

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS

Country	Sri Lanka
Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator	Neil Bunhe
Reporting Period	01/01/2007 to 31/12/2007

I. Executive Summary / Background

Sri Lanka has been embroiled in a civil conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) since 1983. It is estimated that the conflict has killed more than 70,000 people; displaced over 700,000; and detrimentally affected the entire population, particularly in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

After a lull in the long-running civil conflict during the post-Tsunami period, renewed fighting ignited in April 2006. The political and security situation continued to deteriorate in 2007 with regular hostilities taking place in 8 out of 25 Sri Lanka's districts. During 2007, the country saw the highest levels of displacement in five years.¹

Following fighting, which led to the closure of the main A9 route into Jaffna in August 2006, some 50,000 people were displaced from their homes in Jaffna. Given the isolation of the peninsula, shortages of food and medicine quickly became acute and the ability to engage in any form of livelihood was severely compromised. While hardship continued in Jaffna, an intensive aerial bombardment campaign made Batticaloa the next center of displacement. In mid January, the Sri Lankan Army (SLA) captured Vakarai, on the coastline road north of Batticaloa, after which fighting extended to the western part of the District. Intense fighting in the Spring, displaced an estimated 155,000 people within the Batticaloa district alone, pushing the total number of IDPs in Sri Lanka to over 300,000.

By mid year, the Government had consolidated gains in the Trincomalee and Batticaloa Districts and after taking the remaining stronghold of Thoppigala, declared victory in the East. With the end to open hostilities in eastern Sri Lanka, the Government quickly initiated a return process for IDPs from Vakarai and Trincomalee. A host of humanitarian and protection concerns ranging from continued insecurity from mines and remaining pockets of fighting; inadequate shelter and food provisions; limited access to water supply and basic services; and severely restricted livelihood opportunities were associated with the returns. At the same time, paramilitary activities – mainly attributed to the Karuna faction² were generating widespread fear and insecurity. Activities linked to Karuna included disappearances, forced recruitment, extortion and theft of relief supplies.

The multiple battle fronts and moving confrontation lines in the North and the East, created widespread instability and significant humanitarian needs throughout the year. The Jaffna peninsula continued to suffer severe shortages of food and basic supplies due to the closure of the main north-south road onto the peninsula. Access for staff and humanitarian supplies first to Jaffna then to the LTTE-controlled areas in the East, was periodically restricted or blocked. Strict controls on the importation of construction materials to affected districts created additional difficulties in programme implementation.

To address urgent needs of populations, the UN Country Team appealed for CERF funding on 2 separate occasions in 2007. The first CERF request was made in February 2007 and focused both on the large-scale displacement in eastern Sri Lanka and the urgent needs for the population

¹ 301,764 in April 2007, Ministry of Nation Building and UNHCR statistics

² Colonel Karuna broke away from the LTTE in 2004 and established the TMVP (Tamil Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal), based in Batticaloa, which functioned as a paramilitary force.

⁶ Each unit is comprised of 4 toilets.

displaced in Jaffna at the end of 2006. Sectors covered by the February/March allocation included protection, shelter, water and sanitation, health, food, agriculture and security and totaled US\$ 9,313,444. A second, smaller allocation in the amount of US\$ 1,942,952 was granted in September 2007 and provided urgently needed funds to address protection, shelter and food security needs associated both with the rapidly evolving return process in the East. In addition to the two 2007 CERF requests, funding approved in 2006 for air service operation was allocated in January 2007.

To address severe food shortages in the North and to avert a crisis during the escalating conflict in the East, food assistance for IDPs and other vulnerable groups was a priority for the Spring 2007 application. Food assessments indicated that in many of the conflict-affected areas, virtually the entire population's food security was compromised due to displacement, severe disruption of livelihoods and drastic price increases. Severely limited access to seeds and fertilizers and the consequent harvest reduction, made farmers particularly vulnerable. In addition, a ban on deep-sea fishing combined with the inability to access outside markets, further compromised food security for thousands dependent of fishing livelihoods.

While food assistance was needed to address the most pressing food needs during displacement, a shortage of quality crop seeds, pesticides and fertilizers combined with drought conditions in the North also threatened longer-term food security. Further, agricultural and livestock activities in Jaffna had been compromised by a cash flow deficits, over-use of natural resources and insufficient supplies of veterinary drugs and vaccines. Support to resume local food production for the Yala planting season in April assisted in reducing large-scale dependency on unsustainable levels of food aid for populations displaced at the end of 2006. Similarly, time-critical inputs to meet the second planting season were important in addressing food security for over 100,000 people returning to their homes in Batticaloa and Trincomalee during the second half of the year.

Shelter was also a priority concern throughout the different phases of conflict during 2007, first to ensure adequate shelter for IDPs in Jaffna, then, to provide temporary shelter as fighting escalated in Batticaloa and later as returns got underway in the East. CERF funds provided for the capacity needed to prepare sites, erect shelters and address non food needs in over 200 sites. The second round of funding also supported urgent repairs and refurbishment of welfare centers prior to the year-end monsoon, averting potential health risks associated with inadequate shelter.

As in the shelter sector, multiple displacements placed considerable strain on existing water and sanitation services for displaced and hosting communities in the North and East. The need for urgent water and situation intervention was particularly acute during the height of displacement in March when many IDP locations were congested and the risk of diseases such as diarrheas, hepatitis, dengue, chickengunya, leptospirosis and rabies, etc. was particularly high. CERF resources were used to establish safe water sources, build washing facilities, construct latrines and support community managed drainage and solid waste disposal systems.

Complementary health interventions were also a important during the first part of the year. Health priorities focused on reducing the risk of communicable diseases outbreaks and addressing immediate public and reproductive health needs of vulnerable displaced and isolated communities in Batticaloa and Trincomalee as well as critical needs in Kilinochchi, Mannar and Vavuniya. Mobile clinics, provision of essential drugs, supplies and bed nets, combined with health awareness campaigns formed the main health inputs.

Access constraints combined with the volatile security environment created significant constraints for movement of staff and goods and also increased safety concerns for humanitarian workers. Given the ongoing closure of land access to Jaffna, funds approved in 2006 but allocated in January 2007 supported air services to transport relief supplies as well as humanitarian workers. UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was also available to facilitate assessments and undertake medical/security evacuations as required. The first flight from Colombo to Jaffna was on 4th January 2007 and continued on a bi-weekly basis through March 2007, flying 436 passengers and 56 metric tonnes of humanitarian cargo moved between Colombo and Jaffna. February CERF funds also provided for increased security capacity to reinforce civil-military coordination with the government, train field staff, and analyze and report on the security situation.

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received (per reporting year)	Required: US\$ 132,740,403 (CHAP 2007) Received: US\$ 102,208,789 (CHAP 2007)			
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	Rapid Response: US\$ 11,256,396 (includes WFP 06 project of 368,311) Under funded: US\$ 0.00 Grand Total: US\$ 11,256,396			
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency/IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	Name of Agency	Amount Funded (Feb. / March)	Amount Funded (August)	
	FAO (Agriculture)		465,519	
	FAO (Agriculture)	500,000		
	UNHCR (Protection)		680,000	
	UNHCR(Protection)	1,207,625		
	UNHCR (Shelter)		560,000	
	UNHCR (Shelter)	1,512,500		
	UNDP (Agriculture)		237,433	
	WHO (Health)	752,210		
	UNFPA (Health)	250,000		
	UNDSS (Security)	209,955		
	WFP – UNHAS (Jan 07) (Air Services)	368,311		
	WFP (Food)	3,323,735		
	UNICEF (WASH)	1,189,108		
	Sub Total	US \$ 9,313,444	US\$1, 942,952	
	Total UN agencies/IOM	US\$ 11,256,396		
	Note: The grand total <u>must equal</u> the total CERF funding allocated.			
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)	Total	under 5 years of age	Female (if available)	Male (if available)
	FAO 30,480			
	FAO 20,000			
	UNHCR 41,000			
	UNHCR 92,000			
	WHO 310,000	Children 30,000	84,000	196,000
	WFP 420,000	Children 140,000	136,000	144,000
Geographic areas of implementation	UNICEF 42,840			
	Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mulaitivu & Jaffna			

II. Coordination and Partnership-building

- (a) **Decision-making process to decide allocation:** As the situation continued to deteriorate during the first months of 2007, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, with the support of OCHA, led a process to review priorities to respond to the most critical needs of populations in the North displaced at the end of 2006 as well as in the East, where fighting was displacing tens of thousands of people and creating urgent life-threatening needs there. With support from sector leads, which facilitated the initial Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) in September 2006, priorities were identified in protection, shelter, WASH, food, health, agriculture, security and logistics. Both local and international NGOs were included in the process as members of the sectors.
- (b) **Coordination amongst the humanitarian country team:** Priorities were identified through the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination framework, which includes interagency and sector coordination between UN, NGO and donors. Strong linkages between the IASC and Government-led Consultative Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (CCHA) facilitated wider collaboration with Government authorities, as well as provided a forum for lobbying on key issues such as humanitarian access, safety and security and protection of displaced populations. Several meetings, chaired by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator included participation from Sector Leads and heads of agencies. District-level working groups were proactive in identifying needs and gaps, while the IASC at the Colombo-level provided the platform for regular information sharing, lobbying efforts and decision making.
- (c) **Partnerships:** Under the guidance of Sector Leads, sector priorities were formulated with partner agencies. At the same time, roles and responsibilities of implementing partners were delineated to ensure effective and timely use of CERF allocations. A simple monitoring system was developed to keep agencies abreast of updates and developments. The inter-agency coordination framework addressed various structural problems and assisted in reducing confusion related to questions on a variety of issues including the operational environment, staff workloads, adjustment of financial requirements and project deliverables. Operational challenges, often beyond the control of agencies, slowed project implementation at times, although good information sharing and joint advocacy through the IASC and the CCHA assisted to some extent, in unblocking problematic access and material constraints.

Key partnerships of the Sector Level included:

Health: WHO partnered with UNFPA, IOM, Sewalanka, and World Vision Lanka to provide reliable, quality, life-saving health care services and emergency supplies to IDPs, including in many hard-to-reach areas. CERF funds facilitated collaboration between UN agencies and NGOs and assisted in building trust between healthcare providers the IDPs and host communities served.

Food: WFP worked closely with its main implementing partner, the Ministry of Nation Building to ensure food aid reached vulnerable communities. Strong partnership with the government's district monitoring unit and multi purpose cooperative societies (MPCS) facilitated delivery and monitoring of assistance.

Protection: Monitoring, legal aid, human rights awareness raising and civil documentation were carried out by UNHCR in collaboration with protection and shelter implementing partners NRC, DRC, Human Rights Commission, Non Violent Piece force Sri Lanka.

WASH: UNICEF in partnership with ACTED, ASIA, ASM, IRD and SOLIDAR installed emergency latrines, provided safe water and hygiene kits, implemented camp drainage operations.

Agriculture: UNDP and FAO together with partners including the Department of Agriculture, World Vision, Sarvodaya, Patchali Pallai, and Development Rehabilitation Organization supplied agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizer and tools to conflict affected farming families in the East.

Logistics: UNHAS, in partnership with GOSL and EXPO aviation Pvt. Ltd. assisted programme implementations by organizing regular flights to the North & East. Guidance and support for UNHAS operations was provided by the interagency working group comprised of:

Security UNDSS, worked closely with the UN Resident /Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Security Management Team (SMT) to assess and mitigate safety and security.

- (d) **Prioritization process:** Priorities were agreed first through IASC sector working groups and subsequently through additional consultation with the UNCT. OCHA provided technical guidance on the use of CERF and its linkage to CHAP. Projects addressing immediate life saving needs were prioritized (protection, shelter, health, water and sanitation). Given large scale food dependency and windows of opportunity with the Yala planting season in April and Maha in September, agriculture inputs to improve food security were prioritized during both CERF rounds. Common services in particular security and air transport, essential to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance were also given due consideration.

III. Implementation and Results

Rapid Response projects

- **How did CERF funding enable prompt, early action to respond to life-saving needs and time critical requirements? Please explain briefly.**

Sri Lanka received CERF funds through the rapid response window. These funds facilitated the start-up of critical activities and life-saving services to conflict-affected populations while also addressing food self-reliance during the critical planting seasons in the Spring and the Fall. CERF funding assisted in kick-starting priority CHAP projects, in particular those with a time-critical window of operation, including in the protection, shelter, health, water and sanitation sectors. Given the difficult operational environment, critical security capacity as well as transportation services were included in order to address operational limitations. Allocation of CERF funds facilitated collaboration in most sectors, both in terms of prioritization and reinforcing operational partnerships. Given the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation, CERF allowed rapid response, pending release of additional funds for other CHAP projects.

- (a) **How was the monitoring and evaluation of the CERF projects conducted?**

Projects were monitored by the implementing agencies' programme managers and staff in both Colombo and at the field level through regular visits to project locations. Periodic meetings were held with sector leads and implementing agencies to discuss issues and progress. Projects were also monitored and reported on as part of the overall CHAP process.

- (b) **How did other initiatives complement the CERF-funded projects?**

Funding channeled through various UN agencies and other agencies such as ICRC, Belgium Red Cross, Oxfam, WVI Canada, Caritas, DRC, Zoa, Care etc. Donors such as European Union, World Bank and the Asian Development Bank also provided funding for various complementary projects.

IV. Lessons learned

To support better preparation of CERF applications, increased awareness of CERF conditions and requirements is needed. CERF missions / trainings to assist field offices in gaining hands-on experience and facilitating dialogue and understanding with the CERF Secretariat would be welcomed. In particular, additional guidance is needed on establishing selection and performance criteria. Awareness-raising with donors, particularly on CERF as a complementary (versus replacement) funding support would also be beneficial. Clarification is also needed on conditions and process for no-cost extensions.

The three-month implementation window was a constraint in Sri Lanka, particularly because of the volatile security situation and its impact on project implementation. Restricted access to IDPs in LTTE-controlled areas hampered delivery and monitoring of emergency humanitarian aid in many sectors. Similarly, closure of roads, security constraints as well as strict checkpoint procedures slowed assessments, in particular in the health sector and also made transport dispatches problematic. Planned air operations also encountered various problems and bureaucratic hurdles due to the dual civilian / military nature of the Jaffna airport.

V. CERF IN ACTION

Food sector



Walking to a WFP food distribution point has been a part of Nageswaran Puvaneswary (Puvane's) routine over the last few years. During the daily 3 kilometer trek, Puvane and her neighbors were careful to stick to the path as the area had not been fully cleared of mines.

Puvane was first displaced by the tsunami in 2004 and then again in 2006, when the 65 year old woman fled some 60 kilometers from Trincomalee to the relative safety of Batticaloa.

Puvanes's husband is a lagoon fisherman. Before he was displaced, a good night's fishing would bring in up to 1500 rupees. With fishing restrictions imposed as a result of the conflict, his daily income was reduced to no more than 200 rupees. Although, he clearly does not want to be dependent on aid, he is grateful for the WFP food ration, which ensured that his family had two meals a day, while they were displaced.

CERF contributions enabled WFP to provide basic food rations to 357,339 (177,240 Male and 180,099 Female) beneficiaries including IDPs, returnees and economically affected people.

During 2007, WFP distributed over 24,000 tons of food commodities in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara.

Food assistance was critical in averting hunger and improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups.



Thousands of IDP returnees are dependent on food aid in eastern Sri Lanka [Photo: WFP/Kudrich]

Protection sector

UNHCR coordinates protection and shelter assistance for displaced families in Sri Lanka. During 2007, protection monitoring benefited returnees, IDPs and civilians in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka (Trincomalee, Batticaloa district), as well as in the North (Kilinochchi, Mullathivu, Mannar and Vavuniya). Focus areas include facilitating freedom of movement, registration, security of IDPs, protection from forcible recruitment and prevention of human rights abuses. These activities are essential to creating a secure environment both during displacement and upon return to places of origin.



Internally displaced people (IDP) at the Nanthurai welfare camp in Jaffna town [Photo: IRIN/Jones]



Sasiskaran with neighbors (UNHCR, BATTICALOA, Sri Lanka)

Sri Lankan singer: from displaced person to superstar....

Sasiskaran is a popular singer from Eastern Sri Lanka. What is extraordinary about Sasiskaran is that he not only beat 5,000 others to win a nationwide talent show, but that he was an internally displaced person (IDP) when he became a music idol. Although he has never had any formal music education, the 27-year-old Sasiskaran, won the "Shakti TV Superstar" competition broadcast by a Tamil-language television station last year. He has since returned from Trincomalee to Batticaloa, joining an estimated 176,000 of IDPs who have gone back to their villages of origin under the Government-facilitated programme for the East, which is monitored by UNHCR. He now enjoys peace in his house in the company of family and neighbors.

Shelter sector

Hope and Home – In the footsteps of a returnee in Sri Lanka's conflict-affected East

"It's difficult to believe that we are finally standing inside our very own house," says a smiling A. A. Mohommed, carrying his two-year-old son. "My boys will finally have a proper home." Forty year old Mohommed's relief and happiness is shared by his wife, Siththi Masaira. As she walks into their new home with their three other sons in tow, she opens the windows to let out the warm Trincomalee air that was trapped inside the house.



Mohommed with his son (UNHCR - Muthunagar, Trincomalee, Sri Lanka)

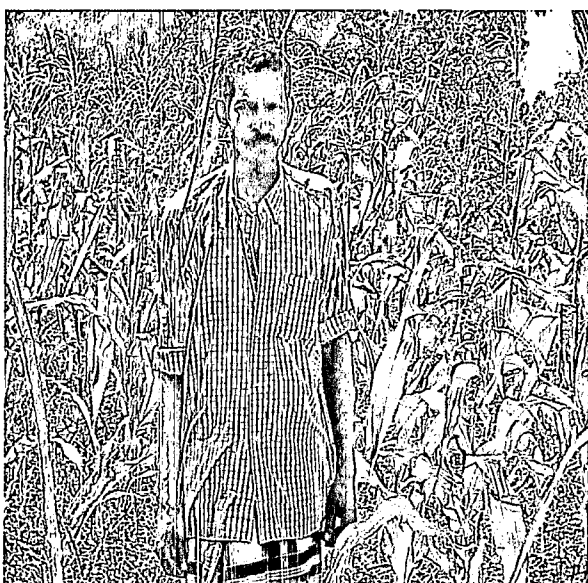
Their new home is situated in Muthunagar, an area located 15 km away from Trincomalee town and the site of UNHCR's latest resettlement programme in the district. Implemented by local partner the Rural Development Foundation, the scheme assisted 178 families who had been living with host families. Mohommed's family has now left the ranks of an estimated 450,000 people who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of fighting between the government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka's North and East.

Food and Agriculture sector



Nallathampy Rajeswary, 47, is a widow with two children: a daughter and a son. After her husband was killed by unknown men and her eldest daughter died unexpectedly, she was left to support for her remaining two young children. Although she had been able to buy a sewing machine with the help of a local NGO, the income she generated was unable to meet even the most basic needs of her children.

Then the conflict forced Nallathampy to flee with her children, leaving almost all of their belongings behind. After temporarily seeking shelter in an IDP camp, they returned home. Dependent on limited government assistance, with their assets gone, they faced a bleak future. Nallathampy was identified as a beneficiary under the FAO food security project and provided with 10 chicks, starter mash, and the training needed to start backyard poultry rearing. "This assistance gave me the hope that I badly needed, after having lost everything", she said. "The training also gave me confidence which has helped me to make the most out of this opportunity. I am now earning enough to feed my children, which is what is most important to me."



Before the conflict, Mr. Sivanesan earned a living from canoe fishing in the Batticaloa lagoon. As the conflict escalated during December 2006, he fled with his wife and four children and sought shelter in an IDP camp.

After 7 months in the camp, they returned home, only to find all his fishing gear and boat gone. "My wife and four children depend only on me, and I had no way to support and feed them. We were in a desperate situation, but I was determined not to let them starve", he said. Identified as a beneficiary under the FAO food security project, he was provided with maize seed and fertilizer, along with technical advice from the local authorities. Two and a half months after receiving the assistance, Arumugam harvested his maize. "I received 15,000 Rupees from selling this maize,

Health sector

In 2007, with CERF funding, WHO together with partner, Sewa Lanka Foundation provided basic medical supplies and public health interventions for IDPs and host communities in the Jaffna district. This timely, systematic intervention assisted in preventing avoidable morbidity and mortality.



IDPs waiting at a mobile clinic in Jaffna district. (photo: WHO, Jaffna)



Displaced Family in Jaffna [Photo: UNICEF]

The health project benefited a total of 30,000 people during the period from May to July 2007. Targeting the Jaffna district, activities included mobile clinics providing primary health care for IDP along with health education on chikungunya, dengue, rabies and protein deficiency.

The project helped to improve water sanitation facilities and waste management as well as vector control – in health facilities such as Point Pedro, which included 575 direct and 2,350 indirect beneficiaries. The project also supplied water to 4 welfare centres, benefiting 1,850 families. In addition, trauma training for medical staff, youth empowerment and confidence building training were provided. Medical supplies were also provided for the Department of PDHS

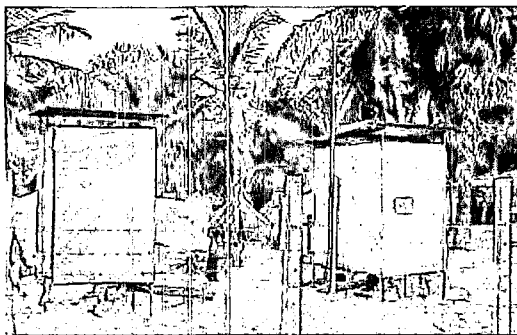
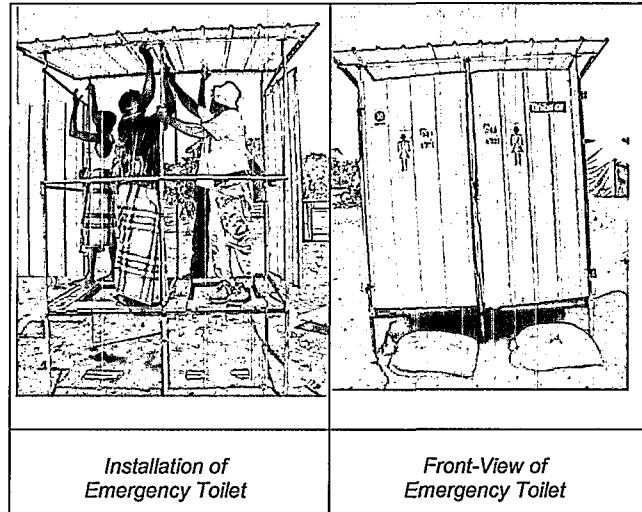
WASH sector

Portable and Re-usable Toilet for Emergency Sanitation Response

In response to the escalating conflict, UNICEF Sri Lanka together with partners developed a portable and collapsible superstructure design, comprised of sections of galvanized iron piping. The structure can be assembled in about 20 minutes. In partnership with the international NGO "ACTED", UNICEF also developed a portable septic tank using waterproof plywood and polythene sheets to address challenges posed by high groundwater levels and open wells. Using this methodology, the WASH sector was able to provide sanitation facilities in camps within 24 to 72 hours.

The portable latrines were centrally manufactured in Colombo and distributed island-wide to 100 temporary centers from January to April 2007 and benefited approximately 100,000 people. This portable toilet was easy to transport and construct and provided culturally appropriate sanitation facilities for a large number of people. The advantages of the collapsible toilets in the emergency setting included:

- They are hygienic, easy to clean and safe to use.
- The materials can withstand strong wind and rain.
- The toilets are easily accessible to children, pregnant women, elderly and disabled persons.
- Toilets are easily decommissioned and recycled without environmental damage.



In 2007, CERF funding provided for 278 portable toilet units⁶ in four conflict affected districts.

Practical training sessions on the installation of the portable toilet were conducted in all the affected districts.

Construction of portable toilet units took place at IDP camp locations in Mannar-South FDL, Mannar-North FDL and Batticaloa Districts.

Reporting Table for CERF 2007 Annual Report 12 projects, (UNHCR, FAO, UNDSS, WFP, UNICEF, WHO/UNFPA, UNHAS)						
Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector (Add project nr and title)	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Protection	07-HCR-017-A Provide protection to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	680,000	103,000 IDPs	NRC, MDMHR, MNBD, ERO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of IDPs Free legal aid clinics and legal representation in court, legal awareness programmes Follow up on individual human rights abuses, human rights awareness and advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal mobile programmes were conducted, facilitating the production of 3822 birth certificates, 346 death certificates, 474 "probable age certificates" and 86 marriage certificates. 349 individual and community referrals were made, covering 2929 families, together with 57 welfare centres and 31 IDP communities. 10870 new legal cases were accepted, and some 8000 identification and other documentation cases were resolved. Follow up action was initiated with the "follow-up agency" within two weeks and follow-up with community was done within the following two weeks. 60 SGBV cases were handled, including domestic violence incidents and referrals to medical and legal assistance. A case referral system for legal cases and humanitarian assistance in IDP sites was established, and 500 referrals were made. Awareness raising activities on international human rights instruments and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were conducted frequently, in addition to formal workshops and regular coordination meetings on IDP protection, welfare and return both in Colombo and the field. 14 awareness-raising events on human rights/refugee rights were carried out to coincide with World Refugee Day, and were attended by some 5500 IDPs and host community members and students. 18 workshops on documentation, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and child protection were held for some 1460 IDPs. 11 workshops on children's rights, SGBV and on

					<ul style="list-style-type: none">the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were conducted for 374 officials.249 meetings were held with local government officials in all districts to discuss general issues related to the protection situation of IDPs in the respective areas, and to advocate for specific protection concerns.114 security personnel, 424 NGO staff, 1,000 human rights animators and 388 government officials were trained on human rights and IDP rights.11 legal awareness programmes were conducted: five trainings for school teachers with 303 teachers participating; five for students with 290 students participating; and one for service providers with 61 service providers participating.
Protection	07-HCR-009	1,207,625	300,000 IDPs	Norwegian Refugee Council, Human Rights Commission, Ministry for Disaster Management and Human Rights, Ministry of Nation Building, Ministry of Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification of protection risks and design of tailored protection interventionsPrevention of human rights abuses and interventions where human rights abuses occurPrevention of forced return and relocationPrevent and respond to familyProtection monitoring was carried out through teams that monitored the protection, security, and well-being of IDPs in camp sites, welfare centres and host family settings on a daily basis and raised issues of concern with local officials, district authorities and, through the UNHCR Representation Office in Colombo, at the central levels. Systematic daily notes as well as weekly and monthly summary reports documented in detail the findings which were also used for advocacy at the various coordination meetings and in UNHCR Colombo's meetings with government officials. Interventions and advocacy took place on general issues of concern (protection, security, assistance, etc.) as well as on individual cases. UNHCR also conducted return monitoring on an almost daily basis at the return processing sites and in the villages of origin.Awareness-raising activities, especially on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and also on other international human rights instruments, were conducted frequently, in addition to formal workshops, regular coordination meetings on IDP protection, welfare

				<div>separation</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equitable and transparent provision of humanitarian assistance• Availability of accurate gender and age disaggregated data on IDPs• Increased physical security and freedom of movement of IDPs	<div>and returns both in Colombo and in the field.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 349 individual and community referrals were made, covering 2,929 families, together with 57 welfare centres and 31 IDP communities.• 10,870 new legal cases were accepted, and some 8,000 identification and other documentation cases were resolved. Follow-up action was initiated with the “follow-up agency” within two weeks and follow-up with the community was done within the following two weeks.• 60 SGBV cases were handled, including domestic violence incidents and referrals to medical and legal assistance.• A case referral system for legal cases and humanitarian assistance in IDP sites was established, and 500 referrals were made.• 1,435 monitoring missions covering some 23,620 IDPs and 725 host community members were carried out.• Monthly visits were made to communal areas and newly developed areas.• 249 meetings were held with local government officials in all districts to discuss general issues related to the protection situation of IDPs in the respective areas, and to advocate for specific protection concerns.• Humanitarian needs matrixes and statistical information were shared with relevant stakeholders.• Monthly reports with information on recent displacement, identified protection issues, breakdown of referrals, advocacy initiatives and training were provided.• 3,351 women, 1,448 youths, 216 children and 951 elderly IDPs participated in group activities on community mobilization approaches, SGBV and health and hygiene education.• 136 SGBV referrals to medical assistance and 96 referrals for counselling or assistance with relevant stakeholders were made.• 15 SGBV awareness-raising programmes for
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved response and prevention of SGBV	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 546 beneficiaries and 16 police officers were conducted. 12 monthly SGBV working group and network meetings were held in all interventional districts.
Shelter & Non-Food Items	07-HCR-017-B	560,000	41,000 IDPs	UNOPS, NRC, SOLIDAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,000 displaced persons receive shelter assistance by way of camp/welfare centre upgrades, by November, 2007 500 new shelters for IDPs in Jaffna TACs by November, 2007. Existing shelter and welfare centres are structurally sound and adequately waterproof prior to monsoonal rains in November, 2007. IDP site and welfare centre perimeters are suitably fenced and communal living adequately partitioned, providing physical protection of IDPs, by October, 2007. Access is possible by heavy vehicles to water and sanitation facilities within camp settings. Lighting is available at existing IDP sites and welfare centres latrine and wash stations. Excessive flooding is mitigated through suitable drainage facilities, particularly in flood prone locations prior to monsoonal rains in November, 2007. Sphere Minimum Standards are met in IDP site settings, and to the extent possible and practical sphere indicators are achieved.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,047 houses and shelters were upgraded, and 3,621 houses and shelters were repaired or re-thatched. 242 transitional shelters and core houses were constructed, in addition to 811 semi-permanent and permanent houses. 4,700 emergency shelter construction materials and emergency shelter kits were provided. 37 latrines and 22 tube wells were constructed, as well as 22 dug wells. Shelter coordination across the country was strengthened, primarily through the Shelter Coordination Cell (partnership between UNHCR, NRC and NPA). The Emergency Shelter Coordination Meetings held in Colombo brought the various actors together to share information and take decisions as a sector, while the technical working group meetings focused on specific issues that needed to be addressed. Technical guidance and policy was developed on shelter assistance, decommissioning and emergency preparedness. 657,956 non-food relief items were distributed, including 29,778 mosquito nets, 18,172 GI buckets, 28,470 kitchen sets, 41,933, towels, 201,009 laundry/toilet soap, 40,511 menstrual clothing, 32,603 bed sheets, 58,551 plastic mats, 35,947 plastic sheets, 41,478 sarrees/sarongs and 23,622 rolls of nylon rope. 4,359 tents were procured and distributed. 4,700 emergency shelter construction materials and emergency shelter kits were provided. 242 transitional shelters and core houses were constructed, in addition to 811 semi-permanent and permanent houses.

Shelter & Non-Food Items	07-HCR-010	1,512,500	Shelter 8,000 IDPs Tents 4,000 IDPs NFIs 10,000 IDPs Camp Management t-70,000 IDPs	UNHCR, UNOPS, Norwegian Refugee Council, UMCOR, Norwegian's People Aid,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 400 eight-family emergency shelters in locations appropriate under UNHCR's emergency shelter policy Procurement of 1000 lightweight emergency tents. Up to 2,500 IDP families have the household items they require to sustain their displacement in a secure and dignified manner, including the ability to contribute to household needs if staying with host families Additional emergency IDP sites identified, agreed with local authorities. Demonstrable improvement in camp management practices in relations to Sphere Project Minimum Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter coordination across the country was strengthened, primarily through the Shelter Coordination Cell (partnership between UNHCR, NRC and NPA). The emergency shelter coordination meetings held in Colombo brought the various actors together to share information and take decision as a sector, while the technical working group meetings focused on addressing specific issues that needed to be addressed. Technical guidance and policy was developed on shelter assistance, decommissioning and emergency preparedness.
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Agriculture	07-FAO-033	465,519	6400 households with focus on vulnerable farmer returnees and IDPs	UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture International Relief and Development (IRD), Sarodaya, Padappalai Area Development and Rehabilitation Organization (PADRO), Poradevu Pattu Development and Rehabilitation Organization (PPDRO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 239.85 MT of certified rice seeds and 390MT of Urea, 58.5MT of Muriate of Potash (MOP) and 195MT of Mixed inorganic fertilizer are deliver to 3900 paddy farmers • 660 kg of mixed vegetable seed and 30 MT of urea, 20 MT of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), and 9.824 MT of MOP fertilizers are delivered to 2000 vegetable households. • 4 MT of certified maize seeds and 22.5 MT of urea, 10 MT of TSP, and 5 MT of Muriate of Potash fertilizers are delivered to 500 maize farmer households. • Impact Assessment and Food Security survey completed, to assess the number and productivity of vegetable gardens established / evaluate the level of food insecurity of return families as part of FAO's standard operating system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 239.85 MT of certified rice seeds and 390MT of Urea, 58.5MT of Muriate of Potash (MOP) and 195MT of mixed inorganic fertilizer were delivered to 3900 vulnerable paddy farmers, enabling the resumption of their farming activities for food production, consumption and income generation and improvement of food security situation • 660 kg of mixed vegetable seed and 30 MT of urea, 20 MT of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), and 9.824 MT of MOP fertilizers have been delivered to promote the food security of 2000 vulnerable households. • 4 MT of certified maize seeds and 22.5 MT of urea, 10 MT of TSP, and 5 MT of Muriate of Potash fertilizers were delivered to 500 maize farmer households to boost local food production. • 2000 home garden units were successfully established. • Results of the Impact Assessment and Food Security Survey carried out in Batticaloa indicated that each beneficiary would have earned an average of Rupees 19,937. Out of this income, 55% was earned by selling the surplus produce, 40 % of the income was used for their own consumption, post harvest losses and 5% was saved for investment in future agricultural activities, which is in line with the usual practice among farmers.
Agriculture	07-UDP-021	237,433	6,400 vulnerable farming households who are IDPs or returnees in Batticaloa West	Government Agent's Office, Department of Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), local authorities, Word Vision, Sarodaya,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,400 mammo ty hoes and 6,400 bush cutting knives are delivered to 6,400 most vulnerable farming households. • 3,000 watering cans are delivered to 3,000 maize and vegetable growing households. • 150 water pumps are delivered to 7 CBOs (approx. 20-25 members per organization). • 200 sprayers are delivered to 10 CBOs (approx. 20 members per organization). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,400 beneficiaries (2,000 vegetable farmers, 3,900 paddy farmers, and 500 maize cultivators) received one mammo ty and one push-cutting-knife • 2,000 vegetable farmers and 500 maize cultivators received one watering can (balance 500 to be distributed among further identified beneficiaries in mid March). • 200 sprayers, 20 tractors and 150 water pumps were distributed to 113 farmers' organizations and additional 88 power sprayers are to be delivered by mid March to strengthen the pest

				<i>Patchai Pallai Development Rehabilitation Organization (PPDRO).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 two-wheel hand tractors (excluding trailers) are delivered to 20 CBOs so that CBO members can use these tractors to plough their paddy fields. 	<p>control.</p> <p>The following achievements resulted from the combined effort of FAO and UNDP implemented agriculture projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock of essential grains for consumption and seeds for the next harvest season among assisted farmers has increased. Participation of communities in project implementation towards capacity building has increased. Overall coordination with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries in agriculture sector has increased. Increased home gardening and self sufficiency activities has contributed towards diversifying household income and stability. Awareness and technical knowledge on the disease control. Plant calendar and sustainable farming practices increased.
Agriculture	07-FAO-011	500,000	7620 households with focus on IDPs, poor households and women	<p>Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Production and Health, Beacon of East Social Service Organization (BESSO), Sewalanka, Sarvodaya, Social Economic and Education Development Association (SEEDA), Women's Development Forum (WDF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 1,320 kg of assorted vegetable seeds (chilli, brinjal, okra, tomato, bushitao, bitter gourd, amaranths) and 145 MT of inorganic fertilizer are delivered to 4000 beneficiary households in Batticaloa (with possibility to serve new IDPs in Ampara) Some 4000 hand tool kits distributed to 4000 beneficiary households of the above home gardens 17MT of Other Field Crop seed (green gram, cowpea, groundnut) and 48MT of fertilizer are delivered to 1,420 beneficiary farmers in Batticaloa Over 21,000 one month old sexed backyard chicks and 2,200 bags of feed (starter mash-25kg per bag) delivered to 2,2000 beneficiary households in Batticaloa Over 10,000 animals are provided with various veterinary drugs and vaccines in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4000 vulnerable households in Batticaloa and Ampara benefited through the delivery of over 1320 kg of assorted seeds of nutritious vegetables (chilli, brinjal, okra, tomato, bushitao, bitter gourd, amaranths) and 120MT of inorganic fertilizer (some beneficiaries received only seeds through certain implementing partners who implemented organic farming activities which did not require inorganic fertilizers) 4000 home garden beneficiary households were provided with mammoties, bush cutting knives and watering cans to facilitate and resume their farming activities Over 17.9MT of certified Other Field Crops (green gram, cowpea, groundnut) which have a high nutrition value and 47.3MT of fertilizer was delivered to 1420 beneficiary farmers for their own food production and consumption Due to the increased price of chicks and feed, 18,000 one month old backyard unsexed poultry

					Batticaloa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chicks and 1800 bags of feed (starter mash- 25kg per bag) were delivered to 1800 beneficiary households, providing them with alternative income opportunity, improving food security and strengthening their coping mechanisms Due to the threat of bird flu at the time, upon the urgent request of the Provincial Director, 18,000 poultry birds were provided with various veterinary drugs and vaccines Assistance was provided to a total of 7220 households, which was slightly lower than the original target, due to the decreased number of households that received backyard poultry assistance due to price hike.
Security	07-UDP-004	209,955	All humanitarian projects as defined in CHAP International and national staff and families	Ministry of Defense (military and police)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued professional security services to the Agencies to ensure staff safety and enabling the safe implementation of humanitarian programs Ensure that the ASC's would receive best practice security advice in a very hostile environment. Ensure that staff in the field are adequately briefed, orientated and aware of the security / mitigating measures Ensure that communication and information flow to/from Government, NGOs and diplomatic community are effective and timely with well established contacts and a positive interaction. Provide for a much improved and more effective interaction with the Government that would lead to the provision of predictable and, situation permitting, regular access for the humanitarian organizations to operate in, among others, priority affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flow of security information and coordination has improved and is formalised between DSS and the I/NGOs. Networking and liaison has been improved and to an extent formalised between DSS /UN and the GoSL, humanitarian community and other non state actors. Training has been delivered, the menu of options expanded and the implementing partners included. Much greater awareness and skill sets regarding security amongst the UN and implementing partners/ some interlocutors now exist, contributing to the overall level of effective mitigation The security management system has been strengthened in specific the emergency operation centers are activate.

Food	07-WFP-022	3,323,735	400,000 people displaced and/or economically-affected by resumption of conflict in 2006. Children: 140,000 Women: 136,000 (adult female beneficiaries)	Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that an improved liaison with NGO's can be established and maintained. • Ensure proactive mitigation. • Number of affected people supplied with food (Target : 400,000) • Metric tons of food distributed (Target: 6,240 tons) 	<p>The coverage of emergency food distribution as well as of supplementary feeding programmes averted hunger and starvation, and improved the nutritional status of IDPs and/or economically-affected people, particularly of women and children.</p> <p>A). - WFP provided basic food rations to 357,339 (male 177,240, Female 180,099) IDPs, returnees and economically affected people under the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) - 90 percent of the planned beneficiaries.</p> <p>- WFP distributed 24,198 tons of food commodities under the VGF in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara.</p> <p>- Almost 95% of those receiving VGF reported receiving an adequate quantity of rations (Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted by WFP and FAO 2007).</p> <p>B) - WFP's Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Programme (MCHN) provided supplementary feeding in the clinics to 231,882 children under five years of age, and 78,534 nursing and expectant mothers - 115 percent of the planned beneficiaries.</p> <p>- WFP distributed 5,466 tons of food commodities under the MCHN in the above-mentioned 8 conflict-affected districts as well as Polonnaruwa, Galle, Matara and Hambantota.</p>
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Water & Sanitation	07-CEF-019-A	1,189,108	10,710 conflict affected IDP families	UNICEF, ACTED, IRD, SOLIDAR, ASIA Onlus, ASM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,000 IDP families have access to semi-permanent latrines in the Vanni (Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu districts). • 3,500 IDP families have access to appropriate hygiene facilities and supplies in Batticaloa and Ampara (As the conflict situation escalated in Batticaloa district and the emergency situation worsened, the activities were primarily focused on Batticaloa district.) • 700 IDP families have access to sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, washing and bathing in Northern Batticaloa • 510 IDP families have access to sanitation facilities in Muthur, Kinnya and Thampalagamam (Trincomalee district) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 4,000 IDP families benefited from 300 semi permanent toilets constructed in Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu districts. • 7,500 IDP families gained access to appropriate hygiene facilities through the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities in Batticaloa District including the construction of 695 semi-permanent / emergency collapsible toilets and 144 tube wells. Activities were all focused on Batticaloa District in response to the most urgent needs • 10,000 hygiene emergency kits and 1,000 children potties were distributed in IDP camps. • A sludge dumping site was installed in Batticaloa district for safe sewage disposal benefiting nearly 1,000 families. • More than 1,600 IDP families gained access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. • Nearly 8, 000 IDPs reached through camp based hygiene promotion programmes including awareness sessions, street dramas and home visits. Construction of 7 bathing spaces, 184 emergency toilets and daily water bowsering covering the needs of 28 camps were carried out in Northern Batticaloa. • Approximately 500 IDP families gained access to sanitation facilities in Muthur, Kinnya and Thampalagamam in Trincomalee district through the provision of 45 permanent toilets and 155 semi-permanent toilets.
Health	07-FPA-010 07-WHO-014	1,002,210	Approximately 400,000 displaced population and host communities in the 8 conflict affected districts of Sri Lanka	WHO, UNFPA, Ministry of Health, World Vision, SEWA LANKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assessments conducted; number of coordination meetings held and attended by health agencies • Number and percentage of IDPs benefiting from health services and interventions according to life cycle age groups • Number of outbreak of vector-borne diseases in IDPs camps • Number and the percentage of pregnant women having access to continuum care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA supported interventions ensured that there were no increase of maternal deaths in the UNFPA supported areas both in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts during the time period of implementation. • Access to Emergency Obstetric care for pregnant women with complications was ensured by providing emergency transport facilities. • Reproductive health status of women was safeguarded by distribution of Emergency RH

					<p>and the emergency obstetric care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number and percentage of IDPs benefiting of mental health care• Quantity of drugs, equipment and supply provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kits for safe delivery for use in both clinical and non clinical settings in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts.• Similarly 779 new born kits were distributed among pregnant and lactating mothers which guaranteed their RH health status during the project.• Access to antenatal and family planning services was ensured by supporting conduct of regular clinics during the early recovery phase: 80 ANC clinics, 49 FP clinics and 60 wellbeing clinics were conducted which monitored, facilitated and improved people's RH status in project implemented areas.• Access to RH services for returning populations in remote areas in Batticaloa District was ensured by rehabilitating the infrastructure of six Antenatal Clinics.• Contributed to ensuring safe sex and in prevention of STI/HIV by distribution of 22342 condoms in Trincomalee.• 113000 affected people got the RH message which ensured the safe RH behaviour. Hence, there were no major outbreaks of STD/HIV Aids in project implemented areas during the implementation•
Coordination & Support Services	06-WFP-322	368,311	Logistical support to humanitarian operations benefiting up to 600,000 vulnerable people in Jaffna.	UN Agencies, INGOs (membership of the IASC) – approximately 2,000 humanitarian workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNHAS – Logistics setup of office space in Colombo and Jaffna to facilitate booking/ticket, communication and other administrative functions of the air operations.• Continuous communication with Sri Lanka authorities aiming increase clearance for flights.• Close liaison with operators, airport authorities regularly in order to schedule both passenger and cargo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNHAS established an office space in Colombo for booking/ticketing, communication and other administrative functions.• The first flight from Colombo to Jaffna was on 4th January 2007. Twice weekly flights operated from January to March 2007 with a total of 21 flights undertaken carrying staff and cargo from UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP (incl. OCHA and UNDSS), WFP and NGOs.• Between January and March 2007, 436 passengers benefitted from Colombo / Jaffna flights.• 56 metric tonnes of humanitarian cargo shipped, allowing a rapid response of urgent

					<p>flights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor aircraft performance and provide aircraft utilization reports to both WFP-Rome and the User Executive board. • Operational support (ICT & Security): Provision of computers, email connectivity, etc. • Keep on updating the Sri Lanka SAOPS Standard Administrative and Operating Procedures applicable to the UNHAS in Sri Lanka 	<p>supplies including nutritious foods and medicines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 meetings were conducted with the User Executive Board, and utilization reports were provided to WFP-Rome at the end of the project cycle • Computers and Communication equipment were provided for implementation of activities of the UNHAS office in Colombo. • Standard Administrative and Operating Procedures were established with the relevant Sri Lankan authorities (including aviation and airport authorities), partner agencies and the contracted operator.
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