



**5.6** geog.3 **Tsunami!** foundation worksheet

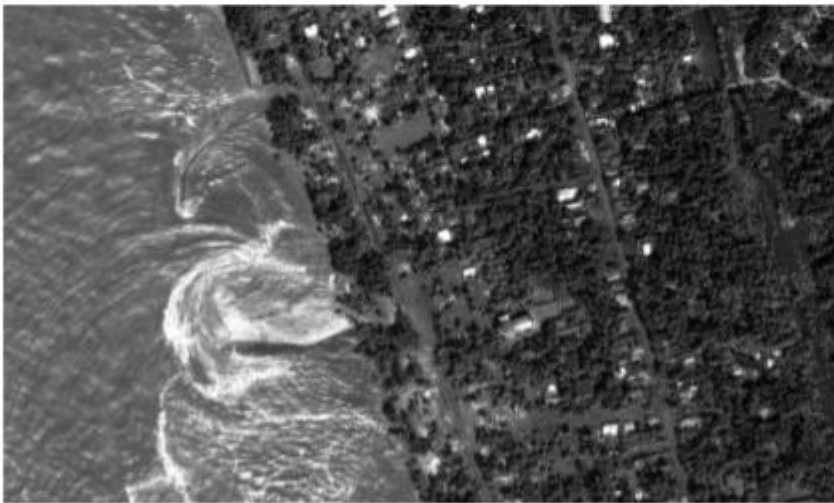
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Look at the two photos. Photo A was taken just before the tsunami.  
Photo B was taken just after the tsunami.

A



B



What differences can you see?

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The DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee) brings together the leading UK aid agencies to raise money at times of humanitarian crisis in poorer countries. By working together more money can be raised to save lives and rebuild shattered communities. The DEC worked to raise money following the tsunami in 2004 and of the £382 million raised by the DEC, 42 per cent was spent in Aceh, where agencies constructed over 13,700 houses, 55 schools and 68 health centres.

The United Nations have identified twelve common assistance methods for disaster affected populations (Note: NFIs means 'non-food items'):

- 1 Transitional shelter (e.g. tents)
- 2 Community labour (e.g. self or community build projects)
- 3 Household NFIs (e.g. cooking sets, blankets)
- 4 The establishment of a local information centre
- 5 Cash (e.g. for victims and skilled workers)
- 6 Loans (e.g. emergency loans immediately after a disaster so people can buy essential items)
- 7 Contracted labour (e.g. building workers, engineers)
- 8 Direct labour (e.g. people working for charities setting up a well)
- 9 Shelter NFIs (e.g. timber for building, tools)
- 10 Technical expertise (e.g. damage assessors, architects, surveyors)
- 11 Vouchers (e.g. as an alternative to cash, that can be exchanged for goods if banks are not open)
- 12 Capacity building (e.g. training people with skills to help cope with the disaster and in the future).

Choose two of these and explain why they are important if people are to recover from a disaster. Write a script for a radio interview to explain your point of view.



# Topic – Tsunami

## Week 7



Why did so many people die in the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami? Reorder these factors from what you think is **most** important (top) to **least** (bottom).

Lots of people live in low-lying coastal areas around the Indian Ocean.

Many buildings were poor quality and their structure did not hold up to the full force of the waves.

Not many people knew that a receding ocean was a sign of a tsunami.

There was no tsunami warning system in place.

Tsunamis are more common in the Pacific Ocean so people didn't expect it to happen here.





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### 5.6 Tsunami!

foundation  
answers

The main differences are:

- The water has gone further inland.
- The buildings are flattened.
- There is more bare mud.
- You can't see the sandy beach any more.
- Trees have gone.
- The water looks churned up.

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### 5.6 Tsunami!

extension  
answers

Students are asked to consider, and explain the importance of, some of the measures taken to give assistance following a disaster. They are then further challenged to promote one of the six areas of Oxfam's work, with a view to raising further money to support its work. The students have a free choice in how they present the material, the important element being to get the message across.