Japan’s Emergency Assistance in Response to the Sumatran Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in the Indian Ocean

**Financial Resources**
- Japan will extend up to $500 million of grant money as emergency assistance. ($250 million through international organizations and $250 million bilaterally.)
- Emergency Assistance in Kind (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Thailand, $550,000 in total)
- Emergency Grant Aid ($1.5 million to Indonesia, $1 million to Sri Lanka, and $0.5 million to the Maldives)
- Assistance through the World Food Programme (WFP) (2,400 tons of rice to Sri Lanka)

**Human Resources**
- Disaster Relief Teams: Medical teams, a rescue team and expert teams for disaster management and DNA identification have been dispatched to the affected countries.

**Knowledge and Expertise**
- Assistance for establishment of a Tsunami early WARNING MECHANISM for Indian Ocean countries (bilateral and through UNESCO et al.):
  - Training courses by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
  - Financial contribution to the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

**Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**
- 8 Japanese NGOs associated with Japan Platform provided emergency humanitarian assistance in Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka.

"Japan will provide emergency assistance to the maximum extent possible in three ways: financial resources, human resources, and knowledge and expertise" (Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, January 6, 2005)

**Initiative for Disaster Reduction through Official Development Assistance (ODA)**
- building a disaster-resilient society

**Basic Policies:**
- Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction
- Perspectives of human security and gender
- Importance of assistance regarding software
- Mobilization of Japan’s experience, expertise and technology
- Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology
- Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders

**Cooperation corresponding to each phase of disaster:**
1. Integration of disaster prevention into development policies
2. Rapid and appropriate assistance in the immediate aftermath of disaster
3. Cooperation that extend from reconstruction to sustainable development

**Concrete measures:**
1. Institution building
2. Human resources development
3. Development of economic and social infrastructure
4. Assistance for the reconstruction of livelihoods

- Moratorium of the debt payments of affected countries upon request

Apart from measures described here, assistance for reconstruction will follow.