

Tsunami

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“Six months on from the enormous tragedy of the Indian Ocean disaster on 26 December 2004, we have underlined our support for UN work on post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction, as well as confirming our commitment to reduce the risk from future disasters and to encourage reform of the humanitarian system.”

-Chair's Summary (final press conference).¹⁰⁷⁶

Background

On 26 December 2004, an earthquake under the Indian Ocean generated a massive tsunami that seriously affected the coastal regions of Southeast Asia, Asia and Africa, particularly Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Immediately thereafter, the world community reacted to the tragedy by sending humanitarian aid, foodstuffs and supplies. Cognizant that the tsunami had badly damaged the infrastructures and the economies of many developing countries, G8 Finance Ministers took the relief efforts further by proposing debt moratoriums, through the Paris Club, for tsunami-affected countries. The G8 has also encouraged the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and other multilateral establishments to contribute financial resources to post-tsunami humanitarian relief and reconstruction projects. Such reconstruction and rehabilitation projects will likely be costly and long-term, however, G8 governments' have all reaffirmed their commitment to reconstruction and development plans. While the tsunami revealed the destructive forces of nature, the impact of the disaster would have been mitigated had an effective tsunami warning system been in place. At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan the G8 countries discussed strategies that might alleviate the impact of future tsunamis. The G8 is committed to finding a global solution that would both minimize the effects of and reduce the risk from future tsunamis. Thusly, the G8 expresses support for the UNESCO creation of an Indian Ocean Early Warning System.

Team Leader: Susan Khazaeli

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>			+1
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		0	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<i>European Union</i>			+1
Overall			0.67

1076 Gleneagles Official Documents: Chair's Summary, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 8 July 2005, Date of Access: 16 January 2005. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Canada is taking several measures in order to achieve compliance with its Gleneagles commitment regarding the Indian Ocean tsunami, and has, therefore, registered full compliance. Through the Paris Club creditors, the Canadian government not only agreed to freeze the debts of the tsunami-affected countries of Indonesia and Sri Lanka, but also added that these deferrals would be exempt from moratorium interest.¹⁰⁷⁷ In addition to this debt relief, the Canadian government earmarked approximately CAD\$425 million for humanitarian aid, and post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction, which will be made available incrementally over the next five years.¹⁰⁷⁸ The Canadian government remains committed to long-term reconstruction: to date, the Canadian government has issued CAD\$166 million of its initial CAD\$425 million pledge and has approved an estimated CAD\$92.3 for reconstruction projects.¹⁰⁷⁹ As well, the Minister of International Cooperation, Ms. Aileen Carroll, announced on 22 November 2005, that the government would funnel an addition CAD\$33 million through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in support of rehabilitation for the tsunami-affected countries of India, Indonesia, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.¹⁰⁸⁰ Speaking on the one-year anniversary of the tsunami, Prime Minister Paul Martin reaffirmed Canada's commitment to such projects, saying, "Reconstruction will take years, and Canada is prepared to go the distance. We will continue to assist those affected by the tsunami through direct support for the affected regions and through the promotion of global efforts to enhance international disaster risk reduction and disaster response efforts".¹⁰⁸¹

The Canadian government encourages the reform of existing humanitarian system: the government has been working alongside international organizations, particularly with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) arm, under the auspices of UNESCO, to help find a means of minimizing the impact of, and the risk from future tsunamis.¹⁰⁸² As of 2 November 2005, the Canadian government contributed approximately CAD1 million toward the creation of an Indian Ocean tsunami early warning system, and plans to contribute more.¹⁰⁸³

Analyst: Susan Khazaeli

¹⁰⁷⁷ Canada's Tsunami Response: Frequently Asked Questions, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 2 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/tsunami.nsf/vLUWebDocen/E26D706AA4E31A6785256FA2007259BC>.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Canada's Tsunami Response: Frequently Asked Questions, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 2 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/tsunami.nsf/vLUWebDocen/E26D706AA4E31A6785256FA2007259BC>.

¹⁰⁷⁹ Canada's Tsunami Response: Frequently Asked Questions, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 2 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/tsunami.nsf/vLUWebDocen/E26D706AA4E31A6785256FA2007259BC>.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Canada continues to rehabilitate and rebuild tsunami-affected countries, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 22 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. http://www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/AllDocIds/C947DDE2D13F56B2852570C1006E0176?OpenDocument.

¹⁰⁸¹ Statement by the Prime Minister on the one-year anniversary of the Tsunami, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 22 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=674>.

¹⁰⁸² Canada's Tsunami Response: Frequently Asked Questions, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 2 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/tsunami.nsf/vLUWebDocen/E26D706AA4E31A6785256FA2007259BC>.

¹⁰⁸³ Canada's Tsunami Response: Frequently Asked Questions, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 2 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/tsunami.nsf/vLUWebDocen/E26D706AA4E31A6785256FA2007259BC>.

2. France: +1

France has begun work to implement the commitment made at the Gleneagles Summit in regards to post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction. Through the private and public sector, the French government secured approximately €400 million for direct aid and promised an additional €300 million in “very prime-rate” loans to the affected region.¹⁰⁸⁴ France, working through the Paris Club, pushed for debt moratoriums, estimated at €4 million, for the Indonesian and Sri Lankan governments.¹⁰⁸⁵

In keeping with its commitment to reduce the risk from future disasters, the French government pledged up to €1.6 million, to be spent under the auspices of UNESCO, for the creation of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS).¹⁰⁸⁶ While the French government demonstrated support for humanitarian aid and reconstruction, it has yet to deliver on the entirety of its pledges.¹⁰⁸⁷

Analyst: Sakshi Mehta

3. Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its G8 commitment on the Indian Ocean tsunami. The German government encourages the improvement of the existing prevention and response systems. It is currently preparing, under the aegis of the UN, for its role as host to the upcoming International Early Warning Conference III; scheduled to take place from 27-29 March in Bonn.¹⁰⁸⁸ The purpose of the Conference is to “work systematically at a global level to close the gaps still remaining” in the field of early-warnings, damage control, and risk reduction.¹⁰⁸⁹ The government is also demonstrating support for the work of the UN on post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction: A German representative attended the twelfth session of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) task force, which was held from 22-23 November 2005.¹⁰⁹⁰

Since the German government acknowledges that it is impossible to prevent natural disasters, the German Cooperation Agency (GTZ) is funding and coordinating microfinance initiatives that might better equip vulnerable populations, particularly in the tsunami-affected regions, to cope post-disaster.¹⁰⁹¹ On 15 December 2005, the German government, in accordance with its Gleneagles commitment, pledged to contribute approximately US\$500 million to the UN Central Emergency Revolving Fund.¹⁰⁹² According to the Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Ms. Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, the government has taken such measures “to ensure that there is a smooth transition from emergency relief

¹⁰⁸⁴ Assessment of French Initiatives One Year after the Tsunami, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 22 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/natural-disaster_2701/tsunami-french-aid_2702/index.html.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Assessment of French Initiatives One Year after the Tsunami, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 22 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/natural-disaster_2701/tsunami-french-aid_2702/index.html.

¹⁰⁸⁶ France's Efforts in the Areas of Prevention, Warning and Management of Catastrophes, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 19 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/natural-disaster_2701/tsunami-french-aid_2702/france-efforts-in-the-areas-of-prevention-warning-and-management-of-catastrophes_3140.html.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Unpaid Money Hurts Tsunami Effort, BBC News International Edition, (London), 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4521088.stm>.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Federal Foreign Office organizes Third International Conference on Early Warning in Bonn, The Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 26 July 2005. Date of Access: 26 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7419.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Federal Foreign Office organizes Third International Conference on Early Warning in Bonn, The Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 26 July 2005. Date of Access: 26 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7419.

¹⁰⁹⁰ List of Participants, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, (Geneva), 25 November 2005. Date of Access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/task%20force/tf-meetigns/12th-TF-mtg/inf2-provisional-List-of-participants-IATF12.doc>.

¹⁰⁹¹ Aceh and Nias One Year After the Tsunami: The Recovery Effort and Way Forward, The World Bank, (Washington, D.C.), December 2005. Date of Access: 26 December 2005. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEASTASIAPACIFIC/Resources/1YR_tsunami_advance_release.pdf.

¹⁰⁹² Thanks go to Disaster Relief Alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 27 December 2005. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20051220_3.html.

to long-term development cooperation so that the support is sustainable.”¹⁰⁹³ Other positive actions on the part of the German government include: working alongside the European Union to secure funds and coordinate resources for humanitarian efforts and reconstruction activities.¹⁰⁹⁴

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

4. Italy: 0

The Italian government is taking steps to achieve compliance with its G8 commitment regarding the Indian Ocean Tsunami. As of 28 December 2005, total Italian aid from the public and private sectors totalled €163.3 million.¹⁰⁹⁵ Of this total, over €10 million has been directed toward supporting emergency interventions, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.¹⁰⁹⁶ The Italian government also offered assistance loans of US\$31 million to Indonesia and of US\$7.2 million to Sri Lanka in order to alleviate the reconstruction burden.¹⁰⁹⁷

While the government’s pledge of US\$99 million ranks Italy 18 among the largest contributors to long-term reconstruction plans,¹⁰⁹⁸ it has yet to fully deliver on several commitments. A large portion of the funds earmarked for such reconstruction projects, including its commitment of US\$1.2 million for the creation of the UNESCO-sponsored Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System, has not been disbursed.¹⁰⁹⁹ Further action on the part of Italy is necessary if it is to register full compliance with its G8 commitments.

Analyst: My-Hanh Hoang

5. Japan: 0

Japan is working towards fulfilling its commitment regarding post-tsunami aid and reconstruction. Immediately after Gleneagles, Prime Minister Koizumi solidified his G8 commitment at the Japan-Bangladesh Summit Meeting, announcing that Japan would direct its Official Development Assistance for the creation of a Tsunami Early Warning System in the Indian Ocean and, concluded an Exchange of Notes, stipulating that Japan will provide a grant assistance of ¥866 million for the development of meteorological radars in Bangladesh for the detection of natural disasters.¹¹⁰⁰ As of 26 December 2005, the Japanese government extended bilateral grants of ¥14.6 billion to Indonesia, ¥8 billion to Sri Lanka, and ¥2 billion to Maldives both for humanitarian assistance and for reconstruction projects.¹¹⁰¹

In terms of reducing risks from future disasters, the government contributed 15 seismic sensors and accelerometers to help Indonesia support its tsunami early-warning and disaster mitigation systems.¹¹⁰² The Japan Meteorological Agency also announced that it plans to use data from international seismometers to create a superior rapid warning network, which is slated to begin incorporating

¹⁰⁹³ Thanks go to Disaster Relief Alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 27 December 2005. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20051220_3.html.

¹⁰⁹⁴ Progress Report from the Commission on Response to Tsunami, The European Commission, (Brussels), 18 November 2005. Date of Access: 26 December 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/tsunami/disaster_response/ip05_1444.htm.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Boniver, Margherita. The Tsunami – One Year Later Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 28 December. 2005 Date of Access: 6 January 06. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1284.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Interview with Minister Gianfranco Fini: “Tsunami, Italy has done a lot,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 12 December 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006 http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1259.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Boniver, Margherita. The Tsunami – One Year Later Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 28 December. 2005 Date of Access: 6 January 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1284.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Financial Update: Largest 25 Pledges to Tsunami Recovery by Donor, United Nations Office of the Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, (Geneva), 31 December 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. <http://www.tsunamispecialenvoy.org/finacial/Largest25Pledges.asp>.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami Flash Appeal 2005, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (FTS), 31 December 2005. Date of Access: 31 December 2005. http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R2_A669_06011521.pdf.
¹¹⁰⁰ Address by Prime Minister Koizumi at Japan-Bangladesh Summit Meeting, Office of the President, (Bangladesh), 14 July 2005. Date of Access: 27 December 2005. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumiphoto/2005/07/14bangladesh_e.html.

¹¹⁰¹ Bilateral Grant Aid: Current Status of Procurement Contracts, Ministry of Foreign Aid, (Tokyo), 26 December 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/aid.html>.

¹¹⁰² Five Countries to Provide Equipment for Tsunami Warning. Antara: The Indonesian National News Agency, (Jakarta), 27 September 2005: page 1

necessary data by April of 2006.¹¹⁰³ Until this system is completed, the Indian Ocean countries will continue to be monitored by the Pacific Tsunami Warning System, which works in tandem with the Japan Meteorological Agency and other agencies to co-ordinate both observation and emergency communication.¹¹⁰⁴ However, in order for Japan to achieve full compliance, it must demonstrate greater support for UN work on post-tsunami humanitarian assistance and reconstruction projects.

Analyst: Aprile Cadeau

6. Russia: 0

The Russian government is taking steps in accordance with its G8 commitment regarding the Indian Ocean Tsunami. On 9 August 2005, a Russian ship, the Amoryllis, delivered 20,000 tons of wheat to Jakarta.¹¹⁰⁵ This cargo represents just one aspect of Russia's humanitarian aid effort for the tsunami-affected country of Indonesia.¹¹⁰⁶ The Russian government, through its emergency response agency, Emercom, has also participated in UN post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction projects. While it gave US\$3.5 million in support of WHO post-tsunami activities, the Russian government has been generally slow in disbursing promised funds to various organizations.¹¹⁰⁷ Thus far, the Russia government has accumulated an estimated total of US\$18.5 million in outstanding, or uncommitted pledges.¹¹⁰⁸

Analyst: My-Hanh Hoang

7. United Kingdom: +1

The British government has fulfilled the tsunami commitments to which it agreed at the 2005 G8 Summit, undertaking initiatives supportive of all broad aspects of the commitment. The United Kingdom offered financial support of the International Oceanographic Commission's plan to implement early warning systems in the Indian Ocean "when funding requirements are clarified."¹¹⁰⁹ Having already pledged US\$70 million to the UN Central Emergency Revolving Fund,¹¹¹⁰ the government is also actively involved in the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR); a British representative attended the twelfth session of the ISDR's task force on disaster reduction held in November 2005.¹¹¹¹ On 8 December 2005, the Minister for International Development, Gareth Thomas announced the pledge to contribute an additional £1.5 million in reconstruction to the seriously affected North East region of Sri Lanka.¹¹¹² On 20

¹¹⁰³ Japan to Use Nuclear Test Equipment for Nuclear Warning System. Kyodo News Service, (Kyoto), 20 September 2005: page 1.

¹¹⁰⁴ Valigra, Lori. Indian Ocean's Tsunami Early Warning System Taking Shape, National Geographic News, (Washington D.C.), 23 December 2005, Date of Access: 27 December 2005.

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/12/1223_051223_tsunami_warning.html.

¹¹⁰⁵ Handing-Over Ceremony of Russian Humanitarian Aid to Indonesia (Unofficial Translation), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 10 August 2005. Date of Access: 21 November 2005.

http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/cc5c836a155ecbe6c3257059004b8543?OpenDocument.

¹¹⁰⁶ Handing-Over Ceremony of Russian Humanitarian Aid to Indonesia (Unofficial Translation), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 10 August 2005. Date of Access: 21 November 2005.

http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/cc5c836a155ecbe6c3257059004b8543?OpenDocument.

¹¹⁰⁷ Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami Flash Appeal 2005, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (FTS), 31 December 2005. Date of Access: 31 December 2005. http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R2_A669_06011521.pdf.

¹¹⁰⁸ Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami Flash Appeal 2005, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (FTS), 31 December 2005. Date of Access: 31 December 2005. http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R2_A669_06011521.pdf.

¹¹⁰⁹ Frequently Asked Questions on Indian Ocean Tsunami Aid Effort, Department for International Development, (London), December 2005. Date of access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/emergencies/asian-earthquake-faq-ivers2.asp>.

¹¹¹⁰ Tsunami: One year on...What has been spent?, Department for International Development, (London), December 2005. Date of access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/emergencies/tsunami-oneyearon/oneyearon-funding.asp>.

¹¹¹¹ List of Participants, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, (Geneva), 25 November 2005. Date of Access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/task%20force/ft-meetigns/12th-TF-mtg/inf2-provisional-List-of-participants-IATF12.doc>.

¹¹¹² DFID provides £-1.5 million Additional Support for Tsunami Relief in North Sri Lanka, Department for International Development, (London), 8 December 2005. Date of access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/JFUA-6JW4A7?OpenDocument&rc=3&emid=TS-2004-000147-LKA>.

December 2005, the British government donated another £23.6 million to support reconstruction and economic stimulus programs in the Aceh province of Indonesia.¹¹¹³

Although not specifically related to the Gleneagles tsunami commitment, it ought to be noted that the United Kingdom is working in close partnership with the European Union: contributing £55 million in humanitarian and development assistance to be coordinated and spent in the affected areas.¹¹¹⁴

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

8. United States: +1

The US has put forth a strong effort to achieve compliance with the G8 commitment as regards to post-tsunami aid and reconstruction. As of 2 December 2005, the US Congress designated US\$907.3 million toward long-term sustained rebuilding and recovery of tsunami-affected regions, with US\$656 million earmarked for the US Agency for International Development's Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Fund.¹¹¹⁵ Concerning its stated commitment to reduce the risk from future disasters, the US is actively engaged in UN reconstruction activities, including the UN's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction¹¹¹⁶ and has lent its support to UNESCO's International Oceanographic Commission's efforts for the creation of an early-warning system for 16 different states.¹¹¹⁷ Since Hurricane Katrina, the Bush administration has taken action to expedite current plans for an estimated US\$37.5 million expansion of the US tsunami early-warning network, which will include an additional 32 seafloor sensors, and an unprecedented 7 such sensors in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean.¹¹¹⁸ In addition, the US pledged that it would supply Indonesia with more equipment to support an early-warning system.¹¹¹⁹

The US Trade and Development Agency also granted US\$650,000 for the Indian Ocean states to set up an early-warning system and work on reconstruction following a meeting with the Director of the Indonesian Meteorological and Geophysical Agency, Sri Woro Harijono.¹¹²⁰ As well, the US provided US\$16.6 million to support plans for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System, in which US private sector experts will work within the affected countries to improve the IOTWS.¹¹²¹ At the end of December, the United States National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) engaged in the installation of 25 supplementary sea-level buoys in the Indian Ocean, and committed to more in the future.¹¹²² Speaking on the first anniversary of the tsunami, a spokesman for the US State Department reaffirmed America's commitment to reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. He said: "The United States government provided US\$841 million for tsunami relief and reconstruction, and the American people have contributed more than US\$1.8 billion in private funds."¹¹²³

Analyst: Aprile Cadeau

¹¹¹³ Tsunami: One year on – Indonesia, Department for International Development, (London), December 2005. Date of access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/emergencies/tsunami-oneyearon/indonesia.asp>.

¹¹¹⁴ Tsunami: One year on...What has been spent?, Department for International Development, (London), December 2005. Date of access: 26 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/emergencies/tsunami-oneyearon/oneyearon-funding.asp>.

¹¹¹⁵ USAID Rebuilds Lives After the Tsunami Update, United States Agency of International Development, (Washington), 2 December 2005. Date of Access: December 27, 2005. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/tsunami/.

¹¹¹⁶ Toner, Mike. Tsunami Exposes Vulnerabilities, Alert Systems Prove Hard to Coordinate. The Atlanta Journal, (Atlanta), 2 January 2006: page. A1

¹¹¹⁷ USAID Factsheet: Tsunami Assistance, One Year Later, United States Agency for International Development, (Washington), 21 December 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2005/fs051221.html>.

¹¹¹⁸ Toner, Mike. Tsunami Exposes Vulnerabilities, Alert Systems Prove Hard to Coordinate. The Atlanta Journal, (Atlanta), 2 January 2006: page. A1

¹¹¹⁹ Five Countries to Provide Equipment for Tsunami Warning. Antara: The Indonesian National News Agency, (Jakarta), 27 September 2005: page 1

¹¹²⁰ US Provides US\$650,000 Grant For Early Warning Systems In RI. Antara: The Indonesian National News Agency, (Jakarta), 22 September 2005: page 1.

¹¹²¹ US Provides US\$650,000 Grant For Early Warning Systems In RI. Antara: The Indonesian National News Agency, (Jakarta), 22 September 2005: page 1.

¹¹²² US Provides US\$650,000 Grant For Early Warning Systems In RI. Antara: The Indonesian National News Agency, (Jakarta), 22 September 2005: page 1.

¹¹²³ Anniversary of the Indian Ocean Tsunami, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 26 December 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2006. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/58482.htm>.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union is taking several positive measures towards achieving compliance with the G8 commitment regarding post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction. The European Union committed €566 million in humanitarian aid assistance and, €1.5 billion in rehabilitation and reconstruction, bringing its total pledged in excess of €2 billion for tsunami-affected regions.¹¹²⁴ Of this total amount, the European Commission alone pledged an additional €20 million to the €103 million already mobilized for humanitarian aid,¹¹²⁵ and promised €350 million for long-term reconstruction projects in the “worst-affected areas.”¹¹²⁶ In addition, the European Union supports the work on the UN and other agencies, including UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in the development of early warning systems to reduce the risk from future disasters, and in the improvement of the rapid assessment and response capacity of the humanitarian systems.¹¹²⁷

Analyst: Sakshi Mehta

¹¹²⁴ Progress Report on the European Commission’s Response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 26 December 2004 and Reinforcing EU Disaster and Crisis Response in Third World Countries, European Commission, (Brussels), 18 November 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/tsunami/docs/prog_report_1105.pdf.

¹¹²⁵ Commission Releases a Further €20 Million in Humanitarian Aid to Support Tsunami Victims, Europa: Gateway to the European Union, (Brussels), 15 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1611&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹²⁶ Indian Ocean Tsunami – The EU Response, Europa: Gateway to the European Union, (Brussels). Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/tsunami/>.

¹¹²⁷ The EU’s Contribution to the International Response to the 2004 Asian Tsunami: Achievements, Next Steps and Lessons Learned, Europa: Gateway to the European Union, (Brussels), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/tsunami/docs/051215_paper_final11.pdf.