

Tsunami impact assessments summary

Country	Organisation	Assessment location	Assessment objective	Assessment conclusions
All Indian Ocean	BirdLife International	all impacted areas	assessment of impact on bird species	
	NASA	all impacted areas	using remote sensing to assess environmental damage	
	National University of Singapore	all impacted areas	using remote sensing techniques to determine the extent of mangrove destruction	
India	Asian Development Bank		General damage and needs assessment	2260km of coast affected, as well as Andaman and Nicobar. Agricultural fields leveled, irrigation destroyed, erosion and sediment deposition.
	Forest Survey of India	Andaman and Nicobar	Rapid and long term assessment of tsunami impact	
	MS Swaminathan Foundation	Tamil Nadu	preliminary coastal mangrove assessments underway with more comprehensive surveys planned for February	

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	MS Swaminathan Foundation	Pichavaram mangrove wetland	Assessing status of mangroves and hamlets in the area.	Mangrove forest protected some hamlets (reduced impact by reducing water velocity and distributing water into canals and creeks). Trees located close to the sea got uprooted. Total salinization of lands and water
	RWMC and IUCN/CORDIO	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Assessment of impact on coral reefs initiated	
	SDMRI and IUCN/CORDIO	Gulf of Mannar	Detailed assessment of impact on coral reefs carried out	
	Wetlands International		preliminary assessments	
Indonesia	Asian Development Bank		Preliminary damage assessment	Ecosystems and agricultural lands are likely to have been affected. About 10-15% of crop area is likely to be affected.
	Conservation International	northern Sumatra	Impact on protected areas	

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	FFI	Aceh	impact on protected areas on or near the coast	
	Global Environment Centre	Aceh	preliminary assessment using satellite images	5 jan 05 - Aceh coast has suffered unprecedented change; fish ponds now open to the sea and serious damage to mangroves; sever coastal damage; peatlands in the south may have played a role in limiting damage
	ITTO	Aceh/ North Sumatra	support and first step for large scale rehabilitation project	
	Wetlands International		Damage assessment with focus on wetlands	Pulo Aceh and Simeulue Island group, were most seriously affected. Trees along the beach were uprooted. Speculation that the coral reef ecosystem, turtle breeding beach, seagrass beds are destroyed. No
	Wetlands International		preliminary assessments	
	WildAid	Aceh	- to assess the current relevance of a WildAid study, on threats to Leuser and local communities posed by illegal logging and associated government corruption; - to make relief agencies aware of data and findings as they plan for the	Unless modified, reconstruction will cause 2 problems: damaging the Leuser ecosystem (mud slides and floods, and in the long term drought and loss of food security); allowing security forces and local admin. to
	WWF and Greenomics	Aceh	Assessing timber needs to provide temporary barrack accommodation, low cost permanent housing, reconstruction and repair of office buildings, schools, hospitals and houses of worship, as well as for rebuilding the fishing fleet.	Potential domestic timber sources are very limited and inadequate. The use of imported, sustainably produced timber is instead recommended in order to avoid the opportunistic practices that could

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Kenya	CORDIO		Rapid assessment of reefs - no damage detected	no damage detected
Malaysia	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia	north west coast of peninsula	Impacts on mangroves	
	Wetlands International		preliminary assessments	
	Wetlands International		Assess and map out areas of wetlands lost Profile wetland goods and services lost in the process Assess economic impacts of these losses Assess wetland restoration feasibility and	
Maldives	Asian Development Bank		Damage and needs assessment	Of 199 inhabited islands, 53 suffered severe damage, 10% were totally destroyed. Out of 87 tourist resorts, 19 had to be closed and 14 suffered major damage. Damage to fish stocks and reefs rather limited. Most
	Australia/AIMS		Coral reef assessment (have no details at this stage)	

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	MRC (possibly with IUCN/CORDIO and UNEP)	Eastern margins of atolls in the central section	Detailed assessment of impact on coral reefs (subject to availability of funds and need)	
	UNEP/OCHA		REA of impacts (report on 14 Jan)	
Seychelles	Seychelles Government with UNEP, IUCN and CORDIO		Detailed assessment of impact on marine and terrestrial ecosystems	Most of the exposed reefs that were surveyed (¾) recorded 10% or less than 10% (10%□) colonies damaged as a result of the tidal wave. Anse Cimetiere was the only site which recorded significant amount of
Somalia	UN interagency task force	N-E coast and Puntland	initial assessment of damage	
Sri Lanka	Asian Development Bank		Preliminary damage and needs assessment	Damage to 1000km long but narrow stretch of coast.
	Benfield Hazard Research Centre, Care and USAID	Country wide	Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment of conditions 7-17 Jan	

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	IWMI	southwest coast, between Hambantota and Colombo with the primary focus being in Hambantota District.	Assessment of physical impact and where, why and how certain areas were more impacted than others.	Lagoons: formations altered; Estuaries: acted as channels of entry; Mangroves: large trees uprooted; Sand dunes: protected adjacent areas; Coral reefs: cf. IUCN/CORDIO; Hikkaduwa Reserve limited damage;
	NARA and IUCN/Cordio	coastal regions in the south and east	Detailed assessment of impact on coral reefs and marine biodiversity underway	19 Jan - highly differentiated level of impact across the reefs; lots of sedimentation although it seems marine in origin and not washed in from the coast; fish diversity affected in some places
	TNC		impact on protected areas	
Thailand	IUCN Asia and CORDIO, with Thai Govt and NGOs	Koh Phrathong	Assessment of impact on key marine and terrestrial ecosystems	
	UNDP / World Bank / FAO		Assess mid- to long-term impact and identify possible areas of partnerships between Government agencies, local NGOs, the World Bank, and UN agencies in: (i) Sustainable recovery of livelihoods; (ii) Recovery of fisheries; (iii) First observations days after the tsunami.	Impact localized and varied; impacts to fisheries or aquaculture livelihoods; several national parks damaged; coral damage serious, less than originally thought. Info on South Patong Beach, Phuket; Koh Pai; Rana Bay; Most damaged could be coral. Mangrove maybe only minor damage. Secondary impacts, sediment on reefs and seagrass, could damage in the longer term. Seagrass at Hat Chao Mai: no extensive damage or loss.
	Wetlands International			

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	Wetlands International		preliminary assessments	
	WWF Thailand		impact on protected areas	
Yemen		Socotra Island	initial impact assessment	