

On December 26 2004, an undersea earthquake struck off the west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, triggering a devastating series of tsunamis throughout the Indian Ocean. These tsunamis hit the populated coastal communities of Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India and Somalia, killing an estimated 250,000 people. Within the first 36 hours of the disaster, AJWS was on the ground, supplying food, water storage and purification systems, temporary shelter, medicine and school supplies through our grassroots and international partner organizations.

After this initial stage, AJWS developed a comprehensive and unique strategy to respond to the complex challenges of tsunami reconstruction. This response included grantmaking (which is detailed in this report) and sending skilled volunteers to provide technical assistance to the tsunami grantees. In addition, AJWS convened 14 partner organizations in India for peer learning exchanges. The exchanges empowered communities to share strategies to both mitigate risks from natural disasters and promote sustainable development in the aftermath of such crises.

As we mark the second anniversary of the tsunami, AJWS is evaluating the impact of our relief funding, revisiting our priorities with regard to our rehabilitation efforts, and taking stock to ensure that we are effectively helping communities transition from disaster to development.

It is clear that our partners have accomplished a great deal over the past two years and that they have learned from each other in the process. But there is no shortage of work still to be done.

As part of our commitment to provide responsible and ongoing comprehensive support, AJWS will continue our partnerships with more than 50 local, community-based organizations over the next three years. And, we will also seek out new partners as the needs of these communities continue to evolve and change. We will continue to evaluate our grantmaking to ensure that these communities not only recover but thrive in the long term.



Somalia: 12 grants India: 39 grants Sri Lanka: 21 grants Thailand: 7 grants Indonesia: 38 grants

## **Moving Forward**

Through our ongoing approach to tsunami grantmaking – from disaster to development – we are continuing to address the rehabilitation and reconstruction of tsunami-affected communities, as well as the long-term issues of livelihood restoration, disaster preparedness, psychosocial support and promotion of basic human rights.

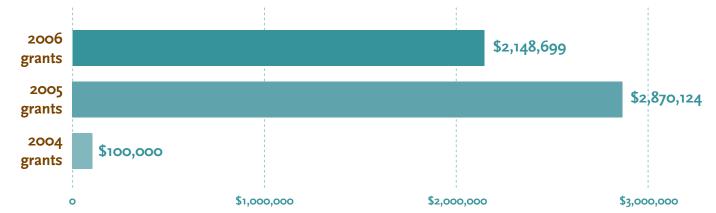
This emergency response strategy – seeking opportunities for long-term development and social change – is entirely consistent with AJWS efforts in the developing world.

By working in the tsunami-affected region, our goal is not simply to rebuild the lives of those

who lost so much; our goal is to help rebuild and at the same time promote the integration of marginalized groups into development initiatives, thus empowering communities and creating sustainable change.

AJWS tsunami grantmaking in India, Indonesia, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Thailand has presented an array of challenges and learning opportunities. Through the experiences of our grantees we have learned important lessons about large-scale disaster relief and have successfully guided the transition to reconstruction and development and to a hopeful and positive future.

## Tsunami Relief and Reconstruction Fund: \$11.4 million Funds Disbursed: \$5.1 million (as of 12/06)



## Two Years of Grantmaking in Tsunami-affected Areas Total Spent: \$5.1 million

Dollars Spent Grants Made	<b>India</b> \$1,489,657 39	<b>Sri Lanka</b> \$1,027,662 21	Indonesia \$1,873,625 38	<b>Thailand</b> \$245,000	<b>Somalia</b> \$482,878
Livelihood	Repairing and providing boats and nets and establishing self-help groups and revolving loan funds to fisherfolk	Providing livelihood training to fisherfolk	Offering interest-free loans for income generation to women	Repairing and providing boats and nets and establishing self-help groups and revolving loan funds to fisherfolk	Promoting rehabilitation to fishing, agricultural and pastoral communities
Rehabilitation	Replanting mangroves and using community members as caretakers	Building and repairing infrastructure, housing, boats and community centers	Ensuring that relief and reconstruction was well-coordinated and fairly implemented	Providing emergency relief to the most vulnerable coastal communities	Helping with infrastructure reconstruction and supporting environmental rehabilitation
Psychosocial Support	Long-term psychosocial support to women and children through group and educational activities	Forming women's collectives to provide counseling and support to displaced communities	Long-term psychosocial support to women and children through group and educational activities	Offering therapeutic art activities and vocational training to youth	Promoting economic self-sufficiency and health care in tsunami- and war-affected communities
Women's Empowerment	Supporting a coastal women's advocacy network to ensure that government reconstruction programs prioritize the needs of women	Developing new means of livelihood for women, particularly widows, through women's resource centers, self-help groups and micro credit funds	Strengthening the role and participation of women in the process of psychosocial recovery	Providing livelihood support to women working in the tourism industry	Enabling women to support their families with new income generating activities
Shelter	Constructing temporary shelters for communities not helped by government funding	Working with women in temporary housing to make conditions safe	Providing emergency shelter, water, sanitation and supplies	Rebuilding housing in affected communities	Working to improve infrastructure and sanitation in affected communities
Human Rights	Documenting and publicizing human rights violations in aid distribution, particularly toward "untouchable" communities	Providing livelihood support to Tamil fishing communities whose needs were overlooked by the government	Carrying out assessments of displaced persons' needs	Connecting community members to pro bono legal services to protect land claims	

The real work takes hold three to four years after a disaster, when a community is stabilized.



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Through Grassroots Change

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