



Australian Government
AusAID

Australia's response to the Indian Ocean tsunami

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
ENDING 30 JUNE 2005



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FRONT COVER LEFT TO RIGHT:

Construction of village hall, Kajhu Village, Aceh Besar.

PHOTO: AusAID

Aid recipient, Aceh. PHOTO: Rein Skullerud, WFP

Construction of the access road to Ulee Lheue Port, Aceh.

PHOTO: AusAID

Water queue, Sri Lanka. PHOTO: Antonella Nusca, WFP.



Ministerial foreword

Australia remains committed to assisting countries affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami – the most severe and extraordinary natural disaster of modern times.

The Australian Government's immediate humanitarian commitment of \$60 million was fully spent by 30 June. Further funds have been committed to the reconstruction effort – a long term endeavour.

As time passes, and countries make the transition from the emergency to the reconstruction phase, infrastructure is being rebuilt, homes constructed and people are re-establishing the rhythm of their lives.

Australia continues to work with the Governments of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Seychelles, Thailand and India and non-government organisations (NGOs) to ensure funding goes where it is needed.

The Australian Government recognises the immense public interest in this extended process and is keen to ensure money is not wasted.

The Government is cognisant of the complexities involved in rehabilitation and reconstruction and has not rushed to spend in haste. Australian NGOs share this view.

As of 30 June this year, the Australian public had generously donated more than \$330 million to Australian NGOs.

It is important to realise that reconstruction on such a scale will not happen overnight and that it is more difficult in developing countries already facing significant constraints and challenges.

The aid community acknowledges that challenges remain and that those affected by the tsunami will take many years to recover.

Nevertheless, the ongoing dedication of those who continue to work tirelessly on the ground, coupled with the will of devastated populations to recover their way of life, will combine to make the process just a little less daunting.

This second report outlines achievements and allocation of funding in the period ending 30 June 2005. I commend it to you.

The Hon Alexander Downer MP,
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Overview

AUSTRALIA'S RESPONSE TO THE INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI ON BOXING DAY LAST YEAR WAS TIMELY, GENEROUS AND EFFECTIVE. THE DISASTER HAD AN IMMEDIATE AND PROFOUND EFFECT ON THE AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY. AT ALL LEVELS THERE WAS A CLEAR REALISATION OF THE AWFUL MAGNITUDE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION SUFFERED BY OUR NEIGHBOURS.

- > A total of 181 000 people have been confirmed dead in the tsunami and more than 45 000 people are still missing.
- > In Indonesia alone, a staggering 127 000 people lost their lives.
- > A total of 1.5 million people lost their homes.
- > Few countries were immune and tragically 26 Australians lost their lives in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

Australia's response to the disaster reflects the generosity of both government and the wider community.

- > The Australian Government committed and has fully spent \$60 million on immediate tsunami emergency relief.
- > The Australian public has contributed more than \$330 million through NGOs.
- > Australian state governments contributed, with Queensland and Victoria pledging \$10 million each, NSW \$2 million and Tasmania committing over \$1 million.
- > Australia's corporate and private sector responded magnificently with free goods and services, conservatively valued at over \$10 million.

The Australian Government's emergency relief effort mounted in response to the tsunami disaster was a huge operation. It was the largest peacetime operation Australia has ever launched overseas and



Aid recipient, Aceh. PHOTO: Rein Skullerud, WFP

the biggest disaster relief operation since Cyclone Tracy 30 years ago. This effort saw the speedy delivery of emergency aid and assistance to six countries – Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Seychelles and, to a lesser extent, Thailand and India.

While some places still face niche shortages of specific goods and services, the immediate humanitarian needs have been met and the response has moved to the reconstruction phase. Reconstruction is a large and complex task requiring the careful allocation of funding and close cooperation between governments and donors over many years. It will not be a race to spend funds. Challenges, such as land title, national planning requirements and building standards remain. Nevertheless, the long-term task of rebuilding people's lives and communities has begun in earnest.

Indonesia

TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO 30 JUNE: \$34 393 116

INDONESIA WAS HARDEST HIT BY THE INDIAN OCEAN DISASTER. MORE THAN 150,000 PEOPLE DIED OR ARE STILL MISSING AND MORE THAN 500,000 WERE LEFT HOMELESS. OVER 11,000 HECTARES OF LAND WAS DAMAGED AND 230 KILOMETRES OF ROADS WERE DESTROYED.

Australia immediately committed \$33 million towards humanitarian relief for Aceh and North Sumatra provinces and by 15 April 2005 over \$25.4 million had been spent.

Between mid April and 30 June 2005 a further \$8.9 million was spent on humanitarian relief and early rehabilitation projects. By 30 June 2005 all humanitarian funding committed to the disaster response effort in Indonesia had been spent.

Australia's contributions included:

- > \$16 million through international aid organisations such as the World Food Programme, Surfaid, the International Organization for Migration and the World Bank to provide health, medical and emergency relief for Banda Aceh, Simuelue Island and remote parts of the west coast of Sumatra.
- > \$7.7 million through UN agencies such as UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate and provide disaster logistics and support, and re-establish a range of services including health, education and child protection services.
- > \$3.9 million through Australian non-government organisations to deliver a range of services to affected communities, including food and clean drinking water, shelter, hygiene, survival kits, and health services.

- > \$2.4 million for logistical and technical support which included providing a range of medical specialists, technical experts, engineers, transport logistics.
- > \$4.4 million to deploy and support Australian Government technical experts, aid workers, defence personnel and disaster management specialists to conduct assessments and coordinate disaster relief efforts.

Once the immediate humanitarian needs of victims and communities were being met, the focus of Australia's aid efforts shifted toward the long and complex task of rebuilding. During this transition phase Australia has been contributing significantly towards the restoration of vital community services in order to accelerate the reconstruction process.

This support included

- > \$3 million for construction of 66 village halls in the most devastated areas of Aceh to provide community meeting places to draw people together in rebuilding their homes and villages, and provide for practical functions such as issuing identity cards, village planning and providing building approvals.
- > restoring the major port in Banda Aceh at a cost of approximately \$2.5 million to enable the movement of building materials and other freight, and the resumption of passenger ferry services.

- > an initial \$3 million for the construction of temporary housing and the restoration of health clinics in Aceh province.
- > training and deploying teams of community land mappers who have so far completed 12 land maps in Aceh Besar and facilitated the development of mapping processes to be applied across the province. Land maps, which are agreed at community level, are a vital first step in the reconstruction of housing and other community infrastructure.
- > re-establishing health and education services in Aceh and North Sumatra provinces including providing training support to 1500 Acehnese student nurses to enable them to continue their education, and providing 80 tonnes of school equipment to 45 junior high and one high school across five districts to help get children back to school.

Funding for this work is also being provided from a \$1 billion aid package for reconstruction and development over the next five years, through the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD). Whilst all areas of Indonesia are eligible for assistance, initial funding priorities, announced in March 2005, included a \$50 million Aceh Rehabilitation Program to restore and upgrade hospital, health and education services and local government services in the province.

SUMMARY OF TSUNAMI RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE

Humanitarian funding to 15 April 2005	\$25,430,006
Humanitarian funding 16 April – 30 June 2005	\$8,963,110
Sub-total	\$34,393,116
AIPRD funds dedicated to Aceh and North Sumatra to 30 June 2005	\$7,853,868
Total expenditure for the 2004/05 financial year	\$42,246,984

AUSTRALIA INDONESIA PARTNERSHIP FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

AIPRD is a partnership between the Australian and Indonesian Governments, who together determine priorities for funding. In managing and developing the AIPRD jointly with our Indonesian partners there is a strong commitment to ensuring transparency and accountability and making a real impact on the quality of people's lives both in tsunami devastated areas and elsewhere in Indonesia.

Initial work under the \$50 million Aceh Rehabilitation Program is supporting the restoration of essential infrastructure and services in disaster affected communities in Aceh province. As part of this program:

- > \$15 million is being spent to meet people's health needs following the disaster, as well as rebuilding and upgrading health infrastructure and important institutions that provide health services and train health professionals. Australia is providing support to provincial, community and tertiary health services including supporting in-service and pre-service training.
- > \$10 million is being spent on the reconstruction of Zainoel Abidin Hospital, the major provincial hospital in Banda Aceh serving a population of over four million.
- > \$15 million is being spent to restore classrooms, support teachers and supply school materials, particularly to the poorest schools in the Islamic sub-sector.
- > \$10 million is being spent to restore essential local government services, rebuild community facilities and infrastructure, provide equipment and training and assist with planning and coordination of the reconstruction effort.

Australian staff on the ground in Aceh are also helping to identify other priority reconstruction work to be funded under the AIPRD, the details of which are being finalised with the Indonesian Government.

Under the AIPRD \$15 million is being allocated to strengthen Indonesia's disaster management and response systems and to provide practical relief in the aftermath of earthquakes in Nias and in eastern Indonesia.

More broadly, to support economic and financial reform a \$50 million Government Partnership Fund is enabling the exchange of skills, knowledge and expertise between Australian and Indonesian public sector institutions in economic governance, financial management and public sector management and supporting institutional linkages and partnerships between Australian and Indonesian public sector institutions.

AUSTRALIANS IN ACEH

Australians in Banda Aceh are instantly recognised. Not for our board shorts or broad accents. It is the Australian presence at the major provincial hospital, Zainoel Abidin, that has made Australians a household name.

'Ah, you're Australian,' the Acehnese say as they stop you in the street to ask where you're from. 'Working at the hospital,' they conclude without hesitation. 'Doing a good job,' they smile shaking your hand and then raising their hand to their heart as a mark of respect.

Australians were amongst the first to arrive in Banda Aceh following the earthquake and tsunami, and went straight to the hospital. There they have remained, helping the administrators and staff restore major clinical and health services for Aceh's four million people.

Immediately after the disaster the Australian Defence Force (ADF) brought a field hospital to Zainoel Abidin and together with the German Defence Force, medical personnel performed countless operations and cared for patients for three months. Australian civilian medical and surgical teams soon replaced the ADF. In addition, AusAID deployed clinical staff and advisers to assist the hospital administrator and his staff to get the hospital up and running again, and to start the long and difficult process of rebuilding and restoration.

It was an intensive and difficult job, and in the early months the hospital was a traumatic place to visit – the buildings damaged, the walls and floors flooded, much of the equipment destroyed or caked in mud. Many patients lost their lives. So too did more than 120 staff, leaving an enormous gap to fill and insufficient numbers of trained health workers to run the hospital.

Today, many signs of destruction are still visible, but now ladders, scaffolding and paint brushes are

AIPRD is also supporting the development and advancement of Indonesia's future leaders by providing over \$60 million for 600 new post-graduate scholarships for study in Australia. Offers for the first round of 370 scholarships will be made by the end of this year.



Nursing student, Banda Aceh Hospital complex.
PHOTO: AusAID

replacing the debris, shovels and garbage bins. The laundry, pharmacy stores and administration blocks have been the first to receive attention – their newly whitewashed walls and gleaming windows early signs of the furious reconstruction effort currently underway. Nurses sporting new uniforms walk their patients up the concourse. Equipment is being replaced. The sound of laughter floats from the adjacent nursing academy, where students who lost everything in the disaster are continuing their studies in order to help their community.

With \$10 million allocated by the Australian Government for reconstruction and restoration, the hospital is now almost fully functioning and significant refurbishment of facilities such as the emergency wing, pharmacy dispensary, water and sanitation services and the administration block will be completed by year's end.

Longer term plans for the hospital's redevelopment are also well advanced and a master plan is almost finalised. Here too, Australians are playing a vital role in the process, working closely with the Indonesian and German Governments to develop an effective and sustainable teaching hospital and referral centre for Aceh similar in scale to hospitals like Liverpool in Sydney or Nambour in Queensland.

AUSTRALIAN INNOVATION FAST-TRACKS HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION

Under the hot sun the advisers move slowly through the rubble of a tsunami ravaged village in Aceh, village elders at their side, between them an aerial map showing the boundaries of the village, vegetation, and concrete foundations where homes once stood. The tsunami has not only destroyed lives and homes it has wiped out land title records and major landmarks, and left large tracts of land under salty water.

Before the villagers can start the process of rebuilding there needs to be agreement about ownership of the land. With the help of the Australian Government villages are painstakingly reconstructing property boundaries and re-establishing property rights to provide the security necessary for people to start construction.

The rapid re-establishment of land boundaries is a high priority for all affected communities and for the Indonesian Government. The reconstruction of houses, the recommencement of economic activity, the rebuilding of public confidence and people's psychological security and well-being depend on the rapid, valid, and socially endorsed delineation of land boundaries.

Communities themselves are best equipped to undertake this task. They know the village and the people and they know who owned each parcel of land. But in order to have certainty the village needs to have the boundaries formally recorded and validated, and the Aceh Reconstruction Agency requires that boundaries be agreed and mapped before construction begins.

Using technical expertise provided through the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development and innovative approaches to land mapping has helped establish a process to rapidly agree on land boundaries as they were before the tsunami.



Housing construction underway in Aceh – Meulaboh.
PHOTO: AusAID

The process involves using pre-tsunami aerial surveys as a basis for village-wide consultations to produce village maps and maps of individual land parcels that are acceptable to the community and to the national land administration office, for the purposes of issuing official land certificates. These maps are also essential inputs for non-government organisations and donors to rebuild houses.

AIPRD's processes and technical standards have been agreed with the national land administration office and are being applied across the province. Twenty-four land mappers have been employed and trained to produce land maps. Already 12 maps have been completed and handed over to communities.

As the maps are completed and endorsed, NGOs and donors are committing to help build houses in the mapped areas. On current estimates, it is expected that demand for housing construction in Aceh will be met by current pledges from the international donor and NGO community. As well as providing technical assistance and land mapping services, the Australian Government committed \$3 million in the humanitarian relief phase to construct temporary housing and local health clinics in affected communities.

Sri Lanka

TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO 30 JUNE: \$12 399 921

THE IMPACT OF THE TSUNAMI DISASTER IN SRI LANKA HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL. DIRECT LOSSES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE US\$1 BILLION AND TOTAL RECONSTRUCTION COSTS ARE ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT US\$2 BILLION – 7 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ANNUAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. BUT PROGRESS HAS BEEN GOOD.

Temporary housing has been provided for around 80 per cent of displaced people; basic health infrastructure, including water and sanitation, has been restored; a start has been made on getting people, particularly fishers, back to work; and the rebuilding of strategic capital infrastructure has commenced.

With the emergency relief phase now over, the Government of Sri Lanka has identified key challenges: providing permanent shelter, ensuring livelihoods are revived, restoring infrastructure and ensuring that groups affected by the civil conflict access some of the tsunami aid.

Australian assistance included:

- > \$5 million to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Tsunami Fund to support the Government of Sri Lanka and NGOs to re-establish essential services, transport infrastructure and livelihoods.
- > \$3 million to the World Bank's Sri Lanka Tsunami Reconstruction Trust Fund to be disbursed for reconstruction and recovery in affected districts in the north-east of the country through a joint mechanism that includes government, Tamil and Muslim representatives in decision-making.

- > \$4.13 million to the Community Reconstruction Program of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the provision of shelter, income-generation programs and basic infrastructure development specifically for communities affected by the tsunami as well as the civil conflict.
- > \$50 000 for a Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet scoping mission to develop projects for funding under the \$10 million Victorian Tsunami Reconstruction Fund.
- > \$25 000 for the Victoria Health Alliance to identify and scope possible activities in the health sector.

SUMMARY OF TSUNAMI RELIEF FUNDING AND SPENDING

Immediate humanitarian	\$12 399 921
Reconstruction assistance	\$8 000 000
Total	\$20 399 921

Maldives

TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO 30 JUNE: \$3 826 903

ALTHOUGH THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE MALDIVES WAS LESS THAN IN OTHER COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY THE TSUNAMI, THE DAMAGE TO THE ECONOMY MAKES IT ONE OF THE WORST AFFECTED COUNTRIES. ESTIMATED DAMAGE FROM THE TSUNAMI IS US\$470 MILLION, WHICH IS CLOSE TO 62 PER CENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. MOST OF THE LOSSES WERE CONCENTRATED IN HOUSING AND TOURISM, BUT EDUCATION, FISHING AND TRANSPORT WERE ALSO GREATLY AFFECTED.

Following the emergency relief period, the Government of the Maldives is implementing its National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan, which focuses on reviving livelihoods and the macroeconomy, empowering the community by restoring infrastructure for fishing, transport and housing, protecting the environment, including cleaning up debris from the tsunami, and restoring public services, including water and sanitation, health and education. Full recovery will take many years.

Australian assistance included:

- > \$1 million to the UNDP's Adopt-an-Island Initiative for use in reconstructing the harbour and houses, and instituting a community disaster management program on Felidhoo Island, a regional transport hub in the Maldives.
- > Four Australian engineering and construction experts recruited to work with the Maldives Ministry of Planning and National Development for up to 12 months to help restore essential infrastructure.
- > Payment for transport of four ambulances gifted by the South Australian Ambulance Service from Adelaide to the Maldives.
- > Six of the initial 15 volunteer teachers deployed to the Maldives by Australian Volunteers International for six months from January 2005 to remain until November 2005. All of the teachers are contributing to their respective atolls by helping communities to regain confidence after the tsunami.

Seychelles

TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO 30 JUNE: \$566 454

SEYCHELLES WAS LESS SEVERELY AFFECTED BY THE TSUNAMI THAN OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN. THE TSUNAMI KILLED TWO PEOPLE, DISPLACED ABOUT 900 FAMILIES AND DAMAGED PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES, SUCH AS BRIDGES. TOURISM AND FISHERIES INFRASTRUCTURE, VITAL TO THE ECONOMY, WERE ALSO AFFECTED. THE GOVERNMENT OF SEYCHELLES ASSESSED DAMAGE FROM THE TSUNAMI AT ABOUT US\$30 MILLION. PROGRAMS TO RE-ESTABLISH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND BUILD UP LIVELIHOODS ARE UNDER WAY.

Australian assistance included:

- > \$80 000 for the deployment of an Australian expert team to work with the Government of Seychelles to formulate a reef-monitoring strategy, develop strategies to rehabilitate damaged coral reefs and assess impacts on near-shore fisheries. The collected data are currently being analysed with the assistance of Australian scientists and a report will be released in the next quarter.

Post-tsunami coastal zone and fisheries rehabilitation

AUSTRALIA HAS ACTIVELY ASSISTED THE PEOPLE OF SEVERAL TSUNAMI-AFFECTED COUNTRIES THAT DEPEND ON THE SEA FOR THEIR INCOMES.

SRI LANKA

Efforts are under way to re-establish the Sri Lankan fishing industry, which lost fishers and their families, 80 per cent of boats, and 10 out of 12 main harbours and their infrastructure. Through the UNDP, Australia is providing \$550 000 for rehabilitation of the fisheries sector. This will cover the purchase of cooling trucks, the construction of ice plants, and other livelihood assistance to provide, for example, fibreglass boats, nets, fishing gear and training. Women will also be assisted to return to activities such as grinding salt, repairing nets, drying fish, and reselling fresh fish at market stalls.

THAILAND

Following an Australian environmental assessment of coastal areas and islands of southern Thailand and discussions with Thai officials, AusAID is providing \$400 000 towards an 18-month program to improve Thailand's capacity to manage coastal zone sustainability for both aquaculture and tourism in the long term. Guidelines are to be developed in areas such as water quality for aquaculture, wastewater management, environmentally sustainable tourism (especially on coral reefs), and rehabilitation of abandoned shrimp ponds and damaged mangrove plantings.

MALDIVES

At the request of the Maldivian Government, Australia sent a team of marine scientists to assist in assessing tsunami damage to the Maldives coral reefs. The team rapidly assessed the health of 124 coral reef and 65 dive sites, checked for structural



A CSIRO diver examines the state of the coral reef at Mulaku Atoll, Maldives. PHOTO: Will Salter

damage to islands and reefs, and examined the tsunami impacts on baitfish populations in atoll and reef lagoons. The team's report concluded that the tsunami had minimal impact on the Maldives' coral reefs and baitfish populations but recommended increased monitoring and establishing a network of protected areas.

SEYCHELLES

As already noted Australia contributed about \$80 000 in assistance by deploying an Australian team to work with the Government of Seychelles to formulate a reef-monitoring strategy, develop rehabilitation strategies for damaged coral reefs and assess impacts on near-shore fisheries.

NGO partners

TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO 30 JUNE: \$13 496 121

AUSTRALIAN NGOS HAVE CONTINUED TO DIRECTLY ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF TSUNAMI-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES. A SELECT NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN NGOS RECEIVED AUSAID FUNDS TO UNDERTAKE EMERGENCY RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THE WAKE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN DISASTER.

Aid donors including the Australian Government are currently addressing the significant challenges of rebuilding community services and infrastructure. The relief effort has progressed from the initial emergency phase into long-term reconstruction and rebuilding.

The NGOs that received funding were chosen for their proven skills and expertise in providing emergency assistance following disasters and their established links with appropriate partner organisations and communities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, the Maldives and Seychelles.

The relief activities initially focused on providing affected communities with clean water and sanitation services, short-term and permanent housing, and food, clothing and bedding. The focus has now shifted to rebuilding livelihoods and infrastructure – work that will continue for years.

NGOs are continuing to work with provincial governments and community organisations to ensure that relief and reconstruction activities have the appropriate government approvals and are respectful of cultural traditions and customs.

NGOs are reporting separately on their activities, funded by AusAID and through public support.

UN and Red Cross partners

TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO 30 JUNE: \$29 250 000

DRAWING ON OUR LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIP WITH UN PARTNER AGENCIES, THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMITTED \$23 MILLION TO UN AGENCIES AND \$6.25 MILLION TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS MOVEMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF RELIEF AND THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES.

UN efforts continue to focus predominantly on health, water and sanitation, shelter and the logistics necessary to support reconstruction operations. Planning for long-term reconstruction in the affected countries is nearing completion. Re-establishing schools and protecting vulnerable children are also high priorities for UN agencies.

Australia's funding to UN agencies and the International Red Cross Movement contributed to these achievements since 26 December 2005.

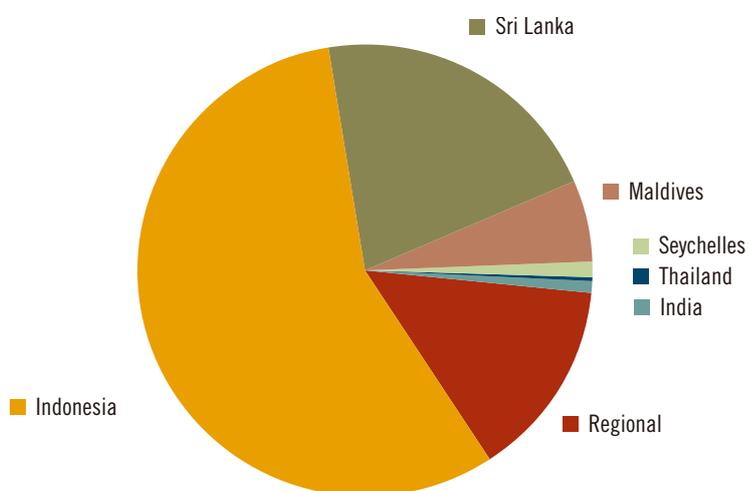
- > Two million people received food aid in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives through the World Food Programme (WFP), and just over one million people are being provided with drinking water daily by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- > The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provided humanitarian assistance to over a million people, covering relief distribution (food and relief supplies), shelter, preventive and curative health care, water and sanitation, and psychological support.
- > UNICEF provided nearly 240 000 people with bed nets to prevent malaria.
- > More than 1.2 million children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, and nearly 847 000 children received vitamin A.
- > Health kits were shipped for the primary health care needs of 1.9 million people for three months, surgical kits were distributed for 10 000 surgical interventions, and diarrhoea kits were provided for up to 4000 severe cases (WHO).
- > More than 30 000 people benefited from the UNDP's cash-to-work programs in Aceh and Sri Lanka. The UNDP, the International Labour Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization programs are assisting fishers and farmers rebuild their businesses.
- > More than 561 000 children are learning again with the help of UNICEF's school-in-a-box kits, and UNICEF paid for the rehabilitation of 1573 schools.
- > About 1500 temporary housing units were constructed for 7500 people in Sri Lanka and Aceh by the International Organization for Migration.
- > An estimated 211 000 children benefited from psychosocial support organised by UNICEF.

Attachment 1

SUMMARY OF TSUNAMI EXPENDITURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

Indonesia	\$34,393,116.60
Sri Lanka	\$12,399,921.00
Maldives	\$3,826,903.00
Seychelles	\$566,454.00
India	\$425,000.00
Thailand	\$145,705.00
Regional	\$8,331,612.00
TOTAL	\$60,088,711.60

TSUNAMI RELIEF SPENDING



ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF PHASE EXPENSES (not included in total) \$640,000.00

In addition to the \$60 million Emergency Relief Pledge, AusAID expended \$640,000 in funding for departmental expenses. These include extra costs to manage and coordinate the delivery of the Tsunami Relief assistance package.

SUMMARY OF TSUNAMI EXPENDITURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

TOTAL RELIEF EXPENDITURE	\$60,088,711.60
Indonesia	\$34,393,116.60
Sri Lanka	\$12,399,921.00
Other	\$13,295,674.00
AIPRD GRANTS EXPENDITURE	\$7,853,868.00
FURTHER FUNDING FOR SRI LANKA	\$8,000,000.00
Asian Development Bank	\$5,000,000.00
World Bank	\$3,000,000.00
TOTAL TSUNAMI-RELATED EXPENDITURE FOR 2004/05	\$75,942,579.60