



Australian Government  
AusAID

# Australia's response to the Indian Ocean disaster

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD  
26 DECEMBER 2004 TO 15 APRIL 2005





## Ministerial foreword

The Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004 wreaked a tragic loss of life and livelihood in our region. Australia responded quickly, placing teams and supplies on the ground to support national humanitarian and emergency relief efforts in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Seychelles, Thailand and India. These efforts were coordinated and administered by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) in partnership with the departments of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Defence, Australian police forces, community groups and other state and federal government agencies. These agencies are continuing to work together in the reconstruction efforts now under way.

In an unprecedented display of generosity the Australian public donated over \$313 million to Australian non-government organisations (NGOs) to assist tsunami victims to rebuild their lives and essential services. By 15 April the larger NGOs had spent around \$60 million of these funds. The Australian Government committed \$60 million to emergency relief in affected countries. The Government has committed an additional \$1 billion to reconstruction and development in Indonesia, which will include projects to boost economic development and improve the living standards of all Indonesian people.

The aid community, including government and non-government organisations, share the Australian public's expectations of transparency and accountability in the management of our aid funds. We want to ensure that the money is well spent in areas that can and will make a difference to people's lives. We will regularly report our progress on achieving these objectives. This first quarterly report, which covers relief efforts in affected countries from 26 December 2004 to 15 April 2005, is designed to address these expectations. It sets out what we achieved in the immediate aftermath of the disaster and how emergency relief funds were allocated during this period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alexander Downer'.

The Hon Alexander Downer MP,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs*

## Overview

SHORTLY AFTER THE TSUNAMI STRUCK ON 26 DECEMBER 2004 THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMITTED \$60 MILLION FOR EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE – PRIMARILY TO INDONESIA, SRI LANKA, THE MALDIVES, SEYCHELLES AND TO A LESSER EXTENT TO THAILAND AND INDIA. BY 15 APRIL 2005 THE GOVERNMENT HAD EXPENDED ALMOST \$47 MILLION ON RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THESE COUNTRIES. IN THE PERIOD SINCE 15 APRIL FURTHER ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED ACROSS THE AFFECTED REGION AND LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE ORIGINAL \$60 MILLION REMAINS UNCOMMITTED.

Australia's humanitarian assistance included mobilising seven medical teams of over 100 personnel from throughout the country. Such rapid intervention saved lives. As the need moved from saving and sustaining life to rebuilding affected communities, Australia's humanitarian support was integral to restoring basic government services, providing shelter and re-establishing livelihoods. Through Australian Government assistance over 80 000 people were provided with shelter, water and sanitation services, and food relief. This important work will continue for many years to come.

Our assistance drew on flexible partnerships the aid program maintains with Australian NGOs and international partners, including the United Nations. Our assistance was timely and generous – one expression of Australia's compassion for and commitment to the region. Our ongoing commitment is recognised by Indonesia and the international community and is reflected through the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development.

The new partnerships that were formed within Australia – community organisations and government, formal NGOs and concerned citizens, federal and state technical agencies, commercial entities and voluntary groups – will continue to be drawn on during the longer term reconstruction phase.

# Indonesia

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE HAS BEEN CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA. AUSTRALIA MADE AN IMMEDIATE COMMITMENT OF \$33 MILLION TOWARDS EMERGENCY RELIEF IN INDONESIA AND AUSAID'S RAPID RESPONSE TEAM WAS MOBILISED TO THE AFFECTED AREAS IN THE NORTHERN PARTS OF INDONESIA.

Australia's assistance to Indonesia during the emergency phase was directed mostly to Banda Aceh, with some small-scale assistance going to the north-west coast and the outlying islands of Nias, Batu, Banyak and Simeulue.

The support focused predominantly on health, water and sanitation, but it extended to re-establishing schools and protecting the most vulnerable children. It also played a key role in providing the logistics necessary to support the humanitarian relief operation.

By the end of January, Australia had delivered an estimated 1036 tonnes of humanitarian aid to tsunami victims in Aceh and North Sumatra provinces. That aid included food, water, medical supplies and shelter equipment.

Some key contributions follow.

## HEALTH, MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY RELIEF

- > Deployed seven civilian medical teams (a total of more than 100 Australian doctors and nurses who were provided by state governments) to provide urgent medical assistance.
- > Deployed a health assessment team to Banda Aceh, including specialists in health sector coordination, psychosocial support, child protection, infectious diseases, and pharmaceuticals and medical supplies.
- > Engaged a psychosocial trauma support specialist to assess the mental hospital and mental health needs in Banda Aceh.
- > Deployed a team of 14 Indonesian psychosocial and mental health specialists from Bali to work in the mental hospital to support staff providing clinical services.
- > Provided 7500 hygiene kits and 10 000 family survival kits to victims in Aceh (through CARE Australia).
- > Provided food relief to 345 000 people (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Gave 82 500 people access to health services (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Gave 16 700 people shelter (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Gave family survival packs to 36 445 families (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Reunited 13 children with their families (through the tracking services of Australian Red Cross).
- > Distributed non-food items to 53 800 people in the first 90 days after the tsunami (through World Vision).
- > Distributed 10 000 Muslim prayer kits at the local mosque in Banda Aceh (through Caritas).
- > Distributed food relief items to 60 000 individuals in Banda Aceh (through Caritas).

- > Provided 1616 family hygiene kits, 2087 individual hygiene kits and other household items to affected people (through Caritas).
- > Established a medical post in Banda Aceh, which has been servicing up to 110 patients per day (through Caritas).
- > Distributed 18 673 household kits (through Save the Children Australia).
- > Distributed 482 medical kits in five districts across Aceh (through Save the Children Australia).
- > Distributed 786 medical kits in the first two weeks of April in the area of Simeulue (through Save the Children Australia).
- > Provided a 90-bed Australian Defence Force (ADF) field hospital in Banda Aceh.
- > Procured and delivered essential medical supplies for hospitals in Banda Aceh and Medan and for remote parts of the West Coast of Sumatra.
- > Provided emergency supplies of tetanus toxoid vaccines and tetanus immunoglobulin to treat and prevent disease.
- > Provided vital infrastructure (eg leased a house as a temporary warehouse) and human resources for re-establishing a network to procure and distribute medical supplies in Banda Aceh.
- > Provided 1.6 tonnes of medicine, set up a mobile medical clinic, and provided clothing to 20 000 people and milk for 1200 children and 800 babies (through International Needs Australia).
- > Deployed plastic surgery teams, who performed 191 operations in Banda Aceh (through Interplast Australia).

## **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

- > Provided water purification plants to Banda Aceh, which pumped 480 000 litres of clean water a day – distributing over 3 million litres of water (through the ADF).
- > Sourced and delivered 129 000 20-litre water containers to Banda Aceh.
- > Provided assistance to clear debris and drainage at the Zainoel Abidin Hospital and to rebuild public infrastructure (through the ADF Engineering Group).
- > Funded a water and sanitation assessment to support the provincial administration in addressing the immediate water supply and sanitation needs in Aceh.
- > Provided 80 000 people with water and sanitation services (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Built 90 latrines, 100 common washing areas, 14 wells, 4 water tanks, 40 rubbish disposal units, 300 community water tanks, 120 toilets and 20 shower cubicles (through World Vision).

## **EDUCATION AND CHILD PROTECTION**

- > Provided support for a 'school in a box' program that targets state and Islamic primary-level schools, meeting the needs of 301 950 children (through UNICEF).
- > Provided basic supplies and procurement for schooling at the junior secondary and university levels (through the AusAID-funded Learning Assistance Program for Islamic Schools).
- > Procured teaching materials, uniforms, etc to meet immediate workforce and student needs.
- > Provided an education advisor to determine needs and advise on options for supporting the education sector.
- > Established 11 child-friendly spaces and safe playing areas, which included child support workers and safe playing areas in Banda Aceh (through World Vision).

- > Established 34 child-centred spaces and recruited, trained and placed 340 community caregivers and volunteers in those spaces (through Christian Children's Fund).
- > Formed and trained 36 child wellbeing committees on age-appropriate care of children, child protection, child rights and the needs of vulnerable and separated children (through Christian Children's Fund).

### **LOGISTICAL SUPPORT**

- > Deployed 15 AusAID personnel to Banda Aceh, Padang and Medan to help coordinate the relief effort.
- > Provided 17 engineers and logistics experts to United Nations' organisations to help set up camps for internally displaced people, telecommunications, and water and sanitation systems.
- > Provided logistics management to the Aceh NGO Forum, to the camp for internally displaced persons, for community organisations and for aid distribution (through WWF-Australia).
- > Provided financial support to the World Food Programme for emergency food, water supplies and logistics and for establishing the UN Joint Logistics Centres in Colombo, Jakarta, Banda Aceh and Medan, and the regional office in Bangkok.
- > Chartered vessels and light aircraft to deliver urgent food, shelter equipment, medical supplies and medical personnel to affected areas on the West Coast.

### **AUSTRALIA–INDONESIA PARTNERSHIP FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (AIPRD)**

Over the coming months, as people return to their homes and the immediate needs of emergency assistance subside, Australia will increasingly focus on developing a range of sustainable solutions to assist displaced communities to gradually move from the emergency relief to a phase of reconstruction and longer term development assistance.

In addition to providing \$33 million towards relief and rehabilitation efforts, Australia committed \$1 billion to the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development.

At the recent Joint Commission meeting between Australia and Indonesia, the following initial agreements were made in respect to the grants component of AIPRD:

- > to begin work immediately on a \$50 million Aceh Rehabilitation Program, and
- > to implement a \$10 million program to strengthen Indonesia's disaster management and response systems.

## South Asia, Seychelles and Thailand

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PLEDGED MORE THAN \$15 MILLION FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF IN SRI LANKA, THE MALDIVES, SEYCHELLES, INDIA AND THAILAND, FOCUSING ON ADDRESSING THE URGENT NEED FOR FOOD, SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION, AND THE ISSUES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

### SRI LANKA – HEALTH, MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY RELIEF

- > Provided a five-person Australian health team, which assisted the Ministry of Health to determine the relief needed in the affected areas and the likelihood of infectious disease outbreaks, and advised about how to strengthen health surveillance in emergency relief camps.
- > Distributed 2000 family packs (sari, sarongs, cloth, bed sheets, soap), food packs to 4500 families, 5335 non-food kits and 4059 water bottles (through CARE Australia).
- > Provided 3000 families with food and non-food items, a further 14 000 people with cooked meals in the days/weeks following the tsunami (through Oxfam/CAA).
- > Distributed food rations to 10 000 villagers (through the Australian Foundation for Peoples of Asia and the Pacific – AFAP).
- > Provided learning materials and school clothing (through AFAP).
- > Provided assistance to clear debris (through AFAP).
- > Gave 141 000 people non-food relief in the form of sleeping mats, shelter, household items and mosquito nets and erected 1600 tents (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Distributed 7000 tarpaulins (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Distributed 25 000 family kits and 10 000 pieces of clothing (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Provided 30 000 hygiene kits to affected people (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Distributed non-food items such as 7000 blankets and 5850 plastic sheets (through World Vision).
- > Established 28 child-friendly spaces and 16 playgrounds (through World Vision).
- > Trained and placed counsellors to work with children (through Uniting Church Overseas Aid).
- > Provided lamps, clothing, educational supplies and kitchen equipment (through Uniting Church Overseas Aid).
- > Trained 20 community health promoters and 93 health volunteers, provided reproductive health services to 10 246 clients, provided trauma and psychosocial support to 3000 people (through Marie Stopes International Australia).

- > Provided counselling to 926 women, hosted two community forums for over 200 women traumatised by the tsunami, and mobilised the community to ensure women received food and shelter (through International Women's Development Agency).
- > Built 356 transitional houses, gave 243 families lanterns, cooking utensils, kerosene oil cookers, plates and tumblers, gave 14 923 students school supplies and uniforms, provided 51 health workers psychosocial services (through National Council of Churches – Australia).
- > Freighted 15 tonnes of medical, pharmaceutical and surgical items donated by Australian health and relief organisations to Sri Lanka and the Maldives (funded by the Australian Government).
- > Delivered \$25 000 worth of medical supplies for distribution in Galle (through Interplast Australia).

### **SRI LANKA – WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

- > Provided 8 tonnes of bottled water to communities whose access to potable water was severely disrupted by the tsunami (donated by the Australian pharmaceutical industry and freighted with Australian government funding).
- > Built 163 latrines and water tanks for 1500 families (through Oxfam/CAA).
- > Distributed 40 water tanks and thoroughly cleaned 204 wells using new pumps (through AFAP).
- > Constructed 60 toilets (through AFAP).
- > Drained and treated household wells with chlorine (through Uniting Church Overseas Aid).

### **SRI LANKA – COMMUNITY-FOCUSED ACTIVITIES**

The Australian High Commission in Colombo provided small grants to families affected by the disaster in four districts in Sri Lanka to help them buy crucial household needs, such as food, water and shelter.

In Sri Lanka, affected communities received crucial support from small-scale infrastructure projects, such as 'cash for work' to clean up tsunami debris, funded through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### **MALDIVES**

- > Provided a 17-member Australian medical team who urgently treated people affected by the disaster and delivered critical medical and other supplies, and who advised the Maldives Ministry of Health on immediate measures for avoiding major outbreaks of disease.
- > Provided 4000 urgently needed jerry cans for household water storage.
- > Targeted 10 000 people to receive non-food relief items (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Provided medical supplies, water and sanitation materials, generators and corrugated roofing (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Two coral reef assessment teams (an eight-person team for the Maldives and a three-person team for Seychelles) assessed damage sustained by the two countries' coral reefs and ecosystems. The teams recommended measures to strengthen the monitoring and protection of these economically and environmentally important assets (through CSIRO, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Australian Institute of Marine Science).



## MALDIVES – EDUCATION

Fifteen volunteer teachers from Australia were deployed to the Maldives by Australian Volunteers International for six months. They assisted in opening and operating schools from the start of the school year in January. This meant that children, many traumatised by the tsunami, were able to quickly get back to a relatively normal school routine.

Four Australian engineers assessed structural damage to 35 schools and recommended repairs needed to ensure children could safely return to school in the Maldives.

## SEYCHELLES

- > Provided assistance in evacuating people from areas at risk (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Provided ambulance and psychological services (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Removed debris and relocated La Digue hospital to higher ground (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Provided shelter and non-food items, as well as support to return to work (through the Australian High Commission in conjunction with UNDP).
- > Assessment of the state of the fishery system and fish stocks (through CSIRO, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Australian Institute of Marine Science).

## INDIA

- > Distributed temporary shelters, non-food relief items, hygiene kits and other essential supplies to victims (through CARE Australia).
- > Provided 25 medical doctors and 15 ambulances (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Buried bodies and provided safe drinking water, psychological support, basic health care and tracing services (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Distributed 50 000 non-food family packs and provided 20 000 family tents (through Australian Red Cross).

- > Provided counselling and planned housing construction (through Leprosy Mission Australia).
- > Provided relief packages (rice, oil, lentils, soap, tooth powder, plates, tumblers, bucket, jug, bedding) to 339 people, trained 296 people in business planning, and replaced the business assets of 296 people (through Opportunity International Australia).
- > Provided daily food rations to 5000 children, and material and psychological support to 15 000 people (through Assisi Aid Projects).
- > Gave families rice, cooking oil, soap, household utensils and kerosene stoves and delivered 533 kg of nets for prawn fishing (through Every Home for Christ).
- > Trained and placed counsellors to work with children (through Uniting Church Overseas Aid).
- > Provided lamps, clothing, educational supplies and kitchen equipment (through Uniting Church Overseas Aid).

## THAILAND

- > Distributed emergency household materials and supplies to 1582 beneficiaries and provided medical supplies to a further 1382 (through CARE Australia).
- > Deployed teams of doctors and other medical personnel to six provinces offering support to over 35 000 local people and tourists (through Australian Red Cross).
- > Set up temporary shelters to assist those who lost their permanent homes (through Australian Red Cross).

# Emergency relief partners

## AUSTRALIAN PARTNERS

Throughout the emergency phase, AusAID worked closely with the ADF, Emergency Management Australia and the Department of Health and Ageing, who provided critical assistance in deploying emergency medical teams and medical supplies, including vaccinations.

A large number of offers of assistance were received from federal, state and local governments. Offers of personnel to participate in the immediate response teams (including seven medical teams), water, medical supplies and transport were accepted and actioned appropriately.

## NGO PARTNERS

Australia also provided support to non-government organisations that have a proven track record of working in emergency contexts and reaching affected communities with well-targeted direct relief. This maximised the speed and efficiency of the relief effort and ensured the widest distribution of essential supplies.

Australian NGOs received just over \$12 million to provide services, supplies and support in tsunami-affected countries.

NGOS	\$ MILLION
CARE Australia	2.85
Australian Red Cross	5.00
World Vision	2.00
Caritas	0.75
Save the Children Australia	0.72
Oxfam/CAA	0.50
Christian Children's Fund Australia	0.28
Australian Foundation for Peoples of Asia and the Pacific	0.25

A further \$1 million was provided as part of the Special Indian Ocean Rim Disaster Fund to smaller NGOs that have accreditation with AusAID and already had programs in tsunami-affected areas. The agencies were funded to carry out important emergency relief and rehabilitation work, including emergency shelter, clothing and food as well as to provide medical supplies and trauma counselling to affected communities in Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia.

## UNITED NATIONS PARTNERS

Drawing on our long-term relationship with UN partner agencies, the Australian Government committed a total of \$21.5 million to the UN Flash Appeal. These funds were allocated as follows to assist with the UN's vital role in providing relief and coordinating the international humanitarian action.

UN AGENCY	COUNTRY	\$ MILLION
OCHA	Indonesia	1.0
UNICEF	Indonesia	3.0
UNICEF	Sri Lanka	2.0
UNHCR	Sri Lanka	1.0
WHO	Indonesia	1.0
IOM	Indonesia	3.0
WFP	Indonesia	7.0
WFP	Sri Lanka	3.2
WFP	Maldives	0.8
UNFPA	Indonesia	0.5
ILO	Indonesia	0.5
UNDP	Seychelles	0.5

**Note:** Acronyms are spelt out in the text.

## COORDINATION

### UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- > Coordinated field and regional activities between UN agencies, NGOs and OCHA field offices.
- > Produced regular situation reports and 90 maps on Reliefweb.
- > Provided a forum for donors and UN agencies.
- > Tracked contributions.
- > Operated Humanitarian Information Centres in Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- > Deployed UN Civil-Military Coordination Officers to key locations in the affected region, who coordinated and liaised with the military personnel of some 35 countries and with government bodies.

### World Food Programme (WFP)

- > Mounted a significant logistics operation in the region.
- > Deployed temporary office units, temporary accommodation units, a mobile warehouse, fuel storage tanks, water purification units, trucks and light vehicles, stand-by personnel, individual emergency personnel and first aid kits.
- > Established a fleet of dedicated aircraft and set up staging areas in nearby countries to ease congestion at airports in the crisis zone. Some 4000 passengers from 130 organisations used this service and more than 300 tonnes of cargo were transported.

## FOOD

### WFP

- > By the end of March 2005, had reached over 1.7 million people in the region and dispatched almost 50 000 tonnes (worth US\$40 million) of food. (It is estimated that from April the requirements for general food distribution will start to decline.)

## HEALTH, MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY RELIEF

### World Health Organization (WHO)

- > Established early warning systems to rapidly detect outbreaks of communicable diseases.
- > Deployed teams of surveillance and response experts, and ensured that laboratories were rehabilitated.
- > Re-established supply chains so that cold chain vaccines could continue to be distributed.
- > Provided technical guidance to national authorities, NGOs and other humanitarian actors on health policy, including the disposal of bodies.
- > Responded to disease outbreaks.
- > Treated injuries.
- > Maintained water quality, dealing with excreta, sewage and chemical threats, and managing chronic diseases.

- > Undertook vaccination and mental health programs.
- > Distributed 191 new emergency health kits to serve the needs of 1 910 000 people for primary health care for three months.
- > Distributed 100 surgical kits, which provided for 10 000 surgical interventions.
- > Distributed 40 diarrhoea kits (to respond to up to 4000 severe cases) and bed nets.
- > Deployed 20 health logisticians to the field to ensure that people, supplies and drugs reached their intended designations promptly.

#### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- > Provided emergency health supplies to serve 315 000 people for up to three months.
- > Provided midwife kits to serve 9520 pregnant women.
- > Provided insecticide-treated bed nets for 225 000 people, and cold chain supplies.
- > Supported the vaccination of 360 000 children.
- > Provided 384 000 children with vitamin A supplements and 1 120 000 children with oral rehydration salts.
- > Provided health kits to 770 000 people and supported a 13-district nutrition survey in Aceh.
- > Established surveillance of children's nutrition in Sri Lanka.
- > Provided technical guidance to national authorities and partners on breastfeeding practices.

#### International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

- > Provided technical support to the Ministry of Health in Banda Aceh.
- > Trained 64 health staff from health centres.
- > Prepared building sites for 51 temporary health clinics.
- > Distributed 48 145 tonnes of relief supplies on behalf of over 100 other organisations in Aceh.

#### UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

- > Distributed 23 900 non-food relief parcels containing towels, soap, buckets, cooking equipment and clothing to tsunami-affected communities in Sri Lanka.

#### PROTECTION AND LIVELIHOOD

##### United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

- > Focused on reducing gender-based violence.
- > Protected women and girls by ensuring equal and safe access to basic services.

##### International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- > Developed, launched and implemented programs aimed at boosting new entrepreneurship and employability, and protecting the most vulnerable against discrimination and abuse.
- > Actioned programs to avoid forced labour and the exploitation of children.

##### UNICEF

- > Coordinated the implementation of the international response in child protection.
- > Developed a common system for identifying and registering unaccompanied and separated children, and tracing and reuniting separated families in Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- > Coordinated the prevention of trafficking, exploitation and abuse of women and children.
- > Established 17 children's centres to provide psychosocial support.
- > Distributed recreation kits in tsunami-affected areas to serve over 290 000 children.

##### UNICEF, UNFPA and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

- > Trained 300 teachers in psychosocial support in the Maldives.

#### UNICEF, ILO and Save the Children Australia conducted:

- > Conducted a joint tracking exercise to identify separated and unaccompanied children in Sri Lanka.
- > Provided training for more than 150 psychosocial support workers in Sri Lanka.

#### UNHCR

- > Rapidly assessed people in Sri Lanka affected by the tsunami.
- > Established legal aid centres in the various districts, focusing on land and property issues.

#### IOM

- > Trained 450 farmers in Aceh on crop diversification and neutralising the salt content of soil.

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### UNICEF

- > Supplied approximately 24 000 people with 120 000 litres of safe water per day and supported a major municipal water treatment plant in Banda Aceh that accounts for 85 per cent of treated water delivered to internally displaced persons in camps and host communities.
- > Supplied 15 litres per person per day to internally displaced persons in camps in Sri Lanka in all but two affected districts, and cleaned nearly half of all contaminated wells.
- > Implemented international standards for sanitation in about half of the camps for internally displaced people in Sri Lanka and provided most families with soap and washing buckets.
- > Procured squatting plates for toilet construction, and distributed gully emptiers and pumps for cleaning wells.

#### UNICEF

- > Constructed and rehabilitated 350 pour-flush toilets and washing/bathing facilities to serve 17 000 people in Indonesia.
- > Constructed and rehabilitated sanitation services at 60 sites serving 25 000 people in Indonesia.

### SHELTER

#### UNHCR

- > Distributed 500 plastic sheets for emergency shelter in the first few weeks to all tsunami-affected districts in Sri Lanka.
- > Distributed 1498 family tents and constructed 2710 temporary shelters in the north and east of Sri Lanka, with a further 2187 planned to be constructed.

#### IOM

- > Constructed 11 000 transitional shelters and 18 multifamily temporary shelters in Indonesia.

### EDUCATION

#### UNICEF

- > Supported back-to-learning campaigns throughout tsunami-affected countries by repairing schools.
- > Provided school supplies for over 700 000 children, furniture for 45 250 and uniforms for 107 000.
- > Undertook information campaigns in relief camps and nearby communities.

### SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGH REDR

- > Expended \$355 705 from AusAID funding on the tsunami deployments.
- > Deployed five engineers, one logistician and one camp manager to the UNHCR.
- > Deployed five logisticians, one camp manager, one telecommunications expert and two emergency support officers to the WFP.

# Attachment 1

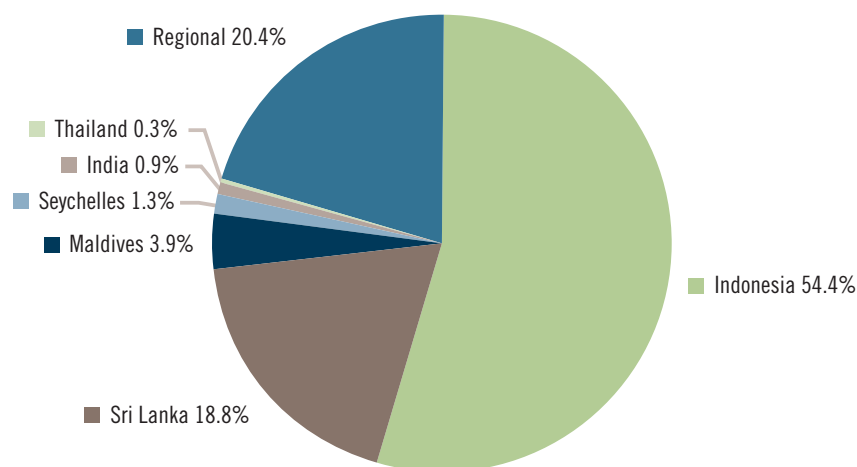
## SUMMARY OF TSUNAMI RELIEF FUNDING AND SPENDING\* 26 DECEMBER 2004 – 15 APRIL 2005

RELIEF PHASE FUNDING	
From global aid budget	\$10,000,000
Additional appropriation	\$50,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$60,000,000</b>

RELIEF FUNDS SPENT IN FIRST QUARTER	
Indonesia	\$25,428,006
Sri Lanka	\$8,789,867
Maldives	\$1,824,510
Seychelles	\$597,000
India	\$426,000
Thailand	\$155,375
Regional	\$9,531,612
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$46,752,370</b>

**ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF PHASE FUNDING** **\$640,000**  
 (AusAID funding for departmental expenses, including the costs of filling additional positions, travel, accommodation and communications – 1 per cent of the \$60 million pledge.)

### FIRST QUARTER TSUNAMI RELIEF SPENDING



\* For the purpose of financial reporting, spending refers to funds that have been expended in the first quarter, which include but are not limited to cash disbursements.