



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN SRI LANKA 2011 FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD RESPONSE AND CONFLICT-RELATED VULNERABILITIES

COUNTRY	SRI LANKA
RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Subinay Nandy

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011 – US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response	2011JPA	289,746,771	
		Revised Flash Appeal 2011	46,358,480	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		16,082,778
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND		N/A
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral) Total:	JPA 2011	110,404,729
			Revised Flash Appeal 2011	90,038,452
		2.4 TOTAL		20,366,277
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window		126,487,507	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		9,941,395
		1. <i>First Round</i>		4,980,047
		2. <i>Second Round</i>		4,961,348
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		6,141,383
		1. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation		14,391,987
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation		878,712
		4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners		812,079
		4.4 TOTAL		16,082,778

II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES PER EMERGENCY

1. CONFLICT-RELATED EMERGENCY

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	First Underfunded Round	Second Underfunded Round
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	112,200	173,400
	Male	107,800	166,600
	Total individuals (Female and male)	220,000	340,000
	Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	15,000	7,424

2. FLOOD EMERGENCY

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	
		1,062,000
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	51 %
	Male	49 %
	Total individuals (Female and male)	1,062,000
	Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	125,690

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The CERF grant to Sri Lanka in January 2011 through the Rapid Response (RR) window enabled life-saving assistance to nearly 1,062,000 people, in the wake of unprecedented floods in the Eastern, Northern and the North-Central Provinces. Projects covered affected communities in the 12 worst affected districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Monaragala, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Ratnapura and Matara.

The first CERF Underfunded Emergency (UFE) allocation in March 2011 targeted emergency humanitarian services for approximately 220,000 people in the Northern Province – including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Menik Farm and returnee communities in the Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts.

The second CERF UFE grant in August 2011 also covered the Northern Province, providing critical assistance to over 340,000 persons. Beneficiaries included the remaining Menik Farm caseload and vulnerable returnees.

IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a) Was the CERF report discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators?

YES NO

Remarks:

- b) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The final report was shared with relevant sector leads.

V. ANALYSIS 1 - CONFLICT-RELATED EMERGENCY FIRST ROUND OF THE UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY

1. The humanitarian context

FIRST ROUND OF UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY

The first CERF grant of US\$4,980,047, through the Underfunded Emergency (UFE) window, targeted outstanding humanitarian needs that were exacerbated by floods across the Northern Province and delayed recovery efforts. Nearly 260,000 persons had resettled in their areas of origin by February 2011, while some 18,000 IDPs remained in the camps. Others were with host families or stranded in transit sites. Also, some long-term IDPs and Sri Lankan refugees, mainly in Southern India camps, were beginning to reclaim their homes and properties in the Northern Province.

Returnees urgently needed humanitarian assistance due to the large-scale devastation in the former conflict zone. Families were struggling to meet the basic essentials to support life: shelter, food, and access to clean drinking water, as well as health services. Progress in restoring services largely focused on town centres, though remote areas lagged behind. It was extremely difficult to re-establish a stable source of livelihood, because the economic framework – infrastructure, tools, capital inputs, markets – was destroyed. Furthermore, the early 2011 floods were a tremendous setback to early recovery and exacerbated humanitarian needs. Flooding also impacted investment by returnees in the *Maha*¹ crop. The majority of the conflict-affected population were dependent on farming, and hopes of setting the return areas on a firm footing were pinned on the *Maha* cultivation season. A lot of effort was geared towards helping farmers cultivate, through the provision of seedlings, tools, equipment, and setting up storage capacity. Then unprecedented floods in two episodes, on the verge of the harvest season, resulted in widespread crop damage and fresh needs for food and other humanitarian assistance. Investments in restoring services, reconstructing shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods facilities were lost.

Apart from the return areas, the 18,000 displaced people remaining in Menik Farm were a major concern and priority for humanitarian assistance. The displaced people couldn't return to their homes, as their land was heavily mined and posed a serious safety risk. Consequently, there was an urgent need to continue basic food, shelter, WASH, health, nutrition, and protection services to the camp.

Before the floods triggered a sharp escalation of needs, limited funding to the 2010 appeal² had already restricted agency capacities and led to widening gaps across many sectors.

- In October 2010, WFP had slashed cereal and sugar rations of the food basket by 50 per cent, with further pipeline breaks in the critical commodity of rice, along with vegetable oil, sugar, salt and pulses anticipated in the first quarter of 2011.
- Vulnerable farm-based returnee households required sustained support for at least the next two planting seasons (*Yala* 2011 and *Maha* 2011/12), to compensate for their flood losses. Improving food security and nutritional levels was an imperative step to reduce dependency and the need for protracted relief assistance in the resettlement areas – particularly for vulnerable groups, such as women-headed households, children, disabled persons and elderly people.
- Families needed transitional shelter solutions immediately upon their return to areas of origin – shelter maintenance and repairs were also critical in Menik Farm to provide a secure environment.
- The protection needs of IDPs in camps and host families, as well returnees, included access to social and legal services, civil documentation and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention/response, and advocacy on improved access to information on the return process and the conditions in return areas.
- Water and sanitation interventions were required to mitigate against the outbreak of waterborne diseases that would have implications on the health and nutrition status of IDPs and returnees. WASH

¹ In the Northern Province, the annual *Maha* agricultural cycle takes place between October-February, followed by the *Yala* cycle between May-August. The *Maha* season coincides with the Northeast monsoon period, while *Yala* cultivation draws on irrigation.

² Donors contributed US\$ 153 million (53.1%) against US\$ 289 million requested in the 2010 Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan.

services were particularly important in the aftermath of the recent floods to ensure the stability of the resettlement process.

- Similarly, the health system in the Northern Province had suffered significant damages. The majority of peripheral health facilities were still not operational due to damaged infrastructure, the lack of human resources and medical equipment.

The priority activities to be undertaken in 2011 were laid out in the Joint Plan for Assistance (JPA) for the Northern Province 2011. The document was the result of a consultative process led by the Government on assistance needed during 2011 to help people in the Northern Province to recover and rebuild their lives. Upon the Government's invitation this process was undertaken jointly with the UN, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations. To support resource mobilization toward this strategy document, the UN and partners developed a Compendium of Projects, elaborating upon the JPA strategies.

CERF funds enabled the provision of immediate life-saving assistance to address the exacerbated needs of vulnerable IDPs and returnees in the Northern Province. The UN Country Team (UNCT) agreed on five humanitarian sectors listed in the JPA as the highest priority to address urgent humanitarian gaps: Food Security/Agriculture, WASH, Shelter/NFI/Protection, and Health/Nutrition. Additionally, the remaining population in Menik Farm Camp was recognized as a continuing focus for urgent assistance.

2. Overview of CERF's role in the country

CERF funding to Sri Lanka in 2011, via the Underfunded Emergencies window, enabled agencies to maintain life-saving services to IDPs in Menik Farm, until they returned to their areas of origin in safe, sustainable and dignified conditions. CERF support was crucial to fill the gap created by declining donor funding, since the fighting ended in May 2009 and displaced people began returning home. Furthermore, CERF supported essential assistance to vulnerable returnees struggling to meet their basic needs, as early recovery and development actors gradually addressed the widespread damage left by nearly three decades of fighting.

3. What was accomplished with CERF (the first round of the underfunded emergency window) funding?

FOOD: WFP

The CERF UFE first round allocation enabled WFP to continue providing life-saving food assistance to new returnees and IDPs in camps in 2011, when donor contributions to post-conflict Sri Lanka have generally decreased despite the needs. With these funds, WFP and Food cluster/sector partners carried out life-saving projects, including direct distributions of food aid and short-term rehabilitation of basic livelihood assets through food-for-work.

The Food Security and Nutrition assessment conducted in the Northern Province in October 2011 indicates that food security has improved with the percentage of households that had poor, borderline consumption patterns declining between October 2010 and October 2011: the numbers of severely and moderately food-insecure categories have fallen. However, a 2009 Nutrition and Food Security Assessment showed increases in the prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children. A decline is seen in the prevalence of severe stunting and wasting between 2010 survey and 2011 study, while comparatively higher prevalence were observed of moderate stunting and wasting. Prevalence of low birth weight did not significantly differ from the national level data. (See table 1 for major sectoral assessments conducted between 2009 and 2011)

Table 1: Food security and nutrition assessments between 2009 and 2011

Name of assessment	When	Partners	Remarks
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment in Sri Lanka	January–April 2009	Medical Research Institute WFP UNICEF	Country-wide survey conducted in selected districts of all 9 Provinces in Sri Lanka
Assessment of Nutritional Status and Food Security Levels among Resettled Families	October–November 2010	Medical Research Institute WFP UNICEF	5 Districts of the Northern Province
Food Security in Northern, Eastern, North Central Provinces	March–April 2011	Ministry of Economic Development Hector Kobbekaduwa Agricultural Research and Training Institute WFP	10 Districts of Northern, Eastern and North Central Provinces
Food Security and Nutrition Assessment	October 2011	Medical Research Institute, WFP UNICEF	Recent returnees after May 2009 and others returned prior to May 2009 in 5 Districts of the Northern Province

Source: WFP, March 2012

AGRICULTURE: FAO

With the first round of CERF's underfunded emergency window allocation, FAO supported households that were doubly vulnerable, as they had just returned to their places of origin and hit by floods wiping out their first harvest after return. The CERF funds provided vegetable seed kits for home gardening to 10,000 households in all five Districts of the Northern Province (Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna). This was part of an integrated programme that also included the distribution of other priority inputs (tools, paddy and other food crop (OFC) seeds, pumps, livestock etc.). Each vegetable kit contained an assortment of nine types of vegetable seeds (chilli, snake gourd, capsicum, tomato, long bean, bitter gourd, okra and amaranthus), sufficient to cultivate a 1/4 acre of land per household. Although FAO received CERF funds in March 2011, these funds were utilized later for the *Maha* 2011/12 cultivation season programme, since the *Yala* 2011 needs in the North was already covered through other on-going projects by the Government and cluster/sector partners. (See table 2 for the numbers of beneficiaries, who received FAO vegetable seed kits, via CERF funding; table 3 indicates the composition of a typical seed kit).

Of the 10,000 vegetable seed kits distributed, 7,750 were distributed as part of the standard UNHCR non-food items (NFI) package for resettled families, and 2,250 kits were distributed directly through FAO field offices. While kits distributed through UNHCR exclusively targeted returnees, kits distributed through FAO targeted households, who had lost their vegetable crop in the previous *Maha* 2010/11 season due to flooding, particularly households dependent on rain-fed cultivation during the *Maha* seasons as they lacked access to irrigated land and could not cultivate during the *Yala* 2011 season.

UNHCR was providing returnee families with a cash grant and a NFI kit upon arrival in their village of origin, mainly consisting of indispensable basic household items and reintegration tools to allow them to resettle in their homes. Most returnees spent a portion of their cash grant clearing their land to cultivate a home garden. The predominant livelihood of these returnee families is agriculture and home gardening is common, particularly in rural areas where people have limited income opportunities and poor access to markets. The CERF funds utilized by FAO strengthened complementarity and added value to the NFI package through the inclusion of a vegetable seed kit in each NFI package, enabling beneficiaries to use both the seeds (provided by FAO through CERF funds) and tools (provided by UNHCR's NFI package) to resume cultivation in their home gardens. Additionally, FAO's coordination and partnership through this project was able to ensure that the kits were provided in a timely manner to returnees, with minimal probability of some households being missed, and significant cost savings.

Table 2: Numbers of beneficiaries by District under CERF support to FAO

Vegetable seed kits	# of households by District and gender												Total
	Kilinochchi		Mullaitivu		Mannar		Vavuniya		Jaffna		Total		
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
UNHCR	2,341	659	788	212	1,136	364	1,543	107	453	147	6,261	1,489	7,750
FAO	-	-	1,449	551	-	-	152	98	-	-	1,601	649	2,250
Total/ District	3,000		3,000		1,500		1,900		600		10,000		10,000

Source: FAO, March 2011

This assistance was a modest yet strategic and timely contribution towards reducing the need for protracted and higher-cost food aid assistance, while supporting the agricultural production of vulnerable returnee and flood-affected populations. This was an urgent and life-saving measure, to reduce continued dependence on relief assistance and to support immediate resumption of homestead-based vegetable production.

SHELTER AND PROTECTION: UNHCR

The first round of the CERF's underfunded emergency window support made a significant contribution towards providing extremely vulnerable families in the North with basic shelter solutions. These families were identified together with local Government authorities vis-à-vis their eligibility to receive assistance. As planned, families were registered and interviewed to provide a clear picture of their protection needs. Particular emphasis was placed on women, constituting a majority of those returning. At the same time, essential NFI packs were distributed to families returning to former conflict areas in the country's North. These NFI packs were an integral component of the return assistance, especially to these families, many of whom have lost all their belongings during multiple displacements. The NFI packs, consisting of plastic basins, buckets, hurricane lamp, etc., were essential for these families to restart their lives in their villages of origin. Returnee families, whose homes were damaged by the conflict, were able to use the plastic sheeting and nylon ropes included in the NFI pack, as a temporary shelter solution until repairs could be carried out to their homes.

Also, CERF funding was utilized towards carrying out protection monitoring in both camps and return areas, to identify and address protection concerns facing IDPs and returnee families. In displacement sites, UNHCR staff discussed concerns with IDPs, community leaders, camp management and other representatives of the local authorities. Information collected during these visits contributed towards preventing life-threatening situations and helped improve the quality of life of IDPs in camps. Protection concerns identified from the visits fed into advocacy with the Government to ensure that IDPs have a dignified stay in Menik Farm until they are able to return to their homes. CERF funds also enabled UNHCR and partners to make regular visits to return locations for follow-up on protection concerns identified by returnees with the relevant agency or authority to ensure the concerns were addressed in a timely and effective manner to minimize protection-related incidents.

SHELTER: IOM

IOM used the CERF support under the first round of the underfunded emergency window to build 292 transitional shelters for 1,044 of the most vulnerable returnee families in Mullaitivu District. To ensure transparency and fairness, IOM formed a selection committee in each target village with the Grama Niladari officer (village level Government administration officer), the Rural Development Society and other village organisations to identify beneficiaries according to the minimum criteria. IOM completed 261 shelters in three Grama Niladari Divisions, namely Kumulamunai East and Kumulamunai Center of Maritimepattu Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD), and Vallipunam of Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD, in Mullaitivu District. An additional 31 shelters were constructed using funds remaining from a supply of CERF-funded corrugated roofing sheets for 1,044 IOM shelter beneficiaries.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

The allocation to UNOPS through the first round of the underfunded emergency window made sure that 3,200 IDPs in Menik Farm had access to basic shelter and sanitation facility needs. CERF funds enabled UNOPS to repair and maintain 1,216 shelters in Zone 0, 1,593 toilets, soakage pits and drainage lines, 12

disabled friendly toilets and 20 bathing spaces and water tanks in Zone 0 and Zone 1, respectively, of Menik Farm. A further 1,050 unoccupied shelters, 823 unused toilets and 12 bathing spaces were decommissioned through CERF funds. If CERF had not been available, sanitation facilities would have deteriorated without the required regular repair and maintenance. CERF funds also assisted UNOPS to maintain shelter conditions. UNOPS not only managed to repair and maintain the remaining IDP shelters in Zone 0 but also decommissioned unoccupied/unused shelters, eliminating a protection hazard.

CERF funds in the return areas ensured that 186 families (744 individuals) of the most vulnerable families received transitional shelters and semi-permanent toilets. CERF funding also enabled UNOPS to secure additional funding to build more transitional shelters.

While IOM provided shelter support to the most recent returnees in the Mullaitivu District, UNOPS shelter activities targeted vulnerable returnees in the Kilinochchi District. Thus ensuring that gaps in providing shelter support to returnees were met and duplication minimised. Furthermore, CERF funds through UNOPS ensured that the remaining populations of Menik Farm Zones 0 and 1 had continuous access to basic shelter and WASH facilities through repair and maintenance while decommissioning was carried out of unused facilities,

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

CERF support through the first round of the underfunded emergency window enabled UNICEF to supply safe drinking water, dispose of human excreta and solid waste, and provide essential nutrition services to the most vulnerable conflict-affected people. Up to 13,300 IDPs in Menik Farm gained access to and used safe water, in accordance with agreed standards, in areas with the highest risk for outbreak of water-borne diseases.

In addition, the provision of nutrition supplies and mobility support for health officers resulted in a reduction of malnutrition from an alarming level of 36 per cent to 14 per cent, which in turn reduced morbidity and mortality. CERF funding also helped strengthen government-led coordination mechanisms among cluster/sector partners ensuring timely and effective services for IDPs in Menik Farm.

HEALTH: WHO

CERF support to WHO under the first round of the underfunded emergency window strengthened the health services in Menik Farm and resettlement areas in Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna Districts, where the health system was still recovering from the war. The project aimed at mitigating preventable morbidity and mortality.

Key accomplishments under CERF support:

- Improvement of human resource gaps in disease surveillance and outbreak responses and mental health services, both at community and institutional level. Ten professionals for primary healthcare, five Public Health Inspectors and 10 Community Support Officers were allocated to support health care delivery in Northern Province to bridge the human resource gap.
- Incidence of communicable diseases maintained on par with national figures.
- Enhancement of community mental health and outreach programmes through allocation of Community Support Officers and transport support to reach returnee communities, which led to increased awareness, identification and referrals in of client needing mental health support.
- Maintenance of regular Health coordination and monitoring in Menik Farm and resettlement areas. This included monitoring the functional status of health facilities in the North, identifying human resource gaps and sharing information with the Government and cluster/sector partners for action.

HEALTH: UNFPA

With CERF funding, UNFPA deployed mobile health clinics in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts to fill the gap in life-saving reproductive health services. The clinics provided a range of services, including ante-natal care, post-partum care, family planning, contraceptives, drugs, counselling, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS prevention, supplies and general awareness raising on reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS. The clinics carried out tests including, those for urine albumin sugar and pregnancy. High-risk pregnancies and danger signs were screened at the clinics and referred to hospitals for extra care. Mobile reproductive health services contributed in minimizing the number of maternal deaths and infant mortality in

the targeted areas. Additionally, this intervention helped couples to plan their families, hence, avoiding unwanted pregnancies.

HEALTH: IOM

This CERF funding saved lives through seven 24-hour ambulance service, which facilitated the transfer of over 11,581 emergency medical cases in resettled communities (Kilinochich, Mullativu, Mannar and areas of Vavuniya Districts), and 13,809 emergency cases in Menik Farm. On average, 1,200 patients were transferred each month. Constraints existed, such as reliance on Government medical administrators to facilitate human resources for health at peripheral hospitals to ensure patients were stabilized before transport etc. However these constraints are part of recovering post-conflict health systems.

4. Analysis of the added value of CERF (UFE first round) to the humanitarian response

a) **Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries? If so how?**

YES NO

FOOD: WFP

The WFP Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation (PRRO) faced a serious pipeline break of rice, sugar and Corn Soya Blend (CSB) for general food distribution (GFD) and supplementary feeding since the beginning of 2011, which resulted in reduced cereal rations for returnees and temporary suspension of supplementary feeding for mothers and children. CERF allocations for the first round of the underfunded emergency window came in the middle of such a critical resource situation, and enabled WFP to restore the GFD ration and ensure regular provision of micronutrient fortified food to address critical food and nutrition needs in the North.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

The CERF proposal for the first round of the underfunded emergency window submitted by FAO was quickly reviewed and approved by the CERF Secretariat. Funds were mobilized shortly following ERC approval. CERF funds added value through FAO's partnership with UNHCR by achieving significant cost savings and ensuring the timely and immediate distribution of the seed kits to returnees. FAO's partnership with UNHCR was of added value and effective, since UNHCR had direct access to people returning from the camps and closely monitored the demining process and release of lands due to mine contamination.

SHELTER AND PROTECTION: UNHCR

Over the past several years, the lack of funding has been a critical issue facing humanitarian operations in Sri Lanka. Although the war has come to an end, there are still many urgent humanitarian needs, mainly in the return areas of the North. At the end of 2010, the Protection and Shelter clusters/sectors had only received 13 per cent and 29 per cent respectively of the overall the requirements. The swift disbursement of the CERF funding was important, as it helped for assistance programmes to continue uninterrupted within a difficult funding environment.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

The CERF formalities in approving the proposals, agreements and fund disbursement took only the minimal required time for the first round of the underfunded emergency window. Hence the funds were received at the time of need. This enabled UNOPS to commit to expenditure at its earliest. UNOPS was able to provide the most vulnerable IDP returnee families, women and children in particular, with adequate shelter to protect them from the weather.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

The rapid allocation of CERF funds under the first round of the underfunded emergency window enabled timely identification of priority needs and implementation of interventions. Through support to WASH interventions in Menik Farm, there was no spread of disease due to unsafe water and a poor hygiene environment. CERF funds helped support the Government in responding to critical gaps in water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and waste management in Menik Farm. For example, the National Water

Supply and Drainage Board maintained drinking water sources and related pumping costs, while UNICEF supported the running costs of water bowsers and payment of drivers and assistants.

HEALTH: WHO

CERF funding enabled WHO to allocate five health professionals in disease surveillance and outbreak response in Menik Farm and return areas where the Government could not immediately assign health workers. Such timely appointment of health professionals mitigated against the spread of communicable diseases e.g., waterborne, food and vectorborne diseases within IDP camps and resettlement areas. Thus, CERF support extended to fill the human resource gaps in primary healthcare and avoided excess morbidity and mortality.

SHELTER AND HEALTH: IOM

There was a critical need for assistance through the CERF underfunded emergency window due to donor fatigue. CERF support enabled immediate assistance to at least the most vulnerable beneficiaries, while waiting for interventions from other donors. IOM already had field officers in operational districts and could quickly direct CERF resources to address urgent shelter and health needs.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?

YES NO

FOOD: WFP

WFP received CERF funds in late March and the delivery of food started in June 2011. WFP had to seek regional purchase of food commodities, due to the high food prices and quantities required in the post-flood situation. The procurement process of over 4,600 metric tons of food was relatively fast and timely.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

Vegetable cultivation is not usually dependent on agriculture seasons. However, most of the vegetable seed kits were provided to beneficiaries during the *Maha* 2011/12, which enabled households, who had cultivated the seed and did not have access to irrigated land, to take advantage of the rains. This seed distribution in turn assisted returnee households to be self-sufficient and less dependent on food assistance, which was time-bound.

SHELTER AND PROTECTION: UNHCR

The needs identified and funded through CERF contributions for the first round of the underfunded window were related to the critical protection concerns facing the vulnerable IDP and returnee populations, many of whom have experienced multiple displacements. This population includes persons with special needs. CERF funding helped ease this gap and ensured the timely delivery of essential protection and assistance services in conflict-affected areas.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

Due to the non-availability of nutrition supplies and lack of mobility support, the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme could not be fully implemented. CERF funds provided critical support until additional resources could be mobilized. CERF funding played a vital role in the continuation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme by ensuring the availability of required nutrition supplies, mobility support for the service providers and addressing human resource gaps.

HEALTH: UNFPA

CERF support under the first round of the underfunded window funded mobile reproductive health clinics, and the provision of maternity kits and medical equipment, helping to address critical needs among women returnees. This project allowed early detection of pregnancies with necessary care for pregnant women, including testing, screening for high-risk pregnancies and referral for further care, reducing the risk of maternal deaths.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

AGRICULTURE: FAO

Mobilization of CERF funds was part of an overall effort by the RC/HC and FAO to respond to humanitarian needs. In addition to CERF funding, FAO received funds aligned with the agriculture appeal from the Australian Government Overseas Aid Programme (AusAID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Government of Canada. Early CERF response was part of this successful fund mobilization.

SHELTER AND PROTECTION: UNHCR

Although funding commitments did come in following CERF approval (UFE first round), it is difficult to confirm if it was due to the mobilization of CERF funds.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

CERF funds assisted UNOPS to secure more funds from ECHO (EUR800, 000 / \$1,144,491) to build more transitional shelters and semi-permanent toilets for returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. As a donor to multiple implementing agencies, CERF was able to bring more players under the same umbrella of operations.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

During implementation, UNICEF was able to mobilize additional funds to support the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation, including promotion of good hygiene practices, and continuation of the nutrition programme in the resettlement areas.

HEALTH: WHO

Alongside CERF support, WHO mobilized further funding from the South East Asia Regional Emergency Health Fund (SEAREHF) and the Korea Foundation for International Healthcare (KOFIH) to strengthen mental health care delivery and equipment support to primary health care in resettlement areas.

SHELTER AND HEALTH: IOM

While in previous years CERF contributions were used to complement pledges from other donors, it was disappointing that additional funding was not forthcoming in 2011.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

FOOD: WFP

The food security sector and other sectors with coordination support from OCHA had discussed the scope and prioritized the projects and activities to be included in the CERF proposal, in line with the objectives of the fund: 1) promote early action and response to reduce loss of life; 2) enhance response to time-critical requirements; and 3) strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises. In terms of project implementation at the field level, WFP and partner NGOs coordinated with community based organizations (CBOs), rural development societies, local authorities and relevant line ministries throughout the project cycle: from community mobilization to project identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

The CERF contribution helped to strengthen coordination within the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods cluster/sector, co-led by WFP, FAO and UNDP, and collaboration with Government counterparts. As co-chairs for the Food Security, Agriculture, and Livelihoods cluster/sector, FAO kept partners informed on CERF activities and coordinated the project activities at the national and local levels with Government line authorities and relevant sector stakeholders. FAO continued its strong working presence in the Northern Province in collaboration with Government Agents, line departments, international and local NGOs, and the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Services. In addition, FAO's field offices closely coordinated with UNHCR as part of FAO's LOU with the agency. Not only did this CERF funding improve coordination within the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihood cluster/sector, it also brought about inter-cluster coordination between the Shelter and NFI cluster as well. Such partnerships supported in targeting the most vulnerable households and avoiding duplication when providing home garden kits.

SHELTER AND PROTECTION: UNHCR

UNHCR carried out extensive coordination on shelter and protection, as the lead agency for these sectors. CERF funding was utilized towards funding Shelter and Protection specialists, who contributed towards coordination in both clusters/sector and wide dissemination of information in the humanitarian community. At the same time, agencies also coordinated during the selection of projects, to ensure that there was no overlap of activities. Regular coordination meetings took place at both Colombo and field level to raise and address issues in both sectors. The Shelter/NFI cluster/sectors developed policies in relation to conflict-related emergency and transitional shelter, host family support, shelter return assistance and decommissioning of camps. The IDP Protection Working Group, comprising UN agencies, NGOs and civil society groups, played a vital role in protection coordination and advocacy with relevant stakeholders in the country and produced guidance on a number of protection issues for the cluster/sector and the wider humanitarian community.

SHELTER: IOM

CERF funding provided the initial step in the provision of shelter, and the beneficiary villages were identified in coordination with Shelter cluster/sector members and Government authorities. Information about this assistance was communicated to other agencies through the cluster/sector and agencies responsible for permanent housing were able to plan these activities effectively.

HEALTH: WHO

With CERF funding, as the Health cluster/sector lead WHO assisted coordination involving health authorities and partners on a regular basis. Further, WHO provided technical assistance in health assessments and monitoring and evaluation of health response in the North with the CERF support.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

CERF funds contributed to improved coordination among cluster/sector partners at national and district level through the pooling of resources and development of a joint response plan. UNICEF facilitated WASH and Nutrition coordination meetings to support the Government in streamlining the emergency response into national long-term plans. In all humanitarian situations, UNICEF collaborated with other WASH and Health and Nutrition cluster/sector partners to plan, implement and monitor interventions. This strong coordination led to more timely and effective service provision in line with minimum standards.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
The timeframe for the closure of Menik Farm IDP camp was uncertain, due to constraints in the final phases of the resettlement process. This made the provision of emergency support difficult at the same time as planning to phase out external support for WASH services.	Strengthen capacities and planning for mandated government bodies to manage the situation themselves.	WASH cluster/sector
IDP dependency on externally provided WASH services leads to serious consequences if interrupted.	Developing an alternative plan in case there is an interruption in externally supported WASH services.	Menik Farm authorities, Vavuniya District Government Agent
Sustainable health outcomes depend on simultaneously implementing complementary components, e.g., disease outbreak responses should include professional contributions, community health education, establishment of referral facilities,	More funds should be allocated to establish such activities which will result in long-term positive health outcomes. Further support on advocacy for funding is required.	Government health authorities, donors, WHO, OCHA

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
relevant capacity-building to health staff etc.		
Coordination and partnership with UNHCR was a good example of how the project was able to achieve significant cost savings and ensure that the vegetable seed kits were provided in a timely manner to returnees, with minimal probability of some households being missed.	Continuing such partnerships in future projects.	FAO, UNHCR
A strong field presence and close coordination with Government counterparts at the field level was essential for smooth implementation.	Maintain close collaboration with Government counterparts.	UN and partners
Selection of beneficiaries through a selection committee proved to be an effective mechanism and was perceived as fair by the people.	Continue to use this practice for future projects.	UN and partners
Misunderstandings by beneficiaries regarding their eligibility for permanent shelter created some reluctance to accept transitional shelters.	In future projects, IOM will share information about permanent housing during initial community meetings in order to provide accurate information and dispel rumours and speculation as far as possible.	IOM
Better track of cluster/sector meetings related to activities carried out under CERF funding.	Maintain tracking systems for respective cluster/sector meetings.	UNHCR.
Minimized pipeline break of food assistance for vulnerable people. Full rations were provided for IDPs in camps and school children.	The timely approval and release of the CERF funds is highly appreciated and helped to address life-saving needs of people in a protracted emergency. Early process and disbursement of UFE 1 allocations would be appreciated as WFP usually faces a shortage of resources at the beginning of the fiscal year, when other bilateral and multilateral donor funding is not confirmed.	WFP, HC/RC and CERF.

ANNEX I. ANALYSIS 1: CONFLICT- RELATED EMERGENCY – FIRST ROUND OF THE UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY

WFP - FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-012	Total Project Budget	\$ 39,755,501	Beneficiaries		Gender Equity
PROJECT TITLE	PRRO200143: Supporting relief and early recovery in former-conflict-affected areas	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 34,069,939 *Multilateral funds, private donors figures needs to be updated in FTS	Individuals	Targeted	Reached
				Female	112,000	180,939
				Male	108,000	158,506
				Total individuals (Female and male)	220,000	339,445
				Of total, children under 5	22,000	53,563
TOTAL	220,000	339,445	Intended beneficiaries include IDPs in camps, new returnees, school children, mothers and children under 5 in the five districts of the Northern Province. The results show that more women were assisted through various activities. Also, over 165,000 school children received a daily mid-morning meal.			
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>The objective of food assistance in the Northern Province is to reduce hunger, support early recovery and rebuild livelihoods among IDPs and recent returnee households.</p> <p>More specifically:</p> <p>Improve or maintain adequate food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees;</p> <p>Reduce acute malnutrition in targeted children under five years, and reduce low birth weight by targeting pregnant women;</p> <p>Increase access to productive assets or skills through food for assets (FFA), transitional "soft" food for assets (SFFA)¹ and food for training (FFT); and</p> <p>Stabilize school enrolment and attendance, addressing short-term hunger among conflict-affected children</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CERF funds enabled the timely provision of relief and early recovery in former conflict affected areas. With money from Underfunded first round, WFP was able to purchase 4,675 metric tonnes of food commodities, which reached more than the planned number of beneficiaries through Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Soft Food for Assets (SFFA), Food for Assets (FFA), FFT and School Meals Programme (SMP) in the five districts of the Northern Province. CSB was not purchased with CERF fund as other donations covered the cost. ▪ Outcome indicator: percentage of households participating with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)(90 per cent of beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of at least 28) ▪ According to the most recent nutrition and food security assessment conducted jointly by the Medical Research Institute (MRI), UNICEF and WFP in the Northern Province in October 2011, the percentage of households that had poor, borderline food consumption patterns has shown a decline from October 2010 to October 2011. Furthermore, a decline in the severely food insecure category, as well as the moderately food insecure category, is reported between the same periods. The most recently conducted comprehensive food security assessment of April 2012 also confirmed the similar trend on general improvement on FCS: 93 per cent of surveyed households achieved acceptable food consumption score of at least 28. ▪ On the nutrition front, however, prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight were at higher levels than was reported by national data. A decline is seen in the prevalence of severe stunting and wasting between 2010 survey and 2011 study, while comparatively higher prevalence was observed in moderate stunting and wasting. Prevalence of low birth weight did not significantly differ from the national level data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 126,016 beneficiaries received food aid through VGF for new returnees and IDPs ○ 35,517 beneficiaries benefited from SFFA activities. 				<p>The WFP monitoring data collection forms were collected, verified and summarized at the sub offices and sent to the country office in Colombo as a monthly result report, which summarized mainly outputs and progress in terms of food distributed and beneficiaries reached.</p> <p>WFP field monitor assistants together with Government counterpart staff frequently conducted joint monitoring activities at the project sites, distribution points as well as provide guidelines and assistants to the implementing partners when required. Around 3,730 monitoring visits were undertaken by the WFP and its partners during the project cycle.</p> <p>Group interviews, household interviews and beneficiary contact monitoring were also conducted to collect qualitative monitoring data in addition to quantitative data through a face to face and participatory approach.</p> <p>WFP also maintains the food dispatch and distribution data through its on-line food tracking system called COMPAS, which is managed by the Logistics Unit with some input</p>

- FFA and FFT projects followed the GFD and SFFA to continue providing the life-saving response for the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in the former conflict affected areas. The nearly three decades of protracted conflict had caused significant damage and impact to people's livelihood assets. These activities have been implemented to protect and enhance beneficiary's coping mechanism as well as to minimize further damage to social and economic assets in the post conflict situation. Summary of the achievement is as follows
 - 12,011 people participated in FFA activities.
 - 64 people participated in FFT activities

#	Activity	Achievement
1	Tank / Anicut (No)	3
2	Roads Length (km)	191
3	Irrigation Channel (km)	170
4	Toilets (No)	771
5	Wells (No)	4
6	Shelters (No)	1,851
7	Kitchen Construction (No)	267
8	Jungle Clearing (Ha)	241.8
9	Tree Planting (No)	86,533
10	School Gardens (No)	50
11	Home Gardens (No)	4,511
12	Herbal Gardens (No)	6
13	Clearing of Common Land (Ha)	93.3
14	Salt water exclusion bund (km)	26

- The objective of the school meals programme was to stabilize school enrolment and attendance and to address short-term hunger among conflict-affected children.
 - 165,837 school children received the school meals programme, which was nearly 96 per cent of the plan.
- MCHN is aimed at reducing acute malnutrition in targeted children under five years, and reducing low birth weight by targeting pregnant women. This component was covered by the other available funding while CERF fund was utilized for the above-mentioned activities.

from the Monitoring and Evaluation unit. This allows WFP to track the food supply chain all the way from donors to the food distribution points in the field, and to report verified data of actual food dispatch, spoilage, loss etc.

FAO – FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FAO-010	Total Project Budget	\$4,772,200	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity Most beneficiaries (80 per cent) were returnees and others were flood affected households. 79 per cent of direct beneficiary farmers (7,862) were men and 21 per cent of direct beneficiary farmers (2,138) were women. Please note that the reached beneficiary numbers are estimates as FAO seed packages target households and not individuals. Of the 9,555 total beneficiaries, 2,138 are direct beneficiaries and 7,417 are indirect beneficiaries.
				Individuals	38,900	40,000	
Female	19,839	8,552					
Male	19,061	31,448					
Total individuals (Female and male)	38,900	40,000					
Of total, children under 5	0	0					
TOTAL	38,900	40,000					
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency agricultural assistance to returning IDPs in the Northern Province	Total Funding Received for Project	\$3,444,022				
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 99,999				

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
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<p>To improve the food security of 9,677 returnee households in the Northern Province.</p>	<p>Support to agricultural livelihoods is essential to address the immediate humanitarian needs of the returning IDPs to ensure food security and thereby assist them to reintegrate to their areas of origin smoothly after three decades. Such assistance would also bridge the gap between relief and longer-term development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expected Outcomes and Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome: 9,677 returning households have established home gardens; ○ Indicator: Number of households receiving vegetable seed kits. ▪ Indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10,000 households received vegetable seed kits ▪ Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10,000 of the most vulnerable returnee households including those affected by floods identified and selected; ○ 10,000 vegetable seed kits procured and delivered to FAO field offices; ○ 10,000 vegetable seed kits were purchased by FAO and distributed to selected households in the Northern Province, of which 7,750 kits were distributed through UNHCR together with their NFI kits and 2,250 kits were distributed directly through FAO field offices; and ○ Regular monitoring of progress. 	<p>The project was implemented at the national level by FAO's Recovery Programme in the North and East of Sri Lanka, closely supervised by the Senior Recovery Programme Coordinator and the FAO Representative of Sri Lanka, with technical and operational backstopping provided by the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) at FAO's Headquarters, and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP).</p> <p>At district level, supervision and oversight was provided by the FAO project team (with field offices in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Jaffna), who worked in close cooperation with Government Agents (GAs), Divisional Secretariats (DS) and other local government authorities.</p> <p>A Letter of Understanding (LOU) was signed with UNHCR covering the selection of beneficiaries, and timely distribution of vegetable seed kits.</p> <p>FAO offices in Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, and Jaffna worked in close collaboration with officers from the Department of Agriculture (DOA) in these districts and were responsible for the field level supervision and monitoring of the implementation of activities under the LOA.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of the CERF project by FAO was ensured through:</p>
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		<p>Monthly progress reports submitted to Colombo from field staff</p> <p>Monthly NRP meetings in the field held to discuss progress and challenges</p> <p>Coordination between FAO and UNHCR field offices</p> <p>Regular coordination between field staff and central FAO office in Colombo</p> <p>Regular field visits to monitor the progress of cultivation</p> <p>Regular PTF 3W reporting was carried out</p>
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UNHCR - SHELTER/NFI/PROTECTION						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-007	Total Project Budget	\$ 5,935,684	Beneficiaries		Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	Shelter, NFI and protection assistance to IDPs and returnees in the Northern Districts	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 2,300,000	Individuals	49,000	49,000
				Female	26,500	26,500
				Male	22,500	22,500
				Total individuals (Female and male)	49,000	49,000
				Of total, children under 5	4,000	4,000
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 899,522	TOTAL	49,000	49,000
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>Provide immediate and urgently needed shelter assistance to returnees in the northern districts of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Provide necessary basic Non-Food Items to returning families.</p> <p>Allow for sound protection monitoring in conjunction with the delivery of shelter assistance in return areas and in camps.</p>		<p>Using CERF funds UNHCR was able to provide immediate and urgently needed shelter and non-food item assistance to returnees before the monsoon season and maintain sound protection monitoring in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic shelters solutions have been provided for extremely vulnerable returnee families in Sri Lanka's north <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100 extremely vulnerable families have been provided with basic shelter solutions in return areas ○ Extensive shelter coordination carried out at Colombo and field level to ensure that extremely vulnerable families in need of basic shelter solutions are identified and assisted. ▪ Basic NFIs have been distributed to families returning to former conflict zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8,400 families were provided with non-food items packs ○ Each pack consists of the following items - mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen set, towels, plastic mats, bed sheets, a plastic basin, a GI Bucket, a hygiene pack, a tarpaulin kit (plastic sheeting per family, nylon ropes), return tool kit: crowbar, axe, rake, heavy carpenter hammer, hoe, hurricane lamp, jungle knife ▪ Protection monitoring in return areas that were formerly part of the conflict zone in Sri Lanka's north <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8,400 return families covered regular protection monitoring ○ As the lead agency for protection, spearheaded extensive coordination with protection partners on identifying and resolving protection issues facing families returning to former conflict areas ○ Identifying PWSNs for specialized assistance or referrals to specialized institutions ▪ Protection monitoring in camps accommodating families displaced during the final months of the conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20,000 IDPs were covered through Underfunded Emergency first round funds that supported protection monitoring ○ As the lead agency protection, spearheaded extensive coordination with protection partners on identifying and resolving protection issues facing families still in displacement during the reporting period. ○ Identifying PWSNs for specialized assistance or referrals to specialized institutions 				<p>Overall information was shared during the regular Shelter/non-food items and Protection coordination meetings - both at Colombo and field level - together with relevant partners and authorities for swift action.</p> <p>UNHCR received monthly reports relating to shelter/non-food items and protection from field offices and partners</p> <p>Regular UNHCR protection monitoring reports were shared with partners through fortnightly IDP Protection Working Group at Colombo and field levels ensures accountability.</p> <p>UNHCR organizes regular missions to the field to ensure accountability The results of monitoring carried out during these missions is evident from the improvement in the protection situation among people returning to former conflict areas, as a result of relevant interventions carried out by UNHCR and its partners agencies.</p>

IOM - SHELTER/NFI/PROTECTION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-008	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,000,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Shelter assistance for returnees in Mullaitivu District	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 699,995	Individuals	920	1,044	The shelter assistance is for the family. It therefore serves women, girls, boys and men. The project targeted the most vulnerable families specifically: female headed or single person-headed households, households with special needs (disabled or elderly people) and those with many children.
				Female	460	560	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 199,995	Male	460	484	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	920	1,044	
				Of total, children under 5	230	220	
				TOTAL	920	1,044	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Objective To provide 230 transitional shelters to the most vulnerable families in Mullaitivu District, mainly in Maritimepattu, where there is currently a large need of shelter support and low response according to available assessments. If government provision of tin sheets roofs as shelter support to returned families is confirmed, savings will be reallocated to increase the number of planned shelters.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes and Indicators 230 families (920 individuals) provided with transitional shelter assistance.</p> <p>Indicators Number of beneficiaries selected; Percentage of shelters completed</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using CERF funds, IOM was able to provide an intermediate housing solution until a comprehensive permanent housing solution is available in Mullaitivu district. This was a great achievement given that the district is prone for cyclones and flood hazards and the timing of intervention was critical in order to provide safe and dignified living conditions to IDP returnees to their homes before the arrival of the monsoon season. 261 shelters completed in three Grama Niladari Divisions namely Kumulamunai (101 shelters) East and Kumulamunai Center (129 shelters) of Maritimepattu DS Division and Vallipunam GN Division of Puthukudiruppu DS Division. An additional 31 shelters were constructed using funds remaining from a supply of CERF supplied corrugated roofing sheets for IOM shelter beneficiaries. The original target figures were erroneous as they did not add up to the total. The target should have been (460 males + 460 females = 920 (included in this total are the 230 children under 5). 				<p>As part of the shelter construction activity and to maintain the transparency of the beneficiaries selection, IOM formed a beneficiary selection committee in the village with the Grama Niladari officer (village level government administration officer), members of Rural Development Society and other village level organisations to identify the beneficiaries according to the established minimum criteria requirement.</p> <p>A pilot shelter was constructed by each labour team under supervision of the IOM Technical Assistant and Engineer to ensure the labourers understood the design and steps required. The activities were monitored by the Technical Assistants on a regular basis under the overall supervision and guidance by the IOM Engineer.</p> <p>The village was identified in coordination with the shelter cluster members. IOM reported to the 3W Presidential task Force as required on activities as activities progressed.</p> <p>At project completion IOM officers in the field made visits to permitted areas to assess the situation of beneficiaries. This will feed into IOM's planned comprehensive evaluation of emergency projects from 2009 to 2012 to be shared with all donors on completion.</p>	

UNOPS - SHELTER/NFI/PROTECTION						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-OPS-004	Total Project Budget	\$ 2,471,363	Beneficiaries		Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	Shelter assistance to IDPs in Menik Farm and Transitional shelters for the most vulnerable returnee families in the Kilinochchi District.	Total Funding Received for Project ³	\$ 1,344,490	Individuals	-	-
				Female	1,040	2,169
				Male	1,460	1,775
				Total individuals (Female and male)	2,500	3,944
				Of total, children under 5	400	155
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 199,999	TOTAL	2,500	3,944
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>The objectives of the project were:</p> <p>Provide 170 of the most vulnerable returnee families with complete transitional shelters in Karachchi DS division of the Kilinochchi district.</p> <p>Provide shelter repairs and maintenance assistance to the IDPs in the Menik Farm for four months.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With CERF funds UNOPS assisted IDPs living in Menik Farm camp in Vavuniya District and returnees to their areas of origin. In Menik Farm IDP camp, UNOPS provided repairing and maintenance support for shelters in order to keep them in an appropriate living condition. In the areas of return, UNOPS provided critical life-saving support to the returnees with transitional shelters until they were able to construct/repair their permanent houses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Menik Farm, UNOPS handled shelter repair and maintenance works in the Zone 0. At the end of 2011, 3,200 individuals still occupied Zone 0. Accordingly this number is taken as the beneficiaries reached. Since the camp remains open to this date (February 2012), CERF assistance reached more people than the originally targeted/planned numbers. ○ In the areas of return, UNOPS managed to complete 186 transitional shelters benefiting 186 families, approximately 744 individuals. ▪ Providing complete transitional shelters to the returnees; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Even though only 170 shelters were planned with CERF funding, UNOPS completed 186 shelters using leftover material from previous UNOPS projects for 186 of the most vulnerable returnee families of Karachchi DS Division in Kilinochchi District (approx. 744 beneficiaries). ▪ Providing shelter repair and maintenance assistance in the IDP camps; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNOPS carried out shelter repairs, maintenance and decommissioning in Zone 0 in Menik Farm, throughout 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total 1,216 shelters repaired and maintained; - 1,050 unoccupied IDP shelters decommissioned. 				<p>UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with camp authorities and partner agencies.</p> <p>Weekly progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.</p> <p>Weekly updates were provided to the Shelter cluster lead UNHCR.</p> <p>Other shelter agencies were informed on UNOPS' work to minimise duplication.</p> <p>At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally communicated outcomes to the local authorities.</p> <p>Reports submitted to the online 3W reporting system.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The above activities were carried out by UNOPS only on 'need basis' and not "target basis". The ground situation in the IDP camps changed over the project period owing to the reason that part of the IDPs were allowed by the government to resettle and the need to attend the repair and maintenance works in the IDP camps were reduced. This resulted UNOPS to attend at lesser number of the targeted project results.	
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UNICEF - WASH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-010-A	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,370,500	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families in camps)	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 1,442,553	Individuals	17,701	13,300	Water bowering services covered the entire population of IDPs in Menik Farm, including all women and children. In addition, women were provided with easier access to clean water for cooking and drinking as well as access to clean, hygienic and safe sanitation facilities.
				Female	9,325	7,120	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 185,827	Male	8,376	6,180	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	17,701	13,300	
				Of total, children under 5	885	750	
				TOTAL	17,701	13,300	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Children and their families living in IDP camps in Vavuniya district fulfil their rights to survival through increased equitable and sustained access to, and use of, safe drinking water and basic sanitation services, and adopt improved hygiene practices.		<p>During 2009, WASH sector contributed in achieving the reduction of incidences of diarrhoea by 50 per cent in Menik Farm IDP camp within four months. The achievement was maintained throughout the years through funding support by various donors. Funding from the 2011 CERF Underfunded Emergency first round enabled UNICEF to continue providing safe drinking water above the SPHERE standards to the Menik Farm IDPs during the project period as well as timely removal of solid and liquid waste. These services were crucial in maintaining the low prevalence of diarrhoea incidences in the Camp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved supply of safe water to IDPs in Menik Farm camp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More than 10 litres of safe drinking water supplied per day per person (in-line with SPHERE standards which indicates a minimum water need for all purposes of 7.5 to 15 litres per day per person) through the operation of six water trucks (4,000 to 10,000 litre capacity) providing an average of 40,000 litres per day to the camps on a daily basis over a period of 10 months. During project implementation the number of IDPs remaining in Menik Farm was 13,300. ▪ Timely removal of solid and liquid waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proper disposal of solid and liquid waste and improved hygiene conditions in Menik Farm through the routine operation of two garbage collection tractors, two compactors and two gully-sucking emptiers. This contributed to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases. 				<p>Regular WASH cluster meetings were conducted to review and monitor progress and identify gaps related to overall WASH requirements.</p> <p>In addition, UNICEF has been maintaining and analysing water bowering data to identify gaps and ensure equal distribution of water within the camps.</p> <p>Weekly monitoring visits were conducted by UNICEF focal points to collect data and information on care and maintenance of WASH facilities in Menik Farm particularly related to solid and liquid waste management.</p> <p>The 3W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the WASH situation in the camps and returnee areas. This has been updated on a monthly basis. The information and gaps from the 3W was shared with different actors to ensure undisrupted WASH services for IDPs. This database strengthened the monitoring system as well as ensured WASH activities are in line with SPHERE standards.</p>	

UNOPS - WASH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-OPS-005	Total Project Budget	\$ 5,927,800	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Basic water and sanitation services at Menik Farm IDP centre in Vavuniya District.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 99,998	Individuals	-	-	<p>Women, men, girls and boys had equal access to improved and repaired WASH facilities.</p> <p>UNOPS demarcated 'male' and 'female' toilets. The women's toilets were covered to ensure the privacy of girls and women. (Provided adequate number of toilets with additional features to ensure easy access for disabled persons.)</p> <p>Close proximity of sanitation facilities to shelters reduced the risk of SGBV and assisted people with disabilities not to depend on others to access WASH facilities.</p>
				Female	2,000	3,795	
			Male	1,500	3,105		
			Total individuals (Female and male)	3,500	6,900		
			Of total, children under 5	500	750		
			TOTAL	3,500	6,900		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 99,998				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Maintain basic sanitation facilities at Menik Farm to ensure vector control and prevent the spread of disease.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using CERF Under Funded Emergency first round grants, UNOPS ensured that the IDPs in the remaining camps have access to adequate water and sanitation and hygiene facilities. ▪ Accordingly UNOPS took the WASH repair and maintenance works in the Zones - 0 & 1 of the Menik Farm IDP camp. ▪ At the end of the year 2011, it was reported that around 6,900 individuals (Zone - 0; 3,200 and Zone - 1; 3,700) were occupying these remaining camps. Accordingly this number is taken as the beneficiaries reached under this project. UNOPS expected the camps to be closed during the project period and targeted a lower number of beneficiaries. However the camps continue to be operational and the assistance reached more people in the camps than the originally targeted/planned numbers. ▪ The following list of outcomes were reached through this project and during the entire year 2011; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Around 1,593 toilets, their soakage pits and drainage lines were repaired, maintained, and new safety fences around the soakage pits were erected. ○ 12 Disabled friendly toilets (built with ramps and handrails) were also maintained accordingly. ○ 20 Bathing spaces and 27 water tanks were repaired and maintained. ○ 823 unused toilets and 12 bathing spaces were decommissioned. ▪ The above activities were carried out by UNOPS only on 'need basis' and not "target basis". The ground situation in the IDP camps changed over the project period owing to the reason that part of the IDPs were allowed by the government to resettle and the need to attend the repair and maintenance works in the IDP camps were reduced. This resulted UNOPS to attend at lesser number of the targeted project results. 				<p>UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with the government's camp authorities and other relief agencies.</p> <p>Weekly progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.</p> <p>Weekly updates were provided to the WASH cluster lead - UNICEF.</p> <p>At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed the actual outcomes of the project to the local authorities.</p> <p>Updates are made into the PTF online 3W reporting system.</p>	

WHO - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-014	Total Project Budget	\$ 1,600,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening of health services in Menik Farm and returnee areas	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 472,567	Individuals	-		Both males and females benefited equally from the programmes conducted under CERF
				Female	613,000		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 99,189	Male	580,000		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	1,193,000		
				Of total, children under 5	95,440		
				TOTAL	1,193,000		
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES					MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>To enhance the quantity and quality of human resources for health at community and institution level.</p> <p>To expand disease surveillance systems and strengthen outbreak response, prevention and control of communicable diseases.</p> <p>To expand mental health and psychosocial services in the resettlement areas.</p>		<p>CERF grants enabled WHO to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of unnecessary and avoidable morbidity and mortality in Menik Farm and in the returnee and resettled areas. No excess morbidity or mortality reported. ▪ Improved Ministry of Health capacity to deliver preventive and curative health services to the population in the Northern Province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocation of ten health professionals to increase the surge capacity of Ministry of Health to provide health care services ○ Ensured that the patients with communicable diseases were referred to health facilities for treatment and if necessary isolation. ○ Maintained the health records and send returns as per the guidelines and formats by the regional health authorities and the line ministry institutions. ○ Health education on prevention of communicable diseases to community and health volunteers at Menik Farm and returnee areas. ▪ Potential outbreaks of food, water and vector borne diseases in Menik Farm and in the resettlement areas will be detected promptly with intervention measures implemented immediately <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocation of five Public Health Inspectors (PHI) to Menik Farm and returnee areas to carry out disease surveillance and outbreak response strategies. ○ Regular monitoring of disease surveillance and notification activities in Menik farm and returnee areas including water, food and vector borne disease. ○ Conducted disease surveillance activities, organized and monitored vector control activities, ensured food hygiene. ○ Monitored adequacy and quality of drinking water, monitored garbage collection and waste water disposal. ○ Monitoring of water quality of bowered water supplied to Menik farm and water quality at returnee areas. ○ Inspection of food outlets in mentioned locations. ○ No disease outbreaks of water, food or vector borne diseases were reported from Menik Farm IDP camps. 					<p>Regular updates from regional health authorities of Ministry of Health on the performance of human resources, monthly cluster updates at cluster meetings, regular monitoring from the two WHO field units, frequent field visits from the EHA unit, WHO Colombo.</p> <p>Referral mechanism established through outreach clinics to refer patients to mental health clinics at district hospitals.</p>

<p>To assist the regional health authorities in health assessments, coordinators and monitoring of health sector response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People with mental health and psychosocial problems will be detected at community level and referred and managed accordingly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocation of ten community support officers (CSO) for provision of mental health and psychosocial services at community level. ○ Out-reach clinics conducted in returnee areas increasing accessibility to mental health ○ Provision of push-bicycles to CSOs to serve communities which are hard to reach. ○ Increased number of patients identified and referred to district mental health units for further follow-up sessions. ○ Regular mental health and psychosocial activities conducted at district level. ▪ Conduction of monthly health cluster meetings to share, discuss, monitor and evaluate health response in each district among health partners and Ministry of Health regional and central authorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of tools for data assessment for continuous health data update. 	
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UNFPA - HEALTH AND NUTRITION																											
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FPA-011	Total Project Budget	\$ 749,000	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F male</td> <td>67,500</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>67,500</td> <td>23,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	-	-	F male	67,500	20,000	Male		3,000	Total individuals (Female and male)	-	-	Of total, children under 5	-	-	TOTAL	67,500	23,000	Gender Equity The project focused on providing mobile reproductive health services to women and girls of reproductive age as well as to distribute maternity kits to pregnant women of more than 37 weeks. It also ensured that men will have access to condoms and other reproductive health-related information. The family planning services offered through the clinics benefited both men and women to plan their lives according to their needs and choice.
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																									
Individuals	-	-																									
F male	67,500	20,000																									
Male		3,000																									
Total individuals (Female and male)	-	-																									
Of total, children under 5	-	-																									
TOTAL	67,500	23,000																									
PROJECT TITLE	Comprehensive reproductive health services and psychosocial support	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 100,152																								
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,152																								
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES			MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																						
<p>To ensure uninterrupted reproductive health services to resettled communities, to prevent maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For nearly three decades, Northern Province was not provided with adequate reproductive health services. There is a huge human resource gap as well as health infrastructure, equipment and supply gap. At the same time, the inhabitants of the North require awareness and education sessions on reproductive health in order to avoid unnecessary mortalities of mothers and children. ▪ Through funds from the CERF underfunded emergency first round, the project supported the health authorities in the North to scale up services for women and girls needing reproductive health and psychosocial care, as well as to enhance emergency and comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care within the available health institutions. ▪ Outcome: Minimized risk of an increase in maternal and neo-natal mortality and morbidity ▪ Through the CERF funding, the UNFPA addressed the needs of resettled pregnant women at 37 weeks, women in labour and newborns by providing maternity kits. The kit has items that ensure the hygiene of pregnant women during and after the delivery to avoid life-threatening intra-partum and post-partum infections. The maternity kit caters for basic needs of a woman giving birth while admitted to a health facility for a number of days. At the same time, the kit includes some items that will help in case of delivery outside a health facility. Some of the health facilities are still not functioning well in the resettled areas and the transport system is not well established. This can result in home deliveries where a maternity kit will be useful. It also has items to ensure the basic hygiene of the new born and also to keep the baby warm, which meet the life-saving criteria of CERF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNFPA conducted 630 mobile reproductive health clinics in resettled areas ○ The clinics ensured; ○ Pregnant women receive ante natal care services timely, ○ Danger signs and high risk pregnancies were identified and directed for necessary care ○ The tests related to pregnancies were carried timely ○ Post natal care services to the mother and the new born was provided 			<p>Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL) and with the support of Northern Province Health Department implemented the mobile reproductive health clinics.</p> <p>The clinics schedules provided by the Regional Director Of Health services (RDHS) in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. Four equipped vehicles were (capacity for two clients at a time) used to conduct mobile reproductive health clinics. FPASL reported about the progress of the project on weekly, quarterly and annual basis.</p> <p>The technical support was provided by UNFPA and Family Health Bureau (FHB) of the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>The maternity kits were sent to the RDHS in each district. The RDHS handed those to field health staff and they were distributed the kits under the supervision of RDHS.</p> <p>UNFPA did not carry out a separate evaluation on CERF funds. However in 2010, UNFPA conducted an evaluation on all its humanitarian response activities</p>																						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Family planning services were provided and it helped to avoid unwanted pregnancies ○ Distribution of condoms helped to avoid STIs and HIV ○ Counselling related to RH services provided necessary knowledge for people to overcome the issues related to reproductive health. ○ Distribution of 930 maternity kits ○ The distribution of maternity kits ensured: ○ The admitting of pregnant women after 37 weeks to nearest health facilities , ○ The hygiene of the pregnant women before and after the delivery ○ The hygiene of the new born during the hospital and within first few months of their life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As stated in above bullets, the mobile reproductive health clinics provided vital services during the pregnancy and after the delivery for the resettled women. Without having those services, the risk of them being vulnerable for various diseases, illnesses during the pregnancy and afterwards. Similarly the content of the hygiene packs ensured the basic hygiene of the mother and the new born. ▪ Indicators: Decrease in neo-natal and maternal deaths in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts ▪ FHB has not so far issues their official report "Annual Report on Family Health in Sri Lanka" for year 2011 which captures maternal and neo natal deaths and other vital statistics related to reproductive health services. However ever, it is worth noting that there were no increase of maternal and neo natal deaths according to the information received from RDHS offices in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. ▪ 67,500 was the total estimated number of women and girls of reproductive age. All of them do not need reproductive health services since the project is mainly targeting on pregnant and post natal women. Indicating 67,500 as the total number of target to reach was a mistake. 	<p>which included mobile reproductive health clinics and distribution of maternity kits.</p>
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IOM - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-009	Total Project Budget	\$1,155,000	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals	20,000			
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency medical referral care and public health outreach activities for the Northern Provinces	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 97,691	Female	-	14,432		
				Male	-	10,958		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	-	25,390		
				Of total, children under 5	-	3179		
				TOTAL	20,000	25,390		
				STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 97,691	All benefitted from the ambulance service. More than 55 per cent of transfers were female, 12.1 per cent were children under the age of 5 years, 14 per cent pregnant women and 26.7 per cent elderly.

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
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<p>Objective</p> <p>The project will support the Sri Lankan Ministry of Health in providing life-saving emergency referral care services for displaced and resettled populations in the Northern province. IOM will work in partnership with Ministry of Health in adopting a health system strengthening approach to:</p> <p>-avert morbidity and mortality related to medical emergencies of conflict affected communities via the provision of 24 emergency ambulance service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The population in the resettled areas of Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar districts receives timely and appropriate emergency referral care on a 24hour basis via five ambulances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IOM supported seven 24 hour ambulance service facilitated the transfer of over 11,581 emergency medical cases in areas of return (Killinochich, Mullativu, Mannar and areas of Vavuniya), ○ On average, 1200 patients were transferred each month. ○ IOM provided this comprehensive emergency patient transport service to PHCCs (Primary Health Care Centres) in Menik Farm IDP setting and in hospitals in resettlement area of Mallavi, Nattankandal, Pudukudiiruppu hospitals in Mullaitivu district, Mulankavil and Poonagary hospitals in Killinochchi district, and Periyamadu hospital in Mannar district. ○ More than 55 per cent of transfers were female, 12.1 per cent were children under the age of 5 years, 14 per cent pregnant women and 26.7 per cent elderly. ■ Re-functioning of Mallavi Hospital lab facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Mallavi Base Hospital lab facility which was fully renovated by IOM in 2009 was not functioning due to the absence of Medical Technicians (MLTs) working for the hospital. ○ CERF funding provided transport for two MLTs to Mallavi Hospital from Vavuniya Hospital (two days per week) to keep the lab functioning. This enabled running day to day investigations in Mallavi Hospital (which has an average of 5000 OPD patients and 400 admissions within a month period) without sending them to Vavuniya Hospital. Further valuable equipment was maintained in working condition until a full time MLT replacement is secured. ■ Provision of Drugs for Mallavi Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A stock of medicines and rapid diagnostic equipment for emergency care were provided to Mallavi Base Hospital and Natanakandal Hospital in response to an urgent request made by the Provincial and Regional Health Authorities in the Northern Province 	<p>IOM developed an "emergency patient referral system" as part of this project for the smooth functioning of the ambulance service. Each patient transfer was verified by attending medical officer within health system. IOM generated and shared weekly reports on ambulance returns and monthly reports on medical program to Ministry of Health and Health Cluster partners.</p>
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- Provision of rapid test kits
 - HIV rapid test kits for voluntary testing were provided at the requested of the National Director of HIV/AIDS. The testing was accompanied by standard pre and post-test counselling following the National Program on HIV/AIDS for health system in former conflict affected settings
- The internally displaced population in Menik Farm will receive timely and appropriate emergency care on a 24-hour basis via one hired ambulance.
 - 13,809 of emergency cases at Manik Farm IDP camps (31/08/2011).

Please see chart below for statistical breakdown of assistance:

Number of patients transferred in seven IOM Ambulances for Medical Referral from IDP camps		
	Total number of transfers	Cumulative total or %
Total No. of patient transfers	13809	
Gender disaggregation		
<i>Male</i>	6159	44.6
<i>Female</i>	7650	55.4
Age disaggregation		
<i>< 5 yrs</i>	1671	12.1
<i>5yrs to 60yrs</i>	8451	61.2
<i>> 60 yrs</i>	3687	26.7
Vulnerable groups disaggregation		
<i>Children below 5yrs</i>	1671	12.1
<i>Pregnant mothers</i>	1933	14.0
<i>Elderly</i>	3604	26.1

UNICEF - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-010-B	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,103,000	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity The gender and equity dimensions were an integral part of the planning process and UNICEF ensured that all boys and girls, and pregnant and lactating women in flood affected areas had access to nutrition interventions.
				Individuals	25,000			
Female	17,500	14,000						
Male	7,500	8,500						
Total individuals (Female and male)	25,000	22,500						
PROJECT TITLE	Maternal and Child Nutrition interventions in Menik Farm	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 1,635,975	Of total, children under 5	15,000	14,000		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 99,564	TOTAL	25,000	22,500		

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>The overall objective of this proposal is to provide life-saving interventions to manage Acute Moderate and Severe Malnutrition to prevent Nutrition related morbidity and mortality by ensuring:</p> <p>Availability of Supplementary and Therapeutic Food.</p> <p>Access to Nutrition Rehabilitation Program for management of SAM and MAM children.</p> <p>Availability of reliable nutrition data to facilitate planning, management and follow up.</p> <p>Strengthening of the nutrition coordination mechanism for effective and timely response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CERF funding ensured the availability of required supplementary and therapeutic food, especially High Energy Biscuits to support and strengthen Nutrition Rehabilitation Program to prevent and manage malnutrition among under-5 children, and pregnant and lactating mothers living in Menik Farm and resettlement areas. Training of health care providers, deployment of additional human resources and guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices further supported quality care in areas lacking basic services. ▪ The number of reached beneficiaries was reduced due to the population movement to the resettlement areas from Menik Farm IDP camp during the implementation of the project. Nevertheless, the total CERF funds were used to implement activities over a longer period than previously planned (more than three months) since the target numbers of beneficiaries were less. Also with things like supplies, these are procured at the onset before the IDPs started leaving Menik Farm so the full allocation was spent. ▪ Expected Outcomes and Indicators Availability of Supplementary and Therapeutic Food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15,000 children under the age of five years and 800 pregnant and lactating women have access to and received Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding. ○ 14,000 children under five years of age and 400 pregnant and lactating women were provided with nutrition supplements and multiple micronutrients. ▪ Access to Nutrition Rehabilitation Program for management of SAM and MAM children About 600 Severely Malnourished Children treated to avert preventable nutrition-related mortality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 400 severely malnourished children received community and facility based treatment. ▪ About 2,250 moderately malnourished children managed and prevented from developing Severe Malnutrition and nutrition-related morbidity and mortality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,500 cartons of high energy biscuits were provided to the Ministry of Health under the nutrition rehabilitation programme ○ Between January to June 2011, an average 250 under five children were provided with supplementary food each month. Later the numbers decreased due to the resettlement process and as of December 2011 approximately 100 under five children remained in the moderate category. In total approximately 2,000 moderately malnourished children were managed with high-energy biscuits and prevented from developing severe malnutrition and nutrition-related morbidity and mortality. 	<p>To ensure proper monitoring and supervision the following were conducted: field visits, progress review meetings, surveys by the Medical Research Institute/Ministry of Health and monthly reports.</p> <p>Regular district based Health and Nutrition sector reviews were conducted to assess progress and identify bottle necks.</p> <p>Regular Nutrition Cluster meetings were held to assess progress and discuss field monitoring findings.</p> <p>The 3 W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the health and nutrition situation in the camps and returnee areas. UNICEF updates the defined indicators on a monthly basis.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reliable information of nutrition status of children available.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Weekly nutrition cluster meetings were held to discuss progress and implementation plans including the review of information on the nutrition status of children.	
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V. ANALYSIS 2 – CONFLICT-RELATED EMERGENCY SECOND ROUND OF THE UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY

1. The humanitarian context

Allocations from the second round of the underfunded emergency window for Sri Lanka followed a Mid-Year Review (MYR) of baseline needs, progress and outstanding gaps in line with the 2011 JPA. The MYR process revealed three broad areas for urgent intervention: basic, life-saving support to the remaining IDPs at Menik Farm until resettlement in their districts of origin or alternative relocation solutions are found for them; continued support to stabilize many returnee communities, poised precariously between continued dependence on aid and socioeconomic renewal; and, urgent assistance to returnees in the recently released Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi District areas, devastated by the last stages of the war. The major consideration for CERF support was the critical level of humanitarian resource mobilization. By 19 August 2011, only \$ 69 million (a mere 24 per cent) had been received against the overall requirement of \$ 289 million. Consequently, Sri Lanka received \$4,961,348 in support of priority humanitarian and urgent early recovery needs, as revealed by the MYR process.

Menik Farm remained a focus of humanitarian intervention, due to the uncertainty concerning the resettlement of the remaining IDPs. The vast majority of the remaining camp residents were from military-controlled areas of Mullaitivu District, where the final fierce battles took place (i.e., the Puthukkudiyiruppu and Maritimpattu Divisional Secretariat Divisions). The Government was yet to share a timeline for the release of these areas for humanitarian demining to pave the way for eventual return. Although the authorities were beginning to look at a relocation site adjacent to the IDPs' home areas, the site presented many challenges in terms of availability of basic services, access to livelihoods, including sufficient plots of land for cultivation, the lack of civil administrative/protection mechanisms and a high military presence. The humanitarian community continued to advocate informed, voluntary, sustainable resettlement solutions for these last IDPs in the camps, rather than protracted displacement in a different location. However, agencies were faced with funding shortfalls for supporting the remaining IDPs in camps. Additionally, many agencies had discontinued services due to funding shortfalls, and the remaining partners struggled to cover the gap. The lack of funds, in turn hampered much needed leverage required by humanitarian agencies to continue to support IDPs and to ensure their safe and voluntary returns. Among the most economically depressed class in the Northern region, these IDPs had few resources or safety nets and were highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. In this light, maintaining basic shelter, WASH, food, health and other services to the remaining inhabitants of Menik Farm was a critical life-saving intervention.

Considering resettlement overall, many communities and individuals – even those which have been back in their District of origin for some time – continued to rely on external assistance to fulfill their most fundamental needs. This was because of highly uneven progress in restoring basic infrastructure and reviving livelihoods across the Northern Province, as well as landmine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination of agricultural land and key livelihood areas. Donor support to livelihood needs have been minimal through the JPA due to a number of reasons, such as donor fatigue, competing priorities with other crises globally, etc. This challenged durable resettlement solutions to a population affected by conflict for over three decades, while they continue to struggle to return to normalcy. An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in April (covering the Northern, North-Central and Eastern Provinces) reflected this precarious situation. The study confirmed the existence of widespread food insecurity due to limited food production and high food prices. The Northern Province, in particular, was characterized by severe and widespread poverty due to poorly developed livelihoods, a lack of employment opportunities (including delayed livelihood assistance) and high food prices combined with low purchasing power. Therefore, a dual strategy of continuing to meet the returnees' basic needs combined with targeted livelihood support, especially for farming households to cultivate during the next planting season, was necessary to support lives, health and wellbeing among resettled communities.

Also, the special needs of particularly vulnerable groups, like households led by single women, children, the elderly, disabled individuals and others, demanded more attention. In addition to their material needs, resettled communities looked for solutions to issues, such as land ownership, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), civil and legal documentation and equal access to resources, many of which were anchored in full restoration and strengthening of the District administrations.

Within the general challenges of supporting resettlement, recent returnees to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts became a focus of concern. These returnees faced grave challenges in trying to rebuild their lives amid the complete destruction of housing, infrastructure and livelihood facilities in these areas. They were in urgent need of immediate shelter, food, water and sanitation, health and other basic assistance to ensure their survival.

Deliberating on the above and sectoral funding, the UNCT identified protection, shelter, agriculture, food, WASH, health and nutrition as priority sectors for CERF support.

2. Overview of CERF's role in the country

CERF funding to Sri Lanka in 2011, via the underfunded emergency window, enabled agencies to maintain life-saving services to IDPs in Menik Farm, until they returned to their areas of origin in safe, sustainable and dignified conditions. CERF support was crucial to fill the gap created by declining donor funding, since the fighting ended in May 2009 and displaced people began returning home. Furthermore, CERF supported essential assistance to vulnerable returnees struggling to meet their basic needs, as early recovery and development actors gradually addressed the widespread damage left by nearly three decades of fighting.

3. What was accomplished with CERF (UFE second round) funding?

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS: UNHCR

UNHCR continued to support the government-facilitated return process through the provision of the shelter's cash grant to 'new' IDP families going back to former conflict areas in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. CERF funding contributed towards staffing protection desks set up at each shelter cash distribution point. This was an essential component of the protection monitoring process during which Persons with Special Needs (PWSNs) were identified for further assistance and/or appropriate referrals to specialized institutions.

CERF contributions were also utilized towards ongoing protection monitoring in the return locations in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. Some 3,900 'new' IDPs returned mainly from host families to villages of origin in the two Districts. UNHCR and partners carried out monitoring in the return locations to identify any outstanding protection concerns they may have. At the same time UNHCR staff also made regular visits to transit locations, where IDPs were still accommodated.

UNHCR continues to utilize CERF funding towards the implementation of life-saving initiatives in return locations in an effort to prevent secondary displacement of people going back to former conflict areas and enable a sustainable return. So far UNHCR and partners have re-established nine land units that deal with documentation in the Kilinochchi District, equipped six Women and Children's Desks in Police stations and renovated one health centre located in a rural area in the Mullaitivu District. The health centre is especially important since there are no other health services available for the population living in that specific location.

CERF funding has also helped UNHCR and partners carry out trainings for local Government officials on the prevention and response to SGBV, land issues and documentation issues etc. Two such trainings have been carried out so far.

SHELTER: IOM

The shelter assistance through the second CERF underfunded round is serving the urgent shelter needs of recent returnees to Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD Division, in Mullaitivu District. Of a targeted 2,304 beneficiaries, so far 864 beneficiaries were reached through 216 completed shelters with 159 near completion. The IOM transitional shelter design has Presidential Task Force approval and abides by international SPHERE standards and national shelter cluster/sector standards.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

FAO received CERF funds to assist 17,650 newly resettled and flood-affected farmers in the Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts during the *Maha* 2011/12 season. Out of this planned

number of beneficiaries, 10,100 farmers were to receive paddy seeds and 7,550 farmers were to receive Other Food Crops (OFC) seeds.

To date, CERF funds have actually assisted 5,673 paddy farmers, 10,102 black gram farmers and 3,533 ground nut farmers in time for the *Maha* 2011/12 season.

The total quantity of paddy seed planned and actually procured are approximately the same as the total acreage planned and actual acreage of paddy,. However, the total number of paddy beneficiaries actually assisted is less than the originally planned number as the planning figures were based on estimates. The Government requested urgent support to cultivate 20,000 acres of abandoned paddy land – which was the target for urgent assistance. During the planning stage, since it was not possible to accurately determine how much land each household would have access to, it was estimated that each household would have access to approximately two acres of land, and the number of households targeted was based on this estimate (20,000 acres at two acres/HH), approximately 10,000 households. However, in reality, the actual numbers of households were less than what was estimated and many households had access to more land than two acres, and the actual number of households cultivating the 20,000 acres of abandoned land totalled 5,673. See tables 4, 5 and 6 for paddy, black gram and green gram seed distributions provided with CERF funds, with a break down by district and gender.

Table 4: Paddy cultivation through CERF support to FAO (UFE second round) – District and Gender Breakdown

District	Bushels distributed (1 bushel = 20.5 kg)	Extent of land cultivated (Acres)	Beneficiaries		
			Men	Women	Total
Jaffna	2,326	775	157	55	212
Kilinochchi	7,574	2,525	512	177	689
Mannar	21,323	7,108	1,441	499	1,940
Mullaitivu	22,113	7,371	1,495	517	2,012
Vavuniya	9,011	3,004	609	211	820
Total	62,347	20,783	4,214	1,459	5,673

Source: FAO, March 2011

Table 5: Black gram cultivation through CERF support to FAO (UFE second round) – District and Gender Breakdown

District	Distribution (kgs)	Extent of land cultivated (Acres)	Beneficiaries		
			Men	Women	Total
Jaffna	2,400	200	296	104	400
Kilinochchi	4,000	333	390	137	527
Mannar	8,004	667	781	274	1,055
Mullaitivu	1,200	100	302	109	411
Vavuniya	50,796	4,233	5,407	2,302	7,709
Total	66,400	5,533	7,176	2,926	10,102

Source: FAO, March 2011

Table 6: Ground nut cultivation through CERF support to FAO (UFE second round) – District and Gender Breakdown

District	Distribution (kgs)	Extent of land cultivated (Acres)	Beneficiaries		
			Men	Women	Total
Jaffna	2,000	50	151	49	200
Kilinochchi	8,000	200	862	244	1,106
Mannar	4,000	100	72	18	90
Mullaitivu	42,420	1,061	727	227	954
Vavuniya	12,000	300	868	315	1,183
Total	68,420	1,711	2,680	853	3,533

Source: FAO, March 2011

In addition, CERF funds are also assisting approximately 900 households in all five districts of the North, who are presently receiving and planting red onion bulbs.

The seeds provided under this project were procured locally by FAO following standard procurement rules and regulations, ensuring that the varieties provided are preferred by the farmers, adapted to the target agro-ecologies, are approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. The quality of the seeds were monitored and tested through an independent agency, and payment was made to suppliers only upon the receipt of a quality certificate from the inspection agency, assuring that the seed had met the technical specifications required by FAO.

The resettlement process is continuing in the Northern Province, with newly resettled and still returning households particularly in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. There is a balance of funds from this project that can be best utilized to provide seeds to newly resettled farmers during the *Yala* 2012 season. FAO is presently identifying the seed requirements for the *Yala* 2012 and will obtain CERF approval prior to using these funds for the *Yala* 2012 programme. The total number of households supported will be detailed in the final report in 2012.

FOOD: WFP

WFP used the CERF allocation as a matching/twinning fund to cover the handling and operational costs of in-kind contribution of rice and beans from the Government of Brazil. Thus CERF support is helping WFP respond to time critical needs of food insecure and vulnerable populations in the first quarter of 2012, when the resource situation would be very critical. As of 31 December 2011 – the reporting date for the CERF – the commodities of rice and beans had not reached Sri Lanka. As of 21st February 2012, 800 metric tonnes of beans arrived in Sri Lanka. The first consignment of 1,000 metric tonnes of rice is expected in mid-March. Therefore, no food was distributed prior to 31 December 2011. As the PRRO project will continue for 2012 with a budget revision, the food will be distributed as soon as they are received

WASH: UNICEF

As of 31 December 2011, CERF funds reached 4,571 beneficiaries. With CERF support, UNICEF provided over 10 litres of safe drinking water daily per person (in line with SPHERE standards of 7.5-15 litres daily per person for all purposes) through the operation of two water bowsers (10,000 litre and 4,000 litre capacity) and two tractor-mounted trailer bowsers (4,000 litre capacity) on a daily basis for three months. Since the resettlement of all IDPs in Menik Farm did not take place as planned by the Government due to pending mine clearance, approximately 7,000 IDPs remained by the end of 2011 and required WASH-related assistance. Therefore, parts of the funds are being used to provide safe water for IDPs in Menik Farm until all displaced persons have been resettled.

NUTRITION: UNICEF

As of 31 December 2011, CERF funds reached 7,424 beneficiaries. CERF funding is being utilized in resettlement areas in support of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme to address issues of malnutrition among women and children in order to prevent morbidity and mortality. Additionally, funding is being utilized to procure therapeutic food for severely acute malnourished children averting avoidable deaths. Further, UNICEF is supporting awareness raising by Rural Health Assistants and Public Health Midwives among the resettled population. This will help promote the use of locally available homemade supplementary food, ensuring long-term sustainability of nutrition interventions.

HEALTH: WHO

As of 31 December 2011, WHO had reached a total of 613,000 beneficiaries planned. The project aimed to prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality among returnee communities and IDPs in Menik farm welfare villages. CERF support enabled WHO to strengthen the primary healthcare services, disease surveillance activities and coordination mechanisms in underprivileged areas of Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu District, including in Menik Farm, continuing undisrupted from the previous CERF Under Funded window allocation.

The following outcomes were achieved:

- Reduced avoidable morbidity and mortality in resettlement areas and Menik Farm.
- Improved Ministry of Health capacity to deliver essential primary health care services and preventive and curative health services to the population in resettlement areas and Menik Farm.

- Improved emergency health services through effective ambulance services, facilitating transport of critically ill patients to hospitals with appropriate facilities.
- Prompt detection of potential outbreaks of food, water and vector borne diseases in resettlement areas and Menik Farm and immediate implementation of intervention measures.
- Improved health coordination and need, gap and response analysis mechanisms in the North.

4. Analysis of the added value of CERF (UFE second round) to the humanitarian response

a) **Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries? If so how?**

YES NO

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS: UNHCR

During the past several years, a lack of funding has been a critical issue facing humanitarian operations in Sri Lanka. Although the war has ended, there are still many urgent humanitarian needs, mainly in the return areas of the north. At the end of 2010, the protection cluster/sector had only received 13 per cent of the overall the requirement. The swift disbursement of the CERF funding was important, as it helped assistance programmes to continue uninterrupted within a difficult funding environment.

SHELTER: IOM

CERF funding went some way in addressing the critical needs of vulnerable returnees, by enabling the provision of transitional shelters until a comprehensive permanent housing becomes available. Those who received who received this transitional shelter and have their own land are now eligible to receive assistance under the permanent shelter programmes in progress.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

By mid-2011, FAO had received approximately half the funding of the total agriculture profile needs against the 2011 JPA. This funding was almost fully utilized to address the agriculture needs for the Yala 2011 season. However, the majority of returnee households in the Northern Province do not yet have access to irrigated land and depend solely on rain-fed cultivation. Therefore CERF funds (UFE second round) mobilized during this time were crucial to meet the agriculture needs of these vulnerable households in time for the Maha 2011/12 season. The CERF proposal submitted by FAO was quickly reviewed and approved by the CERF Secretariat and funds were mobilized shortly following ERC approval.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

The rapid allocation of CERF funds enabled timely identification of priority needs and implementation of interventions. Through support to WASH interventions in Menik Farm, there was no spread of diseases due to unsafe water and a poor hygienic environment. CERF funds helped support the Government in responding to critical gaps in the provision of safe water, for example the National Water Supply and Drainage Board maintained drinking water sources and related pumping costs. Similarly, UNICEF supported the running costs of water bowsers and payment of drivers and assistants.

HEALTH: WHO

Timely disbursement of CERF funds ensured that the health service gaps were filled without a disruption in returnee areas and Menik Farm. Support for primary health care, emergency health services, and outbreak response, prevention and control were considered vital to ensure proper health care delivery.

b) **Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?**

YES NO

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS: UNHCR

This protection project targeted returnees to areas at the centre of some of the heaviest battles during the final phase of the war. These areas were eventually left in disarray. Therefore the provision of CERF funding helped meet the protection needs of resettling communities in a timely manner.

SHELTER: IOM

The rapid disbursement of CERF funds empowered IOM to swiftly implement transitional shelter solutions for returning families. However, CERF support did not trigger additional funds due to donor fatigue. Needs remain pervasive and urgent.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

CERF funds supported the management of severe acute malnutrition among the resettled population through procurement of therapeutic food. CERF played a vital role in the continuation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme, including through the procurement of therapeutic food. This support helped reduce maternal and child morbidity.

HEALTH: WHO

CERF support for activities under those areas was critical for the prevention for excess morbidity and mortality.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO (See individual answers per agency)

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS: UNHCR

Although funding commitments did come in following the CERF approvals, it is difficult to confirm if it was due to the mobilization of CERF funds.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

Mobilization of CERF funds was part of an overall effort by the RC/HC and FAO to respond to humanitarian needs. In addition to CERF funding from both Underfunded Emergency rounds, FAO received funds aligned with the agriculture appeal from AusAID, USAID, and Canada. Early CERF response was part of this successful fund mobilization.

FOOD: WFP

Brazil, as an emerging donor, announced its willingness to provide an in-kind contribution of rice and beans to WFP. This Brazilian support did not include external transport and other handling and operational costs on a cost-recovery basis, which traditionally accompany such contributions to WFP. The Underfunded Emergency second round became available in late September 2011, when the Government of Brazil agreed that Sri Lanka would be included in the list of countries to receive in-kind food commodities from Brazil. CERF support was therefore used as a matching fund to pay for the associated costs of this in-kind donation and enabled WFP to establish a new donor partnership. Rice and beans shipped from Brazil will be distributed in the first quarter of 2012.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

During implementation, UNICEF mobilised additional funds to support the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation, including promotion of good hygiene practices, and to continue the nutrition programme.

HEALTH: WHO

The CERF allocation helped WHO mobilize further funding from the South East Asia Regional Emergency Health Fund (SEAREHF) and the Korea Foundation for International Healthcare (KOFIH) to strengthen equipment support to primary health care and mental health activities in resettlement areas.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS: UNHCR

As Shelter/NFI and Protection cluster/sector lead, UNHCR coordinated with partner during the selection of projects, to ensure that there was no overlap of activities.

SHELTER: IOM

CERF supported cluster/sector coordination, so that needs were addressed without duplication.

AGRICULTURE: FAO

As co-chair for the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods cluster, FAO kept cluster/sector partners informed on CERF activities and coordinated the project activities at the national and local levels with government line authorities and relevant sector stakeholders. FAO continued its strong working presence in the Northern Province in collaboration with Government Agents, line departments, international and local NGOs, and the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Services.

FOOD: WFP

WFP collaborated with partners in the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods cluster/sector to ensure the complementarity of projects under CERF support.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

CERF proposals were jointly developed as a cluster/sector with relevant stakeholder inputs. CERF funds contributed to improved coordination among cluster/sector partners at national and district level through the pooling of resources and development of a joint response plan. UNICEF facilitated WASH and Nutrition coordination meetings to support the Government in streamlining the emergency response into national long-term plans. Also, UNICEF collaborated with WASH, Health and Nutrition partners to plan, implement and monitor interventions. This strong coordination led to more timely and effective service provision in line with minimum standards.

HEALTH: WHO

As the Health cluster/sector lead, WHO assisted health authorities and the humanitarian community in health assessments and monitoring and evaluation of the health response in the North with CERF funding.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Providing standard quantities of seed per household is ideal. However, the actual quantities of seed paddy provided per household depends on the extent of land available for cultivation by farmers. ³	Detailed planning of district-specific needs based on the agriculture season being targeted, the extent of irrigated land available, and the availability of inputs, is essential. Start the planning process early in partnership with the relevant government partners.	FAO
A strong field presence and close coordination with Government counterparts at the field level was essential for smooth implementation.	Maintain close collaboration in the field with Government counterparts.	UNCT and partners
Coordination with the cluster/sector was efficient and effective in identification of beneficiary areas.	Continue and improve coordination across agencies.	IOM
Beneficiary selection committee process worked well.	Continue to involve stakeholders in the process. Ensure time for coordination and feedback.	IOM
Use of CERF funds to match with a donor's in-kind contribution	Explore further such arrangements in the future to maximize donor support to urgent humanitarian needs.	WFP, CERF

³ Please note that the by concentrating inputs to cover more land per beneficiary meant that some of the originally targeted beneficiaries needing assistance would not be reached.

ANNEX I. ANALYSIS 2: CONFLICT- RELATED EMERGENCY – SECOND ROUND OF THE UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY

WFP - FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-054	Total Project Budget	\$ 39,755,501	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
PROJECT TITLE	PRRO200143: Supporting relief and early recovery in former-conflict-affected areas	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 34,069,939	Individuals	-		Intended beneficiaries include IDPs in camps, new returnees, school children, mothers and children under 5 in the five districts of the Northern Province.
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,349,024	Female	156,060		
				Male	149,940		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	340,000		
				Of total, children under 5	34,000		
				TOTAL	340,000		
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Improve adequate food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees through VGF with special focus on the most vulnerable groups of people identified by the latest food security assessment.</p> <p>Assist severely food insecure but able-bodied families to restore their livelihoods through participatory food security interventions such as SFFA, FFA and FFT with priority given to widows and female-headed households as well as people who have no job/income opportunities in the post-conflict situation</p> <p>Address short-term hunger and help avoid deterioration in the nutritional status of children in grades 1 – 9 from returnee households.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A recent food security assessment, conducted with the Ministry of Economic Development and the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), demonstrated that food insecurity continues to be widespread in the Province, with the trend in Kilinochchi particularly grave (30 per cent of households fall under the severely food insecure category). Income levels across the Northern Province are significantly below the national poverty line, with Kilinochchi District being the worst off again. Trend analysis shows a clear deterioration in food intake among returnees from October 2010 to March 2011. A simultaneous and significant reduction of food assistance suggests that food assistance played an important role in maintaining adequate food intake among the returnee population. Therefore, if such assistance is withdrawn or reduced before livelihoods interventions are fully implemented, precarious food insecurity and nutritional deterioration can be expected, particularly in the recently resettled Kilinochchi District. There is a compelling need to provide safety nets to the IDP/returnee population by providing a basic food security platform until they are adequately resettled and livelihood activities commence. ■ This funding from the underfunded second round has been committed and programmed to twin with Brazilian in-kind donation: 3,086 metric tons of rice and 800 metric tons of beans. As of 21 February 2012, 800 metric tons of beans arrived in Sri Lanka. The first consignment of 1,000 metric tonnes of rice is expected in the middle of March. Therefore, no food has been distributed prior to 31 December 2011. As the PRRO project will continue for 2012 with a budget revision, the food will be distributed as soon as they are received. 				<p>The WFP monitoring data collection forms are collected, verified and summarized at the sub offices and sent for the country office in Colombo as monthly result report, which summarizes mainly outputs and progress in terms of food distributed and beneficiaries reached.</p> <p>WFP field monitor assistants together with Government counterpart staff frequently conduct joint monitoring activities at the project sites and distribution points as well as provide guidelines and assistants to the implementing partners when required.</p> <p>Group interviews, household interviews and beneficiary contact monitoring are also conducted to collect qualitative monitoring data in addition to quantitative data through a face to face and participatory approach.</p> <p>WFP also maintains the food dispatch and distribution data through its on-line food tracking system called COMPAS, which is managed by the Logistics Unit with some input from the Monitoring and Evaluation unit. This allows WFP to track the food supply chain all the way from donors to the food distribution points in the field, and to report verified data of actual food dispatch, spoilage, loss etc.</p> <p>3W PTF reporting and monitoring for North.</p>	

FAO - FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FAO-032	Total Project Budget	\$4,772,200	Beneficiaries		Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals	Targeted		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency agricultural assistance to newly resettled and flood affected farmers in the Northern Province.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$3,444,022	Female	8,750		The project expects to empower a percentage of women farmers by providing seeds for them to cultivate.
				Male	8,750		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,400,000	Total individuals (Female and male)			Paddy 74 per cent of beneficiary farmers (4,214) were men and 26 per cent of beneficiary farmers (1,459) were women.
				Of total, children under 5			
				TOTAL	17,500		
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
To restore the productive agricultural livelihoods of 17,500 newly resettled and flood affected farmers in the districts of Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna.		<p>The war adversely affected the agricultural livelihoods of many farmers of the North not only by displacing them from their areas of origin but also by the presence of UXOs and mines in the agricultural lands. As of March 2012, there still remains 133 km² areas for mine clearance. The urgency for livelihood assistance for farmers in North was increased by the crop failure during last <i>Maha</i> season (end 2010 till February 2011) due to heavy monsoon rain and resulting floods. Funding from the second round of the underfunded emergency window's grants assisted restoring the livelihood productivity among newly resettled and flood affected farmers in North to revive their traditional livelihoods as well as reduce their dependency on external assistance for survival. The actual beneficiary numbers will be filled in the final report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcomes (till 31 December 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restored paddy based livelihoods of 5,673 recent returnee farmers in the North. ○ Restored OFC based livelihoods of 10,102 black gram farmers and 3,533 ground nut farmers. ▪ Indicators (31 December 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5,673 farmers received seed paddy. ○ 10,102 farmers received black gram seeds. ○ 3,533 farmers received ground nut seeds. ○ 900 farmers are receiving and planting red onion bulbs (ongoing) ▪ Activities (31 December 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification and selection of 5,673 paddy farmers, 10,102 black gram farmers, 3,533 ground nut 				<p>The project was implemented at the national level by FAO's Recovery Programme in the North and East of Sri Lanka, closely supervised by the Senior Recovery Programme Coordinator and the FAO Representative of Sri Lanka, with technical and operational backstopping provided by the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) at FAO's Headquarters, and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP). At district level, supervision and oversight was provided by the FAO project team (with field offices in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Jaffna), who worked in close cooperation with Government Agents (GAs), Divisional Secretariats (DS) and other local government authorities.</p> <p>A Letter of Agreement (LOA) was signed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries of the Northern Provincial Council (NPC), covering the selection of beneficiaries,</p>	

	<p>farmers and 900 red onion farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LOA prepared and signed with the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture in the North. ○ Paddy and OFC seeds procured and delivered to DOA warehouses under the direct supervision of FAO field offices. ○ Distribution of paddy and OFC seeds to selected beneficiaries. ○ Monitoring of progress. 	<p>distribution of seed and provision of extension services in the targeted areas. FAO offices in the North worked in close collaboration with officers from the Department of Agriculture (DOA) in these districts and were responsible for the field level supervision and monitoring of the implementation of activities under the LOA.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of the CERF project by FAO was ensured through:</p> <p>Monthly progress reports submitted to Colombo from field staff.</p> <p>Monthly NRP meetings in the field held to discuss progress and challenges.</p> <p>Coordination between FAO and UNHCR field offices.</p> <p>Regular coordination between field staff and central FAO office in Colombo.</p> <p>Regular field visits to monitor the progress of cultivation.</p> <p>No direct evaluation of CERF project, however, an overall evaluation of FAO's programme in Sri Lanka since 2006 to date is presently being conducted, which includes CERF projects. Findings of this evaluation can be reported in the final report.</p>
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UNHCR - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS																												
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-043	Total Project Budget	2010: \$ 5,964,525 2011: \$17,192,096 Total: \$23,156,621	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>162,016</td> <td>53,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>89,109</td> <td>29,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>72,907</td> <td>24,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>162,016</td> <td>53,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>64,806</td> <td>21,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>226,822</td> <td>74,900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	162,016	53,300	Female	89,109	29,000	Male	72,907	24,300	Total individuals (Female and male)	162,016	53,300	Of total, children under 5	64,806	21,600	TOTAL	226,822	74,900	Gender Equity
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																										
Individuals	162,016	53,300																										
Female	89,109	29,000																										
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Total individuals (Female and male)	162,016	53,300																										
Of total, children under 5	64,806	21,600																										
TOTAL	226,822	74,900																										
PROJECT TITLE	Protection monitoring and critical reintegration support to people returning to former conflict areas in the Northern Province	Total Funding Received for Project	2010: \$ 239,628 2011: \$ 1,133,361 Total: \$ 1,372,989				The project targeted families rather than individuals. Families displaced during the final months of the conflict ad those returning to areas devastated by the conflict.																					
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 962,747																									
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																						
<p>Monitor report and respond to protection concerns of IDPs and returnees in cooperation with national and local officials in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts.</p> <p>Address returnees' urgent protection needs by improving their quality of life.</p> <p>Prevent secondary displacement of people returning to former conflict areas.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding from the second round of the CERF's underfunded emergency window's grant is assisting UNHCR to continue monitoring of protection concerns of IDPs and returnees, address their urgent protection needs and prevent secondary displacement of returnees to their homes. ▪ Protection monitoring covering returnees in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More than 3,900 people returned to the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts during the reporting period. ○ In the course of the nine months, CERF funding will cover a return population close to around 159,000 persons either through protection monitoring, trainings or Quick Impact Projects (QUIPs). This number may change according to return movements. ○ Regular visits carried out to the return locations to ascertain outstanding concerns. ○ Coordination with local government officials and partners to address outstanding concerns among returnees. ▪ Protection monitoring covering IDPs in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Close to 800 IDPs is still living in transit in the two districts. ○ Regular visits carried out to the transit locations and host families where IDPs are staying. ○ Coordination with local government officials and partners to address outstanding concerns among IDPs. ▪ Identified and assisted/provided appropriate referrals to PWSNs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One PWSN identified and assisted/ referred during the shelter cash distribution in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. ○ Protection desks at UNHCR shelter cash distributions are staffed. ▪ Trainings carried out for grassroots level government officials on prevention and response to SGBV, documentation and land property issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two trainings on prevention and response to SGBV and civil documentation carried out in the Kilinochchi district ○ UNHCR facilitated the recruitment and appointment of a Gender-Based Violence Coordinator for the Kilinochchi District 				<p>Overall information was shared during the regular Shelter/non-food items and Protection coordination meetings - both at Colombo and field level - together with relevant partners and authorities for swift action. As a result of there was good coordination on responding to issues such as the government circular on land, the Kombavil relocation site etc.</p> <p>UNHCR received monthly reports relating to shelter/non-food items and protection from field offices and partners.</p> <p>Regular UNHCR protection monitoring reports were shared with partners through weekly IDP Protection Working Group at Colombo and field levels ensures accountability.</p> <p>UNHCR organizes regular missions to the field to ensure accountability. The results of monitoring carried out during these missions is evident from the improvement in the protection situation among people returning to former conflict areas, as a result of relevant interventions carried out by UNHCR and its partners agencies.</p>																						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Life-saving initiatives implemented targeting critical protection needs in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Renovation complete of a health centre located in a rural area inside the former conflict area where no other health facilities are available for the returnee communities.○ Support provided to re-establish nine land units that deal with documentation.○ women/children's desks in six police stations in return areas located in the former conflict zone	
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IOM - SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-037	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,000,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Shelter assistance for vulnerable returnees	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 699,995	Individuals	2,304	864	The shelter assistance is for the family which automatically covers the different demography in the community including women, girls and children. In particular, assistance of this project targeted to the most vulnerable families including the families headed by women, people with specific need, elderly and children.
				Female		460	
Male		404					
Total individuals (Female and male)	2,304	864					
Of total, children under 5		150					
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 500,000	TOTAL	2,304	864	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>To provide 576 transitional shelters to the most vulnerable families in the Maritimé pattu and Puthukudiyiruppu Divisions of Mullaitivu Districts in order to fill the gap in urgently required transitional shelter needs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOM has committed for 500 transitional shelters in four GN divisions in Puthukudiruppu, (Vallipumam—225; Theravil—75; Thevipuram—100 and Iraniparlai—100.) As of December 31: 216 shelters are completed and 9 are in progress in Vallipunam. 150 (33 per cent) shelters are near the completion stage in Theravil and Thevipuram GN Divisions of Puthukudiruppu DS Division. The IOM shelter programme is a critical intervention in the resettlement process, in providing an intermediate solution until a comprehensive permanent housing is available for the returnee population. The IOM transitional shelter design has received Presidential Task Force (PTF) approval and abides by international SPHERE and national cluster standards. The model includes two separate rooms and a temporary lavatory. 				<p>As part of the shelter construction activity and to maintain the transparency of the beneficiaries selection, IOM forms a beneficiaries selection committee in the village with the GN officer (village level government administration officer), members of Rural Development Society (RDS) and other village level organisations to identify the beneficiaries according to the established minimum criteria requirement.</p> <p>A pilot shelter is constructed by each labour group under the close supervision and guidance by the IOM Technical Assistant and Engineer. Critical steps and components are demonstrated to ensure labourers understand the IOM design. Activities are then monitored by the Technical Assistants on a regular basis under the overall supervision of the IOM Engineer</p> <p>The village was identified in coordination with the shelter cluster members and the Government authorities.</p> <p>IOM shared progress through the cluster and reported through the 3W Presidential Task Force as activities progressed.</p>	

UNOPS -SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-OPS-007	Total Project Budget	\$ 2,471,363	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals				
PROJECT TITLE	Shelter assistance to returnees in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu District and repair/ maintenance IDP shelters in Menik Farm.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 1,444,490	Female		6,045	1,738	<p>Women-headed families were given priority in selection of the beneficiaries in receiving transitional shelters. The transitional shelters not only gave a decent, inhabitable place to live but also provided a security to women and children, especially during the night time. This gave a big relief to those whom otherwise occupying improvised shelter conditions which are insecure.</p> <p>Secure shelter facilities also helped the school going children to continue studying through the night hours, otherwise would have forced to shut down their oil lamps/candles early, owing to the safety conditions.</p> <p>In the IDP camps too, priority was given to women headed families in attending their needs in repairing their shelters. Decommissioning of the un-occupied shelters in the IDP camps greatly reduced any chances of social criminal/abuse against women and children. Unattended, inhabited and isolated shelters within the camp facility would be seen as places to be used harass/abuse women & children, a place to brew illegal liquor, places able to hide and use narcotics, etc.</p>
				Male		3,255	1,422	
				Total individuals (Female and male)		9,300	3,160	
				Of total, children under 5		930	125	
				TOTAL		9,300	3,160	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,000					
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES					MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Provide 108 transitional shelters to the most vulnerable returnee families in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.</p> <p>Shelter repair and maintenance services in Menik Farm IDP Camp for a maximum period of six months.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Many numbers of people were displaced during the 30 years of conflict and took shelter with their friends/families as well as had to live in IDP camps. After the end of the war, Menik Farm IDP camp was set up as temporary shelter for those IDPs displaced after April 2008. As of 31 January 2012, 6,567 IDPs (1,972 families) remained in Menik Farm IDP camp waiting for their areas of origin to be cleared of mines and released. ■ Under this CERF funds UNOPS is assisting both IDPs in the camps and the returnees to their places of origin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Menik Farm IDP camp, UNOPS has taken the shelter repair and maintenance works in the Zone - 0. As of February 2012 it is reported that around 2,700 individuals were occupying the particular camp zone. Accordingly this number is taken as the beneficiaries reached. UNOPS expected the camps to be closed during the end of 2011, However the Menik Farm camp is operational to this date with about 6,300 IDPs living in the camp. The current assistance is to continue till end of June 2012. ○ In the areas of return, UNOPS is providing 115 transitional shelters to the returnees which benefit 115 families (460 people). 					<p>UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with government's camp authorities and other relief agencies.</p> <p>Weekly progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.</p> <p>Weekly updates were provided to the SHELTER cluster lead - UNHCR.</p> <p>Other shelter agencies in the areas of operations were informed on UNOPS' works to minimize duplication.</p> <p>At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed the actual outcomes of the project to the</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accordingly the above table reflects the total numbers of these beneficiaries. Providing transitional shelters to the returnees; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of February 2012, all required construction materials for 115 transitional shelters have been procured. Out of this 80 transitional shelters have been completed and handed over to the most vulnerable families of the returnee committee of the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu district. The balance works in installing the balance shelters are in progress. ○ Based on the reduction of market prices of shelter construction materials, UNOPS managed to procure materials for a few more shelters than originally planned. <p>Providing shelter repair and maintenance assistance in Menik Farm IDP camp;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of this reporting period; 76 shelters in Zone - 0 of the Menik Farm IDP camp were repaired. ○ 80 unoccupied shelters were decommissioned. ○ Provisions have been made to continue the related works till end of June 2012. 	<p>local authorities.</p> <p>Updates are made into the PTF online 3W reporting system.</p> <p>Construction of the transitional shelters are being implemented with the co-financing of ECHO funds and under the ECHO project funding, a base line and impact assessment reports are being prepared to evaluate the whole project results.</p>
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UNICEF - WASH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-048-A	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,370,500	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity Water bowering services covered the entire population of IDPs in Menik Farm, including all women and children. In addition, women were provided with easier access to clean water for cooking and drinking as well as access to clean, hygienic and safe sanitation facilities.
				Individuals	26,682	4,571		
PROJECT TITLE	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for displaced families returning to their places of origin	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 1,442,553	Female	15,254	2,513		
				Male	11,428	2,058		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	26,682	4,571		
				Of total, children under 5	2,543	2,285		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 200,000	TOTAL	26,682	4,571		

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
Children, women and men returning to their places of origin fulfil their right to survival through having equitable and sustained access to safe water supplies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As of 30 June 2011, in order to provide adequate WASH facilities in the areas of return, the estimated number of dug wells to be cleaned/upgraded was 74,300 and 1,000 toilets to be rehabilitated with over 17,000 to be constructed. At the same time, there is a mandatory need to supply safe drinking water for those IDPs still living in Menik Farm IDP camp in Vavuniya district along with other WASH facilities. Funds from the CERF Under Funded second round ensured improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation for the IDPs living in Menik Farm as well as in areas of return. ▪ Outcome: The number of people with access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, according to SPHERE standards during the nine months of this project; ▪ Indicator: Incidence of water-borne diseases in target areas. ▪ Improved water supply was ensured for the IDPs in Menik farm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More than 10 litres of safe drinking water supplied per day per person (in-line with SPHERE standards which indicates a minimum water need for all purposes of 7.5 to 15 litres per day per person) through the operation of two water bowsers (10,000 litre and 4,000 litre capacity) and two tractor mounted trailer bowsers (4,000 litre capacity) on a daily basis over a period of three months. ○ As a result, 4,571 IDPs in Menik farm gained access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, according to SPHERE standards. Reporting on the incidence of water-borne diseases is conducted on an annual basis and therefore is not available for this report. ▪ CERF funds were planned for resettlement areas under the assumption that Menik Farm IDP camp would be closed by September 2011 (in line with the Sri Lanka Government's plan to resettle all IDPs before end 2011). However, a number of IDPs remained in these camps in 2011 and CERF funds were used to cater to their urgent WASH needs. 	<p>Regular WASH cluster meetings were conducted to review and monitor progress and identify gaps related to overall WASH requirements.</p> <p>In addition, UNICEF has been maintaining and analysing water bowering data to identify gaps and ensure equal distribution of water within the camps.</p> <p>Weekly monitoring visits were conducted by UNICEF focal points to collect data and information on care and maintenance of WASH facilities in Menik Farm particularly related to solid and liquid waste management.</p> <p>The 3W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the WASH situation in the camps and returnee areas. This has been updated on a monthly basis. The information and gaps from the 3W was shared with different actors to ensure undisrupted WASH services for IDPs. This database strengthened the monitoring system as well as ensured WASH activities are in line with SPHERE standards.</p> <p>WASH section conducted a mid-year and annual review of the work plan, which included activities under this proposal,</p>

		with the participation of key partners. Findings from regular monitoring and reviews were used to assess performance and to initiate corrective actions when required.
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UNOPS - WASH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-OPS-008	Total Project Budget	\$ 5,927,800	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	WASH Assistance to IDPs in Menik Farm and Returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 199,998	Individuals	-	-	<p>Women, men, girls and boys were equally assisted through the improved and repaired WASH Facilities thereby equally benefited. UNOPS demarcated 'male' and 'female' toilets and defined them by providing coverings for the female toilets to ensure the privacy of girls and women. Ensured adequate number of toilets with additional features for disabled persons' easy access to facilities.</p> <p>Secure sanitary facilities provided to women became another added benefit towards gender protection. Close proximity of sanitation facilities to shelters was convenient for disabled and injured persons - less dependence on others.</p>
				Female	5,580	3,872	
				Male	2,790	3,168	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	10,040	7,040	
				Of total, children under 5	930	275	
TOTAL	10,040	7,040					
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,000				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Construct 185 semi-permanent toilets for most vulnerable families led by single women breadwinners among the returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.</p> <p>Provide WASH repair/ maintenance and decommissioning services for IDPs waiting resettlement in Menik Farm for up to six months.</p>		<p>The heavy damages to WASH facilities in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts raises serious concern about the returnees' health and safety. Due to the lack of toilet facilities, many returnees are compelled to practise open defecation creating an unhygienic environment, increasing the risk of vectorborne disease, while the potential contamination of water sources raises concerns about the safety of drinking water. Moreover, the lack of proper sanitary facilities could expose vulnerable returnees, particularly women and children to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) hazards. (It is important to note that ongoing permanent housing assistance programmes do not include a sanitation component, which the beneficiaries have to address themselves). Funds from the CERF Under Funded second round assists the provision of urgent life-saving WASH needs of IDPs awaiting resettlement in Menik Farm and vulnerable returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. Continued WASH repairs/maintenance and decommissioning in Menik Farm and construction of semi-permanent toilets in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts is ensured through the CERF allocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the Menik Farm IDP camp, UNOPS has taken the WASH facility repair and maintenance works in both the Zones-0 & 1. As of Feb-2012, it was reported that around 6,300 individuals were occupying these two camp zones (Zone-0; 2,700 & Zone-1; 3,600). Accordingly this number is taken as the beneficiaries reached. UNOPS expected the camps to be closed during the end of 2011; however the camps are operational to this date. ▪ In the areas of return, UNOPS is providing 185 semi-permanent toilets to returnees which benefit 185 families (740 people). <p>Accordingly the above table reflect the total numbers of these beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing sanitation assistance to the returnees; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eligible families under the UNOPS selection criteria have been selected and finalized. ○ All construction materials have been procured for the 185 semi-permanent toilets and the construction works are underway. 				<p>UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with government's camp authorities and other relief agencies.</p> <p>Weekly progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.</p> <p>Weekly updates were provided to the WASH cluster lead - UNICEF.</p> <p>Other WASH agencies in the areas of operations were informed on UNOPS' works to minimize duplication.</p> <p>At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed the actual outcomes of the project to the local authorities.</p> <p>Updates are made into the PTF online 3W reporting system.</p> <p>Construction of the semi-permanent toilets for the IDP returnees are being implemented with the co-financing of ECHO funds and under the ECHO</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Providing WASH repair and maintenance assistance in the IDP camps;<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ As of this reporting period, 155 toilets, their soakage pits and drainage lines were repaired, maintained, and new safety fences around the soakage pits were erected.○ Provisions have been made to continue the related works until the end of June 2012.	project funding, a base line and impact assessment reports are being prepared to evaluate the whole project results
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UNICEF - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-048-B	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,103,000	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>7,424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>14,000</td> <td>3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>3,924</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>7,424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children <u>under</u> 5</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>7,424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>7,424*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	24,000	7,424	Female	14,000	3,500	Male	10,000	3,924	Total individuals (Female and male)	24,000	7,424	Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	20,000	7,424	TOTAL	24,000	7,424*	Gender Equity	
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																											
Individuals	24,000	7,424																											
Female	14,000	3,500																											
Male	10,000	3,924																											
Total individuals (Female and male)	24,000	7,424																											
Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	20,000	7,424																											
TOTAL	24,000	7,424*																											
PROJECT TITLE	Essential Maternal and Child Nutrition interventions in Resettlement areas.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$1,635,975* *includes funding for both health and nutrition				The gender and equity dimensions were an integral part of the planning process and UNICEF is ensuring that all boys and girls, and pregnant and lactating women in resettlement areas have access to nutrition interventions.																						
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,000																										
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																							
<p>The overall objective of the proposed activities is to provide essential life-saving nutrition interventions in the resettlement areas of Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts to avoid nutrition related morbidity and mortality with a particular focus on under-five children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.</p>		<p>The October-November 2010 assessment of the Nutritional Status and Food Security Levels among children under-five years in resettled areas revealed 20.4 per cent stunting, 15 per cent wasting and 24.5 per cent underweight children. CERF funding is used to support emergency nutrition interventions to prevent nutrition-related morbidity and mortality among the resettled population, with a particular focus on children under-5 years, and pregnant and nursing women.</p> <p>The project is ongoing and the following activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Outcome: 20,000 children aged 6-59 months and 4,000 pregnant and nursing women screened for appropriate nutrition interventions through mobile services; Indicator: Number of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing women screened. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of malnourished children and women and provision of supplementary and therapeutic food to manage moderately acute malnourished and severely acute malnourished children. Approximately 22,500 children under 5 were screened in 2011 in the resettlement areas of the Northern Province. Approximately 2,000 ante natal mothers received nutritional screening at clinics and 1,500 mothers were reached at home through post-partum visits in the resettlement areas. ○ Awareness creation by Rural Health Assistants and Public Health Midwives amongst the resettled population to promote the use of locally available homemade supplementary food, which ensures long term sustainability of nutrition interventions. ■ Outcome: 800 severely malnourished children aged 6-59 months treated in Therapeutic Feeding Centers (TFC); Indicator: Number of malnourished children to receive TFC treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 600 severely acute malnourished children were treated through outpatient care and 260 were treated as indoor patients in Therapeutic Feeding Centres. ■ Outcome: 4,000 pregnant and nursing women received multiple micronutrient supplementation; Indicator: Number of pregnant and nursing women who received multiple micronutrient supplementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Micronutrient supplementation was provided for 3,500 pregnant and lactating mothers through clinics. Children aged between 6-24 months were also provided with multiple micronutrient supplementation for 				<p>Monthly district based Health and Nutrition sector reviews were conducted to assess progress and identify bottle necks.</p> <p>The Health and Nutrition team from UNICEF field offices in the Northern Province undertook regular field monitoring and reported progress on a monthly basis.</p> <p>The 3 W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the health and nutrition situation in the camps and returnee areas. UNICEF updates the defined indicators on a monthly basis.</p>																							

	<p>two to three month cycles and on average 6,000 children were reached in each cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Outcome: 3,200 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months managed through community-based nutrition interventions; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicator:</i> Number of malnourished children managed through community-based nutrition interventions ○ 3,750 moderately malnourished children under five were provided with high energy biscuits supplementation to prevent them falling into the severe category. ○ On-going procurement of essential nutrition supplies, including 1,000 cartons of BP 100. 	
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WHO - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-052	Total Project Budget	\$ 1,600,000	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity	
				Individuals					
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening of health services in resettlement areas and Menik Farm	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 896,310	Female		613,000	613,000	Both males and females benefited from the project equally. WHO ensured that all health interventions conducted had equal participation of both male and female. All health education programs targeted both genders equally. Outreach clinics, mobile services supported also equally reached both males and females.	
				Male		580,000	580,000		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 149,554	Total individuals (Female and male)		1,193,000	1,193,000		
				Of total, children under 5		95,440	95,440		
				TOTAL		613,000	613,000		
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES							MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>To enhance the quantity and quality of human resources for health mainly at the primary health care level.</p> <p>To expand disease surveillance systems and strengthen outbreak response, prevention and control of communicable diseases.</p> <p>To expand emergency medical care services through emergency ambulance transportation services around the clock.</p> <p>To assist the regional health authorities in health assessments, coordination and monitoring of health sector response.</p>		<p>Funds from the second round of the CERF's underfunded emergency window were used to prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality among the returnee community and IDPs in Menik Farm. It continues work initiated through previous funds from the CERF's first round of the underfunded emergency window to strengthen primary healthcare, disease surveillance and coordination in remote resettlement areas. The limited funding received for 2011 in comparison to the required funds, has been utilized to cover health human resource gaps which remain the biggest challenge in health care delivery for the Northern Province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morbidity and mortality in resettlement areas and Menik Farm in par with the national figures ▪ Increased number of healthcare workers to deliver primary health services - Improved MoH capacity to deliver essential primary health care services, and preventive and curative health services to the population in resettlement areas and Menik Farm. ▪ Provision of four emergency ambulances to Menik Farm and resettlement areas to operate on 24 hour basis - Improved emergency health services through effective ambulance services facilitating transport of critically ill patients to hospitals with appropriate facilities. ▪ Prompt detection of potential outbreaks of food, water and vector borne diseases in resettlement areas and Menik Farm and immediate implementation of intervention measures. ▪ Conduction of regular health cluster coordination meetings and assessments with government health authorities and partners 						<p>Regular updates RDHSs (Regional Director of Health services) MOHs (Medical Officer of Health) regular monitoring updates from two WHO field units, through frequent field visits of WHO Colombo unit.</p> <p>Disease surveillance system was established with the WHO supported PHIs who directly responded to out breaks in Menik Farm and resettlement areas.</p> <p>24-hour emergency ambulance services established within Menik farm and in resettlement areas.</p>	

V. ANALYSIS 3 – EMERGENCY FLOOD RESPONSE

1. The humanitarian context

The CERF Rapid Response grant of \$6,141,383 was received to jump-start the flash appeal to support emergency services for communities affected by successive waves of flooding in early 2011. The accumulation of heavy rains from December 2010 – that caused devastating damage to districts throughout the Eastern, Northern and North-Central Sri Lanka through to mid-January 2011 – was further exacerbated by heavy rainfall from 30 January 2011. The geographic coverage and magnitude of the second phase of floods was greater than in January, with correspondingly heightened devastation. The intense pressure of waters released from already-full reservoirs caused acute damage to crops, essential tanks and irrigation channels, roads, infrastructure and housing. According to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of the Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDM), over 1.1 million individuals were affected in the January floods, followed by 1.2 million people in the February phase – many victims were caught in both floods.

The Eastern and Northern Provinces bore the brunt of the flooding, with 94 per cent of the affected population located in the eastern Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee Districts. For some, the floods were another setback after rebuilding their lives following the December 2004 tsunami and/or displacement caused by the war. The floods damaged over 24,000 houses, and severely affected livelihoods and agricultural production resulting in heightened food insecurity. Flood waters submerged main roads and damaged bridges, obstructing access and relief operations to many affected areas.

The floods devastated the critical *Maha* 2011 harvest, jeopardizing the immediate food needs and long-term food security of many resettled families. The worst-affected Eastern Province was also the most productive areas for rice cultivation in the country. Rapid appraisals indicated that between 36 per cent of paddy lands in Ampara, 80 per cent of paddy lands in Batticaloa and 25 per cent of paddy lands in Trincomalee were severely damaged: an estimated 200,000 acres of crops on the verge of harvesting⁴. (See table 7.) Immediate support was required to ensure protection of paddy based livelihoods, stabilize paddy production levels and prevent escalation of rice prices.

Table 7: Extent of paddy land in the Eastern Province affected by 2011 floods

	Ampara	Batticaloa	Trincomalee
Total acres of paddy land cultivated	173,847	147,921	71,098
Acres of paddy land destroyed by flooding	62,529	121,079	18,312
% paddy land destroyed	35.96	81.85	25.76

Source: Department of Agriculture, January 2011

The DMC in cooperation with UN and NGO partners conducted multiple rapid assessments in the affected areas to direct the prioritization process and target assistance to the most vulnerable areas. The rapid assessments indicated immediate humanitarian support was required for:

- Food and non-food items relief, as food stocks and crops were destroyed and in-country supplies available for relief are on the verge of being exhausted;
- Emergency agricultural interventions to counteract the immediate food security impact from the damaged paddy crops, which were almost due for harvest;
- WASH interventions as the floods contaminated water supplies and damaged or destroyed infrastructure such as roads and culverts; and
- Health and nutrition to provide surge capacity, and medical supplies to reduce morbidity and preventable mortality.

Therefore, the UNCT identified food security, including agriculture, WASH, shelter and non-food items, as well as health and nutrition as the main areas for intervention with CERF support.

⁴ Department of Agriculture, January 2011.

2. Overview of CERF's role in the country

CERF support to Sri Lanka under the Rapid Response window enabled speedy support to communities affected by unprecedented floods, mostly in the Eastern, Northern and North-Central Provinces. The CERF grant enabled agencies to deliver emergency services without delay, while donor contributions were raised through the flash appeal process.

3. What was accomplished with CERF (RR) funding?

FOOD SECURITY (INCLUDING AGRICULTURE): WFP, WORLD VISION, ZOA, AND FAO

Timely CERF support under the rapid response window enabled WFP and food sector partners to provide swift food and other humanitarian assistance to flood victims.

WFP

CERF support covered over 30 per cent of the projected needs of the WFP Emergency Operations Project (EMOP), and enabled WFP and its partners to immediately start relief assistance. WFP purchased mostly local rice and other food commodities for relief assistance to shorten the procurement and delivery time compared to regional or international purchase. At the same time, WFP made an arrangement to borrow available in-country food stock from its regular Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (PRRO) for immediate aid to flood victims in the Eastern and North Central Provinces, which was repaid later through food purchased from the CERF funding to the PRRO.

The WFP flood emergency operations in the Eastern and North Central Province achieved the planned outcome (12 per cent) concerning borderline food consumption score (FCS) for the targeted people. According to the April 2011 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), 2.4 per cent of people in the Eastern Province and 2.1 per cent of those in the North Central Province showed poor food consumption against the set target, both less than 12 per cent of the targeted beneficiary households for the CERF rapid response funding.

Although the quantity of distributed food was less than planned due to resource constraints and procurement of local rice during the emergency, WFP and partners improved or prevented deterioration of food consumption over the project period. There is no comparable data on the prevalence of moderately acute malnutrition (weight-for-height) in children under five years pre- and post-flood. This is one of the lessons learned that baseline data and regular update of key nutrition indicators are required to measure the outcome and demonstrate achievement in a quantitative manner.

WORLD VISION

The World Vision project used CERF support to provide food aid to 2,720 beneficiaries (mostly women) in the Vaharai area of Batticaloa District, in compensation for their labour to renovate and restore agricultural and other access routes in the affected communities (18 projects). The floods destroyed roads to farmland, tanks, schools, hospitals and village market places, causing tremendous difficulties to people in affected areas. Children living in remote areas had to walk as much as 8 kilometres on isolated roadways to reach school, which presented significant protection risks. World Vision used CERF funds to renovate access routes, helping people reach farmland and fishing areas easily and safely, and reducing the risks of travelling for children, pregnant mothers and the elderly. Additionally, World Vision used CERF funds in food-for-work projects to renovate damaged drainage systems surrounding homes, paddy lands and school gardens, curbing the spread of waterborne diseases and allowing local community to go about their daily activities without the threat of flooding.

ZOA

CERF funds for ZOA's projects in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura Districts were used to replace lost agricultural equipment or animals and tools to enable about 5,320 beneficiaries to restart their earlier livelihood and income generating activities, as well as contribute to food security. Although the intervention improved the situation of beneficiaries after the flood, the original living conditions of the affected families could not be restored.

ZOA applied a participatory approach in providing tailor-made livelihood packages to the selected beneficiaries to support sustainability. In collaboration with local Government authorities and community-based organizations, ZOA selected beneficiaries in line with vulnerability criteria and carried out a needs assessment to collect information about the former income generation activities and capacities of the beneficiaries. According to these findings, ZOA designed and provided the livelihood packages with the CERF rapid response allocation. While vital to the success of the project, the participatory approach of mobilizing communities and including beneficiaries in design, procurement etc. is time-consuming. However, monitoring the long-term efficacy of a livelihood project requires a longer project and evaluation period.

FAO

Overall, CERF funds (rapid response window) were able to rapidly initiate the resumption of paddy farming by flood-affected farmers during the *Yala* 2011 season. This emergency assistance was timely and enabled the restoration of agriculture based livelihoods affected by the floods.

The planned objective of the FAO project was to restore the productive agricultural livelihoods of 12,500 flood-affected farm families in the Eastern Districts of Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee, and the North Central Districts of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. Following further consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Departmental staff, it was agreed that FAO would focus on targeting 50 per cent of the seed requirements for the Eastern Province, while the Government programme would cover the balance 50 per cent of seed requirements in the Eastern Province and the North Central Districts.

The project planned to provide a total quantity of 31,250 bushels of seed paddy, at the rate of 2.5 bushels of seed paddy per household, sufficient to cultivate one acre of paddy per household. However, the extent of land owned by households differed from one household to the next which meant providing a standard quantity of seed per household was not feasible. And since the priority was to cultivate land of flood-affected populations, the distribution is targeting those affected families. Furthermore, the requirements of seed paddy differ from each district to another; as a result the same quantities of paddy cannot be issued for each district. Also, since the *Yala* (dry) season is being targeted, only lands that can be irrigated will be cultivated, therefore the quantities supplied also depend on the extent of irrigated land available per district for cultivation. In addition, in the Eastern Province, a mutual understanding was reached where FAO would target 50 per cent of the flood-affected land and the Government would target 50 per cent, thus no households were missed.

The actual total quantity of seed paddy procured was 43,000 bushels, and at the end of distribution, the actual number of beneficiaries recorded as receiving paddy was 7,563 households, with each household receiving an average of six bushels per household, sufficient to cultivate approximately one hectare (2.47 acres). (See table 8 for FAO distributions of seed paddy through CERF support.)

The actual number of households (7,563) was significantly less than what was planned (12,500). This was due to a larger acreage of land actually cultivated per household than planned.

Table 8: Allocation of seed paddy with CERF support to flood-affected farming families, by district

District	Total Quantity Delivered		Achievement				Average Quantity of Seed Paddy/household	
			Number of Households			Total Acreage (acres)	Bushels (1 bushel = 20.5kg)	kg
	Bushels (1 bushel = 20.5kg)	kg	Women	Men	Total			
Ampara	4,896	100,368	71	1,125	1,196	2,129	4	82
Batticaloa	19,671	403,255	138	2,214	2,352	8,553	8	164
Trincomalee	18,433	377,876	1,172	2,843	4,015	8,012	3	61.5
Total	43,000	882,500	1,381	6,182	7,563	18,694	6	123

Source: FAO, March 2012

The project was able to resume paddy-based livelihoods of a total 7,563 farmers in Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts, in time for the *Yala* 2011 season.

The seed paddy was procured locally by FAO following standard procurement rules and regulations, ensuring that the varieties provided are preferred by the farmers, adapted to the target agro-ecologies, and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. The quality of the seeds were monitored and tested through an independent agency, and payment was made to suppliers only upon the receipt of a quality certificate from the inspection agency, assuring that the seed had met the technical specifications required by FAO.

The following table shows the acreage achieved by the CERF project within FAO's overall Emergency Response Programme, according to district (the latter taken from the *Crop Forecast⁵ for Yala 2011⁶*).

Table 9: CERF contribution during the *Yala* season

District	Area of Cultivated Paddy (Acres)				
	Achieved by CERF	Achieved by ERP	% contributed by CERF	Total cultivated in district	% contributed by CERF
Ampara	2,129	24,903	9	141,305	2
Batticaloa	8,553	26,124	33	46,889	18
Trincomalee	8,012	15,689	51	42,515	19
Total	18,694	66,716	28	230,709	8

Source: FAO, March 2012

The above table shows that CERF was a significant contributor to the ERP, covering 28 per cent of the ERP seed paddy cultivated, CERF made a modest yet timely contribution towards the total *Yala* 2011 acreage for paddy, accounting for 8 per cent of the total Eastern Province paddy cultivated. More significantly, 51 per cent of the paddy cultivated in Trincomalee under the ERP was from seed provided by CERF.

WASH: UNICEF

As a result of CERF funds, up to 622,000 flood-affected people in the East, North and North Central Provinces gained access to and used safe water supplies and adequate sanitation facilities, in accordance with minimum standards, and practiced good hygiene. The related interventions prevented an outbreak of waterborne diseases and reduced the spread of communicable diseases in the flood affected areas⁷.

In addition, funding was utilized to support the establishment of mobile health clinics in areas where most of the health facilities were flooded and could not be accessed. Apart from a slight increase in the number of diarrhoea cases, no outbreaks of water borne or communicable diseases were reported during the flood.

CERF funding also helped to strengthen Government-led coordination mechanisms among cluster/sector partners ensuring a more timely, effective and sustainable response to the flood emergency.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

CERF funds assisted UNOPS to provide clean drinking water to Menik Farm, where most of the wells were polluted after the floods. UNOPS also provided acceptable shelter and sanitation conditions for returnees.

⁵ Department of Agriculture

⁶ Department of Agriculture

⁷ Public Health Inspectors from the respective Medical Officer of Health areas

SHELTER: IOM

The shelter and non-food items assistance, provided through CERF rapid response support, was life-saving assistance to people left homeless by the floods. IOM provided 12,275 non-food item kits, 3,600 tarpaulins and 7,512 plastic sheeting totalling to 57,340 flood victims with the CERF funds.

HEALTH: WHO AND UNFPA

The CERF rapid response funds were immediately disbursed to mitigate the adverse health outcomes of the flash floods, which affected 12 Districts in the country. It served the essential health care needs of the affected communities in preventing excess morbidity and mortality. No outbreaks of waterborne or vector borne were reported during or in the aftermath of the floods. With CERF funding, WHO supported regional health services through provision of essential medicines and minor medical equipment damaged by the floods.

HEALTH: UNFPA

With the CERF rapid response funds, UNFPA provided maternity kits to 5,800 pregnant women nearing 37 weeks of pregnancy and support to the 5,800 new borns in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura Districts. The kits ensured the hygiene of pregnant women during and after delivery through provision of items, such as toiletries and sanitary supplies. The project reduced intra-partum and post-partum infections, saving lives. The maternity kit also had clothing to enable pregnant woman to be admitted to a health facility. This encouraged a large number of flood-affected pregnant women to seek admission to hospital. As a result, home deliveries were not reported during the flooding, decreasing the risk of maternal deaths.

4. Analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries? If so how?

YES NO

FOOD SECURITY (INCLUDING AGRICULTURE): WFP, FAO

CERF funding through the rapid response window was received at the time of flood emergency in the Eastern and North Central Province. With this funding confirmation, WFP was able to borrow in-country food stock from the regular PRRO programme in the North to immediately address the needs of flood victims. Most of the emergency food commodities were purchased locally, as soon as the fund was available, of which the 'loan' was repaid to the regular programme. Under the rapid response funding, it was reported that beneficiaries greatly benefited from the CERF-funded project and the greater food security it allowed, given the high food prices and severe food shortages under the post disaster situation. During the monitoring phase, it was mentioned by the community that food-for-work projects did satisfy most of the day-to-day food requirements of the beneficiary families. It was also reported that the project, which was designed as a livelihood intervention with a participatory approach to identify beneficiaries and needs, required community mobilization, procurement and official approvals for e.g. supply of animals, thus direct assistance in the form of material to generate income or produce food cannot be delivered immediately to the beneficiaries.

FAO

When the initial Flash Appeal was launched in January 2011, CERF was the first donor to contribute to FAO's ERP under the Agriculture sector, enabling FAO to begin procurement of seed in order to deliver the seed in time for the Yala 2011 season. The CERF proposal submitted by FAO was quickly reviewed and approved by the CERF Secretariat and funds were mobilized shortly following ERC approval.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

Due to the massive floods, many water sources, especially wells, were contaminated and toilets were significantly damaged, increasing the risk of the spread of diseases in the Northern, Eastern and North-Central Provinces. Also, the lack of access to essential health and nutrition services and limited mobility of health officers could have led to increased morbidity and mortality. CERF rapid response funding was

used to provide critical rapid support to the Government of Sri Lanka in rehabilitating damaged well water sources, latrines, and solid and liquid waste management systems.

Additionally, health staff (including 30 Rural Health Assistants) were mobilised to conduct mobile health clinics that reached vulnerable flood-affected women and children and essential nutrition supplies, including Multiple Micronutrients and High Energy Biscuits, were procured to treat cases of malnutrition.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

The CERF formalities in approving the proposals, agreements and fund disbursement took only the minimal required time. Hence the funds were received at the time of the need. This enabled UNOPS to commit on the expenditure at its earliest.

HEALTH: WHO, UNFPA

The CERF rapid response funding was disbursed in a timely manner, enabling WHO to support all affected regional health services immediately. The WHO Emergency and Humanitarian Unit, together with two field units, acted instantly to carry out all planned activities, in collaboration with both central and regional level health authorities. WHO provided health facilities with essential medicinal drugs and minor health equipment, which were flood-damaged. Filling such critical needs helped health networks in flood-affected districts to deliver primary health care without disruption.

UNFPA

CERF funds were received within a very short time period, in response to the flash appeal for floods. This helped UNFPA to place an immediate order for maternity kits, under the Long Term Agreement in place for UNFPA's emergency response programme. Maternity kits were distributed during January and early February 2011, in response to a request by the Family Health Bureau of the Ministry of Health. The immediate dispatch of CERF funds enabled UNFPA to respond to the urgent needs of pregnant women during the flash floods, thereby ensuring life-saving assistance.

SHELTER, NFI AND HEALTH: IOM

The CERF rapid response funding enabled the IOM field offices to quickly begin to address the urgent shelter/non-food items and health needs of the IDPs. Donor fatigue following the conflict, complex political relationships and newly arising emergencies in other countries meant that funding was slow to come to Sri Lanka -- thus the CERF funding was essential.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?

YES NO

FOOD SECURITY (INCLUDING AGRICULTURE): WFP, FAO

The rapid response support certainly helped WFP and its partners respond to the most time-critical needs of the people immediately after the flood disaster and during early recovery, when food stocks were in short supply in the areas, thus resulting in high prices of staple foods. The rapid disbursement of CERF funds ensured that food assistance reached flood victims without delays.

FAO

Timing is a key component when planting paddy to make the best use of agriculture seasons. CERF rapid response funds were able to meet the real and time-critical agriculture needs for the *Yala* 2011 season and farmers received the seed on time for planting.

Since paddy is cultivated under irrigation during the *Yala* 2011 dry season, CERF funds were able to target flood-affected farmers, who had access to irrigation. However, flood-affected households, who were not able to cultivate paddy, were also provided with other types of agriculture inputs under FAO's Emergency Response Programme.

A common risk when cultivating during the dry *Yala* season is the availability of sufficient water for irrigation, to ensure a successful crop. However, since the major tanks and most medium reservoirs were not severely damaged during the flooding, and with the rains providing an unprecedented filling of all undamaged tanks, the *Yala* 2011 cultivation was generally successful for paddy.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

CERF funds enabled UNOPS to immediately start supplying bowered drinking water to the displaced in the IDP/transit camps early and in bulk quantities.

HEALTH: UNFPA

A series of meetings were held to prioritize the needs of flood-affected people. During the Health cluster/sector meetings, with the participation of the Ministry of Health, the needs of pregnant women nearing delivery were recognized as an immediate priority. The distribution of maternity kits enabled pregnant women beyond 37 weeks of pregnancy to safeguard their hygiene and avoid life-threatening complications.

SHELTER, NFI AND HEALTH: IOM

For health projects, time was of the essence. The ambulance service operated in a post conflict context where infrastructure was extremely weak in the Northern Province and overstretched in the Eastern Province. There was little access to transport and medical expertise. Local clinics and hospitals were not functioning and still under rehabilitation. Thus, the ambulance service was essential to transport patients to access emergency medical services.

CERF rapid response funds were useful in responding to the non-food item needs of the flood-affected populations. Many agencies were providing support in the Batticaloa District, but only a few were in Ampara District, where over 100,000 people were displaced at the height of the floods. Due to IOM's presence in the Ampara District, CERF rapid response funds enabled quick mobilization of staff and resources to target vulnerable people in need of NFI support.

Furthermore, as rains continued, a need for NFIs emerged subsequently in Kilinochchi, Mullativu and Vavuniya Districts in the Northern Province. IOM was able to also address the needs of these flood-affected and conflict-affected populations quickly through CERF funds.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO (See individual agency responses)

FOOD SECURITY (INCLUDING AGRICULTURE): WFP, FAO

The CERF funding enabled WFP to meet the associated costs of 3,886 metric tonnes of an in-kind donation from Brazil. Apart from that, no further funds have been mobilized on the strength of the CERF allocation.

FAO

Mobilization of CERF funds was part of an overall effort by the RC/HC and FAO to respond to humanitarian needs. In addition to CERF funding, FAO received funds aligned with FAO's request in the Flash Appeal 2011 from Austria, AusAID, USAID, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), and the Kingdom of Spain, in addition to internal funding from FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to support the ERP.

WASH AND NUTRITION: UNICEF

Implementation of emergency WASH, Health and Nutrition interventions for the flood-affected-communities were initiated with the support of CERF funding. This enabled UNICEF to demonstrate to other donors the urgent needs and response priorities, resulting in the mobilisation of additional funds for the WASH cluster/sector from the Governments of Japan and Sweden.

SHELTER AND WASH: UNOPS

Due to the initial CERF funds, UNOPS managed to apply for additional funds based on the latest field situation and received EUR500,000 (\$ 682,128) from the ECHO to build more transitional shelters in the Batticaloa District. However this funding materialised only in the beginning of January 2012.

HEALTH: WHO, UNFPA

WHO could mobilize the SEAREF (South East Asian Region Health Emergency Fund) to strengthen the flood-affected regional health services further, as the initial needs were met with CERF RR support.

SHELTER, NFI AND HEALTH: IOM

The CERF funding were stand-alone projects for IOM. This was not ideal, especially for the health projects. CERF met the needs at the time of implementation but once the project was completed, needs still persisted in health provision.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

FOOD SECURITY (INCLUDING AGRICULTURE): WFP, FAO

The Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods cluster/sector, with coordination support from OCHA, discussed the scope and priorities of projects and activities to be included in the CERF proposal, in line with the objectives: 1) to promote early action and response to reduce loss of life; 2) to enhance response to time-critical requirements; and, 3) to strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises. In terms of project implementation at the field level, WFP and partner NGOs coordinated with CBOs, Rural Development Societies, local authorities and relevant line Ministries throughout the project cycle: from community mobilization to project identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring.

FAO

As the co-lead agency for the Agriculture, Food Security and Livelihoods cluster/sector, FAO kept sector partners informed on CERF activities and coordinated the project activities at the national and local levels with Government-line authorities and relevant sector stakeholders. FAO continued its strong working presence in the Eastern Province in collaboration with Government Agents, line departments, international and local NGOs, and the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Services. FAO worked in close partnership with the Department of Agriculture (DOA) in the selection of beneficiary families, distribution of inputs and monitoring of progress.

WASH and Nutrition: UNICEF

CERF funding also supported a cluster/sector-based response, which involved better coordination among partners and pooling of resources resulting in more effective service provision. Furthermore, UNICEF worked with Government partners to re-allocate available funds to expedite implementation of the flood response plan in the interim until CERF funds were received and disbursed. This ensured that the response plan could be initiated immediately to respond to the urgent needs of the flood-affected population.

CERF funds contributed to improved coordination amongst sector partners at national and district level through the pooling of resources and development of a joint-response plan. UNICEF facilitated WASH and Health and Nutrition coordination meetings to support the Government of Sri Lanka in streamlining the emergency response into national long-term plans. UNICEF collaborated with other WASH and Health and Nutrition sector partners to plan, implement and monitor interventions. This strong coordination led to more timely and effective service provision.

Shelter and WASH: UNOPS

Being a donor to multiple implementing agencies, CERF brought more institutions under the same umbrella of response to time-critical survival needs of the flood-affected population.

Health: WHO, UNFPA

CERF funds enabled WHO to carry out regular cluster coordination in the flood areas with Government health authorities and health partners. Emphasis on the coordination created a concerted emergency response, which resulted in positive health outcomes.

Shelter, NFI and Health: IOM

CERF funding enabled new coordination practices. As cluster lead for Shelter and non-food items (NFI), IOM facilitated meetings and agency coordination. Before CERF funding, the distribution was coordinated at the Government Agent offices, which had limited resources to handle the huge demand. Once CERF funds were received, a distribution matrix was introduced to identify needs and gaps. Further, the cluster/sector coordination meeting resulted in a sharing of responsibilities among the agencies with clear action points to address shelter/non-food item needs of affected populations. Furthermore through CERF, IOM was able to coordinate with new partners United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), allocating to them part of the contribution to cover a geographical area where UMCOR was better placed to respond (Batticaloa District during the flood emergency). This partnership enabled the provision of timely assistance while making the best use of the resources.

Throughout the entire project, IOM worked closely with partners and the cluster/sector lead agency WHO when implementing health activities. IOM distributed over 70 activity updates to counterparts as activities progressed.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Although the Eastern Province has faced seasonal floods in the past, there is still considerable scope for putting in place enhanced coordinated mechanisms for a timely response. This made it challenging to address the numerous needs in a large geographical area and to reduce ad hoc humanitarian assistance by partners based on divisional Government requests.	Strengthen the capacity of government partners in taking the lead in coordination among cluster/sector partners.	All partners
CERF funding provided a much needed and timely contribution for the provision of essential life-saving interventions in WASH, Health and Nutrition.	Prioritization strategy is developed early enough so CERF allocation can be requested in a timely manner to bridge critical gaps.	UN RC/HC, Country Team
Providing standard quantities of seed per household is ideal; however, the actual quantities of seed paddy provided per household depends on the extent of land available for cultivation by farmers, taking into consideration that some farmlands were not yet cultivable due to excessive siltation caused by the flooding. ⁸	Detailed planning of district-specific needs based on the agriculture season being targeted, the extent of irrigated land available and the availability of inputs is essential. Start the planning process early in partnership with the relevant Government partners.	FAO
Limited availability of sufficient quality seed paddy from government and private suppliers. This was mainly due to the floods, which destroyed a significant proportion of the paddy harvests in the Eastern Province.	Planning of seed procurement to identify what inputs and what varieties are available that meet FAO's specifications. The flood damage affected harvest mostly in the east and to some extent in the north, whereas harvest in other parts of the country was not affected. Furthermore, farmers who cultivated during the late maha 2010/11 season were not affected by the floods. Therefore it was possible to still identify sufficient quantities and required varieties. Quality	FAO

⁸ In the Eastern Province, a mutual understand was reached where FAO would target 50 per cent of the flood affected land and the Government would target 50 per cent, thus no households were missed.

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
	testing of the seed on time is crucial to ensure the timely delivery and distribution of seed to target districts and beneficiaries.	
A strong field presence and close coordination with Government was essential for smooth implementation.	Maintain close collaboration in the field with Government counterparts	FAO
Donor support to FAO's ERP and multiple projects implemented during the same period ensured that FAO was able to deliver the specific commitments of all ERP projects.	Planning and managing with a programme focus instead of project-specific planning is important during a multi-donor and multi-faceted emergency operation.	FAO
For most health activities to produce sustainable outcomes, many components should be implemented simultaneously, e.g. disease outbreak responses should include professional contributions, community health education, establishment of referral facilities and capacity-building of health staff etc.	More funds should be allocated to establish such activities, which will result in long-term positive health outcomes.	Government, donors, WHO, OCHA
Needs varied among beneficiaries and a flexible package of assistance was required. The actual package was decided at the district level.	As this approach worked well, IOM will continue to use it in other emergencies	IOM
The non-food items project was limited in comparison to needs because it focused on tarpaulins and not shelter repairs, which emerged as a strong need.	Conceptualize project proposal more flexibly to cover more options for assistance.	IOM
Local authorities and communities' initiative and participation in selection of projects and activities.	WFP and partners conducted workshops and a series of consultations with local authorities and communities. Due to the relatively short time of displacement, beneficiaries showed their interest in participatory interventions, such as soft/food for work rather than continued general food distributions. This helped smooth transition from relief to early recovery and minimized dependency on emergency food assistance.	Food sector partners, Local authorities/Government
Delayed project approval and technical input from Government (WFP).	The Government should speed up the official procedure for approvals, given the time-critical needs in an emergency and limited length of CERF project period.	Relevant Government authorities/departments
Delayed disbursement of CERF funds to WFP implementing partners.	Field level agreement for disbursement of CERF funds were made between WFP and two NGO partners. However, actual disbursement took several months after the CERF funds were approved. Fund disbursement through recipient agencies can be time-consuming, inefficient and not suitable, particularly in case of emergency. Standardized formats for agreements between CERF and NGOs could speed up the start-up of future CERF-funded projects.	CERF, Recipient agencies
Priority needs quickly shifted from relief to early recovery of livelihood in the post-disaster situation.	More flexibility of how CERF funds can be used and programmed is recommended according to changing needs of beneficiaries in emergencies.	CERF, UN, NGOs
Lack of baseline data for moderately acute malnutrition.	Nutrition data for pre-disaster and post-disaster should be available and comparable in order to measure the outcome and impact of the emergency operations.	Ministry of Health, WFP and other relevant partners

ANNEX I – ANALYSIS 3: FLOOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE

WFP - FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-02	Total Project Budget	\$ 8,480,000	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached
PROJECT TITLE	EMOP200239: Food assistance and early recovery for the population affected by the flood in Eastern Sri Lanka	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 7,255, 330	Individuals	-	-
				Female	250,000	266,728
				Male	250,000	242,487
				Total individuals (Female and male)	500,000	509,215
				Of total, children under 5	16,000	47,000
				TOTAL	500,000	509,215
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed From CERF	\$ 2,999,020	Gender Equity		
				<p>Intended beneficiaries were the most affected by the floods, of which majority were displaced during the floods. The results show that more women were assisted through various activities. In addition, supplementary feeding was provided for children under 5, pregnant women and lactating mothers in the flood-affected five districts.</p> <p>As for livelihood recovery activities, the following aspects were considered in gender equality. Those whose houses were heavily/severely damaged by floods and have lost all assets. Beneficiaries who have lost their crops and seasonal agricultural labourers who have lost their income. Households who have not received other assistance from the government or other NGOs impoverished households without other resources and sources of income</p> <p>Vulnerable groups within the communities were given priority as target beneficiaries to be included in the project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female-headed households (including widows, and divorced) Families living with disabled members Families with many children and dependants The elderly without any others' support <p>Daily labour or permanent jobs were not accessible for the targeted beneficiaries following the floods. Agricultural and husbandry packages, and even more home gardening packages were designed to be utilized by women, complying with their earlier income generation activities, physical capacity and social role.</p> <p>Specifically home gardening and backyard poultry contribute to income generation and food security taking the daily workload of caring for the family and house into account. Provision of these packages is complementary to the duties and task women complete in their households. WRDS was involved in the selection of the beneficiaries and implementation of the project.</p>		

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																					
<p>Save lives by preventing short-term hunger through general food relief distributions to vulnerable households in flood-affected areas</p> <p>Support rehabilitation of livelihood assets through provision of food assistance;</p> <p>Support rehabilitation of roads, public buildings and other communal assets, including through food/ cash for work;</p> <p>Restore agricultural production through replacement of lost farming assets, inputs and restoration of minor tanks and irrigation canals.</p> <p>Support capacity of the Government and humanitarian partners for early warning and food security and market monitoring systems, and support the National Contingency Planning Process.</p> <p>Supplementary feeding will prevent a rise of acute malnutrition among young children.</p>	<p>The unprecedented floods that hit almost all parts of the country affecting over 1.6 million people overwhelmed the capacities of already vulnerable populations including those returned to their homes after a 30 year-long conflict. Populations that were displaced, who were unable to withstand shocks and who were already food-insecure were targeted in order to provide urgent food assistance and livelihood support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcome 1.1. Stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted emergency-affected populations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No comparable and reliable nutritional data are available before and after the floods in the flood-affected areas with regards to outcome 1.1 stabilization of malnutrition in flood-affected populations. ▪ Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households. <p>The project achieved the planned outcome concerning borderline food consumption score (FCS) for targeted emergency affected populations. According to the April 2011 food security assessment, 2.4 per cent of the East and 2.1 per cent of the North Central people showed poor food consumption against the set target, which is less than 12 per cent of the targeted beneficiary households. Although the quantity of distributed food was less than planned due to resource constraints as well as procurement of local rice at the time of the emergency, WFP and the partners improved or prevented deterioration of food consumption over assistance period. As for prevalence of moderately acute malnutrition (weight-for-height) in children under 5, there is no comparable data available between pre- and post- disaster situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 492,945 beneficiaries benefited from General Food Distribution (GFD) ○ 266,241 beneficiaries benefited through the Soft Food for Work (SFFW) activities. ○ 45,588 children and 12,717 pregnant women and lactating mothers received supplementary feeding ▪ Food for Work (FFW) and Food for Training (FFT) projects followed the GFD and SFFW to continue providing the life-saving response for the most affected in terms of loss of harvest and livelihood assets, and to minimize damage to social and economic assets after the disaster. Summary of the achievement is the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 32,851 people participated in the FFW activities. ○ 1,179 participants participated in the FFT activities including masonry, carpentry etc. <table border="1" data-bbox="655 1192 1367 1458"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th> <th>Activity</th> <th>Achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Tank / Anicut (No)</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Roads Length (Km)</td> <td>1,167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Irrigation Channel (Km)</td> <td>476</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Drainage Channel (Km)</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Fencing (L.m)</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Earth Filling (Cum)</td> <td>7,206</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	#	Activity	Achievement	1	Tank / Anicut (No)	34	2	Roads Length (Km)	1,167	3	Irrigation Channel (Km)	476	4	Drainage Channel (Km)	116	5	Fencing (L.m)	0.6	6	Earth Filling (Cum)	7,206	<p>The WFP monitoring data collection forms are collected, verified and summarized at the sub offices and sent for the country office in Colombo as monthly result report, which summarizes mainly outputs and progress in terms of food distributed and beneficiaries reached.</p> <p>WFP field monitor assistants together with government counterpart staff frequently conduct joint monitoring activities at the project sites and distribution points as well as provide guidelines and assistants to the implementing partners when required. Around 3,200 monitoring visits were undertaken by the WFP and its partners during the project cycle.</p> <p>Group interviews, household interviews and beneficiary contact monitoring are also conducted to collect qualitative monitoring data in addition to quantitative data through a face to face and participatory approach. WFP also maintains the food dispatch and distribution data through its on-line food tracking system called COMPAS, which is managed by the Logistics Unit with some input from the Monitoring and Evaluation unit. This allows WFP to track the food supply chain all the way from donors to the food distribution points in the field, and to report verified data of actual food dispatch, spoilage, loss etc.</p> <p>WVL's monitoring system was utilized to track quantitative and qualitative progress of project implementation according to the Rapid Onset Emergencies standard for the initial relief and recovery phase.</p> <p>The reporting officers and IMS officers on the field at each response location were in charge of reporting and tracking the project's overall achievements on a weekly/monthly basis. He/she directly reported to a Response Manager. In addition, all Food Program Management Group (FPMG) reporting was handled by the Commodities Manager who will also monitor the food distribution process on the field. Record keeping will also be done at field level to ensure FPMG guidelines are adhered to. The Response Manager regularly monitored whether the activities were being implemented according to the design of the project design. Progress of the project was reported to WFP on a monthly basis.</p>
#	Activity	Achievement																					
1	Tank / Anicut (No)	34																					
2	Roads Length (Km)	1,167																					
3	Irrigation Channel (Km)	476																					
4	Drainage Channel (Km)	116																					
5	Fencing (L.m)	0.6																					
6	Earth Filling (Cum)	7,206																					

7	Toilets (No)	15
8	Compost Pit (No)	200
9	Wells (No)	80
10	Shelters (No)	95
11	Kitchen Construction (No)	1
12	Jungle Clearing (Ha)	7.65
13	Tree Planting (No)	4,815
14	Home Gardens (No)	4,105
15	Playground (Ha)	5.55
16	Clearing of Common Land (Ha)	7.6
17	Salt water exclusion bund (Km)	2.3
18	Agroforestry home garden (Ha)	1,200
19	Village nurseries (no of plots)	10
20	Brick making	2,299,976
21	Bund (Km)	26.7

- Under the WVL project, the achievements are as follows:
 - Outcomes:
Families affected by floods have access to food rations to meet their daily minimum food requirement and are able to access markets, livelihoods, and education.
 - Output
The FFW intervention provides most vulnerable beneficiaries with immediate life-saving food rations for daily subsistence.
- Supply of food ration for 2,378 direct beneficiaries:
 - Cereal 88,870 kilogrammes
 - Sugar 4,443.50 kilogrammes
 - Dhall 13,330.50 kilogrammes
 - Oil 4,443.50 kilogrammes
- The FFW interventions support repairs to flood-damaged community feeder roads.
 - Rehabilitation of 28,100 metres of road (Internal and Agriculture road)
 - Rehabilitation of 4,600 metres of channels
 - Rehabilitation of 1,750 metres of new construction road
- Under the ZOA project, the achievements are the following:
 - Meeting with CBO leaders and members, participatory beneficiary selection
 - Visits with representatives of the beneficiaries to select suppliers and check quality of products

To collect data to identify beneficiaries, ZOA worked in close cooperation with the local CBOs. Information on vulnerabilities and on capacity to manage specific livelihood packages was collected during home visits and during meetings with CBO leaders and members. Data collection was carried out and documented by ZOA Program Officers.

ZOA applied standardized vulnerability criteria and a specific livelihood assessment form. ZOA accomplished several projects in the target area, thus being able to monitor development continuously and provide consultancy to communities. Outputs are monitored by the Program Managers and senior staff members, supported by Program Officers in the field.

Program Officers were in direct contact with the beneficiaries, ensuring the identification of suitable packages, justifying the vulnerability of beneficiaries as well as their capacity to utilize the package in a sustainable way. Via regular visits the Program Officers monitor the outcome, intended use and progress of distributed packages with regard to the objectives.

To avoid duplication of assistance, the intervention was coordinated with local organization and authorities. Further ZOA participates at sector /cluster meetings. ZOA staff directly implemented project activities in the field. They were in regular contact with the district clusters and steering mechanisms of both the government and the humanitarian agencies. The work was monitored by the district program manager and also overseen by ZOA Colombo.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination with agricultural/veterinary authorities to ensure that appropriate animals are purchased and to facilitate regular monitoring visits and provide support in the communities ○ Supply of 60 agriculture packages ○ 5. Supply of 100 livestock packages ○ 6. Supply of 130 backyard poultry packages ○ 7. Supply of 1,040 home gardening packages ○ 8. Technical training for livestock/agriculture packages, building cages <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resumption of urgently required income-generating activities, support to attain financial stability ○ By involving beneficiaries in the design and implementation process, ZOA ensured that provided packages were contextually appropriate. ○ ZOA supported the replacement of earlier existing micro-business materials that beneficiaries could regenerate known income activities. Beneficiaries received packages that were used to work with, thus providing sustainable handling of the packages. ○ Beneficiaries were technically enabled to restart their former income-generating activities. <p>Increase food security to most vulnerable populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By providing the packages, food security was increased to a certain extent to supply food immediately (milk, eggs, etc.). Further the regeneration of animal husbandry and agriculture supports future food production thus, sustainable food security and increasing independence of food assistance. ○ Provision of home gardening packages contributes to increased food production at domestic level and increased food availability until agricultural lands are revitalized. Home gardening has a direct effect on the availability of food and improved quality of nutrition for the beneficiaries. <p>Participation, Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participatory selection of beneficiaries, involvement of beneficiaries in the procurement process and participation in training programs contributes the development of the communities. Beneficiaries were involved in selecting suppliers of packages and checking the quality of the products. ○ The provided packages require input from the beneficiaries to achieve results. Beneficiaries have to, e.g. organize clay, nails, etc. by own resources as well as contribute their labour force to build cages for the backyard poultry. ○ ZOA motivates the beneficiaries to be actively involved in the development process, thus supports ownership and sustainable management of the supplied packages. ○ Through active support of WRDS during the selection of beneficiaries the capacity and the role of the organization was strengthened in the communities. ○ Women were encouraged to actively care for their own needs and community development. An increase of memberships in WRDS could be observed. 	
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FAO - FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FAO-003	Total Project Budget	\$ 6,467,568	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency agricultural assistance to flood victims in the Eastern and Central Province of Sri Lanka.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 4,841,121	Individuals	50,000	28,871	
				Female	12,500	7,563	
				Male	12,500	6,182	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	25,000	13,745	
				Of total, children under 5	12,500	7,563	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 500,000	TOTAL	50,000	28,871	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
To restore productive agricultural livelihoods of 12,500 flood-affected farm families in the districts of Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.		<p>The funds were utilized to target most vulnerable farmers who had lost their crops to the floods in the Eastern province. Many of these populations had spent all their savings on the destroyed crops and were unable to re-purchase seed paddy to restart cultivations. The CERF funds assisted these farmers to begin urgently needed income generating activities.</p> <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored paddy based livelihoods of 7,563 flood-affected farmers in the Eastern Province – Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts. The project originally estimated the target to be 12,500 households, however the actual numbers of households was significantly less than planned due to a larger acreage of land actually cultivated per household. <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,563 households received seed paddy. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and selection of 7,563 of the most vulnerable paddy-based households. Procurement and delivery of paddy seed to field offices. A total of 43,000 bushels delivered by which 18,694 acres were cultivated in the Eastern Province. Distribution of paddy to 1,196 households in Ampara, 2,352 households in Batticaloa, 4,015 households in Trincomalee. Monitoring of progress. 				<p>The project was implemented at the national level by FAO's Recovery Programme in Sri Lanka, closely supervised by the Senior Recovery Programme Coordinator and the FAO Representative of Sri Lanka, with technical and operational backstopping provided by the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) at FAO's Headquarters, and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP). At district level, supervision and oversight were provided by the FAO project team in field offices in Batticaloa and Trincomalee who worked in close cooperation with Government Agents (GAs), Divisional Secretariats (DS) and other local government authorities. A Letter of Agreement (LOA) was signed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries of the Eastern Provincial Council (EPC), covering the selection of beneficiaries, distribution of seed and provision of extension services in the targeted areas. FAO offices in Batticaloa and Trincomalee worked in close collaboration with officers from the DOA in these districts and were responsible for the field-level supervision and monitoring of the implementation of activities under the LOA. No direct evaluation of CERF project, however, was provided. An overall evaluation of FAO's programme in Sri Lanka since 2006 to date is presently being conducted, which include CERF projects.</p>	

UNICEF - WASH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-002-A	Total Project Budget	\$ 2,000,000 ⁹	Beneficiaries		Targeted *	Reached	Gender Equity Children, young people, and pregnant and lactating women living in flood-affected areas benefitted from the CERF funded interventions. UNICEF ensured that both males and females have equal access to safe water and sanitation facilities, including knowledge on good hygiene practices. In addition, community mobilisation and participation involved both males and females, ensuring sustainability of the use of facilities.
				Individuals	605,365	622,000		
PROJECT TITLE	Construction/Rehabilitation of water supply sources in flood-affected areas of North, East, and Central provinces	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 1,830,353	Female	308,736	328,000		
				Male	296,629	294,000		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 915,353	Total individuals (Female and male)	605,365	622,000		
				Of total, children under 5	242,146	220,000		
				TOTAL	605,365	622,000		

**To Note: the targeted figures differ slightly from the original proposal to reflect children in the female and male categories.*

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
Provide minimum (according to the SPHERE standards) vital supply of safe water for drinking and personal hygiene with basic sanitation facilities to prevent waterborne diseases in affected populations, as joint-effort of all the partners in the WASH cluster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expected Outcomes and Indicators Up to 605,356 flood-affected people returning to their places of origin, will have access to and use safe water, adequate sanitation facilities in accordance with agreed standards, and practice good hygiene in areas with the highest risk for outbreak of waterborne diseases The funds covered critical needs of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes, including related hygiene promotion, in-line with SPHERE standards ensuring that 622,000 flood-affected people who were not able to access were provided with immediate assistance through bowering, water purification tablets, clean storage tanks and restored water supply schemes. Furthermore, the funds targeted immediate sanitation needs such as gully suckers, hygiene materials/kits and support for solid waste disposal through trucking in order to prevent diseases from hitting already displaced and flood-affected populations. ▪ Improved water supply for the flood-affected communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 30 well-cleaning teams formed through provision of essential equipment, tools and materials such as water pumps, brushes, buckets, ropes and bleaching powders. ○ 9,539 flood-affected wells cleaned/rehabilitated/chlorinated. ○ More than 10 litres of safe drinking water supplied per day per person (in-line with SPHERE standards which indicates a minimum water need for all purposes of 7.5 to 15 litres per day per person) through the operation of four truck-mounted water bowsers (8,000 litre capacity) and 30 tractor-mounted trailer bowsers (4,000 litre capacity) over a period of six months. ○ 196 household pipeline connections restored through upgrading the existing pipeline scheme. ○ Water quality tested in 1,800 wells in flood-affected areas and locations. The results of which were used to prioritise water bowering and well-cleaning in areas with poor quality ground water. ○ 500,000 water purification tablets supplied to flood-affected people. ○ 55 thousand litre plastic water tanks, water tanks stands and jerry cans supplied to flood-affected areas. 	<p>To ensure proper monitoring and supervision the following were conducted: field visits, review meetings, surveys and data collection.</p> <p>The regular cluster coordination meetings provided the space to review progress made, identify gaps and constraints, and discuss possible remedial actions to be taken.</p> <p>In addition to the cluster meetings, special technical meetings were conducted to address technical related issues especially on well cleaning due to the high depth of wells and unavailability of standard guidelines for cleaning in the East of the country.</p> <p>Joint field monitoring was conducted, including with senior level government officers such as the National Water Supply and Drainage Board manager, Assistant Commissioner of Local Government and Medical Officers of</p>

⁹ In the Revised Flash Appeal the total budget was reduced to \$915,353. However, subsequently, UNICEF received additional funding from SIDA, bringing the total funding to \$1,830,353. Therefore, the original requirement has been referred to as the project budget.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 60 rain water harvesting tanks rehabilitated and increased awareness on the operation and maintenance of the system. ○ A small-scale water supply scheme restored, including the damaged gabion wall, intake channel and sedimentation tank. ○ Damaged WASH facilities (due to IDP occupation) in 50 schools rehabilitated. ■ Improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for flood-affected communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 567 Household toilets rehabilitated. ○ 78 Emergency toilets constructed. ○ Six gully suckers operated on a routine basis to empty the septic tanks. ○ 4,500 Sets of hygiene materials supplied, including toilet brush, toilet soap, liquid disinfectant, plastic bucket, detergent, and sanitary napkins. ○ 22 Hygiene awareness sessions conducted on prevention of communicable diseases including water borne diseases; prevention of mosquito breeding; general hygiene related issues and proper garbage disposal. ■ Timely removal of solid and liquid waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An additional six tractors were operated to support the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government (ACLG) in increasing the frequency of solid waste collection and disposal over a period of three months. ■ Coordinated WASH response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 14 UNICEF-led WASH coordination meetings involving 30 Government and NGO partners. ○ WASH services provided in-line with SPHERE standards and with well cleaning and chlorination guidelines. ○ Timely identification and response to gaps in service provision through joint monitoring. 	<p>Health.</p> <p>Regular field visits with the implementing partners' focal points such as technical officers, field officers, local authorities were conducted to ensure timely implementation of projects in line with minimum standards.</p> <p>The 3W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the WASH situation in the camps and returnee areas. This has been updated on a monthly basis. The information and gaps from the 3W was shared with different actors to ensure undisrupted WASH services for IDPs. This database strengthened the monitoring system as well as ensured WASH activities are in line with SPHERE standards.</p>
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UNOPS - WASH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-OPS-002	Total Project Budget	\$ 520,000	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity Based on UNOPS defined vulnerability criteria, priority was given to families who are: women headed, have members of disabled, injured, infant, young and school-age children. Secure sanitary facilities provided to women became another added benefit towards gender protection. Close proximity of the sanitation facilities provided security for women and children, also added benefit to the disabled and injured to access the facility requiring less assistance from others.
				Individuals	-			
PROJECT TITLE	Basic Water and Sanitation facility services at flood-affected areas to prevent spread of disease and ensure vector control with main focus on women and children in the Ampara and Batticaloa districts	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 323,622	Female	29,000	33,550		
				Male	22,000	25,450		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	51,000	59,000		
				Of total, children under 5	2,000	2,314		
TOTAL	51,000	59,000						
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 323,622					

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>The objective of the fund appeal is to provide basic sanitation facilities for most affected flood victims to prevent spread of disease and ensure vector control with main focus on women and children in Ampara and Batticaloa. This intervention will be targeted at mostly affected households in Batticaloa and Ampara Districts. Prioritisation of families will be done considering the level of damage / destruction of basic sanitary facility. The selection of 51,000 beneficiaries will be done in conjunction with local Pradeshiya Sabhas, GN of Ampara and Batticaloa districts and the Disaster Management Centre to ensure that the most vulnerable families are reached in this first phase of intervention.</p>	<p>The project targeted flood-affected populations with emergency access to clean and safe drinking/cooking water in order to prevent water-borne diseases. Immediate assistance was also provided for essential sanitation needs in order to minimize vector-borne diseases from spreading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Toilets repair 4,524 individual toilets and soakage pits were repaired and brought back to acceptable working conditions. This enabled the flood-damaged toilets to be functional to its occupants at the earliest possible time and reduced the chances of using unhygienic sanitary facilities and/or practicing open defecation. The urgent repairs to the toilet structures also ensured no further deterioration. However as some other agencies were also involved in toilet repairs, at the implementation stage, the ground situation was changed and a slightly lesser demand for toilets repairs were experienced. Hence the planned 5,000 number was not required to be achieved but 4,524 toilets were repaired. ■ Well cleaning 5,000 flood-contaminated wells were cleaned, repaired/ upgraded and chlorinated. The actual ground situation was worse than the anticipated where more wells were attended to. Most of the wells required contaminated water to be pumped out and the fresh water to be chlorinated, a few wells required structural repair. Proactive well cleaning resulted in a reduced expenditure in costly bowsered water delivery and resulting in a higher number of wells to be cleaned/repared. ■ Water bowsering Drinking water for 21,000 individuals with total volume approximately 6 million litres being supplied through bowsering for a period of around 1-2 months. The flood-displaced were able to return back to their places of origin earlier than the anticipated. This reduced the need for longer periods of bowsered water to the camps. The urgent cleaning and rehabilitation of the wells to the returnees enabled them to use their original source and not to rely on the expensive bowsered water. The lower consumption of bowsered water also allowed UNOPS to attend to better cleaning and/or repairing works. 	<p>UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with government authorities and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Daily field progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.</p> <p>Weekly updates were provided to the WASH cluster lead- UNICEF.</p> <p>At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed and handed over actual outcomes of the project to the local authorities.</p> <p>A post evaluation was not carried out on this project.</p>

IOM - SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-002	Total Project Budget	\$ 600,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Life-saving assistance through the provision of non food items to flood affected victims.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 600,000	Individuals	47,400	57,340	The assistance was targeted to flood-affected families comprising women, men and children. The project ensured gender equity through delivery of assistance close to family locations to enable easier access for women and through sensitization of assistance delivery teams. More women than men received assistance through this project.
				Female	23,700	29,500	
				Male	23,700	27,840	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	47,400	57,340	
				Of total, children under 5	6,500	7,800	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	COMPLETED	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 600,000	TOTAL	47,400	57,340	

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
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<p>Objective</p> <p>To provide 11,850 NFI kits to flood-affected families in Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee districts.</p> <p>1,250 cluster kits and 5,150 basic NFI kits will be distributed to 6,400 families in Batticaloa.</p> <p>750 cluster NFI kits and 3,100 basic NFI kits will be distributed to 3,850 families in Ampara.</p> <p>350 cluster NFI kits and 1,250 basic NFI kits will be distributed to 1,600 families in Trincomalee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expected Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Threats to households health, nutrition and income generation capacity will have been addressed through provision of 11,850 NFI kits. ■ Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of families receiving standardized NFI kits : 1,570 families received standard kits (all in Trincomalee district. ○ Number of families receiving basic NFI kits: 10,705 received basic kits. ■ In total 12,275 Non Food Items (NFI) kits, 3,600 tarpaulins for roofing and 7,512 plastic sheeting for roofing and floor dampness protection were provided. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3,657 NFI kits, 2,500 tarpaulins and 3,217 plastic sheeting for 5,717 families were distributed in Batticaloa. ○ 5,403 NFI kits, 1100 tarpaulins and 4,295 plastic sheeting for 5,403 were distributed to families affected by flooding in 16 DS Divisions of Ampara District. ○ 1,579 NFI kits were distributed to flood-affected families in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu. ○ 3,215 flood-affected families in four Divisional Secretariat Divisions received NFI kits through IOM's implementing partner United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) NGO. <p>TO NOTE: IOM reached a larger number of beneficiaries than planned with NFI delivery. This is because assessments revealed that the need for a comprehensive NFI package was less than expected; therefore, priority was changed to focus on the delivery of the basic yet urgent NFIs to a larger number of flood-affected people. The two rounds of floods had washed away any remaining NFI's available to the populations including clothing, mosquito nets, light sources, cooking utensils and plastic sheeting to those whose homes were damaged and needed shielding from continued rains.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation officers visited the project site to assess the needs and throughout the project period and adjusted delivery of assistance with regard to type of NFRI kits as was needed and possible within the CERF funding.</p>
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UNOPS - SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-OPS-003	Total Project Budget	\$ 1,500,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Provision of basic shelter assistance for IDP families most affected by the floods in Ampara and Batticaloa in the Eastern Province, Sri Lanka.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 986,821	Individuals	2,400	2,400	Priority in selection of the beneficiaries was given to families that were headed by women and also having infants. These families were also prioritized in installing the shelters.
				Female	1,320	1,320	
				Male	1,080	1,080	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	2,400	2,400	
				Of total, children under 5	100	100	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 304,693	TOTAL	2,400	2,400	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>As an immediate solution for shelter needs, access to secure temporary housing is vital for communities recovering from natural disasters. Based on the figures currently available of affected families, UNOPS proposes the following interventions:</p> <p>For Batticaloa - 400 basic shelters (shelter frame and roofing materials only) For Ampara - 200 basic shelters (shelter frame and roofing materials only)</p> <p>This intervention will be targeted at most-affected households in Batticaloa and Ampara Districts. Prioritisation of families will be done considering the level of damage. Families whose houses are completely destroyed will be given top priority. The selection of beneficiaries will be done in conjunction with local Pradeshiya Sabhas, GN/DS and the Disaster Management Centre to ensure that the most vulnerable families are reached in this first phase of intervention.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expected Outcomes and Indicators The desired outcome is that 2,400 people displaced in Ampara and Batticaloa will benefit from this intervention. It is intended that construction of temporary shelter units will be undertaken by locally-sourced labour, using labour-intensive methodology which minimises the use of heavy equipment and machinery. The injection of funds into local communities will give beneficiary families and families in the community access to much needed income. Identification of labourers will be done in conjunction with Divisional Secretaries and GNs to ensure that the most vulnerable families are identified to participate in the works. A desired outcome of this project is contributing towards future employment opportunities for local skilled and unskilled labourers. ▪ These CERF funds targeted those whose houses were fully destroyed by two rounds of floods and were unable to live in their homes and urgently required a shelter from ongoing rains. This ensured that those displaced due to fully destroyed houses were able to return to their homes and restart their lives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2,400 people (200 families in Ampara and 400 families in Batticaloa = 600 families) displaced in Ampara and Batticaloa district (assuming four members/family) whose houses/shelters have been fully destroyed by the floods were benefited from this intervention. ▪ Construction of above shelter units were undertaken by using the locally sources labour s, using labour-intensive methodology with minimises of the use of heavy equipment and machinery. The labourers were hired and paid on daily wages and injection of funds into local communities was given access to much needed income. Identification of labourers was done in conjunction with Divisional Secretaries and GNs and ensured that the most vulnerable families were identified to participate in the works. A resulted outcome of this project was contributing towards future employment opportunities for local skilled and unskilled labourers. 				<p>UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with government authorities and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Daily field progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.</p> <p>Weekly updates were provided to the local SHELTER cluster lead- IOM.</p> <p>At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed and handed over actual outcomes of the project to the local authorities.</p> <p>A post evaluation was not carried out on this project.</p>	

WHO - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-03	Total Project Budget	\$ 1,000,000	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals	1,060,273	1,060,273		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency health interventions in flood-affected areas in Sri Lanka	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 275,000	Female	540,740	540,740	Both males and females benefited from the project equally. WHO ensured that both male and females had equal access health interventions carried out and all mobile services equally reached both genders. Health education and produced health education materials equally addressed both genders. Equal participation was ensured at all community participated health programs.	
				Male	519,533	519,533		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 99,938	Total individuals (Female and male)	1,060,273	1,060,273		
				Of total, children under 5	96,485	96,485		
				TOTAL	1,060,273	1,060,273		

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
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<p>To reduce the morbidity and preventable mortality in the flood-affected districts;</p> <p>To reinforce the capacity of the ministry of health to deliver health care services in the flood-affected districts;</p> <p>To strengthen the disease surveillance and outbreak response for the prevention and control of food, water and vector-borne disease.</p>	<p>WHO supported life-saving health service assistance to flood-affected and displaced populations. The funds mobilised emergency surge health personnel to provide critical medical assistance to displaced and flood-affected populations. Many flood-inundated areas were cut-off and populations were not able to access essential health-care and emergency medical services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The preventable morbidity and mortality of the affected population in the flood-affected districts was reduced through both increasing Ministry of Health capacity to deliver curative and preventive healthcare services and establishment of disease surveillance system and outbreak responses. ■ Ministry of Health has capacity to deliver curative and preventive health services to the affected population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase MoH capacity to deliver curative and preventive health services ○ Mobilization of public health officers on temporary basis from non-flood affected areas to flood-affected 21 districts to supplement regional health services. ○ Production of health education materials for water and vector-borne diseases. ○ Conduction and further strengthening of out-reach mobile medical services for the flood-affected districts. ○ Provision of minor medical equipment's to replace items which were damaged due to flash floods. ○ Provision and replacement of emergency and essential medicines to flood-affected hospitals. ■ Potential outbreaks of food, water and vector-borne diseases in the flood-affected areas will be detected promptly for intervention measures to be implemented immediately ■ Establishment of disease surveillance activities and outbreak responses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobilization of Public Health Inspectors to affected districts to collect daily morbidity data. ○ Referral and follow-up of patients affected with communicable diseases for treatment and management. ○ Provision of 70,000 water purification tablets, Chlorination of wells and monitoring of drinking water. ○ Community mobilization for mass clean-up campaigns to prevent breeding of mosquitos with special emphasis to Dengue fever. ○ Setting up early-warning systems in line with the existing surveillance and information system. ○ Setting up community-based disease surveillance system in flood-affected areas. ○ Setting up hospital OPD surveillance system in flood-affected areas. ○ No disease outbreak of food, water or vector-borne diseases was reported during the flood emergency. 	<p>Monitoring was completed as follows":</p> <p>Regular updates from flood-affected district RDHSs (Regional Director of Health services) MOHs (Medical officer of Health) were shared.</p> <p>Regular monitoring updates from two WHO field units, and</p> <p>Through frequent field visits of WHO Colombo unit.</p> <p>Immediate disease surveillance activities were established through WHO supported PHIs who setup both communities based and hospital based surveillance systems during flood emergency.</p> <p>Provided emergency medicines and equipment to hospitals which were flood- damaged. Immediate establishment of medical mobile clinics to hard to reach flood-affected areas.</p>
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UNFPA - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FPA-001	Total Project Budget	\$ 212,003	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Provide life-saving reproductive health supplies to flood-affected people	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 205,331	Individuals	5,800	5,800	Pregnant women of more than 37 weeks benefited from the project
				F male	2,900	2,900	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,164	Male	0	0	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	2,900	2,900	
				Of total, children under 5	2,900	2,900	
				TOTAL	5,800	5,800	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Ensure the hygiene of the flood-affected pregnant women and new born infants to avoid maternal and new born deaths.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hygiene of the flood affected pregnant women and new-borns are ensured. ■ UNFPA targeted the most vulnerable population – pregnant women and new born infants – through the project interventions. Due to non-accessibility to critical health services and urgently required medical assistance, the provision of maternal kits and critical life-saving hygiene support to pregnant mothers and new-born infants were provided through this project. ■ Distribution of maternity kits among the pregnant women after 37 weeks in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara district. ■ Distribution of maternity kits ensured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The admitting of pregnant women after 37 weeks to nearest health facilities; ○ The hygiene of the pregnant women before and after the delivery; and ○ The hygiene of the new born during the hospital and within first few months of their life. ○ UNFPA maternity kit includes items that ensure the hygiene of pregnant women during the hospitalization, delivery and after the delivery. Similarly, it contains item that ensure the hygiene of the new born. The items of the kits ensured that the baby can be kept warm and clean while they were in the hospital and even after returning to homes or to the places where they were temporary housed due to floods. Maternal or neo natal deaths among the flood-affected people were not reflected in reports related to floods by DMC or other sources. ○ 2,900 pregnant women and 2,900 new born infants were the target population of the project as the project only intended to provide 2,900 maternity kits. 292,000 is the total estimated number of women and girls of reproductive age who were affected by the floods. It was mistake to include all as direct beneficiaries. 				The maternity kits were sent to the Regional Director of Health services (RDHS) in districts under the direction of Family Health Bureau (FHB) of the Ministry of Health. The RDHS handed these to field health staff, which were distributed under the supervision of the RDHS. This was regularly communicated to the FHB as well as to UNFPA. A separate evaluation on the intervention was not carried out.	

IOM - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-003	Total Project Budget	\$ 621,210	Beneficiaries			Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals	800,000	900,000			
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency medical referral care and public health outreach activities for flood-affected districts	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 100,000	Female	-	-			<p>Flood-affected communities (men, women, youth children, elderly) across six flood-affected districts in Eastern Province and the Northern Province that were serviced by the District Health system (since IOM supported practical capacity of system to respond to disaster) were equally targeted.</p> <p>The project ensured that special needs of women were addressed. Significantly more women accessed services than men including 12 per cent pregnant women, IOM programs comprised of both male and female cadres of health workers, services were delivered by a multi-disciplinary health professional team.</p>
				Male	-	-			
				Total individuals (Female and male)	800,000	900,000			
				Of total, children under 5	-	-			
				TOTAL	800,000	900,000			
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,000						

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>The project will support the Ministry of Health in providing life-saving emergency referral care services for populations displaced by floods, and districts with disrupted health systems to access marginalized and remote communities. IOM will work in partnership with the Ministry of Health in adopting a health system strengthening approach to:</p> <p>To avert morbidity and mortality related to medical emergencies affecting disaster affected communities via the provision of 24-hr emergency referral Ambulance services. Provision of emergency referral care continues to be critical in the former conflict-affected districts of the North which are also flood-affected.</p> <p>To avert morbidity and mortality related to non-functioning or limited functioning of disrupted/damaged health systems through ensuring health worker mobility and access of health care workers to remote and marginalized communities/clinic sites.</p>	<p>IOM interventions ensured that time-critical medical support to individuals requiring urgent assistance was provided through the transportation of patients, medical personnel and surveillance teams to flood-affected areas in the Eastern and North Central Provinces. Furthermore, support for safe returns of displaced populations to flood-affected areas was provided. Overall 800,000 individuals within six flood-affected districts (800 flood-affected zones reached) were supported through the services provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The population of affected persons in the worst flood-affected districts (over 800,000 individuals) receives timely and appropriate emergency referral care on a 24-hour basis via seven hire-ambulances. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Of the 900,000, approximately 100,000 conflict and flood-affected people were escorted through 335 ambulance missions at the end of August 2011. There were 10 major critical accidents, for which these services were used for life-saving function. ○ IOM supported the flood response by providing vehicles for emergency transportation of medical teams to the flood-affected areas in both Northern and Eastern provinces. ○ Six vehicles were deployed by IOM during acute phase of the flood crisis. ■ Daily transportation of Health workers (via seven hired vehicles) especially to remote and marginalized sites to ensure continuity of primary health care coverage and clinic services across the worst-affected districts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nine hired-vehicles were provided to the Disaster Preparedness and Response Unit for six districts Ampara, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Polonaruwa, Vavuniya, in the Eastern and the Northern Province that were heavily affected by the floods for restoring routine public health programs, conducting medical clinics and undertaking health assessment. ○ Two hired vehicles were provided for the public health action/field visits for epidemiologists and the vector control teams. The teams visited affected areas and supported epidemiological surveillance, prevention and disease control programs. The floods led to an outbreak of Leptospirosis in Anuradhapura and Kurunegala. ○ The Ministry of Health epidemiology unit and Ministry of Health Disaster Preparedness and Response Division received funding for human resources --two medical doctors-- for technical support/coordination of programs for flood-affected areas on 24 hours basis. ○ In partnership with the Ministry of Health, IOM initiated a 'safe return' program to ensures that all displaced persons returning to their place of origin were accompanied by an ambulance service in case of emergency. Each ambulance involved in 'assisted safe return' was employed with trained paramedic staff who could act promptly in an emergency in remote resettlement areas. 	<p>IOM developed an "emergency patient referral system" as part of this project for the smooth functioning of the ambulance service. Each patient transfer was verified by attending medical officer within health system. In this way, IOM were able to collect detailed patient referral information, transfer type, gender etc. The service was reshaped according to usage dynamics and referral types.</p> <p>IOM generated and shared weekly reports on ambulance returns and monthly reports on medical program to MOH and Health Cluster partners. IOM also reported to the 3W Presidential Task Force as implementation progressed.</p>

UNICEF - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-002-B	Total Project Budget	\$1,000,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Maternal, child and adolescent nutrition interventions in flood- affected areas.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 100,206	Individuals	120,000	91,000	The gender and equity dimensions were an integral part of the planning process and UNICEF ensured that all boys and girls under age five, and pregnant and lactating women in flood-affected areas had access to nutrition interventions.
				Female	70,000	49,000	
				Male	50,000	46,000	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	120,000	91,000	
				Of total, children under 5	100,000	80,000	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 100,206	TOTAL	120,000	91,000	

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>To ensure availability of appropriate nutrition interventions to prevent malnutrition among flood- affected population, with particular focus on under five children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women to reduce the risk of malnutrition.</p> <p>Ensure availability of reliable nutrition data to facilitate planning and management.</p> <p>To support and strengthen the nutrition coordination mechanism for effective and timely response. In addition protect, promote and support breast feeding and implementation of the guidelines on Infant Feeding in Emergencies.</p>	<p>UNICEF interventions provided most critical assistance to food-insecure populations in the wake of unprecedented floods. Many of the populations were not able to access even basic food sources due to lack of income and livelihoods. To prevent most vulnerable populations from plunging into malnutrition, the interventions focused on children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100,000 children aged 6-59 months and 20,000 pregnant and lactating women received supplementary food (blanket feeding) for a month. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 80,000 Children aged 6-59 months and 9,000 pregnant and lactating women were screened to assess their nutritional status. ■ 4,000 severely malnourished children aged 6-59 months treated through appropriate interventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3,000 Severely malnourished children aged 6-59 months were provided with therapeutic food through community and facility based services. ■ 15,000 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months, and 40,000 pregnant and lactating women at risk received supplementary food. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12,000 Moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months were provided with supplementary food and 20,000 pregnant and lactating women were educated on home-based supplementary food by Rural Health Assistants using newly developed guidelines. ■ 20,000 at risk pregnant and lactating women and 100,000 children aged 6-59 months and received multiple micronutrient supplementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More than 20,000 at-risk pregnant and lactating women received multiple micronutrient supplementation. ○ 10,000 Mothers and 8,000 children accessed services through the strengthened Special Care Baby Unit and Maternity Ward in Batticaloa district. ○ 125 Health and nutrition care providers were trained on the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme to ensure quality of care. ○ 20 Rural Health Assistants were deployed to areas lacking Public Health Midwives to ensure availability of required human resources. 	<p>The Family Health Bureau of the Ministry of Health monitored the nutrition interventions and mobilized other available resources.</p> <p>Regular district based Health and Nutrition reviews, involving relevant sector partners, were conducted to assess progress and identify bottlenecks.</p> <p>The Health and Nutrition team from UNICEF field offices undertook regular field monitoring and reported progress on a monthly basis. In addition, joint- programme monitoring with the World Food Programme and Ministry of Health was also undertaken.</p> <p>The 3 W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the health and nutrition situation in the camps and returnee areas. UNICEF updates the defined indicators on a monthly basis.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Guidelines on Infant Feeding in Emergencies implemented.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Guidelines on Infant Feeding in Emergencies developed by the Family Health Bureau were printed and disseminated to all key partners. <p>TO NOTE: The targeted figures differ slightly from the original proposal as duplication was made when calculating the total beneficiary numbers in the proposal.</p>	
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UNICEF - HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-002-C	Total Project Budget	\$ 400,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Maternal and Child Health interventions in flood-affected areas.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 98,387	Individuals	120,000	95,000	Gender and equity dimensions were an integral part of the planning process and UNICEF ensured that all boys and girls under the age of five, and pregnant and lactating women in flood-affected areas had access to health interventions.
				Female	70,000	51,000	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 98,387	Male	50,000	44,000	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	120,000	95,000	
				Of total, children under 5	100,000	86,500	
				TOTAL	120,000	95,000	

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>The overall objective of the Maternal and Child Health interventions to:</p> <p>Provide basic health and essential life-saving services.</p> <p>Support mobile health activities and restoration of basic preventive and curative health care services, including immunization, provision of: essential drugs and equipment, mosquito nets, first aid kits, delivery kits and mobility support.</p>	<p>In order to provide the most critical health interventions to pregnant mothers and children, support was provided to conduct life-saving mobile clinic services in flood-affected areas with provision of health kits for infants and expectant mothers. These interventions came at a time where essential medical support was not accessible to women and children due to inaccessibility to flood-affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10,000 Mothers and 8,000 children accessed services through the strengthened Special Care Baby Unit and Maternity Ward in Batticaloa district. ▪ 3,539 Infant health kits and 100 expectant mothers' kits provided through mobile clinics. ▪ 16,706 Patients received medical treatment through mobile health clinics that were conducted via two hired vehicles for two months. ▪ No major outbreak of water-borne or communicable diseases reported during the emergency. Only a slight increase in the number of diarrhoea and respiratory illness cases were reported but this was effectively managed. ▪ 30 Rural Health Assistants were recruited to facilitate the mobile clinics. ▪ 16 Flood-related health and nutrition coordination meetings held to review progress. <p>TO NOTE: The targeted figures differ slightly from the original proposal as duplication was made when calculating the total beneficiary numbers in the proposal.</p>	<p>The Disaster Management Unit of the Ministry of Health monitored the implementation of the health interventions to ensure that essential health services were available for flood affected persons.</p> <p>Regular district based Health and Nutrition reviews, involving relevant sector partners, were conducted to assess progress and identify bottle necks.</p> <p>The Health and Nutrition team from UNICEF field offices undertook regular field monitoring and reported progress on a monthly basis. In addition, joint programme monitoring with the Ministry of Health was also undertaken.</p> <p>The 3 W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the health and nutrition situation in the camps and returnee areas. UNICEF updates the defined indicators on a monthly basis.</p>

ANNEX II - CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER	Comments/ Remarks
11-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	UNHCR	UN	-	-	09/06/2011	Mutual agreement between FAO and UNHCR signed through an LOU for FAO to provide vegetable seed kits to be included as part of UNHCR's non-food items kit
11-HCR-007	Shelter/ Protection	UNHCR	Jaffna Social Action Centre	NNGO	96,975.00	21/02/2012	01/01/2011	
11-CEF-010-A	WASH	UNICEF	Muslim Aid	INGO	16,333.94	30/03/2011	01/04/2011	
11-CEF-010-A	WASH	UNICEF	Muslim Aid	INGO	19,367.55	22/06/2011	01/07/2011	
11-CEF-010-A	WASH	UNICEF	ASB/Solidar	INGO	11,453.79	31/10/2011	01/11/2011	
11-CEF-010-A	WASH	UNICEF	RACLG Vavuniya	GOV	17463.71	09/10/2011	15/11/2011	
11-CEF-010-A	WASH	UNICEF	Department of Local Government, Northern Province	GOV	78,869.66	04/06/2011	10/06/2011	
11-CEF-010-B	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	GOV	24,168.00	15/03/2011	15/01/2011	The implementing partner, the Ministry of Health, commenced activities prior to the transfer of funds so that immediate assistance could be provided. The supplies were procured directly by UNICEF.
LKA-11/H/40955	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	UNFPA	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka	NNGO	61,050.00	31/05/2011	01-06-2011	Activity completed
11-FAO-032	Food Security, Agriculture and	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture	GOV	35,569.00	31/10/2011	20/10/2011	Beneficiary selection Distribution of seeds to

	Livelihoods		(NPC)					selected beneficiaries Conduct extension services on crop management Monitoring and reporting of activities and achievements
11-HCR-043	Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	UNHCR	Danish Refugee Council	INGO	32,025.00	19/10/2011	01/09/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-HCR-043		UNHCR	Sevalanka Foundation	NNGO	93,645.00	16/11/2011	01/09/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-HCR-043		UNHCR	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka	GOV	60,206.00	29/09/2011	01/09/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-HCR-043		UNHCR	Rural Development Foundation	NNGO	76,806.00	8/11/2011	01/09/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-HCR-043		UNHCR	Community Based Organizations	Community Based Organizations	36,527.00	20/08/2011	01/09/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-CEF-048-A	WASH	UNICEF	ACLG Vavuniya	GOV	19,950.00	09/11/11	15/11/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-CEF-048-B	Health and Nutrition	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	GOV	15,605.00	19/11/2011	21/12/2011	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
11-WFP-02	Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihood	WFP	World Vision	INGO	100,000.00	11/08/2011	25/08/2011	
11-WFP-02	Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihood	WFP	ZOA	INGO	100,000.00	25/11/2011	15/03/2011	
11-FAO-003	Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihood	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries of the EPC	GOV	9,474.00	9/06/2011	02/06/2011	Beneficiary selection Distribution of seeds to selected beneficiaries Conduct extension services on crop management Monitoring and reporting of activities and achievements
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Sewa Lanka Foundation	NNGO	39,410.16	15/03/2011	22/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Rural Development Foundation	NNGO	58,759.85	17/03/2011	25/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Municipal	GOV	9,972.78	25/03/2011	30/03/2011	

			Council - Kalmunai					UNICEF worked with Government partners to re-allocate available funds to expedite implementation of the flood response plan in the interim until CERF funds were received and disbursed. This ensured that the response plan could be initiated immediately to respond to the urgent needs of the flood-affected population.
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	National Water Supply and Drainage Board - Ampara	GOV	97,431.51	25/03/2011	30/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Reg Assistant Commissioner of Local Government, Batticaloa	GOV	138,417.42	25/03/2011	30/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Reg Assistant Commissioner of Local Government, Ampara	GOV	137,015.43	25/03/2011	30/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	National Water Supply and Drainage Board - Anuradhapura	GOV	34,936.48	25/03/2011	30/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	National Water Supply and Drainage Board	GOV	42,649.73	25/03/2011	30/03/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Group Action for Social Order	NNGO	19,540.15	5/04/2011	10/04/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Community Development Environment Protect Society	NNGO	19,940.34	5/04/2011	10/04/2011	
11-CEF-002-A	WASH	UNICEF	Coordinating Center for Community Development	NNGO	19,734.67	5/04/2011	10/04/2011	
11-IOM-002	Shelter/NFI	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	INGO	77,143.98	31/03/2011	09/02/2011	The sub-grant is within the grant period
11-CEF-002-C	Health and Nutrition	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	GOV	39,383.00	18/03/2011	10/02/2011	The implementing partner, the Ministry of Health, commenced activities prior to the transfer of funds so that immediate assistance could be provided. The supplies were procured directly by UNICEF.
11-CEF-002-B				GOV	50,967.00	21/03/2011	10/02/2011	

ANNEX III – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (APLHAPBETICALLY)

3W	Who, Where & What
ACLG	Assistant Commissioner of Local Government
ADP	Area Development Program
ARP	Area Rehabilitation Program
AusAID	Australian Government Overseas Aid Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSO	Community Support Officers
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DS	Divisional Secretariat
DS	District Secretariat
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPC	Eastern Provincial Council
ERP	Eastern Recovery Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCO	The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFT	Food For Training
FFW/A	Food for Work/Asset
FHB	Family Health Bureau
FHH	Female Headed Households
FPASL	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
GA	Government Agent
GFD	General Food Distribution
GN	Grama Niladari
Ha	hectare
HARTI	Hectorkobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
HSZ	High Security Zone
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
INP	Integrated Nutrition Programme
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JPA	Joint Plan for Assistance to the Northern Province
JSAC	Jaffna Social Action Centre
km	kilometres
KOFIH	Korea Foundation for International Health Care
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LoU	Letter of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderately Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MLT	Medical Laboratory Technician
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoDM	Ministry of Disaster Management
MoH	Ministry of Health

MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MPCS	Multi-Purpose Corporative Society
MRI	Medical Research Institute
mt	metric ton
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPC	Northern Provincial Council
NRP	Northern Recovery Programme
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
OFC	Other Field Crop
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PTF	Presidential Task Force
PWSN	Persons with Special Needs
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
RACLG	Regional Assistant Commissioner of Local Government
RAP	Regional office for Asia and the Pacific
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator
RDA	Road Development Authority
RDHS	Regional Director of Health Services
RDS	Rural Development Society
RH	Reproductive Health
RHA	Rural Health Assistant
RR	Rapid Response
SAM	Severely Acute Malnutrition
SEARHEF	South East Asian Region Health Emergency Fund
SFFW/A	Soft Food for Work/Asset
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SMP	School Meals Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCE	FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UFE	Under Funded Emergency
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRDS	Women's Rural Development Society
WVL	World Vision Lanka
ZOA	Zuidoost-Azië