



Indian Ocean Earthquake- Tsunami Emergency

Progress Report
January-June 2005

On 26 December 2004, a massive earthquake measuring over 9.0 on the Richter scale occurred near Simeulue Island off the west coast of northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquake rendered powerful tsunami waves exceeding 10 meters in height, wreaking havoc on the coastal areas facing the Indian Ocean. As many as 11 countries were affected. This natural disaster of an unprecedented scale claimed the lives of more than 290,000 persons, and destroyed infrastructure and livelihood.

Within the days following the calamity, 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.



A displaced woman in Nathampiron welfare centre in Jaffna District, Sri Lanka, draws water from a well, her newly-built shelter by UNHCR behind. UNHCR / H. J. Davies

Photo on the cover: Widowed women restarting their lives in a settlement in Lamno, Indonesia. UNHCR/A. Harper

TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS (in USD)	
Indonesia	59,800,000
Somalia	1,500,000
Sri Lanka	15,351,540
Regional projects	200,000
Total	76,851,540

UNHCR is therefore participating in an inter-agency response to this natural disaster on an exceptional basis. UNHCR is implementing its programme only to the extent that funds are made available against the appeal.

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 mainly on the delivery of non-food household items and the provision of temporary family shelter.

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.

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.

AT A GLANCE

- 400+ metric tonnes of relief items air-lifted within 5 days.
- Approximately 100,000 persons assisted in the Province of Aceh
- Approximately 27,000 persons assisted on Nias Island

Emergency Phase (Dec 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



UNHCR presence in Aceh Province: Jan-March 05

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Relief Items—Aceh Province, Indonesia

	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

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.



One of the first deliveries of relief items in Banda Aceh.
UNHCR/K. Sondergard

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 Aceh 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.

Nias Earthquake of 28 March 2005

Only 3 days after the withdrawal, another earthquake struck the already-impacted Nias Islands on 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 by the end of June has assisted some 27,000 persons on Nias Island.

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

Item	Quantity*
Tents	7,001
Blankets	5,650
Kitchen sets	5,540
Jerry cans	5,465
Plastics Sheeting	4,690
Plastic mats	5,425
Hurricane lanterns	552
Stoves	540

*These figures include a small contingency stock created at the request of the Provincial Government.

Rehabilitation Phase (June 05 onward)

Within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the Government of Indonesia on 10 June, UNHCR returned to the Province of Aceh to support the Government's efforts in recovery and rehabilitation.

Subject to funding by donors, UNHCR will provide support with up to 35,000 housing units, as part of an integrated approach comprising elements such as schools, health clinics, places of worship, administrative offices, family housing, and other supporting infrastructure (e.g. water, sanitation, electricity, and livelihoods). The project will be achieved through an inter-agency approach, where other agencies (and NGOs) will be encouraged to contribute skills and resources in the sectors where they have

appropriate expertise. The project will be undertaken along a 200 km stretch on the west coast of northern Aceh and on the island of Nias.

UNHCR now has three staff in Banda Aceh to coordinate its work, which will be implemented mostly through the placement of technical experts from UNHCR's Australian partner, Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief, working closely with the respective Government agencies.

Somalia

AT A GLANCE

- Approximately 40,000 persons assisted
- Main areas of intervention: Hafun, Bender Beyla, Eyl, Garaad along the northeastern coast

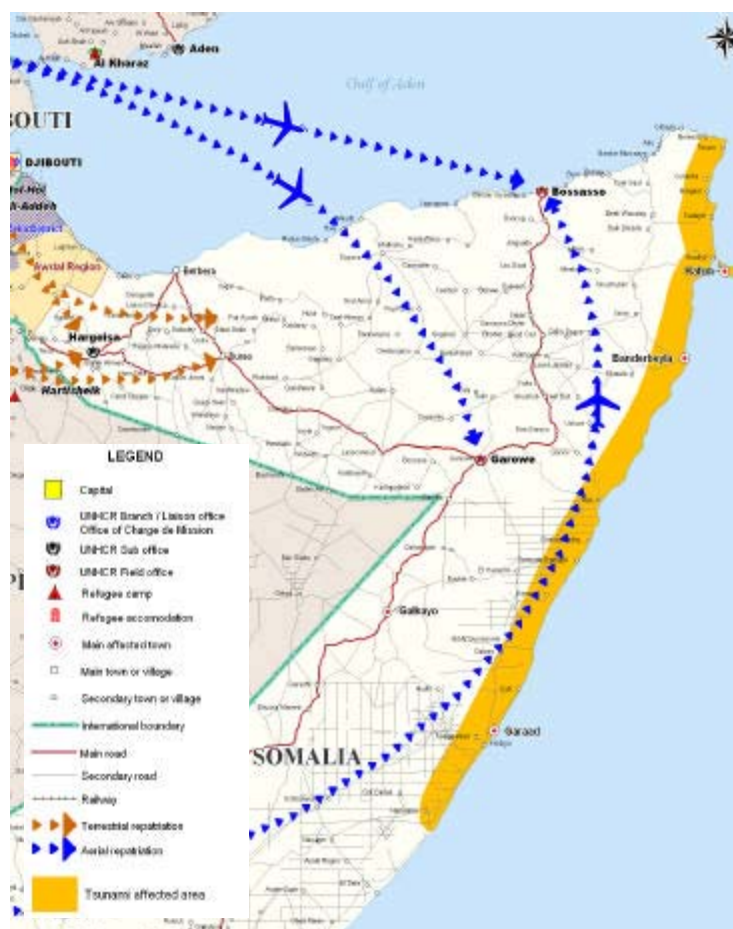
Emergency Response Phase (Jan-April 05)

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 UNHABITAT, 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 Bossasso 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.

Distribution of Relief Items—Somalia

Item	Quantity
Blankets	30,996
Plastic sheets	9,803
Kitchen sets	12,800
Jerry cans	9,903
Sleeping mats	29,864



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. In the meantime, there was a continued need for livelihood recovery for an estimated 40% of the affected populations. A joint mission of Puntland authorities and UN Country team therefore concluded in April that it was timely to shift from relief to recovery and rehabilitation.

Integrated Rehabilitation Programme (May 05 onward)

The UN Country Team has drawn up an Integrated Rehabilitation Programme, which envisages a gradual shift of the ongoing humanitarian emergency response towards recovery/rehabilitation and, where feasible, towards development. The programme is to be implemented in an integrated multi-sectoral approach, where agencies bring their resources together to maximize the benefits and minimize the costs. The first phase of this programme will focus on Hafun, being the worst affected area and where many humanitarian agencies have directed their assistance. It is planned that later phases will include Eyl, Bender Beyla and Garaad. 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 Garaa'd through food and cash for work.



Following an NFI distribution to an IDP community including those displaced by the tsunami at Yaka-Yaka, Puntland. UNHCR/H. Leefe

UNHCR is contributing to the programme through rehabilitation of public infrastructure, namely:

- Establishing a women's Centre, a market place, and a tree nursery in Hafun
- Improving sanitation through the construction of garbage pits and latrines in Bender Beyla
- Rehabilitating and extending a secondary school to create a marine vocational training centre in Eyl (joint project with UNDP and FAO)
- Rehabilitating a market place in Garaad

Sri Lanka

AT A GLANCE

- Approximately 100,000 persons assisted
- Non-Food relief items worth US\$ 1.3 million distributed
- 810 temporary shelter units built

Shelter and Non-Food Relief Items

In Sri Lanka, UNHCR immediately released relief items from its stockpile for distribution to Tsunami victims through the existing logistics networks. Plastic sheets act as valuable roofing material in emergency

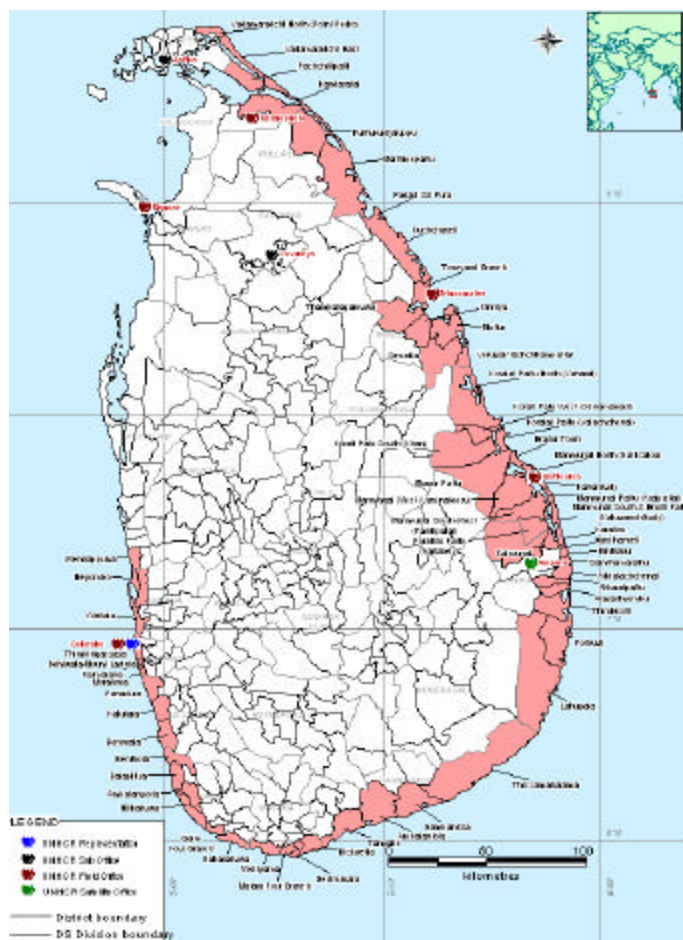
situations, and 10,000 additional pieces were flown in from UNHCR's global emergency stockpiles in Copenhagen on 8 January 2005. They were then loaded onto lorries and distributed to the agency's eight offices in Ampara, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Mannar, Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Matara for further distribution throughout affected areas. UNHCR also responded to the Government's request in January 2005 by distributing 1,575 family tents (worth US\$ 173,000). The tents provided a rapid shelter solution for those displaced by the tsunami.

Within the first six months, UNHCR distributed some 520,000 non-food relief items worth a total value of US\$ 1.3 million. A majority of the assistance was directed to Batticaloa, Ampara, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee and Jaffna. Fewer items were sent to southern districts than initially foreseen, as there was a larger concentration of agencies there providing assistance.

UNHCR has taken a lead role in supporting the Government's efforts to coordinate the shelter sector. Jointly with the authorities and the aid community, UNHCR developed a strategy and standards for transitional shelter in January 2005. Subsequently, UNHCR provided assistance and support to the Government's Transitional Accommodation Project (TAP) so that their target of 30,000 shelters by end May 2005 was achieved, and 6 months after the tsunami, 70% of the need has been met, with less than 5% of families still living in tents or welfare centres. A coordination network was established in the 11 affected districts, to facilitate communication between the field and Colombo, and between the Government and aid community at all levels, with a lead agency acting as the focal point in each district. UNHCR is the lead agency for transitional shelter in Jaffna, Ampara and Trincomalee Districts. UNHCR has

disseminated information on policy, and strategy to more than 96 NGOs providing transitional shelter. UNHCR has also developed guidelines for implementation and, in conjunction with Oxfam GB, established a resource group, whilst also supporting the RedR training programme on transitional shelter. Progress and obstacles thereto have been regularly monitored and reported to TAP.

UNHCR is building 1,136 transitional shelter units in Jaffna District and 2,442 units in Ampara District, which represents approximately 7% of the total number required. By the end of June, some 810 shelter units had been constructed while another 1,125 units are under construction. While time is a constraint, it is foreseen that the 4,000 transitional shelter units will be finalized before the monsoon in October. Concurrently, a project to upgrade/replace substandard shelter is ongoing.



Tsunami-Affected Divisions in Sri Lanka

Protection

One of UNHCR's most important functions is to assist the Government and all authorities to protect the internally dis-



A family in front of their new home, built by UNHCR through its implementing partner, RDF, in Ampara District, Sri Lanka. UNHCR/xxx

placed. In this regard, UNHCR has focused on registration through assisting the Census Bureau with drawing up the list of those affected (missing, dead, injured, and damage according to loss of livelihood, loss of house etc). In addition, UNHCR has set up a programme, together with the Government, to assist survivors in the recovery of lost documentation (birth, death, and marriage certificates, as well as land and property deeds). As part of this initiative, UNHCR has participated in organizing more than 20 legal clinics in Hambantota, Galle, Ampara, Batticaloa, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts, to ensure the replacement of personal identity documentation lost or destroyed in the tsunami. Free legal aid services have been provided on the spot by the Human Rights Commission (funded by UNHCR) and by the Legal Aid Commission (funded by the Asia Foundation).

In collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR

has developed an information leaflet on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) issues, and has distributed this widely amongst tsunami-affected communities. In addition, UNHCR's media campaign provided all survivors of SGBV with access to psychosocial counselors and legal advice through a hotline service operated by a local NGO. UNHCR continues to monitor SGBV, with a particular focus on highly-populated environments.

Jointly with UNICEF, UNHCR has also undertaken 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 in various loca-

tions including camps, temples and transitional accommodation sites. The opportunity for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to have their voices heard is an important part of the healing process, while also being a useful planning tool.

A UNHCR-commissioned 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 has been submitted to all actors, including the Peace Secretariat, for their consideration.

To provide free legal aid services, including court representation, UNHCR in coopera-

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

tion with the Norwegian Refugee Council, has established six legal aid centres in Ampara, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Trincomalee, Jaffna, and Vavuniya Districts. In Killinochchi, the Danish Refugee Council is funded by UNHCR to work on documentation and other legal issues.

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.

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Relief Items — Sri Lanka

Item	North	East	South	Colombo ¹	Total
Plastic sheets	13,420	17,709	4,190	5,500	40,819
Nylon ropes (rolls)	5,820	7,547	1,320	2,250	16,937
Tents	574	652	26	323	1,575
Plastic mats	10,723	26,117	4,175	7,500	48,515
Mosquito nets	4,034	17,000	-	-	21,034
Hurricane lamps	3	305	-	308	308
Plastic plates	12,620	31,993	9,500	10,000	64,113
Plastic cups	12,421	20,775	5,100	10,000	48,296
Saucepan sets	2,829	18,157	-	-	20,986
Kitchen sets	158	3,473	152	185	3,968
Water bottles/cans	8,777	29,180	154	230	38,341
Water buckets	7,234	14,229	152	-	21,615
Water tanks	40	-	26	-	66
Towels	7,830	16,600	3,956	5,000	33,386
Laundry soap	8,850	32,705	912	1,000	43,467
Toilet soap	5,903	25,818	912	1,000	33,633
Plastic basins	3,458	4,275	-	-	7,733
Hygiene packages	500	512	-	-	1,012
Sanitary cloth	-	4,090	-	-	4,090
Sarees	2,116	1,812	1,750	5,150	10,828
Sarongs	2,484	4,120	1,750	5,000	13,354
T-shirts	1,955	965	3,500	3,653	10,073
Tools (knives/crow bars) ²	19,151	16,004	130	-	
Blankets	-	822	-	-	822
Slippers	-	214	-	-	214

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

Expenditures

During the first six months of the implementation, an estimated total of US\$ 16 million has been spent to provide assistance to the Tsunami-affected populations in Indonesia, Somalia, and Sri Lanka.

The expenditure of US\$ 9.5 million for In-

Expenditures as at 30 June 2005

Indonesia	9,546,396
Somalia	635,472
Sri Lanka	5,939,905
Regional	100,000
Total	16,221,773

Indonesia represents almost entirely the costs of non-food relief items as well as related logistics and staff costs for the delivery and coordination of assistance. Due to the break in the operation in the Province of Aceh for more than two months, the spending rate slowed down for that period. With UNHCR's involvement in the rehabilitation phase beginning in June, the rate is expected to increase in the coming months.

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 the end of June, a total of US\$ 59.6 million was confirmed as available to the UNHCR's Tsunami relief programme. Of this amount, US\$ 29.7 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 the opposite page.

In addition to these cash contributions, UNHCR has also received generous in-kind contributions as listed on page 12. 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.

Breakdown of Contributions by Earmarking

Indonesia	29,719,764
Somalia	878,590
Sri Lanka	15,199,299
Broadly earmarked / to be earmarked*	13,817,787
Total	59,615,440

*Includes a contribution already announced, which is however expected to be earmarked to a particular project country.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS CONFIRMED AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

DONOR	(in USD)
Government of Australia	774,593
Government of Canada	2,432,575
Government of Denmark	1,824,575
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	391,480
Government of the United Kingdom	766,284
The European Commission	3,668,630
I. Sub-total Government:	46,526,521
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)	1,271,186
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)	6,247,192
Unigestion (SWI)	85,381
Zahid Tractor & Heavy Machinery Co. Ltd. (JOR)	39,740
Private individual donors	3,390,494
II. Sub-total Private Sector:	13,088,919
Grand Total:	59,615,440

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 Switzerland	Use of 3 Super Puma helicopters for 2 months (at the disposal of UNJLC)
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

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