



Indian Ocean Earthquake- Tsunami Emergency

*One-Year Progress Report
January- December 2005*

Flash Appeal Requirements (Revised March 05)

Indonesia
US\$ 59,800,000
Somalia
US\$ 1,500,000
Sri Lanka
US\$ 15,351,540
Regional projects
US\$ 200,000
Total US\$ 76,851,540

Flash Appeal for Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami and its Mid-Term Review (revision) are available for download on Reliefweb (<http://www.reliefweb.int/>). Project requirements are updated on the site as and when necessary to reflect the most up-to-date situation on the ground.

INDONESIA

Photo on the cover: The Burhan family, whose house by the sea on the outskirts of Meulaboh, Sumatra, Indonesia, was utterly devastated by the tsunami, build a temporary shelter on the foundations of their former home with sheeting provided by UNHCR. UNHCR/ T. Pengilley

Within the days following the earthquake and tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004, UNHCR swiftly mobilized its emergency resources to provide immediate assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Although UNHCR is not traditionally involved in natural disasters, the sheer magnitude of the devastation, the fact that UNHCR had on-the-ground presence and emergency capacities to respond swiftly, and that many of the affected populations are of concern to the Office, prompted a positive reply to the request by the UN Country Team for UNHCR's involvement. UNHCR is therefore participating in an inter-agency response to this natural disaster on an exceptional basis.

The Flash Appeal of 6 January 2005 called for US\$ 977 million to assist some 5 million affected people in a 6 months' period. UNHCR's requirements were US\$ 75.8 million for its activities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Somalia, focusing on the delivery of non-food household items, the provision of temporary family shelter, and the reconstruction of houses.

The Flash Appeal came out 11 days after the devastating earthquake. Assessments conducted during this period were inevitably not comprehensive enough to establish global and accurate needs. Also as the situation evolved, there was a recognition at an early stage that a revision of the Appeal would be necessary. A Mid-Term Review was thus issued on 6 April with the revised total requirements of US\$ 1.1 billion and an extended timeframe for implementation to 31 December 2005. UNHCR's needs remained at about the same level: US\$ 76.9 million.

Some of the activities presented in the Flash Appeal, especially those related to rehabilitation, are ongoing and expected to continue in 2006. In this regard, the Flash Appeal has been extended to 30 June 2006. UNHCR will continue its programme in 2006 with the currently available funds, up to the amount already received against the Flash Appeal (see section on Funding on page 11).

Emergency Phase (December 04-March 05)

Staff and resources were quickly mobilized, with the first assessment mission from Jakarta arriving in Banda Aceh on 31 December, followed by UNHCR's advance team on 2 January. Despite the lack of available aircraft and congestion, the first team of emergency staff and technical experts were deployed in Banda Aceh on 5 January. UNHCR established temporary field locations in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Calang and Lamno, with a logistics hub in Medan.

As an initial response, UNHCR airlifted more than 400 metric tonnes of relief items and telecommunication equipment from Copenhagen, Frankfurt and Dubai. The first planes departed on 2 January, 7 days after the disaster. This major logistics operation was completed within 5 days.

Mobile teams were deployed to facilitate and monitor distribution of relief supplies in less accessible areas along the west coast. Targeted assistance was provided to some 100,000 affected persons, through the provision of emergency shelter (plastic sheets and tents) and other relief items (water jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets, and sleeping mats).

UNHCR also worked with the Government and other actors to support efforts which pursued permanent shelter solutions. This collaboration resulted in more family-friendly and gender-conscious design of temporary shelters, as well as the design of an integrated shelter programme with a view to the imminent start of rehabilitation activities.

On 25 March, at the end of the emergency phase declared by the Government of Indonesia, UNHCR completed its operation in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) and withdrew its staff from the area. During the emergency phase, a total of 65 international staff had been deployed in addition to the regular staff of UNHCR Indonesia.

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Relief Items—NAD, January-March 2005

	Banda Aceh	Lamno	Calang	Meulaboh	Partners ⁴	Total
Tents ¹	1,416	2,900	2,075	3,978	5,915	16,284
Blankets ²	12,850	17,925	12,000	13,555	39,920	96,250
Kitchen sets	1,300	5,572	2,088	2,672	6,764	18,396
Jerry cans	3,325	2,980	5,810	5,399	2,486	20,000
Plastic mats	3,850	13,425	5,500	10,190	17,035	50,000
Plastic sheets	3,975	5,060	3,265	5,076	2,620	19,996
Plastic rolls ³	90	46	95	63	66	360

Note: 1. Including 6,287 tents and shelter kits contributed by ICRC, UNDP, Johanniter, B-Fast, Rotary, and CRS.
2. Including 800 blankets contributed by the Government of Norway.
3. Contributed by the Government of Norway.
4. Distributed to remote locations mostly by the Indonesian Red Cross.

Nias Earthquake of 28 March 2005

Only 3 days after UNHCR's withdrawal from NAD, another earthquake struck the already-impacted Nias Island off the west coast of northern Sumatra. UNHCR immediately released the remaining stock in Medan (which was pending hand-over to partners) for distribution on the island of Nias. Logistical support was also provided to the Indonesian Red Cross.

UNHCR's response to the 28 March earthquake was closely coordinated with the Provincial Government of North Sumatra. On 4 April, the Governor formally requested UNHCR's involvement in humanitarian as well as rehabilitation activities. UNHCR sought approval from the central government and received a positive response from the Office of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare for providing humanitarian assistance. The UN Country Team also extended its support to UNHCR in this regard.

Following the government's endorsement, UNHCR ordered relief items from its emergency stockpiles abroad for delivery to Medan, from where the Nias operation is managed. Distribution has assisted some 45,000 persons on Nias Island.

Rehabilitation phase (June 2005 onward)

UNHCR resumed its work in NAD and continued operations on Nias Island (North Sumatra Province) on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Indonesia which set out the framework for UNHCR's support to the Government for rehabilitation and reconstruction in these areas. The focus is on an inter-agency and community-based programme, including the construction of houses, municipality and community buildings and related infrastructure. As a result of a thorough assessment exercise and in close collaboration with government authorities, other UN and non-UN international actors, communities concerned and beneficiaries themselves, the emphasis of UNHCR's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts has been placed on the west coast of NAD (communities of Krueg Sabee and Calang), as well as Nias Island.

UNHCR's shelter programme is premised on the concept of permanent housing as the foundation stone for the recovery process for families and communities, as it also includes key elements for livelihoods and community building such as schools, places of worship, health clinics and other supporting infrastructure through inter-agency partnership.

In the interim period, however, UNHCR was requested by the government rehabilitation and reconstruction agency to replace tents in NAD which had deteriorated since the emergency phase. Working closely with the government's Urban Poverty Project team and a Malaysian NGO, UNHCR provided 1,000 tents and plastic sheets to families in the provincial capital, Banda Aceh, and the district of Aceh Besar.

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Relief Items—Nias Island, North Sumatra Province

Item	Quantity
Tents	8,718
Blankets	17,475
Kitchen sets	6,629
Jerry cans	5,825
Plastics Sheetting	4,945
Plastic mats	7,475
Hurricane lanterns	2,112
Stoves	1,337

AT A GLANCE

400+ metric tonnes of relief items airlifted within 5 days.

Approximately 100,000 persons assisted in the Province of Aceh

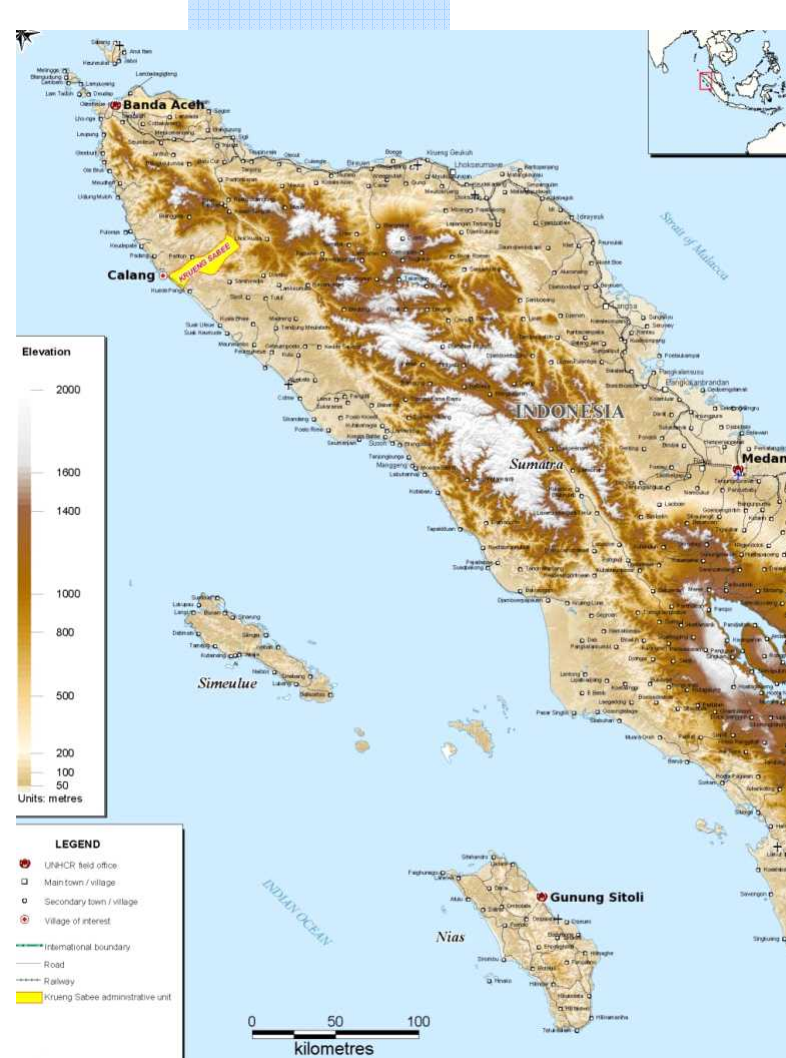
Approximately 45,000 persons assisted on Nias Island

1,022 houses being constructed in Krueg Sabee

272 houses being constructed in Calang

Over 10,000 m³ of timber being delivered to Nias Island

Work started on first houses in Bozihona Village in Nias



UNHCR Presence in NAD and Nias Island

In September, UNHCR was able to launch implementation of the pilot project in **Krueg Sabee** (Aceh Jaya District of NAD) to build 1,022 housing units. Four community halls and two demonstration houses (one of which is being used as a women's centre) have already been completed, and the local junior high school has been rehabilitated. Work is continuing in the first two construction sites totaling 400 units to accommodate the needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

In late October, UNHCR was asked by the UN Recovery Coordinator to be the lead agency in the subdistrict of Krueg Sabee in partnering with other agencies to fill gaps identified through a joint needs assessment. UNHCR has put forward a concept paper for an integrated programming approach in the recovery process for this sub-district, and is working with other agencies to take this concept forward. In **Calang**, a contract has been established for 272 houses, which is part of an overall effort by several agencies to build some 2,400 units in the area.

In **Nias**, UNHCR has responded to the authorities' request to supply up to 20,000m³ of timber to "kickstart" the housing rehabilitation process, which will be done by partnering with other agencies. Working with engineers seconded by Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR) Australia, a culturally appropriate house was designed for Nias to ensure an appropriate degree of resistance to seismic events. UNHCR has made this

design, and its key technical features which can be utilised in houses of a different design, available to all shelter agencies working in Nias. UNHCR is also assisted by its implementing partner, the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), a Japanese NGO, whose main activities entail monitoring and reporting on the distribution and usage of timber provided by UNHCR, as well as mobilizing, providing training to and otherwise assisting the communities of the three coastal villages of Botohaenga, Tagaule and Bozhona for the rehabilitation of their houses. Commercial contracts for the procurement of more than 10,000m³ of timber have been issued and a four person "quality assurance" team has been deployed to the timber sites in Kalimantan to oversee the timber production. A storage site for the transit of timber materials has been constructed at the port of Gunung Sitoli in anticipation of the first shipment of timber, which is expected to arrive in Nias by the end of December.

In addition, as part of the coordinated response to improve conditions in affected communities throughout Nias, UNHCR, in cooperation with the Indonesian authorities (BRR), UNOCHA

Distribution of Relief Items—NAD, June-November 2005

Item	Banda Aceh Calang	KutaCane*	Posko Sumatra**	Total
Tents	1,000	250	540	1,792
Blankets	-	1,050	1,100	2,150
Kitchen sets	-	-	540	540
Jerry cans	-	1,050	540	1,590
Plastics Sheeting	1,000	400	540	950
Plastic mats	-	1,600	1,100	2,700
Hurricane lanterns	-	408	552	960
Stoves	-	-	540	540

* UNHCR delivered NFIs from its stock in Medan to victims of flooding and landslides in Aceh Tenggara (South east Aceh) in October.

**A contingency stock created at the request of the Provincial Government.

and IFRC, delivered a total of 1,022 replacement tents and 5,275 blankets in Gunung Sitoli, Lahewa, Bawolato, Mandrehe, Sirombu, Idano Gawo and Teluk Dalam.

UNHCR also delivered 250 tents from its stock in Medan to victims of flooding and landslides in Aceh Tenggara (south east Aceh) in October.

In order to effectively coordinate activities on the ground, closely monitor the implementation of contracts and ensure quality procurement and logistics functions, three Field Offices have been established in Banda Aceh, Medan and Gunung Sitoli that function under the overall management and guidance of the Regional Representation in Jakarta. UNHCR currently has 50 staff directly engaged in the operational activities and continues to be supported by the deployment of professional staff of RedR-Australia, working closely with the respective Government agencies.

Essential elements of UNHCR's immediate plans include:

- Completion of the first 400 of some 1,300 houses in the Krueng Sabee/Calang area of NAD;
- Commencement of the rehabilitation work of the coastal villages in Nias;
- Procurement of a further 10,000 m³ of timber for Nias;
- Continuation of distribution of remaining relief items for needy communities;
- Finalization of the design of rental sector housing in Banda Aceh.

The rehabilitation phase of the UNHCR operation in NAD and Nias will continue in 2006.

Emergency Relief Assistance

Following the tsunami destructions which particularly affected fishing communities, UN Country Team quickly mobilised emergency response with a clear division of responsibilities among UN agencies. UNHCR took on the responsibility for coordinating, together with UN-HABITAT, the shelter sector and provided non-food household packages to meet the most urgent needs of those affected. The relief items were shipped from Mombasa, Kenya, on WFP chartered vessels to Bossaso in north-eastern Somalia, and were subsequently distributed through local NGOs. The beneficiaries were mostly fishermen and their families and seasonal workers in the coastal villages between Hafun and Garaad (a stretch of some 650 km) and a few communities in Middle Shabelle in southern Somalia. Assistance was also extended to several IDP settlements further inland, where the displaced tsunami victims resided together with other vulnerable people.

The emergency assistance in the sectors such as food, health, water, shelter and household items had largely met the identified needs during the first three months. UNHCR continued to attend to residual needs for household items and purchased additional household items. Regrettably, the last consignment arrived only at the end of November, due to a suspension of WFP shipments for several months as a result of the spate of piracy in the high seas off the coast of Somalia. All the items have now been distributed to affected-communities.

Integrated Recovery and Development Programme

Following a joint mission with Puntland authorities in April, the UN Country Team (UNCT) drew up an Integrated Recovery and Development Programme, which envisaged a gradual shift of the ongoing humanitarian emergency response towards recovery/rehabilitation and, where feasible, towards development. The programme employs an integrated multi-sectoral approach, where agencies bring their resources together to maximize the benefits and minimize the costs. Key activities will include: restoration of fishing facilities and support to fishermen's associations; construction and rehabilitation of primary schools, health centres, shelter (self-help), water points, and sanitation facilities; construction of municipality buildings; provision of skills training for women and funds for small-scale income generating activities; and rehabilitation of key feeder roads leading to Hafun, Bender Beyla, Eyl and Garaad through food and cash for work.

SOMALIA

AT A GLANCE

Approximately 40,000 assisted through the distribution of relief items.

Main areas of interventions are Hafun, Bender Beyla, Eyl, Garaad along the northeastern coast.

Distribution of Relief Items—Somalia

Item	Total Distributed
Blankets	45,000
Plastic Sheets	15,525
Kitchen Sets	18,000
Sleeping Mats	34,600
Jerry Cans	19,000

Although many of the interventions are only at their initial stage, their impact combined with the October fishing season is beginning to be felt by the targeted populations. The UNCT is preparing a separate funding appeal to cover the second stage of the recovery phase from the end of 2005 to 2007, which would ensure the completion of all planned activities and allowed for a comprehensive overhaul of the fishing industry on the coast and linked the region to the Puntland hinterland by (re)constructing of the infrastructure. This is seen as a potentially major factor in solving the displacement issue in the region, as improved economy would most likely attract some of the IDPs from the urban centres to the coastal areas.

UNHCR has contributed to the programme through the rehabilitation of public infrastructure, namely:

- Establishing a women's resource centre and a market place in **Hafun**: Hafun sustained the most extensive damage from the tsunami, with virtually all of its some 800 buildings on the sea front rendered beyond repair. Besides improving the communal infrastructure, the projects will enhance the income generating activities for the residents of Hafun and its surrounding villages and will help them regain their economic self-reliance. These projects are currently underway, as they started late in the year following a complete urban planning exercise to move the town some 500 metres away from the sea front.
- Improving sanitation through the construction of garbage pits and latrines in **Bender Beyla**: This project has been completed and has attended to the most urgent need of tsunami-affected population in the partially-damaged town.
- Rehabilitating and extending a secondary school to create a marine vocational training centre in **Eyl** (joint project with UNDP and FAO): This ongoing project aims to rehabilitate the only secondary school in the coastal region. Upon completion, with FAO's input, a marine vocational training centre will be established in the school to enhance the capacity of the fishing industry of Puntland.



UNHCR, working through a Somali NGO partner, has constructed a Women's Resource Centre, where women can meet and discuss their problems and receive advice.
UNHCR/2005

- Rehabilitating a market place and constructing a women's resource centre in **Garaad**: The projects will provide women in Garaad and the surrounding areas with income generating opportunities. It is hoped that, in the future, the centre will act as a catalyst for women to assume greater responsibility in their social, political, and economic lives. It will help in promoting women's access to and control over decision making processes and resources. It was designed in cooperation with the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs.

- Improving access roads in **Jeriban**: This project, co-funded with the UN Humanitarian Response Group and implemented by ILO, will help in medium and long-term recovery efforts in the area.

UNHCR's programme for tsunami-affected population in Somalia is being completed at

the end of 2005.

SRI LANKA

Protection Interventions

In the weeks following the tsunami, UNHCR assisted the Government to draw up a comprehensive list of those displaced, missing, injured or presumed dead. The survey was done by the Census Bureau, based on the 2001 census. A complaints procedure was also set up through the local government structures to ensure full coverage. The survey was completed in March 2005 and has been updated regularly since. To date it remains the most authoritative and complete list of those affected by the tsunami. The list forms the basis of the Government's response as well as that of the aid community.

UNHCR also committed itself to assist beneficiaries to replace or recover lost documentation, such as ID cards, and birth, death and marriage certificates. Together with the Government and other agencies, UNHCR conducted more than 50 legal clinics in all affected districts. The focus on replacing lost documentation was vital in the initial stages of the emergency, as, without identity documents, people were unable to perform normal tasks such as access their bank accounts, receive assistance or claim compensation.

Through the legal aid clinics, free assistance to fill in forms and other legal aid was provided on the spot by the Human Rights Commission and Legal Aid Commission. After this initiative, UNHCR assisted the relevant government department to equip the district offices in the worst affected areas on the east coast to enable local officials to assist beneficiaries in the immediate and long term, ensuring sustainability. As a result of the combined efforts of UNHCR and other agencies, more than 120,000 people have received new documents or certified copies of old documentation.

To assist the displaced gain access to justice, UNHCR funded the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to establish six legal aid centers in Ampara, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Trincomalee, Jaffna, and Vavuniya. These legal aid centers are staffed with fulltime lawyers who visit the locations of the IDPs as well as receive clients in the office. Free legal aid and counseling was provided to over 12,000 persons while over 2,000 clients were represented in court. The legal aid centers dealt with cases involving discrimination, land disputes, child abuse, domestic violence as well as other forms of gender based violence.

In Kilinochchi and Mullativu, the Danish Refugee Council, acting on behalf of UNHCR, addressed issues related to documentation and other legal matters. In addition to traditional legal services, UNHCR also cooperated with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to set up structures to assist tsunami victims with settling disputes outside of the overburdened judicial system. As a result, a new law was passed in May 2005 under which Special Mediation Boards were set up in the tsunami-affected districts. The mediation boards will assist survivors to resolve disputes without having to resort to what can be expensive and prolonged court procedures.

Immediately after the tsunami, UNICEF and UNHCR developed information leaflets on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), which were widely distributed amongst tsunami-affected communities. In addition, UNHCR's island-wide media campaign provided all survivors of SGBV with access to psychosocial counselors and advice through a hotline service operated by a local NGO. Field based staff also monitored the prevalence of SGBV in the transitional shelter sites, although systematic monitoring of all sites was not possible due to staffing constraints. Towards the end of 2005, UNHCR drew on the lessons learnt to establish a coherent country-wide approach for 2006. The main target areas in the future will be the introduction of standard operating procedures, targeted program interventions, and a focus on creating sustainable linkages and referral systems with local and national authorities.

In the month following the tsunami, UNHCR and UNICEF undertook a rapid assessment survey, which highlights the perceptions, preferences and wishes of a small sample of tsunami survivors. This qualitative survey was conducted in Ampara, Galle and Jaffna Districts, covering displaced individuals in various locations including camps, temples and transitional accommodation sites. For many IDPs this was the first opportunity to have their voices heard. Following this initiative several other agencies commenced public hearings on issues of concern, including the delivery of aid and policy issues, such as the "no build buffer zone" along the coast, which affects the right of return of all the affected communities.

In April, UNHCR published a discussion paper on Housing, Land and Property Rights, containing options on how to solve outstanding land and property questions for both tsunami and conflict-affected IDPs. Following this initiative, two local civil society organizations were tasked with looking into the country-specific issues and holding field-based consultations. In November, the experiences were shared in a countrywide workshop. One of the concrete results was the setting up of a Civil Society and Government Task Force that would look into simplifying the existing procedures surrounding land issues in Sri Lanka. UNHCR also funded

AT A GLANCE

Supported the government to register all tsunami affected people

Assisted 120,000 people to replace lost documents such as ID cards and birth certificates

Provided more than 12,000 individuals with legal advice and/or court representation

As national shelter lead agency, assisted the Government in coordination of the transitional shelter sector, which provided shelter for about 250,000 individuals (55,000 families) to date

Assisted the Government in national policy-making for the shelter sector and shelter agencies with technical support

Directly provided about 20,000 individuals (4,440 families) with transitional shelter

Upgraded 90 shelters provided by another organization and assisted in the upgrading of about 1,000 shelters with material

the Centre for Housing Rights and Evictions to undertake a training of UNHCR staff and implementing partners working on these issues in December 2005.

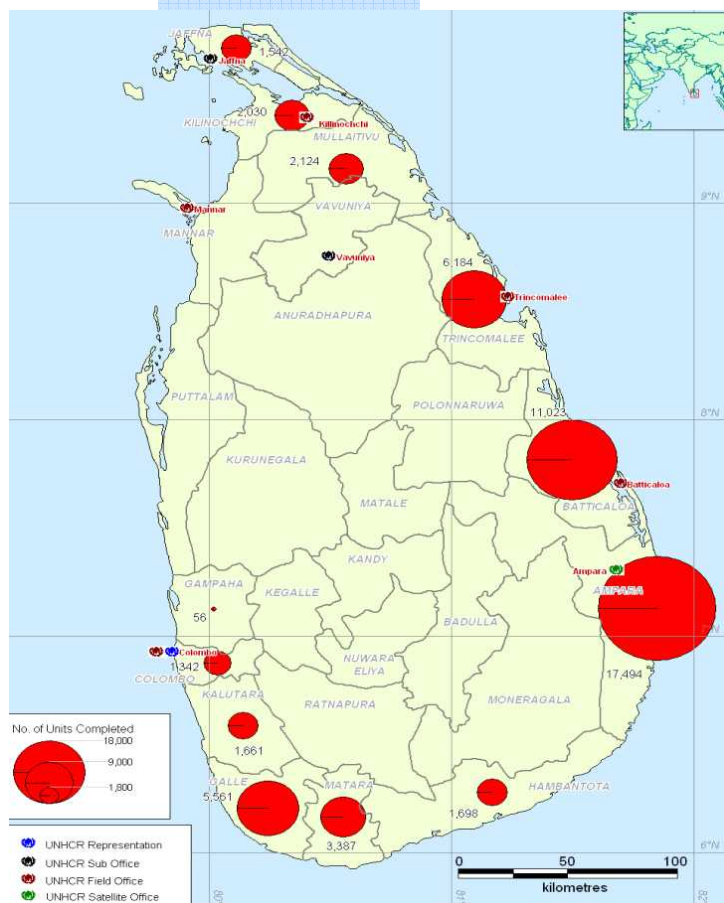
UNHCR continues to advocate for equitable treatment of all displaced persons, irrespective of the cause of displacement, and in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. UNHCR has conducted training for both Government and LTTE officials on this topic. UNHCR also initiated a paper on equity, which was drafted by the IDP working group in Sri Lanka (consisting of all UN agencies and the major NGOs). This paper has been used as an advocacy tool to highlight the fact that the needs of the conflict displaced has been overshadowed

by the tsunami response. It has helped NGOs and other agencies to brief the donors and their constituencies about the need for a conflict sensitive approach and re-focused the attention on the needs of all displaced within Sri Lanka.

Transitional Shelter

Displaced families initially found shelter in *emergency accommodations* such as tents, public buildings, and religious institutions or sought refuge with friends and relatives. As this type of emergency accommodation can only be a temporary solution, and since the reconstruction of nearly 103,000 houses would take years, *transitional shelters* were required to bridge the gap between emergency accommodation and *permanent housing*.

Immediately after the tsunami, and on request of the Government, UNHCR assumed the lead role for the transitional shelter sector. One of the first tasks was to assist the Government and the aid community to draft the transitional shelter strategy, which was adopted within three weeks after the tsunami. The strategy drew up the priorities, specifying the different options and setting the standard for transitional shelter. Transitional shelters should also have access to adequate water and sanitation facilities and receive electricity or alternatives from the Government. All beneficiaries should have access to some kind of cooking facilities, medical and educational facilities, markets, etc. Throughout the process, UNHCR assisted the Government to draw up and disseminate numerous policy clarifications and circulars to maintain the standard and clarify the guidelines.



Transitional Shelter Construction as at 14 Nov 2005

Subsequently, UNHCR assisted the Government, through the Transitional Shelter Project (TAP) to co-ordinate this sector in which over 100 agencies (international and national NGOs, private co-operations, Governments and associations) were active. The coordination was managed through a focal point concept, whereby UNHCR and a reputable agency in each district took on the coordination and monitoring role through district level coordination bodies. In some districts, divisional lead agencies supplemented this system. Though most agencies followed the guidelines, the district coordination and monitoring mechanism identified some shelters that were of substandard quality, especially the ones constructed soon after the tsunami. It also enabled UNHCR and other actors to initiate corrective action, and to ensure that transitional shelter sites were maintained and taken care of throughout the year.

The initial target was 10,000 shelters by 15 April and 30,000 shelters by the end of May. Both targets were achieved, but it soon became evident that the total requirement was close to 60,000 shelters, which would cover the needs of approximately 50% of the 500,000 people displaced (the rest are assumed to live with friends and relatives or have returned to their original dwelling while repairing it). As of mid-November, 54,102 units had been completed and 1,948 were in progress.

Operations update
and more photos and
maps are available on
UNHCR Colombo's
website:
<http://www.unhcr.lk>

The current focus is on upgrading substandard shelters or ones which lack access to water, sanitation or infrastructure facilities. There is an immediate need to ensure that all shelters are structurally sound and waterproof, to make them habitable during the monsoon. By mid-November, upgrading of the majority of shelters was under way or completed, but there are some shelters provided by individuals or small organizations that are difficult to target since they are scattered over the affected area and were often constructed with limited or no coordination.

A sustainable Care & Maintenance System is currently being developed by the Government and several key humanitarian actors. UNHCR provided a lot of initial strategic and technical input. Care and maintenance activities should be anchored within normal government structures. To make sure that the beneficiaries themselves are heard, the Government has set up welfare committees in transitional shelter sites and appointed camp managers for sites with more than 100 families. These managers are being trained by NRC on issues such as camp management, communication, waste disposal, protection issues and coordination.

On 14 November, UNHCR handed over the coordination role to the Government, as 92% of

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Relief Items—Sri Lanka

Item	North	East	South	Colombo ¹	Total
Plastic sheets	13,489	19,777	4,194	5,500	42,960
Nylon ropes (rolls)	5,820	7,684	1,320	2,250	17,074
Tents	574	711	176	323	1,784
Plastic mats	10,851	28,650	4,175	7,500	51,176
Mosquito nets	4,155	17,787	-	-	21,942
Bed sheets	-	2,855	-	-	2,855
Hurricane lamps	3	1,844	-	-	1,847
Plastic plates	12,876	33,474	9,500	10,000	65,850
Plastic cups	12,677	20,893	5,100	10,000	48,670
Saucepan sets	2,839	18,203	-	-	21,042
Kitchen sets	170	5,139	152	185	5,646
Food container sets	190	546	-	-	736
Water bottles/cans	9,378	30,944	154	230	40,706
Water buckets	7,487	15,737	152	-	23,376
Water tanks	51	-	26	10	87
Towels	8,068	20,873	3,956	5,000	37,897
Laundry soap	9,326	37,771	912	1,000	49,009
Toilet soap	6,355	30,868	912	1,000	39,135
Plastic basins	3,500	5,978	-	-	9,478
Hygiene packages	500	1,812	-	1,000	3,312
Sanitary cloth	2	4,100	-	-	4,102
Sarees	2,145	2,899	1,750	5,150	11,944
Sarongs	2,543	4,165	1,750	5,000	13,458
T-shirts	1,955	965	3,500	3,653	10,073
Tools (knives/crow bars) ²	21,059	18,816	130	-	40,005
Blankets	-	822	-	-	822
Slippers	-	214	-	-	214

Note: 1. Issued from the Colombo warehouse to local NGOs for further distribution.

2. Used for clearing bushes, thickets, etc.

* Geographical division:

North—Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu; East—Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara; South—Matara, Hambantota, Galle



This family survived the tsunami but lost their house, boat, and nets. They now live in Manalkadu IDP camp, Jaffna district. UNHCR/ H.J. Davies/ June 2005

the transitional shelters had been completed, and the rest was to be completed in the coming weeks.

In addition to its coordination role, UNHCR committed itself to building 4,440 shelters: 1,136 in Jaffna District and 2,442 in Ampara District. Of these shelters, 3,800 had been completed by 10 November, and the remainder will be completed before the end of the year. The shelters have been built according to the standards developed by UNHCR and the Government and have been designed in close cooperation with the beneficiaries. The Ampara model consists of GI pipe frames, whereas the Jaffna model uses pre-cast concrete columns. Both models have a cemented floor slab, half walls made of cement blocks topped by plywood panels. Due to cultural and religious preferences, shelters vary from location to location.

In addition, UNHCR upgraded the transitional shelters of 90 families in Trincomalee District that were constructed by another organization and assisted the upgrading of almost 1,000 transitional shelters in Ampara District by providing zinc aluminum roofing sheets.

Household Items

Immediately after the tsunami, UNHCR distributed the existing stock of household items, which included plastic sheeting, cooking utensils, mosquito nets, plastic mats, hurricane lamps, etc. In many cases, these items provided the first protection against the environment and were used to build emergency shelters. As more stocks arrived in the country, five additional tented warehouses

were established throughout the country and storekeepers and clerks trained. Tents were distributed to the beneficiaries through a Government verification process and additional household items given to those in need. In addition to the general distribution itemized below, UNHCR also assisted particularly groups with special needs such as Muslim widows, who were excluded from other distribution mechanisms due to cultural practices such as the 40-day mourning period.

EXPENDITURE

Estimated Expenditure for 2005
(inclusive of 7% support costs)

Indonesia
US\$ 19.5 million

Somalia
US\$ 1.5 million

Sri Lanka
US\$ 10 million

Regional Project
US\$ 100,000

Total US\$ 31 million

By the end of December 2005, an estimated total of US\$ 31 million will have been spent to provide assistance to the tsunami-affected populations in Indonesia, Somalia, and Sri Lanka. This is an estimate and final figures will be available after the accounts closure, expected towards the end of February 2006.

The rate of expenditure remained low for the programme in Indonesia for a number of reasons. After the re-establishment of its presence in NAD, UNHCR undertook extensive assessment of potential project sites, while coordinating closely with authorities to plan its assistance. The pilot project started in September, but was followed by a break for observing Ramadan in October. Work is now in full swing and good progress has been made since mid-November. While expenditure is rapidly increasing as procurements are made and contracts concluded, time is needed to certify land title for beneficiaries, ensure community participation, and deal with technical construction issues resulting from soil erosion caused by the tsunamis.

The expenditures under the regional project represents cash grants in support of the emergency response of the Government of the Maldives and the local government of the Union Territory of Pondicherry in India.

FUNDING

UNHCR received generous and expedited support from donors for its component of the Flash Appeal. Pledges amounted to US\$ 34 million at the end of the first month, representing 45% of the budget. Within three months, funding had reached almost 70%.

As at 20 December, a total of US\$ 59.3 million was confirmed as available to the UNHCR's tsunami relief programme. Of this amount, US\$ 30 million are earmarked for Indonesia, US\$ 0.9 million for Somalia, and US\$ 15.2 million for Sri Lanka. In addition, UNHCR has received more than US\$ 13 million in flexible contributions, which are not earmarked to a particular country or activity. As the requirements for Sri Lanka are close to being fully covered, these flexible contributions will be used to meet the unmet needs of the projects in Indonesia and Somalia, as well as regional projects. Details of these cash contributions by donor are listed on page 12.

UNHCR will continue its tsunami programme in 2006 with an unspent balance of the available funds, and will not be seeking additional funds for this programme. The activities and the budgets are therefore being adjusted to a total of US\$ 59.3 million for 2005 and 2006. In this regard, UNHCR has obtained an agreement of some donors for part of their contributions to be spent for the 2006 programme.

In addition to these cash contributions, UNHCR has also received generous in-kind contributions (table below). While these contributions (with the exception of tents) were not made against the budgeted activities in the Flash Appeal, they contributed greatly to the common objectives of assisting those affected by the tsunami.

Available funds by Earmarking

Indonesia
US\$ 30,028,384

Somalia
US\$ 900,272

Sri Lanka
US\$ 15,160,899

Broadly earmarked
US\$ 13,223,635

Total
US\$ 59,313,190

In-Kind Contributions

AmeriCares	Donation of 2,500 family tents, 23,500 hurricane lamps, 4,350 food containers, and screen painting kits
DHL	Warehouse space in Jakarta for one week
Ericsson	Services of an electronic engineer to conduct a field assessment for power requirements and equipment
Government of Australia	Deployment of technical experts to Indonesia through a stand-by agreement
Government of Switzerland	Use of 3 Super Puma helicopters for 2 months (at the disposal of UNJLC)
Government of the United Kingdom	Deployment of shelter experts to Sri Lanka
Kuehne + Nagel	Handling charges of donated items
Nestlé Waters	Technical assistance for the water sector in Indonesia
P&O Nedlloyd	Shipping of donated items and waiver of liner demurrage
Shell Gas Lanka Ltd.	Donation of 20 gas cylinders and single burner stoves
TNT	Warehouse space (2,600 square feet) and transportation from Jakarta to Medan and Banda Aceh
Toyop Relief	Donation of 1,508 hurricane lamps and 750 spare glass chimneys
UNDP	Donation of 80 tents and water-related kits (including purification kits, jerry cans, and tanks/bladders)
UNFPA	Donation of 9,990 hygiene packages
UPS	Transportation of 1,900 tents from Jakarta to Medan and Banda Aceh

Cash Contributions Confirmed as at 20 December 2005

Donor	(in USD)
Government of Australia	774,593
Government of Canada	2,432,575
Government of Denmark	1,824,818
Government of Germany	6,209,150
Government of Greece	3,823,174
Government of Ireland	678,426
Government of Italy	265,252
Government of Japan	15,000,000
Government of Liechtenstein	26,549
Government of Luxembourg	1,017,639
Government of the Netherlands	1,854,000
Government of New Zealand	2,130,300
Government of Norway	5,163,651
Government of Saudi Arabia	500,000
Government of Spain*	190,255
Government of the United Kingdom	766,284
The European Commission	3,668,630
I. Sub-total Government:	46,325,296
Austcare (AUL)	39,185
Deutsche Stiftung (GER)	554,517
Exxon-Mobil Foundation (USA)	480,000
House of Councillors (JPN)	23,269
House of Representatives (JPN)	45,962
International Islamic Charitable Society (KUW)	41,980
La Chaîne du Bonheur (SWI)	1,713,664
Rissho Kosei Kai (JPN)	96,154
SaRang Community Church (KOR)	200,000
Saudi Red Crescent Society (SAU)	305,000
Schneider Electric (FRA)	171,154
Soka Gakkai (FRA)	97,704
Stichting Vluchteling (NET)	6,175,538
Unigestion (SWI)	85,381
Zahid Tractor & Heavy Machinery Co. Ltd. (JOR)	39,740
Private individual donors	2,918,645
II. Sub-total Private Sector:	12,987,894
Grand Total:	59,313,190

*Contributions from Spanish autonomous communities and other public administrations channelled through España con ACNUR

Contact Information

United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)
P.O. Box 2500
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Regional Bureau for Asia and the
Pacific: HQAO00@unhcr.org

Regional Bureau for Africa:
HQAF00@unhcr.org

Donor Relations and Resource
Mobilisation Service:
HQFR00@unhcr.org

22 December 2005