

Sri Lanka Tsunami Situation Report

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Purpose of the Report

To keep the civil society organizations, NGOs and partners of the Tamil Information Centre (TIC-UK) - the Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD-Sri Lanka), the Centre for Community Development (CCD-UK) and its partners - and other relief and development agencies and governments informed of developments since the Tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka on 26 December 2004, in particular the north-east region of the island.

Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 by the Sri Lankan National Council for Economic Development (NCED) says that those who bore the brunt of the tsunami attack were the most vulnerable in society such as coastal communities and those in the North and East region. The percentage of the coastal population affected, ranges from an estimated 35% in Kilinochchi to 80% in Mullaitivu and 78% in Amparai. Less than 20% of the coastal population in the southern districts of Galle, Matara and Hambantota were affected. The tsunami affected the livelihoods of poor sectors such as coastal fishermen, workers in the informal sector, people servicing fisheries and tourist industries and small scale farmers, causing greater vulnerability to poverty. The report says that the tsunami disaster increased the vulnerability of those living below the poverty line (per capita GDP in the tsunami affected areas is \$640 while the national average is \$930) and that poverty in the north-east is thought to be higher than the national average.

More than ten months have elapsed since the tsunami, but some 800,000 people affected by the disaster still face uncertainty, particularly in the provision of shelter. Shelter is an urgent need and it will be difficult for people to begin their economic and livelihood activities without proper housing. Land allocation policies have not been resolved to enable the construction of permanent housing. Most survivors are in transitional shelters. Essential Services Commissioner Tilak Ranavirajah admitted in October 2005 that the completion of permanent housing was going through an uncertain period.

The government has an Action Plan for rebuilding affected regions (See Table 4 under Appendix for Action Plan), but the implementation process is fraught with difficulties and has been affected by bureaucratic mismanagement. This is compounded by the inability of the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) to forge agreement on a joint mechanism for the delivery of tsunami aid to the people of the north-east region.

In a damning report, the Sri Lankan Auditor General Sarath Mayadunne has highlighted the lack of records on the collection of aid money and the absence of any government scheme for the utilization of the funds. There have been many instances of irregular distribution of money. The Asian Human Rights Commission (APHD) criticizes the lack of proper mechanism

to investigate such irregularities and corruption and has called upon Sri Lankan citizens to address the issue.

Widespread corruption has been reported in the handling of the tsunami funds. The Auditor General has pointed out many instances of corruption and misuse of funds and the lack of proper preventive measures. Sri Lankan Executive Director of Transparency International, J C Weliamuna deplores the lack of political will to tackle the issue, and the culture of secrecy and says there is no willingness on the part of the government to provide any financial information or any other information. Mr Weliamuna refers to allegations of tsunami funds being used for party political purposes and new houses given to people with political affiliations who were not affected by the tsunami.

The tsunami relief efforts in the Indian Ocean region, including in Sri Lanka have been severely criticized by some international agencies. The October 2005 World Disaster Report of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) says that some aid agencies carried out initial relief distributions on guesswork, without establishing accurate information on needs. Poor coordination between agencies in the field has led to duplication of assessments. There has been no consistent consultation with beneficiaries and immediate relief operations were largely 'gender blind'. The IFRC has expressed concern that there are few local psychiatrists available and aid organizations will find it extremely difficult to help survivors in psychological recovery. The British Red Cross says that 300 to 500 charities had arrived in Sri Lanka following the disaster, some of which had little or no experience. There is lack of coordination and rivalries between hundreds of groups led to duplication and in some places a delay in aid reaching those affected.

Recent political developments in Sri Lanka are threatening the international effort for the reconstruction of the tsunami affected areas in the north-east. The People's Liberation Front (JVP) and Jathika Hela Urumaya (JHU) have filed legal action against the agreement for a Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS), signed between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in June 2005. The Supreme Court has issued an interim injunction pending full enquiry.

The result of the presidential election on 17 November 2005 is expected to have a far-reaching impact on tsunami reconstruction as well as the peace process. Presidential candidate Mahinda Rajapakse has signed electoral pacts with the JVP and JHU, which say that the P-TOMS agreement will not be re-activated, enforced or implemented. The agreements also prohibit negotiations with the LTTE on an Interim Self-Governing Authority (ISGA) or any such political or administrative structure to end the conflict in Sri Lanka and to bring about lasting peace. Continuing killings, violence and other human rights violations, particularly in the north-east, threaten to destabilize society and may result in international sanctions and adversely impact on the Tamil struggle for justice and self-determination.

Tsunami relief and related events

Statistics

Statistics relating to loss of life, displacement and destruction in the tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 are as follows:

Table 1

Nature of Damage	Number
Loss of Life	31,229
Wounded	23,189
Missing	4,093
Displaced (Persons)	499,783
Displaced Families	141,022
Families Affected	266,499
Children with Mother and Father Missing	1,071
Children with Mother or Father Missing	3,739
Partially destroyed Houses	43,361
Completely destroyed Houses	63,447
Damaged Hotels	144
Damaged Guest Houses	248
Damaged Small Scale Businesses	210
Boats and Crafts Destroyed	15,300
Destroyed Temples	98
Other Religious Places Destroyed	298
Totally Destroyed Schools	73
Partially Damaged Schools	109
Completely Destroyed Hospitals and Maternity Homes	09
Partially Damaged Hospitals	18
Dispensaries and Health Centers Destroyed	29
Partially Damaged Dispensaries and Health Centers	41

Source: Report for the period 26 December 2004-30 March 2005, Auditor General, Sri Lanka

The Sri Lankan government and the LTTE

Joint mechanism

The euphoria generated by the signing of an agreement to establish a joint mechanism for equitable distribution of tsunami relief aid was short-lived. After many months of controversy, the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE signed a memorandum of understanding on 24 June 2005 for the establishment of a Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS). The agreement envisages the appointment of Post-Tsunami Coastal Reconstruction

Committee (Known as 'High Level Committee'), based in Colombo, composed of three members appointed by the government, the LTTE and the Muslim parties, to formulate policies for the equitable allocation and disbursement of funds provided by donors. A 'Regional Committee', comprising two members appointed by the government, five members by the LTTE and three members by the Muslim parties, based in Kilinochchi, will develop implementation strategies for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development measures and approve, manage and monitor projects in consultation with the High Level Committee. There will also be District Committees for the six tsunami-affected districts in the north-east. A multilateral agency will be the custodian of a Regional Fund.

Other nations and international agencies welcomed the agreement and the sum of \$3 billion pledged by foreign donors as tsunami aid, was expected to be released soon after the signing of the agreement. It was also expected that the agreement would lead to the recommencement of the peace talks suspended in April 2003.

Opposition to P-TOMS

However, there has been relentless opposition to the P-TOMS within Sri Lanka, particularly from the JVP and the party of Buddhist monks, the JHU. On 16 June 2005, the JVP left the ruling United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA) over disagreement with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) regarding P-TOMS. The JVP filed a case against the P-TOMS agreement on 27 June, demanding its nullity and an immediate interim injunction. In July, the Supreme Court issued an interim injunction on key aspects of the agreement pending a final determination. In the petition to the Supreme Court, the JVP said that there is no legal basis for the government to enter into an agreement with the LTTE, which is not an entity recognized by law and which is identified with terror, violence, death and destruction.

The court rejected the JVP's argument and held that the exercise, performance and discharge of executive power and functions are primarily vested with the President. But the court granted an interim injunction suspending key elements of the P-TOMS. The interim injunction blocked the main powers of the Regional Committee, including management of funds and powers to approve and manage projects for post-tsunami relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. The court said that these were clearly government functions and could not be changed. The court prohibited the location of the Regional Committee in Kilinochchi, urging it to be located in an area to enable it to make decisions without fear.

LTTE's political leader S P Thamilselvan expressed his displeasure over the court's decision and said that they would "be putting greater effort into informing the international community about the ground reality and request them to make the decision to deliver aid directly to the LTTE". The interim injunction has been extended to 22 November 2005.

The international community has expressed its dismay over the action of the JVP. The delay in the P-TOMS means the people affected by the tsunami in the north-east will not receive the required assistance. The prospect of an election has made the situation worse.

The TIC on joint mechanism

In April 2005, the Tamil Information Centre published a note on Good Practice for Tsunami Reconstruction Joint Mechanism. The TIC observed that a joint mechanism would help to unite the country, contrary to the claim of the JVP that a joint mechanism will divide the country. A joint mechanism will engender goodwill, dispel mistrust, provide an opportunity to work together and will have beneficial effect on the peace process. The TIC noted that under the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution, Social Services and Rehabilitation fall under the Provincial Council List and under the Concurrent List, but these subjects are not included in the Reserved List for the Central government [The Provincial List includes the subjects in respect of which the Provincial Council may make laws and the Concurrent List includes the subjects in respect of which the national Parliament may make laws after consultation with the Provincial Councils]. Administrative structures of the Provincial Council and the central government already exist in the north-east, and over the years, these structures and the LTTE have been working together to attend to needs. In such circumstances, it would not be difficult for a joint mechanism to function in these areas successfully without undermining current positions.

The TIC note also observed that the LTTE would wish to have all reconstruction efforts under its control to enhance contact with the people and to benefit from political advantages that would accrue by directly involving with the people. The government on the other hand may not agree to any concession that would appear to strengthen the LTTE and consolidate their position. The LTTE would also seek to gain political legitimacy in the agreement for the joint mechanism and sections in the government have already indicated that they would oppose any pact that grants such legitimacy. The joint mechanism will be successful only if it recognizes these positions and ensures that both parties gain by any agreement.

The TIC emphasized that under any agreement for a joint mechanism, the principle of equality must be observed where communities live contiguously in adjoining provinces. The mechanism must also provide for respect for human rights and humanitarian principles, gender issues and issues relating to vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly and international agencies must be able to monitor any violation of these principles.

The TIC further said that there is currently no effective independent mechanism for the people to make complaints regarding human rights violations in the north-east. The ceasefire agreement excludes Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts. The SLMM and the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka have no access to all areas in the north-east. An effective mechanism that allows for human rights monitoring, human rights complaints, remedy for human rights violations and reasonable access to areas of the north-east is urgently needed. The TIC expressed concern that if killings, abductions, threats and intimidation continue, it would not only eventually affect the ceasefire and the peace process but also make it difficult, if not impossible, for a joint mechanism to function. This will also make it difficult for international and local agencies to continue their work. The TIC said that there is an urgent need to stop the killings and called upon the international community to focus all its efforts

on this problem. The agreement on the joint mechanism should also incorporate provisions that would penalize the parties for human rights violations, particularly killings.

The TIC emphasized that transparency and accountability are vital to the success of the tsunami programme and beneficiaries should not only take part in needs assessment and planning but also in implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In order to effectively carry out their role, beneficiaries should be given all the information about the programmes and projects. Plans and proposals of the joint mechanism must be published in all three languages.

Presidential election

Elections Commissioner Dayananda Dissanayake announced on 19 September that presidential election will be held on 17 November 2005. Some 13.3 million persons will be eligible to vote. The main contenders are United National Party (UNP) leader Ranil Wickremasinghe and current Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapakse who is the candidate for the ruling UPFA. Mr Rajapakse has signed electoral alliance agreements with the JVP and JHU. The JVP agreement says that the P-TOMS agreement shall not be re-activated, enforced or implemented in whatsoever manner and that a new programme will be formulated and for the purpose of accelerating, expediting and regularizing the provision of the necessary relief services to all the people affected by the tsunami. The agreement prohibits negotiations with the LTTE on an Interim Self-Governing Authority (ISGA) or any such political or administrative structure.

The 12-point agreement rejects federalism as the basis for a peace deal with the LTTE. The JVP and Mr Rajapakse have also agreed to protect, defend and preserve the unitary nature of the Sri Lankan State under any solution for the resolution of Sri Lanka's conflict. The agreement also calls for a full revision of the ceasefire agreement of 22 February 2002 and review of the facilitator role of Norway, accusing the Scandinavian nation of bias and partiality towards the LTTE. The JHU agreement has similar provisions and rejects the concept of a Tamil homeland in the north-east region. In effect, these two agreements reject all the principles of the Oslo Declaration, which has the support of the international community. The Oslo Declaration states that the 'parties agree to explore a solution founded on the principle of internal self-determination in areas of historical habitation of the Tamil-speaking peoples, based on a federal structure within a united Sri Lanka'.

The Sri Lankan authorities have been severely criticized for bureaucratic blocks and long delays in aid delivery and reconstruction, particularly the building of houses for the victims. The elections and the results of elections will have an impact on reconstruction. The establishment of the P-TOMS for sharing international aid between the government and the LTTE has become a major election issue.

The peace process

The peace process remains suspended despite the efforts of Norway and other nations. Following the assassination of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar on 12 August, President Chandrika wrote a letter to the Norwegian Prime Minister Magne Bondevik requesting Norway to facilitate a meeting between the LTTE and the government to review the ceasefire agreement of February 2002, in order to strengthen it to prevent killings. Although LTTE's chief negotiator Anton Balasingham is said to have agreed with Norway's Foreign Minister Jan Petersen, when they met in London on 17 August, for a meeting between the parties, such meeting is yet to take place.

Norway expressed deep concern in September 2005, over continuing killings and called a meeting of the Sri Lanka Co-Chairs (Japan, US, EU and Norway) in New York on 19 September. The Co-Chairs called on the LTTE to take immediate public steps to demonstrate its commitment to the peace process and its willingness to change. They urged the government and the LTTE to work towards a federal solution within a united Sri Lanka in terms of the Oslo Declaration.

On 9 November 2005, the head of the Secretariat for Co-ordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP), Jayantha Dhanapala, submitted his resignation. Mr Dhanapala, a former UN diplomat, is the Sri Lankan candidate for the post of the UN Secretary General. Although officials say the resignation is in view of his candidature, press reports claim that Mr Dhanapala is unhappy with the progress in peace efforts.

Human rights

The Co-Chairs declared at the meeting in New York that the ceasefire agreement, which remains the essential anchor of the peace process, is put at grave risk by the continuing violence. They called upon the government and the LTTE to effectively implement the agreement.

There has been widespread concern over human rights violations, particularly arising out of the fighting between the LTTE and the Karuna Faction in the east. Many people have been killed and all sides are involved. The Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP) has accused the LTTE and has submitted lists of killings to the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), International human rights advisor Ian Martin and the international community. The LTTE has responded to international concerns and alleges that the Sri Lankan government, along with other Tamil militant groups, is involved in a shadow war against them. The LTTE says that many of its senior leaders have been targeted and some killed. The killings continue every day. The principal of Kopay Christian College Nadarajah Sivakadatcham and the principal of Jaffna Central College Kanapathy Rajadurai were murdered in Jaffna in October 2005. These deaths have sent shock waves and are a major loss to the Tamil community. Following the killings, students and others staged public protests in Jaffna.

In addition to murders, attacks on military and LTTE camps, shops and offices, particularly in the east have continued. The SLMM says that the killings have gradually undermined the ceasefire and resulted in mistrust between the parties. The SLMM has indicated that there were 3,188 ceasefire violations by the LTTE during the period 1 February 2002 to 30 September 2005 and 144 violations by the Sri Lankan security forces. The violations include assassination, child abduction, torture and extortion.

The President declared a state Emergency immediately after the assassination of Lakshman Kadirgamar on 12 August. The Emergency has since been extended every month by Parliament. Following the killing, the European Union (EU) issued a statement condemning the LTTE saying that the pursuit of political goals by violence is unacceptable. The EU imposed a ban on LTTE delegations visiting member states and has threatened to include the LTTE in the list of terrorist organizations. The LTTE has denied involvement in the assassination of the Foreign Minister. Members of the expatriate Tamil community carried out a demonstration against the travel ban in front of the EU office in Brussels on 24 October 2005. Petitions from members of the Tamil community have been sent, calling on the EU to treat the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE as equal partners in the peace process and remove the travel ban. Groups opposed to the LTTE held a demonstration before the EU office on 15 November and called for action against LTTE killings and torture.

The Sri Lankan police continue to be accused of torture. According to the head of the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission Radhika Coomaraswamy, torture is routinely used by police as a method of investigation and it is systematic and widespread. The National Police Commission has taken the initiative to interdict 106 policemen and the Attorney General has brought charges against these policemen for serious criminal offences including torture. Although the actions were taken only after an investigation by a Special Investigation Unit of the police, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) Chandra Fernando has criticized the Police Commission. The Asian Human Rights Commission says that the IGP's criticism amounts to an obstruction of the legal process.

Human rights advisor Ian Martin arrived in Sri Lanka on 8 October 2005 and held discussions with the government and the LTTE on the need to address human rights issues within the peace process. The government has indicated that it is ready to move forward on the basis of decisions at the peace talks held in March 2003 in Hakone, Japan. The Hakone decision urged Mr Martin, to develop the following: 1) The drafting of a Declaration of Human Rights and Humanitarian Principles. 2) The planning of a programme of human rights training for LTTE cadres and government officials, police and prison officials. 3) Proposals for the strengthening of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka to enable it to develop the capacity for increasingly effective monitoring throughout the country. The government has submitted proposals to be included in the draft declaration.

According to reports, the LTTE had indicated to Mr Martin that progress on a human rights declaration must be deferred until issues relating to the ceasefire agreement have been addressed. The government has already sought a review of the agreement. The government

reiterated the need for an urgent review of the agreement after the assassination of Colombo Military Intelligence chief Lt. Col. R Meedin on 30 October 2005.

TRO removed from UK charity register

The reconstruction effort in the north-east suffered a further blow, when the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (TRO) was removed from the register of charities by the UK Charity Commissioners on 10 August 2005. The charity was registered in the UK in March 1992 to provide relief to people in north-east Sri Lanka in the face of an economic and military blockade imposed by the Sri Lankan government. The Charity Commissioners began an investigation against TRO in October, following complaints that that money collected in the UK was being used for terrorist activities in Sri Lanka. The TRO has been praised by international agencies for its relief and rehabilitation work in the north-east. However, according to reports, TRO has not been able to show proper documentation for the transfer of funds from the UK to Sri Lanka. TRO officers claim that they had to look for unofficial channels, as they could not transfer funds through the banks in Sri Lanka because of government restrictions.

The TRO remains a registered charity in Sri Lanka. In September 2005, the TRO received a merit award from the Sri Lankan President for its contribution towards construction of temporary shelters for tsunami victims in the north-east.

TRO offices in Sri Lanka have come under attack, by suspected members of Tamil militant groups opposed to the LTTE and the dissident Karuna group. In an attack on the TRO office in Batticaloa town on 28 September, a man was killed and two other were wounded. TRO says six vehicles used in relief work were destroyed.

Auditor General's Report

Aid received

In a report submitted to Parliament, for the period 26 December 2004-30 March 2005, Sri Lankan Auditor General Sarath Mayadunne highlighted a number of irregularities in tsunami rehabilitation, reconstruction and fund management.

Between December 2004 and April 2005, aid materials in 4,018 containers were received at the Colombo port but only 2,864 containers had been cleared. This is mainly due to taxes imposed by the government. Corruption was reported in a number of places. For example, materials worth more than Rs 1 million (\$9,850) issued to the government Divisional Secretary in Kalmunai, including 65 electricity generators and 78 water tanks had disappeared.

Foreign Aid

Foreign governments and international agencies pledged a sum of \$3,648 million. However, specific commitments have been made only for \$1,690 million (ie. Loans - \$529 million; Donations - \$1,161 million). According to the report, only 13.5% of the aid committed had been spent up to end of July 2005 as shown below:

Table 2

Sector	Agreed Amount (\$ millions)	Expenditure (\$ millions)	Expenditure %
Fisheries	120.50	9.90	8.2
Water and Sanitation	161.31	19.91	12.3
Housing & Urban Development	311.52	35.00	11.2
Life Support	251.10	37.00	24.5
Health	247.00	33.84	13.7
Education	177.37	22.69	12.8
Total	1,168.80	158.34	13.5

Local Aid

According to the Auditor General, 20 institutions had collected Rs 4,277,999,449 (\$42.1 million) locally up to 17 August 2005, but only a sum of Rs 1,576,318,448 (\$15.5 million) or 37% had been spent. A sum of Rs 2,692,493,216 (\$26.5 million) remained with those institutions. Out of the sum of Rs 49 million (\$480,900) collected by two institutions Rs 37 million (\$363,000) had been invested in fixed deposits. Government Ministries, Departments and Public Corporations had been involved in irregular collection of funds, retention of collections and expenditure.

Some 384 NGOs had agreed to provide \$1,321.2 million for rebuilding of assets destroyed by the tsunami, but some NGOs had failed to sign any agreement with the government. Work of certain NGOs which signed agreements had not begun. The Auditor General says that the government has instituted legal action against these organizations.

In Amparai District ration allowance of Rs 1.35 million (\$13,200) had been paid to people who are not entitled. Instructions of the Director of Social Services (In terms of Circular No.2003/1 of 31.12.2003 on disasters) regarding the supply of cooked meals to disaster victims had been contravened. According to the Auditor General, food worth Rs 6,100,000 (\$59,800) had been supplied in three centres in contravention of the instructions. In some areas charges have been made without supplying the food. No damages were reported in Mannar District, but Rs 1,341,524 (\$13,000) had been spent on supply of cooked meals.

Documents

Many people continue to suffer without essential documents. These include marriage, birth and death certificates, national identity cards and deeds proving rights over land. Currently, UNDP, UNHCR and some NGOs are involved in attempts at restoration of the documents lost in the tsunami. The UNDP held seven mobile legal documentation camps in March and April 2005 in Hambantota and Amparai districts. The UNDP says it has assisted some 26,000 tsunami victims who had lost legal documents such as national identity cards, birth, marriage and death certificates, driving licenses, passports and educational certificates to take up the issue with officials from the Department of Registration of Persons, Registrar General's Department, Police Department, Motor Traffic Department, Labour Department, Finance Ministry, Department of Pensions, Department of Examinations and legal aid organizations. UNDP mobile camps are expected in Mullaitivu District.

Buffer zone

In the aftermath of the tsunami, the Sri Lankan government imposed buffer zones of 100 metres from the coastline in the affected districts in southern Sri Lanka and 200 metres in districts in the north-east. No settlement, reconstruction or new development is allowed within the zones. The lack of clarity regarding the buffer zone has led to a number of difficulties. Those who lived closest to the sea shore suffered complete destruction of property, but are still living in limbo, while those outside the buffer zone are constructing houses. UN's Special envoy for tsunami relief Bill Clinton said after visiting Sri Lanka in May 2005 that many victims expressed a desire to remain within the zone due to practical as well as emotional reasons. Privately-owned land within the 100-metre zone will remain the property of the original owners, but the rule has prevented thousands of fishers and others returning to their lands. There are allegations that hotels, property developers and some individuals have been exempted from the buffer zone rule. These groups are constructing buildings within the buffer zone. The Centre for Community Development (CCD) has received complaints that the rule is not applied consistently. In some villages the rule is strictly applied, while in adjoining villages, construction within the zone has been allowed. Local people say that this is causing tension between villages and may lead to further problems.

On the recommendations of a presidential committee to study the buffer zone problem, the government decided on 14 October 2005 to revise the rules. The buffer zone was reduced to a range between 55 to 25 metres in the southern districts and 100 to 50 metres in the north-east.

Centre for National Operations

The Center for National Operations (CNO) established on the 29 December 2004 to monitor and coordinate all initiatives taken by government ministries, agencies and other institutions relating to post-tsunami relief efforts and to ensure that efforts fell within the overall objectives of the government relief programme, was wound up on 7 October 2005. The

government claims that CNO successfully completed its mandate and says that all functions relating to relief operations have been transferred to the Task Force for Relief (TAFOR) and the Commissioner General for Essential Services (CGES).

Tax on relief agencies

British charity Oxfam complained in June 2005 that it had to pay \$1 million to the Sri Lankan government as import duty for 25 Indian-made Mahindra vehicles used in tsunami reconstruction work. Oxfam was given the choice of handing over the vehicles to the government, re-exporting them or paying the 300% import tax. Sri Lankan customs had charged \$5,000 a day while the vehicles were processed.

The Sri Lankan government said that the aid had been duty-free until end of April 2005, but thereafter action was needed to prevent "market distortions". According to Presidential Advisor on Rehabilitation, Harim Peiris, the Finance Ministry had decided to reintroduce the duty system for the medium-term reconstruction period to promote local procurement and prevent market distortions. But Oxfam says the Indian vehicles were chosen because Sri Lanka does not manufacture any automobiles and therefore it was not possible to buy them locally.

IFRC World Disaster Report 2005

The World Disaster Report 2005 of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), released on 5 October, has criticized relief efforts in the Indian Ocean region, including in Sri Lanka. IFRC says that aid agencies often based initial relief distributions on guesswork, without establishing accurate information on needs, thus missing some vulnerable groups. The reasons included competition between agencies, pressure from the media and donors and the large amounts of relief items which needed to be transported to local areas. IFRC has urged agencies to find improved ways of combining emergency response with rapid, participatory needs assessments.

Poor coordination between agencies in the field has led to duplication of assessments. Consultation and transparency are key principles governing relations between aid agencies and survivors. IFRC says international agencies are poor at sharing information among themselves and disaster-affected people. Relief workers were unsure what kinds of information should be shared, especially with traumatized people. Furthermore, immediate relief operations were largely 'gender blind' and only few organizations provided women's sanitary needs. Assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers was inadequate. There have been reports of rape and physical abuse during rescue operations and in temporary shelters. After these were reported in newspapers, the government has sent the police or soldiers to guard the shelters. This has led to tension between the security forces, the LTTE and the communities.

The tsunami has caused deep psychological damage but only a few local psychiatrists were available and aid organizations found it difficult to help survivors in psychological recovery.

Some 5-10% of the victims may develop long-term problems requiring professional help. According to the IFRC, the Danish Red Cross, which has earlier worked with conflict victims in northern Sri Lanka, found that survivors had greater guilt and grief after the tsunami, because they found it difficult to blame the sea. Some agencies found that dispelling myths contributed to mental recovery. The Belgian Red Cross explained to survivors the scientific causes behind the tsunami, which helped counter their feeling that the disaster was a punishment from God. Sri Lankan agencies helped school children to cope through advertisements in newspapers, emphasizing that the tsunami was a rare event and that the beach was still a great place to play. The agencies also helped people to tell their stories through radio, TV or newspapers.

The IFRC report says disaster data are vital for identifying trends in the impacts of disaster and tracking relationships between development and disaster risk. The Emergency Disasters Data Base (EM-DAT) managed by the Brussels-based Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), currently produces estimates of human and economic losses in disasters. The contribution of EM-DAT to policy planning is constrained by the lack of systematic, standardized local and national disaster data collection. IFRC makes the following recommendations to governments and organisations regarding disaster data:

1. Build local and national human resources for systematic disaster impact data collection.
2. Standardize methodologies for local disaster data collection, with a focus on:
 - a. measuring total economic losses.
 - b. incorporating ecological losses.
3. Standardize definitions for drought and complex humanitarian emergencies.
4. Systematize disaster data information flows between local collectors, intermediary collators and international database managers.
5. Support collaboration between international database managers to minimize overlap and encourage the sharing and verification of data.
6. Improve public accessibility to basic and summary impact data.

Tsunami warning system

The Indian government approved a plan in October 2005 for the establishment of a tsunami warning system, which will become operational in September 2007. The cost of the system to be based in Hyderabad will be around \$28 million. India is part of a 20-nation network, which will have seven Indian Ocean tsunami warning centres. Indian Information Minister Jaipal Reddy says that the benchmark is information dissemination in five minutes, as in the case of Japan and Chile. Indian Ocean countries now rely on the Meteorological Agency of Japan and the US Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre in Hawaii for tsunami alerts.

The Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS-I) met at Perth in Australia on 3 August. The group co-ordinating the project was set up in June 2005 by the United Nations. The objectives of the meeting was to have an understanding of the technology deployment plans of the Indian

Ocean countries and to record this information as an initial plan for an integrated regional warning system. The meeting discussed possible overlap and technical compatibility, related systems including seismic, communications, warning centres, sea level networks and data.

International assistance

The Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN) has provided details of funds committed by governments and agencies for reconstruction and other projects in tsunami affected areas (See Table 5 under Appendix). For specific projects, donors have committed \$998.6 million and of this amount, \$365.3 million has been disbursed. Some \$508.1 million has been committed for projects in the north-east districts, of which donors have disbursed \$191.2 million. Donors have disbursed \$92.7 million of the \$272.3 million committed for projects in southern districts (See Table 6 under Appendix).

European Union and Japan

The European Union (EU) approved €45 million (\$52.6 million) in August 2005, for reconstruction projects, including for livelihood recovery in the north-east and repair of a 270km road from southern Sri Lanka to the east. The EU also signed a Rs 900 million (\$8,837,000) agreement on 31 October with Sri Lanka for livelihood assistance and waste disposal in the north-east for both tsunami and conflict-affected families. The assistance will be through the UNDP and two projects - Quick Recovery Project and Livelihood Development Project – have been identified.

In October 2005, Japan handed over Rs 130 million worth of medical equipment to improve healthcare facilities in 33 hospitals in tsunami-affected areas. The medical equipment will be used for emergency treatment in operating theatres, intensive care units, out patient departments, labour rooms and other medical units to diagnose and treat various complications and for efficient functioning of the hospitals.

Agreement with US

Sri Lanka and the US signed an agreement on 30 September 2005, to restructure debt payments. Some \$40 million earlier allocated for debt payments in 2005 can now be used for relief and reconstruction in tsunami affected areas.

Basildon Council

The Basildon Council in Essex, UK voted £10,000 (\$17,400) on 3 November 2005, towards funds of the Essex Tsunami Consortium for visits of a team to tsunami-affected areas in Mullaitivu. The Consortium is also funded by the Essex County Council, other local authorities, the police and the fire service. The team comprising members of the County Council and other public bodies will visit Sri Lanka in December 2005 and will be led by the Chief Executive of the Basildon Council, Bala Mahendran.

The consortium team is expected to be involved in the development of infrastructure and talks on drawing funds donated by international agencies, currently in the custody of the World Bank.

Problems in assistance delivery

Livelihoods

The Sri Lankan Auditor General says several problems were observed in the payment of Rs 5,000 allowance for the daily needs of tsunami-affected families. Payments had been made on different basis at different places due to confusion caused by government Circular instructions, and as a result, the government incurred heavy expenditure. In the absence of clear policy, Circular instructions were changed within short periods. The following Circulars were issued:

Table 3

Circular Reference	Date of Issue	Issuing Authority
MF/ST	17 January 2005	Finance Secretary
MF/ST	28 January 2005	Treasury Secretary
MF/ST	31 January 2003	Treasury Secretary
NBD/SS-4	02 February 2005	National Budget Director General
MF/ST	09 May 2005	Treasury Secretary

The Divisional Secretary in Hikkaduwa, Galle District had irregularly paid Rs 4,795,000 (\$47,080) to 490 persons. In Negombo, only 599 people had been affected but the Divisional Secretariat had paid Rs 76,390,000 (\$749,840) to 15,843 families. The Kalmunai Divisional Secretariat in Amparai District had irregularly paid Rs 1,140,000 (\$11,190) to people who are not entitled to relief and residents in other areas. Similarly Rs 410,000 (\$4,025) had been paid to individuals in the Tamil Division of the Kalmunai Divisional Secretariat. The Tangalle Divisional Secretariat had paid Rs 6,420,000 (\$63,000) to 430 families in 29 *Grama Sevaka* (Village Headman) Divisions without establishing their eligibility.

Irregularity in the use and deployment of motor vehicles for relief activities had also been noted by the Auditor General. On 30 May 2005, the Divisional Secretariat, Hikkaduwa hired 18 motor vehicles without the approval of the District Secretary and had paid Rs 1,451,150 (\$14,250). Irregularities and corruption had been rampant in the Kalmunai Divisional Secretariat. The Secretariat had made several payments amounting to Rs 4,784,275 (\$46,980) for utilization of vehicles. But in all the instances, the work had not been carried out, the vehicles had not been used or maintenance of vehicles had not been done.

Health

Colombo human rights agency, INFORM says that when affected people lived in welfare centres in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami, they had access to healthcare. Various

groups conducted clinics within the centres and these centres were in urban areas with easy access to public and private healthcare facilities. According to INFORM, most transitional shelters lack health facilities. Many transitional shelters have no regular mobile clinics and lack access to transport for travel to the nearest public healthcare facilities. Women with specific needs including reproductive and sexual healthcare needs, are particularly affected by this situation.

There is a potential risk for outbreaks of dengue and malaria in Trincomalee District. The local Medical Health Officer has launched an awareness campaign on dengue and malaria prevention including through the local cable TV network. It will be telecast for seven days and then every Sunday in December 2005. The campaign calls for the destruction of mosquito breeding sites such as bottles, coconut shells, polythene bags, plastic containers and other places where water stagnates. The Centre for Community Development has noted that water also stagnates within motor car tyres and in empty tar containers which are used for planting trees. In Batticaloa District, an environmental hygiene programme has been developed by the Community Health Surveillance Officer for dengue and malaria prevention. The CCD has also realized the urgent needs in the prevention of diseases and has developed awareness and advocacy programmes.

Shelter

According to INFORM, the government launched a campaign against NGOs which had signed memoranda of understanding, but have failed to complete their task. In August 2005, the government named World Vision, Care International, Caritas, Sri Lanka Red Cross and the TRO. Although the government claims that land for building houses has been handed over to the NGOs, INFORM has identified the following problems:

1. Some lands belong to state corporations such as the State Plantations Corporation and the Land Reforms Commission. The President has issued instructions for their release, but bureaucratic procedures are causing long delays. Some of the identified lands had already been earmarked for other public purposes. Other lands belong to private individuals and the state has not yet paid compensation and owners will not release the lands until they receive the money. Agencies will not commence construction until the problem of ownership has been resolved.
2. Some identified lands are not suitable for permanent settlements. Rocky areas unsuitable for construction and cultivation have been identified. Some lands identified at Akkaraipatru in Amparai District is wetlands and the NGO entrusted with building shelters has raised concerns regarding the environmental consequences of filling natural drainage areas and the potential for flooding as a result.
3. NGOs must contact many government agencies in order to secure permission to build and this is causing severe delay. The agencies include the Survey Department, Government Valuation Department, National Housing Development Authority, Urban Development Authority, Coast Conservation Authority, various local government

authorities, Electricity Board, TAFREN and its mechanism and the Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit (THRU). International and national agencies which signed MOUs with the government for building shelter have urged a fast-track system, but the government has not delivered.

4. Many NGOs are consulting the people, which is often time-consuming. But most officials, government and non-governmental, are ill prepared for such a process. Consensus and agreement among diverse individuals and groups regarding location of homes is also a time-consuming process. Lists of beneficiaries for permanent re-housing have not been finalized. Appeals regarding sites are pending, and the lists cannot be finalized without decisions on the appeals. The models of proposed houses of agencies, including the Urban Development Authority (UDA), are not adaptable and do not offer people much choice, for example, future expansion. Details such as layout of resettlement communities and the distance between houses should evolve out of consultation with the community and with experts in the field.
5. Different NGOs are spending widely divergent sums of money for each house with visible differences in the quality and nature of houses and this may cause conflicts within resettled communities. There is no uniformity in the standards expected by government agencies. Persons considered eligible for transitional housing under the Transitional Accommodation Programme (TAP), are not eligible for permanent re-housing according to TAFREN standards. People displaced earlier by the ethnic conflict, who are still awaiting resettlement, are not factored in the present resettlement schemes and there is potential for conflict between them and the tsunami victims.
6. Unexpected additional costs for NGOs – such as, filling up waterlogged land, carrying out surveys, building multi-storey housing – have affected budgets and financial management of programmes. In addition, the high costs of building materials, scarcity of essential items such as sand, and labour shortage pose problems. In Galle District, the average daily wage for an unskilled worker is Rs 500, whereas in the pre-tsunami period it was only Rs 350.
7. Government officials want construction of multi-storey housing close to the beach, but donors are against such housing. This is inevitably causing tension and delay. Discrepancies prevail between different Districts. In Hambantota District MOUs have been signed for more than the number of houses required, but in Galle District only half of the number of required houses has been pledged.
8. Relocation sites do not have trees or infrastructure facilities such as roads and primary health care centres; public transport is often unavailable and students will find it difficult to travel to schools. If communities could be convinced that the relocation sites would be better served in terms of common amenities and other facilities necessary for a decent standard of living, their reluctance to shift may be mitigated. However, such a focus on persuasion does not seem to exist.

The Auditor General on shelter

The Auditor General has also criticized the lack of progress in the construction of shelter for tsunami victims. The Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit says that although 48,974 houses were damaged, only 1,055 houses (2%) of the total required had been completed up to 4 August 2005. The government has signed Memoranda of Understanding for construction of 34,558 houses ie.71% of the total requirement. In Hikkaduwa Divisional Secretariat area, although 4,528 houses had been damaged, payments had been approved only in respect of 1,660 houses (25%) up to 10 June 2005.

In case of affected families choosing to rebuild their houses, a sum of Rs 250,000 (\$2,450) was paid where the cost of repairs exceeded 40% of the cost of rebuilding, and Rs 100,000 (\$980) where cost of repairs was less than 40% of the cost of rebuilding. In this case, excessive payments had been made for minor damages, without assessing restoration costs. In some instances, Rs 100,000 had been paid where damages only amounted to Rs 10,000 (\$98). Payments had also been made without taking the value of damaged houses into consideration. In some instances, Rs 250,000 had been paid for the destruction of a temporary house valued at only Rs 10,000.

A Finance Ministry Circular (No. NDB/TH/01 dated 14 July 2005) provided the procedure regarding payments for damaged houses. But such procedures were not observed. A few of such instances are as follows: Rs 500,000 (\$4,900) had been paid in an area of Kalmunai Divisional Secretariat without assessment of eligibility. In Tangalle, Rs 690,000 (\$6,770) for 23 houses had been paid without approval from the Board for the Assessment of Damages. Although, according to government Circular instructions, only Rs 50,000 (\$490) could be paid as first installment, Rs 2,000,000 (\$19,630) had been paid for 25 houses. Rs 2,200,000 (\$21,590) had been paid for 44 undamaged houses in the Medaketiya Grama Seva Division by assessing them as partially damaged. Rs 1,900,000 (\$18,650) had been paid for 19 houses which had not been damaged to any great extent. In certain instances payments were made from government funds, whereas the houses had been constructed by NGOs.

Without any mechanism for cooperation between the government and the LTTE, Tamil areas of the north-east are lagging behind in reconstruction. In the eastern district of Amparai, 12,481 houses were damaged, but TAFREN has not secured donor commitments for 7,314 houses. In the southern district of Hambantota, the need is only for 1,057 houses, but agreements have been signed with donors for the construction of 4,044 units by the end of September 2005. TAFREN says that construction had commenced on 4,760 houses in the district, more than 3,000 units above the need.

Children

According to the Sri Lankan Commissioner of Probation and Childcare Services, 3,739 children lost one parent in the tsunami disaster and 1,080 lost both parents, 740 of the latter in the north-east. A number of orphanages were set up in the north-east in the aftermath of the tsunami. Many of those who set up these orphanages had neither the knowledge about laws

and procedures relating to children nor experience relating to the physical and psychological needs of the children. Reports received by the TIC say that this has led to abuse of children in orphanages. The TIC has written about this problem before and appeals to local and international agencies to look into the issue without delay to ensure that the children are safe and are free from any abuse.

UNICEF has been involved in ensuring some 200,000 children affected by the tsunami return to school. The agency has provided logistical support to the Ministry of Education, which included distribution of school furniture and uniforms, and cleaning 102 schools directly hit by the tsunami. Many children are yet to return to school. UNICEF believes that some people who have lost their means of income may be sending children to work. Others are reluctant to send children to damaged schools. The agency would continue to support construction of temporary school shelters, reprinting of textbooks and rehabilitation of damaged schools.

Appendix

Table 4
**Sri Lankan government Action Plan
for rebuilding tsunami affected areas**

Development Area	Sectors	Reconstruction Projects
Infrastructure	Road Development	Development of Southern Coastal Road Development of Eastern Coastal Roads Development of Northern Coastal Roads Access Roads
	Rail Transport	Track Rehabilitation Restoration and improvements to Bridges and Culverts Replacement of Signaling and Communications System Rebuilding of Stations and Related Buildings Replacement of Rolling Stock Restoration of Road Passenger Transport System
	Electricity	Installation of Electrical Distribution System Network in the Coastal Belt affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase I) Installation of Electrical Distribution System Network in the Coastal Belt affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase II) Power Generation Projects in Coastal Belt affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase III)
	Water Supply & Sanitation	Restoring Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Affected Areas Provision of Water Supply to Transit Camps Construction of Dug Wells in Affected Areas Construction of Tube Wells in Disaster Affected Areas Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Eravur, Addempady – Batticaloa District Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Affected Areas
	Telecommunication	Construction of New Towers for the Provision of Telecommunication Services Telecommunication Facilities in Affected Areas

	Ports	Restoration of Damage, De-silting and Clearance of Wreckage in the Port of Galle Restoration of Damage, De-silting and Clearance of Wreckage in the Port of Kankesanthurai (KKS) Restoration of Damage, De-silting and Clearance of Wreckage in the Port of Point Pedro (PPD)
Human Resources	Education	Reconstruction, Renovation and Relocation of Schools in the Devastated Areas Renovation of Universities Renovation of Teacher Training Colleges Rehabilitation of Vocational Training Centres
	Health	Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities due to Tsunami Disaster Provision of Comprehensive and High Quality Health Service in the Tsunami Stricken Districts Rehabilitation of indigenous Health Care facilities in the Tsunami Stricken Areas
Development & Social Services	Social Services	Providing Counselling Services for restoration of normal life of the Tsunami Affected People Special Programmes for Women, Children and Differently Abled including Skills reorientation
Housing & Township Development		Reconstruction of Townships in the Tsunami Ravaged Areas Reconstruction of the Damaged Properties of the Local Government Authorities
Fisheries Industry		Establishment of containerized Ice Plants and provision of Freezer trucks to re-commence livelihood of fishermen Construction of Temporary Shelter for Fishermen Repairing, rebuilding and Replacement of damaged/destroyed Fishing Craft and Gear Rehabilitation of Fishery Harbours and Anchorages with the provision of required Machinery Rehabilitation and Re-construction of Training, Research and Management Facilities Construction of Houses for fishermen Rebuilding of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation Sub Sectors
Industrial Sector	Industries	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cottage Industry Regional Industrial Development Programme
	Tourism	Investment in Tourism Marketing Recovery Plan Investment in Tourism Resort Re-development and Infrastructure Construction Hotel Refurbishment Import Duty Waiver facility Duty Waiver for Tourism Vehicles Replacement Programme Investment in Community Restoration Plan
	Environment	Restoration of Damaged Coastal Environment Regional Laboratory for Environmental Quality Assurance and effluent Treatment Facilities for High and Medium Polluting Industries in Southern Province and one in North East Province Establishment of a Database on Natural Disasters
Administrative and Regulatory Infrastructure	Administrative and Regulatory Infrastructure	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Damaged Courts and Residential Places of Judges Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Damaged Prison Buildings Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Damaged Police Stations
	Finance	Relief package to Tsunami Affected Loan Customers by State Banks Relief package to Tsunami Affected Loan Customers by State Mortgage Bank Relief package to Tsunami Affected Loan Customers by Insurance Board of Sri Lanka

Source: Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005
Sri Lanka National Council for Economic Development (NCED)

Table 5

**International aid for tsunami reconstruction
Donor Commitment**

Donor	Donor Commitment \$	Amount Disbursed \$
Aktion Deutschland Hilft, Germany	2,009,146	0
AmeriCares	5,422,961	2,652,961
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	157,000,000	10,750,000
Australia	6,165,269	6,165,269
Austria	185,185	0
Belgium	1,921,945	1,606,272
Christian Children's Fund, USA (CCF)	923,483	923,483
Canada	46,616,798	20,147,857
China	366,667	366,667
Denmark	9,136,211	3,338,869
European Commission	57,332,346	4,200,290
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)	36,555,121	26,743,385
UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	397,584	375,103
Finland	1,107,000	1,107,000
France (Le Groupe de l'Agence française de Développement) (AFD)	79,012,346	0
France (Department for International Cooperation)	6,892,860	2,083,861
France (other)	9,800,674	0
French Red Cross	1,341,222	0
Germany (Government)	114,827,071	54,043,583
Germany (other)	11,134,900	9,621,210
Goal Sri Lanka	19,566,761	20,050,000
Hong Kong	448,430	448,430
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	16,550,000	0
International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	255,475,478	28,738,242
India	1,522,180	1,522,180
Ireland	750,560	267,321
Italy (Italian Civil Protection)	62,825,838	19,281,699
Italy (Italian Development Cooperation)	7,837,463	2,672,365
Italy (other)	9,398,520	3,854,463
Japan (Government)	97,603,026	78,866,521
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	5,075,360	809,644
Japan (other)	16,571,500	13,690,715
Korea, Republic of	170,000	170,000
MAS Holdings Pvt Ltd & Well-wishers	1,486,288	0
Netherlands	3,805,853	3,508,907
New Zealand	2,628,000	2,628,000
Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	36,799,161	12,724,710
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	1,369,941	790,231
Norway (other)	13,255,684	11,712,429
OCHA (Greece)	3,924,200	1,019,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	1,769,000	1,019,000
Oxfam	30,046,576	9,686,121
People in Need, Czech Republic	3,760,805	2,530,775

Poland	33,327	33,327
Portugal	160,836	160,836
Private Funds	539,820	539,820
Royal Netherlands Embassy	148,500	0
Samaritan's Purse International Relief	1,157,821	1,075,821
Save the Children Alliance	5,855,138	4,066,071
Spain	134,710	63,566
Sweden	10,804,956	3,482,985
Switzerland	21,623,195	3,403,650
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,911,895	500,582
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,301,735	1,301,735
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	15,545,597	4,494,488
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	136,000,000	74,940,201
United Arab Emirates	4,993	4,993
United Kingdom (Department for International Development – DFID)	1,926,010	1,926,010
United Kingdom (other)	6,685,943	6,685,944
US (USAID)	93,119,753	68,809,436
US (other)	7,418,644	6,534,124
World Bank	150,000,000	150,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	68,054,483	41,143,643
World Health Organization (WHO)	4,932,526	3,932,526
World Vision International (WVI)	7,715,703	7,715,703
World Hope International	644,059	364,688
YMCA	493,801	170,224
Donors to be identified	2,099,146	0

Source: Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN)

Table 6

**International aid for tsunami reconstruction
Project fund allocation district-wise**

District	Donor commitment \$	Amount Disbursed \$
All Districts	780,450,828	283,879,191
North-East		
Amparai	115,261,285	60,436,118
Batticaloa	117,874,541	44,003,317
Trincommalee	181,770,700	46,234,550
Jaffna	38,915,295	18,182,020
Kilinochchi	22,059,275	7,733,486
Mullaitivu	32,246,598	14,601,729
Total	508,127,694	191,191,220

South		
Colombo	15,961,223	7,975,584
Galle	80,726,965	22,697,143
Gampaha	7,879,024	1,627,330
Hambantota	68,702,025	30,802,333
Kalutara	24,993,656	6,564,022
Matara	72,730,217	22,750,272
Puttalam	1,330,024	271,287
Total	272,323,134	92,687,971
Amount yet to be allocated	218,101,331	81,445,918
Grand Total	998,552,159	365,325,109

Source: Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN)



* Total Families Affected - 170,694
* Total Displaced Families - 103,789
* Total Displaced Persons - 515,234
* Total Deaths - 30,718
* Total Camps - 592
* Total Missing People - 4,939
* Total Injured People - 14,573
* Total Fully Damaged Houses - 93,749
* Total Partially Damaged Houses - 19,932

- Families Affected
- Displaced Persons
- Deaths
- Camps
- AS - Assessments
- C - Construction
- S - Shelter
- I - Infrastructure
- MS - Medical supplies and medicine
- MP - Medical personal
- CC - Child care
- ED - Education
- PSY - Psychosocial
- L - Livelihood (general)
- GBA - Gender based activities
- FR - Food relief
- Cu - Cloths, utensils etc
- FCS - Fishing community support (boats, nets)
- VOL - Volunteers (human resources) general activities
- EMP - Empowerment (Civil soc capacity building)
- WS - Water and Sanitation (latrines, Wells)
- FND - Fund
- BED - Bedding
- TOI - Toiletries

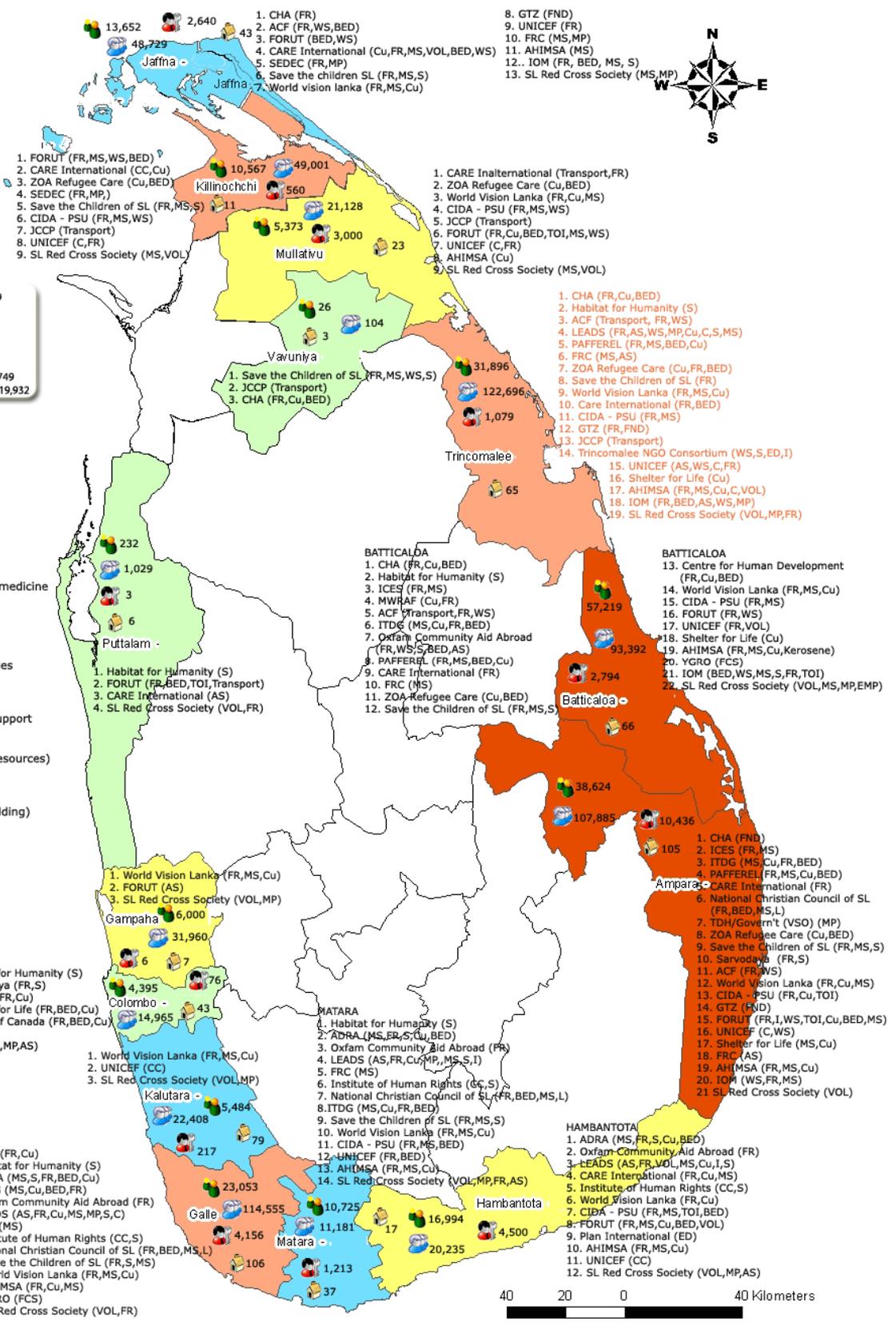


Table 7**Useful contact details:**

	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@fa o.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 Muslim Information Centre (UK)	Seyed MM Bazeer (Director): +44 (0) 208 543 6600	+44 (0) 208 543 3198	sbazeer@yahoo.co.uk
14	Standing Committee of the Tamil Speaking People (SCOT)	+ 44 (0) 1787 210860		

15	Tamil Information Centre (TIC)	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 1560	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 5701	info.tic@sangu.org
16	Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO)	+ 44 (0) 20 8520 5876		
17	The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Martin Dawes: (977-1)417-082 x 222		mdawes@unicef.org
18	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
19	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	
20	White Pigeon (Venpura)	+44 (0) 20 8265 2764	+44 (0) 20 8333 7904	info@whitepigeon.co.uk
21	World Food Programme (WFP)	Jordan Dey: Sat_8821654203510		Jordan.dey@wfp.org
22	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Media/General enquiries: +44 22 791 2222 Donor related Queries - Marianne Muller: +41 22 791 1887		mullerm@who.int
23	The Child Abuse Investigation Unit, C/O. ECPAT (UK)	020 7501 8927	020 7738 4110	ecpat.org.uk
24	Joint Organisation of the Affected Communities on Colombo-Matara Highway	+94 38 92840	+94 38 92871	ggama@mail.ewisl.net
25	Muslim Foundation for Culture and Development – Sri Lanka	+94 115357381	+94 115336781	almfcd@yahoo.com
26	Muslim People's Action Forum	+94 (0) 112764894		Mpaf2020@yahoo.com purithal@gmail.com