



SOMALIA



Impact of 2004 Tsunami

Perished and missing:	303
People displaced:	2,320
Houses and buildings destroyed:	4,800
Damage and losses:	USD \$21 million

CARE's Response

People reached:	135,372 with life-saving assistance and long-term recovery programming.
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CARE'S TSUNAMI RESPONSE IN SOMALIA

Although the 26 December 2004 tsunami was triggered by an earthquake near the island of Sumatra in Indonesia, the force was so massive that the waves traveled more than 3,000 miles across the Indian Ocean to Somalia.

More than 300 Somalis were killed by the tsunami, 2,320 were forced from their homes and a total of 4,800 buildings along Somalia's long coastline were destroyed. Damage was estimated at USD \$21 million – small in comparison to the devastation in Asia, but a major shock for poor, coastal communities in one of the world's poorest countries.

CARE's tsunami response in Somalia surpassed USD \$2.5 million and reached 135,372 people.

CARE in Somalia

CARE has been providing emergency relief and lifesaving assistance to Somalia since 1981. Our focus has been on providing water and sanitation, livelihood assistance to pastoral communities, development of civil society, education, teacher training, vocational training, adult literacy and enterprise development. Conflict and security concerns have often limited the areas in Somalia where CARE is able to operate.

CARE'S TSUNAMI RESPONSE

The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake was so powerful, the tsunami it triggered traveled more than 3,000 miles to Somalia.

Following the Tsunami

303 Somalis died and 2,320 were forced from their homes by the tsunami. Sea water pushed inland by the tsunami destroyed nearly all of Somalia's shallow coastal wells. The result was a widespread shortage of drinking water. CARE delivered water to more than 5,000 families in 45 coastal communities.

Long-term Focus

CARE helped rebuild damaged and destroyed water and sanitation facilities, drilling three new boreholes, rehabilitating three freshwater springs and building 80 latrines. We also helped establish water and sanitation committees to equitably manage water resources.



CARE helped 5,700 households, or 32,000 people, restore livelihoods damaged or destroyed by the tsunami.

CARE helped create and manage new associations for fishing communities, as well as providing fish management training to prevent overfishing. CARE distributed 18,800 fishing nets, 37 boats, built seven fish processing centers and helped 40 women's groups access credit.



CARE built five schools and four health centers and helped build 146 homes above sea level. The northern Puntland government commended CARE for the quality of its post-tsunami structures.

To help mitigate future emergencies, CARE trained communities of disaster preparedness and provided Somali-language disaster protocol books.



With CARE's tsunami-related work Somalia complete, we continue our focus on education, livelihoods development, water and sanitation and social change. CARE aims to make sustainable change in the lives of Somali girls and women. By improving their access to education and helping them play a bigger role in community decision-making, communities will become better able to cope with future emergencies.

