



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

Country	Sri Lanka
Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator	Mr. Neil Buhne
Reporting Period	January - December 2008

I. Executive Summary

During 2008, Sri Lanka experienced growing levels of conflict and displacement in the North of the country. In January the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) withdrew from the Ceasefire Agreement (CFA), which ended the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) mandate, effective from 16 January. At the same time, the GoSL clearly stated its intention to defeat the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) during 2008.

As the year progressed, military operations, including aerial bombardments and frequent shelling intensified in the Northern Vanni region. Large-scale displacement followed the escalating conflict. During the period from June to September, some 70,000 people fled into a rapidly shrinking area within the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. By September, Security Forces were approaching Kilinochchi town, the de facto administrative capital of the LTTE and the main base for humanitarian organizations. As troops advanced, the GoSL announced that it could no longer provide security assurances to UN and NGO workers and ordered the withdrawal of expatriate staff from the Vanni. Organisations relocated south to Vavuniya, under Government control, to provide assistance through convoy operations to the estimated 200,000 or more displaced people trapped within the Vanni. At this point, ICRC was the only international presence inside the conflict area, with access for UN staff limited to a few who were allowed to accompany the periodic relief convoys. These mainly food shipments provided the lifeline to those stranded in the Vanni from October 2008 to January 2009.

At the same time that protection and basic assistance needs were increasing, logistics and access constraints placed additional challenges on humanitarian operations. Searches at the Medawachchiya checkpoint, south of Vavuniya, resulted in significant access delays and complicated replenishment of food stocks, medicines and essential household goods. Strict controls on transporting construction materials into the Vanni required shelter, water and sanitation actors to devise new strategies and bear additional material, waiting and logistic costs. Access to beneficiaries in areas of conflict became more and more difficult, due to ongoing military operations as well as security clearance restrictions imposed by GoSL. While these challenges affected project implementation throughout the year, CERF funded projects under the second Rapid response allocation in November 2008 were particularly impacted, making it necessary to carry over some funds into 2009.

The CHAP 2008 was funded at 70 percent. CERF Allocations, totaling \$US12.4 million under two Rapid response windows and the Underfunded windows, enabled UN agencies and I/NGOs

to assist approximately 300,000 people. Funds were used to address time-critical needs as well as needs within underfunded sectors. Activities that received CERF funding included provision of drinking water, food, and shelter as well as support for schools and health centers. Protection activities covering the needs of children, women and displaced persons also received CERF funding.

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year (CHAP 2008)	REQUIRED:	\$ 175,399,329.00		
	RECEIVED:	\$ 139,723,780.00		
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUESTED):	\$ 12,501,444.00		
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	RAPID RESPONSE:	\$ 8,501,389.00		
	UNDERFUNDED:	\$ 3,995,382.00		
	GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 12,496,771.00		
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	Agency	Rapid Response	Underfunded	Rapid Response
		<i>April 08</i>	<i>August 08</i>	<i>November 08</i>
	UNHCR	\$1,611,400	\$1,219,980	-
	UNICEF	\$1,305,400	\$ 657,215	\$1,248,866
	WFP	\$2,893,508	-	-
	IOM	\$ 203,818	\$ 800,000	\$ 219,999
	WHO/UNFPA	\$ 500,064	\$ 850,211	-
	FAO	\$ 401,704	\$ 360,000	-
	UNOPS	-	-	\$ 116,630
	UNDSS	-	\$ 107,976	-
	Total	\$6,915,894	\$3,995,382	\$1,585,495
	TOTAL:	\$ 12,496,771.00		
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding	TOTAL	under 5 years of age	Female (if available)	Male (if available)
	UNHCR - 230,000			
	UNICEF - 62,700	5,600		
	WFP - 200,000			
	WHO/UNFPA - 200,000	14,000	57,000	129,000
	FAO - 34,580			
	IOM - 39,360			
	UNOPS - 18,000			
UNDSS - 500 staff				
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding (please be specific)	The conflict affected districts of the Northern province of Sri Lanka : Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna			

II. Background

The abrogation of the CFA in January 2008 marked the start of a new period in Sri Lanka's longstanding conflict. With a clear statement of its intention to defeat the LTTE during 2008, Government forces stepped up the military campaign. While the military advance was slow during the first half of the year, by midyear forces had begun to make significant territorial gains, first in the districts of Mannar (Manthai west) and then northern Vavuniya. Fighting next threatened Kilinochchi, with Security Forces advancing from the south and the east. At this same time, the conflict also intensified in areas surrounding the Muhumalai entry/exit point on the Jaffna Peninsula. By September, Kilinochchi was within the Army's shelling range, prompting the Government to direct UN and non-governmental organisations (INGO) to relocate their international staff south to Vavuniya.

As military operations gained momentum during the second half of the year, displacement increased dramatically. From September, ICRC was the only remaining international humanitarian presence within the conflict area and assistance to address the most urgent basic assistance needs for 200,000 or more IDPs was being provided mainly through relief convoys jointly organised by the GoSL and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). By the end of the year, the military had encircled the population remaining in the Vanni, with the majority forced to move into a GoSL-declared No-Fire Zone (NFZ), first established between Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu and as fighting increasingly threatened this area, next on a small strip of land on the Eastern coast of the Mullaitivu District. The LTTE's pass system prevented people from leaving the conflict area, while provision of regular assistance to this extremely vulnerable population became more and more difficult to assure. The situation reached critical levels at the end of 2008, prompting growing numbers of people to flee into Government-controlled areas, often at significant risk. The majority of those who have fled, are now being accommodated in Vavuniya transit sites set up by the GoSL, with smaller numbers in Jaffna and Mannar.

Based on urgent needs identified within the conflict zone as well as assistance to accommodate an expected large scale influx of IDPs, priorities in food, shelter, water and sanitation (WASH), health and education, were identified through Vavuniya and Colombo-based coordination structures. The criteria for CERF funding was established based on Cluster inputs and projects in the 2008 CHAP. Priority was given to urgent, time critical, life sustaining activities. In support of these activities, funds to increase logistics and security capacity were also requested. To respond to significant gaps in return assistance, funds were also requested for Agriculture assistance in the East.

III. Implementation and results

Rapid response Window

Two requests for rapid response funds were made during 2008. In April 2008, the UN Country Team (UNCT) requested CERF funding for urgently required assistance in the Food, Shelter, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education sectors, primarily focusing on IDPs in the Northern conflict zone. At the same time, urgent inputs for Agricultural assistance for returnee populations in the East were identified. This allocation was for a three-month period from April to July 2008. A second request was submitted in September 2008, to cover gaps in the WASH and Health sectors resulting from the escalating conflict and large-scale, multiple displacements.

Underfunded Window

Growing humanitarian needs in the Vanni area in the north of Sri Lanka, prompted a CERF request under the Underfunded Window in August 2008. Prioritized activities in Nutrition, Health, and Agriculture were identified, along with an urgent requirement to strengthen capacity to address heightened security threats. The Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window allocation covered a nine-month period, which runs through June 2009.

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

CERF allocations, under both the Rapid response and Underfunded Emergencies windows were discussed with cluster leads, and were prioritized based on needs and response capacity. The the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka's Consultative Committee for Humanitarian Assistance (CCHA), provides the main structure for Cluster coordination. Coordination arrangements served to avoid duplication of activities and to address urgent gaps. Regular liaison between Agencies and Clusters at district- and Colombo-levels helped prioritize time-critical, needs-based activities and provide critical support for gaps in under-funded sectors. Cluster inputs were reviewed by OCHA and the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. Final decisions made in consultation with the UNCT. Beneficiary numbers were estimated and sites for project implementation identified.

Food Aid

WFP, as the food cluster lead, was responsible for coordinating the food response between the UN, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Government of Sri Lanka. Longstanding, strong collaboration between WFP and the Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development (MoNBEID) supported co-operation with the National Project Steering Committee. Regular district-level coordination meetings, which includes UN, GoSL, international non-governmental organization (INGO), participation, assisted in review and problem solving, based on agreed policies and guidelines. Food distributions were conducted through GoSL networks, and included oversight by Government Agents (GA), distribution through Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (MPCS) for distribution under the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) program, Zonal Education Office, MPCS and schools for Food for Education (FFE) program, and Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services (DPDHS), Medical Officer of Health (MOH) and Health Clinics for the Mother and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) program. Within this cooperation, the GoSL and other stakeholders provided regular progress reports to WFP.

Shelter/NFI/Camp Management

UNHCR leads the Shelter Coordination Cell (SCC) which includes agencies active in the Shelter/NFI/Camp Management Sector (UNHCR, Solidar, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNOPS and IOM). SCC's activities focussed mainly in Vavuniya, with support provided from Colombo. The SCC undertook contingency planning in preparation for expected displacements out of the Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu Districts. SCC also coordinated NFI and emergency shelter assistance into the Vanni. Regular technical working group meetings supported the development and improvement of policy guidance and emergency response principles and standards.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as the WASH cluster lead, coordinated the WASH emergency response for conflict-affected areas by convening regular coordination meetings at both national and field levels. Gap analyses were undertaken and concerted efforts made to efficiently address shortfalls. CERF funding allowed rapid procurement and transportation of essential water and sanitation supplies for IDP sites in Vavuniya.

Protection including Child Protection

The IDP Protection Working Group led by UNHCR is the main protection coordination forum for UN, I/NGO and other international organisations. Through the Working Group linkages between Colombo and district-level protection co-ordination mechanisms were strengthened. Activities were focused in Vavuniya and in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts before the September 2008 relocation of UN and I/NGOs. UNICEF leads the sub-group for Child Protection and through CERF funding, worked in close collaboration with Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL) to provide vulnerable, conflict-affected children with protection from violence, abuse and exploitation. UNICEF further supported child protection coordination networks at district level to enhance service delivery.

Health

Since the beginning of the emergency, the World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition (MoHN), has supported the coordination of the health cluster response. Regular weekly or fortnightly coordination meetings are held at central and district level and include the active participation of the main health partners: MoHN, UNICEF, UNFPA, ICRC, Red Cross and I/NGOs. Coordination structures have supported identification of gaps, planning and response strategies. CERF funds supported coordination with the recruitment of National Emergency Health Officers for two WHO field units in Jaffna. Three Assistant Field Coordinators in Mannar, Vavuniya and Batticaloa Districts were also funded. Building upon previous experience, emergency response capacity was strengthened with improved gap identification, needs-based targeting and capacity analysis of health partners.

Education

UNICEF and Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL) jointly lead the Education Cluster. Implementation at both the field and national levels is coordinated through weekly meetings. Good coordination and cooperation has enhanced the efficiency of the response by reducing gaps and overlaps. CERF funding assisted in improving field level coordination, in particular between SCiSL, Jesuit Relief Services (JRS) and Sewalanka Foundation (SLF), which implemented activities with CERF funding provided through UNICEF. This has further strengthened joint planning, needs identification and division of responsibility for response and monitoring.

Nutrition

Emergency nutrition projects were implemented mainly by UNICEF and MoHN through the Regional Directorate of Health Services (RDHS), MoHN health facilities and Public Health Midwife (PHM) offices. District-level Food Coordination meetings identified nutrition gaps which were referred as needed to the Colombo-level Nutrition Cluster meetings. Nutritional Assessments were conducted in collaboration with food agencies, mainly WFP. In addition, training for health professionals and the procurement of supplies were included in support of the various interventions.

Agriculture and Food Security

As lead agency for the Agriculture and Food Security cluster, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) facilitated linkages between government line departments responsible for agriculture, livestock and fisheries and other relevant stakeholders during project implementation. The various organizations provided technical support in their respective areas of expertise. Key food security concerns identified at the district level were addressed at various coordination forums including the CCHA Livelihood subcommittee, Food Coordination Meetings (chaired by WFP), Early Recovery and Infrastructure Cluster meetings (chaired by UNDP), Nutrition Cluster meetings (chaired by UNICEF) and Agriculture and Food Security cluster meetings (chaired by FAO).

Security

CERF funds allowed for additional security capacity to support agencies in the safe delivery of humanitarian and life-sustaining programs in the Northern and Eastern conflict-affected areas. The UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) coordinated security services and liaised closely with OCHA on the Security Database. In September 2008, UNDSS facilitated the relocation of UN and NGO international staff from Kilinochchi to Vavuniya, including maintaining close coordination with the GoSL Security Forces and the LTTE. UNDSS also worked closely with WFP and other UN Agencies to provide security support for humanitarian convoys bringing supplies into the conflict area. The 'Saving Lives Together' initiative supported close cooperation between the UN and NGO on security management.

Logistics (Coordination & Support Services)

WFP, as the Logistics cluster lead, coordinated and co-operated with the UNCT and the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Users' Group, to operate flights between Colombo and

Jaffna, Ampara and Anuradapura. Key stakeholders included UN and I/NGOs. Under WFP leadership, the Users' Group was responsible for developing a pricing strategy, flight priority criteria, schedules and procedures for using the Air Service. A cost recovery scheme was introduced to improve the sustainability of the air transport service. The Users Group met regularly to review procedures, actual operation cost and utilization and the cost recovery. WFP also established contacts with the regulatory bodies, including the Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation Authority and Military to obtain the operational permits required for Sri Lanka.

2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries

Food Aid

WFP provided emergency food assistance to vulnerable groups in the Northern and Eastern districts throughout 2008. Funding delays for the approved Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (PRRO) threatened breaks in food assistance for close to one million people during the period from March 2008 to October 2008. CERF funding enabled WFP to procure food commodities including Rice (2050 metric tonnes (MT) from India and 1129 MT from Sri Lanka) and 543 MT of Corn Soya Blend (CSB). This food was distributed as relief rations for the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Food for Education (FFE) and the Mother & Child Nutrition (MCN) programs, benefiting some 200,000 people.

Shelter/NFI/Camp Management

CERF funding enabled United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to construct emergency shelters and provide shelter kits for approximately 230,000 affected people. Funds were also used to procure and distribute non-food items (NFIs) including plastic sheets, hygiene kits, towels, bed sheets, and basic clothing items. Provision of this assistance reduced physical security risks common in mass displacement situations. CERF funding through the underfunded window allowed UNHCR to continue essential activities for addressing shelter needs resulting from increased and multiple displacements. Rapid response funds were used to procure and distribute much needed NFIs. IOM procured 1000 tarpaulins for distribution in Jaffna as well as 400 "Worldwide" tents, 1,000 emergency shelter kits, 500 tarpaulins and 500 sets of materials for emergency shelter construction in Vavuniya. In addition, 7 emergency shelters were built for newly displaced families in Mannar and two antenatal clinics were constructed for IDP camps.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In 2008, two CERF allocations supported the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation, with over 58,500 IDPs from the North and the East of the country benefiting from assistance. UNOPS constructed emergency toilets and bathing units and supplied potable water through bowsers to IDP sites. Approximately 5,000 IDPs in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Batticaloa districts gained access to improved sanitation through the provision of 194 toilets. Maintenance of water and sanitation facilities ensured that 3,500 IDPs living in nine IDP camps in Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts had access to uninterrupted safe water supplies and appropriate sanitation. The provision of 12 water pumps and water treatment facilitated access to safe drinking water for an additional 10,000 IDPs in Vavuniya camps. These IDPs also benefited from maintenance of sanitary facilities, supported through the distribution of 350 toilet cleaning kits and 300 buckets as well as 18,500 bars of hand soap and another 11,300 bars of laundry soap. A total of 14,900 10-litre water containers were distributed to IDPs to support water collection and storage. Overall, hygiene promotion benefited some 3,650 IDPs in Jaffna and Trincomalee districts. A local government body was funded to provide daily water distribution for 175 IDP families who had returned to areas with inadequate water resources. Semi-permanent toilets were also constructed in several locations, providing sanitation for various groups including six vulnerable families, 68 people in one village and 359 individuals at the Sirukandal IDP camp. In Mannar, 4 bathing sites were also constructed at the Sirukandal camp and basic sanitation provided for 280 families (approximately 1,160 beneficiaries). IOM also distributed Hygiene Promotion kits to 276 families in Jaffna following severe flooding

caused by torrential rains from a tropical cyclone in November 2008, mitigating the risk of disease among camp residents.

Protection including Child Protection

Timely disbursement of the CERF rapid response funding enabled UNHCR to undertake urgent protection monitoring, and provide timely interventions including legal assistance, legal aid and court representation and advocacy with local government and security forces, benefitting approximately 300,000 IDPs, returnees and host communities.

UNICEF through its emergency programme continued main child protection activities, including monitoring and reporting of underage recruitment and other grave child rights' violations under Security Council Resolution 1612; prevention of child rights' violations through community-based protection networks; reintegration support for children recruited by armed groups; emergency care and protection for children living without family care; psychosocial support through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and referral to appropriate services; Mine Risk Education (MRE) and safety awareness. Within these priorities, UNICEF identified children released from armed groups in the North and East of the country, who were then referred to SCiSL for reintegration assistance. As a result of this programme (which started in 2004), 87% of released children have benefited from reintegration support including schooling, vocational training, psychosocial support, income generation and micro-finance activities.

Health

WHO worked with MoHN to establish health posts and station Public Health Staff in the IDP sites in Vavuniya and Jaffna. Surveillance activities in IDP camps were also supported to monitor and mitigate the impact of vector borne diseases. Equipment and insecticides were sent to affected districts and health awareness campaigns conducted to mobilize IDP and host communities on the prevention and control of communicable diseases. In the Jaffna District, implementing partner SLF provided basic medical care to IDPs, strengthen the referral system for medical emergency care, including for obstetrics, and provided 525 maternity kits and 500 Infant kits. First aid and emergency preparedness education were conducted; including training for 17 medical teams conducted by MTI. MTI also equipped 17 ambulances with basic lifesaving equipment.

UNFPA worked through Population Lanka Services (PLS), to conduct mobile Reproductive Health (RH) clinics in the Mannar District with funding from the CERF rapid response window. The clinics provided ante-natal care, post-natal care, family planning, contraceptives, drugs, counselling for prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS, as well as general awareness-raising on reproductive health. CERF funding was also used to ensure timely response to major areas of health concerns for women and girls: maternal deaths, high-risk pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies, adolescent pregnancies, prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS. Funds also addressed personal hygiene needs of female IDPs in Mannar by providing 10,000 hygiene packs distributed through district health workers.

Education

The Education Sector was significantly underfunded in the CHAP. CERF contributions supported access to education for a total of 64,200 children aged 6-18 and 5,600 children aged 3-5 in IDP camps. Essential support provided through the rapid response window was critical in addressing the immediate needs of children displaced from the Vanni as well as affected resident children, predominantly in Vavuniya but also in Jaffna. Funds were used to initiate Informal education activities in Vavuniya and Jaffna transit sites, including psychosocial activities. These activities had visible positive benefits on camp life. The construction of 12 Temporary Learning Shelters (TLS) and 17 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), supported education for 48,500 children aged 6-18 and 3,600 children aged 3-5 in the IDP camps. Funding through the underfunded window reinforced the response by providing nine additional TLSs and 10 CFS, as well as 13,250 individual education kits, 750 teacher kits, 50 recreation kits. Early childhood development activities were also supported. Ten preschool kits, daily nutritional supplements and incentives

for 65 teachers benefited 2,000 preschool children. CERF funds also contributed to the construction of five school kitchens and first aid training for 2,450 children in 12 schools in Jaffna.

Nutrition

UNICEF worked in close collaboration with the MoHN to provide basic nutrition services - including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition. Activities targeted vulnerable groups, covering an estimated 90% of conflict-affected children and pregnant and lactating women in IDP camps and host populations. Funding from the rapid response and the Underfunded windows, contributed to the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) by providing therapeutic (BP 100) and complementary food supplies (UNIMIX and High Energy Biscuits), micronutrient supplements and logistic support. Nutrition outreach to IDPs was improved through rapid training of 110 health workers and volunteers on nutrition in emergencies. Additionally, parasite control measures were supported by distributing mebendazole tablets to the target population.

Agriculture and Food Security

Due to security restrictions, particularly within the Vanni region, the focus of the CERF-funded FAO project had to be adjusted. Some 7,750 IDPs, plus various host families and economically affected farming families benefited from the assistance. Of these, 5,750 households received agricultural assistance and 2,000 received livestock assistance. Distributions included 0.6MT of mixed vegetable seeds, together with appropriate hand tools for 1,800 beneficiaries (0.05 hectares per beneficiary), 3.1MT of seed paddy for 50 beneficiaries, (0.4 hectares per beneficiary), 20.5MT of Other Food Crops (OFC) seeds for 3,900 beneficiaries and 130MT of inorganic fertilizer. Training in improved agricultural techniques was conducted by the Department of Agriculture (DoA) for the 5,750 beneficiaries receiving Livestock assistance. Ten vaccinated chicks and starter mash per household were distributed, and these beneficiaries trained in backyard poultry, conducted by the Department of Animal Production and Health (DoAPH). Shortly after the distribution of poultry to 200 beneficiaries in Kilinochchi, the approaching conflict resulted in displacement of these households.

Security

CERF funds allowed for additional security capacity in information analysis, advice, security training and response support for field staff. The value of the additional capacity was evident in September 2008, during which time UNDSS facilitated the safe relocation of UN and NGO international staff from Kilinochchi to Vavuniya. Capacity also supported security provision for humanitarian convoys bringing supplies, under significant risks, to IDPs in the Vanni. The 'Saving Lives Together' initiative, supported close cooperation between the UN and NGOs on security management and benefited the staff of nearly 500 humanitarian agencies, including UN and I/NGOs. By facilitating relief activities, an estimated 350,000 beneficiaries benefited indirectly from improved security services.

Logistics (Coordination & Support Services)

With CERF funding, WFP established an Aviation Unit. Aircraft were identified and leased and three staff members recruited to support the air operation. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was based in Colombo and flew to key locations including Jaffna, Anuradhapura - to access northern conflict districts - and Ampara. The Unit evaluated the aircraft operator for safety and compliance according to industry standards and ensured that UN prerequisites for liability insurance coverage were met. A Users' Group was established to act as the liaison with the humanitarian client base, ensuring a participatory approach and that the required services were delivered in line with approved United Nations Common Aviation Safety Standards. A total of 145 flights carried 442 passengers from 35 humanitarian agencies project's implementation period. In addition, flights transported 20 MT of non-food cargo.

3. Partnerships

Food Aid

WFP's main GoSL counterpart is the MoNBEID. Other government bodies co-operating on implementation include: the Commissioner General of Essential Services (CGES), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services (MoRDRS), Food Commissioner's Department, the Government Agents of the Northern and Eastern districts, MoHN and the Department of Health Services at the central and field levels respectively. In addition UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, UNHCR, UNOPS, IOM and other humanitarian agencies collaborate with WFP. WFP has maintained a productive partnership with GoSL, which also contributes significant funds and logistic facilities for the food assistance operation.

Shelter/NFI/Camp Management

The Shelter Cell is a partnership between UNHCR, Solidar, NRC, UNOPS and IOM. Through long standing cooperation on project implementation, these agencies have a good understanding of the local and national context, and have developed strong working relationships with local partners. The link with the GoSL has been strengthened through training in camp management provided to government authorities and the security forces, with participation of NGOs and IDPs. CERF funding has reinforced these existing partnerships.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

CERF funding utilized existing partnerships to support an efficient initial response to increasing levels of needs. UNICEF, as the WASH cluster lead, worked in close collaboration with partners which included the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), Assistant Commissioner Local Government (ALCG), Pradeshya Saba's (PS) as well as national and international NGOs. CERF funding supported the partnering of UNICEF, ZOA and Solidar to provide WASH facilities in Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna districts. UNICEF and UNOPS also worked together to provide bathing spaces in IDP sites.

Protection including Child Protection

UNHCR and UNICEF work in close partnership on protection issues. UNHCR chairs the IDP Protection Working Group, which provides direction to protection responses. UNICEF, as the lead agency for child protection, supported regular coordination meetings on all levels. Both UNHCR and UNICEF work in close collaboration with key line Ministries, GoSL bodies, I/NGOs and CBOs.

Health

Chaired by WHO, the Health Coordination meeting includes UN partners, NGOs and the GoSL, and is the main forum to facilitate planning and response to the emergency. Within the health cluster, WHO has established partnerships with SLF, UNFPA and MTI and maintains close collaboration with MoHN. In collaboration with MoHN, WHO conducted rapid health assessments and coordinated health activities, including essential services and interventions with emphasis on high risk groups such as mentally and physically disabled persons and the elderly. These activities complemented SLF's provision of basic health services in Vavuniya and Jaffna districts through mobile clinics, health awareness campaigns and establishment of health facilities at IDP's camps. UNFPA, through PSL supported reproductive health issues to ensure the needs of pregnant women and women of reproductive age were addressed. UNFPA entered into a subcontract with Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, a national NGO, to supply hygiene packs and distributed to women and girls in the IDP centres in Mannar through the district level health workers.

Education

Partnerships between NGOs, UNICEF and GoSL have been strengthened and are supporting a more rapid, efficient and appropriate response. Partners worked together to advocate for inclusion of education as a priority intervention in emergency response as well as to highlight the detrimental impact on education when schools are used for IDP accommodation. Although the situation has improved, further advocacy is necessary to mitigate the risk of school drop

outs. Greater inter-agency collaboration and prioritisation of education as an inherent immediate component of emergency response is also necessary.

Nutrition

As the cluster lead, UNICEF worked to strengthened coordination by holding regular meetings, which facilitated improved communication and collaboration between partners. Key members of the cluster are MoHN, WFP, WHO, Alliance Development Trust (ADT), SCiSL, MSF, World Vision Lanka (WVL) and International Relief and Development (IRD). UNICEF also works in close collaboration with the food and health clusters led by WFP and WHO respectively in order to improve food security and access to basic health services in conflict affected areas and to cover the special needs of children and pregnant and lactating women.

Agriculture and Food Security

Strong partnerships between FAO, as the Cluster lead, Government Departments and I/NGOs facilitated a coordinated response to reach target population within the given timeframe and resources available. National NGOs in particular SLF, contributed to the successful implementation of the project, by building capacity and promoting accountability and transparency at the village level. The grassroots monitoring mechanisms of local partners assisted in identifying, village level concerns and needs to more effectively communicate issues to the relevant authorities. The DoA and DAPH were key partners for FAO and implementing NGOs during the selection of beneficiaries and analysis of district specific needs. The final beneficiary lists were certified by the Divisional Secretariat (DS) and endorsed by the GA. Due to the volatile situation in the region of implementation, prior approval from the GA and the relevant government security officials was required to transport inputs.

Security

UNDSS worked in partnership with OCHA on security information analysis. UN/NGO partnership to improved security was managed through the "Saving Lives Together" project. This capacity assisted UNDSS/OCHA to jointly assess humanitarian conditions and recommend appropriate mitigating responses.

Logistics (Coordination & Support Services)

The UNHAS Users' Group was comprised of UN and NGO Representatives. The Group advised on policy issues and ensured close practical coordination and a productive participation of key stakeholders. More than 35 UN agencies, NGOs and donor representatives benefited from the Humanitarian Air Services. However, insufficient GoSL support negatively impacted the operation and was an important determinant in having to suspend the air operation in November 2008.

4. Gender mainstreaming

Food Aid

Eighty-eight percent of staff preparing school meals and 57% of school feeding management committee members was women. Although some improvement was noted, provision of household ration cards to women, continued to prove difficult due to local cultural practices. To supplement insufficient Government capacity, WFP continued to assist 1,787 female health volunteers to provide MCHN services.

Shelter/NFI/Camp Management

The Shelter Cell based beneficiary selection on age and gender diversity criteria. Women-headed households and individuals with physical and mental disabilities were prioritized for shelter assistance provided by Handicap International. IOM used disaggregated beneficiary data to identify women and female-headed households and ensure that assistance reflected their needs. In the design of activities, agencies ensured that gender protection was an intrinsic part of planning and design, over and above Sphere requirements.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF ensured that gender related issues were taken into account during the emergency programme planning and implementation. Separate toilets and bathing areas for women and men were constructed in camp sites to ensure privacy and mitigate the possibility of violence. IOM used disaggregated beneficiary data to identify women and female-headed households to ensure that assistance appropriately addressed their needs. In the Sirukandal IDP camp, IOM provided for separate bathing facilities for women and men, which were sited based on safety and privacy considerations.

Protection including Child Protection

UNHCR, UNICEF and its partners adopted a gender sensitive approach to protection and reintegration, to ensure that women and girls received appropriate support. The protection sector maintained up-to-date age and sex disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees. Programming to reflect age, gender and diversity as well as to ensure that Gender Based Violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS were considered in sector activities, were used to promote equity and respect for the rights of IDP women, men, girls and boys of all ages. UNICEF's implementing partner SciSL ensured that community based child protection activities encouraged participation and interaction amongst children of different ages, sexes and backgrounds. In particular, girls were encouraged to participate in activities and play a key role in awareness raising events. Community based programs paid special attention to the needs of the increasing number of girls forced into early marriage.

Health

Maintaining personal hygiene for women and girls is both a health and a human dignity, making provision of hygiene materials for IDP women and girls of reproductive age a priority. Health care activities that addressed the specific needs of women and girls as well as other vulnerable groups such as the elderly and disabled were prioritized.

Education

CERF funding was allocated to respond equally to the needs of girls and boys and inclusion of IDPs. Gender inequality in education was monitored and was not apparent in terms of participation of IDPs and girls, where attendance is equal to or higher than that of boys. Separate toilets for girls and boys in temporary learning spaces were provided to address privacy issues and mitigate any potential of SGBV.

Nutrition

UNICEF in collaboration with MoHN promotes gender equality in the provision of health and nutrition services. UNICEF supported projects are campaigning for adequate care and support of pregnant and lactating women.

Agriculture and Food Security

Particular emphasis was given to identifying women headed households for home gardening and backyard poultry activities. Activities that increased women's control over household food-based resources were also prioritized. A participatory process was encouraged during beneficiary selection, which promoted the participation and decision making of women. In addition, technical skills of women headed households were strengthened through training in backyard poultry assistance and awareness on improved agricultural techniques.

Security/ Logistics (Coordination and Support Services)

Forty percent of Security Information Operations Centre (SIOC) and the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Radio Room, staff are women. Due consideration was given to their safety and security in operation centres, particularly those located in the northern conflict areas. Staff recruited to support the Humanitarian Air Service included women.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

CERF funded projects are monitored through individual Agencies' procedures, with the field based presence of most UN Agencies supporting project monitoring. The few Agencies without a field presence (WHO), worked closely with cluster partners to implement monitoring plans. Severe access constraints to the main conflict areas of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts from the latter part of 2008 hampered access, implementation and monitoring of assistance and protection programs, in particular after the September 2008 relocation of UN/INGO personnel from Kilinochchi.

Food Aid

WFP Food Aid Monitors, along with Colombo and field based staff, undertook regular and independent monitoring. In addition, regular joint monitoring visits were conducted by WFP in partnership with the GoSL's Project Management Unit (PMU) and District Management Units (DMU). Monitoring helped to ensure appropriate and timely food distribution to targeted beneficiary groups.

Shelter/NFI/Camp Management

Monitoring and evaluation of projects are conducted by each implementing partner within the Shelter Cell. A common coordination mechanism between district based satellite cells and the central cell facilitated identifying and analysing gaps which were then addressed through appropriate agency responses. In addition to regular monitoring, agencies' engineers and local field coordinators made visits to sites to assess completed work and identify appropriate follow on actions. Field staff provided detailed monthly updates to the centre office. Regular monitoring of budgets provided an overview of project activities and progress against targets.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF, through its WASH officers based in Vavuniya, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Batticaloa and in collaboration with cluster members, implemented and monitored WASH related emergency interventions. Additional surge capacity was deployed to support implementation and monitoring of results.

Protection including Child Protection

The UNHCR-led protection network comprised of UN agencies, local and international NGOs and relevant GoSL bodies, worked together to ensure that IDP and civilian rights were protected in accordance with international norms and standards. Partners worked to improve access to monitor the protection needs of IDPs and returnees. UNICEF conducted regular monitoring visits of the SCiSL project and provided technical support on project implementation. Through its monitoring and evaluation system, SCiSL systematically monitored progress and measured project impact on children and families. UNICEF maintained an Underage Recruitment database which is being expanded to include SCiSL data to better monitor reintegration of children associated with armed groups; broaden the case management to other children affected by armed conflict; and reinforce the referral system.

Health

Regular weekly or fortnightly coordination meetings were held at central and district level with the active participation of the main health partners including MoHN, UNICEF, UNFPA, ICRC, Red Cross and national and international NGOs. Outcome against the agreed indicators was reviewed with the relevant health partners. Health assessments were carried out in Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Vavuniya and Mannar districts. Reports on the health situation in the conflict areas were regularly produced and shared with partners. Information collected from assessments was used to define a work plan for implementation of the CERF funded project based on identified problems and gaps.

Education

UNICEF and SCiSL, as co-leads of the education cluster, established and maintained a monitoring matrix in collaboration with cluster members. This enabled clear coordination and monitoring of inputs in emergency education.

Nutrition

The monitoring of nutrition status of target population was conducted through routine health management information systems. The need to improve dissemination of data was identified.

Agriculture and Food Security

Officials representing the DoA, implementing partners and FAO field staff in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar and Kilinochchi contributed to project monitoring and evaluation. Structured questionnaires on agriculture and livestock assistance were used and the responses of randomly sampled beneficiaries were evaluated. Due to security restrictions, time constraints and the limited capacity of implementing partners, impact assessments were limited to Jaffna and Vavuniya.

Security

UNDSS monitored the technical implementation of CERF funds through its field presence in “Phase III” conflict areas. Increased analytical capability of the SIOC and strengthened field liaison and coordination capacity assisted the I/NGO’s and UNDSS to more effectively monitor and share field based information.

Logistics (Coordination & Support Services)

WFP together with the UNHAS Users’ Group monitored the air operations on a regular basis and held regular review meetings to evaluate progress.

IV. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector (Add project nr and title)	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Food Aid	<p>08-WFP-043</p> <p>Assistance to vulnerable groups for peace building in conflict affected areas (PRRO 10067.1)</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	\$ 2,300,000	1,083,618	<p>MNBEID Zonal Education Office, District Health Services, District Secretariat, MPCS, Schools, Health Clinics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of people supplied with Food ▪ Metric tons of food distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet the immediate food and nutritional need of the IDPs and returnees ▪ Maintained the nutritional status of the children and women, vulnerable group through MCHN and FFE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 586,070 people received immediate food under the VGF. ▪ 293,937 children received the food through FFE. ▪ 203,611 women and children received nutritional food under the MCN.

Shelter/ NFRI/Camp Management	<p>08-HCR-018-B</p> <p>“Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFRI to IDP and Returnees”</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	\$ 669,606	300,000 IDPs and 130,000 returnees	JSAC, MRDRS, NRC, SLF, Solidar, UNOPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 32 IDP camps are monitored through the Shelter Coordination Cell. ▪ At least 500 new shelters are provided for IDPs in the North. ▪ IDP site and welfare centre perimeters are suitably fenced and adequately partitioned, providing physical protection of IDPs. ▪ Lighting is available at existing IDP sites and welfare centres for latrine and wash stations. ▪ Non-food relief items for 10,000 families are procured and distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of emergency shelter for IDPs and returnees including camp management, coordination and distribution of emergency shelter materials (plastic sheets, nylon ropes) and shelter maintenance ▪ Procurement, transportation and distribution of non-food relief items to IDP and returnee families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All IDP camps were monitored on a regular basis through the Shelter Coordination Cell. ▪ IDPs received emergency shelter and NFRI assistance, enabling them to sustain their displacement in a secure and dignified manner. ▪ Over 500 emergency shelters were erected in the north. ▪ An appropriate sectoral coordination mechanism was put in place to minimize gaps and overlaps in emergency response, and suitable, well-selected sites with adequate shelter and integrated, appropriate infrastructure were established. ▪ Sphere standards were met in IDP sites and practical sphere indicators achieved to the greatest possible extent. ▪ The perimeters of IDP sites and welfare centres were suitably fenced, improving the physical protection of IDPs, and partitions were also put in where necessary. ▪ Adequate lighting was provided in bathing and washing areas in IDP sites and welfare centres, ensuring the safety of women using these facilities at night. ▪ NFRIs for 10,000 families were procured and distributed, including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, soap and buckets.
Shelter/ NFRI/Camp Management	<p>08-IOM-021</p> <p>“Emergency Shelter for IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka”</p> <p>(Underfunded – August 2008)</p>	\$ 800,000	6,160 IDPs displaced by the conflict	IOM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency shelters are built according to IDP needs. ▪ Emergency shelters are built according to IDP needs. ▪ Emergency shelter sites are properly prepared, maintained and decommissioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,000 tarpaulins stored in Colombo, awaiting Ministry Of Defence clearance to be sent to Jaffna ▪ 7 emergency shelters constructed in Mannar for 7 families ▪ 400 worldwide tents purchased and stored in Vavuniya ▪ 1,000 shelter kits purchased and stored in Vavuniya ▪ 500 tarpaulins and corresponding materials purchased stored in Vavuniya ▪ Allocation provided to the ministry of resettlement to contribute to the construction of welfare camps in Vavuniya ▪ Shelter doors repaired and protected from further damage ▪ 2 antenatal clinics constructed at camp sites ▪ NB: there is a discrepancy between expected results and actual results as this is an interim report, with only three months of activities completed.

Shelter/ NFRI/Camp Management	<p>08-HCR-032</p> <p>“Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFRI to IDPs and Returnees”</p> <p>(Underfunded – August 2008)</p>	\$1,219,980	230,000 IDPs and 32,000 returnees	UNOPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2,500 emergency shelter kits and returnee shelter kits are procured and distributed. ▪ 30 IDP camps are monitored through the Shelter Coordination Cell. ▪ IDP site and welfare centre perimeters are suitably fenced and adequately partitioned, providing physical protection of IDPs. ▪ Lighting is available at existing IDP sites and welfare centres for latrine and wash stations. ▪ Non-food relief items for 11,000 families are procured and distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of emergency shelter for IDPs and returnees including coordination and distribution of emergency shelter kits ▪ Procurement, transportation and distribution of non-food relief items to IDP and returnee families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDPs received emergency shelter and NFRI assistance, enabling them to sustain their displacement in a secure and dignified manner. ▪ 2,200 emergency shelter kits and 300 returnee shelter kits were procured and distributed. ▪ All IDP camps were monitored on a regular basis through the Shelter Coordination Cell. ▪ An appropriate sectoral coordination mechanism was put in place to minimize gaps and overlaps in emergency response, and suitable, well-selected sites with adequate shelter and integrated, appropriate infrastructure were established. ▪ Sphere standards were met in IDP sites and practical sphere indicators achieved to the greatest possible extent. ▪ The perimeters of IDP sites and welfare centres were suitably fenced, improving the physical protection of IDPs, and partitions were also put in where necessary. ▪ Adequate lighting was provided in bathing and washing areas in IDP sites and welfare centres, ensuring the safety of women using these facilities at night. ▪ NFRIs for 11,000 families were procured and distributed, including plastic sheets, towels, bed sheets, saris and sarongs.
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------	-------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p style="text-align: center;">Water and Sanitation (WASH)</p>	<p>08-CEF-032-C</p> <p>“Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for conflict affected IDPs”</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 679,450</p>	<p>50,000 Conflict affected and Internally Displaced people</p>	<p>ZOA, SOLIDAR , NWSDB</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to 50,000 conflict-affected and internally displaced persons, particularly children and women, will have access to safe water supplies, adequate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices, according to the Sphere standards. ▪ It is estimated that 20,000 children and adolescents, 15,000 women and 15,000 men are direct beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The provision of 7,808 family hygiene kits contributed to improved hygiene behaviour among approximately 40,000 conflict affected persons. The provision of an additional 18,500 and 11,300 pieces of toilet and laundry soaps respectively will increase proper hand washing and washing of clothes for among 10,000 families. ▪ On overall 5,000 IDPs in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Batticaloa districts benefit from improved sanitation through the construction of 154 toilets and provision of construction materials to Killinochchi Government Agent for an additional 40 toilets. ▪ 3,500 IDPs, living in 9 IDP camps in Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts have uninterrupted access to safe water supplies and adequate sanitation facilities through complete maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the camps. ▪ The provision of 14,900 water containers (10L), 300 steel buckets, 12 water pumps, 350 toilet cleaning kits, and 16 drums of Calcium Hypochlorite will increase access to safe drinking water for about 10,000 IDPs in camp settings. ▪ 3,650 IDPs were reached through hygiene promotion messages in Jaffna and Trincomalee districts. Sixty community hygiene mobilisers trained in participatory hygiene promotion in emergencies are now ready to be deployed in IDP camps in Vavuniya.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Water and Sanitation	<p>08-IOM-028</p> <p>“Emergency Support for Internally Displaced People through Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities”</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>(Rapid Response – November 2008)</p>	\$ 220,000	13,750 IDPs directly affected by heightened conflict	IOM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in water- and vector-borne diseases for 2,400 families receiving hygiene promotion training and hygiene/cleaning kits ▪ Safe and dignified living conditions for 1,000 displaced families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hygiene Promotion Kits distributed to 276 families in Jaffna area. No indicators yet on disease reduction. ▪ A total of 280 families assisted ▪ 6 Semi-permanent toilets constructed for 6 families at various locations in Mannar DS Division ▪ 5 Semi-permanent toilets constructed at Rasulputhuvelli village, Mannar for 14 families ▪ Water distribution of 27,000 litres per day for 175 families in Nanaddan DS Division, Mannar. ▪ 4 bathing places and 2 combined semi-permanent toilet units constructed at Sirukandal IDP camp, Mannar for 359 beneficiaries ▪ NB: there is a discrepancy between expected results and actual results as this is an interim report, with only one month of activities completed. Activities are on track to meet the project targets.
Water and Sanitation (WASH)	<p>08-CEF-086A</p> <p>“Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for conflict affected IDPs”</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>(Rapid Response – November 2008, funds disbursed in 2008 and 2009)</p>	\$ 545,656	30,000 displaced people	ZOA, Rural Development Foundation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to 30,000 displaced persons will have access to and use safe water, adequate sanitation facilities in accordance to Sphere standards and practice good hygiene, in areas with the highest risk for outbreak of water borne diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through funds received from the two rounds of CERF Rapid Response funding, UNICEF provided emergency water and sanitation as well as hygiene promotion related response for over 58,500 IDPs from the North and East of Sri Lanka. ▪ 35,000 plastic buckets (15 L) and 10,000 water containers (10 L) have been procured and are now being distributed among IDPs in camps in Vavuniya. ▪ 10,000 family hygiene kits and 10,000 sanitary napkins have been procured and are now being distributed amongst 10,000 newly displaced families in camp settings in Vavuniya. ▪ 3,000 persons now practice good hygiene behaviours as a result of PHAST orientation provided by community mobilisers in Vavuniya district. ▪ 5,000 hot water kettles have been procured and will benefit 5,000 families in Vavuniya. ▪ 1,660 toilet cleaning kits are under procurement to benefit 10,000 IDPs in camps in Vavuniya.

Water and Sanitation (WASH)	SRL-08/WS12 “Emergency Response in the Vanni” (Rapid Response – November 2008)	\$ 116,630	<p>2 Water Bowsers: Approx. 2800 persons a day for 1 month (7000 litres x 2 bowsers x 3 times a day)</p> <p>16 Bathing Spaces: Approx 3840 persons a day (UNICEF has specified the standard of 60 families – approx. 240 individuals per bathing space, once a day)</p> <p>375 Toilets: Approx. 7500 persons (20 persons per toilet)</p> <p>For 1 month: Approx. 2800 IDPs (water bowsering)</p> <p>Until return/relocation: Approx. 11,430 IDPs</p>	UNOPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of IDPs who have access to and use of water, based on Sphere standards: Approx. 2800 ▪ Number of IDPs who have access to bathing spaces with privacy, based on Sphere and WASH sector standards: Approx. 3840 ▪ Number of IDPs who have access to hygienic sanitation facilities: Approx. 7500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of 2 Water Bowsers ▪ Constructing 16 Bathing Spaces ▪ Constructing 375 Toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 water bowsers currently circulating at the Menik Farm IDP site – Approx. 2800 IDPs a day have access to clean water for 1 month. ▪ 8 bathing spaces constructed (8 bathing spaces in progress) at the Menik Farm IDP site – Approx 3840 IDPs are provided with privacy to wash once a day. ▪ In progress at Menik Farm IDP site – The target is to provide approx 7500 IDPs with access to sanitation facilities.
------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Protection	<p>08-HCR-018-A</p> <p>“Protection of IDPs and Returnees”</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	\$ 941,814	300,000 IDPs and 130,000 returnees	HRC, DRC, MDMHR, MNBEID, MRDRS, NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced access to justice ▪ Increased physical security of IDPs ▪ Increased freedom of movement of IDPs ▪ Enhanced prevention of and response to SGBV ▪ Reduced vulnerability of persons with specific needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection monitoring and reporting of protection concerns through UNHCR protection officers in areas of displacement, return and relocation, focusing primarily on new displacements in areas of continued fighting ▪ Emergency response to protection concerns of IDPs and returnees and individual protection interventions and legal assistance including advocacy and provision of legal aid and court representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The protection environment was enhanced through the identification of, response to and advocacy on protection concerns and individual protection cases and through the prevention of human rights abuses. ▪ Physical security of IDPs was enhanced through daily protection monitoring visits by UNHCR protection teams. ▪ Standard operating procedures for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and persons with specific needs (PWSN) were established and maintained. ▪ SGBV cases were identified and referred to the relevant agencies for assistance, and court representation was provided when needed. ▪ IDPs’ access to justice and state protection was enhanced through mobile legal clinics and assistance in civil documentation. ▪ IDPs’ awareness of their rights was improved through trainings and awareness-raising events on IDP protection, human rights and SGBV, thereby strengthening their protection from exploitation. ▪ UNHCR contributed to the prevention of cases of forced displacement, return and relocation, as well as improving protection in the return process.
------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p style="text-align: center;">Child Protection</p>	<p>08-CEF-032-A</p> <p>“Protecting children affected by conflict and displacement”</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 224,700</p>	<p>Approx. 3,000 children</p> <p>Approx. 1,500 families</p>	<p>Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total caseload of children released by both armed groups in conflict affected districts is 3,340 with 441 cases still open. ▪ Lack of community based child protection activities in the selected vulnerable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular reports on grave violations on child rights and enhanced evidence based advocacy leading to responses to violations. ▪ Children from armed groups either immediately reunified with families or provided with interim protective care and linked to reintegration support through educational or vocational training. ▪ Community protection networks established and linked through referral systems to protection services from government institutions. ▪ 15,000 community members receive mine risk education and child rights messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF continues to monitor and report on grave child rights’ violations and responds to these violations through advocacy and referrals. ▪ As a results of the reintegration programme which started in 2004, 87% of released children are now linked to reintegration support through schooling, vocational training, psychosocial support, income generation and micro finance. The 441 cases that are still open are actively being assessed and followed up, and are in various stages of the reintegration process. ▪ The protection of children affected by armed conflict was enhanced and the prevention from recruitment increased through community based interventions undertaken by SCiSL in 25 villages in the districts of Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu. A primary focus during the reporting period has been the construction and renovation of 25 Child Friendly Spaces / Children’s Clubs in the villages benefiting more than 2,000 children. ▪ This result has been achieved through funding from other sources freeing up funds for the reintegration programme.
------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Health	<p>08-WHO-050</p> <p>“Health interventions in conflict affected areas</p> <p>(Underfunded – August 2008)</p>	\$ 850,000	Approximately 200,000 IDPs (93,226 women, 89,574 man and 17,200 children under five)	WHO: 450,000 US\$ UNFPA; 200,000 US\$ Sewa Lanka Foundation: 150,000 US\$ CAM: 50,000 US\$		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved health sector coordination at district level ▪ Increased access to health services in the North ▪ Improved control of communicable disease outbreaks ▪ Assurance of Emergency psychiatric interventions and tracking of patients with mental illness ▪ Pregnant women having access to continuum care emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services ▪ A more informed female patient population; fewer teenage pregnancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biweekly health sector coordination meetings at central and district level; WHO established field units in Jaffna and Vavuniya to improve coordination and monitoring. ▪ Access to health services has been increased by the deployment of 6 Medical doctors and mobile health teams in Baticaloa, Vavuniya and Jaffna. Essential drugs and medical equipment has been provided. ▪ Control measures have been implemented, health awareness campaigns conducted, Chickenpox outbreak reported in IDP camps in Vavuniya. ▪ Mental health teams established in Baticaloa, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalea, Batticaloa and Mannar
--------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Health	<p>08-WHO-025</p> <p>“Health Interventions in Conflict Affected Areas”</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	\$ 500,000	<p>Approximately 225,000 IDPs and aggregate affected community beneficiaries along with host communities of which an estimated 63,000 women reproductive age group (15-49), 18,000 children under five</p>	<p>WHO, Medical Teams International (MTI), International Relief & Development (IRD,) SewaLanka Foundation (SLF), UNFPA:/Population Services Lanka (PSL)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved health sector coordination at district ▪ Increased access to health services in the North and East ▪ Improved control of communicable disease outbreaks ▪ Assurance of Emergency psychiatric interventions and tracking of patients with mental illness ▪ Pregnant women having access to continuum care emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biweekly health sector coordination meetings at central level; Biweekly coordination discussions with DPDHS in IDP districts; Establishment of Disaster Management Unit at MoH; Appointment of Emergency coordinator and 3 assistants; Development of Health sector Disaster preparedness and response plan ▪ Medical teams trained and 6 ambulance equipped in Jaffna ▪ Mental health team in Batticaloa established treating 3900 patients ▪ PSL conducted 326 mobile health clinics serving 19,015 beneficiaries in Mannar district to ensure access to life-saving RH services ▪ 12 pregnant women were provided with emergency transport for obstetric care which prevented maternal and infant deaths and morbidity. ▪ 350 maternity kits were provided to pregnant IDP women which ensured the hygiene of the mother and the new born. ▪ 50 health volunteers were coordinated and managed which addressed the human resources gap in Mannar. ▪ 5 health facilities were provided with water supply and other essential equipment that safe-guarded the hygiene of the pregnant women. ▪ 10,000 hygiene packs were provided to women and girls of reproductive age.
--------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Education	<p>08-CEF-086-B</p> <p>“Emergency Education for Children Affected by Conflict”</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>(Rapid Response – November 2008, funds disbursed in 2009 only)</p>	<p>\$ 703,210</p>	<p>48,500 displaced children aged 6-18,</p> <p>4,400 displaced children aged 3-5</p>	<p>UNICEF , Save the Children in Sri Lanka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of affected children aged 6-18 and 3-5 without access to quality education (based on Inter-Agency Network for Emergency - INEE standards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A total of 16 Temporary Learning Shelters (TLS) with 80 classrooms constructed for 2,400 displaced children ▪ Basic education kits (27,000 individual children’s stationary kits, 600 teacher kits, 400 recreation kits and 60 preschool kits) supplied for displaced students ▪ Psychosocial and recreation activities will be conducted by the zonal education departments for a total of 750 children in 15 batches ▪ Construction of 20 child friendly spaces (CFS) in IDP camps that serve as pre-schools, recreational areas and study centres. This includes supply of appropriate educational materials and payment of teacher incentives ▪ 4,000 children regularly attend early childhood development centres and receive daily nutritional supplement ▪ Kitchens constructed to support school feeding for children in 15 selected schools ▪ School level first aid teams set up and functioning in 20 schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediate educational needs of displaced children from the Vanni and host community children, predominantly in Vavuniya and to a lesser extent in Jaffna were covered for a total of 48,500 children aged 6-18 and 3,600 children aged 3-5 in the IDP camps. ▪ The results are being achieved through construction of 12 Temporary Learning Shelters with 60 classrooms, accommodating 1,800 children. The number of TLS construction was reduced with four due to greater and urgent demand for educational supplies. ▪ Priority was given to provision of supplies as children were shifted from one place to another. Thus 48,500 individual education kits, 750 teacher kits and 900 recreation kits have been supplied. These supplies have further enabled psychosocial activities to take place in the camps benefiting over 80% of the children in camps. This instead of the planned recreation activities which require rental of musical instruments and play equipments. This was not possible due to the continued massive displacements. ▪ Construction of 17 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in IDP camps, for use as recreational areas, pre-schools and study centres ▪ Provision of 60 preschool kits and a daily nutritional supplement for 1,200 preschool children. Initial numbers of accessible preschool children were smaller than anticipated. 3,600 preschool children are being supported by incentives provided for 121 teachers. ▪ As the financial contribution primarily focused on the immediate demand for the children in Vavuniya, kitchen construction and first aid programme in Jaffna were not implemented at this stage.
------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Education	08-CEF-061-A				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of affected children aged 6-18 and 3-5 without access to quality education (based INEE standards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ten TLSs with 50 classrooms constructed for 1,500 displaced children ▪ Basic emergency education kits (8,000 individual children's stationary kits, 200 teacher kits, 50 recreation kits and 10 preschool kits) supplied for displaced students ▪ Catch-up classes conducted by the zonal education departments for a total of 1000 children who missed regular lessons in the affected areas ▪ 200 teachers oriented by education officials on recreational activities for the children as first phase of intervention before getting into formal education activities ▪ Construction of 10 child friendly spaces in IDP camps that serve as pre-schools, recreational areas and study centres; this includes supply of appropriate educational materials and payment of teacher incentives. ▪ 2,200 children regularly attend early childhood development centres and receive a daily nutritional supplement. ▪ Kitchens constructed to support school feeding for children in 8 selected schools ▪ School level first aid teams set up and functioning in 10 schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase of education materials and construction of 9 TLS are in process. This is contributing to provide access to education for 13,250 displaced children aged 6-18 and for preschool activities for 2,000 children aged 3-5 in the IDP camps. ▪ Nine TLSs are being constructed with 45 classrooms to accommodate 1,350 children in the displaced and host community. ▪ 13,250 individual education kits, 50 recreation kits and 10 preschool kits are being supplied for displaced students. ▪ Since the immediate demands for educational supplies were increased, parts of the funds initially allocated to catch up education were shifted to supply purchase. ▪ Recreation activities are being supported with purchasing of 50 recreation kits through which 5,000 children in transit camps will get psychosocial and recreation support through trained teachers. ▪ Children aged between 3-5 in the IDP camps who currently have no access to ECD or recreational space will be supported through construction of 10 Child Friendly Spaces which will provide space for recreation and education. ▪ 2,000 preschool children are being supported through incentives provided for 65 teachers of early childhood care and development. Attendance is also improved through provision of nutritional supplement for 580 children. ▪ Five schools have been selected for construction of kitchens in Jaffna. This will benefit 2,000 children. Due to increased price of construction material the actual number of construction has been reduced from eight to five. ▪ 12 schools have been selected for setting up first aid teams in Jaffna. 450 children will be trained and a functional team will be set up in schools that are vulnerable to safety measures.
	“Emergency Education for Children Affected by Conflict”	\$ 350,125	10,000 children aged 6-18	2,200 children aged 3-5	UNICEF , Save the Children in Sri Lanka, Sewa Lanka Foundation		

Ongoing

(Underfunded – August 2008, funds disbursed in 2009 only)

Nutrition	<p>08-CEF-032-B</p> <p>Emergency Nutrition</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 401,250</p>	<p>100,000 children under 5 years</p> <p>32,000 pregnant & lactating women</p>	<p>UNICEF and the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition,</p> <p>World Vision and IRD which were the proposed implementing partners in the CERF proposal withdrew for various reasons. UNICEF in collaboration with MoH however successfully covered the areas these partnered to implement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of children under five years and pregnant & lactating women who have access to basic nutrition services, including provision of therapeutic and complementary feeding ▪ Coverage of target population with micronutrient supplementary food ▪ Number of staff trained in nutrition in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of acute under-nutrition reduced by at least 10 per cent - Baseline data for wasting – Jaffna 19.4 per cent (September 2007), Anuradhapura – 24per cent (2004), Killinochchi – 22 per cent (June 2007), Mullaitivu – 21 per cent (June 2007), Trincomalee and Mannar (nutrition screening not yet done) ▪ 90 per cent of IDP camps, 70 per cent of the urban clinics and 50per cent of community growth monitoring sessions are held) ▪ 80 per cent of persons requiring micro-nutrient supplementation are supported. ▪ All health and nutrition care providers are trained in emergency nutrition, infection control and infant and young child feeding. ▪ Absence of any outbreak of communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to basic nutrition services (including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition) provided to around 90% of children under five years and pregnant and lactating women in target areas. ▪ The CERF funded project contributed to the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) through the provision of complementary food supplies (UNIMIX, High Energy Biscuits, etc.), micronutrient supplements and logistic support, as well as the restoration of the Central Dispensary of Paulugamam. ▪ Around 110 health workers and volunteers equipped with enhanced knowledge and skills on nutrition in emergencies and given support to provide basic nutrition services. ▪ Parasite control measures carried out through the distribution of mebendazole tablets among the target population. ▪ Monitoring of nutrition status of target population conducted through routine health management information system
------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Nutrition	<p>08-CEF-061-B</p> <p>Emergency Nutrition</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>(Unfunded – August 2008, funds disbursed in 2008 and 2009)</p>	\$ 307,090	<p>22,000 children under 5 years</p> <p>10,000 pregnant & lactating mothers</p>	<p>UNICEF and the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition</p> <p>240,718</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of children under five years and pregnant & lactating women who have access to basic nutrition services, including provision of therapeutic and complementary feeding. ▪ Coverage of target population with micronutrient supplementary food ▪ Number of staff trained in nutrition in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of acute under-nutrition reduced by at least 10 per cent - Baseline data for wasting – Jaffna 19.4 per cent (September 2007), Anuradhapura – 24per cent (2004), Killinochchi – 22 per cent (June 2007), Mullaitivu – 21 per cent (June 2007), Trincomalee and Mannar (nutrition screening not yet done) ▪ 90 per cent of IDP camps, 70 per cent of the urban clinics and 50per cent of community growth monitoring sessions are held) ▪ 80 per cent of persons requiring micro-nutrient supplementation are supported ▪ All health and nutrition care providers are trained in emergency nutrition, infection control and infant and young child feeding. ▪ Absence of any outbreak of communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to basic nutrition services (including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition) provided to around 90% of children under five years and pregnant and lactating women in target areas. ▪ This project contributed to the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) through the provision of therapeutic and complementary food supplies, four temporary tents for the establishment of therapeutic feeding centres as well as logistic support. ▪ UNICEF staff provided technical assistance and played a key role in monitoring the implementation of the project. ▪ Monitoring of nutrition status of target population was conducted through routine health management information system. Child Health and Development Records (CHDR) printed for surveillance of all targeted children under five years.
------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture and Food Security</p>	<p>08-FAO-016</p> <p>“Urgent food security assistance to vulnerable IDPs, host families and other economically-affected families in the conflict-affected districts of Kilinochchi/Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna”</p> <p>(Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 401,704</p>	<p>7,750 IDPs, host families and economically affected families</p>	<p>Dept. of Agriculture (DoA)</p> <p>Sewalanka Foundation (SLF)</p> <p>Caritas</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute mixed vegetable seed kits, certified paddy seeds, OFC seed, appropriate hand tools for home gardening, and mixed inorganic fertilizers to 7,950 households to boost local food production ▪ Distribute 20,000 vaccinated poultry chicks to 2,000 households for increased egg and meat production ▪ Provide technical training ▪ Conduct impact assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved household level food security, restored and strengthened agriculture and livestock livelihoods for a total 7750 IDPs, host families, and economically affected farming families. Out of this, 5750 received agriculture assistance (1800 vegetable kits, 3900 OFC seeds) and 2000 received backyard poultry assistance ▪ Strengthened technical knowledge and skills of 7750 beneficiary households. 5750 received training in improved agricultural techniques and 2000 received training in backyard poultry rearing. ▪ Impact assessment conducted in Jaffna and Vavuniya. All agriculture assistance and most of the livestock assistance to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu were cancelled due to delay in MOD clearance. Assessment results showed improved food security particularly in Vavuniya and the same expected in Mannar. High incomes received by beneficiaries through agricultural assistance show strengthened livelihoods particularly in Jaffna.
<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture and Food Security</p>	<p>08-FAO-042</p> <p>“Emergency agriculture assistance in support of returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of North province during 2008 Maha season”</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>(Underfunded – August 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 360 000</p>	<p>4580 IDPs, host families and economically affected families</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mixed vegetable seeds, paddy seed and OFC seed, and mixed inorganic fertilizer delivered to 4580 households for increased food production ▪ Provide technical training on improved agricultural techniques following distribution of seed ▪ Impact assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved household level food and nutrition security established among the target beneficiary families ▪ Strengthened technical knowledge and skills of beneficiaries on household level agricultural practices ▪ Appropriate crops and cropping systems introduced and yield increased ▪ Generated income to support basic needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although the project planned to target the Maha season 2008/9, the project was delayed due to security issues, and assistance has been shifted to target the Yala season 2009. This change has been informed to OCHA and agreed upon. Presently, FAO is in the process of identifying suitable implementing partners and reviewing the needs of beneficiaries for the yala season.

<p style="text-align: center;">Security</p>	<p>08-UDP-020 “Security Services” (Underfunded – August 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 107,000</p>	<p>2,000 International and national UN staff and their dependents as well as a large number of staff and dependents of INGO and other implementing partners</p> <p>Estimated 200,000 IDPs In the Vanni</p>	<p>UN Agencies and I/NGO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe implementation of additional humanitarian need projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen security information analysis ▪ Improved security information mechanisms at both the national and district levels ▪ Improved security coordination for the broader humanitarian community ▪ Ensure sensitive and timely support to staff members in distress ▪ Improved security awareness through enhanced training programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The analysis provided proactive mitigation that resulted in safe implementation ▪ Staff deployed in the combat/conflict zone and their dependents in distress received sound advice that prevented loss of life ▪ INGO and other humanitarian role players were made security aware and improved their capability to mitigate against risk allowing safe implementation ▪ Much improved relations with the Host Government security that improved the mitigation responses
<p style="text-align: center;">Logistics, Coordination and Support Services</p>	<p>08-WFP-044 “ Humanitarian Air Services” (Rapid Response – April 2008)</p>	<p>\$ 593,508</p>		<p>UNHAS and User Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of passengers flown ▪ Amount of Cargo (NFI) transported ▪ Number of missions (sectors) flown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular, reliable flight service to the destinations as determined by the UNHAS user Group Committee ▪ Appropriate and cost effective flight schedule and predictable use of the service by stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 145 flights services were provided. ▪ 442 passengers were travelled. ▪ 30 MT food cargo was transported.

V. CERF IN ACTION

Food

"This is the only assistance we receive. Wherever we move, the food moves with us", explained one of the hundreds of IDPs waiting in a long food distribution line in Tharmapuram in the Vanni.



*Food distribution at a MPCS outlet in Tharmapuram
©WFP Special Operations/2008)*

The escalations in hostilities between the GoSL and LTTE in Sri Lanka's northern Vanni region resulted in increasingly unreliable supply of goods including food. In September, 2008 security conditions forced humanitarian agencies, including WFP, to relocate from Kilinochchi to Vavuniya.

"I remember how the IDPs organized a demonstration to stop WFP from relocating" recalled a Field Monitor.

Despite logistic and security constraints, WFP continued to address the food needs of the estimated 200,000 IDPs in the Vanni through convoys organized from Vavuniya.

"No more demonstrations in the future, we continue to receive food" said another man in the same queue waiting for his family's rations.

Since the beginning of the food convoy operation in October 2008, WFP has distributed some 8,400 MT of mixed food commodities to meet the food needs of an estimated 200,000 IDPs in the Vanni.

Education



Sathees participating in a Child Rights awareness programme conducted by a Child Rights Promoting Officer. ©UNICEF/SL/SCiSL /2008

For nine months, Anala and her family moved from one location to another, just ahead of the fighting in Sri Lanka's northern conflict zone. Each time the family was forced to flee, 13-year-old Anala lost a few more of her treasured possessions, and saw her hopes of a good education fade.

After four days of continual shelling, Anala, her parents and her nine year old brother fled from the LTTE-controlled area to Vavuniya, where they now are accommodated in an IDP camp.

Like other sites, the camp is a school that is being used as emergency accommodation. This means that other temporary arrangements are needed to continue classes for students from the host community as well as newly arriving IDPs.

With CERF funds, UNICEF's partners – SCiSL and JRS – set up Temporary Learning Shelters (TLS) for displaced children. School supplies, recreation kits and teacher's kits were distributed and almost all of the 10,000 IDP children, including Anala, started to participate in informal education activities. For Anala this meant studying under a tree, but after missing most of the 2008 school year, she was happy to be learning again. "To sit with my new classmates was so nice," she said "and it is quiet – no bombing, just my teacher's voice."

Protection

Sathees is the youngest in the family of three sisters and one brother. The children endured years of physical and emotional abuse from an alcoholic father. In 1999, when Sathees, was just four, his mother committed suicide. Sathees' other siblings were sent to a children's home, while Sathees and his disabled sister continued to live with their abusive father. One day, hungry, Sathees was caught stealing money from his school teacher and was expelled. Barely 10 years old, his father sent him to work.



Sathees in school ©UNICEF/SL/SCiSL /2008

Sathee's life changed when he met a worker from a UNICEF-supported project, who arranged for a caregiver to look after him and to be re-admitted to school. SCiSL closely monitored Sathees' progress and encouraged him to participate in activities and trainings organised by the children's club. Within a secure environment, Sathees' potential became clear. His teachers and caregiver say that he is doing very well in school, and is the President of the children's club in his village. He now lives in a safe family environment, no longer afraid of being abused or exploited. He attends school each day, and has one immediate wish for the future --- that other children like him are also given a chance for a better life.

Agriculture and Food Security



*Sureshkumar and his family, with the ground-nut harvest.
© FAO District Office Vavuniya/2008*

"This assistance has given me back my dignity. Now I have a reason to hope again, for a better future for my daughter." These were the words of Sureshkumar, a displaced farmer who received groundnut assistance from **CERF funding** channelled through FAO. Sureshkumar and his family are from the village of Barthipuram, in the Kilinochchi District. They were forced to flee their home and leave their land and belongings behind, after a sudden escalation of fighting near their village left them scared, particularly for the safety of their daughter.

Arriving in Vavuniya by the A9 route, they resettled in the home of Sureshkumar's brother, who is also a farmer. His brother

allowed him to farm on his land, although he had to borrow money to purchase seeds and also had to pawn his wife's jewellery, to meet his family's basic needs.

"I have worked all my life to provide for my family" said Sureshkumar, watching his two year old daughter play on a bed of groundnuts drying in the sun. "We never had any financial difficulties before. I had plenty of fertile land, and my wife and I made a comfortable income by growing groundnut, green gram, black gram and chilli during the yala and maha seasons.

To lose all that I've worked so hard for, and face a life dependent on someone else, even though it is family, was almost unbearable. I am so grateful for this assistance, because it will help me to be more independent."

Sureshkumar looks forward to returning to his home one day, but until then, he is determined to make the best out of his situation and continue to do what he is passionate about - Farming.

Annex: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANC	Ante-natal care
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DA PH	Department of Animal Production and Health
DMU	District Management Unit
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DS	Divisional Secretariat
DS	District Secretariat
DSS	Department of Safety and Security
EOC	Emergency Operations Center (Radio room)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FFE	Food for Education
GA	Government Agent
GN	<i>Grama Niladhari</i>
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Emergency
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JRS	Jesuit Relief Services
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MCHN	Mother and Child Health Nutrition
MCN	Mother and Child Nutrition
MISP	Minimum Initial Services package
MoNBEID	Ministry of Nation Building and State Infrastructure Development
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoHN	Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition
MOP	Muriate of Potash
MPCS	Multi Purposes Co-operative Society
NFI	Non Food Items
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
NWS&DB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
OFC	Other Field Crops
PHM	Public Health Midwife

PMU	Project Management Unit
PNC	Post-natal care
PSL	Population Services Lanka
RDHS	Regional Directorate of Health Services
SCiSL	Save the Children in Sri Lanka
SDC	Swiss Development Co-operation
SIOC	Security Information Operations Center
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TLS	Temporary Learning Shelters
TSP	Triple Super Phosphate
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding/ Relief Food Distribution
WFP	World Food Programme