

Tsunami Disaster Situation Report – Sri Lanka

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Disaster in Sri Lanka

Purpose of the Report

To keep the civil society organizations, NGOs and partners of the Tamil Information Centre (TIC-UK), Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD-Sri Lanka) and Centre for Community Development (CCD-UK), and other relief and development agencies and governments informed of the impact of the Tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka, in particular the north-east region of the island.

Summary

Reported death toll and displaced persons:

The official death toll as reported by the Sri Lankan government stands at 30,718 as of 7 January 2005. More than 10,400 people died in Amparai District. Around 4,930 are reported missing and presumed dead, according to the Sri Lankan government. But the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (TRO) has reported that more than 14,400 are missing in the north-east. The final death toll is expected to be around 45,000 island-wide, and 30,000 in the north-east alone. There are over 14,500 injured nationwide, with more than 5,000 in the north-east. The government says that over 547,000 people are displaced from their homes. According to the TRO, more than 616,000 people are displaced in the north-east. (See Appendix 2 for statistics provided by the government and the TRO).

Estimated loss

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka has estimated the cost of infrastructure damage at \$1.3 billion for the island. Some 91,700 houses were completely destroyed and 19,900 partly damaged in the affected districts. Over 63,000 houses were destroyed in the north-east and 10,500 partly damaged. This damage adds to the 326,700 houses damaged totally or partly in the north-east during the 20-year ethnic war.

A large part of the tourist infrastructure such as hotels, restaurants and other facilities were destroyed and the tourist industry has been badly affected. According to the Sri Lankan Board of Investment, tourism in Sri Lanka jumped 11.1% in the first ten months of 2004 compared to 2003, with some 500,000 tourists visiting the country. This may now be affected as 40% of Sri Lanka's tourist income comes from beach-going travellers. But some have expressed optimism as 22 of 48 hotels damaged in the tsunami have already re-opened.

Fifty nine schools have been destroyed, including 42 in the north-east and 110 were partly damaged, including 79 in the north-east. The damage to schools alone has been estimated at Rs 1.16 billion (\$12.1 million). Bridges, railwaylines, rail stations, telecommunication and postal facilities, electricity supply facilities, roads,

public buildings including government offices, shops and industries have been destroyed or damaged.

Cleanup and Relief efforts

Most of the dead bodies are either cremated or buried. As clearing operations continue, more bodies are expected to be found. Clearing of areas damaged by the tsunami has been hampered by the lack of heavy machinery. In the East, heavy rain has delayed clearing operations and the disposal of bodies.

Relief efforts are underway and basic supplies, adequate for a week, are reaching many parts of the affected areas. However, due to logistical and transportation problems and flooding, some outlying areas are short of basic supplies. People say that the rivalry between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan armed forces is badly affecting the relief efforts in some areas of the north-east and have urged co-operation. Local people also say that the STF in many instances has helped the people to safety and are providing relief and assistance to the needy.

The Sri Lankan government and the LTTE

The National Relief Operations Unit (NROU) has begun to co-ordinate the overall relief effort. Eight UN representatives are working in the NROU office to support the unit.

Sri Lankan President Chandrika Kumaratunge invited the LTTE to join the national task forces that have been appointed. The LTTE say that immediate relief measures would be best undertaken in the north-east by the task force mechanism that it has established. The LTTE has urged international agencies and donors to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian aid.

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka announced the allocation of \$50 million (Rs 5 billion) for credit facilities to survivors. Those who have lost property will be allowed loans at a concessionary 6% interest compared to the current 10.6%. The Bank said that the government expected a relief package worth \$320 million from IMF in the next month for emergency assistance. This will include deferred interest payments due to the IMF.

Other governments and the UN

Governments around the world have continued to pledge money for relief and reconstruction. Some governments have announced a moratorium on debt payments.

The G7 group of industrialized nations and the Paris Club of creditor nations have offered a credit freeze for the affected countries for the year 2005.

Britain has taken the initiative to ensure that the issue of debt relief to affected countries would be discussed at the G7 Finance Ministers meeting in February. The UN Secretary General, the President of the World Bank, the Chairman of the Asian

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Development Bank (ADB) and the US Secretary of State visited Sri Lanka in early January to see the disaster first hand and for discussions with the Sri Lankan government authorities.

According to reports, the UN has received \$6.2 billion in pledges up to 9 January. At the Tsunami Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 6 January, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan called for the release of \$1 billion cash for immediate use. The Conference asked the UN to convene an international pledging conference for the sustainability of humanitarian relief efforts and explore establishing a standby arrangement for immediate relief.

The tsunami disaster and relief efforts

The Asian tsunami on 26 December 2004 caused death and destruction on a massive scale and has led to huge number of problems to many countries in the region. Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, Thailand, and the Maldives were severely affected. Tidal waves also caused death and destruction in Somalia on the eastern coast of Africa and islands such as the Seychelles.

The total number of deaths in the region is expected to exceed 154,000. According to UN and other estimates, more 6.5 million people were affected in the region and some 1.6 million have been displaced. The number of children dead in the disaster is estimated to be about 30% of the total. A large number of women have been widowed and children orphaned. The immediate challenge is the care of the displaced and vulnerable children and women in the region. According to the latest reports, 363 foreign visitors, most of them tourists, were killed by the tsunami and 6,203 are missing. The worst affected are Germany with 60 deaths and 1,000 missing and Sweden with 52 deaths and 2,322 missing.

Deaths caused by the tsunami	
Country	Dead & missing
Indonesia	104,055
Sri Lanka	35,600
India	15,700
Thailand	9,004
Somalia	298
Maldives	82
Malaysia	67
Burma	64
Bangla Desh	2
Seychelles	1
Kenya	1

Source: BBC – 9 January 2005

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Homeless, destruction and Damage			
Country	Homeless	Destruction	Damage
Indonesia	517,000	1,550 villages	-
Sri Lanka	835,000	88,000 houses	26,000 houses
India	627,000	157,400 houses	
Thailand	8,500	Coastal resorts	

Source: Sunday Times (UK) – 9 January 2005

Destruction in Sri Lanka

According to initial information received by the Centre for National Operations (CNO), five bridges in southern districts were affected. Local MPs say 15 bridges in the north-east districts were affected and six of them, including one at Salapaiaru in the east, were washed away or collapsed. Four main roads in the southern districts, including the Colombo-Galle-Hambantota A2 road, were damaged. CNO says nine roads in the north, including the Point Pedro-Maruthankerny road, and eight roads in the east, including the Batticaloa-Trincomalee A15 road are damaged or completely washed away. Some 160 km railway lines along the coast, 34 main railway stations, 34 sub-stations, 10 railway bridges, train engines and coaches, communication and signalling equipment in the south and the north-east have been damaged. Ten harbours along the western coast have suffered damage. Electricity supply in many areas in the south and north-east has been disrupted. Ambalangoda in Galle District, Polhena in Matara District, Kalmunai and Maruthamunai in Amparai District, Valaichenai in Batticaloa District and Point Pedro in Jaffna District are some of the places affected.

Sri Lankan government measures

Compensation

The government says it is distributing Rs 10,000 each for funeral expenses of the victims and that a proper compensation scheme will be announced after the census of the properties destroyed or damaged is completed. Public Administration minister Amarasiri Dodangoda announced on 4 January 2005 that each government officer affected by the tsunami would be entitled to an amount equivalent to a year's wages as interest-free loan. He said that compilation of information about affected government officers is underway.

Task forces

The government has set up a Task Force for Rescue and Relief (TAFRER), headed by Education Secretary Tara de Mel, to collect, analyze information on the tsunami disaster and assess the needs of all sectors. TAFRER will co-ordinate and facilitate the implementation of all rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities through the

relevant line Ministries, District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries and other relevant government authorities. It will also co-ordinate all international donor assistance, voluntary services and NGO assistance and rehabilitation activities in consultation with the relevant ministries.

The Task Force to Re-build the Nation (TAFREN), led by Presidential Advisor Mano Tittawela, would plan rebuilding infrastructure and rescue development. The priority areas for TAFREN will be housing, hospitals, schools, fishery, power, roads and bridges, railway, water supply and drainage, telecommunication, tourism, urban development the environment. Another body called the Task Force on Logistics and Law and Order (TAFLOL) headed by Defence Secretary Tilak Ranavirajah has also been established. TAFLOL will co-ordinate all logistical activities of relief work, facilitate easy access of relief supplies to people in need and with customs and immigration authorities to ensure the secure storage and distribution of relief materials.

On 3 January, these bodies were brought under an agency named the Centre for National Operations (CNO). This will also be headed by Tara de Mel. President Chanrika Kumaratunge appointed the Defence Chief of Staff as overall commander of relief operations and he has nominated 12 military personnel as co-ordinators for the most- affected districts. The Divisional Secretaries and Grama Sevakas (village headmen) will function under the military co-ordinators.

Cabinet decisions

On 5 December the Sri Lankan Cabinet made the following decisions:

1. Provide alternative lands to the people who lost property within 300 metres of the sea shore.
2. Prohibit reconstruction without approval from the authorities.
3. Request donors to credit financial assistance in a special account of the Presidential Fund at the Central Bank.
4. Relocate refugees in schools in affected areas and open the schools on 20 January.
5. Implement scheme for the care of children orphaned and prohibit adoption until permanent solution is implemented.
6. Pay special compensation to family if breadwinner is dead.
7. Assist those in refugee camps who come forward to help other families and introduce a special programme for the purpose.
8. Introduce a family ration coupon from 15 January 2005 based on number of members in the family, in order ensure that government aid reaches the displaced people. These families will be able to purchase from any co-operative shop in the affected areas, initially for the next three months.
9. Implement programmes for the benefit of public officers affected by the disaster.

Some schools in Sri Lanka in the affected areas began functioning on Monday 10 January 2005. Aid workers say many children are traumatized and schools need to begin functioning to take the children's minds away from the disaster.

Speaking on BBC television on 9 January, President Chandrika said that reconstruction will begin on 15 January 2005 and tourists will be able to return in three or four months. She also said that aid is being provided equitably to all affected regions including the north-east. The President says that sufficient food for a few weeks is available, but reckons more food will be needed to feed the people displaced. The CNO estimates that between 2 and 17 January, at least 5,000 tonnes of food would be needed.

LTTE measures

Swift and efficient action

The LTTE's administrative and military machinery was mobilized to provide assistance to the people and clear the debris in the LTTE controlled areas. The speed and efficiency of the LTTE have been commended by international agencies. LTTE officers also arranged meetings of relevant agencies and brought the problems of the people and needs to the notice of government officers and international agencies. The LTTE established a Tsunami Rehabilitation Task Force, which includes government officers and representatives of NGOs and international agencies. The Task Force will make assessment of the damage and needs. According to the LTTE, hundreds of volunteers and a large number of NGOs are involved in relief work in their areas.

According to LTTE, they have allocated Rs 30 million (\$294,000) from the Prabhakaran Fund for immediate relief work in all affected districts, particularly Amparai District. The LTTE plans to carry out relief and reconstruction work in three stages:

- a) Provide immediate needs of displaced people in welfare centres and take disease prevention measures.
- b) Provide temporary shelters for people who lost their homes and clear affected areas for reconstruction.
- c) Resettle people in their own areas and help them to resume occupations and rebuild their lives.

Identification of the dead

LTTE teams continued to evacuate survivors of the tsunami and collect bodies of those who perished. Special teams photographed bodies for later identification. Local MPs say that roads and bridges should be repaired as a priority for relief to reach swiftly the people in need. They also say that the LTTE has the capability to build roads and bridges and called on the international community to provide them with equipment and materials through NGOs.

TRO aid in the north-east

The TRO says it manages 252 welfare centres in the north-east and that 10 truck-loads of medical, food and non-food relief items have been despatched to the region every day since this disaster. Other measures of the TRO are as follows:

1. Deployed 12 medical teams (52 Doctors) to operate in the Batticaloa, Amparai and Trincomalee areas.
2. Despatched 150 lorry loads (up to 10 January) of relief materials to the north-east.
3. Collected relief items to the value of Rs 200 million (\$2.08 million) through the Tamil diaspora.
4. Target is permanent welfare centres constructed within the next two weeks.
5. Collaborated with 32 trained teachers in Trincomalee to provide psychological counselling services at welfare centres.
6. Taken precautions to ensure that foreign personnel visiting the north-east are vaccinated against possible disease.
7. Taken precautions to ensure that the onset of epidemic diseases (such as diarrhoea, measles and malaria) are prevented.
8. Implemented a 'Landmine Awareness' programme to mitigate the adverse effects of un-detonated mines afloat as a result of the tsunami floods.

Military in refugee camps

On 7 January, the government ordered the armed forces to take over refugee camps where people displaced by the tsunami are accommodated. The LTTE have warned of serious consequences if government soldiers are not withdrawn from camps accommodating Tamil civilians. After the Army and the Navy moved into the refugee camps in Trincomalee District, most Tamil refugees at schools in Uvarmalai, Anbuvalipuram and other areas left the camps.

At a press interview in Colombo on 5 January, TRO Director K P Reji said that the government has agreed for the TRO to continue relief work in the north-east, but the police Special Task Force (STF) was preventing the work in the east. He further said that the needs of the people of the north-east are not being discussed at meetings relating to relief and reconstruction summoned by the government. He added that the government had sent only relief materials worth Rs 10 million to the north-east, while the TRO expenditure for each day amounted to Rs 1 million. He assured that the TRO would not be an obstacle to government relief operations and urged the government to co-operate.

Measures of other governments

Debt freeze offer

Canada has announced a unilateral moratorium on debt repayments due from the tsunami affected nations. Britain has put debt cancellation/refinancing on the agenda for the G7 Finance Ministers meeting in early February 2005. Some humanitarian agencies have raised concern over conditions that may be attached to cancellation or re-scheduling and new loans offered by international financial institutions.

On 7 January, the G7 group of industrialized nations announced a freeze on debt payments from the countries affected by the tsunami. The total external debt of Sri Lanka is \$9.6 billion which is 59% of the GDP and annual repayment cost is \$653 million. Following a proposal by British Chancellor Gordon Brown, the Paris Aid Club of 19 creditor nations said on 13 January that it was willing to freeze payments until the end of 2005, depending on assessments from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which would monitor the countries to make sure that the money was being used for tsunami relief. The offer has been made to Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Myanmar, India, Malaysia, the Maldives, Somalia and Thailand. The Paris Club's total outstanding debt from the nine countries affected by the offer is \$91 billion. This offer would save affected nations around \$5 billion in repayments in 2005.

Powell visit

US Secretary of State Colin Powell, visiting the southern town of Galle in Sri Lanka on 7 January 2005, expressed hope that the spirit of co-operation in the aftermath of the disaster would lead to new opportunities to resolve the conflict in the island. Mr Powell promised \$25 million aid to Sri Lanka as part of the \$350 million US pledge to the region. He said that \$4 million in goods were being distributed and another \$10 million would be allocated for employment programmes that will employ Sri Lankans in the cleanup and reconstruction effort.

Asylum seekers

The Canadian government has suspended all enforced returns of rejected asylum seekers to the region affected by the tsunami. The British Home Office has issued the following statement:

1. We have suspended enforced removals to areas directly affected by the tsunami.
2. Careful consideration will be given to all cases of return to the region more generally.
3. The situation is a developing one and is being kept under review.

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British aid

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) has allocated £50 million (\$94.2 million) for relief in the affected countries and has approved the following amounts to agencies working in the region:

Agency	Brief Description	Value of Appeal	Amount Agreed
World Health Organization	Regional appeal	\$37,146,000 (£19,245,000 approx)	£3,000,000
Int. Federation of Red Cross	Health, water, sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items to the region & East Africa	CHF 67,000,000 (£30,461,500 approx)	£2,000,000
Save the Children Fund UK	Non-food items, water, sanitation, food, shelter and child protection activities in Sri Lanka	£1,728,300	£400,000
Christian Aid	Food, shelter, water and healthcare in India	£845,000	£400,000
DFID charter flight carrying donation	Water and collapsible jerry cans to Maldives		£81,000
UNICEF	Water, sanitation activities in Indonesia, Maldives, India and Sri Lanka	\$81,592,000	£4,000,000
ICRC	Health, water, sanitation, logistics, food, non-food items and tracing of missing persons in Sri Lanka and Indonesia	£5,500,000	£1,500,000
International Organization for Migration	Transport, non-food items, shelter and logistics in support of other agencies in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	£38,500,000	£1,000,000
The Mentor Initiative (British NGO)	Wide-scale vector control, malaria and dengue fever in Aceh (580,000 people for 5 months)	£1,526,000	£897,000
14 NGOs	NGO programme proposals	£22,000,000	£5,000,000
TOTAL			£18,278,000

Source: DFID Conflict & Humanitarian Affairs Department – Situation Report No 16, 5 January 2005

The European Union

On 14 January, the EU Heads of Missions (EU HoMs) in Colombo warned that there should be no politicization of the relief efforts. A statement by the EU said as follows:

“The EU HoMs call upon the Government, all political parties and the LTTE to actively promote a fair distribution of relief assistance to the victims of the Tsunami disaster, irrespective of their political affiliation, religious and ethnic background. It is essential that there will be no politicization of relief efforts.

“The EU HoMs believe effective and appropriate decentralization is necessary for a successful relief and reconstruction operation.”

While recalling the overwhelming European support and sympathy for Sri Lanka to overcome the tragedy following the tsunami disaster, they have strongly urged all stakeholders to seize this opportunity for peace building and reconciliation. EU HoMs assured that they would impress upon their partner organizations to ensure that relief and reconstruction aid “is allocated to all victims of the tsunami

independent of their political, ethnic or religious background”. The EU HoMs have also called for the establishment of an ‘independent and multi stakeholder monitoring mechanism’ to review proceedings that would further support the UN system in co-ordination and monitoring.

Measures of the UN

Annan visit

The UN says that while relief operations are making phenomenal progress in areas that can be reached, enormous problems remained. The UN Secretary General Kofi Annan visited Indonesia and Sri Lanka. He arrived in Sri Lanka on 8 January and visited Galle, Hambantota and Trincomalee. After seeing the destruction, he said it could take as much as ten years to fully restore the housing, infrastructure and support needed to resume normal life in Sri Lanka. Although he was keen to visit all areas, the Sri Lankan government barred him from visiting LTTE controlled zones. LTTE’s political leader SP Thamilselvan expressed anger over the decision. The LTTE have blamed the government of failure to provide adequate relief in areas under Tiger control. The government insists it has provided more aid to Tiger-controlled areas than to Sinhalese parts of the country. Mr Thamilselvan said on 11 January that the rift between them and the government had widened because of the tsunami and the visit of Kofi Annan to the LTTE areas may have repaired the damage and helped to rebuild confidence.

World Bank President

World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn, visited tsunami-hit areas in Hambantota on 8 January. He also flew over tsunami affected areas of Galle, Amparai and Batticaloa. He assured Sri Lanka that the World Bank, in cooperation with other agencies, would provide financial and technical support for recovery.

The Bank is in discussion with the Finance Ministry to restructure current portfolios to release funds for emergency work. About \$100 million is expected to be made available from existing projects. In addition, an emergency credit of \$75 million will be made available to enable the government to begin recovery work. Immediately after the disaster, the Bank made available to the government about \$10 million from ongoing projects in health, community water supply and sanitation, and the North East Emergency Recovery Programme to purchase emergency medicines, undertake epidemic prevention measures, provide cash to district offices, and supply water tanks, generators, pumps and other necessary equipment.

Aid pledged

In an unprecedented response, the UN has received up to 9 January, \$6.2 billion in pledges. (See Appendix 3 for pledges for the affected region in Asia). Poor countries such as Mozambique, Nepal and East Timor have also pledged aid. A Tsunami Conference was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 6 January, the UN Secretary General called for the release of \$1 billion cash for immediate use.

The Conference asked the UN to convene an international pledging conference for the sustainability of humanitarian relief efforts and explore establishing a standby arrangement for immediate relief. The Conference welcomed debt relief initiatives, emphasized the importance of national rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and urged financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank to provide the necessary funds for viability and sustainability of the programmes. It agreed on the establishment of a regional tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean region and warned that any resumption of hostilities in Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Somalia would seriously hinder the aid effort.

At the conference in Geneva on 11 January, organized by the UN to discuss practical timetables for delivering aid to the tsunami affected region, head of the UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Egeland said concrete commitments worth \$717 million have been secured from donor countries. The governments had promised to release the cash to help the disaster victims over the next six months.

The UN wants guarantees that relief pledges of \$6.2 billion will reach millions of victims. In the past, on a number of occasions, countries which pledged have not always delivered. A sum of \$1 billion was pledged for the Bam earthquake disaster in Iran in 2003, but only \$18 million was delivered.

Aid received and distributed

According to the Centre for National Operations (CNO), up to 10 January, more than 20,000 tonnes of aid estimated at \$52 million has been received at the Katunayake (Colombo) airport by some 165 international flights, including from India, Britain, the US, South Korea, Germany, France, Sharjah, Dubai, Pakistan and Norway. The aid received comprised mainly food, medicines, blankets, clothes, bottled water, milk and milk powder, kitchen utensils, tents and electricity generators. Around 2,400 tonnes of each rice and sugar, 700 tonnes of lentils, 750 tonnes of wheat flour, two tonnes of bread, 4.6 tonnes of canned fish and 8.7 tonnes of milk powder has been distributed across the island since the disaster struck. The CNO also says 1,900 tonnes of rice went to the north and the eastern regions, including LTTE-controlled areas and that aid volunteers have been asked to work with the TRO in the distribution of relief.

Response of the public

Large amounts of money have also been raised by the public, businesses, and religious, charitable and community institutions in several countries:

Country	Amount (US\$ millions)
Australia	88
Canada	57
China	1.8
France	49
Germany	200
Italy	20
Netherlands	35
Norway	60
Saudi Arabia	31
South Korea	13
Sweden	60
Switzerland	39
UK	189
USA	120

The public in many countries, including Sri Lanka and other poor countries have collected huge amounts of materials such as food, clothing, medicines and equipment. Expatriate Sri Lankan community organizations and charitable institutions have sent personnel such as aid workers and doctors to Sri Lanka. In addition, a number of events are being held to raise money. All 60,000 tickets for a concert to raise money for tsunami victims on 22 January at the Cardiff Millennium Stadium in Britain have been sold out.

Children affected

The Sri Lankan government estimates that 9,000 children were affected by the disaster. It says that a census of children affected by the tsunami is underway. The government has pledged to take responsibility of the orphans and to implement a special scheme for care of the children. Adoption of tsunami affected children has been made illegal until a permanent solution is implemented and persons who adopted children after the tsunami have been requested to immediately contact government authorities. Even Sri Lankans and relatives of the children are prohibited from adopting them without the permission of the authorities.

This move followed fears expressed by the UN that orphans were targeted by criminal gangs. UNICEF has called for urgent measures to protect children from sexual predators and traffickers. According to press reports, seven year-old Sunera Pathmarajadasa and five year-old Ginathari Pathmarajadasa, who had lost their parents in the tsunami disaster, were abducted from the Karapitiya and

Mahamodera hospitals. Information received by the TIC suggests that there have been instances in Sri Lanka where people looking after children orphaned or separated from parents have offered them for sale. There is increasing concern over such sale offers and local organisations are urging adequate and immediate measures for prevention.

In early January, the LTTE denied allegations by UNICEF that it was involved in recruitment of children in camps for tsunami victims. In a joint statement on 6 January, the Sri Lankan government, UNICEF and Save the Children said that they were working together to ensure that the affected children remain in safe environments, protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. They have mobilised teams to identify and register all unaccompanied and separated children and have asked for information on such children. The teams will trace closest relatives and where relatives cannot be found, make comprehensive assessments to plan for the best possible care. Family members or others caring for children who have lost their parents should register with the government Divisional Secretary or the Department of Probation and Child Care (DPCC). Parents and family members who have lost children, have been requested to register the details with the DPCC, District Child Protection Committees, Save the Children or UNICEF.

The TRO says that of the 100,000 or more families from villages destroyed in the north-east, 3,000 children have lost one or both parents. They are now in welfare centres or with relatives. TRO says it is preparing a detailed plan to provide long-term care and has asked all parties interested in the welfare of the orphaned children to contact and register at the TRO district offices and local NGOs.

According to Save the Children, at least 100,000 children have been separated from their parents and tens of thousands have been orphaned in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. There is concern over a measles epidemic and aid agencies hope to vaccinate 500,000 children in affected areas within the next week.

Violence against women

There have been several reports of violence against women in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami. According reports, two victims of gang rape are in Karapitiya hospital in Galle District. A man has been remanded in custody by courts in Kalutara following a complaint of rape. Reports also say that there is harassment and sexual violence against women and children in refugee camps. Human rights agencies have called for monitoring of refugee camps and adequate safety measures for prevention of such violence.

The fishing community

Sri Lankan NGO Sewa Lanka says the tsunami destroyed 80% of Sri Lanka's estimated 30,000 fishing boats. As a result, the country has lost a nationwide source of nutrition, as well as employment for an estimated 170,000 fishermen. According to the Batticaloa Fisheries Department, 23,000 fishing families have been affected in the district and around 2,240 fishing vessels have been damaged

or destroyed. The loss to fishermen in the district has been estimated at Rs 647.7 million (\$6.6 million).

The boats included sail-powered catamarans, fiberglass boats powered by outboards (locally known as 21-footers), larger boats with inboard motors and big trawlers for deep sea fishing (locally known as 90-day boats). Sewa Lanka estimates that the country needs 12,000 of the 21-footers, plus nets and other equipment, to get the industry functioning again. However, boats cannot be produced locally now, since most of Sri Lanka's 50 plants for building small boats have been destroyed. Ten of the nation's 12 major fishing harbours have also been destroyed. The coastal estuary sites, where shrimp and small fish were farmed, have been silted or destroyed.

According to Professor V Nithiyantham of Jaffna University, in the north-east, out of a total of 77,284 fishing families, more than 90% (about 72,945 families) have been badly affected. In Amparai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi districts, the destruction has been almost total. He says that 13,698 fishing boats of all types valued at Rs. 3,823 million (\$40 million) were destroyed. Houses belonging to these families have also been destroyed or damaged beyond repair.

Refugees International says restoring the fishing industry will require massive investment in nets, boats, harbours, and storage and transportation facilities. Most fish was stored in ice houses before shipment to Colombo and other cities and then packed in ice for shipment. The tsunami destroyed both the ice-making facilities and the storage lockers.

The psychological impact of the tsunami has reduced the demand for fish. Sri Lankans fear that corpses have contaminated both the ocean and the fish. Local health and development authorities expect the demand for fish to return over a period of time. They also expect that people who are now fearful of getting close to the ocean will gradually return to the sea for their livelihood.

Refugees International has recommended that

1. The government of Sri Lanka takes the fishing industry into account as it issues post tsunami land use and rebuilding plans;
2. Donors devise quick ways to get boats and equipment to fishing villages;
3. Longer range reconstruction plans include assistance to rebuild ports, boat yards and fish storage facilities, as well as grants or micro loans to fishermen to help them get back in business.

Trauma counsellors needed

There is concern over the psychological effects of the disaster, particularly on children. The problem is acute in the north-east where the population has suffered a two-decade war without adequate facilities for psychological treatment. Local

agencies have informed the TIC of the need for affected people to have contact with others. They say that even simple conversations with affected people would bring relief.

At a 10 January meeting between President Chandrika and a team of psychiatrist volunteers, the Task Force for Rescue and Relief (TAFRER) and experts in mental health and trauma counselling, the need for a special campaign to treat the traumatized survivors of the disaster and the importance of involving only competent personnel in counselling were stressed. Suggestions were made of using experienced people in the education sector and from the clergy, who would work with professionals in the government sector, NGOs and international organizations. Foreign medical experts could be used to train local personnel.

The meeting decided that a core team consisting of senior mental health professionals from the Department of Health would be established. The CNO would coordinate all activities related to trauma counselling with the support of organizations such as UNICEF and WHO.

Action by international agencies

UNHCR

UNHCR has expressed concern over the Sri Lankan government announcement that all displaced people in such centres as schools would be relocated by 20 January. UNHCR recognises the importance of starting school on time, but says it is concerned about how the relocation is being conducted. People should not be moved again and again, and they should be consulted on the relocation process and it is also crucial that the relocation site has proper shelter and sanitation facilities, says UNHCR.

The longer-term shelter situation is still unclear. Many displaced people whose homes were only partially destroyed have gone back on their own accord. Some residents want the government to give them land away from the sea – but not too far away because they still need to fish for a living.

UNHCR is also concerned about psychological trauma and the legal issues involved in moving home. Some of the displaced people have told UNHCR they lost their title deeds and others said they owned the land but had no deeds and had been paying taxes, but the tax receipts were also lost. UNHCR is working with the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission to help the displaced people receive personal and property documentation. UNHCR's Sri Lanka Co-ordinator Neill Wright says that the international agency is coming to terms with the immediate life-threatening needs of the displaced people, but within a week or two, it should be looking at how to sustain the accelerated level of relief distribution and support for the next six months.

Ten thousand pieces of plastic sheeting and five portable warehouses arrived at Katunayake airport arrived on 8 January from UNHCR's central stores in Copenhagen. UNHCR's logistics and supply teams are working with those of the

World Food Programme, the UN Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration to urgently get relief items to all those in need. The plastic sheeting is crucial to providing temporary shelter in a country where some 115,000 houses have been either damaged or destroyed. This figure is expected to rise, as the damage assessment in some areas awaits completion.

The five portable warehouses, which have a capacity of 1,000 cubic metres each, will be sent to Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Amparai and a southern location to increase UNHCR's storage capacity as a lead agency in logistics and aid distribution within UN agencies.

ZOA – Refugee Care (Netherlands)

ZOA- Refugee Care says it has with UN, NGO and Sri Lankan government partners started to develop a concept for site and shelter, known as "Unified Temporary Relocation Assistance Scheme" (UTRAS). The UTRAS-scheme consists of an easy-assemble movable house, an adjustable domestic relocation package (including stove, cooking utensils, mats, lanterns, etc.), and a temporary latrine (if required).

The UTRAS-package will be provided to all IDP families which have lost their homes and which have a piece of land where they can temporarily reside until the permanent housing schemes start. This can be at the compounds of relatives, friends, at temporarily assigned properties by the government or on their original property. The UTRAS package will only be distributed after it has been confirmed that the IDP family has lost its house and after the Government Agent's office and a Public Health Inspector has assessed and approved the site.

The big advantage of this mobile home is that the families can take it with them once they repaired their old house or received a new brick house. These temporarily houses can last even for several years in case permanent-housing solutions might be delayed. If the government approves the UTRAS it will be coordinated by UNHCR and implemented by local and international agencies. A pilot project of 2,000 units has commenced for Amparai district in co-operation with partners and GA's office.

ZOA has provided relief items for approximately 26,000 people in four districts (which benefits some 130,000 people). It has provided Sleeping items (28,000 plastic mats and 29,000 bed sheets), Household items (26,000 drinking cups, 20,900 rice plates, 38,900 blocks of soap, 6,500 towels, 20,400 candles), Clothes (30,500 items of clothing, 25,000 pairs of slippers), Shelter items (tarpaulin sheets for 9,500 shelter units), Water and sanitation (12 water tanks 1000 litre each), Food (33,500kg rice, 5,000kg lentils, 4,000 kg gram, 5,100 pkts milk powder, 3,200 pkts baby food, 2,800 tins fish) and Mosquito nets (5,300 including baby nets).

The World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO has made the following recommendations after a field visit to Batticaloa District (These may be applicable to other areas as well):

Medical services:

On going medical services through existing mobile medical teams need to be continued further to counteract possible disease outbreaks and epidemics till the camps are organized in temporary settlement areas. Assistance to Department of Health to play a leading role in providing medical services, supplies management, managing health information and mobilization of medical workers is an important area to be addressed.

Disease outbreak and surveillance:

Training on "Environmental Health Promotion and Disease Surveillance in Emergency Situation" to public health workers of the Health Department need to be provided to strengthen the existing disease and water quality surveillance, and environmental hygiene promotion.

Damage of health facilities:

Replacement of damaged ambulances (3) of the district hospitals and health facilities is to be done. Explore possibilities of supporting to renovate and reconstruct the damaged hospitals and health facilities.

Drinking water

- All the shallow open wells that are submerged due to flooding need to be emptied out and chlorinated before use for drinking purpose. Inspected and found fit for use well may be marked green and the unfit as red. This needs to be done under supervision of subject experts.
- Supply of water will be taken care of by some local government agency or NGO but disinfections of water (chlorination) has to be regularized and optimized.
- The responsibility for providing the chlorine chemicals as well as its regular application need to be fixed and supervised.
- Chlorine residue needs to be checked for its proper application and residual to ensure safety against online re-contamination.
- Bacteriological and chemical quality testing (some basic parameters) needs to be established and regular reporting introduced. Responsibility for performing this duty needs to be identified. (Preferably Water Board).
- Water-Testing field kits for on the spot short analysis need to be provided and operation (its use) explained.

Sanitation

- Toilets are available in the relief camps as most of the camps are located in schools but are not used by inmates due to socio-cultural habits and taboos. There is a need therefore to create awareness among communities to use the toilets.
- Regular cleaning of the toilets needs to be established and overseen. The responsibility for this work needs to be fixed.
- The schools are to re-open shortly, when the refugees will be relocated in temporary camps. The provision of safe water supply and community toilets need to be explained to the planners.
- Pools of water need to be removed and disposal for domestic wastewater need to be provided through soak pits or channels.
- Garbage from the streets and campsites need to be removed and collection and disposal system established. Garbage bins need to be provided at campsites.

Training to the in-service personnel

- Staff of the government departments like health, water supply, municipal councils and rural development (divisional offices) who are involved in the water and sanitation sector services need to be provided orientation and motivation training. Trainers training programme can be conducted at the district headquarters and they in turn provide further training to the grass root workers.
- Trainings on following aspects are felt necessary:
 - Chlorination of water and measurement of residual chlorine
 - Spot testing of water samples and reporting
 - Importance of excreta disposal, use of toilets and its maintenance
 - Hygiene promotion through awareness camps and posters
 - Garbage collection and disposal
 - Vector control

Urgent material needs (quantity being worked out for affected areas):

- Pumps to empty out well water
- Chloroscopes
- Water testing field kits
- Chemicals for water testing
- Hygiene awareness poster

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC is coordinating the response of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the north-east. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is mobilizing efforts in the southern and south-western coastal areas.

Soon after the tsunami, local ICRC and Sri Lanka Red Cross Society staff helped to take injured people for treatment and to recover bodies. They also began distributing essential household items to families who had lost their homes or were unable to return to them. By 8 January, over 20,000 families had received kits comprising a bucket, three bed sheets, two plastic mats, a cooking set and soap. Clothing and lanterns were also distributed to thousands of families. A further 10,000 families are currently receiving similar aid. In total, the ICRC plans to assist about 30,000 families.

The ICRC has also delivered essential medical items such as vaccines, antibiotics and bandages to hospitals in Mullaittivu and Kilinochchi in northern Sri Lanka. Work is underway both in the north and in Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Amparai districts in the east to improve access to clean water and to provide sanitation for victims of the disaster. National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from across the world have sent aid ranging from basic relief supplies to water-purification equipment and health-care units, and staff to operate them. The items distributed by the ICRC and the Sri Lankan Red Cross were either purchased locally or brought in on special cargo flights from the ICRC's logistics base in Nairobi and from Geneva. The ICRC effort to help the victims is basically fourfold: provide displaced families with essential household items in order to ensure hygienic living conditions; supply shelter during the initial emergency phase; furnish access to safe drinking water; and give basic health care.

The ICRC and the Sri Lankan Red Cross have been working together to help disaster victims across the country restore contact with their families, by enabling them to telephone relatives in Sri Lanka or abroad. In addition, the ICRC has launched a special website (www.familylinks.icrc.org) to provide information for people inside the region and around the world concerned about the safety of family members.

Difficulties in aid provision and other problems

Access to relief

Although relief operations are having an impact, many areas are still without help or adequate help. Reports say that around 2,000 refugees who were affected by the tsunami, now accommodated at the Akkaraipatru Ramakrishna Mission school in the east were provided food by the government enough only for 200 people. Refugees in Komari in the east also complain that they have not received any assistance. The Amparai Government Secretariat is said to have large amounts of relief materials, but all attempts to obtain materials for the camp residents have failed.

Some areas are inaccessible as roads have been washed away and as a result relief is not getting through. Around 13,000 displaced families in Pottuvil area in the east have received some aid from local agencies but road damage is preventing delaying relief operations. Batticaloa Government Agent (GA) V Shanmugam says that relief efforts are being hampered by the lack of large vehicles to carry relief to affected areas, remove temporary toilets in refugee camps and remove dead bodies. He

says despite information to the Presidential Secretariat, sufficient vehicles have not been received. According to the GA, adequate food is available for relief efforts Batticaloa District and the government has allocated Rs 10 million (\$102,000) for immediate payments. Currently families are receiving Rs 10,000 (\$102) for funeral expenses.

Clearing affected areas

Clearing the areas of debris and recovering and burying or cremating bodies is a huge task. Heavy equipment and trucks are needed for the purpose. Many communities in the north-east affected by the trauma of deaths are struggling to carry out these tasks and say that no government or other help has reached them. Without clearing the areas, rehabilitation and reconstruction is not possible.

Robbery and misappropriation

Four lorries carrying relief materials for 20,000 Tamil and Muslim refugees in Pottuvil were stopped by some people at Panama and returned to Amparai in early January. There are complaints that some sections of the security forces and the LTTE are diverting lorries carrying relief aid which apparently are not reaching the people for whom the aid is intended.

Relief materials sent for people affected by the tsunami in several areas have also been misappropriated or robbed. Police say that 104 people in Hambantota, Bentota, Tangalle, Matara, Galle, Alpitiya, Kalutara, Panadura, Moratuwa, Colombo, Kalmunai, Pottuvil and Batticaloa have been arrested in this connection. The police raided a house in Panadura and arrested three persons. A man in Batticaloa has been taken into custody by police and large quantities of rice, lentils and wheat flour recovered. Following complaints by the people in Trincomalee town, police found bags of rice, wheat flour, sugar, lentils and medicines in a house. There are claims that some 150 lorry-loads of relief materials from India, including food, tents and medicines received at the Trincomalee government secretariat have disappeared. Trincomalee Government Agent Gamini Rodrigo has denied the allegation.

Militarization of relief

Human rights agencies have expressed concern over the “militarization” of relief operations. Military personnel have been appointed as district co-ordinators and government officers are expected to work under their direction. The agencies maintain that public officials, with their own structures of accountability and responsibility, no matter how weak they are, should be allowed to work with the people affected. In addition, the agencies are also concerned about the social, psycho-social and health implications of bringing together large numbers of displaced persons in situations where issues of protection of women and children and infectious diseases have not been adequately addressed.

Religious conversions

According to reports received by the TIC, a foreign-funded religious organization in the east, described as a cult, is making use of the miserable conditions of the tsunami victims to resort to the practice of religious conversions. But the blame for the conversions has fallen on traditional religious institutions. These institutions have expressed concern and have urged action to caution the displaced people.

Concerns of the displaced

Many refugees in camps have told volunteers of the TIC and CCD involved in relief work in camps that they wish to leave refugee camps. The following are the reasons for them wanting to leave refugee camps:

- 1) Many people had earlier spent several years in refugee camps as a result of the war, before being resettled. They know well about camps and loathe such life.
- 2) They are very concerned about social problems in the camps. In Amparai District, concern has been expressed regarding the accommodation of very young boys and girls in the same camp.
- 3) They fear that they will be caught in the middle of the current conflict between the LTTE and the military over who should be in charge of relief operations.
- 4) They are worried about the sanitary conditions and lack of water in the camps. Rain is making the conditions worse.

Conclusion

The relief workers and local people continue to assert that cooperation between the military and the LTTE is absolutely essential for the current relief work. They say that the LTTE's insistence that all relief and rehabilitation work in the north-east should be done through them does not help to promote peoples' participation in distribution of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The people further say that the LTTE and military should not be obstacles to the spontaneous harmony developing in the aftermath of the disaster and all opportunities which encourage closeness of different communities living in the north-east should be promoted.

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Appendix 1

Useful Contact details:

	CONTACT	TELEPHONE	FAX	E-Mail
1	Centre for Community Development (CCD)	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 1560	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 5701	Admin.ccd@sangu.org
2	Centre for Human Rights and Development, Sri Lanka (CHRD)	+ 94 11 24710273	+94 11 2564269	chrd@sltnet.lk
3	Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)	Jennifer Hyman: (301) 587-4700 or Mobile: (202) 99702454		jhyman@chfinternational.org
4	Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) (UK)	For donations: 0870 60 60 900		enquiries@dec.org.uk
5	Disaster Management Unit (DMU), Sri Lanka	+ 94 11 2435082, 4733531, 24373362, 4733427		
6	Disaster Reduction Unit, Bureau for Crisis Prevention Recovery (BCPR)	+41 22 9178433	+41 22 9178060	Bcpr-disasters@undp.org
7	European Union	Amadeu Altafaj (Spokesperson): +32 2 498 95 26 58 ECHO Information: +32 2 295 4400 Mobile: + 32 498 98 12 40		
8	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Teresa Buerkle (Information Officer): +39 06 570 56146		Teresamarie.buerkle@fao.org
9	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Marcal Izard (Colombo): +94 11 250 33 46 Eros Bosisio (Geneva): +41 22 730 21 01		
10	Medical Institute of Tamils (MIOT)	+ 44 (0) 1708 722303 (Voicemail only)	+ 44 (0) 1708 725388	admin@miot.org.uk
11	National Relief Operations Unit (NROU), Sri Lanka	W J S Karunaratne, Secretary to the President: +94 11 +2324801, 2326309, 2435144		
12	Saiva Munnetta Sangam (UK)	+44 (0) 20 8514 4732	+44 (0) 20 561805	
13	Sri Lanka High Commission, London	+44 (0) 20 7262 1841- 846	+44 (0)20 7262 7970	lancom@easynet.co.uk

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	CONTACT	TELEPHONE	FAX	E-Mail
14	Sri Lanka Jama’Ath-E-Islamic Social Services Department	Moulavi Abdur Rahman: 0094 777 418345 Br. Haneez: 0094 777412151		
15	Sri Lanka Muslim Information Centre (UK)	Seyed MM Bazeer (Director): +44 (0) 208 543 6600	+44 (0) 208 543 3198	sbazeer@yahoo.co.uk
16	Standing Committee of the Tamil Speaking People (SCOT)	+ 44 (0) 1787 210860		
17	Tamil Information Centre (TIC)	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 1560	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 5701	info.tic@sangu.org
18	Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO)	+ 44 (0) 20 8520 5876		
19	Tamils Heath Organisation (THO-UK)	+44 (0) 20 8296 8480		info@tamilshealth.com
20	The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	Martin Dawes: (977-1)417-082 x 222		mdawes@unicef.org
21	The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	David Del Vecchio: +1 (212) 297-4975 Omar Gharzeddine: +1 (212) 297-5028		delvecchio@unfpa.org gharzeddine@unfpa.org
22	The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Brian Grogan: 201 315 1827 Elizabeth Byrs (Advocacy and Public Information): +41 22 917 2563	+41 22 917 0020	
23	White Pigeon (Venpura)	+44 (0) 20 8265 2764	+44 (0) 20 8333 7904	info@whitepigeon.co.uk
24	World Food Programme (WFP)	Jordan Dey: Sat_ 8821654203510		Jordan.dey@wfp.org
25	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Media/General enquiries: +44 22 791 2222 Donor related Queries - Marianne Muller: +41 22 791 1887		mullerm@who.int

Appendix 2

Statistics relating to the tsunami deaths, destruction and displacement provided by the Sri Lankan government and TRO/LTTE are given below. There are differences between the two and this may be due to difficulties in compiling figures in areas under the control of the other party.

Tsunami Disaster – Figures provided by the Sri Lankan government - 7 January 2005												
Province	District	Affected families	Displaced families	Displaced Persons			Deaths	Injured	Missing	Damaged Houses		Number Of Camps
				In Welfare Centres	With Relatives/Friends	Total				Totally	Partly	
Northern	Jaffna	13,652	6,698	13,711	12,009	25,720	2,640	656	540	12,000	n.a.	29
	Kilinochchi	n.a.	10,567	11,985	37,016	49,001	560	670	56	1,250	4,250	11
	Mullaitivu	n.a.	5,484	11,872	9,256	21,128	3,000	2,500	1,300	3,400	600	23
	Vavuniya	26	n.a.	104	n.a.	104	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3
Eastern	Trincomalee	n.a.	27,726	60,547	60,488	121,035	1,077	n.a.	337	4,000	-	65
	Batticaloa	57,219	27,963	61,848	31,544	93,392	2,794	1,622	1,081	14,484	5,651	66
	Amparai	38,624	n.a.	107,885	n.a.	107,885	10,436	120	-	28,182	-	105
Sub-total for North-East		109,521	78,438	267,952	150,313	418,265	20,507	5,568	3,314	63,316	10,501	302
Southern	Hambantota	16,994	4,047	3,067	17,168	20,235	4,500	n.a.	472	2,303	1,744	17
	Matara	10,725	n.a.	11,181	n.a.	11,181	1,213	8,288	450	10,000	4,500	37
	Galle	23,053	6,958	28,398	n.a.	28,398	4,193	313	569	7,500		106
Western	Kalutara	5,774	4,316	16,002	6,274	22,276	219	400	118	2,678	2,550	75
	Colombo	4,395	n.a.	14,879	n.a.	14,879	76	n.a.	12	5,618		43
	Gampaha	n.a.	9,814	n.a.	n.a.	31,960	6	3	2	310	561	7
North Western	Puttalam	232	216	-	-	-	4	1	2	24	76	5
Sub-total for South		61,173	25,351	73,527	23,442	128,929	10,211	9,005	1,625	28,433	9,431	592
TOTAL		170,694	103,789	341,479	173,755	547,194	30,718	14,573	4,939	91,749	19,932	894

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Tsunami Disaster – Figures for North-East provided by TRO and LTTE – 7 January 2005						
District	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Displaced Families	Displaced Persons	Number of Camps
Northern Province						
Jaffna (Vadamaratchi East)	1,771	539	2,000	12,995	47,513	32
Mullaitivu	1,622	4,817	3,180	5,800	25,210	19
Mannar	-	-	-	1,344	4,987	16
Sub-total for North	3,393	5,356	5,180	20,139	77,710	67
Eastern Province						
Trincomalee	947	2,238	2,431	37,821	139,684	87
Batticaloa	2,254	1,106	4,850	52,617	212,456	100
Amparai	12,540	3,000	2,000	44,000	186,405	126
Sub-total for East	15,741	6,344	9,281	134,438	538,545	313
TOTAL	19,134	11,700	14,461	154,577	616,255	380

Appendix 3

Aid pledged by countries and institutions and aid provided

Country/Institution	Amount (US\$)	Nature of aid	Equipment / Personnel etc.
Australia	\$810 million	Government aid over five years; half in bilateral loans	350 military staff, 4 military helicopters, troop transport ship, military health support team, water purification plant to Indonesia
Bangla Desh			Sent 111 soldiers to Sri Lanka and Maldives and sending further 46. Two planes and two helicopters will carry troops and aid
Canada	\$66 million	Government aid	Deploying Disaster Assistance Response Team to Sri Lanka
China	\$63.1 million	Government donation	
Denmark	\$75 million	Government aid	Has sent a field hospital, transport vehicles and a ship to assist UN
France	\$66 million	Government donation	Medical team to Sri Lanka and six helicopters and three ships with medicine, water and food for the region
Germany	\$680 million	Government aid	Mobile hospital to Indonesia and military ship with helicopters, aid supplies, water treatment equipment and an operating theatre
India			Relief in Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia involving 16,000 troops, 32 navy ships, 41 aircraft, medical teams and mobile hospital. Airlifted 10,000 tons of supplies
Italy	\$95 million	Government aid	Team of police forensic experts to Thailand to identify bodies
Japan	\$500 million	Government aid	120 civilian emergency workers and offered to set up Tsunami early warning system
Netherlands	\$34 million	Government donation	Police identification team to Thailand
Norway	\$182 million	Government donation	
Pakistan			Planning to send 500 military staff, medical and engineering teams to Indonesia and Sri Lanka
Qatar	\$25 million	Government aid	Sending food, medical and logistical supplies
Saudi Arabia	\$30 million	Government aid	
South Korea	\$50 million	Government aid over 3 years	
Spain	\$68 million	Government donation	Medical team to Sri Lanka
Sweden	\$80 million	Government donation	
Switzerland	\$24 million	Government aid	
UK	\$96 million	Government donation	Two military planes to deliver aid to the region

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Country/Institution	Amount (US\$)	Nature of aid	Equipment/Personnel etc.
USA	\$350 million	Government donation	Sent 12,600 military personnel, 21 ships, 14 cargo planes and 90 helicopters to the region
Asian Development Bank	\$175 million \$150 million	Diverted from current programmes in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. May be available in new loans	
European Union	\$623 million	Reconstruction funds	
IMF	\$1 billion	Offered as emergency loans	
World Bank	\$250 million	Diverted from current programmes	

Source: BBC - 6 January 2005

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Appendix 4

Summary of Schools Damaged by the Tsunami					
District & Zone	Total number of Schools	Number of Schools Damaged			Estimated Cost (Rupees millions)
		Fully Damaged	Partly Damaged	Total	
Hambantota	311	01	05	06	34.00
Matara	375	05	07	12	118.00
Galle	435	09	13	22	175.00
Kalutara	415	02	04	06	24.25
Gampaha	537	-	02	02	5.00
Batticaloa	314	15	18	33	202.00
Batticaloa Zone		04	09	13	-
Paddiruppu Zone		07	04	11	-
Kalkudah Zone		04	05	09	-
Amparai	388	14	24	38	211.00
Kalmunai Zone		04	11	15	-
Akkaraipatru Zone		10	13	23	-
Trincomalee	259	07	20	27	138.00
Trincomalee Zone		02	10	12	-
Muthur Zone		03	10	13	-
Kantalai Zone		02	-	02	-
Mullaitivu	102	-	11	11	90.50
Mullaitivu Zone		-	11	11	-
Kilinochchi		No Damage			
Jaffna	411	06	06	12	165.50
Vadamaratchi Zone		06	06	12	-
Total	3,547	59	110	169	1163.25

Source: Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka

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Appendix 5

Compiled by
CONSORTIUM OF
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