

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

<b>Country</b>	<b>SRI LANKA</b>
<b>Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator</b>	<b>Mr. Neil Buhne</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009</b>

### I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries :

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	<b>\$270,000,000</b>		
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	<b>\$265,187,311</b>		
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF	\$23,506,282	
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS		
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	\$241,681,029	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	<b>\$23,506,382</b>		
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:			
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN Agencies / IOM implementation:	\$21,733,266	
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	\$1,733,016	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:		
<b>d. TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$23,506,282</b>		
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	IDPs in Vavuniya District (225,069 in Menik Farm)	269,417	
		IDPs in Jaffna District:	11,086	
		IDPs in Mannar District:	398	
		IDPs in Trincomalee District:	6,892	
		IDPs in other districts:	2,122	
		<b>289,915 individuals</b>		
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	Approximately <b>289,915</b> total individuals		

	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	Approximately 43,500 children under 5 years
		Approximately 148,000 females
Geographical areas of implementation:		Vavuniya, Jaffna, Mannar ,Trincomalee and Batticaloa Districts

## II. Analysis

The 2009 CERF allocation provided urgently needed capacity to address the needs of thousands of people displaced from the northern conflict zone in early 2009. During the final weeks of the conflict, heavy fighting between the Government Forces and the LTTE in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts led to a massive outpouring of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). By mid-May, there were more than 219,000 people in emergency sites in Vavuniya, Jaffna, Mannar, Trincomalee and other districts, with an additional surge of IDPs. At the height of the emergency, the number of IDPs reached 289,915, of which 225,069 were accommodated in the Menik Farm emergency site in Vavuniya District (as of 27 May 2009). Capacities and services on the ground were rapidly overwhelmed in responding to the life-threatening needs of people, who had been severely weakened and traumatized by their experience inside the conflict zone. The CERF provided an infusion of funds during this critical period to scale up essential services to the IDP population.

Within the framework of the existing 2009 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), the CERF submission presented urgent projects totalling US\$ 23,506,282 in the priority areas of shelter, water and sanitation (WASH), food, health, protection, nutrition and education. Projects addressed the urgent life-saving and life sustaining needs of up to 289,915 IDPs in camps in the northern region of Sri Lanka.

International non-governmental organization (I/NGO) implementing partners were crucial in ensuring the rapid delivery of services to the target populations. Monitoring mechanisms drew upon Government and I/NGO sources, in addition to the agencies' internal reporting channels.

### Shelter/NFRI

The timely allocation of CERF funds enabled the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide 4,000 light-weight tents as emergency shelter for 16,000 IDPs, mainly at Menik Farm. The Shelter Coordination Cell at national and district levels (the local equivalent of the Shelter Cluster) were closely engaged in coordinating the response to avoid duplication of efforts and provide maximum coverage of needs. Without the timely provision of CERF funds, delivery of emergency shelter would have been delayed as the emergency airlift of light-weight tents may have been delayed.

In addition, non-food items (NFI) were provided to complement the Shelter Cluster response for up to 160,000 IDPs through CERF funds. The major components of NFI packages, consisting of bed sheets, mosquito nets, plastic mats, towels, buckets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, ropes and jerry cans, were purchased and distributed through CERF funds. NFIs were provided after consultations with other cluster partners in order to ensure a complementary response.

Furthermore, 20 additional staff boosted the capacity of the Shelter and Protection Teams in Sri Lanka at the height of the emergency. CERF funds met a portion of the costs for this surge capacity.

CERF Funding enabled the International Organization on Migration (IOM) to provide a variety of emergency shelter interventions for IDPs in the north and east of Sri Lanka that would not otherwise have been possible. In total, up to 250,000 individuals were targeted to benefit from the interventions carried out. In coordination with the Shelter Sector, over 50,000 individuals benefitted from a variety of IOM's interventions including constructing emergency shelters, provision of tents and construction of emergency community halls and kitchens as well as numerous shelter repairs. Many beneficiaries will have benefitted more than once from the different forms of assistance.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

CERF funds allowed the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to immediately support IDPs in camps through the provision of sanitation facilities, emergency water supplies, and hygiene promotion. UNICEF coordinated response activities in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Jaffna and Vavuniya Districts for up to 40 agencies including UN, INGOs and NGOs.

The major WASH activities supported by CERF funding included the installation of a 5.5 km main pipeline to provide an additional 4,000 cubic meters of raw water supply from the nearby river to the Vavuniya IDP camps. Water treatment facilities were installed providing safe water to the IDPs for drinking and domestic purposes. Furthermore 10 storage tanks (9,500 litre capacity), 10 collapsible water tanks (10,000 litre capacity) and 60 water bladders (5,000 litre capacity) were procured and installed in Menik Farm IDP camp.

UNICEF provided urgently needed WASH infrastructure to the camps with CERF funding. A total of 2,000 toilets and 363 trench latrines were constructed benefitting more than 45,000 IDPs in Jaffna, Trincomalee and Vavuniya Districts. In addition, 22 bathing spaces were installed. CERF funds further supported critical waste management activities through the provision of 5 gully suckers to Menik Farm. Additionally, 31,178 hygiene kits were procured and distributed to displaced families in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Trincomalee Districts with CERF funds. Approximately 135,000 IDPs (including 38,000 women and 60,000 children) in the northern camps benefitted from WASH services provided through CERF funding.

With CERF funds, IOM's work in the WASH sector benefited up to 50,000 people through a wide variety of activities. Coordinated with the WASH Cluster at national and district level, these included the provision of emergency toilets and semi-permanent toilets, wells construction, wells rehabilitation, emergency water provision by water bowser, wells cleaning facilitated through provision of cleaning materials and activities, provision of water tanks, construction of bathing areas, provision of gully suckers for sanitation and various maintenance and repairs of all the above items. Many individuals benefitted from more than one type of activity, and none of these activities would have been possible without CERF funds.

In IOM's analysis, prompt provision of CERF funds enabled emergency life-saving activities to take place in a timely manner. Aside from private/core funding, CERF adds value as a flexible means of obtaining much needed funds in an emergency, and the flexibility enabled in the reporting systems as well as distribution of activities enabled IOM to respond to the rapidly changing needs on the ground.

### **Food Aid**

The World Food Program (WFP) provided food assistance to the conflict-affected population under its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. A total of 272,863 vulnerable IDPs,

including some 40,000 children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women in camps, benefited from emergency food assistance as a result of CERF funding. IDPs had experienced multiple displacements as they sought refuge from the conflict. After months of fleeing the encroaching conflict, the nutritional status and coping mechanisms of the displaced population had deteriorated significantly. CERF funding helped WFP meet critical needs and address food insecurity, which had been experienced by the affected population, through the distribution of 6,765 metric tons of rice, 418 metric tons of pulses, 228 metric tons of sugar and 364 metric tons of vegetable oil to IDPs in Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee Districts. WFP and Government counterparts conducted regular monitoring to ensure fair distribution of food rations, including to vulnerable groups within the camp population.

As the Food Cluster lead, WFP supported inter-agency and inter-cluster coordination, working with stakeholders to effectively utilize available resources for the targeted population.

### **Health**

CERF was the main funding source for the World Health Organization (WHO) health interventions in the emergency sites in the north. With CERF funds, WHO supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in scaling up healthcare services to IDPs during a very critical period. Support included construction of wards at key hospitals within the vicinity of the Vavuniya camps, the provision of drugs and medical equipment, support to the health networks in the camps and capacity building. These activities helped to mitigate outbreaks of communicable diseases and reduce morbidity and mortality rates among the 280,000 IDPs. CERF also funded life-saving reproductive health services (RH), including emergency obstetric care (EmOC), antenatal and postnatal care, voluntary family planning and prevention from HIV/AIDS for the camp populations.

### **Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law**

CERF support helped to ensure a critical protection presence in the IDP camps. Protection monitors ensured that the special needs of vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and elderly persons, unaccompanied children, separated families, survivors and those at risk for sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) were addressed. Where possible, concerns were referred to the relevant Government authorities (for instance, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Social Services, the Department of Probation and Child Care, the Women and Children's Desk at Police Stations in the IDP camps) for appropriate action.

Twenty additional staff assisted the protection and shelter teams to cope with the influx of IDPs at the height of the emergency. A portion of these staff costs were paid for with CERF funds.

### **Child Protection**

CERF funding was used to accelerate the construction of 74 child friendly spaces (CFS) in camps in Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Mannar Districts and support psychosocial and recreational activities by partners. Approximately 57,000 displaced children benefitted from these activities.

CERF funds were also used to procure supplies, clothing, slippers and recreation reading kits, critical to facilitate the education of some 90,000 children. In addition, support was provided to the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment to establish a Family Tracing and Reunification Unit in Vavuniya District to reunify unaccompanied and separated children with their parents/caregivers. CERF funding enabled UNICEF to organize two training programmes on child protection in emergencies and community-based child protection systems for both UNICEF staff and key UNICEF-funded partners to strengthen the overall response.

## **Mine Action**

In November 2009, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR received CERF funding to procure demining equipment for the Government's Humanitarian Demining Unit and to recruit an interim international technical advisor to facilitate UNDP support to the Mine Action Programme in Sri Lanka. CERF funds helped to meet the urgent requirement for humanitarian demining to support the Government's accelerated release and resettlement of displaced people. CERF funds were received in mid-November 2009 and the project is ongoing.

Mine contamination is a major obstacle to IDP resettlement in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts. In support of the national demining campaign, UNDP utilized CERF funding to procure 200 metal detectors, 50 large loop-UXO detectors and 200 Personal Protective Equipment units and helmets with visors. All equipment was handed over to the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNBEID), which manages the demining programme in Sri Lanka. Between 1 December 2009 and 28 February 2010, the equipment has been used to release a total of 29,149,617m<sup>2</sup> land cleared through survey, battle area clearance, and minefield clearance. A total 723 anti-personnel mines, 4 anti-tank mines and 400 UXOs were recovered and 687 IDP families were resettled on cleared land.

An interim technical advisor was recruited and took up assignment in Jaffna in February 2010. The placement of the technical advisor took longer than anticipated, largely due to delays in obtaining the necessary Government endorsements and visa clearances. The presidential election process in January 2010 also contributed to delays. The presence of a technical advisor in the north is expected to not only ensure adherence to mine action standards and operating procedures but also to facilitate regular contact and negotiations at decision-making levels with Government and military authorities.

## **Nutrition**

Through CERF funds severe and moderate acute malnutrition among displaced children under 5 years were addressed through the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP). Funding facilitated time-critical interventions during the initial stages of the emergency, enabling UNICEF to distribute infant kits and emergency health kits to approximately 30,000 children under 5 years as well as pregnant and nursing women among the IDP population.

UNICEF, as the national Nutrition Cluster lead, supported the Government-led nutrition coordination mechanisms in Vavuniya District.

## **Education**

The CERF allocation to UNICEF for emergency education services in IDP camps helped children to continue learning in a complex and difficult environment. UNICEF, together with Education Cluster partners including the Government and NGOs, provided 100 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in the IDP camps and transit sites. Funding also provided students with 45,000 individual stationery kits and teachers with 2,000 kits comprising exercise books and pens. A total of 60,000 children received school bags to carry and keep their education materials safe. Recreation kits were provided for 4,000 children, aiming to promote healing, stress relief and a return to normalcy through play.

## **2008 CERF-FUNDED PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN EARLY 2009**

### **WASH**

United Nations Office for Project Services UNOPS utilized the CERF funds to provide essential WASH services and facilities to IDPs in camps in the Vavuniya District. Needs were identified in coordination with the WASH Cluster lead, UNICEF. Without CERF support, toilet construction would have been delayed and insufficient, increasing the likelihood of disease. Similarly, the provision of drinking water through bowsering to the camps would have also been hindered, reducing the number of beneficiaries and the amount of water provided per beneficiary.

With CERF funds, UNOPS procured and constructed approximately 250 toilets (out of the total 1,083). As agreed by the WASH cluster, using the minimum emergency standard of one toilet per 20 people, the toilet facilities served approximately 5,000 people in the displacement camps.

UNOPS also utilised the CERF allocation to carry 1,260m<sup>3</sup> of water, covering 2,800 IDPs. UNOPS hired two water bowzers with a 7,000 litre capacity each, which distributed drinking water three times per day for a period of one month. Consequently, the capacity of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) was augmented to reach the entire camp population. UNOPS coordinated with the NWSDB and the WASH Cluster lead in order to increase the quantity of water supplied to the IDPs and ensure fair distribution through a streamlined water bowsering system.

### **Agriculture including Food Security**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) formulated this project to target the rain-fed *Maha* season (September 2008 to February 2009). The project aimed to address food insecurity created by the disruption in agricultural production and poor harvests as a result of the heightened conflict in the north. However, due to access challenges, CERF funds for the project needed to be carried over to 2009 and used to target the *Yala* agriculture season (March 2009 to August 2009).

The project strengthened the household food security of 3,700 households (IDPs with host families and economically affected farming families) in Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar Districts. Beneficiaries received paddy seed, other field crops (OFC) consisting of green gram, cowpea and groundnut (with fertilizer), and vegetable seed kits (with fertilizer). All beneficiaries received training in improved agriculture techniques.

As lead agency for the Agriculture and Food Security Cluster, FAO worked closely with Government counterparts at the central and provincial level, particularly the extensions services of the Department of Agriculture (DoA). FAO also continued to participate in the Food, Early Recovery and Infrastructure, and Nutrition Clusters. FAO's national implementing partner, Sewalanka Foundation (SLF), contributed to the successful implementation of the project by building capacity and promoting accountability and transparency at the village level. The role of the DoA in the project included both implementation and close coordinated with FAO and SLF for the selection of beneficiaries and analysis of district specific needs. Grassroots monitoring mechanisms of local partners assisted in identifying village level concerns and needs to more effectively communicate issues to the relevant authorities.

### III. Results:

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
<b>Projects implemented in 2009</b>									
Food Aid	Food for Peace Building and Recovery in conflict-affected areas (09-WFP-010) March 2009	\$3,100,000	\$79,298,669	272,863 (Men: 122,789; Women: 150,074)  Food rations were given to all family members including children	IDPs will be provided with basic food commodities for 3 meals per day, during their period of stay in camps.	Through the CERF contribution, WFP made available 6,765 MT rice, 418 MT pulses, 228 MT sugar and 363.78 MT vegetable oil to fill the shortfall in the food pipeline.  During the emergency food rations were distributed to all the targeted beneficiaries (272,863) in the northern camps.	The CERF contribution assisted WFP to cover shortfalls and stabilize the food pipeline in responding to the life-threatening needs of IDPs.	WFP had stable monitoring systems through its resident field mission and also through the Government's District Monitoring Units (DMU).  The number of international and national staff members was increased to support extended monitoring.	All IDPs in the camps received food rations, including women headed families.
	Food for Peace Building and Recovery in conflict-affected areas (09-WFP-036) May 2009	\$2,000,000	79,298,669	272,863 (Men 122,789, Women 150,074)  Food rations were given to all family members including children					
WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families (09-CEF-007-B), March 2009	1,372,025	6,038,471	135,000 displaced people (Children: 60,000 Women: 38,000)	Up to 135,000 IDPs will have:  access to and use safe water;  adequate sanitation facilities in accordance with Sphere standards; and  ability to practice good hygiene, in areas with the highest risk for outbreak of water borne diseases.	5.5km long main pipeline installed to provide an additional 4,000 cubic meters of raw water supply that is used after treatment, for drinking, bathing and washing benefitting all IDPs (more than 250,000 persons) in Menik Farm.  17.5km secondary pipeline installed in Menik Farm.  2,000 toilets and 363 trench latrines constructed benefitting more than 45,000 IDPs in camps in Jaffna, Trincomalee and Vavuniya Districts.	Rapid allocation of CERF funds enabled UNICEF to immediately respond to the needs of IDPs in Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee Districts through:  provision of safe water;  proper sanitation facilities; and  essential emergency WASH supplies for water supply, storage and treatment.	Comprehensive monitoring system was established by UNICEF.  Streamlined reporting mechanism put in place among NGOs to provide up-to-date data on the situation and progress of WASH activities in line with Sphere standards.	Special attention was paid to the hygiene needs of girls and young women to ensure full participation in school activities.  Separate latrines and bathing facilities were built for boys and girls

WASH					<p>4 gully suckers (5,000 litres each) and one tractor driven gully sucker procured and delivered to Menik Farm for waste management</p> <p>31,178 hygiene kits procured and distributed to displaced families in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Trincomalee Districts (1 kit per family).</p> <p>10 storage tanks (9,500 litre capacity), 10 collapsible water tanks (10,000 litre capacity) and 60 water bladders (5,000 litre capacity) procured and installed benefitting all IDPs in Menik Farm.</p> <p>22 bathing spaces installed in Menik Farm with pipe connections benefitting 10,000 IDPs.</p> <p>More than 35 hygiene sessions conducted for public health inspectors and IDPs in Jaffna, Vavuniya and Trincomalee Districts.</p> <p>Water quality testing supplies procured and used in Batticaloa and Vavuniya IDP camps.</p>			
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Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families (09-CEF-031-A), May 2009	\$1,720,000	\$6,038,471	250,000 displaced people  (Children: 60,000 Women: 38,000)	Up to 250,000 displaced persons will have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>access to and use safe water;</li> <li>adequate sanitation facilities in accordance with Sphere standards; and</li> <li>ability to practise good hygiene, in areas with the highest risk for outbreak of water borne diseases.</li> </ul>	<p>Operation and maintenance of bathing facilities and toilets in Menik Farm and IDP camps in Batticaloa District.</p> <p>580 boxes of water purification tablets procured and delivered to IDPs in Trincomalee, Jaffna and Vavuniya Districts.</p> <p>82 water tanks (1,000 to 5,000 litre) procured and distributed in Jaffna and Vavuniya District camps.</p> <p>37 various pumps procured and delivered to supply water in camps in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya Districts.</p> <p>6 mobile treatment plants installed to treat raw river water before pumping to Menik Farm.</p> <p>4,000 squatting plates for constructed toilets procured and installed in Menik Farm.</p> <p>Garbage collection and gully sucking services supported in Menik Farm and Trincomalee IDP camps.</p> <p>4 tube wells installed in Jaffna District to provide safe water to IDPs.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds enabled UNICEF to immediately respond to the needs of IDPs in Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee Districts through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provision of safe water;</li> <li>proper sanitation facilities; and</li> <li>essential emergency WASH supplies for water supply, storage and treatment.</li> </ul>	<p>A comprehensive monitoring system was established by UNICEF.</p> <p>A streamlined reporting mechanism put in place among NGOs to provide up-to-date data on the situation and progress of WASH activities in line with Sphere standards.</p>	<p>Special attention was paid to the hygiene needs of girls and young women to ensure full participation in school activities.</p> <p>Separate latrines and bathing facilities were built for boys and girls.</p>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families from Klinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts (09-IOM-004) March 2009	\$354,887	\$354,887	135,000 displaced people out of which 60,000 children and 38,000 women	Up to 135,000 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 as a result of this proposal.	<p>In Vavuniya District, IOM constructed 318 toilets in total at Menik Farm IDP site. Of these toilets 50 were specially designed for disabled people. Additionally, IOM provided screening for 125 women's toilets.</p> <p>In Mannar District, IOM constructed 13 toilets for homes of elderly IDPs and upgraded one toilet with screening and hand rails.</p> <p>In Vavuniya District, IOM provided a total of 333 water tanks for drinking and hand washing facilities.</p> <p>In Mannar District, IOM provided 6 water tanks for homes of elderly IDPs. Additionally, IOM made repairs to the water supply system at Sirukandal IDP site.</p> <p>In Vavuniya District, IOM constructed 74 bathing areas mainly at Menik Farm IDP site.</p> <p>In Mannar District, IOM constructed 3 bathing areas for elderly IDPs.</p> <p>Provision of water through water bowsering.</p>	Emergency activities assisted many families who had just moved into crowded camps.	<p>IOM uses internal monitoring mechanism to track progress of activities.</p> <p>IOM coordinated with UN, Government and other actors by attending cluster meetings and updating on progress of work and future plans.</p> <p>The needs of both men and women were covered by providing shelters. The provision of shelters allowed women a place for privacy.</p>	The needs of both men and women were covered by providing adequate WASH facilities. The provision of separate WASH facilities for women provided privacy.

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WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families from Klinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts (09-IOM-016) May 2009	\$760,010	\$760,010	250,000 displaced people out of which 84,000 children and 85,000 women	Up to 250,000 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.	<p><b>Vavuniya district:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 3 Gulley suckers and 4 water bowsers</li> <li>■ 160 sets of 2 unit ceramic emergency latrines</li> <li>■ 20 accessible latrines constructed</li> <li>■ 1 renovation of toilets, bathing area, water tank</li> <li>■ 1 plumbing work at Menkin Farm</li> <li>■ 125 toilet screens</li> <li>■ 200 2 sets toilets</li> <li>■ 50 2 sets toilets for disabled</li> <li>■ 30 plumbers for water facilities maintenance</li> <li>■ 12 bathing area screens for Menik Farm</li> <li>■ 110 hand washing units</li> <li>■ 12 bathing area</li> <li>■ 12 water bowsers for the month of June 2009</li> <li>■ 12 water bowsers for the month of July 2009</li> <li>■ 12 water bowsers for the period of 15/08/2009 - 15/10/2009</li> <li>■ 12 water bowsers for the period of 1/08/2009 - 14/08/2009</li> <li>■ 40 water tanks</li> <li>■ 10 water treatment plants</li> <li>■ 20 water treatment plants &amp; accessories</li> <li>■ 60 water tanks with accessories</li> <li>■ 30 bathing areas</li> </ul>	Emergency activities assisted many families who had just moved into crowded camps.	IOM used internal monitoring mechanism to track progress of activities. IOM coordinated with UN, Government and other actors by attending cluster meetings and updating on progress of work and future plans.	The needs of both men and women were covered by providing adequate WASH facilities. The provision of separate WASH facilities for women allowed for privacy.

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WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts (09-OPS-004) May 2009	\$520,000	\$520,000	Toilets – approx. 16,660 persons (target of 20 persons per toilet)  Bathing spaces – approx. 10,240 persons (target of 80 persons per bathing space)	To address the immediate and urgent needs of IDPs and returnees in the north through increasing their access to WASH facilities and provision of safe drinking water.	Construction of 833 emergency toilets in the Vavuniya IDP camps.  Construction of 128 bathing spaces in the Vavuniya IDP camps.  Bowsering 56,146 m3 of water in the Vavuniya IDP camps (UNOPS hired 9 bowsers - (4) bowsers of 15,500 litre capacity, (3) bowsers of 13,500 litre capacity, (1) 8,400 litre bowser and (1) 10,500 litre bowser) which distributed water approx. 3 times a day, for 6 months – leaving space for breakdowns and repairs).	The CERF assisted UNOPS to kick start the toilet construction process in order to address the immediate needs of IDPs in camps while increasing the number of beneficiaries we could reach.	Toilet construction in camps: UNOPS was only able to monitor its activities up to the point where the construction of toilets was complete according to minimum standards. Beyond this, the Sri Lanka Govt. and military actors took over the process of handover to beneficiaries and restricted access to the camps and prevented us from monitoring usage. However, through UNICEF, UNOPS received updates of necessary repair and maintenance.	All IDPs in the camps in Vavuniya and returnees in Mannar and Mullaitivu benefitted from this projects.

WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for displaced families from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts. (09-OPS-002) March 2009	\$150,000	\$150,000	<p>Water bowsering – approx. 21,000 persons per day (at 15 litres per person per day)</p> <p><u>In return areas:</u></p> <p>274 returnee families, approx 1,370 persons (1 toilet per family; 5 members per family)</p>	<p>In IDP camps in Vavuniya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ construction emergency toilets</li> <li>▪ construction of bathing spaces</li> <li>▪ water bowsering; and</li> <li>▪ repair and maintenance of toilets</li> </ul> <p>In return areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ construction of semi-permanent toilets and</li> <li>▪ repair of existing toilets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Repair and maintenance of 1250 toilets in Vavuniya IDP camps.</li> <li>▪ Construction of 64 semi-permanent toilets in Manthai West, Mannar.</li> <li>▪ Construction of 33 semi-permanent toilets in Thunukkai, Mullaitivu.</li> <li>▪ Repair of 170 existing toilets in Manthai West, Mannar.</li> <li>▪ Repair of 7 existing toilets in Thunukkai, Mullaitivu.</li> </ul> <p><u>Improvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ With the provision of toilets at a safe but accessible distance from their shelters in the Vavuniya IDP camps, UNOPS decreased the chances of IDPs practising open defecation and soiling their immediate surroundings, thus providing privacy, reducing unsanitary and unhygienic living conditions and the chances of disease spreading.</li> <li>▪ With the provision water bowsering at the targeted amount of 15 litres of water per person per day, UNOPS reduced the possibility of IDPs contracting water borne diseases, or suffering from dehydration etc. and increased the NWSDB capacity to cater to the new caseload of IDPs.</li> <li>▪ With the construction and repair of toilets in the return areas, UNOPS assisted in the dignified return of IDPs to their homes.</li> </ul>	<p>With the CERF, UNOPS was able to increase the water supply in the camps while coordinating with the NWSDB and UNICEF to improve water supply coordination.</p> <p>The CERF assisted UNOPS to respond to IDP returnees soon after they arrived in their places of origin and provide them with an opportunity to begin rebuilding their lives.</p>	<p><b>Water supply:</b> UNOPS monitored the number of trips per bowser and coordinated with the NWSDB and UNICEF regarding allocation of camps and blocks to avoid duplication and to provide contingency in the event of a breakdown.</p> <p><b>Toilet construction and repair in return areas:</b> UNOPS received an initial beneficiary list from the GA's in each location and followed this up with infrastructure and vulnerability assessments when selecting beneficiary families.</p>	<p>In the camps, UNOPS demarcated 'male' and 'female' toilets and defined them by providing additional coverings around the female toilets to ensure the privacy of girls and women. Bathing spaces in the camps were also demarcated 'male' and 'female'.</p> <p>UNOPS ensured that 1 in 10 toilets was constructed for less-abled persons, with ramps and railings in the Vavuniya camps</p> <p>In return areas, vulnerable families (female-headed, elderly, less-abled) received priority and additional assistance.</p>
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WASH					<p><b>Mannar district:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1 semi-permanent latrine constructed</li> <li>■ 2 toilets constructed</li> <li>■ 2 toilets renovated</li> <li>■ 1 gully bowser purchased</li> <li>■ 1 bathing place</li> <li>■ 1 water system renovated at Srikondal camp</li> </ul> <p><b>Jaffna district:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 3 gully sucker rent July – Oct 2009</li> <li>■ 1 gully bowser purchased</li> <li>■ 3 water bowsers rent July – Oct 2009</li> </ul> <p><b>Trincomalee district:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 18 2 unit emergency toilets constructed</li> <li>■ 8 2 units disabled emergency toilets constructed</li> <li>■ 1 toilet renovation</li> <li>■ 20 watertanks with stands</li> <li>■ 4 bathing areas constructed – Trinco</li> <li>■ 4 common wells constructed – Trinco</li> <li>■ 9 water bowsers - Trinco</li> <li>■ 20 water tanks</li> <li>■ 10 water points</li> </ul>			
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SHELTER/ NFI	Emergency shelter assistance, provision of non-food items and camp management for IDPs in the north of Sri Lanka (09-HCR-003) March 2009	\$1,328,938	8,046,116  Budget increase of CHAP Shelter/NFRI/ Camp Management Project to 14,075,699  Total funds received by the end of the year: fully funded.  Ips, whose activities contributed to achieve the objectives, included:  JSAC, OfERR Ceylon, RDF, OHRD, SLF	160,000 IDPs  (Women: 81,600; Men: 78,400; Infants < 5y: 24,000; Children <18y: 64,000)	Conflict-affected IDPs in the north of Sri Lanka will be provided with adequate shelter, non-food items, and camp management, through a coordinated cluster approach.	<p>IDPs received emergency shelter and NFRI assistance, enabling them to sustain their displacement in a secure and dignified manner.</p> <p>An appropriate sectoral coordination mechanism was in place to minimize gaps and overlaps in emergency response.</p> <p>As selected by the authorities, the space between shelters was not sufficiently wide. Hence Sphere standards for shelter were not fully met during the height of the emergency.</p> <p>Non-food relief items were procured and distributed for up to 160,000 IDPs in Menik Farm.</p>	<p>Funds for emergency shelter for 160,000 individuals were provided by CERF.</p> <p>CERF funds partly paid for the emergency airlift of shelter kits from UNHCR's Central Emergency Stockpile in Dubai and for 5,000 light-weight-tents.</p> <p>Without CERF funds, less emergency shelters would have been available and the conditions in the camp sites would have been worse with more families cramped into one tent.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of shelter provision took place weekly</p> <p>Monthly meetings and reports from partners</p> <p>Reporting from field offices to Colombo</p> <p>Operational reports compiled by Colombo and shared with partners</p> <p>Interaction in bi-weekly meetings of the Shelter Coordination Cell, which closely monitors UNHCR's shelter activities</p>	These projects benefited 160,000 destitute, sick and wounded men, women and children displaced from the northern conflict zone.

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SHELTER / NFI	Emergency shelter assistance, provision of non-food relief items and camp management for IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka. (09-HCR-021) May 2009	\$1,800,000	\$8,046,116  (Budget increase of CHAP Shelter/NFRI/ Camp Management Project to 14,075,699)	160,000 IDPs  (Women: 81,600; Men: 78,400; Infants < 5y: 24,000; Children <18y: 64,000)	Conflict-affected IDPs in the north of Sri Lanka will be provided with adequate shelter, non-food items, and camp management, through a coordinated cluster approach.	<p>IDPs received emergency shelter and NFRI assistance, enabling them to sustain their displacement in a secure and dignified manner.</p> <p>An appropriate sectoral coordination mechanism was in place to minimize gaps and overlaps in emergency response.</p> <p>As selected by the authorities, the space between shelters was not sufficiently wide. Hence Sphere standards for shelter were not fully met during the height of the emergency.</p> <p>Non-food relief items were procured and distributed for up to 160,000 IDPs in Menik Farm.</p>	<p>Funds for emergency shelter for 160,000 individuals were provided by CERF.</p> <p>CERF funds partly paid for the emergency airlift of shelter kits from UNHCR's Central Emergency Stockpile in Dubai and for 5,000 light-weight-tents.</p> <p>Without CERF funds, less emergency shelters would have been available and the conditions in the camp sites would have been worse with more families cramped into one tent.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of shelter provision took place weekly</p> <p>Monthly meetings and reports from partners</p> <p>Reporting from field offices to Colombo</p> <p>Operational reports compiled by Colombo and shared with partners</p> <p>Interaction in bi-weekly meetings of the Shelter Coordination Cell, which closely monitors UNHCR's shelter activities</p>	These projects benefited 160,000 destitute, sick and wounded men, women and children displaced from the Northern conflict zone.



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SHELTER/ NFI	Emergency shelter for IDPs in the north and east of Sri Lanka (09-IOM-003) March 2009	\$312,452	\$312,452	2,400 families (9,600 individuals)	2,400 emergency shelters kits are built / distributed	IOM constructed a total of 1,159 emergency shelters.  IOM has also repaired 1,519 damaged shelters in Menik farm IDP site.  Additionally IOM constructed a community hall in Cheddikulam school.	The project provided much needed shelter assistance to IDPs who were residing in camps.	IOM used internal monitoring mechanism to track progress of activities.  IOM coordinated with UN, Government and other actors by attending cluster meetings and updated progress of work and future plans.	The needs of both men and women were covered by providing shelters.  The provision of shelters allowed privacy for women.
	Emergency shelter for IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka (09-IOM-017) May 2009	\$499,999	\$499,999	1500 IDP families (6000 persons – 300 children; women 3000; men 3000)	1500 emergency shelter kits or tents will be built or distributed	500 Emergency shelters in Trincomalee district  1,335 tents erected in Menik Farm	Emergency activities assisted many families who had just moved into crowded camps in Vavuniya and Trincomalee.	IOM used internal monitoring mechanism to track progress of activities.  IOM coordinated with UN, Government and other actors by attending cluster meetings and updated on progress of work and future plans.	The needs of both men and women were covered by providing shelters. The provision of shelters allowed privacy for women.

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SHELTER / NFI	Emergency Shelter assistance in the North and East of Sri Lanka (09-OPS-005)  May 2009	\$500,000	\$500,000	Road drainage, Ramavil camp, Jaffna: Approx. 5,000 IDPs.  <u>In return areas:</u>  550 Transitional Shelters to returnee families, approx 2,750 persons (at approx. 5 members per family).	To address the immediate and urgent needs of returnees in the north through increasing their access to adequate shelter facilities and decent living conditions to protect them.  In IDP camps: road drainage in IDP camp in Jaffna.  In return areas : construction of semi-permanent transitional shelters.	<u>Results</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Excavation of 9km of road drainage in the Ramavil IDP camp in Jaffna.</li> <li>■ Construction of 425 semi-permanent transitional shelters in Manthai West, Mannar.</li> <li>■ Construction of 125 semi-permanent transitional shelters in Velanai, Jaffna.</li> </ul> <u>Improvements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Ramavil IDP camp in Jaffna was in urgent need of a road drainage system due to flooding, and UNOPS was able to provide this with the CERF, thus improving the living conditions of the IDPs here.</li> <li>■ With CERF, UNOPS was able to provide IDP returnee families with adequate shelter to protect them from the weather and to ensure privacy. When they arrived they had insufficient resources to fend for themselves, and UNOPS was able to give them a fresh start.</li> </ul>	With the CERF, UNOPS was able to respond to the needs of IDP returnees very soon after they arrived in their homes, without the CERF this process would have been delayed.	UNOPS received an initial beneficiary list from the GA's in each location and followed this up with infrastructure and vulnerability assessments when selecting beneficiary families.	In return areas, vulnerable families (female-headed, elderly, less-abled) received priority and additional assistance.

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SHELTER/ NFI	Emergency shelter assistance in the North of Sri Lanka (Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna districts) SRL-09/S-NF/23461 (09-OPS-001) March 2009	\$205,632	\$205,632	<p><u>In camps:</u></p> <p>Shelters and surface drainage in Vavuniya camps:</p> <p>UNOPS carried out shelter repair and surface drainage in 10 IDP sites in Vavuniya; the theoretical capacity of these 10 sites is approx. <b>95,712</b> persons. However, due to overcrowding, the number of beneficiaries is likely higher.</p>	In return areas - construction of semi-permanent transitional shelters	<p><u>Results</u></p> <p>Repair and maintenance of 15,800 emergency shelters in the Vavuniya IDP camps.</p> <p>75km of surface drainage in the Vavuniya IDP camps.</p> <p><u>Improvements</u></p> <p>Due to the temporary nature of the emergency shelters in the Vavuniya camps (built to last 3 months but stretched up to 1 year), they required constant repair and maintenance. The same shelters required repair several times. With the CERF, UNOPS was able to maintain a consistent repair cycle, keeping the IDP living area in good condition, particularly before the onset of the monsoon.</p> <p>Surface drainage is essential for the function of the larger road drainage network in the camps, to prevent flooding of shelters and tents. UNHCR, the shelter lead, did not have funding for this and expected agencies to carry out surface drainage on their own blocks, and additional blocks if they had the capacity. With CERF, UNOPS was able to not only complete our own blocks but gap fill for other agencies as well, thus ensuring better living conditions for the IDPs.</p>	The CERF assisted UNOPS to provide vital assistance to IDPs where donor funding was not necessarily forthcoming.	In coordination with shelter cluster lead UNHCR and Govt. officials, UNOPS was able to respond to needs in the camps with minimum gaps in response time.	

Protection/ Human Rights / Rule of Law	Protection of IDPs in the north of Sri Lanka (09-HCR-002) June 2009	\$937,928	<p>\$9,165,958</p> <p>(Budget increase of CHAP protection project to 9,474,735)</p> <p>Budget increase of CHAP protection project to 15,405,231</p> <p>Total funds received by the end of the year: fully funded.</p> <p>IPs included in regular programme whose activities contributed to achieve the objectives but were not limited to: NRC, DRC, HRC, Government of Sri Lanka (for demining)</p>	160,000 IDPs  (Women: 81,600; Men: 78,400; Infants < 5y: 24,000; Children <18y: 64,000)	Protection of IDPs through protection monitoring and specific protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ IDPs physical protection was improved.</li> <li>■ Protection environment was enhanced by the monitors' presence and identification of and response to protection concerns and individual protection cases.</li> <li>■ Advocacy on behalf of the IDPs and their protection was coordinated with other actors and delivered effectively.</li> <li>■ Persons with specific needs were identified and attempts made to reduce their vulnerability through direct assistance, referrals to partners or social and probation officers.</li> <li>■ Through protection presence and training on awareness, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), incidents were reduced.</li> <li>■ IDPs (who had come out of a conflict zone) had increased sense of safety and protection.</li> </ul> <p>Clearly, fleeing a conflict zone to areas of displacement where no fighting is taking place increased the IDPs' sense of safety and protection.</p> <p>While in early February, about 27,000 individuals had fled the Vanni and the fighting therein and remained displaced in 18 sites, this increased to over 61,000 IDPs displaced in 23 sites in early April (mainly public buildings in Vavuniya town area such as schools) and to over 170,000 IDPs displaced in 41 sites by the end of April.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified.</p> <p>CERF funds were mainly used to provide for the presence of protection staff. This included the payment of certain costs (travel, other additional costs due to increased presence of staff) for international staff, who came on mission to increase UNHCR's Protection presence when the population in the camps was increasing by the thousands day by day.</p> <p>UNHCR is often the sole agency permitted access to the IDP sites. Hence without CERF funding, UNHCR would not have been able to respond to the massive influx of IDPs.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of Protection activities took place regularly.</p> <p>Monthly meetings and monthly reports from partners.</p> <p>Reporting from field offices to Colombo.</p> <p>Monthly Protection monitoring reports compiled by Colombo and shared with partners</p> <p>Interaction in the fortnightly IDP Protection Working Group which closely monitors UNHCR activities.</p>	<p>Special attention was paid to SGBV issues.</p> <p>Police desks for women and children were supported.</p> <p>Mechanisms for prevention of and response to SGBV installed.</p> <p>Development referral mechanisms for SGBV survivors.</p>
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Protection/ Human Rights / Rule of Law	Protection of IDPs in the north of Sri Lanka (09-HCR-022) May 2009	\$890,240	\$9,165,958  (Budget increase of CHAP protection project to 9,474,735) Budget increase of CHAP protection project to USD 15,405,231  Total funds received by the end of the year: fully funded.  IPs included in regular programme whose activities contributed to achieve the objectives but were not limited to: NRC, DRC, HRC, Governmen t of Sri Lanka (for demining)	160,000 IDPs  (Women: 81,600; Men: 78,400; Infants < 5y: 24,000; Children <18y: 64,000)	Protection of IDPs through protection monitoring and specific protection interventions ensured	IDPs physical protection was improved. The protection environment was enhanced through protection by presence and identification of and response to protection concerns and individual protection cases. Advocacy on behalf of the IDPs and their protection was coordinated with other actors and delivered effectively.  Vulnerabilities of persons with specific needs were identified and attempted to be reduced through direct assistance, referrals to partners or social and probation officers. Through protection presence and training on awareness, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), incidents were reduced.  In summary, for IDPs who have effectively come out of a war zone and have suffered shelling and immense loss, the presence of UNHCR staff and partner staff was crucial to feel safe and protected and no longer confronted with life-threatening situations.  Further to this, funds received in October 2009 were used to respond to the massive outflow of IDPs to areas of origin which were in urgent need of humanitarian demining. Assistance in form of demining equipment (3 flails with CERF funding) was provided to the Government to adequately prepare the return areas and ensure they are safe to return.	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified.  CERF funds were mainly used to provide for the presence of Protection staff. This included the payment of certain costs (travel, other additional costs due to increased presence of staff) for international staff, who came on mission to increase UNHCR's protection presence when the population in the camps was increasing by the thousands day by day.  UNHCR is often the sole agency permitted access to the IDP sites. Hence without CERF funding, UNHCR would not have been able to respond to the massive influx of IDPs.	Monitoring and evaluation of Protection activities took place regularly.  Monthly meetings and monthly reports from partners.  Reporting from field offices to Colombo.  Monthly protection monitoring reports compiled by Colombo and shared with partners.  Interaction in the fortnightly IDP Protection Working Group which closely monitors UNHCR activities.	Special attention was paid to SGBV issues.  Police desks for women and children were supported.  Mechanisms for prevention of and response to SGBV installed.  Development of referral mechanisms for SGBV survivors.

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	Support to Humanitarian Demining in Sri Lanka (09-HCR-041) November 2009	\$1,250,305	\$15,405,231	164,400 IDPs	Protection of IDPs through specific Protection interventions, such as humanitarian demining.	<p>Assistance in the form of 3 flail machines was provided to the Government to adequately prepare the return areas and ensure their safe return.</p> <p>Achievements against the common indicators used in the joint UNDP-UNHCR proposal follows:</p> <p>The equipment used on mine clearance and survey tasks in the north cleared a total of 29,149,617 m2, through survey, battle area clearance, minefield clearance, recovering a total of 723 anti-personnel mines, 4 anti tank mines, and 400 UXOs.</p> <p>On land cleared, with the support of the demining equipment, a total of 687 families of IDPs have been resettled so far (please see also results and achievements reported by UNDP on this joint proposal).</p>	Without CERF support, Government clearance of hundreds of acres of mined land in the north would not have been delivered to prepare areas for IDP return.	Information sharing on on-going mine action by UNDP at the bi-weekly IDP protection working group.	Humanitarian demining is particularly important for children and women as they often venture into the fields/forests to collect wood or fetch water. The risk to life and limb would have been significantly higher had no proper demining taken place.
	Emergency Child Protection (09-CEF-007-A) March 2009	\$203,300	\$3,200,000	45,000 displaced children	Children to have access to structured age-appropriate activities that promote a sense of normalcy.	CERF funding contributed to the establishment of 74 child friendly spaces (Vavuniya camps: 55; Trincomalee camps: 7; Mannar camps: 12) benefiting 54,524 children (28,757 girls and 25,767 boys). These 'safe spaces' provided regular, structured activities for children under the supervision of caring adults to mitigate the psychosocial impacts of the emergency.	CERF funding enabled timely establishment of CFSS and implementation of recreation activities; procurement and distribution of emergency supplies; distribution of leaflets for parents; and capacity building to ensure a strengthened humanitarian response		

				<p>Children's vulnerability to exploitation, neglect, abuse and recruitment reduced through the provision of structured age-appropriate activities and training of community members to improve their capacity to provide a protective environment for children.</p> <p>Children without family care registered and placed in interim care or reunited with their family, as appropriate.</p> <p>A coordinated system in place for the monitoring and reporting of child rights' violations linked to advocacy and response actions.</p>	<p>UNICEF distributed 87,000 child protection leaflets with key messages to parents on how to deal with the symptoms of child stress.</p> <p>A total of 36 child protection actors from partner agencies and relevant UNICEF staff in Batticaloa District were trained on community-based child protection using culturally appropriate training materials and practical tools.</p> <p>UNICEF organized a training programme on child protection in emergencies for UNICEF staff and key UNICEF funded partners in July 2009. A total of 33 participants gained valuable knowledge and skills on emergency psychosocial interventions, monitoring of rights violations in emergencies, prevention of family separation, and identification of and response to orphans and separated/unaccompanied children.</p> <p>1,064 separated children have been reunified with families by 10 newly recruited voluntary probation officers in the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) unit in Vavuniya District.</p> <p>UNICEF personnel in the field were able to gather information on ongoing and past child rights violations and document relevant incidents.</p> <p>UNICEF procured and distributed a total number of 8,200 clothing sets for boys and 5,200 for girls; and 55,000 pairs of slippers (27,625 for boys and 27,375 for girls) for children in IDP camps in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Trincomalee Districts.</p>	<p>Relevant Government stakeholders and other service providers were supported to provide urgent assistance to child victims of abuse and violence, or children in need of help</p> <p>The training on child protection in emergencies had a positive impact, particularly in the areas of coordination and technical support</p> <p>The quick establishment of CFSSs provided child protection staff and partners the opportunity to document cases of child rights violations, even under difficult access circumstances</p>		
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	Emergency Child Protection (09-CEF-031-C) May 2009	\$250,000	\$3,200,000	50,000 IDPs, including 30,000 children	<p>Up to 30,000 children will have access to structured age-appropriate activities that promote a return to normalcy and reduce vulnerabilities to exploitation, neglect, abuse and recruitment.</p> <p>Vulnerable children in camps, including separated and unaccompanied children, will be identified and provided with adequate assistance.</p> <p>Monitoring, reporting and advocacy on protection issues for children and families will be ensured.</p>	<p>350 reading kits (comprising 50 children's books each) were provided to children in child friendly spaces (CFS) in IDP camps.</p> <p>UNICEF and Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL) provided continued reintegration and support services for children released from armed groups in the north and east. Children were referred for educational support, vocational training, livelihood support and psychosocial support.</p> <p>SCiSL social workers met with children forcibly recruited by the LTTE, as recently as six months ago, to conduct an assessment and refer children to appropriate services.</p> <p>The District Secretary together with the Child Probation Commissioner established the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) unit at the District Secretariat Vavuniya. This unit helped parents and relatives to trace their separated or missing children by using data available. The FTR has received 1,822 requests, of which 545 concerned children.</p>	<p>CFSs created a safe and friendly environment for children to play, develop life skills and creativity and gain confidence in themselves and their future.</p> <p>The community-based component improved protection of the most vulnerable children affected by conflict in targeted locations to prevent children from re-recruitment and other child rights' violations.</p>	<p>Focus Group discussions conducted in June and again in December 2009 with the same group of children showed the positive impact of the CFSs on children's wellbeing.</p>	<p>All community-based structures involved in child protection activities ensured a gender balance in their composition, especially those with leadership or administrative functions. Girls regularly participated in children's clubs in about equal numbers to boys.</p> <p>When community-based reintegration was provided, equal opportunities were given to both boys and girls.</p>

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Mine Action	1573 UNDP Support to Mine Action Project (09-UDP-018), October 2009	\$1,005,800	\$1,710,000	164,400 IDPs	Areas cleared of mines and UXO in northern Sri Lanka will be utilized for IDP resettlement, livelihood, development and infrastructure restoration in the districts in Mannar, Vavuniya, Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mulaitivu	<p>With the procured demining equipment:</p> <p>Mine clearance and survey work was expedited on 13 tasks</p> <p>Cleared a total of 29,149,617m<sup>2</sup> of land</p> <p>Enabled the return and resettlement of 687 families of IDPs so far</p>	CERF funding allowed for survey and mine clearance work to be expedited and for technical advisory services to be provided with minimal delay.	Progress was monitored through monitoring and evaluation systems and processes that were already in place for the umbrella UNDP Support to Mine Action Project.	A total of 687 families of IDPs, from the northern province have so far benefited from this project.

Health	Health interventions in conflict-affected areas (09-WHO-004) March 2009	\$695,920	\$7,423,706	About 300,000 IDPs in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Mannar Districts, including 93,225 women, 89,574 men and 17,201 children	<p>Improved health sector coordination at district/divisional level</p> <p>Increased access to essential public health services in the</p> <p>Improved control of water and vector borne disease outbreaks in the IDP camps</p> <p>Assurance of emergency psychiatric interventions and tracking of patients with mental illness</p> <p>Pregnant women will have access to continuum care, emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services</p>	<p>Construction of 2 semi-permanent wards to support the Mannar Hospital, which accommodates 100 patients, to address needs of the IDP population</p> <p>Construction of a 2,000 litre overhead tank to facilitate water supply for the 2 semi-permanent wards</p> <p>Construction of a temporary ward with furniture at Chavakachcheri Base Hospital</p> <p>Provided awareness and training on sustainable low cost household water treatment system and introduction of SODIS solar disinfection of water</p> <p>Provided basic equipment and drugs to Kodikarmam, Kopay, Chavakachcheri and Jaffna Hospitals</p> <p>Training in OT and sterilization for the nursing staff of Padaviya Hospital conducted</p> <p>General rehabilitation of Padaviya Hospital including the kitchen</p> <p>Purchase of surgical instruments accessories for the OT, OB/GYN and surgical wards</p> <p>Purchase of X-Ray machine and radiation, protection devices</p> <p>Supply of pharmaceuticals and consumables for wards and supply of diagnostics for X-ray, lab and blood bank at Padaviya Hospital</p> <p>Deployment of community support officers for mental health in Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Vavuniya IDP camps</p> <p>Support for mobile health teams for IDP camps in Vavuniya District</p>	<p>CERF assisted in the provision of a coordination mechanism with the district Medical Officers of Health (MOH) and health partners to address the immediate health needs for the displaced population.</p> <p>CERF funds supported timely implementation of health interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality among IDPs.</p> <p>CERF funds provided accommodation for medical personnel, transportation services for referrals and deployment of medical personnel.</p> <p>CERF funds supported the purchase of urgent medical equipment and medicines for the IDP population.</p>	<p>Communicable disease surveillance</p> <p>Regular sector meetings at national and district levels</p> <p>Regular field missions with MOH and health partners to assess progress</p>	Both men, women and child IDPs have benefitted from the health services provided through CERF funding.
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Health	Health Interventions in conflict-affected areas (09-WHO-029) May 2009	\$610,460	\$4,469,270	About 300,000 IDPs in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Mannar Districts, including 93,225 women, 89,574 men and 17,201 children	<p>Improved health sector coordination at district/divisional level</p> <p>Increased access to essential public health services in the</p> <p>Improved control of water and vector borne disease outbreaks in the IDP camps</p> <p>Assurance of emergency psychiatric interventions and tracking of patients with mental illness</p> <p>Pregnant women will have access to continuum care, emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services</p>	<p>Distribution of 9,000 long-lasting bednets for IDPs in Vavuniya Districts. Provision of 3 emergency health kits to Vavuniya and Padiviya Hospitals</p> <p>Support of outbreak control and treatment of chickenpox</p> <p>Support for coordination of health cluster in Vavuniya and Jaffna Districts</p> <p>Establishment and support to Emergency Medical Services in Jaffna (MTI)</p> <p>Joint assessments with Ministry of Health, UNFPA and (I)NGOs</p> <p>Procurement of Typhoid vaccines for the IDP population</p> <p>Transporting medical doctors and nurses to and from Vavuniya and Menik Farm using 8 vehicles</p> <p>Transporting health workers to different zones in Menik Farm IDP camp</p> <p>Built a semi-permanent structure, with 50 beds, to serve as an expansion ward for Vavuniya General Hospital</p> <p>Provided 2 cardiac defibrilators, 2 pulse oxymeters, 2 multipara monitors, 2 medical waste incinerators to the Zone 2 referral hospital in Menik Farm</p> <p>Established an ID card system for health coordination centre at Menik Farm</p>	<p>CERF assisted in the provision of a coordination mechanism with the district Medical Officers of Health (MOH) and health partners to address the immediate health needs for the displaced population</p> <p>CERF funds supported timely implementation of health interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality among IDPs</p> <p>CERF funds provided accommodation for medical personnel, transportation services for referrals and deployment of medical personnel</p> <p>CERF funds supported the purchase of urgent medical equipment and medicines for the IDP population</p>	<p>Communicable disease surveillance</p> <p>Regular sector meetings at national and district levels</p> <p>Regular field missions with MOH and health partners to assess progress</p>	Both men, women and child IDPs have benefitted from the health services provided through CERF funding

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Health	Health Interventions in conflict-affected areas (09-FPA-004)	\$250,000	\$2,498,025	8,000 women and girls of reproductive age in the northern IDP camps	Improved access to life-saving reproductive health (RH) services to IDPs, contributing to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity and the number of unwanted pregnancies and incidence of STDs and HIV/AIDS.	<p>150 mobile RH clinics were conducted in Menik Farm. The services included antenatal care (ANC), postnatal care (PNC), voluntary family planning and counselling services</p> <p>4 temporary family health clinics were also established in Menik Farm (Zone 0,1,2,3 &amp; 4) to provide the same services. Clinics also provided space for emergency deliveries and treatment for victims of SGBV</p> <p>Medical supplies were continuously provided, including urine albumin test and pregnancy tests essential in terms of RH</p> <p>13,371 hygiene packs were procured and distributed among the displaced women and girls of reproductive age. The packs were distributed through mobile and static RH clinics</p> <p>85 awareness raising sessions on RH, personal hygiene and SGBV were conducted in the IDP camps</p> <p>Joint monitoring and assessment missions were conducted with other UN agencies to review the RH situation of IDP women and girls</p>	CERF funds helped to provide emergency obstetric care and RH services to IDPs in Vavuniya district. This contributed to averting an increase of maternal and new born deaths in difficult and unstable circumstances.	<p>Regular meetings were held at national and district level to review the RH situation in relation to IDPs.</p> <p>Joint RH assessment missions were made with the Ministry of Health and WHO to review the RH situation in the Vavuniya camps.</p> <p>Reports from the implementing partner (FPASL) were received at UNFPA.</p> <p>Monitoring visits were conducted by relevant programme officers to the field to monitor the situation.</p>	<p>The RH project ensued that the health needs of women and girls were addressed.</p> <p>Staff was trained on SGBV to promote sensitivity in interactions with IDPs .</p>

Health	Health Interventions in conflict-affected areas (09-FPA-017)	\$201,069	\$2,498,025	7,500 women and girls of reproductive age in the IDP camps	Improved access to life-saving reproductive health (RH) services for IDPs, contributing to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity, the number of unwanted pregnancies and incidence of STDs and HIV/AIDS	<p>139 mobile RH clinic sessions were conducted. ANC, PNC, voluntary family planning and counselling services were offered.</p> <p>2,358 maternity kits were procured and most of those were distributed among the displaced pregnant women. This ensured the hygiene of the mother and the new born by reducing the risk of postpartum infections.</p> <p>6,771 hygiene packs were procured and distributed among the displaced women and girls of reproductive age.</p> <p>Essential RH related medical equipment was provided to the health institutions in Vavuniya serving IDPs.</p> <p>Minimum initial services package (MISP) training was conducted for the 40 medical doctors in Menik Farm to improve the quality of RH care. 2 supervising public health matrons (SPHM) and 4 Public health nursing sisters (PHNS) were deployed in Menik Farm to coordinate and supervise the RH service.</p>	CERF funds helped to provide emergency obstetric care and RH services to IDPs in the Vavuniya District. This contributed to averting an increase of maternal and new born deaths in difficult and unstable circumstances.	<p>Regular meetings were held at national and district level to review the RH situation in relation to IDPs.</p> <p>Joint RH assessment missions were made with the Ministry of Health and WHO to review the RH situation in the Vavuniya camps.</p> <p>Reports from the implementing partner (FPASL) were received at UNFPA.</p> <p>Monitoring visits were conducted by relevant programme officers to the field to monitor the situation.</p>	<p>The RH project ensued that the health needs of women and girls were addressed.</p> <p>Staff was trained on SGBV to promote sensitivity in interactions with IDPs.</p>
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Health	Health interventions in conflict-affected areas (09-CEF-007-E), March 2009	\$275,039	\$2,000,000	27,000 children under 5 years and 3,000 pregnant and lactating women	<p>Improved health sector coordination at district/divisional level</p> <p>Increased access to essential public health services</p> <p>Pregnant women will have access to continuum care, emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services.</p> <p>Improved control of water and vector borne disease outbreaks</p> <p>Assurance of emergency psychiatric interventions and tracking of patients with mental illness</p>	<p>Access to essential public health services provided to over 90% of children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women in target areas</p> <p>The Health sector was efficiently coordinated at district level through meetings held weekly during the peak of the emergency and fortnightly the rest of the year.</p> <p>A Child Health Campaign, carried out in Vavuniya IDP sites in August 2009, reached 27,000 children with measles and polio vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming treatment.</p> <p>These CERF funds contributed to the provision of eight tents for the establishment of health centres in Vavuniya IDP camps, infant kits, expectant mothers' kits, emergency health kits, anthropometric equipment and IT tools, as well as printing of Child Health Development Records, pregnancy records and counselling cards.</p>	<p>CERF funding enabled timely distribution of infant kits, expectant mothers' kits and emergency health kits to displaced target population groups in order to meet their critical health needs during the initial phase of displacement.</p>	<p>The health status of the target population was monitored through a routine health management information system.</p> <p>Child Health and Development Records (CHDR) were printed for surveillance of all targeted children under five years of age.</p> <p>Support was also provided to conduct maternal and perinatal mortality reviews.</p>	<p>UNICEF in collaboration with MoH ensured gender equality in the provision of health services.</p>
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Health	Health interventions in conflict affected areas (09-CEF-031-B), May 2009	\$200,123	\$2,000,000	27,000 children under 5 years and 3,000 pregnant and lactating women	<p>Improved health sector coordination at district/divisional level</p> <p>Increased access to essential public health services</p> <p>Pregnant women will have access to continuum care, emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services.</p> <p>Improved control of water and vector borne disease outbreaks</p> <p>Assurance of emergency psychiatric interventions and tracking of patients with mental illness</p>	<p>An extension to the paediatric ward of Vavuniya General Hospital was constructed and an anaesthetic machine was procured.</p> <p>Medical equipment was provided to Jaffna Teaching Hospital.</p> <p>Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) facilities were improved in conflict-affected districts.</p> <p>Approximately 50 health care professionals were trained on EmOC and 50 rural health workers gained knowledge and support in order to provide patients with basic health services.</p>	<p>CERF funding enabled timely distribution of infant kits, expectant mothers' kits and emergency health kits to displaced target population groups in order to meet their critical health needs during the initial phase of displacement.</p>	<p>The health status of the target population was monitored through a routine health management information system.</p> <p>Child Health and Development Records (CHDR) of all targeted children under five years were printed for surveillance.</p> <p>Support was also provided to conduct maternal and perinatal mortality reviews.</p>	<p>UNICEF in collaboration with MoH ensured gender equality in the provision of health services.</p>
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Nutrition	Emergency Nutrition (09-CEF-007-C), March 2009	\$384,751	\$3,000,000	30,000 children under 5 years and 3,000 pregnant and lactating women	<p>At least 80% of children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women will receive basic nutrition services in target areas, including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition.</p> <p>Severe cases of under-nutrition will be identified and prevalence of acute under-nutrition (wasting) will be reduced: Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 5% to 1% and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) from 20% to 10% by end of 2009.</p> <p>Under-nutrition will be prevented and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and capacities improved.</p>	<p>At least 80% of children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women will receive basic nutrition services in target areas, including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition.</p> <p>Severe cases of under-nutrition are identified and prevalence of acute under-nutrition (wasting) is reduced: Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 5% to 1% and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) from 20% to 10% by end of 2009.</p> <p>Under-nutrition is prevented and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and capacities are improved.</p> <p>Health professionals are equipped with enhanced knowledge and skills on Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE), including management of acute malnutrition.</p> <p>The nutrition status of children and pregnant and lactating mothers is monitored in target areas.</p>	<p>From the initial stage of the humanitarian emergency, CERF funds were essential in enhancing the management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition among displaced children under five through the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP).</p>	<p>Monitoring of the nutrition status of the target population was carried out through a series of UNICEF supported Rapid Nutrition Assessments conducted in March, May and September of 2009.</p> <p>Two Child Nutrition Campaigns were implemented in November and December of 2009.</p> <p>These studies show that prevalence of acute malnutrition (severe and moderate) among children under five years went from a very alarming level of 35.6% in May 2009 to 23.9% in September, and to 13.4% in December 2009.</p> <p>Rapid Nutrition Assessments were partially financed with CERF funds.</p>	<p>UNICEF in collaboration with MoH ensures gender equality and the provision of nutrition services.</p>
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Nutrition	Emergency Nutrition (09-CEF-031-D), May 2009	\$800,028	\$2,000,000	30,000 children under 5 years and 3,000 pregnant and lactating women	<p>At least 80% of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in target areas will receive basic nutrition services, including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition.</p> <p>Severe cases of under-nutrition will be identified and prevalence of acute under-nutrition (wasting) will be reduced: Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 5% to 1% and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) from 20% to 10% by end of 2009.</p> <p>Under-nutrition will be prevented and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and capacities will be improved.</p>	<p>At least 80% of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in target areas receive basic nutrition services, including management of severe and moderate acute under-nutrition.</p> <p>Severe cases of under-nutrition are identified and prevalence of acute under-nutrition (wasting) is reduced: Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 5% to 1% and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) from 20% to 10% by end of 2009</p> <p>Under-nutrition is prevented and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and capacities are improved</p> <p>Health professionals are equipped with enhanced knowledge and skills on Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE), including management of acute malnutrition</p> <p>The nutrition status of children and pregnant and lactating mothers is monitored in target areas</p>	CERF funds were essential to boost management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition among displaced children under five years through the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) from the early stage of the humanitarian emergency	<p>Monitoring of the nutrition status of the target population was carried out through a series of UNICEF supported Rapid Nutrition Assessments conducted in March, May and September 2009.</p> <p>Two Child Nutrition Campaigns were implemented in November and December 2009.</p> <p>These studies show that prevalence of acute malnutrition (severe and moderate) among children under 5 went from an alarming level of 35.6% in May 2009 to 23.9% in September, and to 13.4% in December 2009.</p> <p>Rapid Nutrition Assessments were partially financed with CERF funds. Routine data has also been reported on a monthly basis through the Family Health Bureau / Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition (FHB/MoH).</p>	UNICEF in collaboration with MoH ensures gender equality the provision of nutrition services.
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Education	Immediate Humanitarian Support to Education for IDPs from the Vanni (09-CEF-007-D), March 2009	\$427,465	\$4,200,000	30,000 children aged between 6-18 years	<p>Over 6,000 children will have access to 30 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS).</p> <p>1,000 teachers will be competent to provide psychosocial support to students.</p> <p>30,000 children will receive learning kits.</p>	<p>61 TLSs were constructed providing access to safe learning environments for 12,500 children.</p> <p>Issues mainly related to access and security prevented the conduct of organized training of teachers for implementation of psychosocial programmes.</p> <p>Since the provision of TLS was a priority, only 7,710 children received learning kits under CERF funding. However, the remaining children were provided learning kits through other funding sources.</p>	CERF funds enhanced the financial capacity of education sector members to start activities during the peak of the emergency.	<p>Monitoring occurred under the coordination of the Zonal Director of Education (ZDE), Vavuniya South.</p> <p>The situation was regularly analysed and data was updated at weekly cluster meetings.</p> <p>Weekly inter-sector meetings took place providing sectors with the opportunity to focus on areas of convergence (e.g. School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).</p>	Emergency services were provided using a gender lens to inform programming. The number of girls involved in educational activities was slightly higher than the number of boys.
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Education	Immediate Humanitarian Support to Education for IDPs from the Vanni (09-CEF-031-E), May 2009	\$500,011	\$4.2 million	30 children between the ages of 6-18 years and 4,400 children between the ages of 3-5 years.	<p>Over 9,000 children will have access to 45 TLSs</p> <p>1,000 teachers will be competent in providing psychosocial support to students.</p> <p>30,000 children will receive learning kits.</p> <p>4,400 pre-school age children will benefit through an Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) component.</p>	<p>40 TLSs constructed providing more than 8,000 children with access to education</p> <p>Issues of access and security imposed by camp authorities prevented the organized training of teachers for implementation of psychosocial programmes.</p> <p>38,500 children benefited from learning kits that enabled them to participate in the learning process.</p> <p>2,000 teacher kits were distributed.</p> <p>60,000 children in camps received school bags to safely store their stationery items.</p> <p>CERF funding in 2008 supported the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) component until mid-2009. Thus, CERF funds were not utilized for ECCD in 2009.</p>	<p>CERF funding supported the commencement of activities as quickly as possible, filling a significant amount of funding.</p>	<p>Monitoring occurred under the coordination of the Zonal Director of Education (ZDE), Vavuniya South.</p> <p>The situation was regularly analysed and data was updated at weekly cluster meetings.</p> <p>Weekly inter-sector meetings took place providing sectors the opportunity to focus on areas of convergence (e.g. School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).</p>	<p>Emergency services were provided using a gender lens to inform programming. The number of girls involved in educational activities was slightly higher than the number of boys.</p>
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<b>2008 projects carried over to 2009</b>									
Health	Health Interventions in conflict-affected areas (SRL-08/H12) CERF project (08-FPA-028)	\$153,449	\$2,498,025	7,000 women and girls of reproductive age	Improved access to life-saving reproductive health services for IDPs, reduced maternal and child mortality and morbidity and reduced number of unwanted pregnancies, STDs and HIV/AIDS	<p>152 Mobile RH clinics were able to provide RH services to 10,000 IDPs in Menik Farm and other camps in the Vavuniya District.</p> <p>Conducted 98 awareness raising sessions to displaced populations on RH, personal hygiene and SGBV</p> <p>6,924 hygiene packs were procured and distributed among the displaced women and girls of reproductive age to safeguard the basic personal hygiene and to also ensure dignity during the displacement.</p> <p>661 maternity kits were procured and distributed among the displaced pregnant women to ensure the hygiene of the mother and the new born.</p>	<p>CERF funds helped to conduct clinics to provide emergency obstetric care and RH services to the displaced people in Vavuniya District. These activities contributed to averting an increase in maternal and new born deaths in difficult and unstable circumstances.</p>	<p>Regular meetings were held at national and district level to review the RH situation in relation to IDPs.</p> <p>Joint RH assessment missions were made with the Ministry of Health and WHO to review the RH situation in the Vavuniya camps.</p> <p>Reports from the implementing partner (FPASL) were received at UNFPA.</p> <p>Monitoring visits were conducted by relevant programme officers to the field to monitor the situation.</p>	The RH project ensued that the health needs of women and girls were addressed.

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WASH	Emergency Response in the Vanni (SRL-08/WS12) CERF project (08-OPS-001)	\$116,630	\$116,630	Toilets for approximately 5,000 IDPs  Water bowsering for approximately 2,800 IDPs daily	Immediate needs of the newly displaced civilians in the north will be addressed through increasing their access to WASH facilities and provision of safe drinking water	250 toilets constructed. With the provision of toilets at a safe but accessible distance from their shelters, UNOPS decreased the chances of IDPs practising open defecation and soiling their immediate surroundings, thus reducing unsanitary and unhygienic living conditions and the chances of disease spreading.  1,260m3 of drinking water provided. Through water bowsering, UNOPS reduced the possibility of IDPs contracting water borne diseases, or suffering from dehydration.	CERF funds assisted UNOPS to start the toilet construction process to address the immediate needs of IDPs in camps.  With CERF funds, UNOPS in coordination with the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB) and UNICEF was able to increase the water supply in the camps.	Toilet construction: UNOPS was only able to monitor its activities up to the point where the construction of the toilets was complete according to minimum standards. Beyond this, the Government and military actors took over the process of handover to beneficiaries.  Access restrictions to the camps prevented direct monitoring of usage. Updates of necessary repair and maintenance were received through UNICEF.  Water supply: Number of trips per bowser was monitored and coordinated with the NWSDB and UNICEF to avoid duplication and to provide contingency in the event of a breakdown.	Toilets were demarcated 'male' and 'female' and additional coverings were provided for the female toilets to ensure the privacy of girls and women.  1 in 10 toilets was constructed for less-abled persons, with ramps and railings.

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
	Emergency support for internally displaced people (IDPs) through provision of water and sanitation facilities (SRI-08/WS05) Dec 2008 – Feb 2009 CERF project (08-IOM-028)	\$219,999	\$219,999	Safe and dignified living conditions for 1,000 displaced families  Reduction in water- and vector-borne diseases for 2,400 families receiving hygiene promotion training and hygiene/cleaning kits	Construct 265 emergency/semi-permanent toilets and upgrade existing toilets.  Ensure access and facilities for disabled people and safety of people in and around sites.  Clean and upgrade wells; construct dug wells to provide water supply for drinking and washing at IDP sites; and private, gender-separated washing facilities. (82 facilities)  Provide hygiene training, solid waste management training, and hygiene/cleaning kits. (48 sessions)  Inform communities about WASH activities and encourage participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 251 Semi-permanent toilets</li> <li>■ 6 Urinals for Divisional Hospital Murunkan</li> <li>■ 6 Toilets for Divisional Hospital - Murunkan</li> <li>■ 40 Toilet Renovation</li> <li>■ 1 Privacy screen for toilets</li> <li>■ Water trucking for Musali IDPs in Nanaddan DS division 20 m3/day for 3 months</li> <li>■ 1 Bore well for Sirukandal IDP Camp</li> <li>■ 3 Internal water supply systems</li> <li>■ 7 Well renovation at Poonthottam and Sithampara-puram</li> <li>■ 1 Renovation of water distribution system</li> <li>■ 9 well cleaning equipments (Water pump with accessories)</li> <li>■ 1 Chlorine (Bleaching powder) 50 Kg</li> <li>■ 9 Bathing places</li> <li>■ 25 water tank – 500l</li> <li>■ 50 Water tank - 1000</li> <li>■ 7 Water tank - 2000l</li> <li>■ 55 Water tank stand</li> <li>■ 3210 Jerry cans</li> <li>■ 475 Toilet brush</li> <li>■ 350 Toilet cleaning agent</li> <li>■ 275 Brooms</li> <li>■ 20 Mamoty (digging hoes)</li> <li>■ 4005 Plastic buckets</li> <li>■ 75 Tin Bucket</li> <li>■ 542 Hygiene Kits - Big (01 Month Pack) - Wannu IDPs</li> <li>■ 2701 Hygiene Kits - Small – IDP</li> <li>■ 31 Hygiene Promotion Trainings</li> </ul>	The project addressed the need for safe water, adequate sanitation, and safe hygiene behavioural practices for over 25,000 vulnerable conflict-affected persons displaced in the northern parts of Sri Lanka	IOM uses internal monitoring mechanism to track progress of activities. IOM coordinated with UN, govt and other actors by attending cluster meetings and informing of progress of work and future plans.	The needs of both men and women were covered by providing WASH facilities. The provision of separate WASH facilities for women allowed a place for privacy.

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Shelter / NFI	Emergency Shelter for IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka (SRL-08/S/NF07) Sept 2008 – June 2009 CERF project (08-IOM-021)	\$800,000	\$800,000	No target designated.  Beneficiaries assisted: approximately 6,500 families (26,000 individuals). Plus approximately 2,600 families (10,400 individuals). Additionally, many hundreds of families have directly benefited from the community halls and kitchens constructed in Vavuniya and Jaffna	Emergency shelters are built according to IDP needs.  Emergency shelter sites will be properly prepared, maintained and decommissioned.  Indicators: • Number of shelters provided • Number of affected families that live in safely planned and managed shelter sites	IOM constructed a total of 1,300 shelters for IDPs all residing in the Vavuniya district; of which 544 were emergency shelters and 756 were tents.  The shelters were intended for 8 people, however due to initial overcrowding in Menik Farm, the government placed 20 people per shelter. Therefore IOM estimates approximately 6,500 families (26,000 individuals) were temporarily accommodated in these shelters.  IOM constructed 2 community halls in Gamini School and Nellu Technical College in Vavuniya district and 3 community halls in Kodikamam School, Kaithady Palmyrah RI -1 and Ramavil IDP camps in Jaffna district. Approximately 2,600 families (10,400 individuals) were assisted.  Additionally, IOM constructed 2 communal kitchens in Kaithady Palmyrah RI – 1 and Ramavil camp for IDPs to share a common cooking area. An estimated 200 families directly benefited from these communal kitchens.	CERF provided much needed support to IDPs in Menik Farm and in need of shelter assistance.	IOM uses internal monitoring mechanisms to track progress of activities. IOM coordinated with UN, govt and other actors by attending cluster meetings and informing all parties of progress of work and future plans.	The needs of both men and women were met by providing shelters. The provision of shelters allowed women a place for privacy.



Shelter / NFI	Emergency Shelter for IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka (SLR-08/S/NF07) CERF Project (08-IOM-011)	\$203,818	\$203,818	1,200 persons (300 families) displaced by recent conflict in the North and East of Sri Lanka, with a special focus on Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna District.	<p>IOM expects to deliver the following outcomes during the course of the project:</p> <p>Emergency Shelters will be built according to IDP needs.</p> <p>Emergency Shelter sites will be properly prepared, maintained and decommissioned.</p>	<p>Shelter Provision – Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 200 Emergency Shelters constructed in Maniyakulam, Killinochchi</li> <li>■ 300 Shelter Kits provided in Trincomalee for the resettlement of IDPs</li> </ul> <p>Care and Maintenance</p> <p>IOM conducted the following activities under the care and maintenance budget line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 95 emergency shelter repairs through the local NGO Centre for Social Assistance (CSA); 25 of which also received Toilet repairs (super-structure)- Mannar district</li> <li>■ 152 emergency shelter repairs – thought the local branch of Caritas: Valvothayam, Mannar District</li> <li>■ Jungle Clearing for site preparation and tool kit distribution – Killinochchi District</li> <li>■ 270 floor sheets provided to IDPs living in camps – Batticaloa</li> </ul>	CERF provided much needed support to IDPs displaced to Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna Districts, who were in need of emergency shelter assistance	IOM uses internal monitoring mechanism to track progress of activities. IOM coordinated with UN, govt and other actors by attending cluster meetings and informing of progress of work and future plans.	The needs of both men and women were covered by providing shelters. The provision of shelters allowed women a place for privacy.
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Agriculture / Food Security	Emergency agriculture assistance in support of returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of the North Province during the 2008 <i>Maha</i> season (08-FAO-042)	\$360,000	\$2,188,222	3,700 households (IDPs with host families and economically affected families)	<p>Improved household level food and nutrition security established among the target beneficiary families</p> <p>Strengthened technical knowledge and skills of the beneficiary families on household-level agricultural practices</p> <p>Appropriate cropping systems introduced and yield increased</p> <p>Income sufficient to support basic needs</p>	<p>Improved food security and strengthened farm-based livelihoods of 3,700 households. Out of this number, 500 households received seed paddy, 1,450 households received OFC (cowpea, green gram, groundnut) with fertilizer and 1,750 households received vegetable seed kits with fertilizer.</p> <p>Strengthened technical knowledge and skills related to farming among these 3,700 beneficiary households</p> <p>A total extent of 1,537 acres was cultivated: 500 acres of paddy, 437 acres of vegetables, and 600 acres of OFC.</p>	CERF funds were particularly crucial for the <i>Yala</i> season in the North as the region experienced low production/harvest levels during the previous agriculture <i>Maha</i> season due to the heightened conflict.	<p>Monthly progress reports from field staff of Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna Districts</p> <p>Regular coordination between field staff, implementing partners and officials of the North Provincial Council and DoA in target districts</p> <p>Weekly inter-sector meetings to update sector leads on the ground situation</p> <p>Regular field visits to monitor the progress of cultivation</p>	<p>Support to women headed households was emphasized. Home gardening activities helped to increase women's control over household food-based resources.</p> <p>The technical skills of women-headed households were strengthened through training in home gardening, assistance and awareness on improved agricultural techniques.</p>
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## Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds forwarded to each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded US\$	Date Funds Forwarded
OXFAM GB	WASH	09-CEF-007-B	140,031	16 March 2009 24 April 2009
Sewa Lanka Foundation		09-CEF-007-B	87,654	5 March 2009 8, 27 and 28 April 2009
Rural Development Foundation		09-CEF-007-B	13,527	3 March 2009 17 March 2009 21 April 2009
ZOA Refugees care - Netherlands		09-CEF-007-B	9,410	13 March 2009
Sri Lanka Red Cross in Mannar		09-CEF-007-B	2,056	19 March 2009
Arch noVa		09-CEF-007-B	7,670	15 April 2009
Muslim Aid		09-CEF-031-A	8531.1	24 July 2009
CARE International		09-CEF-031-A	19,489.46	28 May 2009
OXFAM GB		09-CEF-031-A	55,573	9 June 2009
ZOA Refugees care - Netherlands		09-CEF-031-A	4,973	11 June 2009
Voluntary Organization for Vulnerable Community Development (VOVCOD)		09-CEF-031-A	2,811	15 June 2009
Mercy Foundation		09-CEF-031-A	3,154	30 June 2009 11 August 2009
People In Need		09-CEF-031-A	3,803	30 June 2009
Rural Development Foundation		09-CEF-031-A	2,284	11 July 2009
Sewa Lanka Foundation		09-CEF-031-A	62,162	14/ July 2209 16 July /2009 17 July 2009
Coordination Centre for Community Development		09-CEF-031-A	4,971	27 July 2009
<b>Shelter/NFI and Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law</b>				
NGO activities were part of UNHCR's regular work. NGOs received funds depending on their spending. Instalments for IPs mentioned in the project proposals were given between February 2009 and May 2009 depending on the disbursement of funds to the beneficiaries through programmes.				
Most of the activities outlined in the CERF funded projects, however, were undertaken through direct implementation. UNHCR staff undertook protection monitoring, reporting and response, particularly during the height of the emergency because NGO access to the places of displacement was largely denied (Omanthai checkpoint, Menik Farm camps).				
Equally procurement, transportation and distribution of NFRI and emergency shelter material were primarily undertaken directly by UNHCR.				
SHADE	Child Protection	09-CEF-007-A	1,115.32	12 May 09
Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment		09-CEF-007-A	21,861.34	07.May 09
Rural Development Foundation		09-CEF-007-A	6,096.64	12 May 09
Sri Lanka Red Cross Society		09-CEF-007-A	4,466.76	15 May 09
Social Development Foundation		09-CEF-007-A	2,513.36	18 May 09
Save the Children Sri Lanka		09-CEF-031-C	94,328.71	03 May 09
Medical Teams International (MTI)		Health	09-WHO-029	150,000
Italian Association for Solidarity Among People (AISPO)	09-WHO-029		123,613	01 April 09 13 August 09
International Relief and Development (IRD)	09-WHO-004		75,000	18 March 09
Comite'D Aide Me'dicale (CAM)	09-WHO-004		100,000	01 April 09

Sewalanka Foundation		09-WHO-004	125,420	31 May 2009
Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL)		09-FPA-004	55,328	04 June 2009
Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL)	<b>Health</b>	09-FPA-004	132,300	12 June 2009
Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL)		09-FPA-017	54,077	12 June 2009
Save the Children in Sri Lanka	<b>Education</b>	09-CEF-007-D	66,482.83	29 May 2009
ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands		09-CEF-007-D	63,822.17	29 May 2009
Rural Development Foundation		09-CEF-031-E	34,881.60	25 June 2009
OfERR Ceylon		09-CEF-007-D	45,699.18	29 May 2009
Save the Children in Sri Lanka		09-CEF-007-D	66,482.83	29 May 2009
ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands		09-CEF-007-D	63,822.17	29 May 2009
Sewalanka Foundation	<b>Agriculture/Food Security</b>	08-FAO-042	9,669	30 September 2009
DoA Jaffna		08-FAO-042	4,430	30 September 2009
DoA Mannar		08-FAO-042	3,507	30 September 2009
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,733,016</b>	

## Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AISPO</b>	Italian Association for Solidarity Among People
<b>ANC</b>	Ante natal care
<b>CAM</b>	Comite'D Aide Me'dicale
<b>CFSp</b>	Child Friendly Spaces
<b>CHDR</b>	Child Health and Development Records
<b>CRPO</b>	Child Rights Promotion Officer
<b>DoA</b>	Department of Agriculture
<b>DMU</b>	District Management Unit (Government)
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Care and Development
<b>EmOC</b>	Emergency Obstetric Care
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FHB</b>	Family Health Bureau
<b>FPASL</b>	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
<b>FTR</b>	Family Tracing and Reunification Unit
<b>GBV</b>	Gender based violence
<b>GoSL</b>	Government of Sri Lanka
<b>HDU</b>	Humanitarian Demining Unit
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IRD</b>	International Relief and Development
<b>ITA</b>	International Technical Advisor
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding
<b>MAM</b>	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
<b>MISP</b>	Minimum initial services package
<b>MNBEID</b>	Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development
<b>MoCDWE</b>	Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition
<b>MTI</b>	Medical Teams International
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organisation
<b>NiE</b>	Nutrition in Emergencies
<b>NRP</b>	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
<b>NWSDB</b>	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
<b>OFC</b>	Other Field Crops
<b>PHNS</b>	Public health nursing sister
<b>PNC</b>	Post natal care
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PRRO</b>	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
<b>RDF</b>	Rural Development Foundation
<b>RH</b>	Reproductive health
<b>SAM</b>	Severe Acute Malnutrition
<b>SCiSL</b>	Save the Children in Sri Lanka
<b>SDF</b>	Social Development Foundation
<b>SLF</b>	Sewalanka Foundation
<b>SLRC</b>	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
<b>SPHNS</b>	Supervising public health nursing sister
<b>TLS</b>	Temporary Learning Spaces
<b>U5</b>	Under 5
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded ordnance
<b>VOVCOD</b>	Voluntary Organization for Vulnerable Community Development

<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>ZDE</b>	Zonal Director Education
<b>ZOA</b>	ZOA Refugees care – Netherlands