as in most post-crisis contexts, the devastation may have been somewhat overestimated in several sectors so as to ensure recovery responses were capable of meeting the worst case scenario, and did not fall short of human or physical resources. Even so, the report highlights a number of current key issues, such as the alarming rates of malnutrition and low levels of access to basic sanitation in Aceh and Nias. Similar to the World Bank's Aceh Poverty Assessment, TRIP indicates that while a disaster-driven increase in poverty has been averted, chronically high rates of poverty continue to exist. The high level of poverty in Aceh and Nias, as well as the considerable rates of unemployment, particularly in Aceh, will become all the more central as efforts*

increasingly shift from early recovery toward sustainable recovery and development. Hence, TRIP findings draw attention to the considerable impact of the recovery effort to date, current issues that need to be addressed, as well as the need to continually calibrate planning through additional surveys and assessments.

Keywords: Aceh; Nias; district; recovery; coast; housing; population; indicator; island; Banda Aceh; children; education; gender; damage; fishery; Singkil; BRR; health; Simeulue; impact; male; reconstruction; Lhokseumawe; agriculture; families.

483. UN, & Government of Indonesia. (2005). *Post-tsunami lessons learned and best practices workshop: report and working groups output, Jakarta, Indonesia, 16-17 May 2005*. Jakarta: United Nations (UN), Indonesia - government Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/452D81BC-79EF-4D71-A7E7-7E22578EB513/0/lessons_indonesia.pdf.

Notes: *Some 80 people, including government officials at national and provincial level, representatives of UN agencies, as well as national and international NGOs, convened in Jakarta on 16 and 17 May 2005 for a two-day lessons learned and best practices workshop on the national and international response to the tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004. Experiences were shared and recommendations for improvement formulated. The results of the working group deliberations were discussed in plenary sessions, during which a number of main problem areas and of relevant recommendations emerged which are outlined in the present Summary.*

Keywords: government; disaster; response; national; coordination; emergency; NGOs; UN; groups; local; planning; community; humanitarian; relief; policy; disaster management; funding; management; aware; capacity; information; authority; donor; framework; preparedness; support.

484. UN, WHO, & IFRC. (2006). *Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS): Workshop: Bangkok, 3–5 May 2006*: UN/WHO/IFRC (funded by Sida). Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/disasters/triams-bangkok-en.pdf>.

Notes: *TRIAMS workshop was done to reach consensus among the five tsunami affected countries and other partners on an impact assessment and monitoring process for tsunami recovery efforts, including strengthening regional and national mechanisms in order to better inform ongoing planning. A framework for monitoring the*

recovery is developed. The document also identifies the impact of the tsunami on basic social services, infrastructure, livelihoods mentions risk reduction as a cross cutting issue. It also presents a matrix of basic societal functions, by area of recovery, and the main recovery sectors as defined by the national recovery agencies of Indonesia (BRR) and Sri Lanka (RADA) and a matrix presenting selected output and outcome indicators by area of recovery as well as a selection of indicators by country.

Keywords: indicator; district; recovery; health; housing; population; monitor; impact; education; planning; gender; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; society; damage; children; government; families; process; assessment; national; Aceh; support; groups; community.

485. UN agencies. (2005). *Tsunami- One Year After*. Joint UN report. Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/191B5533-BB46-44B0-9949-8AD28369F9AE/0/un_oneyear_tsunami_india_2005.pdf.

Notes: *Details the response by the UN system in India to the Tsunami. The United Nations in India activated the Disaster Management Team (DMT) comprising representatives from eight UN agencies. The UN system charged the DMT with the task of ensuring prompt, effective and concerted country-level disaster preparedness and response wherever appropriate. The first post-tsunami meeting of the DMT took place on December 27, 2004. Situation reports were disseminated to all stakeholders, on-site rapid assessment was made by concerned agencies and DMT response plan and tools shared with neighbouring UN Country Teams.*

Keywords: support; district; community; Tamil; training; Tamil Nadu; government; children; education; UN; health; housing; recovery; disaster; India; UNICEF; society; development; NGOs; UNDP; livelihood; coast; groups; coordination; information; planning; gender.

486. UN Habitat. (2007). *Anchoring Homes: UN-Habitat's People's Process in Aceh and Nias after the Tsunami*. UN Habitat. Last viewed on 22 January 2009. URL: <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=2469>.

Notes: *Rebuilding personal and collective confidences through a participatory process takes time, especially amidst the massive personal tragedy of lost loved ones, personal assets and livelihoods. This photo and film documentation is testimony of all that we have all learned during the past two years. As a testimony, we hope it can be an inspiring tool for any person or institution overcoming a future disaster.*

This publication includes a DVD with the documentary film 'Playing between Elephants' by film maker, Aryo Danusiri

487. UN Resident Coordinator. (2008). RCAR 2007 - Indonesia. Retrieved on 26 October 2008, from <http://www.undg.org/rcar07.cfm?fuseaction=RCAR&ctyIDC=INS&P=589>
Notes: *Annual report for the UN's Resident Coordinator in Indonesia. Contains details of CERF funding for Aceh Floods of December 2006.*
Keywords: UN; planning; joint; national; support; coordination; development; aid; children; UNDAF; government; capacity; education; gender; training; UNCT; protection; outcomes; disaster; community; human rights; results; district; response; UNDP.
488. UNDP. (2005). *Design of safe shelters in Maldives* Male: United Nations Development Programme. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.mv.undp.org/Images/safe_shelter_in_maldives.pdf.
Notes: *The objectives of this report have been to discuss/interact with key Government ministries/departments and I/NGOs, review the existing designs for private and community buildings and government policy on such design and construction, facilitate the process of Environmental Impact Assessment through the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water, visit each selected island in consultation with the local community, Government agencies and other development actors to identify appropriate site for construction and design of safe shelters, design island specific safe shelters to each selected island with the tentative cost, ensure local beneficiaries concerns are incorporated in the design and construction, obtain approvals for the designs from the Government counterparts in the Ministry of Planning and National Development and Ministry of Construction and Public information, prepare for each island a schedule/time table for safer constructions and suggest/advise the quality control mechanisms of the construction of shelters.*
Keywords: island; housing; planning; construction; safe; population; Maldives; atolls; education; male; environmental; community; youth; disaster; quality.
489. UNDP. (2005). *The Post-Tsunami Recovery in the Indian Ocean Lessons Learned, Successes, Challenges and Future Action*. New York: United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Last viewed on 23 January 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/3DDAE427-D40D-4DB9-9AC4-BD7236ED5223/0/UNDP_Recovery_Lessons_Learned.

pdf.

Notes: *This report lists a number of lessons from other disaster recovery efforts including: an early focus on recovery; coordination; early government ownership; civil society engagement; flexible and innovative fund raising; and the early incorporation of risk reduction measures.*

Keywords: recovery; disaster; capacity; risk; development; local; planning; UNDP; assessment; national; DRR; funding; government; support; coordination; housing; population; society; community; early warning; humanitarian; India; vulnerability; warning; future; hazards; participation; relief.

490. UNDP. (2006). *Defining success: tsunami recovery in the Maldives 2004-2006*. Male: United Nations Development Programme Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://preventionweb.net/files/2185_VL323124.pdf.

Notes: *Two years after the greatest disaster in recent history swept through the Indian Ocean and the tiny island Republic of the Maldives, this publication captures the UNDP Country Office at an historic crossroads in its 28-year history. Looking back reveals an extraordinary 24 months of recovery efforts; looking forward reveals the need to anchor these achievements in sustainable, long-term development for the Maldives.*

Keywords: island; housing; UNDP; recovery; Maldives; community; disaster; funding; planning; support; development; livelihood; agriculture; UN; fishery; government; atolls; risk; national; local; microfinance; donor; construction; damage.

491. UNDP. (2006). *From Recovery to Empowerment. The Community Recovery Programme in Indonesia 1998-2006. Final Report*. UNDP. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: [http://www.undp.or.id/pubs/docs/CRP%20Final%20Report%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.undp.or.id/pubs/docs/CRP%20Final%20Report%20(English).pdf).

Notes: *The Community Recovery Programme (CRP) was founded in 1998 by a consortium of 27 national NGOs. Its primary mandate was to provide a rapid response to Indonesia's crisis, delivering aid quickly, in a transparent and accountable manner to communities which otherwise had not received assistance from the Government of Indonesia's social safety net.*

492. UNDP. (2006). *Survivors of the tsunami, one year later: UNDP assisting communities to build back better*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2083_VL108812.pdf.

Notes: *UNDP has published a report on its assistance to the tsunami recovery and reconstruction efforts for the past year. It is meant to*

provide examples of how UNDP is helping people who survived the tsunami rebuild their lives now, and for the future. Few events send a universal shockwave, as the scenes of devastation caused by last December's Indian Ocean tsunami did. Yet, as silently as the waves that caused the damage blended back into the seas, the legacy of the tsunami has now largely faded from public view. For the people who lived through the tsunami, however, the devastation wrought by the disaster, one year later, is still very much part of their lives. The one-year mark is hardly an endpoint on the road to full recovery, and reconstruction is likely to take several years. As the tsunami itself, the huge outpouring of generosity that it generated, was unprecedented, but there is a need to see whether the funds made available did, in fact, help the people who lived through this nightmare.

Keywords: UNDP; recovery; housing; fishery; community; disaster; UN; government; livelihood; support; development; island; Maldives; enterprise; Sri Lanka; rebuild; Thailand; volunteers; Aceh; funding; local; process; planning; district; coordination; reconstruction.

493. UNDP. (2007). *Analysis Report: Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey*.

Male: UNDP Shelter Recovery Programme.

Notes: *UNDP/UN-Habitat Shelter Recovery Programme has been supporting the housing recovery of the people of Maldives since the devastation wrought by the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. The Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) was carried out in the final months of the programme to determine whether the programme had been successful according to the perceptions of the beneficiaries. This report presents the findings of the survey. The survey questionnaire was divided into eight sections, each of which looked at a key area of the programme. These were: the initial damage assessment survey, community participation, shelter grant disbursements, construction, communication, cross-cutting issues, challenges, and over-all questions. The results for the initial surveys showed that whilst the majority of respondents said that they had not been informed about the survey beforehand, they were generally happy about the length of time it took for the survey teams to arrive on their island following the tsunami. Just over 60 percent believed that the survey properly assessed their shelter needs though just 42 percent believed that they had been given an appropriate shelter recovery package.*

Keywords: housing; beneficiary; construction; recovery; island; analysis; community; UNDP; ownership; process; communication; families; gender; funding; participation; damage; rebuild; results; atolls; aged; training; assessment; information; questionnaire; family.

494. UNDP. (2008). *Human Development Report 2007/2008. Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World*: United Nations Development Programme. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/hdr_20072008_en_complete.pdf.
Notes: *What we do today about climate change has consequences that will last a century or more. The part of that change that is due to greenhouse gas emissions is not reversible in the foreseeable future. The heat trapping gases we send into the atmosphere in 2008 will stay there until 2108 and beyond. We are therefore making choices today that will affect our own lives, but even more so the lives of our children and grandchildren. This makes climate change different and more difficult than other policy challenges.*
Keywords: development; climate change; risk; poverty; gender; national; income; planning; economic; targeting; agriculture; government; power; policy; population; future; indicator; health; GDP.
495. UNDP, & UN-Habitat. (2007). *Finding Shelter: Final Evaluation: Shelter recovery programme: Maldives 2005-2007*. Male: UNDP.
Notes: *This is an evaluation of the Shelter Recovery Project implemented by UNDP and UN-Habitat in the Maldives between January 2005 and December 2007. The month-long evaluation mission took place in November - December 2007. It was undertaken by one external consultant assisted by the project team. The evaluation draws on the results of a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey completed by the project in November 2007, to capture a valuable dimension - the voice of beneficiaries themselves - in the analysis. The overarching conclusion drawn by the evaluation is that the shelter project overcame considerable challenges and engaged with shelter stakeholders at all levels of Maldivian society, from ministries to atolls, small island communities and tsunami-affected people; the project largely achieved its objectives, influenced housing policy and construction practices and, above all, demonstrated the value of a community-based approach to shelter recovery.*
Keywords: housing; recovery; community; island; beneficiary; support; UN; construction; ownership; planning; Maldives; process; government; UNDP; damage; reconstruction; results; evaluation; funding; impact; development; effective; local.
496. UNDP, & UNISDR. (2007). *Handbook on good building design and construction: Aceh and Nias Islands*. Bangkok: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and United Nations Development Programme. Last viewed on 10

September 2008. URL: http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/isdr-publications/joint-pub/Handbook26-03-07.pdf.

Notes: *This Handbook is made to provide simple information to house owners, house designers and builders, and building monitors to teach principles of good design and good construction in a natural hazard prone area. Thoroughly studied, they will also guide on whether to repair or rebuild damaged houses. The descriptions are followed by a code of minimum standards for construction of houses in Aceh and Nias Islands. Since many concepts are not easy to describe, the handbook contains pictures to facilitate understanding. The photographs have all been taken of construction practices in the reconstruction of Aceh and Nias since the great Tsunami and earthquake of 26 December 2004 and the second major earthquake of 28 March 2005. Aceh, Nias and nearby islands, and other areas along the west coast of Sumatra, are earthquake and tsunami prone, and are also subject to flooding due to sudden downpours of rain. The principles of this book are designed to minimize vulnerability to these natural hazards. In an area that is prone to earthquakes, not only principles of design are important, but also principles of construction, since the best designed house, which has been well covered and painted, may hide serious structural defects in the construction. These defects may lead to serious injury and death, and loss of property, when the forces of nature strike the house. Let us develop a culture of safety in all our buildings, not just doing the minimum and the cheapest, but building houses that will safeguard families and assets in times of emergency.*

Keywords: housing; construction; Nias; Aceh; island; water; disaster; support; connectedness; earthquake; structural; community; hazards; joint; protection; reconstruction; UNDP; DRR; poverty.

497. UNDP, WHO, & IFRC. (2007). *Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System; Second Regional TRIAMS Workshop: Bangkok, 21-23 March 2007*: UNDP, WHO, IFRC. Last viewed on 29 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/disasters/triams2-en.pdf>.

Notes: *The second regional workshop on the TRIAMS provided an opportunity to consolidate what has been done so far by the participating tsunami-affected countries in documenting the progress, the achievements and the challenges of the tsunami recovery.*

Keywords: indicator; recovery; district; disaster; health; risk; housing; monitor; population; DRR; planning; national; development; information; local; analysis; process; education; government; Sri Lanka; Maldives; support; Aceh; infrastructure; outcomes; society.

498. UNDP Community Initiatives Unit. (2005). *Civil Society in Aceh – An Assessment of Needs to Build Capacity to Support Community Recovery*. Jakarta: UNDP Indonesia.

Notes: *This document represents a summary and interpretation of the findings from two interrelated but independent assessments of civil society organisations' needs to build capacity to support community recovery in Aceh. The assessments were carried out by two teams during March – May, 2005.*

Keywords: Aceh; community; NGOs; capacity; local; livelihood; participation; assessment; government; society; development; groups; support; planning; sustainability; network; training; funding; information; recovery; gender; agriculture; donor; fishery.

499. UNEP. (2005). *Maldives: post-tsunami environmental assessment*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme.

Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2188_VL323127.pdf.

Notes: *In the immediate aftermath of the enormous devastation and suffering caused by the 26 December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, UNEP established the Asian Tsunami Disaster Task Force. At the request of the governments of affected countries, the Task Force has assessed tsunami-related environmental damage, worked to ensure that environment is a part of national recovery agendas, and mobilised environmental recovery assistance. This report elaborates the findings of the rapid assessment in the Republic of Maldives, based on a detailed expert investigation of the tsunami's environmental impacts.*

Keywords: island; environmental; Maldives; planning; environment; impact; development; assessment; coast; protection; health; damage; fishery; national; atolls; agriculture; construction; housing; capacity; policy; risk; government; tourism; disaster; monitor.

500. UNEP. (2007). *Environment and reconstruction in Aceh: two years after the tsunami*. Geneva: United Nations Environment Programme. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: <http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/SEA/W-New/datas/Aceh30Nov06/19%20Tsunami,%20conflict%20and%20forestry%20in%20Aceh.pdf>.

Notes: *This report assesses environmental conditions in Indonesia's Aceh and North Sumatra provinces, two years after the tsunami that occurred in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004. The report arrives at a pivotal moment, as the reconstruction process is being re-evaluated from a number of critical perspectives. It is clear that environmental concerns were not sufficiently incorporated into strategic*

planning at the outset of the reconstruction process, and that as a result, reconstruction efforts have contributed to further degradation of Aceh's environment in the months since the tsunami. This report identifies the key issues and provides recommendations to strengthen reconstruction efforts, help the region achieve sustainable development and reduce risks from future potential disasters. It is divided into three chapters. The first analyses 'green' issues related to ecosystems and biodiversity; the second focuses on the 'brown' issues linked to human development and infrastructure; and the third examines the region's institutional capacity to implement environmental reconstruction and recovery. It also contains a series of recommendations and specific project concepts.

501. UNEP, & OCHA. (2005). *Indian Ocean tsunami disaster of December 2004: UNDAC rapid environmental assessment of Aceh, Indonesia*. New York and Geneva: United Nations Environment Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.benfieldhrc.org/disaster_studies/rea/indonesia_REA_tsunami_aceh.pdf. Notes: *In Aceh, Indonesia the REA identified no major life threatening environmental emergencies resulting from the tsunamis, acute issues that must be addressed urgently, chief among them the management and disposal of immense amounts of debris and waste, medium-term and long-term impacts of the disaster, few of which have been quantified.*
Keywords: environmental; Aceh; assessment; water; support; environment; risk; joint; disaster; IDPs; authority; Banda Aceh; capacity; coordination; government; local; OCHA; response; sanitation; settlements.
502. UNFPA. (2006). *UNFPA response to Indian Ocean tsunami: update at one year*. New York: United Nations Population Fund. Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2006.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/VBOL-6MRJ8P-unfpa-tsunami-feb.pdf/\\$File/unfpa-tsunami-feb.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2006.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/VBOL-6MRJ8P-unfpa-tsunami-feb.pdf/$File/unfpa-tsunami-feb.pdf). Notes: *This report marks the year-end update on UNFPA's activities following the massive devastation caused by the Indian Ocean Tsunami on December 26th 2004. Thanks to the outpouring of generous donor support, UNFPA has been part of the initial relief and recovery process and is now focused on the reconstruction phase, together with its wide network of partners, sister UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community based youth, women and religious organizations. A year after the Indian Ocean Tsunami,*

work is ongoing to restore reproductive health services and address psychosocial needs in affected communities. Although much has been achieved, the humanitarian needs and challenges are still enormous and many complex issues (issues relating to equity, land tenure, sustainable livelihoods, planning, intersectoral and district level coordination etc) still need to be resolved.

Keywords: gender; health; UNFPA; support; community; psychosocial; planning; Aceh; reproductive health; training; IDPs; capacity; district; results; national; assessment; construction; government; coordination; local; donor; UN; development; reconstruction; recovery.

503. UNHCR. (2007). Global Report 2006. Retrieved on 20 October 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/gr06/index.html>

Notes: *With development, security, sovereignty and military intervention continuing to feature centrally in national and international affairs, forced displacement is closely linked to some of the most elemental and thorny dilemmas confronting the world in the 21st century. UNHCR has been deeply involved in this process, as the international community works to strengthen its response to humanitarian crises and to address the plight of refugees and other people displaced by conflict; and all this, in a context in which increasing numbers of people are on the move for a wide variety of complex, and often inter-connected, reasons. Against this backdrop, 2006 presented UNHCR with new challenges, but also with new opportunities to protect, assist and find solutions for a growing number of forcibly displaced people.*

504. UNHCR. (2007). *IDPs and Returnees by District*: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/sriLanka_hpsl/Files/Thematic%20Maps/Displacement%20Maps/IDP-Access%20Maps/LK01069_LK01069_COL_SL_Displacement_IDP-RET_PUB_V2_22FEB08.pdf.

Notes: *Map*

Keywords: IDPs; district; Batticaloa.

505. Unicef. (2005). *Building back better: a 12-month update on Unicef's work to rebuild children's lives and restore hope since the tsunami*. New York: Unicef. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/TSUNAMI_eBOOK.pdf.

Notes: *The report provides country-by-country breakdowns that include expenditure, plans and challenges, while highlighting children's*

stories and key partners in relief and recovery. A unique international relief effort prevented any major outbreaks of disease and has since provided for the general health and well-being of hundreds of thousands of people. The work is far from over. Almost 12 months later, tens of thousands of families are still in temporary encampments and the process of rebuilding is really just beginning to move from conference rooms and drawing boards to bricks and mortar. Yet every week has brought progress. People have been kept alive and healthy. Families have been reunited. More than 90 per cent of children were back in school within three months. Temporary schools and health centres have been built. And while these basic services have taken shape - often with community consultation - policies and standards are being put in place by national legislatures and local governments.

Keywords: UNICEF; children; education; health; support; community; family; government; supply; sanitation; training; development; construction; partners; housing; protection; recovery; local; Sri Lanka.

506. UNICEF. (2005). *Indian ocean earthquake and tsunami: UNICEF response at 6 month update*. New York: United Nations Childrens Fund. Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: <http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/Tsunamiat6report16june.pdf>.

Notes: This update marks six months since a massive earthquake off the coast of Sumatra triggered the worst natural catastrophe in living memory. Within this relatively short period of time, a great deal has changed: the dead have been buried, the homeless have been given shelter, and the orphaned have received care and protection. Even in the hardest-hit areas, rebuilding has begun. Children are once again attending classes, many of them in temporary facilities. Health centres are being rehabilitated, and their services upgraded. Already, signs of recovery are beginning to show. As of early June, 1,200,000 children were immunized against measles and nearly 850,000 were provided with Vitamin A supplementation. Hundreds of thousands have access to adequate sanitation facilities, and more than a million people per day are being reached with safe drinking water. Three quarters of million children have been given school supplies, enabling virtually all of them to return to school within two months of the disaster.

Keywords: children; education; UNICEF; support; community; health; government; training; supply; sanitation; psychosocial; partners; family; nutrition; protection; planning; housing; local; district; development; response.

507. Unicef. (2007). *Three Year Unicef Tsunami Anniversary Monitoring Report*. New York: Unicef. Last viewed on 18 September

2008. URL: http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Tsunami_three_year_financial_figures_for_NatComs_final.pdf.

Notes: *Focuses on Water and Sanitation, Education, Health and Nutrition and Child protection and shows progress per country*

Keywords: children; UNICEF; education; water; health; protection; sanitation; construction; support; emergency; supply; training; monitor; nutrition; planning; information; community; aid; funding; response; results.

508. UNISDR. (2007). *Evaluation and Strengthening of Early Warning Systems in Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 Tsunami*:

UNISDR. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL:

<http://www.unisdr.org/ppew/tsunami/pdf/executive-summary.pdf>.

Notes: *The objective of the initiative, "Evaluation and Strengthening of Early Warning Systems in Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 Tsunami", facilitated and coordinated by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), was to provide an overall integrated framework for strengthening early warning systems in the Indian Ocean region by building on the existing systems and to facilitate coordination among various specialized and technical institutions. The project has been highly relevant to the mandate of the UN/ISDR of advocating disaster risk reduction within the Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and the work of the Platform of the ISDR system*

Keywords: disaster; early warning; India; warning; risk; coordination; UN; DRR; framework; national.

509. United Nations. (2004). *Living with Risk: A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives (2004 version)*. New York: United Nations. Last viewed on 1 November 2008. URL: http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/bd-lwr-2004-eng.htm

Notes: *While the world has witnessed a drop in the number of deaths per year due to disasters over the past ten years, more people are being affected and economic costs are escalating more than ever. Earthquakes are inevitable, but death in an earthquake is not. Floods are a fact of life, but they need not wash away health, hope and livelihoods. Living with Risk - a global review of disaster reduction initiatives is intended for people who have an interest in and practice disaster risk management and sustainable development. It provides guidance, policy orientation and inspiration, as well as serving as a reference for lessons on how to reduce risk and vulnerability to hazards and to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Natural hazards can affect anyone, anywhere. People are threatened by hazards because of their social,*

economic and environmental vulnerability, which must be taken into account if sustainable development is to be achieved. Disaster risk reduction therefore concerns everyone, from villagers to heads of state, from bankers and lawyers to farmers and foresters, from meteorologists to media chiefs. Living with Risk: A global review of disaster reduction initiatives brings to light the urgent need for action to be taken – and the people who are doing so – towards building sustainable societies in an increasingly disaster-prone world.

Keywords: disaster; risk; DRR; development; hazards; national; information; community; planning; research; local; society; environmental; vulnerability; economic; public; policy; institution; flood; disaster management; government; management; assessment; emergency.

510. United Nations. (2004). Press Conference of 27 December 2004 by Jan Egeland UN Emergency Relief Coordinator on the Asian Tsunami (Webcast ed., pp. 48:02). New York: United Nations Webcast). Last viewed on 31 January 2006. URL: <http://webcast.un.org/ramgen/pressconference/pc041227.rm>.
Notes: *Press Conference: Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. He briefs on relief assistance to meet the needs of countries affected by the tsunami. The conference illustrates how little was known of the impact of the tsunami at this early stage of the response.*
511. United Nations. (2005). *Regional Workshop on Lessons Learned and Best Practices in the Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami Medan: Indonesia 13-14 June 2005: Report and Summary of Main Conclusions* United Nations. Last viewed on 23 January 2009. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/ronlyres/33531D5E-07AE-4FBB-9B96-532B52BECF05/0/lessons_summary.pdf.
Notes: *A regional tsunami lessons learned and best practices workshop brought together 75 government, UN and NGO participants from Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, in addition to representatives of regional organizations and donors. This was the culmination of a series of four national-level lessons learned workshops held in May and early June 2005 in Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The aim of the regional workshop was to share reflections and experiences related to the national and international response to the December 2004 tsunami disaster, and to formulate recommendations to concerned actors that would help improve disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and regional level.*

Keywords: disaster; government; national; relief; response; coordination; local; military; preparedness; capacity; experience; NGOs; planning; community; information; cooperation; emergency; disaster management; lessons; management; participation; private; enterprise; authority; framework; logistics; standards; supply.

512. United States Geological Service. (2005, 10 February). 2004 Deadliest in Nearly 500 Years for Earthquakes. Retrieved on 19 April 2006, 2006, from <http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=672>
Notes: *The deadliest year of the 20th century was 1976, when at least 255,000 people, and perhaps more than 600,000, were killed after one quake rocked Tianjin (formerly Tangshan), China.*
Keywords: earthquake; information; construction; hazards; monitor; results; response; emergency; India; loss; national; risk.
513. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Ampara District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 9 Divisions in Ampara District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
514. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Batticaloa District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 8 Divisions in Batticaloa District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
515. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Galle District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 6 Divisions in Galle District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*

516. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Hambantota District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 4 Divisions in Hambantota District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
517. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Jaffna District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 3 Divisions in Jaffna District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
518. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Kalatura District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 3 Divisions in Kalatura District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
519. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Kilinochi District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 1 Division in Kilinochi District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
Keywords: development; agriculture; construction; district; fishery; planning; family; transport; housing; information; livelihood; market; community; irrigation; local; conflict; enterprise; government; economic; society; damage; water; infrastructure; reconstruction.

520. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Matara District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 4 Divisions in Matara District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
521. University of Colombo. (2006). *Divisional Livelihood Development Plans (Trincomalee District)*. Colombo: RADA Livelihood Unit and ILO Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP).
Notes: *Provides the livelihood development plan for 5 Divisions in Trincomalee District providing information on general statistics, social protection, community infrastructure, local economic development, management information systems and a divisional livelihood development plan for each division.*
522. UNORC. (2006, 15 January 2006). Humanitarian and Recovery Update: Aceh and Nias 16 Dec '05 - 15 Jan '06. Retrieved on 1 May 2006, 2006, from <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/unorc-idn-15jan.pdf>.
Notes: *Update for the period from mid December 2005 to mid January 2006. The update records progress with various measures under the peace agreement, as well as changes in policy by BRR and concrete progress by sector.*
Keywords: Aceh; housing; Nias; district; Banda Aceh; IDPs; BRR; community; village; construction; coordination; UN; Calang; planning; UNDP; education; local; recovery; family; IFRC; Meulaboh; training; information; livelihood; NGOs; Simeulue.
523. UNORC. (2006). *Sample Survey on IDPs Living with Host Communities: Findings and Analysis*: Office of the United Nations Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias. Last viewed on 01 May 2006. URL: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/unorc-idn-28mar.pdf>.
Notes: *As data from the 2005 survey generated much interest amongst the donor and humanitarian recovery community in Aceh, and prompted demand for more information about host communities, it was decided to conduct a follow-up survey. NRC was commissioned to delve deeper in certain subjects such as compensation or integration plans, and sectors such as livelihood, assistance and shelter. In addition, a*

sub-questionnaire targeting former host families was added to provide insight on issues, from the host families' perspective, that affected living conditions and decisions of the IDP households.

Keywords: IDPs; families; community; Aceh; village; housing; family; district; livelihood; land; ownership; conflict; monitor; children; education; information; aid.

524. UNORC-AIS. (2007). *How Far Have We Come?, Where Do We Go From Here?: TRIP Report For Aceh*. UNORC-IAS. Last viewed on 27 October 2008. URL: http://www.unorc.or.id/file/download_trip.php?f=TRIPv2.pdf.

Notes: *This is the second edition of the Tsunami Recovery Indicator Package (TRIP) for Aceh and Nias. This is part of a larger data collection and analysis initiative known as the Tsunami Recovery Impact Monitoring System (TRIAMS), endorsed and guided by the Global Consortium for Tsunami Affected Countries.*

Keywords: Aceh; Nias; district; recovery; coast; housing; population; indicator; island; Banda Aceh; children; education; gender; damage; fishery; Singkil; BRR; health; Simeulue; impact; male; reconstruction; Lhokseumawe; agriculture; families.

525. Utama, I. B. (2006). *Baitul Qirad: Reconstructing Islamic Cooperatives in Aceh, Indonesia*. Aceh: GTZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH. URL: <http://www.microfinancegateway.org/content/article/detail/38387>.

Notes: *This paper discusses baitul qirads (MFIs) in Aceh, covering its strength and weaknesses, the different levels of approaches for MFIs, and their interlinked. The paper also discusses the history of Baitul Qirads in 1994 and its development.*

Keywords: cooperation; Aceh; microfinance; development; society; institution; savings; government; loans; training; economic; network; district; funding; reconstruction; capacity; community; ownership; Banda Aceh; enterprise; Indonesian; process; support.

526. Vaux, T., Bhatt, M., Disaster Mitigation Institute, Bhattacharjee, A., Lipner, M., McCluskey, J., Naik, A., Stevenson, F., Muse, I. A., Rawal, V., Routley, S., Silva, K. T., & Wiles, P. (2005). *Independent evaluation of the DEC tsunami crisis response: Final Report: November 2005 (Suppressed by the DEC but leaked by BBC Newsnight)*. London: Disasters Emergency Committee. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/12_01_06_DEC_tsunami_evaluation_final_report.pdf.

Notes: *This report was intended to be the final report for the initial*

evaluation of the work of the UK's Disaster's Emergency Committee (DEC), but the DEC decided against publishing the mildly critical report. The team leader reworked the report in late December, but the reworked report was also suppressed. A short (sanitised) report to the board was released by the DEC after the BBC Newsnight programme leaked the November 18th version (but without annexes). This version is from the BBC site.

Keywords: housing; community; disaster; response; evaluation; government; Sri Lanka; support; India; local; aid; capacity; reconstruction; relief; funding; humanitarian; gender; health; society; public; construction; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; NGOs; standards.

527. Vaux, T., Bhatt, M., Disaster Mitigation Institute, Bhattacharjee, A., Lipner, M., McCluskey, J., Naik, A., Stevenson, F., Muse, I. A., Rawal, V., Routley, S., Silva, K. T., & Wiles, P. (2005). *Independent evaluation of the DEC tsunami crisis response: Report to the Board: December 2005*. London: Disasters Emergency Committee.

Notes: *This short (sanitised) report to the board was released by the UK's Disaster's Emergency Committee (DEC) after the BBC Newsnight programme leaked the November 18th version of the full evaluation report. The version of 18th November was intended to be the final report for the initial evaluation of the tsunami work of the DEC, but the DEC decided against publishing the mildly critical report. The team leader reworked the report in late December, but the reworked report was also suppressed.*

Keywords: response; housing; disaster; government; support; evaluation; Sri Lanka; funding; leaders; process; effective; humanitarian; reconstruction; vulnerability; India; public; relief; risk; capacity; information; livelihood; policy; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; budget; conflict; coordination.

528. Venton, P., Faleiro, J., & Trobe, S. L. (2007). *Turning policy into practice: Linking good practice community-based disaster risk management with government policy and practice*. Teddington: Tear Fund. Last viewed on 7 July 2008. URL: <http://www.tearfund.org/webdocs/Website/Campaigning/Policy%20and%20research/Practice%20into%20Policy%20D5.pdf>. Notes: *A strong national policy framework is essential to support and scale-up Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). Between 2006 and 2007 Tearfund undertook an extensive piece of research among communities and governments in South, South East and Central Asia and Africa on CBDRM. This was done in*

two separate phases. Phase 1 focused on identifying good practice CBDRM, while Phase 2 focused on identifying challenges in linking CBDRM with government policy and practice, and methods to overcome them. The combined results are included in this report, and can be used by civil society, governments and institutional donors to generate increased governmental support for CBDRM.

Keywords: disaster; government; community; DRR; risk; policy; local; development; hazards; society; flood; support; NGOs; research; process; emergency; livelihood; protection; effective; groups; capacity; training.

529. Vermaat, J., & Thampanya, U. (2006). Mangroves mitigate tsunami damage: A further response. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 69(1-2), 1-3. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2006.04.019>

Notes: *This is a contribution to the discussion on the potential mitigating effect of mangroves to tsunami damage. Kathiresan and Rajendran (2005) were criticised by Kerr et al. (2006). We re-analysed of the original data with an ANOVA-model with covariates. We conclude: (a) the original conclusion of Kathiresan and Rajendran (2005) holds, mortality and property loss were less behind mangroves, and literature suggests that this can be generalised beyond the investigated area; (b) relocation of human settlements 1 km inland is not practical, instead a combination of societal preparedness with early warning and disaster response systems is to be preferred. Furthermore, we deduce that mortality was most strongly, and significantly reduced with increasing elevation above mean sea level, whereas property loss was governed by distance to the shore. This could improve coastal risk assessments. However, in an erratum in December 2006 acknowledges that: We made a mistake in our statistical analysis (Table 1, p. 2). We used a zero intercept in our analysis of covariance where this should not have been the case. This mistake has serious consequences for the outcome of the statistical tests: the effect of coastal type is not significant over and above that of elevation for casualties, and no factor was significant in explaining variability in per capita wealth loss. We also miscategorised one hamlet, but this had no consequence for the outcome. Thus, based on this analysis, we cannot maintain our conclusion that mortality and property loss were less behind mangroves. However, a more powerful and simple analysis using the residuals of the fitted nonlinear power curves does suggest that the decline of casualties with elevation and wealth loss with distance from the sea were faster behind mangroves. A complete report can be obtained from the corresponding author.*

530. Vijayakumar, L., & Suresh Kumar, M. (2008). Trained Volunteer-Delivered Mental Health Support To Those Bereaved By Asian Tsunami -- An Evaluation. *International Political Science Abstracts*, 58(4), 469-498. Last viewed on 01 October 2008. URL: <http://isp.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/54/4/293>
- Notes: *While mental health consequences following the Asian December 2004 tsunami have been studied, its impact on the survivors who lost close family members deserves attention. We investigated the usefulness of trained volunteer-delivered mental health support for the bereaved persons. The study used a non-randomised control design involving all adults aged 18 years or above who lost at least one close family member during tsunami from two geographically different coastal areas in Chennai, India. From the intervention and control sites, 45 and 57 participants were recruited respectively for the study. One year after baseline assessment, all 102 participants in intervention and control sites were interviewed. Participants receiving interventions on a consistent basis from trained volunteers were less likely to report depressive symptoms and general psychological distress compared with participants who did not receive the above intervention. Regression analysis for predicting the effect of intervention on the difference between the baseline and follow-up in BDI as well as GHQ scores, found a significant association between intervention and the improvement in BDI (adjusted {beta} (SE): -0.53 (2.44); $p = 0.000$) and GHQ (adjusted {beta} (SE): -0.52 (1.81); $p = 0.001$) scores. Suicidal attempts were also significantly less in the intervention group (FET $p = 0.02$). The study concluded that in settings where mental health professionals are limited in number, trained lay volunteers can offer empathetic listening, support and referrals that can be potentially beneficial.*
- Keywords: health; interventions; groups; support; participation; disaster; volunteers; training; family; India; assessment; society; children; community; families; coast; population; questionnaire; America; livelihoods; research.
531. Wachs, F. L. (2005). Surviving the Tsunami. *Sociological Inquiry*, 75, 564-565. Last viewed on 26 September 2008. URL: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/soin/2005/00000075/00000004/art00008>
- Notes: *A personal letter written to family and friends by Faye Linda Wachs. Faye was scuba diving in the Indian Ocean at the time that the devastating tsunami hit this area. She was literally "under the wave" when it passed over. This letter vividly describes the devastation and provides a compelling account of this disaster through the eyes of a trained sociologist, but a sociologist deeply affected by this devastation.*

532. Waheed, N., Popuri, S., & Boyd, D. (2007). *Best practices and future Recommendations: UNDP Maldives Shelter Recovery Programme*. Male: UNDP.

Notes: *The Shelter Programme is the first initiative of this kind in the Maldives and also the largest of the five UNDP recovery programmes initiated in response to the Asian Tsunami. The programme works closely with over 45 island communities scattered across 12 atolls, to return approximately 3000 families to their homes. This document attempts to outline best practices and future recommendations for any international or national development agencies or initiatives considering implementation projects in the Maldives. All experiences are from the perspective of Shelter Recovery activities being implemented in the islands of Maldives.*

Keywords: community; island; housing; UNDP; Maldives; development; recovery; national; government; policy; funding; atolls; beneficiary; capacity; construction; local; process; gender; information; ownership; public; aid; coordination; participation; planning; politics; rehabilitation.

533. Waizenegger, A. (2007). *Armed Separatism and the 2004 Tsunami in Aceh in Canada Asia Commentary, No 43, February 2007* (Canada Asia Commentary 43). Vancouver: The Asia Pacific Foundation. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: <http://www.asiapacific.ca>.

Notes: *This paper argues that conditions for a negotiated settlement to the conflict were well advanced before the tsunami. It explores the positive political implications this disaster had for peace-building initiatives in Aceh. The Indonesian province of Aceh was the first and most severely affected region hit by the tsunami that devastated countries around the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004. Some 170,000 people in Aceh died and economic loss was estimated as being equivalent to the annual GDP of the province. For three decades before the disaster, the region had seen conflict between the secessionist Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Indonesian government, leading to widespread repression and human rights abuses by the Indonesian military. In the wake of the tsunami, there were hopes that the rescue and recovery effort would help bring an end to the hostilities. Although disasters bring the potential for political transformation, this rarely happens. The escalation in hostilities in Sri Lanka between that government and the Tamil Tigers following the tsunami underscores this. In fact, rather than reconciliation, studies suggest that disasters tend to foster conflict and that the effects of so-called "disaster-diplomacy" are rarely long-lasting. The post-tsunami negotiated settlement of the conflict in Aceh has proven to be a rare example of*

success: the tsunami and recovery activities in the wake of the disaster created a window of opportunity for a negotiated end to the separatist conflict. This paper argues that conditions for a negotiated settlement to the conflict were well advanced before the tsunami. It explores the positive political implications this disaster had for peace-building initiatives in Aceh.

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; disaster; politics; government; military; Indonesian; local; economic; NGOs; relief; aid; society; reconstruction; foreign; process; impact; support; Banda Aceh; monitor; official.

534. Wall, I. (2005). *Where's My House? Improving communication with beneficiaries: an analysis of information flow to tsunami affected populations in Aceh Province.*: UNDP. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/sumatra/reference/assessments/doc/other/UNDP-WhereMyHouseFinal.pdf>.

Notes: *This report and the survey which it analyses were developed as an answer to concerns expressed by those working with tsunami affected populations that nothing was known about how communities were accessing information, the effectiveness of the channels available and the extent to which they were actually being used by those working in tsunami relief. The PI group designed a simple qualitative survey which could be taken out into the field on site visits and completed in the course of normal work duties. A total of 82 communities across 12 districts in Aceh were surveyed. This report is the result of that research.*

Keywords: information; community; gender; Aceh; housing; local; ownership; research; children; public; relief; effective; groups; Banda Aceh; leaders; male; network; NGOs; population.

535. Wall, I. (2006). *The Right to Know: The Challenge of Public Information and Accountability in Aceh and Sri Lanka*: Office of the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery. URL: http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/94653175-72B4-4E69-9075-D1921FF119FA/0/the_right_to_know.pdf.

Notes: *The report covers the challenge of communication between organisations and communities, how best use mass information campaigns, complaints mechanisms, and what has been done for bridging the communications gap in Aceh and Sri Lanka. The study particularly emphasized the broken promises phenomena and its impact for Tsunami survivors that have done through traumatic experiences of Tsunami.*

Keywords: community; Aceh; housing; information; local; Sri Lanka; aid; NGOs; beneficiary; government; public;

communication; funding; response; effective; corruption; IDPs; policy; accountability.

536. Wattegama, C. (2005, January). The seven tsunamis that hit the isle of Lanka. Retrieved on 21 November 2008, from <http://www.lankalibrary.com/news/tsunamis2.htm>
Notes: *On December 26 2004, millions of Sri Lankans, not excluding myself, enriched their vocabularies by a new word: tsunami. The vast majority of the Sri Lankans naturally took this as an entirely new phenomenon. Not that they can be blamed. The only previous incident they have ever heard was the one that seemed to have happened nearly 2,200 years ago during the reign of the King Kālanitissa. It was the only incident recorded in Mahavamsa that can be directly treated as a tsunami. Interestingly, now it looks like that tsunamis have been more frequent events in the history of the isle of Lanka than many of us have ever thought. Information about at least seven different incidents related to earthquakes and tsunamis can be gathered by carefully scrutinising different sources of history. This number can be even higher. There is a high possibility of some of the tsunamis going entirely unnoticed or unrecorded. Please note that the coastal areas of the island, especially the east coast, which would have been directly hit by any tsunami were not densely inhabited for a period of at least 2,450 years in the 2,500 years recorded history of the island. Even if they have been inhabited, all the kingdoms we have heard were within the country and adequately distanced from the sea to get directly hit by a tsunami. Therefore, the chance of any evidence of a tsunami getting into the annals of history is extremely less. In addition, the ancient kings themselves had a motive to prevent any news about tsunamis (or any disasters for that matter) because that would have been interpreted as the curse of gods against their misdeeds. So it is not at all a surprise that we have never heard much about tsunamis in the ancient texts or stone inscriptions.*

Keywords: island; Sri Lanka; earthquake; land; water; India; coast; information; results; children; connectedness; education; gender; local; Sumatra; district; fishery; future; housing; loss; population; power; Sinhalese; Tamil.

537. WB-DSF. (2005). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: August – August 2005* Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/03/000310607_20070803120846/Rendered/PDF/404330ENGLISH01pdate0Aug0501PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement*

(GAM) GAM-GoI incidents continue to decline in August. Post-August 15th GAM-GoI incidents and impacts decline but do not cease. Post-August 15th incidents and impacts in three districts only. AMM/IMP (Aceh Monitoring Mission/Initial Monitoring Presence) successfully clarifies disputed incidents. Vigilantism and Anti-Separatist Group involvement remained low.
 Keywords: Aceh; conflict; World Bank.

538. WB-DSF. (2005). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: December 2005*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000310607_20070808131205/Rendered/PDF/404370ENGLISH01pdate0Dec0501PUBLIC1.pdf.
 Notes: *Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents decrease in December. The decommissioning and relocation phase of the peace process ends successfully. The decommissioning phase saw a decline in GAM-GoI related conflict and impacts. Reintegration dynamics remain positive. Vigilante incidents remain low in December. Local level conflict remained high.*
 Keywords: conflict; Aceh; local; IDPs; village; resettlement; education; humanitarian; World Bank.
539. WB-DSF. (2005). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: November 2005*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000310607_20070808114829/Rendered/PDF/404360ENGLISH01pdate0Nov0501PUBLIC1.pdf.
 Notes: *Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents decrease in November. Vigilante incidents declined to two in November. Local level conflict rose to very high levels.*
 Keywords: Aceh; conflict; village; community; local; World Bank; funding; research; development; groups.
540. WB-DSF. (2005). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: October 2005*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000310607_20070808112106/Rendered/PDF/404350ENGLISH01pdate0Oct0501PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents increase in October. Post-MoU incidents vary geographically but less so substantively. Vigilante incidents decline on September but remain high. Local level conflict continues to rise and seems to be replacing GAM-GoI.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; local; Kecamatan; public; district; World Bank.

541. WB-DSF. (2005). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: September 2005*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000310607_20070808102621/Rendered/PDF/404340ENGLISH01pdate0Sep0501PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents continue to decline further in September. Post-August 15th GAM-GoI incidents and impacts decline but do not cease. Post-August 15th incidents and impacts in four districts. Communities increasingly positive but fears of isolated revenge remain. Vigilante/Gang-type incidents increase significantly. Extortion levels and form are changing. Local level conflicts (non-GAM-GoI) incidents increase.*

Keywords: EC; leaders.

542. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: April 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809114041/Rendered/PDF/404640ENGLISH01ate0April0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *No Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI related conflict incidents reported in April. AMM (Aceh Monitoring Mission) investigates one serious incident of police using force. Local level conflict seems to be stabilizing at high levels. Resource and political conflict steady.*

Keywords: conflict; local; Aceh; community; village; district; World Bank.

543. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: August 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607>

_20070809124438/Rendered/PDF/404670ENGLISH01p
date0Aug0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *There were no Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents reported in August. Local level conflict remains high. Tsunami-related incidents dramatically increase in August.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; local; monitor; government; World Bank.

544. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: December 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809142823/Rendered/PDF/404710ENGLISH01pdate0dec0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *There were no Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents reported in December, but post-conflict tensions continue to manifest. Local level conflict remains high. Aid-related conflict remains important, with some signs of desperation, but violent incidents decline.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; local; government; leaders; village; housing; support; governance; politics; aid; effective; results; security; World Bank; district; human rights; public; transport.

545. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: February 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000310607_20070808141951/Rendered/PDF/404390ENGLISH01pdate0Feb0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *One serious incident relating to the MoU was reported in February. Kidnapping in Aceh Utara, villagers call for support. Local level conflict increases. A high proportion of disputes continue to relate to tsunami assistance. Tsunami-related complaints are not only limited to tsunami-affected areas. Corruption allegations and civil service disputes are also common.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; local; village; community; groups; leaders; housing; World Bank.

546. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: January 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/>

WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000310607_20070808135308/Rendered/PDF/404380ENGLISH01pdate0Jan0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *For the first time no Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) incidents are reported. Human rights violations have significantly declined in 2005 and since the memorandum of understanding (MoU). The internally displaced persons (IDP) humanitarian situation in Bener Meriah and Aceh Tengah stabilizes. In January, villagers uncover 23 corpses in nine separate locations. Some tensions over interpretation of the MoU. Vigilante incidents remain low in January. Local level conflict increases.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; local; village; community; human rights; IDPs; government; process; monitor.

547. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: June - July 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809122702/Rendered/PDF/404660ENGLISH010JuneJuly0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *Only one Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI related conflict incident reported in June and July. Local level conflict remains high. Corruption incidents also on the rise. Tsunami-related incidents declined to lowest number since October.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; local; results; society; community; military; politics; support; government; groups; development; livelihood; monitor; public; World Bank.

548. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: March 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809113306/Rendered/PDF/404630ENGLISH01ate0March0601PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *No Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI related conflict incidents reported in March. AMM (Aceh Monitoring Mission) investigates one serious incident of police using force. Local level conflict seems to be stabilizing at high levels. Resource and political conflict increasing slowly. Reintegration of combatants is progressing smoothly but challenges lie ahead.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; local; monitor; politics; community; World Bank; groups; government.

549. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: May 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809114817/Rendered/PDF/404650ENGLISH01pdate0May0601PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *No Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI related conflict incidents reported in May, but one reported from April. District (Aceh Monitoring Mission) AMM offices currently handling a mix of cases and issues. Local level conflict remains high. Corruption incidents also on the rise.*
Keywords: conflict; Aceh; local; government; village; corruption; Kecamatan; community; society; transport; district; planning; public; response.
550. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: November 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809135819/Rendered/PDF/404700ENGLISH01pdate0nov0601PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *There were no Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents reported in November, but post-conflict tensions remain. Local level conflicts increase dramatically. Aid-related conflict remains important.*
Keywords: conflict; local; Aceh; community; groups; funding; aid; leaders; village; housing; security; politics; development; process; World Bank; analysis; society.
551. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: October 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809133419/Rendered/PDF/404690ENGLISH01pdate0oct0601PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *here were no Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents reported in October. Local level conflict continues to drop. Aid-related conflict remains high.*
Keywords: conflict; aid; local; Aceh; crime; village; corruption; government; society; fuel; public; World Bank.

552. WB-DSF. (2006). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: September 2006*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809132619/Rendered/PDF/404680ENGLISH01date0Sept0601PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *In this issue: There were no Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents reported in September. Local level conflict declines in September. Almost half of local level conflict incidents are related to the provision of aid.*
Keywords: conflict; Aceh; aid; housing; local; BRR; gender; village; funding; land; public; World Bank; corruption; development; groups; IDPs; IOM.
553. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: April 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/10/000310607_20070810120653/Rendered/PDF/404750ENGLISH01ate0April0701PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *Political violence escalates in mysterious grenade attacks. Violence reaches another high, though non-violent local level conflict drops. Violent incidents continue to reflect societal cleavages.*
Keywords: Aceh; conflict; housing; BRR; groups; local; community; aid; politics; construction; funding; gender; government; Lhokseumawe; Banda Aceh; process; reconstruction; targeting; contracts; leaders; monitor; public.
554. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: August 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/10/24/000020953_20071024155824/Rendered/PDF/410330ENGLISH010August200701PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *This conflict monitoring update for August 2007 focuses on tensions from the conflict era that manifested most strikingly in a series of incidents related to the theft or disappearance of Independence Day national flags. Violence continued at the high level which has been recorded since March of this year, once again reaching its highest post-Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) level of 24 incidents. Many of these were related to the ongoing post-election conflict in Aceh*

Tenggara (see previous Updates), which this month escalated with a series of arson and grenade attacks. This Update also discusses a new development in the Bumi Flora land case, where NGO staffs assisting villagers to assert their land claims were charged under Draconian “incitement” laws. The outcome of these legal proceedings might set a precedent with regards to the limits of democratic expression in Aceh.

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; local; politics; national; housing; land; village; district; military; public; security; process; support; aid; government; Indonesian; World Bank.

555. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: December 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/02/26/000333038_20080226034809/Rendered/PDF/426880ENGLISH01Box0327331B01PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *In this conflict monitoring update for December 2007, local-level violence increased drastically to reach its highest peak since January 2005 with 27 incidents recorded. Incidents included three murders and one murder attempt including the assassination on December 27th of Teungku Badruddin, a former GAM commander, in Sawang, Aceh Utara. Sporadic violence is a common trait of post-conflict theatres and the impact of such incidents on the peace process should not be exaggerated. The ongoing anti-Bupati protests in Nagan Raya also led to a number of incidents, illustrating the potential for regional political contests to generate violence. Disputes over issues related to the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and reintegration programs, including mass demonstrations by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Banda Aceh, remained peaceful.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; housing; local; construction; district; government; Banda Aceh; politics; process; funding; groups; results; village.

556. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: February 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/10/000310607_20070810113922/Rendered/PDF/404730ENGLISH01pdate0feb0701PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *No Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents, but internal tensions visible among former armed groups. Huge rise in local level conflict. Aid-related conflicts continue, issue of religion arise in several.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; funding; gender; local; domestic; aid; religion; district; groups; politics; results; Banda Aceh; public; support; World Bank; official.

557. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: January 2007* Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/09/000310607_20070809142312/Rendered/PDF/404720ENGLISH01pdate0jan0701PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI tensions continue to show through violent incidents. Local level conflict drops but violence doesn't. Conflict about aid projects continue.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; district; local; politics; results; groups; aid; community; power; support; youth; gender; housing; leaders; military; risk; World Bank.

558. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: June - July 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/10/18/000020439_20071018100924/Rendered/PDF/410320ENGLISH01uneJuly200701PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *This conflict monitoring update focuses on the Political conflicts in June and July which indicated tensions both between GAM and the Government of Indonesia (GoI) as well as within free Aceh Movement (GAM) itself. No conflict between GAM and GoI occurred in June and July. However, tensions did arise during a dispute over whether the new local party called "Party GAM" would be allowed to use the GAM flag as its symbol. Party GAM has been set up in anticipation of contesting the 2009 legislative elections as a local party, as permitted under the Law on Governing Aceh (LoGA). The update also discusses the Bireuen bombing, conflict deaths reaching high, non violent conflicts over government hiring practices, human rights, incidents involving police versus community, and the Bumi Flora case.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; village; local; housing; aid; gender; land; politics; government; planning; support; Banda Aceh; district; human rights; justice; military.

559. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: March 2007* Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/>

WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/10/000310607
_20070810115848/Rendered/PDF/404740ENGLISH01p
date0mar0701PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *No Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) GAM-GoI incidents, but tensions erupt in Aceh Utara. Both non-violent and violent local level conflict reach post-tsunami highs. Conflicts over reintegration funding continue.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; funding; village; local; community; groups; support; district; housing; leaders; monitor; politics; security; results; World Bank.

560. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: May 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/10/000310607_20070810131038/Rendered/PDF/404760ENGLISH01pdate0May0701PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *Political violence continues with more mysterious grenade attacks. Violent incidents reflect societal cleavages; kidnappings indicate lack of trust. Aid-related conflicts continue.*

Keywords: conflict; Aceh; aid; local; gender; funding; community; groups; construction; housing.

561. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: November 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/02/05/000333038_20080205234854/Rendered/PDF/423890NEWS0ENG1Box0321452B01PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *This conflict monitoring update for November 2007 illustrates the high degree of pressure exerted on local government by the Free Aceh Movement/Komite Peralihan Aceh (GAM/KPA) and others, and reveals growing divisions within GAM/KPA. These pressures pose a serious challenge to good governance in Aceh and need to be kept under control. In particular, GAM/KPA-affiliated political parties will have a lot to lose in upcoming general elections if current GAM/KPA leaders fail to demonstrate their capacity to govern in an efficient and transparent manner.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; support; politics; groups; district; government; society; village; corruption; Banda Aceh; community; funding; Jakarta; local; public; results; security; World Bank.

562. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: October 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/01/22/000333038_20080122070827/Rendered/PDF/418630NEWS0ENG1October200701PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *This conflict monitoring update for October 2007 illustrates the high degree of pressure exerted on local government by the Free Aceh Movement/Komite Peralihan Aceh (GAM/KPA) and others, and reveals growing divisions within GAM/KPA. In Aceh Barat Daya (Abdya), the ongoing protests against Bupati Akmal Ibrahim have been gaining momentum. In particular, GAM/KPA-affiliated political parties will have a lot to lose in upcoming general elections. The GAM/KPA leadership has been insisting government decisions*
Keywords: Aceh; conflict; local; support; district; crime; politics; society; Jakarta; process; government; results; groups; leaders; military; public; World Bank.
563. WB-DSF. (2007). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: September 2007*. Banda Aceh: World Bank – Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/01/18/000333037_20080118065643/Rendered/PDF/418640NEWS0ENG1ptember200701PUBLIC1.pdf.
Notes: *This conflict monitoring update for September 2007 illustrates the high degree of pressure exerted on local government by the Free Aceh Movement/Komite Peralihan Aceh (GAM/KPA) and others, and reveals growing divisions within GAM/KPA. These pressures pose a serious challenge to good governance in Aceh and need to be kept under control. In particular, GAM/KPA-affiliated political parties will have a lot to lose in upcoming general elections if current GAM/KPA leaders fail to demonstrate their capacity to govern in an efficient and transparent manner.*
Keywords: conflict; Aceh; district; BRR; government; local; support; politics; aid; public; crime; security; development; leaders; military; official; village.
564. WB-DSF. (2008). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: January – February 2008*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/06/06/000334955_20080606060448/Rendered/PDF/440920NEWS0ENG10Jan1Feb00801PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *The situation in Aceh remains on the whole safe and stable. However, the rising levels of violence recorded since December of last year, including a number of incidents involving or targeting KPA, show that enduring peace is not yet assured. On March 1st, five were brutally murdered in an attack on the Atu Lintang KPA office, in Aceh Tengah. This is the largest loss of life in a single conflict incident recorded since the Helsinki MoU. The massacre sparked widespread concern that it could lead to escalation and a worsening of communal tensions in the ethnically heterogeneous central highlands. Authorities, security forces and KPA have all helped to contain potential spill-overs, and the peace process appears to have proved strong enough to survive its most serious blow so far. The incident occurred against a backdrop of heightened political tensions, with the reappearance of old moves to partition Aceh by creating two new provinces, ALA and ABAS. The issue shows how, while key provisions of the MoU and the Law on Governing Aceh (LoGA) are not fully agreed upon or implemented, room remains for opportunistic elites to seek advantage and for tensions to rise. Overall levels of violence remained high in January, and reached a new peak in February, with 30 violent cases.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; government; Jakarta; district; local; coast; support; politics; economic; national; process; public; risk; community; authority; corruption; groups; leaders; security; village.

565. WB-DSF. (2008). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: March – April 2008*. Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/07/04/000334955_20080704054805/Rendered/PDF/445640NEWS0BOX1rchApri200801PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *The number of conflicts reached a new peak, mostly due to an increasing number of administrative disputes, while violent incidents remained high, with 25 cases reported in March and 23 in April. Besides the March 1st Atu Lintang massacre, discussed in the last update, a number of violent cases, including the kidnapping of seven Chinese nationals in Gayo Lues on April 27th, again raised concern over the impact of crime and sporadic violence on Aceh's development. Long-standing political conflicts further developed. As Partai GAM, recently renamed Partai Aceh, managed to overcome the last obstacles to its legalization, its branch offices were targeted by a number of incidents. These cases emphasized the need for security forces to refrain from interfering in politics, and highlighted the transformations the party must make to demonstrate its commitment to basic democratic principles.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; housing; aid; BRR; crime; politics; rehabilitation; Banda Aceh; results; leaders; public; funding; Jakarta; local; military.

566. WB-DSF. (2008). *Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update: May – June 2008* Banda Aceh: World Bank - Decentralization Support Facility. Last viewed on 03 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/08/01/000333038_20080801030359/Rendered/PDF/448770NEWS0ENG1gUpdate0May1June2008.pdf.

Notes: *The number of conflicts reached new highs in May and June 2008, a rise mostly driven by a swelling number of administrative disputes. Violence stayed at the relatively high levels recorded since December of last year. A series of incidents occurred along the border between the central highlands and Aceh Utara. This shows how community tensions and wider political issues can interact to create a polarized atmosphere, of concern as preparation for next year's elections intensifies. The potential for further incidents is especially high in the central highlands, as the chances of success of the formation of a new Aceh Leuser Antara (ALA) province separated from Aceh are weakening, and its supporters look with anxiety at the expansion of Partai Aceh in neighbouring districts. A report by International Financial Corporation (IFC) raised awareness of the extent of extortion in Aceh and prompted authorities to take drastic measures. This is a positive development, but changes will need to be implemented carefully to avoid fuelling suspicion between security forces and KPA. On May 14th, a grenade exploded in front of the office of an international non-governmental organization (NGO) in Bireuen. Aside from this, levels of aid-related conflict remained stable with little violence. However, conflicts related to post-conflict assistance jumped in June, underlining two issues: the poor implementation of aid programs to conflict victims in the central highlands, and the in-sufficient attention paid to non-GAM ex-combatants.*

Keywords: Aceh; conflict; politics; village; community; aid; public; security; district; illegal logging; local; logging; support; results; targeting; housing.

567. We WAV Network. (2007). *People's Report Sri Lanka 2007 Violence Against Women in the Post Tsunami Context*. We WAV Network. Notes: *A report by women affected by the Tsunami in Sri Lanka on the need to ensure non-discrimination in relief, recovery and reconstruction phases.*

568. WFP. (2005). *Synthesis Review of the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC)*. Rome: World Food Programme. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/cb/wfp077040.pdf>.
Notes: *This synthesis review summarizes common issues arising from past reviews of individual United Nations Joint Logistics Centre deployments and the Core Unit. It makes recommendations for strengthening the role and performance of the centre and strengthening the engagement of others in it.*
Keywords: logistics; coordination; humanitarian; emergency; planning; support; response; information; funding; preparedness; groups; partners; OCHA; joint; participation; authority; interventions; donor; experience; fuel.
569. WFP. (2006). *Real Time Evaluation of WFP's Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami- Evaluation brief*: WFP. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp089779.pdf>.
Notes: *To assess the relevance of WFP's response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami crisis, to measure its effectiveness and to assess the appropriateness of the phasing down mechanisms and the planned conversion into a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).*
Keywords: response; gender; evaluation; emergency; aid; food aid; India; standards.
570. WFP. (2006, 28 April 2006). Sharp ration cuts leave Darfur on a diet. *WFP Press Release* Retrieved 6 May 2006, 2006, from <http://www.wfp.org/english/?ModuleID=137&Key=2078>
Notes: *Despite the horrific suffering of millions of vulnerable people across Sudan, WFP has said that a severe shortage of funds has forced it to make drastic cuts in food rations from May.*
Keywords: donor; funding; humanitarian; aid; children; donations; education; family; food aid; malnutrition.
571. WFP. (2007). *Evaluation of Indonesia Special Operation WFP Shipping Service to Support the Temporary Shelter Plan of Action by the United Nations Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias, Indonesia*: WFP. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/cb/wfp113631.pdf>
Notes: *The report summarizes findings, recommendations and lessons learned from an evaluation of the WFP Shipping Service (WFPSS), which was undertaken by the Office of Evaluation (OEDE) at the request of the WFP Ocean Transport Service (ODTS) to meet a requirement of the fiscal agency agreement with the International*

Development Association (IDA). IDA is the trustee of the Multi-Donor Fund (MDF) for Aceh and North Sumatra, which funds the operation. Two independent international consultants in transport and logistics and environmental issues carried out the mission from 24 July to 18 August 2006. The main purposes were to learn from the current operation and to identify emerging issues and opportunities to guide design of any future phase. The uniqueness of this large-scale maritime transport operation for WFP was kept in mind, as were possibilities for establishing a regular self-supporting commercial short-sea service in the Aceh/Nias region, managed by the private sector.

Keywords: recovery; evaluation; logistics; NGOs; support; management; coordination; environmental; planning; Aceh; BRR; housing; land; Nias; reconstruction; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; relief.

572. WFP. (2007). *Executive Brief: Sri Lanka Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC)*: World Food Programme. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.ipcinfo.org/attachments/Ex_Brief_IPC_Sri_Lanka_June_2007.pdf.

Notes: *As part of WFP's preparations for the next phase of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) covering 2008, a food security assessment took place from 15-30 April using secondary data from various sources. WFP used this opportunity to further pilot the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC). The assessment team worked closely with a task force consisting of FAO, SC-UK, CARE, World Vision, FIVIMS and HARTI Research Institute.*

Keywords: district; poverty; conflict; food security; security; livelihood; families; humanitarian; Sri Lanka; market; assessment; education; emergency; Jaffna; malnutrition; transport.

573. WFP. (2007). *WFP Ramps up Food Aid for Thousands Fleeing Conflict in Eastern Sri Lanka*: World Food Programme. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: <http://www.wfp.org/english/?ModuleID=137&Key=2410>.

Notes: *WFP is increasing its operations in Batticaloa District in eastern Sri Lanka to ensure that basic food supplies quickly reach persons forced out of their homes by recent intensified fighting.*

Keywords: IDPs; Sri Lanka; district; Batticaloa; conflict; aid; food aid; government; humanitarian; donor; funding; supply; support.

574. WFP. (2008). *Budget Revision WFP Sri Lanka. PRRO 10067-Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict and Tsunami-Affected Areas*. Rome: World Food Programme. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/BR/100671_0704.pdf.
Notes: *WFP food security and needs assessments in Jaffna and the Vanni indicate a relatively homogenous impact of the conflict on displaced, host families and non-displaced households, although IDPs are perceived as slightly more vulnerable due to loss of livelihoods. Farmers, fishermen, casual labourers and petty traders are likely to be particularly affected by reduction in the next harvest, loss of deep sea fishing incomes, inability to access markets and decreased purchasing power. Traditional coping strategies (reducing meal portions, relying on less preferred foods, selling/pawning of assets such as jewellery) are rapidly being exhausted and families are increasingly turning to harmful practices such as skipping meals, migrating in search for food etc. Food shortages in the affected areas are acute and prices have increased drastically.*
Keywords: conflict; IDPs; groups; children; beneficiary; budget; population; vulnerability; government; Sri Lanka; education; livelihood; construction; district; planning; support; training; development; food.
575. WHO. (2004). *Highlights of press conference on South Asia disaster*. Geneva: WHO. URL: <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/media-room/press-release/2004/PC-28-Dec-OCHA-WHO.doc>.
Notes: *During the press conference Dr Nabarro said that as many could die from disease after the tsunami as had died during the tsunami itself.*
Keywords: health; disaster; coordination; humanitarian; public.
576. WHO. (2005). *Draft Report of the Health Aspects of the Tsunami Disaster in Asia: WHO Conference Phuket, Thailand, 4-6 May 2005*. Geneva: World Health Organisation. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/12927FED-C776-45A4-9CF6-3767C0F6292B/0/who_conference_draft.pdf.
Notes: *The World Health Organization (WHO) Conference on Health Aspects of the Tsunami Disaster in Asia took place in Phuket, Thailand from 4 to 6 May 2005. The conference brought together some 400 senior policy advisers and expert practitioners from Asia and elsewhere. They came from national governments, United Nations agencies, nongovernmental organizations, civil society groups, academic institutions and countries that provided relief assistance to the Tsunami-affected populations. The conference focused on the lessons learnt during both the immediate health sector response to the Tsunami*

and the early phase of recovery, within the broader framework of the affected countries' own efforts, supported by international assistance. The first objective of the conference was to review health sector experience with response and early recovery so as to determine successes and limitations i.e. what was done well, and what could have been done better? The second objective was to Identify lessons learnt for improving future health sector crisis response and recovery systems and processes i.e. in what way could future operations be better organized, and their technical components rendered more effective?

Keywords: health; disaster; response; assessment; community; coordination; capacity; local; national; planning; NGOs; government; preparedness; emergency; Thailand; information; support; gender; effective; public; disease; Phuket; funding; needs assessment.

577. WHO. (2005). *Moving Beyond the Tsunami: The WHO Story*.

Geneva: World Health Organisation: Regional Office for South-East Asia. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Moving_Beyond_the_Tsunami-The_WHO_Story_WHOTsunami_COMPLETE.pdf.

Notes: *Sumptuously illustrated WHO report narrates how the health needs of the affected people are being met. The report reflects on WHO activities in the first few months.*

Keywords: health; disaster; disease; response; emergency; support; Aceh; Sri Lanka; public; coordination; children; government; local; information; supply; community; relief; training; effective; district; India; national; planning.

578. WHO. (2005). *Responding to communicable diseases following the tsunami in South-East Asia*. Geneva: World Health Organization Last viewed on 09 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1914_VL206115.pdf.

Notes: *Communicable diseases, especially those that are epidemic-prone, are the most significant health threat to the internally displaced population after a catastrophe like the Tsunami. This document highlights the challenges faced and describes the key technical activities that were carried out by WHO and national counterparts in all the six tsunami-affected countries to detect, prevent and control the communicable diseases.*

Keywords: health; disease; response; support; disaster; Aceh; emergency; coordination; public; training; planning; risk; district; local; national; prevention; supply; information.

579. WHO. (2005). *WHO's Response to the Tsunami: A Summary*. Geneva: World Health Organisation. Last viewed on 27 June 2008. URL: http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Reports_Tsunami_and_after-summary.pdf.

Notes: *After the Tsunami WHO mobilized available resources immediately, from all over the world, to the affected countries. For example, an emergency health expert from the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, was deployed to Indonesia. Experts also arrived from Europe and Washington. More than 60 professionals were mobilized and deployed in Indonesia, 50 in Sri Lanka, 27 in Thailand and 20 in the Republic of the Maldives. Hundreds of other experts also offered assistance, during the emergency period. The challenges were tremendous. Health infrastructure was not spared in the calamity, so the injured had nowhere to turn to for help. The tsunami had left thousands homeless. Dazed, mentally shattered, some physically battered, survivors poured into relief camps.*

Keywords: health; disease; supply; support; emergency; water.

580. WHO. (2007). *Systematizing emergency health management 2005-2007: the emergency and humanitarian action programme of WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia*. New Delhi: World Health Organization Last viewed on 10 September 2008. URL: http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publication_&_Documents_SEHM.pdf.

Notes: *Clearly, in terms of disasters, the South-East Asia Region has been particularly hard-hit in the recent past. The earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004, which affected more than six countries of this part of the world, was one of the worst natural disasters in recent history. Recovery efforts are still on today, more than two and half years after the waves swept the shorelines of the region. The earthquake in Yogyakarta, floods in Indonesia, India, Thailand and Nepal, and regular monsoon events in countries such as Bangladesh and Myanmar emphasize that there are risks and hazards to contend with regularly. The booklet Systematizing Emergency Health Management 2005-2007 highlights key events and developments in the Emergency and Humanitarian Action programme in the last three years, and outlines the strategic directions of the programme in the coming years.*

Keywords: health; flood; emergency; district; disaster; housing; training; IDPs; support; planning; community; government; response; Thailand; damage; disease; coordination; preparedness; UN; funding; NGOs; assessment.

581. Wickramasinghe, A., & Fernando, K. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Local Response: Sri Lanka*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/B168D9AE-82F0-4763-A5C3-07524A96192E/0/local_response_sri_lanka.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: housing; funding; community; donor; district; family; reconstruction; damage; NGOs; Sri Lanka; government; resettlement; supply; education; fishery; local; health; recovery; construction; Galle; sanitation; children; livelihood; transport.
582. Wiharta, S., Ahmad, H., Haine, J.-Y., Löfgren, J., & Randall, T. (2008). *The Effectiveness of Foreign Military Assets in Natural Disaster Response*. Stockholm: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Last viewed on 16 June 2008. URL: <http://books.sipri.org/files/misc/FMA/SIPRI08FMA.pdf>.
Notes: *This study examines the advantages, limitations and implications of involving foreign military assets-personnel, equipment and expertise-in the relief operations that follow major natural disasters. It presents the findings of a research project carried out by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) with the support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Foreign military assets have made large contributions to several recent natural disaster relief operations, yet their use in such operations remains controversial. The questions asked range from matters of principle-is it appropriate for foreign forces to take part in humanitarian work?-to more practical considerations such as cost, how effectively foreign military assets can participate in civilian-led humanitarian operations and how the presence of foreign military assets affects the ability of civilian humanitarian organizations to act independently and safely. This study provides an overview of the current use of foreign military assets in natural disaster response, including how and why they are deployed. It also analyses the role played by foreign military assets in several major disaster relief operations: in Mozambique following the floods in 2000, in Haiti following floods and tropical storm Jeanne in 2004, in Aceh province, Indonesia, following the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, and in Pakistan-administered Kashmir following the South Asia earthquake of 2005.*
Keywords: disaster; foreign; response; humanitarian; coordination; government; UN; effective; Aceh; health; personnel; support; NATO; emergency; national; OCHA.

583. Wikipedia. (2006). Countries affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake - Wikipedia. Retrieved on 18 April 2006, 2006, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countries_affected_by_the_2004_Indian_Ocean_earthquake
Notes: *Countries affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunamis.*
Keywords: Thailand; Phuket; damage; foreign; India; earthquake; Sri Lanka; disaster; island; Australia; coast; information; tourism; boat; government; family; Sweden; Africa; authority; fishery; Maldives; official.
584. Wilderspin, I., & Casals, J. (2007). *Report for the evaluation of the DIPECHO action plans in South East Asia.*
585. ECHO. Last viewed on 08 September 2008. URL: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/evaluation/2007/dipecho_se_asia_06_2007.pdf.
Notes: *The report reviews and assesses the progress made in enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters of the most at-risk population of SEA and the public institutions that seek to protect them. Specific interest for theme Reduction of Risks to natural hazards in Indonesia*
Keywords: partners; DRR; disaster; planning; funding; local; evaluation; national; community; development; support; ECHO; government; EC; impact; capacity; preparedness; aware; advocacy; commission.
586. Williamson, L. (2008, 11 November). New tsunami system in Indonesia. *BBC News* Retrieved on 17 November 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7721312.stm>
Notes: *Indonesia launches a new tsunami early warning system, but experts say some areas will not be fully protected.*
Keywords: coast; Aceh; early warning; environment; India; livelihood; warning.
587. Willitts-King, B. (2008). *Indonesia Case Study: ODI HPG Affected States Research Programme: Final report.* London: Overseas Development Institute.
Notes: *This case study is part of the ODI HPG research programme on the role of the affected state in humanitarian action. It aims to describe the essential elements of the Indonesian approach to disaster management, looking both historically and towards future directions, as well as analysing key themes and issues that Indonesia highlights which are of wider relevance to the research programme as a whole. The case study focuses on but is not limited to Indonesia's experience in responding to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami which devastated coastal parts of Aceh, and the 2006 central Java/Yogyakarta earthquake.*

Keywords: disaster; disaster management; management; government; response; capacity; coordination; national; DRR; Indonesian; local; Aceh; emergency; community; risk; humanitarian; military; conflict; support; planning; preparedness; society; development; funding.

588. Wolff, P. (2006). *Funding the tsunami response: Government Funding: Germany*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Last viewed on 17 October 2008. URL: http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/rdonlyres/77FA21BB-5D1D-466B-8E0A-D7158A688FFE/0/government_funding_germany.pdf.
Notes: *This is one of the financial sub-reports that fed into the overall TEC evaluation of financial flows.*
Keywords: funding; aid; reconstruction; humanitarian; development; emergency; housing; government; Sri Lanka; cooperation; support; planning; response; emergency relief; foreign; water; education; health; rehabilitation; UN; local; Aceh; NGOs; donor.
589. Wood, B., Kabell, D., Muwanga, N., & Sagasti, F. (2008). *Evaluation of the implementation of the Paris Declaration: Phase I: Synthesis Report*. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. Last viewed on 7 January 2008. URL: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/9/40888983.pdf>.
Notes: *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, endorsed in March 2005, is now recognised as a landmark international agreement aimed at improving the quality of aid and its impact on development. It lays out a road-map of practical commitments, organised around five key principles of effective aid: a) ownership by countries b) alignment with countries' strategies, systems and procedures; c) harmonisation of donors' actions; d) Managing for results, and e) Mutual accountability. This evaluation was initiated on the premise that – in spite of the complexity of evaluating the outcomes of a political declaration – it would be possible to identify useful lessons and actionable recommendations for the governments, agencies and individuals concerned with development effectiveness. We believe that the evaluation has identified such lessons and recommendations. Moreover, the evaluation process itself has been an example of the Paris Declaration's basic principles of partnership and ownership and has contributed to better insights and dialogue with the countries and agencies that participated. In order to provide a proper basis for assessment the evaluation is being carried out in two phases: Phase One comprised eight Country level evaluations designed within a common evaluation framework to ensure comparability of findings across countries while allowing flexibility for country specific interests.*

These evaluations looked at actual implementation of the Paris Declaration in concrete settings and were undertaken in Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, and Vietnam (the Vietnamese study was an Independent Monitoring Exercise designed and executed separately).. The country level evaluations were managed by the respective partner country and most were supported, both financially and substantively, by donors. The Paris Declaration is a political agenda for action, not just a technical agreement. The reports have underlined the fact that the entire Declaration and its commitments are political undertakings. In the difficult processes required for implementation, real issues of power and political economy

Keywords: evaluation; partners; development; aid; donor; ownership; results; capacity; support; national; government; management; monitor; groups; indicator; policy; harmonisation; planning; process; accountability; budget; politics; framework; coordination.

590. World Bank. (2006). *Aceh Public Expenditure Analysis – Spending for Reconstruction and Poverty Reduction*: World Bank. Last viewed on 27 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/01/18/000310607_20070118104547/Rendered/PDF/384170IND0whit1P0992610PER01PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *The Province of Aceh, known formally as Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), is on the northern tip of Sumatra. Aceh is surrounded by a crucial trade route, the Malacca Strait, to the north and east, the Province of North Sumatra in the south, and Indian Ocean in the west. The province covers an area of 57,365 sq. km and has a population of approximately 4 million. At present, Aceh consists of 17 municipalities (kabupatens) and 4 cities (kotas). Banda Aceh is the capital. Since 1999, Aceh's fiscal resources have increased dramatically. After decentralization and the Special Autonomy Status, the amount managed directly by the Acehnese province and local governments increased several-fold. This Aceh Public Expenditure Analysis (APEA) is a collaboration between the World Bank and four Acehnese universities: Syiah Kuala University and IAIN Ar-Raniry (Banda Aceh), Malikul Saleh University, and Politeknik University (Lhokseumawe).*

Keywords: Aceh; government; local; education; public; reconstruction; poverty; funding; budget; district; health; analysis; development; infrastructure; World Bank; national; planning; capacity.

591. World Bank. (2006). *Global economic prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration*. Washington, DC: World Bank. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2005/11/14/000112742_20051114174928/Rendered/PDF/343200GEP02006.pdf.

Notes: *Chapter 1 of this report reviews recent developments in and prospects for the global economy and their implications for developing countries. Chapter 2 uses a model-based simulation to evaluate the potential global welfare gains and distributional impact from a hypothetical increase of 3 percent in high-income countries' labour force caused by migration from developing countries. Chapter 3 surveys the economic literature on the benefits and costs of migration for migrants and their countries of origin, focusing on economically motivated migration from developing to high-income countries. We then turn to remittances, the main theme of the report. Chapter 4 investigates the size of remittance flows to developing countries, the use of formal and informal channels, the role of government policies in improving the development impact of remittances, and, for certain countries, their macroeconomic impact. Chapter 5 addresses the impact of remittances at the household level, in particular their role in reducing poverty, smoothing consumption, providing working capital for small-scale enterprises, and increasing household expenditures in areas considered to have a high social value. The last chapter investigates policy measures that could lower the cost of remittance transactions for poor households and measures to strengthen the financial infrastructure supporting remittances.*

Keywords: remittance; income; economic; poverty; impact; families; policy; development; market; funding; World Bank; economy; investment; results; foreign; Africa; education; livelihoods; America; research; institution; GDP; government; public.

592. World Bank. (2006). *Making Services Work for the poor in Indonesia: Focusing on Achieving Results on the Ground*. World Bank. Last viewed on 17 September 2008. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/publication/280016-1152870963030/2753486-1165385030085/MSWPenglish_fullcover.pdf.

Notes: *This report seeks to provide some answers to the questions about basic services. It argues that the causes of low quality in service provision are surprisingly common across different types of services, and that there are some common elements to the solutions to improve services. This report focuses on these cross-sectoral issues, with reference*

to examples primarily from Indonesia. The good news is that there are many examples of innovations in service delivery that are yielding good results. The challenge is to learn from these successes and scale up good practices.

Keywords: government; poverty; education; health; district; local; public; community; private; results; funding; standards; budget; World Bank; quality; management; monitor; national; contracts; policy; accountability; Jakarta.

593. World Bank. (2006). Sri Lanka Tsunami: Summary of World Bank Assistance to Sri Lanka. Retrieved on 22 January, 2009, from <http://go.worldbank.org/DGGBT25O40>
Notes: *The World Bank's support to the Government of Sri Lanka directly after the tsunami of December 26, 2004 was to mitigate the immediate suffering resulting from the devastation; assist people to regain their livelihoods; restore basic services to the affected population; and to initiate the recovery and reconstruction process. A post-tsunami Needs Assessment conducted jointly by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation estimated the reconstruction financing needs at US\$2.2 billion. The World Bank committed a total of US\$150 million.*
594. World Bank. (2006). *Sustaining Economic Growth, Rural Livelihoods, and Environmental Benefits: Strategic Options for Forest Assistance in Indonesia*: World Bank. Last viewed on 19 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/08/08/000112742_20070808171951/Rendered/PDF/392450REVISED0IDWBForestOptions.pdf.
Notes: *Strategic Options for Forest Assistance in Indonesia.*
Keywords: forest; land; management; planning; poverty; protection; government; environmental; community; development; policy; process; local; economic; agriculture; enterprise; support; national; livelihood; market; sustainability; governance.
595. World Bank. (2007). *Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007 – Spending for Development: Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities*: World Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/Publication/280016-1168483675167/PEReport.pdf>.
Notes: *This report addresses seven critical expenditure areas. The first two chapters discuss how much money is available to the government and how it is allocated across sectors and levels of government. The following three chapters focusing on education, health, and*

infrastructure analyzer how resources are currently allocated within these critical sectors and how effectively they are used. The final two chapters highlight institutional and cross-cutting issues for effective public expenditure management and improved intergovernmental fiscal relations.

Keywords: government; education; public; budget; health; national; development; district; poverty; investment; World Bank; local; infrastructure; private; management; GDP; funding; transport; quality.

596. World Bank. (2007). *Managing resources to build back and create a better future for Nias: Nias Public Expenditure Analysis 2007*. Jakarta: World Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1592_408220ENGLISH0130NPEA0NIAS01PUBLIC1.pdf.

Notes: *The 28 March 2005 earthquake devastated the island of Nias, an already very poor region before the disaster hit. The March earthquake — coming less than three months after the December 2004 tsunami that also affected Nias — killed almost 1,000 people and left about 10 percent of the population homeless. Infrastructure and public buildings suffered widespread damage and destruction, with the total repair bill estimated at US\$392 million, an amount larger than the total GDP of the entire island. Not surprisingly, the island's under-developed economy was severely disrupted by the double disasters, contracting by 3.4 percent in 2005. As in Aceh, in the wake of the disasters Nias received an unprecedented amount of financial resources from the Government of Indonesia, donors and NGOs to finance the reconstruction of the island. The reconstruction budget for 2006 is estimated at about Rp 1.1 trillion, four times the size of the normal district government budget.*

Keywords: Nias; district; government; public; education; health; island; budget; development; Sumatra; infrastructure; analysis; World Bank; future; reconstruction; BRR; local; funding; national; personnel.

597. World Bank. (2007). *Sri Lanka Development Forum: The economy, regional disparities, and global opportunities*. Washington: The World Bank. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/02/01/000310607_20070201132649/Rendered/PDF/38388LK.pdf.

Notes: *Section one reviews recent economic performance, section two of the report addresses the regional disparities in growth and poverty reduction, section three takes up the question of how Sri Lanka can accelerate growth further.*

Keywords: Sri Lanka; GDP; poverty; economy; agriculture; education; economic; policy; market; development; public; investment; enterprise; government; India; budget; income; World Bank; framework; management; foreign; land.

598. World Bank. (2007). *Sri Lanka: Poverty Assessment: Engendering Growth with Equity: Opportunities and Challenges*. Washington: The World Bank. Last viewed on 20 October 2008. URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSCContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/02/06/000020953_20070206094457/Rendered/PDF/365680LK.pdf.

Notes: *The report is intended to add to the debate and understanding of poverty and inequality in Sri Lanka. The development story in Sri Lanka is one of mixed success. The country is on par with middle income countries and Millennium Development Goal timetables for universal primary school enrolment, gender parity in primary and secondary school enrolment, and universal provision of reproductive health services. At the same time, consumption income poverty persists and the poor continue to face basic welfare challenges such as malnutrition. A number of interrelated constraints prevent access by the poor to opportunities in more dynamic sectors of the economy. In poor rural areas and the estates economic and geographic constraints include inadequate connectivity to markets and growth centres, lack of electricity and transport facilities (infrastructure) and poor quality schools (public services). In poor urban areas constraints include inadequate access to clean water, electricity, sanitation and quality of housing. At the household level, the report assesses the cyclical nature of poverty traps caused by low levels of education, poor nutrition and underemployment (mostly associated with the informal sector). Population in the estates, North and East, and the tsunami-affected coastal areas are more likely to fall into the poverty trap cycle due to historical disadvantages or recent events like civil conflict or natural disasters.*

Keywords: poverty; families; Sri Lanka; education; income; district; Colombo; economic; agriculture; health; livelihoods; population; World Bank; housing; development; children; national; market; ownership.

599. World Bank. (2007). *World Development Report 2008 – Agriculture for Development*. World Bank. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2008/Resources/2795087-1192112387976/WDR_00_book.pdf.

Notes: *This Report addresses three main questions: 1) What can agriculture do for development?; 2) What are effective instruments in*

using; 3) agriculture for development?

Keywords: agriculture; poverty; market; development; policy; Africa; income; land; families; economic; public; research; World Bank; economy; India; gender; investment; livelihoods; population; support; local; education.

600. World Bank, ADB, & United Nations. (2005). *Tsunami: Impact And Recovery Joint Needs Assessment: World Bank - Asian Development Bank - UN System*. Male: Government of the Maldives. Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Tsunami/joint-needs-assessment.pdf>.
Notes: *This report was prepared by a Joint Assessment Team from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations, and the World Bank. Total damages are estimated to be US\$470 million, 62% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Of these losses, direct losses are \$298 million, or about 8% of the replacement cost of the national capital stock.*
Keywords: island; damage; housing; government; Maldives; impact; assessment; recovery; tourism; loss; reconstruction; risk; population; support; UN; development; ADB; atolls; fishery; joint; livelihood; public; World Bank; community; agriculture; disaster; health; infrastructure.
601. World Bank – KDP. (2007). *2006 Village Survey in Aceh: An Assessment of Village Infrastructure and Social Conditions*. The World Bank and the Kecamatan Development Program. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpDocuments\)/B4B34BFED7B3E1CC12572DB004A70E4/\\$file/Aceh+Village+survey+2006.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/B4B34BFED7B3E1CC12572DB004A70E4/$file/Aceh+Village+survey+2006.pdf).
Notes: *The report consists of six sections. The introductory sections provide background information on the aims of the survey (design, methodology). 3 section reports general village information. 4 provides results of the infrastructure assessment. 5 discusses the results from the social section of the survey. 6 and concluding section reviews the study's findings and discusses recommendations: Major Investment is Still Required; Recovery in Aceh is a Province-Wide Process; Community-Driven Processes are Most Effective in Targeting Investment.*
Keywords: village; Aceh; infrastructure; IDPs; damage; society; education; information; community; district; gender; transport; housing; leaders; development; economic; Kecamatan; public; disaster; population; poverty; response; local.

602. World Bank IEG. (2006). *Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development*. Washington: World Bank - Independent Evaluation Group. Last viewed on 19 September 2008. URL: http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/naturaldisasters/docs/natural_disasters_evaluation.pdf.
Notes: *This report recommends several adjustments to the way the Bank currently handles natural disasters. First, it suggests revisions to policy to better guide staff and enhance flexibility of Bank responses to natural disasters. Second, it encourages increased Bank capacity to respond to disasters and to ensure that it can be mobilized quickly. Finally, it recommends that the Bank prepare a strategy or action plan for natural disaster assistance that includes an assessment of each country's level of disaster risk, and differentiation of approach on the basis of that assessment.*
Keywords: disaster; risk; housing; development; emergency; hazards; policy; recovery; reconstruction; response; funding; poverty; planning; evaluation; support; earthquake; World Bank; UN; loans; vulnerability; society; impact; flood; donor.
603. World Tourism Organisation. (2005). *Post Tsunami Re-Assessment, Growing Demand, Limited Supply, November, 2005*: World Tourism Organisation. Last viewed on 8 June 2008. URL: <http://www.world-tourism.org/tsunami/reports/Final%20Reassessment%201.pdf>.
Notes: *Nearly one year after the tsunami, demand for destinations affected by the world's biggest disaster is growing steadily but air service and hotel capacity remain up to 20% lower than before the tragedy meaning that full recovery of the tourism industry will not be possible this winter season. Tourism officials, tour operators and hoteliers are buoyantly optimistic and with good reason. Resorts in Thailand, the Maldives and Sri Lanka are reporting forward bookings of 90-100% occupancy during December and January.*
604. World Vision. (2007). *World Vision Indonesia Tsunami Response Final Report: December 2004 – December 2007*: World Vision. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://wvasiapacific.org/downloads/indo07.pdf>.
Notes: *World Vision launched a massive relief and recovery effort following the disaster. This final report outlines the World Vision Indonesia Tsunami Response programme over the past three years and its impact on the recovery of households.*
Keywords: children; housing; community; education; families; construction; health; gender; land; water; Aceh; recovery; family; support; impact; village; beneficiary; development; fishery; government; training; response; sanitation.

605. World Vision. (2007). *World Vision Sri Lanka Tsunami Response Final Report: December 2004 – December 2007*: World Vision. Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: <http://wvasiapacific.org/downloads/srilanka07.pdf>.
Notes: *World Vision launched an emergency relief programme in response to the disaster, followed by a comprehensive recovery program that has also worked to address the needs of conflict affected communities. This Final Report details the response since December 2004, and its impact on the recovery of targeted households*
Keywords: community; children; housing; education; construction; impact; gender; families; family; ownership; health; income; Sri Lanka; district; fishery; conflict; economic; training; response; damage; livelihood; recovery; sanitation.
606. World Vision. (2008). *Disaster Monitor: Indonesia*. Bangkok: World Vision. Last viewed on 9 January 2008. URL: http://www.wvasiapacific.org/downloads/Indonesia_web.pdf.
Notes: *This publication looks at Indonesia in the context of natural catastrophes and positions World Vision to better predict, prevent or prepare for the onslaught of the disaster. It exposes the facts, the forces, the faces, the forecast and the future.*
Keywords: disaster; risk; development; flood; preparedness; climate change; Jakarta; community; earthquake; population; children; land; UNDP; emergency; housing; DRR; island; protection; impact; health; policy; response.
607. World Vision Australia. (2005). *Tsunami education kit: case studies*. Burwood East: World Vision International Last viewed on 24 September 2008. URL: http://www.globaleducation.edna.edu.au/globaled/go/engineName/filemanager/pid/1637/case_studies.pdf;jsessionid=0044631F9972506D6BF24E68D7DFCFF5?actionreq=actionFileDownload&fid=10548
Notes: *Typically a child displays trauma by withdrawing, by becoming irritable or being aggressive when their trauma is not dealt with. Art and games are crucial to allow them to go back to their pre-trauma normality. These kits were thought to help them remind that, even after a big tragedy like the 2004 tsunami, life goes on.*
Keywords: children; family.
608. Wu, T. (2006). *The role of remittances in crisis: an Aceh research study*: HPG, Humanitarian Policy Group. Last viewed on 25 September 2008. URL: http://www.odi.org.uk/HPG/papers/BG_Remittances_Aceh.pdf.

Notes: *This paper studies the role of migrant remittances in the livelihoods of the people of Aceh, with a particular focus on the impact of the tsunami and humanitarian aid.*

Keywords: remittance; Aceh; family; funding; Malaysia; families; humanitarian; society; livelihood; emergency; gender; housing; children; education; livelihoods; income; Singapore; economic; groups; support; community; development; IDPs; poverty; bank account; construction.

609. Yel, & PanEco. (2008). *How palm-oil plantations at Tripa increase disaster risk, contribute to climate change and drive a unique Sumatran orangutan population to extinction*. Jakarta: YEL - Yasan Ekosistem Lestardi and PanEco - Sustainable Development and Intercultural Exchange. URL: http://www.aceh-eye.org/data_files/english_format/environment/env_palm/env_palm_analysis/env_palm_analysis_2008_07_00.pdf

Notes: *The peat swamp forests of Aceh's West coast (Tripa, Singkil and Kluet) acted as an efficient natural protective buffer zone, behind which hardly any casualties were recorded. In addition to their disaster risk reduction function these peat swamp forests also provide invaluable services for both local and global communities, in particular as a result of their role in carbon storage, water retention and biodiversity conservation. These eco-system services are rarely formally recognised and too often taken for granted. With the current land conversion taking place in the Tripa swamps, from natural peat swamp forest to palm-oil plantations, these ecosystem services are being lost. This report assesses the value of the Tripa swamps and the impact that this destruction will have on the ground, both for local communities and the global human population. It also highlights work previously undertaken and activities planned to stop this destruction and restore the Tripa swamps, and discusses the lessons learned to date.*

Keywords: Aceh; forest; planning; disaster; coast; DRR; local; mitigation; prevention; water; land; development; Indonesian; results; community; assessment; Sumatra; environmental; agriculture; government; population; protection; support; district; risk.

610. Yoshitani, J., Takemoto, N., & Merabtene, T. (2007). *Factor analysis of water-related disasters in Sri Lanka*: The International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management Public Works Research Institute (PWRI). Last viewed on 18 September 2008. URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2376_srie.pdf.

Notes: *Vulnerability to disaster differs considerably depending on natural exposure to hazards and social conditions of countries affected. Therefore, it is important to take practical disaster mitigating*

measures which meet the local vulnerability conditions of the region. Designating Sri Lanka as a research zone, this study aims to propose measures for strengthening the disaster mitigating system tailored to the region starting from identifying the characteristics of the disaster risk threatening the country. To this end, it identifies the country's natural and social characteristics first, and then analyses the risk challenges and their background as the cause to create and expand the water-related disasters. Furthermore, it also analyses the system of the socio-economic structure, the evacuation behaviour of the affected people and related experience to disasters.

Keywords: flood; Sri Lanka; damage; disaster; water; housing; district; coast; India; Tamil; government; Sinhalese; society; results; agriculture; development; planning; fishery; DRR; land.

611. Amarasiri de Silva, M. (2009). Ethnicity, politics and inequality: post-tsunami humanitarian aid delivery in Ampara District, Sri Lanka. *Disasters*, 33(2), 253-273. Last viewed on 27 March 2009. URL: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/121382868/abstract>
Notes: The provision of humanitarian aid at times of disaster in multi-ethnic community settings may lead to conflict, tension and even the widening of the distance between various ethnic groups. That aid agencies distribute humanitarian aid directly to affected communities, to speed up recovery, may often lead to chaos and the intensification of ethnic sentiments. The new distribution mechanisms introduced for the delivery of tsunami aid in Ampara District, Sri Lanka, did not recognise local networks and the culture of the ethnically mixed community setting. This paper analyses post-tsunami aid distribution in Ampara and shows how such an extemporised effort in an ethnically cognisant context increased ethnic division, inequality and disorder, while marginalising the poor segments of the affected population. It recommends the inclusion of local networks in aid dissemination as a measure for improving ethnic neutrality and social harmony in disaster-hit multi-ethnic communities.

Keywords: housing; fishery; aid; Tamil; Ampara; politics; community; district; Tamil Tigers; disaster; society; land; Sri Lanka; NGOs; boat; poverty; local; process; coordination; humanitarian; construction; development; recovery.

612. Lee, A. C. K. (2008). Local perspectives on humanitarian aid in Sri Lanka after the tsunami. *Public Health*, 122(12), 1410-1417. Last viewed on 20 March 2009. URL: <http://>

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Notes: This paper examines the impact of post-tsunami humanitarian aid from the perspectives of local stakeholders in Sri Lanka. The study used key informant and focus group interviews with tsunami survivors, community leaders, local authorities, and aid workers. The study found that aid aggravated social tensions and that the lack of agency engagement with communities led to grievances. Humanitarian actors were seen as not being transparent and as sometimes failing to meet beneficiary expectations, with gaps between needs and the aid provided. The study argues that getting beneficiary feedback in post-disaster settings is possible but that beneficiary biases have to be taken into account. Understanding the context is key to mitigating the adverse social impacts of relief. Responses can only be well matched to needs if beneficiaries are consulted both for disaster planning and response.

Keywords: aid; local; community; NGOs; beneficiary; disaster; humanitarian; health; Sri Lanka; participation; evaluation; impact; society; emergency; Tamil; development; leaders; Ampara; authority; government.

Index to bibliographic entries

The numbers given below refer to the document number, and not to the page number.

accountability, 8, 11, 33, 38, 40, 56, 59, 61, 62, 75, 76, 102, 107, 112, 119, 120, 121, 149, 156, 178, 219, 224, 251, 256, 306, 310, 311, 327, 328, 338, 343, 368, 369, 374, 385, 468, 491, 535, 589, 592

Aceh, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, 30, 34, 40, 48, 50, 54, 56, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 74, 80, 81, 83, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97, 100, 102, 112, 113, 114, 116, 121, 122, 124, 126, 131, 135, 138, 143, 144, 152, 153, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169, 170, 171, 174, 176, 178, 185, 191, 192, 196, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 219, 220, 221, 225, 226, 227, 231, 235, 236, 238, 240, 251, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 263, 264, 265, 268, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 287, 288, 292, 296, 299, 303, 304, 307, 316, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 333, 335, 344, 346, 350, 359, 363, 367, 372, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 387, 392, 401, 402, 403, 413, 414, 418, 421, 423, 425, 426, 427, 436, 438, 439, 441, 452, 455, 459, 462, 464, 465, 468, 472, 474, 482, 484, 486, 487, 492, 496, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502, 522, 523, 524, 525, 533, 534, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 571, 577, 578, 582, 586, 587, 588, 590, 596, 601, 604, 608, 609

ActionAid, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

ADB, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 53, 125, 217, 235, 276, 292, 293, 310, 313, 350, 373, 455, 593, 600

advocacy, 253, 382, 400, 508, 585

Africa, 12, 75, 105, 133, 147, 206, 223, 271, 369, 377, 470, 528, 583, 589, 591, 599

after action review, 59

aged, 32, 52, 85, 115, 153, 227, 237, 238, 290, 335, 353, 423, 493, 530

agriculture, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 43, 50, 63, 67, 70, 82, 91, 97, 103, 126, 133, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 199, 202, 206, 217, 221, 225, 235, 254, 271, 275, 281, 287, 291, 312, 313, 320, 328, 332, 352, 364, 376, 383, 384, 385, 386, 391, 403, 436, 444, 450, 473, 474, 475, 476, 482, 490, 494, 498, 499, 509, 519, 524, 594, 597, 598, 599, 600, 609, 610

aid, 2, 7, 12, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 32, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 72, 75, 76, 78, 82, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 100, 101, 105, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 127, 134, 136, 137, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 159, 160, 162, 175, 178, 179, 180, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 197, 198, 201, 203, 208, 209, 210, 218, 219, 220, 221, 226, 227, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241, 244, 245, 252, 254, 260, 261, 264, 265, 268, 275, 276, 278, 279, 289, 292, 293, 296, 306, 307, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 317, 321, 322, 323, 324, 328, 336, 337, 344, 345, 346, 350, 352, 353, 356, 359, 365, 368, 369, 370, 373, 377, 378, 379, 383, 394, 395, 397, 398, 402, 413, 414, 421, 427, 432, 433, 438, 439, 441, 443, 447, 449, 451, 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 474, 477, 480, 482, 483, 487, 489, 491, 502, 505, 507, 510, 511, 523, 526, 527, 532, 533, 534, 535, 544, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 556, 557, 558, 560, 563, 565, 566, 567, 569, 570, 571, 573, 576, 577, 579, 582, 588, 589, 604

ALNAP, 37, 38, 246

America, 39, 40, 55, 95, 133, 135, 146, 154, 157, 161, 188, 217, 279, 294, 337, 398, 453, 530, 591

Ampara, 186, 259, 283, 306, 318, 324, 376, 513

analysis, 14, 30, 33, 48, 68, 69, 70, 79, 88, 92, 93, 101, 105, 109, 115, 126, 138, 141, 146, 154, 157, 175, 194, 196, 200, 203, 230, 234, 243, 254, 260, 270, 287, 294, 297, 301, 302, 312, 314, 319, 324, 334, 346, 351, 353, 359, 397, 404, 409, 434, 443, 447, 453, 459, 464, 465, 475, 493, 495, 497, 500, 524, 529, 530, 534, 550, 582, 590, 596, 609, 610

appraisal, 97, 192, 318

appropriate, 8, 13, 27, 35, 113, 119, 127, 147, 186, 187, 201, 203, 208, 234, 254, 256, 285, 306, 345, 346, 356, 373, 394, 399, 406, 441, 448, 450, 455, 485, 488, 493, 582

assessment, 1, 4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 92, 93, 102, 112, 116, 118, 119, 127, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 153, 155, 156, 162, 168, 170, 171, 173, 178, 179, 185, 189, 192, 203, 206, 208, 210, 218, 220, 227, 229, 232, 234, 237, 238, 239, 241, 244, 246, 249, 270, 271, 274, 276, 281, 282, 285, 287, 289, 292, 299, 302, 306, 307, 309, 310, 313, 314, 315, 318, 322, 324, 344, 361, 363, 364, 368, 386, 390, 393, 396, 397, 422, 433, 448, 455, 461, 467, 468, 470, 472, 479, 482, 484, 485, 489, 493, 498, 499, 501, 502, 509, 529, 530, 534, 569, 572, 576, 580, 589, 600, 601, 602, 609

atolls, 2, 21, 73, 167, 218, 229, 249, 302, 340, 393, 419, 488, 490, 493, 495, 499, 532, 600

AUSAID, 56, 90, 229

Australia, 30, 40, 56, 57, 85, 90, 105, 137, 159, 217, 229, 231, 252, 347, 474, 583, 607

authority, 2, 30, 58, 107, 108, 112, 138, 142, 143, 166, 204, 209, 212, 218, 258, 300, 319, 380, 381, 402, 449, 457, 483, 501, 511, 564, 566, 568, 583

awareness, 7, 10, 28, 113, 137, 151, 209, 212, 215, 253, 293, 295, 341, 379, 399, 461, 483, 566, 585

Banda Aceh, 34, 56, 63, 74, 102, 112, 138, 152, 165, 196, 206, 208, 226, 227, 235, 236, 254, 258, 263, 277, 281, 316, 387, 472, 474, 482, 501, 522, 524, 525, 533, 534, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 590

Bangladesh, 133, 149, 151, 155, 323, 383, 394, 476, 580, 589

bank account, 608

Batticaloa, 79, 186, 250, 259, 262, 318, 324, 357, 428, 504, 514, 573

benchmark, 27, 70, 243, 312, 414

beneficiary, 13, 14, 38, 58, 75, 94, 127, 149, 169, 170, 171, 172, 189, 220, 224, 228, 234, 235, 242, 246, 274, 304, 306, 318, 382, 385, 413, 443, 482, 488, 493, 495, 532, 534, 535, 574, 604

boat, 60, 104, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 192, 277, 284, 317,

344, 409, 436, 444, 455, 471, 472, 583

BRR, 17, 23, 30, 50, 74, 91, 92, 112, 138, 164, 176, 196, 225, 235, 236, 268, 316, 321, 322, 350, 482, 484, 522, 524, 552, 553, 563, 565, 571, 596

budget, 15, 17, 18, 42, 43, 44, 52, 98, 123, 150, 159, 160, 169, 180, 184, 203, 221, 224, 235, 241, 243, 251, 277, 285, 286, 305, 350, 368, 395, 425, 434, 444, 466, 473, 527, 574, 589, 590, 592, 595, 596, 597

buffer, 58, 78, 108, 129, 274, 283, 293, 352, 380, 462, 464, 465, 609

Calang, 522

capacity, 4, 7, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 37, 40, 47, 53, 59, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 91, 93, 107, 108, 118, 119, 121, 123, 141, 144, 155, 156, 168, 170, 171, 173, 187, 202, 209, 212, 219, 224, 228, 232, 233, 234, 238, 239, 242, 243, 247, 251, 253, 268, 284, 285, 296, 299, 301, 302, 304, 313, 318, 323, 327, 338, 339, 343, 344, 355, 361, 362, 368, 387, 388, 389, 390, 393, 413, 414, 421, 422, 425, 427, 428, 429, 433, 438, 439, 440, 443, 460, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 479, 480, 483, 487, 489, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 511, 525, 526, 527, 528, 532, 561, 563, 576, 585, 587, 589, 590, 602, 603

capacity building, 4, 18, 30, 33, 37, 76, 107, 296, 318, 338, 362, 390, 422, 460

child labour, 273

children, 7, 9, 11, 12, 19, 34, 35, 39, 46, 47, 56, 57, 91, 122, 132, 149, 153, 161, 178, 180, 185, 211, 220, 226, 227, 234, 236, 237, 238, 245, 250, 262, 265, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 298, 310, 324, 328, 333, 341, 348, 353, 357, 360, 372, 379, 393, 401, 402, 403, 409, 423, 428, 434, 435, 440, 444, 448, 451, 458, 461, 477, 481, 482, 484, 485, 487, 494, 505, 506, 507, 523, 524, 530, 534, 536, 570, 574, 577, 581, 598, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608

civil military, 232

civil war, 5, 51, 58, 88, 351, 406, 429

climate change, 20, 133, 269, 351, 391, 429, 466, 494, 606, 609

clothing, 82, 186, 187, 189, 278, 378, 477

coast, 6, 8, 19, 24, 25, 28, 55, 56, 60, 63, 67, 79, 82, 97, 104, 107, 108, 122, 128, 129, 130, 133, 137, 138, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 178, 185, 191, 192, 200, 206, 207, 208, 254, 270,

271, 274, 275, 276, 287, 288, 290, 293, 295, 297, 316, 319, 323, 328, 335, 345, 347, 353, 354, 364, 372, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 391, 399, 420, 423, 449, 455, 458, 472, 481, 482, 485, 496, 499, 506, 524, 529, 530, 536, 564, 583, 586, 587, 598, 609, 610

coherence, 71, 175, 380

Colombo, 7, 24, 33, 72, 79, 84, 101, 107, 108, 127, 142, 175, 177, 182, 186, 210, 212, 242, 250, 255, 260, 274, 280, 283, 284, 293, 347, 349, 410, 411, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 598

commission, 54, 143, 241, 250, 253, 258, 295, 300, 334, 347, 442, 456, 585

communication, 4, 21, 28, 48, 102, 112, 120, 137, 141, 145, 146, 149, 197, 200, 204, 212, 218, 227, 239, 294, 300, 303, 309, 317, 319, 337, 343, 345, 348, 361, 364, 384, 422, 429, 433, 441, 457, 468, 493, 534, 535

community, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 46, 50, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 84, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99, 102, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 127, 132, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 149, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 178, 180, 185, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 215, 217, 218, 221, 222, 228, 229, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 242, 246, 251, 253, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261, 262, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 289, 292, 293, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 304, 306, 307, 308, 310, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 330, 332, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 341, 343, 344, 352, 359, 360, 361, 365, 372, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 397, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 413, 414, 420, 421, 423, 427, 429, 435, 437, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 445, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 458, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 471, 472, 473, 474, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 498, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507, 509, 511, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 535, 539, 542, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 553, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 564, 566, 576, 577, 580, 581, 585, 587, 592, 594, 600, 601, 604, 605, 606, 608, 609

comprehensive, 33, 48, 56, 69, 109, 116, 151, 221, 250, 274, 278, 282, 302, 330, 390, 397, 425, 605

conditionality, 315

conflict, 5, 37, 50, 51, 53, 54, 66, 68, 69, 78, 79, 84, 88, 94, 96, 100, 105, 107, 108, 109, 114, 126, 127, 131, 135, 142, 143, 155, 164, 195, 201, 222, 230, 233, 235, 251, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 262, 264, 269, 280, 284, 301, 313, 315, 316, 322, 325, 333, 351, 356, 357, 360, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 388, 389, 392, 406, 407, 426, 427, 429, 433, 434, 438, 439, 443, 462, 463, 464, 465, 471, 503, 519, 523, 527, 533, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 572, 573, 574, 587, 598, 605

connectedness, 70, 312, 496, 536

consortium, 58, 102, 491

construction, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 20, 24, 30, 33, 37, 39, 48, 55, 58, 60, 70, 75, 79, 84, 86, 87, 89, 91, 93, 100, 103, 104, 111, 112, 113, 115, 117, 127, 130, 131, 137, 138, 141, 142, 145, 146, 152, 156, 165, 166, 169, 174, 201, 203, 207, 214, 217, 222, 225, 231, 233, 235, 236, 242, 249, 267, 268, 269, 271, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 298, 303, 312, 317, 320, 321, 322, 323, 326, 327, 328, 330, 334, 338, 343, 356, 372, 374, 375, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 386, 391, 392, 399, 401, 402, 403, 405, 422, 430, 436, 437, 440, 441, 444, 445, 447, 458, 460, 464, 465, 472, 474, 478, 480, 482, 488, 490, 492, 493, 495, 496, 498, 499, 502, 505, 507, 508, 509, 512, 519, 522, 526, 532, 533, 553, 555, 560, 574, 581, 596, 604, 605, 608

contracts, 17, 19, 23, 142, 203, 553, 592

cooperation, 20, 24, 43, 101, 123, 160, 206, 217, 225, 239, 244, 251, 273, 285, 332, 355, 356, 364, 373, 414, 452, 475, 511, 525, 588

coordination, 2, 19, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 53, 59, 61, 62, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 90, 92, 98, 101, 102, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 122, 134, 135, 137, 141, 143, 151, 156, 158, 159, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 178, 179, 180, 185, 186, 187, 199, 200, 209, 212, 218, 222, 225, 228, 232, 235, 239, 244, 245, 246, 252, 262, 264, 265, 268, 271, 275, 285, 289, 293, 294, 298, 304, 306, 313, 318, 321, 322, 327, 339, 343, 350, 355, 356, 361, 362, 364, 366, 373, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 390, 397, 410, 413, 414, 421, 422, 431, 438, 440, 441, 442, 443, 448, 451, 452, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 492, 501, 502, 508, 511, 522, 527, 532, 568, 571, 575, 576, 577, 578, 580, 582, 587, 589

corruption, 30, 100, 112, 231, 235, 305, 374, 464, 465, 535, 549, 551, 552, 561, 564
 coverage, 75, 105, 135, 137, 174, 184, 194, 276, 282, 300, 307, 525, 572
 crime, 54, 251, 256, 392, 400, 453, 551, 554, 555, 562, 563, 565
 culture, 68, 111, 127, 192, 457, 496
 cyclones, 145, 149, 302, 323, 340, 342, 466
 damage, 17, 21, 24, 25, 33, 50, 55, 56, 58, 60, 63, 67, 79, 91, 92, 97, 100, 115, 129, 133, 137, 145, 156, 174, 192, 205, 206, 207, 208, 217, 228, 229, 240, 254, 260, 274, 276, 283, 287, 288, 289, 293, 302, 307, 308, 322, 335, 344, 364, 372, 383, 391, 399, 430, 444, 455, 472, 482, 484, 490, 492, 493, 495, 499, 519, 524, 529, 580, 581, 583, 596, 600, 601, 605, 610
 Danida, 45, 46
 decentralisation, 65, 144, 305
 Denmark, 42, 45, 159, 355, 589
 development, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 84, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 128, 133, 134, 138, 140, 141, 143, 144, 151, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 178, 179, 190, 191, 192, 198, 199, 201, 202, 205, 207, 212, 215, 217, 219, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230, 234, 238, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 253, 256, 259, 260, 264, 268, 271, 273, 274, 277, 279, 285, 286, 287, 289, 292, 295, 296, 298, 301, 303, 305, 306, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, 327, 329, 330, 332, 334, 338, 339, 343, 344, 346, 350, 351, 355, 356, 359, 361, 363, 368, 369, 370, 372, 373, 375, 377, 383, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 410, 412, 413, 414, 421, 424, 434, 435, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 445, 447, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 458, 460, 462, 463, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 479, 480, 481, 482, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 502, 503, 505, 506, 509, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 525, 528, 532, 534, 539, 547, 550, 552, 554, 563, 565, 566, 574, 580, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 604, 606, 608, 609, 610
 DFID, 65, 143, 144, 158, 346, 355, 479

dialogue, 20, 21, 40, 95, 143, 201, 373, 456, 589

disaster, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 56, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 125, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 141, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 164, 166, 168, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 193, 194, 197, 198, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 252, 253, 261, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 275, 276, 278, 279, 281, 282, 285, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 327, 328, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 359, 361, 362, 364, 371, 372, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 409, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 421, 422, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 437, 438, 439, 440, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 451, 452, 454, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 479, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 496, 497, 499, 500, 501, 506, 508, 509, 511, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 533, 536, 575, 576, 577, 578, 580, 582, 583, 585, 587, 596, 598, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 609, 610

disaster management, 2, 3, 10, 28, 30, 32, 33, 61, 151, 209, 212, 215, 218, 242, 268, 271, 317, 323, 352, 359, 382, 390, 397, 399, 446, 452, 454, 483, 509, 511, 587

disease, 20, 116, 181, 220, 226, 227, 261, 265, 269, 299, 307, 386, 402, 505, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580

disease control, 226

district, 7, 9, 10, 11, 24, 25, 28, 33, 34, 50, 52, 58, 60, 66, 67, 68, 72, 76, 77, 78, 84, 91, 92, 97, 106, 125, 126, 127, 135, 140, 142, 144, 151, 153, 164, 169, 175, 185, 186, 187, 189, 202, 211, 212, 222, 228, 235, 236, 240, 243, 256, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 266, 274, 277, 281, 282, 283, 291, 306, 316, 318, 320, 324, 332, 344, 353, 354, 357, 376, 379, 383, 387, 388, 389, 392, 401, 403, 410, 418, 421, 422, 423, 435, 438, 440, 444, 448, 458, 461, 471, 472, 473, 474, 481, 482, 484, 485, 487, 492, 497, 502, 504, 506, 519, 522, 523, 524, 525, 534, 536, 537, 540, 541, 542, 544, 549, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 572, 573, 574, 577, 578, 580, 581, 590, 592, 595, 596, 598, 601, 605, 609, 610

domestic, 15, 21, 30, 88, 134, 263, 286, 293, 394, 406, 556

donations, 29, 45, 46, 47, 56, 64, 136, 147, 148, 158, 179, 180, 193, 194, 245, 277, 278, 279, 328, 337, 339, 434, 459, 467, 570

donor, 7, 16, 19, 24, 27, 29, 33, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58, 64, 65, 66, 71, 74, 78, 90, 92, 93, 98, 100, 104, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 127, 134, 135, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 158, 159, 160, 164, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 179, 194, 197, 198, 199, 209, 212, 218, 219, 223, 224, 228, 241, 256, 260, 274, 275, 277, 284, 292, 293, 298, 305, 313, 315, 322, 326, 327, 329, 338, 343, 344, 350, 355, 356, 361, 365, 367, 368, 369, 370, 373, 377, 378, 382, 394, 395, 430, 431, 432, 434, 436, 444, 466, 467, 468, 469, 474, 480, 482, 483, 490, 498, 502, 511, 523, 528, 568, 570, 573, 581, 588, 589, 596, 602

drinking water, 82, 86, 116, 506

DRR, 3, 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, 31, 32, 89, 96, 122, 144, 151, 156, 202, 215, 242, 244, 253, 267, 285, 327, 338, 340, 341, 383, 397, 435, 446, 458, 466, 467, 479, 484, 489, 496, 497, 508, 509, 528, 585, 587, 606, 609, 610

early warning, 28, 141, 143, 200, 212, 285, 295, 319, 362, 442, 489, 508, 529, 586

earthquake, 12, 19, 23, 31, 41, 50, 55, 61, 63, 65, 82, 85, 87, 88, 104, 105, 113, 119, 134, 135, 137, 145, 147, 148, 161, 164, 168, 172, 174, 181, 200, 204, 206, 207, 223, 226, 239, 246, 265, 268, 276, 282, 287, 290, 295, 296, 302, 307, 319, 320, 328, 335, 340, 341, 342, 345, 350, 351, 353, 362, 372, 377, 378, 385, 399, 415, 420, 430, 434, 442, 452, 466, 467, 474, 496, 506, 509, 512, 536, 580, 582, 583, 587, 596, 602, 606

EC, 143, 241, 253, 370, 541, 585

ECB, 338

ECHO, 159, 241, 253, 387, 585

economy, 5, 12, 15, 20, 21, 30, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 65, 68, 70, 77, 88, 92, 97, 105, 110, 112, 113, 115, 117, 126, 133, 134, 135, 137, 152, 154, 155, 156, 161, 163, 164, 190, 206, 207, 228, 230, 243, 248, 251, 252, 262, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 281, 282, 284, 286, 291, 292, 301, 305, 312, 313, 315, 322, 325, 329, 330, 333, 336, 350, 351, 356, 359, 369, 372, 373, 374, 391, 392, 398, 406, 414, 424, 434, 437, 439, 445, 447, 453, 454, 461, 466, 472, 473, 475, 476, 482, 494, 509, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 525, 533, 564, 589, 591, 594, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 605, 608, 610

education, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 33, 34, 35, 50, 52, 56, 57, 58, 67, 79, 91, 92, 103, 112, 117, 132, 137, 146, 155, 157, 161, 174, 180, 200, 205, 207, 215, 217, 218, 220, 230, 243, 251, 257, 267, 269, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 283, 295, 301, 303, 319, 321, 323, 328, 333, 341, 350, 360, 364, 366, 372, 374, 381, 382, 384, 385, 390, 393, 400, 401, 402, 403, 406, 423, 434, 435, 437, 444, 448, 452, 453, 460, 461, 462, 464, 465, 471, 473, 474, 476, 477, 481, 482, 484, 485, 487, 488, 497, 505, 506, 507, 522, 523, 524, 536, 538, 570, 572, 574, 581, 588, 590, 591, 592, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 604, 605, 607, 608

effectiveness, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 27, 36, 41, 48, 53, 59, 65, 71, 75, 93, 112, 116, 118, 119, 123, 129, 134, 141, 143, 156, 169, 179, 188, 189, 222, 231, 239, 242, 243, 246, 285, 292, 295, 305, 306, 313, 322, 323, 332, 334, 343, 347, 348, 356, 361, 366, 368, 369, 373, 384, 387, 397, 400, 410, 413, 422, 425, 448, 459, 461, 468, 469, 480, 485, 495, 527, 528, 534, 535, 544, 569, 576, 577, 582, 589, 595, 599

efficiency, 20, 71, 75, 112, 123, 155, 330, 475

efficient, 14, 29, 112, 113, 299, 334, 343, 425, 561, 563, 609

emergency, 2, 12, 16, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 67, 71, 74, 87, 90, 96, 98, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 134, 135, 136, 137, 143, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 156, 158, 159, 160, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 179, 180, 181, 185, 190, 193, 194, 205, 209, 212, 215, 218, 219, 220, 224, 226, 227, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 265, 271, 276, 279, 289, 292, 294, 299, 303, 304, 306, 307, 314, 317, 321, 328, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 346, 347, 348, 355, 366, 367, 377, 385, 387, 394, 395, 397, 402, 404, 413, 414, 415, 427, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 437, 444, 447, 448, 449, 451, 452, 458, 459, 464, 465, 467, 468, 469, 479, 483, 496, 501, 507, 509, 511, 512, 528, 568, 569, 572, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 582, 587, 588, 602, 605, 606, 608

emergency relief, 143, 156, 178, 205, 226, 245, 271, 306, 316, 394, 414, 433, 459, 588, 605

empowerment, 78, 318, 359, 390, 460, 475, 480

enterprise, 15, 19, 49, 59, 63, 70, 80, 105, 112, 113, 170, 175, 188, 197, 206, 221, 252, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 283, 286, 289, 293, 312, 320, 325, 328, 329, 332, 333, 334, 337, 359, 372, 392, 399, 414, 424, 426, 445, 459, 462, 464, 465, 492, 511, 519, 525, 591, 594, 597, 603

environment, 14, 20, 50, 93, 99, 100, 109, 111, 154, 155, 157, 208, 215, 330, 334, 374, 391, 429, 430, 439, 445, 459, 478, 479, 499, 500, 501, 586, 609

environmental, 13, 23, 97, 145, 151, 156, 163, 208, 304, 308, 310, 311, 330, 345, 351, 386, 429, 445, 454, 482, 488, 499, 500, 501, 509, 571, 594, 609

EU, 54, 143, 241, 355, 370, 378, 398, 451

evaluation, 4, 14, 16, 18, 21, 26, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 90, 93, 94, 96, 98, 101, 114, 119, 120, 121, 135, 141, 143, 147, 152, 158, 159, 160, 169, 170, 171, 172, 179, 180, 193, 194, 198, 199, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 232, 234, 239, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 253, 254, 261, 273, 281, 287, 295, 298, 299, 303, 304, 305, 306, 310, 311, 314, 318, 320, 321, 324, 337, 338, 339, 356, 361, 362, 363, 369, 373, 375, 382, 384, 385, 388, 389, 391, 393, 395, 403, 413, 422, 427, 431, 432, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 448, 451, 457, 461, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 481, 483, 485, 489, 495, 500, 511, 526, 527, 569, 571, 576, 581, 584, 585, 588, 589, 591, 602

experience, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 26, 30, 36, 37, 48, 53, 55, 61, 74, 88, 92, 93, 95, 113, 114, 116, 131, 132, 133, 149, 152, 161, 162, 164, 170, 174, 222, 226, 234, 238, 239, 242, 292, 299, 300, 304, 307, 322, 324, 327, 329, 334, 347, 348, 350, 351, 355, 361, 386, 387, 391, 409, 414, 422, 427, 430, 431, 434, 460, 468, 475, 476, 479, 480, 511, 532, 535, 568, 576, 587, 610

families, 32, 67, 79, 97, 115, 116, 153, 167, 169, 170, 283, 284, 330, 353, 354, 372, 423, 445, 447, 461, 464, 465, 523, 574, 591, 598, 604, 605

family, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 32, 39, 55, 56, 60, 78, 82, 94, 104, 107, 115, 122, 125, 126, 132, 138, 140, 161, 178, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 204, 217, 221, 222, 237, 238, 249, 250, 261, 262, 274, 279, 281, 282, 298, 301, 316, 321, 328, 333, 341, 347, 348, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 374, 379, 380, 381, 383, 401, 402, 403, 409, 413, 423, 433, 434, 435, 437, 450, 458, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 471, 477, 493, 505, 506, 519, 522, 523, 530, 531, 570, 581, 583, 604, 605, 607, 608

Finland, 300, 469

fishery, 8, 11, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 33, 48, 60, 63, 67, 78, 82, 94, 97, 103, 104, 113, 122, 137, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 185, 190, 191, 192, 206, 208, 217, 221, 228, 229, 235, 237, 254, 271, 274, 275, 277, 281, 283, 284, 293, 306, 314, 344, 359,

364, 372, 379, 381, 382, 384, 386, 414, 436, 440, 444, 455, 458, 461, 471, 472, 482, 490, 492, 498, 499, 519, 524, 536, 574, 581, 583, 600, 604, 605, 610

flood, 28, 67, 87, 138, 145, 151, 161, 174, 202, 246, 266, 271, 322, 340, 351, 358, 367, 383, 391, 415, 416, 418, 443, 466, 496, 509, 528, 580, 582, 602, 606, 610

food, 11, 34, 143, 192, 220, 234, 247, 254, 264, 269, 276, 277, 314, 362, 365, 366, 383, 386, 414, 506, 507, 569, 570, 572, 573, 574, 598

food aid, 220, 234, 254, 314, 362, 569, 570, 573

food security, 192, 254, 314, 366, 572, 574

foreign, 15, 30, 48, 61, 62, 92, 99, 101, 123, 125, 140, 142, 175, 177, 185, 190, 201, 203, 231, 255, 256, 257, 260, 278, 280, 286, 293, 300, 315, 347, 356, 364, 369, 394, 406, 414, 426, 457, 469, 533, 582, 583, 588, 591, 597

forestry, 65, 80, 81, 97, 129, 130, 144, 167, 170, 256, 287, 288, 297, 308, 391, 566, 594, 609

framework, 3, 8, 18, 21, 34, 53, 68, 96, 107, 108, 118, 137, 155, 209, 215, 273, 285, 313, 368, 369, 390, 397, 425, 448, 453, 481, 482, 483, 484, 508, 511, 528, 576, 589, 597

France, 217, 225, 236, 398, 449

fuel, 269, 286, 325, 365, 494, 551, 568

funding, 17, 19, 23, 29, 30, 36, 56, 76, 84, 115, 119, 120, 136, 137, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150, 169, 221, 226, 251, 269, 273, 279, 292, 293, 318, 322, 334, 346, 370, 375, 378, 381, 382, 383, 385, 392, 413, 427, 443, 447, 468, 489, 492, 493, 570, 571, 595

future, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20, 34, 35, 50, 53, 59, 64, 68, 100, 104, 111, 116, 117, 119, 152, 168, 173, 180, 186, 187, 188, 201, 206, 208, 217, 226, 238, 261, 269, 270, 289, 297, 303, 304, 306, 315, 319, 322, 327, 328, 334, 335, 337, 338, 347, 348, 350, 359, 392, 397, 405, 406, 412, 429, 436, 445, 448, 451, 452, 455, 458, 459, 464, 465, 477, 482, 486, 489, 492, 494, 500, 532, 536, 571, 576, 587, 596, 606

Galle, 79, 175, 318, 515, 581

GDP, 15, 21, 51, 70, 88, 133, 155, 230, 286, 293, 312, 351, 370, 391, 494, 533, 591, 595, 596, 597, 600

gender, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 31, 32, 39, 48, 60, 71, 72, 79, 87, 94, 95, 99, 100, 104, 107, 108, 115, 122, 124, 125, 140, 152, 153, 157, 162,

165, 167, 178, 184, 185, 190, 196, 202, 218, 220, 221, 227, 228, 234, 237, 238, 246, 248, 250, 251, 256, 258, 261, 262, 263, 271, 273, 281, 282, 283, 284, 298, 299, 306, 316, 318, 320, 321, 324, 343, 349, 353, 359, 360, 369, 375, 376, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388, 389, 393, 400, 401, 408, 423, 427, 430, 438, 439, 440, 448, 451, 454, 458, 460, 461, 470, 474, 475, 476, 481, 482, 484, 485, 487, 493, 494, 498, 502, 524, 526, 532, 534, 536, 552, 553, 556, 557, 558, 560, 567, 569, 576, 598, 599, 601, 604, 605, 608

Germany, 64, 79, 141, 151, 159, 198, 199, 200, 217, 277, 398, 452, 588

GHDI, 241

global consortium, 482, 524

governance, 8, 16, 20, 53, 65, 107, 110, 112, 144, 155, 157, 228, 251, 257, 305, 311, 313, 315, 373, 454, 456, 459, 544, 561, 563, 594

government, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, 84, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 132, 134, 135, 137, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 151, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 175, 177, 178, 179, 185, 186, 187, 189, 194, 198, 199, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 264, 265, 268, 271, 274, 275, 276, 278, 280, 283, 284, 286, 289, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 301, 304, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311, 313, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327, 330, 332, 333, 334, 337, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 356, 357, 360, 364, 369, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 394, 395, 397, 400, 401, 403, 406, 413, 421, 422, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 438, 439, 440, 441, 443, 444, 448, 451, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 470, 471, 473, 474, 476, 479, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 494, 495, 497, 498, 499, 501, 502, 505, 506, 509, 511, 519, 525, 526, 527, 528, 532, 533, 535, 543, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551, 553, 554, 555, 558, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 573, 574, 576, 577, 580, 581, 582, 583, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 594, 595, 596, 597, 600, 604, 609, 610

groups, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 27, 32, 33, 36, 40, 48, 54, 59, 60, 64, 68, 70, 79, 84, 88, 94, 95, 100, 104, 109, 110, 118, 123, 125, 126, 132, 140, 142, 146, 147, 148, 152, 157, 164, 165, 168, 173, 175, 178, 186, 187, 190, 209, 212, 220, 221, 222, 226, 227, 231, 237, 238, 242, 250, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 264, 271, 273, 280, 281, 283, 284, 295, 299, 300, 306, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 318, 320, 325, 328, 329, 330, 332, 337, 345, 348, 351, 355, 357, 359, 360, 366, 375, 376, 378, 381, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 392, 394, 398, 403, 405, 409, 422, 423, 426, 427, 428, 434, 438, 439, 440, 453, 457, 459, 461, 462, 463, 474, 475, 479, 481, 483, 484, 485, 498, 528, 530, 534, 539, 545, 547, 548, 550, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557, 559, 560, 561, 562, 564, 568, 569, 571, 574, 576, 589, 608

Hambantota, 78, 186, 283, 318, 516

harmonisation, 368, 480, 589

hazards, 4, 22, 28, 79, 115, 134, 137, 141, 145, 174, 215, 253, 285, 294, 295, 302, 340, 372, 391, 394, 437, 452, 479, 489, 496, 509, 512, 528, 580, 585, 602, 610

health, 9, 11, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 45, 50, 56, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 76, 82, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 103, 104, 111, 113, 116, 119, 122, 132, 134, 135, 137, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 150, 152, 153, 158, 161, 178, 180, 181, 185, 186, 187, 189, 195, 206, 207, 217, 220, 226, 227, 229, 230, 232, 237, 238, 244, 251, 258, 261, 262, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 275, 276, 277, 279, 282, 294, 306, 307, 309, 314, 317, 321, 324, 328, 334, 345, 346, 348, 353, 354, 360, 362, 364, 366, 372, 379, 381, 382, 384, 385, 392, 400, 401, 403, 406, 409, 413, 423, 434, 435, 437, 444, 448, 451, 453, 458, 459, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 473, 481, 482, 484, 485, 494, 497, 499, 502, 505, 506, 507, 509, 524, 526, 530, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 588, 590, 592, 595, 596, 598, 600, 604, 605, 606

housing, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 36, 39, 41, 45, 48, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 82, 87, 88, 91, 92, 94, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 122, 125, 127, 130, 131, 134, 137, 138, 140, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 152, 156, 164, 165, 168, 173, 174, 178, 180, 181, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 200, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 217, 219, 221, 222, 223, 228, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 242, 245, 246, 249, 256, 257, 259, 261, 262, 264, 267, 268, 269, 274, 275, 277, 279, 281, 282, 283, 289, 292, 293, 296, 298, 299, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 316, 317, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 328, 330, 333, 334, 337, 343, 346, 350, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 361,

364, 366, 372, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 393, 396, 399, 401, 402, 403, 405, 413, 414, 421, 422, 423, 427, 430, 433, 434, 435, 437, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 451, 453, 454, 456, 458, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 471, 474, 477, 481, 482, 484, 485, 488, 489, 490, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 499, 505, 506, 519, 522, 523, 524, 526, 527, 532, 534, 535, 536, 544, 545, 550, 552, 553, 554, 555, 557, 558, 559, 560, 565, 566, 571, 580, 581, 588, 598, 600, 601, 602, 604, 605, 606, 608, 610

human rights, 11, 32, 40, 54, 110, 156, 175, 178, 201, 231, 249, 250, 255, 259, 260, 280, 305, 325, 357, 360, 362, 400, 426, 427, 456, 487, 533, 544, 546, 558

humanitarian, 4, 7, 27, 29, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 56, 59, 65, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 90, 93, 95, 96, 101, 102, 105, 109, 110, 111, 114, 118, 119, 121, 122, 134, 135, 143, 149, 158, 159, 160, 170, 175, 179, 181, 185, 188, 193, 194, 198, 199, 201, 209, 219, 222, 223, 226, 232, 233, 234, 237, 239, 241, 244, 247, 250, 260, 264, 271, 275, 279, 282, 292, 299, 304, 307, 313, 316, 327, 338, 339, 346, 355, 357, 359, 360, 362, 365, 366, 369, 372, 377, 378, 380, 382, 383, 385, 387, 395, 397, 413, 414, 421, 422, 427, 431, 432, 433, 439, 443, 444, 451, 467, 468, 469, 470, 482, 483, 489, 502, 503, 523, 526, 527, 538, 546, 568, 570, 572, 573, 575, 580, 582, 587, 588, 608

humanitarian action, 38, 42, 44, 48, 56, 71, 72, 73, 74, 101, 143, 175, 188, 232, 233, 244, 247, 292, 313, 316, 346, 359, 365, 387, 395, 431, 432, 433, 469, 580, 587, 608

hygiene, 116

ICRC, 57, 98, 102, 226, 227, 239, 262, 265, 469

IDPs, 13, 34, 35, 37, 73, 78, 82, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 122, 126, 127, 133, 137, 153, 164, 178, 185, 190, 206, 217, 220, 221, 222, 250, 261, 262, 264, 265, 275, 276, 281, 282, 299, 304, 316, 350, 353, 354, 357, 360, 365, 377, 393, 401, 402, 413, 418, 423, 427, 434, 448, 501, 502, 503, 504, 522, 523, 535, 538, 546, 552, 555, 573, 574, 578, 580, 601, 608

IFRC, 61, 62, 75, 98, 137, 217, 239, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 341, 361, 364, 377, 431, 470, 484, 497, 522

illegal logging, 256, 566

impact, 4, 5, 14, 16, 22, 24, 25, 28, 32, 40, 48, 50, 58, 61, 62, 63, 67, 70, 75, 76, 84, 88, 93, 105, 109, 114, 121, 125, 129, 133, 135, 137, 140, 152, 153, 154, 157, 161, 162, 168, 169, 173, 174, 178, 186, 188, 190, 206, 208, 215, 217, 219, 221, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,

229, 230, 233, 237, 247, 250, 253, 261, 275, 276, 283, 285, 286, 292, 301, 302, 306, 308, 310, 311, 312, 314, 318, 320, 324, 338, 350, 351, 359, 368, 374, 375, 379, 381, 388, 389, 390, 391, 393, 399, 403, 413, 422, 424, 427, 429, 433, 437, 438, 439, 440, 445, 447, 454, 455, 459, 461, 466, 467, 474, 476, 482, 484, 495, 499, 501, 510, 524, 530, 533, 535, 537, 538, 541, 555, 565, 574, 585, 589, 591, 600, 602, 604, 605, 606, 608, 609

income, 5, 15, 21, 65, 68, 70, 79, 82, 97, 104, 115, 126, 134, 147, 148, 149, 152, 189, 199, 229, 230, 243, 271, 274, 284, 291, 312, 351, 353, 359, 369, 376, 405, 406, 414, 433, 445, 447, 461, 473, 475, 476, 494, 574, 591, 597, 598, 599, 605, 608

India, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 25, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 43, 45, 47, 50, 54, 55, 60, 75, 76, 81, 85, 89, 104, 116, 121, 122, 128, 135, 140, 146, 147, 155, 156, 158, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 178, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 200, 204, 220, 221, 227, 229, 236, 237, 241, 252, 255, 260, 261, 269, 270, 275, 276, 279, 280, 290, 291, 295, 297, 298, 299, 302, 315, 316, 319, 325, 327, 328, 332, 335, 337, 345, 346, 347, 348, 353, 359, 362, 364, 371, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 385, 398, 401, 402, 403, 414, 420, 430, 432, 435, 437, 442, 443, 448, 449, 451, 452, 455, 458, 459, 461, 466, 467, 468, 476, 477, 481, 482, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 499, 500, 501, 502, 506, 508, 511, 512, 526, 527, 530, 531, 533, 536, 569, 577, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587, 590, 597, 599, 610

indicator, 15, 76, 79, 109, 133, 138, 144, 155, 200, 230, 243, 267, 269, 311, 368, 425, 479, 482, 484, 494, 497, 524, 589

Indonesia, 17, 23, 30, 34, 41, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 82, 85, 92, 94, 100, 112, 113, 114, 126, 131, 141, 144, 153, 164, 165, 169, 171, 172, 176, 178, 189, 192, 195, 200, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 226, 227, 231, 236, 237, 238, 243, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258, 264, 267, 268, 275, 276, 277, 286, 287, 292, 296, 304, 305, 307, 320, 321, 322, 325, 333, 341, 344, 350, 359, 367, 373, 374, 375, 379, 380, 382, 386, 398, 401, 403, 413, 414, 415, 418, 421, 423, 426, 433, 438, 449, 452, 462, 472, 473, 476, 483, 484, 487, 491, 498, 500, 501, 511, 525, 533, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 571, 579, 580, 582, 585, 586, 587, 592, 594, 595, 596, 604, 606, 609

infant mortality, 351

informal sector, 445, 598

information, 4, 10, 28, 33, 36, 40, 41, 48, 55, 60, 64, 69, 71, 72, 74, 78, 84, 92, 94, 95, 98, 100, 101, 102, 115, 117, 120, 134, 135, 138,

141, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153, 156, 160, 167, 168, 173, 180, 191, 193, 194, 197, 200, 203, 204, 208, 209, 212, 215, 218, 224, 232, 235, 239, 246, 270, 274, 276, 278, 279, 281, 284, 285, 294, 295, 298, 300, 303, 306, 307, 310, 311, 314, 317, 319, 321, 322, 327, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 343, 347, 348, 359, 362, 363, 364, 366, 386, 387, 390, 393, 395, 397, 421, 422, 425, 437, 441, 442, 452, 453, 457, 459, 464, 465, 471, 481, 483, 485, 488, 493, 496, 497, 498, 507, 509, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 527, 532, 534, 535, 536, 568, 576, 577, 578, 583, 601

infrastructure, 15, 19, 25, 26, 56, 63, 67, 79, 84, 91, 92, 97, 103, 113, 138, 168, 173, 203, 205, 206, 207, 225, 251, 271, 273, 274, 275, 282, 289, 292, 293, 306, 308, 320, 322, 373, 375, 380, 391, 399, 411, 441, 484, 497, 500, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 579, 590, 591, 595, 596, 598, 600, 601

institution, 10, 20, 53, 68, 97, 112, 117, 123, 141, 156, 157, 168, 173, 200, 205, 207, 210, 225, 230, 234, 251, 253, 276, 292, 300, 305, 313, 329, 332, 350, 356, 359, 373, 380, 414, 433, 439, 457, 475, 486, 508, 509, 525, 576, 585, 591

insurance, 36, 115, 174

interventions, 7, 8, 14, 93, 99, 116, 119, 131, 132, 161, 201, 210, 225, 284, 307, 313, 314, 330, 344, 383, 451, 461, 462, 463, 470, 480, 503, 530, 568

investment, 15, 19, 20, 30, 113, 147, 148, 155, 217, 230, 247, 286, 295, 301, 373, 391, 406, 425, 447, 468, 476, 591, 595, 597, 599

IOM, 102, 199, 281, 282, 552

IRC, 40, 76

Ireland, 43, 46, 159

irrigation, 271, 375, 519

island, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 18, 21, 35, 49, 56, 65, 73, 83, 97, 103, 165, 167, 174, 177, 178, 190, 200, 205, 207, 215, 217, 218, 229, 249, 268, 278, 282, 290, 302, 317, 320, 330, 334, 335, 340, 343, 372, 376, 390, 393, 399, 405, 419, 446, 449, 454, 461, 482, 488, 490, 492, 493, 495, 496, 499, 524, 532, 536, 583, 596, 600, 606

Jaffna, 109, 132, 186, 255, 262, 280, 357, 517, 572, 574

Jakarta, 30, 63, 77, 92, 100, 112, 200, 205, 206, 207, 209, 226, 231, 243, 252, 256, 257, 258, 264, 277, 309, 326, 344, 378, 425, 426, 436, 474, 477, 483, 498, 561, 562, 564, 565, 592, 596, 606, 609

joint, 1, 24, 25, 47, 59, 76, 79, 91, 119, 121, 176, 210, 306, 347, 368, 387, 421, 439, 468, 481, 485, 487, 496, 501, 568, 600

justice, 54, 149, 279, 330, 456, 558

Kabupaten, 196, 205, 207, 254, 257, 263

Kecamatan, 67, 263, 540, 549, 601

Krabi, 278

land, 8, 9, 11, 13, 25, 55, 58, 60, 68, 79, 91, 92, 95, 97, 107, 108, 112, 133, 137, 138, 164, 174, 200, 203, 205, 207, 236, 249, 259, 263, 264, 271, 281, 282, 283, 287, 291, 316, 330, 349, 360, 372, 380, 391, 399, 401, 428, 440, 441, 445, 458, 462, 464, 465, 471, 474, 476, 502, 523, 536, 552, 554, 558, 571, 594, 597, 599, 604, 606, 609, 610

land tenure, 8, 164, 263, 349

landmines, 107

leaders, 27, 30, 36, 40, 54, 59, 84, 102, 105, 109, 118, 122, 127, 146, 152, 157, 186, 190, 205, 212, 231, 235, 239, 256, 257, 258, 260, 281, 294, 306, 315, 325, 327, 329, 334, 361, 368, 372, 385, 386, 392, 398, 410, 411, 412, 426, 429, 437, 456, 457, 459, 474, 475, 526, 527, 534, 541, 544, 545, 550, 553, 557, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 601

legislation, 8, 11, 61, 62, 231, 250, 251, 305, 333, 425, 554

lessons, 8, 14, 16, 26, 31, 37, 38, 41, 55, 59, 61, 87, 89, 99, 116, 119, 122, 137, 143, 156, 186, 187, 202, 203, 209, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 234, 246, 261, 267, 304, 307, 343, 347, 348, 361, 381, 385, 405, 413, 414, 427, 430, 446, 466, 483, 489, 509, 511, 571, 576, 589, 609

Lhokseumawe, 325, 482, 524, 553, 590

linkages, 59, 114, 313, 332, 445, 447, 462, 463, 480

livelihood, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 24, 25, 30, 48, 52, 60, 63, 68, 70, 75, 76, 78, 84, 94, 96, 97, 99, 104, 113, 114, 120, 125, 135, 140, 152, 155, 156, 165, 168, 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, 184, 185, 190, 192, 202, 206, 208, 221, 228, 234, 237, 238, 246, 256, 264, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 299, 306, 312, 313, 314, 318, 320, 324, 344, 352, 357, 359, 372, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 392, 401, 402, 403, 413, 414, 423, 430, 433, 435, 440, 445, 447, 455, 458, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 471, 472, 476, 477, 481, 484, 485, 486, 490, 492, 498, 509, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 527, 528, 530, 547, 572, 574, 581, 586, 591, 593, 594, 598, 599, 600, 605, 608

livestock, 82, 376

loans, 12, 14, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 36, 113, 221, 329, 330, 332, 359, 373, 376, 525, 602

local, 7, 10, 11, 13, 24, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 84, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 102, 105, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 127, 131, 134, 135, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 152, 156, 162, 164, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 192, 194, 197, 198, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223, 225, 228, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 239, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 251, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 264, 265, 271, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 281, 282, 284, 285, 289, 291, 292, 294, 296, 298, 299, 302, 305, 306, 307, 314, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, 327, 328, 329, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344, 347, 348, 350, 356, 361, 368, 372, 373, 375, 376, 379, 380, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 390, 393, 397, 399, 400, 401, 403, 405, 413, 414, 421, 422, 425, 427, 433, 437, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 445, 447, 448, 451, 452, 453, 454, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 470, 471, 473, 474, 475, 479, 480, 482, 483, 488, 489, 490, 492, 495, 497, 498, 501, 502, 505, 506, 509, 511, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 526, 528, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 538, 539, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 576, 577, 578, 581, 585, 587, 588, 590, 592, 594, 595, 596, 599, 601, 609, 610

logistics, 158, 188, 232, 304, 362, 366, 397, 511, 568, 571

loss, 6, 24, 25, 50, 63, 67, 92, 104, 129, 132, 133, 134, 137, 145, 161, 167, 174, 206, 208, 228, 239, 261, 276, 287, 297, 302, 308, 317, 319, 324, 334, 342, 345, 348, 374, 391, 399, 409, 462, 463, 472, 496, 512, 529, 533, 536, 564, 574, 600

LRRD, 94, 96, 114, 121, 219, 462, 463, 464, 465, 471

Malaysia, 15, 83, 155, 327, 333, 455, 459, 608

Maldives, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 21, 35, 39, 49, 56, 71, 73, 75, 103, 165, 166, 167, 171, 172, 178, 190, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 229, 244, 249, 261, 267, 275, 276, 302, 317, 330, 331, 340, 343, 346, 358, 378, 381, 390, 393, 405, 417, 419, 421, 439, 446, 456, 478, 488, 490, 492, 493, 495, 497, 499, 511, 532, 579, 583, 600, 603

Male, 73, 79, 153, 190, 227, 229, 249, 261, 281, 291, 302, 324, 330, 353, 379, 482, 488, 524, 534

malnutrition, 147, 220, 482, 570, 572, 598

management, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 28, 30, 36, 41, 46, 61, 80, 84, 87, 93, 101, 117, 129, 146, 147, 151, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 191, 192, 208, 209, 212, 215, 218, 224, 231, 239, 251, 258, 267, 268, 287, 289, 294, 303, 310, 311, 317, 319, 322, 323, 325, 332, 334, 339, 344, 362, 368, 369, 382, 386, 387, 397, 399, 425, 437, 446, 452, 455, 457, 459, 472, 483, 501, 509, 511, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 528, 571, 580, 587, 589, 592, 594, 595, 597

mangrove, 129, 130, 167, 288, 297, 386, 529

market, 12, 13, 15, 67, 97, 105, 113, 169, 185, 192, 193, 234, 249, 254, 271, 274, 282, 284, 286, 291, 376, 386, 439, 475, 476, 519, 572, 574, 591, 594, 597, 598, 599

Matara, 58, 84, 142, 186, 242, 318, 520

Medan, 254, 299, 511

Meulaboh, 112, 152, 165, 265, 335, 363, 522

microenterprise, 359

microfinance, 221, 329, 490, 525

military, 12, 29, 95, 100, 109, 110, 126, 160, 164, 175, 178, 201, 211, 212, 230, 231, 232, 250, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 280, 296, 305, 315, 325, 392, 398, 426, 428, 470, 503, 511, 533, 547, 554, 557, 558, 562, 563, 565, 582, 587

mitigation, 28, 32, 137, 161, 174, 203, 215, 251, 261, 278, 288, 297, 323, 334, 351, 399, 445, 529, 593, 609, 610

monitor, 4, 12, 18, 34, 35, 54, 56, 58, 66, 109, 138, 141, 147, 148, 149, 152, 167, 200, 211, 229, 249, 250, 264, 318, 319, 357, 362, 368, 374, 385, 386, 387, 413, 448, 480, 484, 496, 497, 499, 507, 512, 523, 533, 543, 546, 547, 548, 553, 554, 555, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 589, 592

morbidity, 258, 496

mortality, 144, 153, 297, 334, 351, 353, 354, 423, 437, 496, 509, 529

multilateral aid, 292

Myanmar, 85, 149, 168, 173, 360, 511, 580

national, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 20, 21, 24, 28, 32, 41, 52, 54, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 82, 84, 91, 95, 98, 99, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 118, 121, 122, 123, 133, 134, 135, 137,

141, 143, 151, 156, 161, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 179, 190, 194, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 209, 210, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 222, 224, 225, 228, 231, 232, 239, 243, 246, 249, 251, 253, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 267, 268, 269, 270, 275, 276, 284, 285, 289, 292, 294, 295, 298, 301, 305, 316, 318, 319, 325, 330, 334, 338, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 355, 356, 360, 364, 366, 368, 369, 370, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 394, 412, 413, 421, 422, 426, 429, 434, 438, 439, 440, 442, 443, 446, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 467, 468, 470, 473, 479, 483, 484, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 494, 497, 499, 502, 503, 505, 508, 509, 511, 512, 528, 532, 554, 564, 576, 577, 578, 582, 585, 587, 589, 590, 592, 594, 595, 596, 598, 600

NATO, 582

needs assessment, 24, 25, 119, 121, 135, 162, 192, 244, 314, 344, 386, 574, 576

Netherlands, 1, 44, 47, 355, 398

network, 1, 27, 67, 146, 157, 200, 202, 204, 231, 294, 301, 323, 324, 327, 348, 355, 420, 442, 453, 480, 498, 502, 525, 534

NGOs, 40, 45, 46, 47, 102, 111, 120, 127, 150, 177, 180, 185, 187, 212, 226, 245, 303, 327, 339, 383, 414, 439, 451, 511, 554, 566

Nias, 17, 23, 30, 91, 92, 97, 112, 138, 144, 164, 176, 205, 207, 235, 236, 268, 277, 282, 307, 316, 350, 436, 438, 482, 486, 496, 522, 523, 524, 571, 596

NORAD, 329, 470

Norway, 303, 355, 357, 360, 470

nutrition, 34, 220, 314, 366, 506, 507, 598

OCHA, 27, 61, 71, 72, 73, 74, 102, 199, 217, 232, 264, 327, 355, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 377, 387, 421, 501, 568, 575, 582

ODA, 198, 244, 355, 356, 369, 370, 373

OFDA, 145, 432

official, 8, 61, 123, 195, 198, 203, 204, 209, 231, 256, 257, 258, 277, 278, 283, 300, 305, 315, 348, 370, 374, 449, 457, 459, 469, 483, 533, 556, 563, 583, 603

organisation, 4, 7, 8, 10, 24, 30, 33, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 47, 56, 58, 61, 62, 76, 77, 78, 81, 88, 93, 96, 100, 111, 116, 123, 127, 132, 137, 138, 147, 149, 150, 158, 165, 166, 167, 168, 171, 180, 181, 188, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 205, 210, 218, 233, 239, 245, 250, 271, 272, 276, 279, 281, 282, 292, 303, 310, 311, 316, 318, 319, 327,

334, 339, 346, 348, 359, 361, 368, 376, 380, 386, 392, 402, 413, 422, 434, 436, 453, 459, 467, 469, 470, 471, 479, 480, 498, 502, 511, 535, 566, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 582, 603

outcomes, 18, 21, 32, 40, 48, 54, 77, 88, 93, 111, 127, 149, 222, 236, 273, 305, 320, 322, 334, 338, 359, 361, 375, 403, 425, 459, 484, 487, 497, 529, 554, 589

ownership, 7, 8, 13, 18, 30, 36, 40, 48, 58, 94, 107, 112, 113, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 145, 157, 164, 185, 192, 197, 204, 239, 243, 257, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 301, 305, 316, 320, 324, 327, 329, 330, 332, 333, 343, 361, 364, 368, 385, 396, 398, 403, 409, 430, 433, 443, 462, 464, 465, 467, 468, 471, 477, 489, 493, 494, 495, 496, 523, 525, 532, 534, 576, 589, 598, 605

Oxfam, 47, 59, 76, 99, 164, 219, 234, 236, 359, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 427

participation, 4, 28, 36, 45, 59, 84, 93, 107, 108, 144, 146, 152, 154, 156, 157, 178, 188, 191, 192, 196, 202, 205, 207, 218, 221, 227, 238, 242, 246, 251, 271, 273, 281, 296, 301, 306, 310, 311, 318, 320, 323, 324, 329, 334, 338, 339, 347, 354, 355, 359, 364, 374, 375, 386, 390, 392, 409, 413, 422, 425, 427, 430, 431, 438, 453, 454, 461, 474, 479, 489, 493, 497, 498, 511, 530, 532, 568, 582, 589

partnership, 7, 22, 64, 65, 77, 91, 113, 144, 178, 188, 212, 217, 221, 251, 268, 305, 327, 355, 368, 382, 383, 422, 479, 480, 589

personnel, 24, 27, 37, 52, 61, 62, 84, 101, 102, 112, 137, 166, 185, 218, 220, 232, 239, 251, 303, 306, 344, 387, 403, 428, 434, 437, 582, 596, 602

Phuket, 153, 278, 290, 347, 364, 576, 583

planning, 2, 4, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 41, 48, 53, 55, 59, 61, 65, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 122, 129, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 156, 157, 160, 162, 164, 167, 168, 169, 173, 174, 180, 185, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 220, 221, 225, 226, 228, 237, 239, 242, 244, 245, 246, 249, 251, 253, 261, 267, 268, 269, 271, 274, 275, 276, 284, 285, 286, 289, 292, 294, 295, 298, 299, 303, 304, 305, 307, 311, 313, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 327, 330, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 350, 356, 361, 365, 372, 373, 378, 380, 381, 382, 384, 386, 387, 390, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 402, 403, 412, 413, 421, 422, 423, 425, 433, 434, 437, 438, 439, 440, 443, 445, 448, 452, 454, 455, 456, 467, 474, 479, 480,

481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 494, 495, 497, 498, 499, 500, 502, 505, 506, 507, 509, 511, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 532, 549, 558, 568, 569, 571, 574, 576, 577, 578, 580, 584, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 594, 602, 609, 610

policy, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 32, 34, 35, 38, 40, 44, 50, 53, 58, 61, 62, 65, 70, 77, 78, 88, 95, 96, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 112, 114, 119, 123, 125, 127, 138, 140, 141, 142, 147, 148, 149, 151, 154, 167, 174, 201, 205, 207, 209, 214, 215, 218, 219, 222, 231, 241, 242, 243, 249, 252, 253, 259, 285, 286, 293, 294, 301, 305, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 330, 332, 339, 355, 356, 359, 368, 369, 373, 378, 396, 398, 399, 406, 414, 425, 429, 433, 443, 448, 450, 452, 453, 454, 469, 473, 475, 476, 479, 480, 483, 488, 494, 495, 499, 505, 509, 522, 527, 528, 532, 535, 576, 585, 589, 591, 592, 594, 597, 599, 602, 606

politics, 5, 37, 38, 53, 54, 65, 84, 88, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 105, 109, 110, 123, 126, 127, 135, 142, 143, 154, 155, 157, 164, 175, 186, 201, 211, 222, 228, 230, 231, 243, 248, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 280, 291, 300, 301, 305, 313, 315, 325, 333, 336, 351, 360, 374, 375, 392, 394, 407, 424, 426, 428, 429, 451, 453, 454, 456, 457, 463, 468, 473, 475, 476, 532, 533, 542, 544, 547, 548, 550, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 589

population, 5, 39, 40, 52, 58, 65, 67, 71, 73, 77, 84, 88, 94, 114, 116, 119, 121, 126, 127, 133, 137, 142, 145, 153, 155, 174, 178, 194, 200, 204, 225, 227, 228, 229, 243, 249, 250, 252, 253, 254, 264, 281, 282, 299, 301, 302, 314, 316, 320, 325, 330, 332, 333, 348, 351, 353, 360, 365, 366, 372, 375, 391, 398, 409, 414, 423, 427, 428, 433, 443, 445, 447, 454, 462, 482, 484, 488, 489, 494, 497, 524, 530, 534, 536, 574, 576, 578, 585, 590, 593, 596, 598, 599, 600, 601, 606, 609

poverty, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 21, 32, 50, 52, 53, 65, 67, 68, 70, 77, 97, 104, 114, 123, 125, 126, 134, 140, 144, 164, 192, 201, 202, 221, 229, 231, 234, 238, 243, 271, 279, 284, 286, 291, 312, 313, 329, 332, 369, 375, 376, 378, 383, 385, 391, 394, 408, 425, 429, 434, 436, 437, 445, 454, 455, 466, 467, 468, 472, 473, 475, 476, 482, 494, 496, 566, 572, 590, 591, 592, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 602, 608

power, 12, 30, 107, 110, 146, 190, 252, 257, 259, 260, 300, 305, 310, 311, 325, 337, 351, 398, 426, 456, 460, 475, 480, 494, 529, 536, 557, 574, 589

preparedness, 2, 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 26, 27, 28, 39, 66, 107, 117, 141, 145, 147, 148, 151, 188, 202, 205, 209, 210, 212, 215, 217, 218, 223, 226, 227, 229, 253, 285, 292, 307, 309, 314, 317, 323, 327, 334, 335, 341, 347, 348, 383, 397, 411, 413, 439, 452, 459, 466, 477, 479, 483, 485, 488, 511, 529, 566, 568, 576, 580, 585, 587, 600, 602, 606

prevention, 29, 88, 115, 145, 156, 161, 181, 205, 261, 273, 292, 307, 319, 383, 391, 399, 466, 505, 536, 578, 598, 606, 609

private, 15, 45, 46, 47, 64, 82, 98, 107, 112, 113, 127, 146, 155, 157, 179, 186, 187, 193, 198, 199, 212, 245, 274, 276, 279, 284, 289, 300, 330, 334, 344, 372, 373, 476, 488, 511, 571, 592, 595

process, 4, 5, 8, 18, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 37, 38, 40, 48, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 65, 66, 69, 75, 84, 91, 92, 93, 95, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 127, 131, 132, 141, 142, 143, 149, 156, 157, 162, 164, 169, 170, 171, 187, 190, 197, 208, 218, 224, 228, 235, 242, 249, 251, 255, 257, 264, 268, 278, 280, 286, 295, 296, 300, 310, 311, 313, 315, 319, 321, 325, 329, 330, 333, 334, 338, 343, 344, 347, 348, 352, 355, 356, 361, 365, 368, 372, 374, 375, 384, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 399, 402, 421, 422, 425, 430, 437, 443, 445, 447, 452, 456, 459, 467, 470, 480, 484, 486, 488, 492, 493, 495, 497, 500, 502, 503, 505, 525, 527, 528, 532, 533, 538, 546, 550, 553, 554, 555, 562, 564, 576, 589, 593, 594

pro-poor, 123, 284, 476

protection, 12, 25, 27, 32, 35, 37, 43, 115, 129, 130, 145, 178, 201, 202, 238, 249, 250, 253, 262, 271, 287, 288, 289, 297, 304, 313, 355, 357, 360, 362, 366, 435, 448, 456, 466, 470, 487, 496, 499, 503, 505, 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 528, 585, 586, 594, 606, 609

PRSP, 123

psychosocial, 7, 132, 261, 324, 502, 506

public, 2, 8, 15, 20, 21, 30, 33, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 61, 63, 64, 86, 87, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 116, 119, 120, 121, 123, 135, 141, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150, 154, 157, 164, 165, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 204, 205, 206, 207, 212, 215, 220, 227, 231, 233, 235, 239, 243, 245, 249, 251, 253, 257, 261, 271, 272, 273, 279, 281, 282, 286, 294, 300, 303, 307, 309, 310, 311, 313, 319, 323, 334, 337, 339, 341, 347, 353, 361, 368, 373, 374, 375, 381, 382, 384, 394, 398, 402, 425, 437, 452, 454, 456, 457, 459, 473, 476, 477, 488, 492, 509, 526, 527, 532, 534, 535, 540, 544, 547, 549, 551, 552, 553, 554, 556, 561, 562, 563,

564, 565, 566, 568, 569, 571, 575, 576, 577, 578, 585, 590, 591, 592, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 610

qualitative, 68, 132, 186, 187, 222, 281, 306, 324, 348, 397, 434, 461, 474, 534

quality, 13, 18, 37, 52, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 93, 116, 120, 121, 127, 130, 138, 166, 169, 170, 239, 242, 306, 317, 368, 386, 391, 422, 436, 467, 468, 473, 488, 589, 592, 595, 598

quantitative, 68, 186, 187, 222, 281, 461, 462, 463

questionnaire, 64, 175, 178, 193, 318, 324, 363, 398, 453, 493, 523, 530

reconciliation, 231, 251, 533

reconstruction, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 33, 41, 42, 44, 50, 56, 58, 63, 64, 78, 79, 91, 92, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 108, 112, 113, 114, 131, 134, 143, 144, 156, 159, 162, 164, 165, 178, 179, 180, 198, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 214, 217, 219, 222, 225, 228, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 269, 271, 272, 275, 276, 279, 283, 289, 292, 293, 296, 298, 301, 303, 307, 318, 321, 322, 326, 328, 333, 339, 344, 349, 350, 352, 356, 370, 372, 373, 378, 380, 390, 395, 401, 402, 410, 411, 414, 421, 430, 432, 434, 438, 439, 440, 441, 443, 450, 451, 455, 472, 474, 482, 492, 493, 495, 496, 500, 502, 505, 519, 524, 525, 526, 527, 533, 553, 567, 571, 581, 588, 590, 593, 596, 600, 602

recovery, 2, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 88, 91, 102, 103, 104, 112, 117, 118, 119, 122, 125, 134, 135, 137, 152, 156, 158, 164, 166, 177, 180, 190, 196, 199, 203, 210, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 228, 229, 239, 242, 246, 248, 264, 267, 268, 269, 271, 273, 275, 278, 282, 284, 292, 293, 294, 307, 308, 314, 318, 337, 343, 350, 352, 361, 364, 365, 372, 379, 388, 389, 390, 393, 402, 405, 413, 414, 421, 423, 427, 433, 435, 438, 439, 440, 443, 445, 448, 458, 461, 467, 468, 474, 479, 481, 482, 484, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 495, 497, 498, 499, 500, 502, 505, 506, 522, 523, 524, 532, 533, 567, 571, 576, 581, 593, 600, 602, 603, 604, 605

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, 1, 27, 29, 39, 40, 57, 58, 61, 62, 73, 75, 98, 102, 103, 113, 117, 119, 137, 179, 193, 194, 198, 217, 227, 239, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 278, 292, 294, 323, 337, 339, 341, 346, 347, 348, 361, 397, 409, 466, 467, 469, 470, 484, 526, 527, 571

rehabilitation, 11, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 33, 47, 60, 75, 80, 81, 91, 94, 96, 102, 114, 119, 121, 131, 156, 162, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 185, 189, 191, 192, 196, 205, 207, 219, 238, 244, 254, 262, 271, 273, 277, 279, 282, 292, 299, 307, 313, 320, 321, 344, 350, 352, 364, 372, 386, 395, 414, 430, 441, 451, 455, 462, 463, 471, 472, 506, 532, 565, 588

relevance, 8, 62, 107, 146, 162, 170, 209, 210, 307, 433, 461, 483, 508, 569, 587

relief, 2, 24, 29, 32, 41, 45, 46, 50, 56, 61, 62, 72, 75, 76, 78, 82, 86, 88, 91, 94, 96, 101, 105, 111, 113, 114, 116, 119, 121, 127, 134, 136, 137, 162, 178, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 197, 201, 208, 209, 210, 219, 221, 226, 227, 232, 237, 238, 245, 254, 261, 265, 275, 276, 278, 279, 289, 292, 293, 296, 306, 307, 309, 316, 321, 323, 336, 344, 345, 346, 353, 365, 370, 379, 394, 398, 402, 414, 421, 439, 441, 447, 449, 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 468, 470, 471, 472, 477, 483, 489, 502, 505, 510, 511, 526, 527, 533, 534, 567, 571, 576, 577, 579, 582, 604

religion, 65, 68, 82, 126, 186, 187, 231, 283, 324, 398, 437, 462, 463, 502, 556

remittance, 115, 125, 140, 198, 274, 301, 433, 591, 608

reproductive health, 502, 598

research, 30, 68, 70, 79, 82, 93, 95, 99, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 115, 125, 129, 133, 138, 140, 154, 161, 162, 178, 181, 191, 192, 200, 204, 226, 230, 237, 238, 254, 286, 295, 300, 301, 304, 311, 312, 319, 324, 334, 351, 354, 359, 382, 384, 385, 394, 397, 398, 409, 414, 429, 434, 437, 443, 445, 453, 454, 457, 459, 460, 474, 477, 509, 528, 530, 534, 539, 582, 587, 591, 599, 608, 610

resettlement, 8, 11, 58, 78, 82, 107, 108, 137, 161, 186, 281, 282, 283, 316, 423, 529, 538, 581

response, 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 108, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 134, 135, 137, 141, 143, 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 156, 158, 159, 160, 162, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 190, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 203, 208, 209, 212, 215, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 238, 239, 241, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 252, 261, 262, 265, 271, 275, 276, 279, 282, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 298, 299, 303, 304, 306, 307, 310, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 321, 322, 327, 328, 330, 334, 337, 338, 339, 344, 346, 347, 348, 355, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366,

367, 371, 374, 377, 378, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 397, 400, 402, 403, 413, 421, 422, 427, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 448, 451, 452, 454, 457, 458, 459, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 479, 480, 482, 483, 485, 487, 491, 501, 502, 503, 506, 507, 510, 511, 512, 526, 527, 529, 532, 535, 549, 568, 569, 576, 577, 578, 580, 581, 582, 587, 588, 601, 602, 604, 605, 606

results, 5, 18, 21, 39, 50, 52, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 75, 79, 81, 82, 88, 93, 102, 107, 109, 110, 115, 116, 126, 127, 133, 137, 142, 145, 147, 153, 154, 155, 167, 169, 171, 181, 184, 189, 191, 194, 200, 208, 209, 227, 229, 230, 239, 242, 251, 254, 269, 277, 283, 286, 287, 290, 291, 297, 305, 308, 310, 312, 318, 330, 331, 332, 335, 338, 339, 342, 343, 344, 345, 347, 351, 353, 356, 360, 365, 368, 373, 374, 375, 381, 384, 398, 399, 403, 406, 413, 426, 447, 457, 461, 464, 465, 472, 480, 482, 483, 487, 493, 495, 500, 501, 502, 507, 512, 528, 534, 536, 544, 547, 555, 556, 557, 559, 561, 562, 565, 566, 589, 591, 592, 593, 601, 609, 610

risk, 2, 3, 4, 10, 13, 16, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 65, 79, 80, 89, 96, 114, 116, 117, 118, 122, 132, 141, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 156, 174, 181, 200, 202, 203, 212, 215, 226, 230, 234, 246, 253, 259, 267, 268, 270, 285, 291, 295, 302, 307, 327, 338, 340, 341, 350, 351, 353, 361, 372, 383, 391, 399, 400, 429, 433, 435, 442, 446, 452, 454, 466, 467, 472, 479, 484, 489, 490, 494, 497, 499, 500, 501, 508, 509, 512, 527, 528, 529, 557, 564, 578, 580, 585, 587, 600, 602, 606, 609, 610

safe, 55, 116, 262, 269, 306, 381, 402, 488, 506, 564, 582

safety, 58, 166, 215, 317, 334, 436, 491, 496

sanitation, 14, 87, 116, 127, 137, 143, 267, 268, 275, 306, 363, 366, 381, 473, 482, 501, 505, 506, 507, 581, 598, 604, 605

Save the Children, 40, 76, 434, 435

savings, 36, 70, 152, 312, 320, 329, 332, 461, 525

security, 7, 8, 11, 38, 54, 66, 68, 81, 88, 109, 110, 135, 142, 146, 175, 201, 206, 207, 231, 250, 251, 252, 255, 256, 259, 260, 262, 269, 274, 280, 286, 294, 300, 314, 330, 357, 362, 366, 382, 402, 414, 426, 428, 461, 503, 544, 550, 554, 559, 561, 563, 564, 565, 566, 572

settlements, 84, 142, 205, 207, 208, 255, 274, 280, 281, 322, 350, 413, 430, 445, 501, 529, 533

Sida, 34, 35, 93, 101, 123, 395, 448, 484

Sigli, 138

Simeulue, 282, 320, 482, 522, 524

Singapore, 99, 252, 316, 325, 359, 399, 443, 608

Singkil, 482, 524, 609

Sinhalese, 109, 250, 255, 259, 280, 536, 610

social exclusion, 475

society, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 19, 21, 22, 24, 32, 36, 48, 51, 53, 54, 57, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 75, 77, 79, 84, 86, 87, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 103, 107, 108, 111, 114, 122, 123, 137, 145, 146, 151, 154, 157, 161, 163, 164, 190, 193, 202, 205, 207, 210, 212, 228, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 248, 249, 251, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 274, 276, 278, 279, 284, 285, 286, 294, 296, 300, 301, 302, 305, 310, 311, 313, 316, 318, 320, 323, 324, 325, 329, 330, 332, 338, 341, 344, 345, 351, 356, 359, 361, 369, 373, 374, 381, 382, 384, 390, 392, 393, 394, 397, 400, 412, 413, 414, 426, 427, 429, 434, 439, 443, 453, 454, 456, 457, 459, 460, 461, 470, 471, 473, 474, 475, 479, 480, 481, 482, 484, 485, 489, 491, 495, 497, 498, 509, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 525, 526, 528, 529, 530, 533, 547, 549, 550, 551, 553, 560, 561, 562, 576, 587, 591, 601, 602, 608, 610

Somalia, 7, 9, 199, 301, 381, 382

Spain, 159, 160, 169, 193, 194, 339, 398, 437

Sphere, 33, 59, 204, 300

Sri Lanka, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 24, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 56, 57, 58, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 79, 84, 86, 90, 93, 98, 101, 106, 107, 109, 110, 114, 119, 122, 125, 128, 129, 135, 140, 142, 143, 151, 155, 156, 158, 160, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 177, 178, 180, 182, 185, 186, 187, 189, 198, 199, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 219, 220, 221, 222, 225, 226, 228, 232, 233, 237, 239, 241, 242, 244, 245, 248, 250, 252, 255, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266, 267, 269, 271, 274, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283, 284, 289, 292, 293, 298, 301, 303, 304, 306, 314, 315, 318, 324, 329, 336, 346, 347, 349, 353, 354, 356, 357, 365, 366, 376, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 387, 388, 389, 395, 397, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 412, 416, 421, 422, 427, 428, 431, 432, 433, 434, 437, 439, 443, 448, 450, 451, 455, 458, 463, 465, 468, 471, 477, 484, 492, 497, 505, 511, 526, 527, 533, 535, 536, 567, 572, 573, 574, 577, 579, 581, 583, 588, 589, 593, 597, 598, 603, 605, 610

stakeholders, 24, 66, 91, 93, 141, 191, 205, 212, 224, 284, 310, 311, 344, 365, 470, 485, 495

standards, 1, 8, 26, 38, 40, 59, 61, 62, 70, 75, 78, 127, 149, 166, 174, 242, 249, 291, 294, 310, 311, 312, 374, 375, 406, 413, 422, 456, 467, 468, 496, 505, 511, 526, 569, 592

structural, 155, 351, 409, 496

Sumatra, 23, 63, 67, 85, 169, 174, 200, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 240, 268, 287, 290, 335, 372, 387, 399, 452, 496, 500, 506, 536, 571, 590, 596, 609

supply, 14, 34, 35, 41, 80, 81, 86, 116, 134, 137, 186, 187, 188, 192, 218, 220, 244, 254, 262, 271, 275, 276, 279, 281, 291, 292, 317, 328, 346, 357, 386, 397, 437, 447, 448, 459, 505, 506, 507, 511, 573, 577, 578, 579, 581

support, 7, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 66, 72, 77, 79, 84, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 100, 101, 104, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118, 120, 123, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 142, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 151, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 179, 180, 181, 191, 199, 202, 207, 209, 219, 220, 221, 222, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 244, 251, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 285, 289, 292, 295, 298, 299, 301, 304, 305, 310, 313, 315, 318, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 333, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 355, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 368, 369, 372, 373, 375, 376, 378, 381, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 394, 395, 397, 398, 400, 401, 402, 403, 409, 413, 421, 422, 425, 426, 427, 430, 431, 432, 433, 435, 439, 440, 444, 448, 451, 452, 457, 458, 462, 463, 467, 468, 470, 471, 474, 475, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 487, 489, 490, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 498, 501, 502, 505, 506, 507, 525, 526, 527, 528, 530, 533, 544, 545, 547, 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 568, 571, 573, 574, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 582, 585, 587, 588, 589, 591, 593, 594, 599, 600, 602, 604, 608, 609

sustainability, 14, 18, 21, 36, 54, 66, 77, 112, 113, 116, 143, 151, 176, 191, 221, 226, 242, 268, 273, 285, 286, 292, 318, 320, 323, 325, 329, 330, 343, 359, 373, 381, 390, 413, 414, 439, 455, 461, 467, 476, 482, 490, 498, 500, 502, 509, 594

sustainable livelihoods, 381, 455, 502

Sweden, 101, 159, 300, 355, 395, 409, 457, 583

Tafren, 24, 411

Tamil, 5, 8, 24, 25, 60, 72, 78, 84, 109, 110, 125, 140, 142, 175, 178, 186, 211, 221, 222, 250, 252, 255, 259, 260, 262, 280, 283, 297, 301, 306, 315, 356, 357, 365, 414, 422, 428, 434, 449, 458, 481, 485, 533, 536, 610

Tamil Nadu, 8, 25, 60, 186, 221, 297, 414, 449, 458, 481, 485

Tamil Tigers, 24, 72, 78, 84, 109, 110, 142, 175, 211, 222, 250, 252, 255, 259, 260, 262, 280, 315, 356, 357, 365, 428, 434, 533

targeting, 4, 14, 65, 103, 216, 234, 243, 251, 282, 309, 320, 368, 370, 424, 461, 473, 494, 523, 553, 564, 565, 566, 605

TEC, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 60, 64, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 90, 94, 96, 98, 114, 119, 121, 135, 158, 159, 160, 179, 180, 193, 194, 198, 199, 219, 232, 241, 244, 245, 247, 282, 298, 314, 321, 339, 388, 389, 393, 395, 431, 432, 438, 439, 440, 444, 462, 463, 467, 468, 471, 581, 588

telecommunications, 21, 61

terrorism, 175, 230, 231, 315, 334, 398

Thailand, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19, 28, 32, 42, 43, 52, 59, 71, 79, 83, 99, 104, 155, 165, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 178, 204, 237, 252, 261, 267, 276, 278, 290, 292, 298, 300, 327, 347, 364, 395, 402, 403, 413, 437, 440, 444, 454, 455, 477, 492, 511, 576, 579, 580, 583, 603

threat, 146, 226, 231, 250, 252, 259, 269, 340, 391, 399, 437, 578

tourism, 6, 19, 21, 24, 49, 105, 107, 112, 135, 167, 174, 194, 239, 275, 276, 278, 284, 293, 300, 317, 331, 406, 409, 454, 499, 583, 600, 603

training, 14, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 39, 84, 93, 103, 104, 111, 112, 113, 118, 132, 142, 161, 167, 168, 169, 173, 186, 187, 200, 202, 212, 215, 221, 242, 251, 262, 268, 269, 273, 274, 277, 279, 281, 289, 296, 317, 318, 323, 327, 329, 334, 338, 341, 347, 355, 359, 382, 384, 385, 401, 403, 422, 435, 437, 456, 458, 464, 465, 474, 481, 482, 485, 487, 493, 498, 502, 505, 506, 507, 522, 525, 528, 530, 531, 574, 577, 578, 580, 604, 605

transition, 58, 75, 107, 125, 127, 135, 138, 142, 268, 275, 281, 286, 304, 402, 421, 422

transparency, 8, 56, 107, 112, 119, 120, 122, 156, 251, 277, 279, 310, 311, 330, 368, 384, 491, 561, 563

transport, 69, 112, 137, 203, 271, 274, 374, 435, 470, 492, 589

trauma, 50, 131, 132, 161, 190, 227, 263, 276, 535, 607
 TRIAMS, 41, 156, 267, 269, 361, 482, 484, 497, 524
 Trincomalee, 58, 109, 142, 175, 186, 259, 262, 318, 357, 521
 trust, 147, 148, 149, 169, 200, 294, 310, 311, 347, 348, 398, 414, 453, 457, 560, 571
 UK, 37, 144, 158, 180, 184, 186, 187, 195, 217, 222, 236, 278, 348, 355, 491
 UN, 24, 25, 27, 35, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 56, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 81, 90, 95, 96, 98, 102, 105, 108, 117, 118, 122, 127, 131, 135, 138, 143, 145, 158, 159, 165, 166, 171, 179, 185, 198, 199, 201, 209, 212, 217, 218, 222, 225, 226, 232, 244, 252, 260, 264, 271, 275, 276, 301, 303, 304, 314, 327, 346, 355, 357, 360, 363, 364, 365, 372, 377, 378, 387, 393, 395, 400, 405, 421, 431, 432, 439, 448, 467, 468, 469, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 499, 500, 501, 502, 504, 506, 508, 509, 510, 511, 522, 523, 535, 568, 571, 576, 580, 582, 588, 600, 602
 uncertainty, 459
 UNCT, 364, 485, 487
 UNDAF, 487
 UNDP, 73, 77, 118, 144, 199, 201, 217, 263, 264, 302, 305, 310, 318, 343, 364, 365, 393, 405, 421, 438, 480, 481, 485, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 522, 532, 534, 606
 UNFPA, 199, 217, 400, 502
 UNHCR, 102, 108, 127, 199, 301, 304, 311, 333, 422, 503, 504
 UNICEF, 34, 35, 73, 199, 217, 245, 265, 309, 363, 364, 393, 434, 448, 477, 481, 485, 505, 506, 507
 university, 5, 55, 92, 99, 130, 133, 146, 154, 157, 192, 231, 300, 303, 325, 351, 409, 426, 437, 457, 475, 590
 USAID, 84, 112, 142, 203, 251, 276, 315, 432, 447
 verification, 428
 village, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 48, 60, 66, 67, 68, 82, 94, 97, 100, 104, 113, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 137, 138, 140, 165, 178, 186, 187, 191, 192, 202, 235, 236, 256, 257, 281, 282, 289, 291, 316, 320, 321, 325, 328, 332, 374, 375, 379, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 401, 403, 423, 430, 438, 440, 444, 458, 466, 472, 474, 522, 523, 538, 539, 542, 544, 545, 546, 549, 550, 551, 552, 554, 555, 558, 559,

561, 563, 564, 566, 601, 604

volunteers, 39, 111, 157, 257, 265, 268, 323, 337, 347, 361, 437, 492, 530

vulnerability, 4, 22, 32, 38, 65, 79, 96, 104, 117, 134, 137, 141, 169, 178, 190, 202, 228, 237, 238, 253, 254, 271, 285, 287, 288, 295, 302, 307, 313, 353, 391, 394, 409, 433, 434, 445, 454, 479, 489, 496, 509, 527, 570, 574, 585, 602, 610

warning, 28, 55, 104, 141, 143, 174, 200, 204, 206, 212, 252, 270, 276, 283, 285, 287, 295, 319, 357, 399, 413, 420, 442, 449, 489, 508, 586

water, 11, 14, 19, 23, 26, 48, 55, 56, 60, 76, 82, 86, 116, 137, 143, 167, 174, 181, 189, 200, 226, 229, 254, 262, 269, 271, 274, 277, 306, 319, 321, 346, 363, 364, 366, 378, 380, 381, 386, 399, 409, 420, 472, 496, 501, 507, 519, 536, 579, 588, 598, 604, 609, 610

World Bank, 22, 24, 25, 30, 41, 50, 52, 53, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 92, 115, 123, 133, 134, 144, 230, 243, 264, 276, 291, 312, 313, 322, 326, 373, 390, 391, 425, 445, 473, 476, 482, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602

youth, 5, 142, 351, 488, 502, 557

zone, 55, 58, 78, 79, 97, 107, 108, 129, 133, 145, 174, 192, 205, 207, 225, 274, 283, 287, 293, 302, 340, 352, 380, 452, 462, 464, 465, 609, 610

This annotated bibliography and document review is part of a follow-up evaluation of previous studies on linkages between immediate relief, rehabilitation (or reconstruction) and development (LRRD) related to the response to the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. The first LRRD evaluation was carried as part of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) set of evaluations in 2005-06.

The purpose of the document review is twofold: one is to summarise current knowledge about the issue of LRRD in the tsunami context and by this prepare for subsequent field based research for the LRRD 2 evaluation in late 2008; the other is to facilitate documentary search for other, future studies of the tsunami related reconstruction interventions and their outcomes and impact. When used on-line the electronic version of the annotated bibliography has active links which connect the reader directly to the full document.

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This annotated bibliography and document review is part of a follow-up evaluation of previous studies on linkages between immediate relief, rehabilitation (or reconstruction) and development (LRRD) related to the response to the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. The first LRRD evaluation was carried as part of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) set of evaluations in 2005–06. The purpose of the document review is twofold: one is to summarise current knowledge about the issue of LRRD in the tsunami context and by this prepare for subsequent field based research for the LRRD 2 evaluation in late 2008; the other is to facilitate documentary search for other, future studies of the tsunami related reconstruction interventions and their outcomes and impact. When used on-line the electronic version of the annotated bibliography has active links which connect the reader directly to the full document.

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