



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR REPORT 2012 ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS SRI LANKA

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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PART 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING²⁰¹²¹

TABLE 1: COUNTRY SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS (US\$)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	CERF	1,994,899
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	0
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	51,682,725
	TOTAL	53,677,624
Breakdown of CERF funds received by window and emergency	Underfunded Emergencies	
	<i>First Round</i>	0
	<i>Second Round</i>	1,994,899

II. REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

<p>a. Please confirm that the RC/HC Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Health, WASH share information with their GoSL partners. Protection and shelter do not have a direct GoSL counterpart.</p>

¹Does not include late 2011 allocation.

PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT (RESIDUAL NEEDS AND RETURNNEES) (UNDERFUNDED ROUND II 2012)

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
<i>Total amount required for the humanitarian response:</i> 147,118,508 (total requested in the Joint Plan of Assistance for the Northern Province for 2012)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	1,994,899
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	60,732,756
	TOTAL	62,727,655

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY AGENCY (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 13 August 2012			
Agency	Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNHCR	12-HCR-041	Protection	330,000
UNICEF	12-CEF-099	Water and Sanitation	200,000
WFP	12-WFP-059	Food	1,464,899
Sub-total CERF Allocation			1,994,899
TOTAL			1,994,899

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of Implementation Modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	1,810,024
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	47,501
Funds forwarded to government partners	137,374
TOTAL	1,994,899

In Sri Lanka, the crisis, triggered by the displacement of nearly 400,000 people from the war zone during the final battles, has gradually diminished with the progress of resettling these Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) over the last 3 years. By 31 July 2012, about 440,000 people have returned to their areas of origin however around 5,400 IDPs were still remaining in the Menik Farm site & another 800 were stranded in transit sites. Of a total of 103,400 IDPs living with host families at that time, there were approximately 15,802 IDPs living with friends and relatives in the Vavuniya District itself. The Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for 2011 and 2012 were heavily underfunded (less than half of the requested amount) during both years resulting in many humanitarian agencies to cease support to the remaining IDPs in Menik Farm welfare centre during the last stages of the resettlement.

The 2012 CERF request targeted specifically life-saving needs of the most vulnerable populations living in Menik Farm welfare centre in Vavuniya district – who were still not able to return to their places of origin in a voluntary, dignified and sustainable manner. The main sectors funded by CERF were food security, protection and water & sanitation facilities for the IDPs in Menik Farm welfare centre. At the time of the CERF proposal submission, three months had passed after the funding ran out for shelter maintenance and decommissioning at Menik Farm. Shelters at the camp were already in a dilapidated condition and required urgent preventive maintenance to ensure that those IDPs are sheltered in an adequate manner in line with international humanitarian standards and no fatalities occur. Similarly, protection monitoring, supply of safe drinking water, dry food rations and the maintenance of adequate sanitation facilities to the welfare centre was crucial until its closure.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The 2012 CERF funds were mainly utilized to support the IDPs remained in Menik Farm welfare centre in Vavuniya district until its closure in September 2012 and for the recent returnee population from Menik Farm to their home areas in the Mullaitivu district.

According to the Food Security Assessment (FSA) March 2012, conducted in eight districts of Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka, more than 40 per cent of sampled households in the Northern Province are severely or moderately food insecure and need an external support to fulfil their food needs. Further the findings indicated that vulnerability to food insecurity differs across households, with the single female headed, widowed and households living with host families being more vulnerable to food insecurity. 16.3 per cent households in the Northern Province are female headed and more than 50 per cent of these households are food insecure.

With reference to the Assessment of Nutritional Status and Associated Factors in the Northern Province 2011 report GAM rate of the Northern Province had deteriorated to 20 per cent in October 2011 (2006 the rate was 13 per cent) , whereas the rate of GAM is 15 per cent considered as critical by World Health Organization.

WFP routine monitoring and evaluation teams' observations have confirmed the need for further assistance to the selected people living in the Northern Province of the country. In accordance with the assessment findings, the necessity of continued food assistance for the IDPs, those living with host families were clearly identified and prioritized with the CERF funding window. However, after the closure of Menik Farm by September 2012, those people were prioritized to receive a returnee package to assure the food security status.

With the closure of Menik Farm in September 2012 and the return of its remaining IDPs to Mullaitivu District, the geographical coverage for protection activities required to be widened. UNHCR staff in Vavuniya was maintained to carry out protection activities for the IDPs still remaining with host families and friends in that District whilst the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) was contracted to carry out protection monitoring of IDP returnees in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts originating from Menik Farm as outlined in the CERF re-programming request submitted in October 2012 for a span of six months. Funding for the UNHCR protection project and sector activities in general remained extremely poor in 2012, jeopardizing protection monitoring and services for the most vulnerable people that still remained. It was a matter of grave concern that the UNHCR protection project in the 2012 JPA had by the end of 2012 received approximately \$6,372,267 (inclusive of CERF funding), a mere 36 per cent of an overall requirement of \$17.7 million. Consequently, CERF funding was timely and crucial to support the activities under this project.

CERF funding was also allocated for the distribution of 1,000 NFI kits to an initial number of 1,000 IDP families in Menik Farm and with host families who benefited through the distribution just prior to their return. However, this target was increased to 1,550 families in October 2012. These NFI kits contain basic but essential household items such as mosquito nets, plastic mats, sheets, jerry cans, sanitary items and kitchen sets etc.

UNHCR with the assistance of one NGO partner, the Rural Development Foundation (RDF) implemented shelter maintenance and decommissioning at Menik Farm until September 2012 when the site was closed down. CERF funding was used for the decommissioning of the site upon its closure.

CERF funding was prioritised for the supply of safe drinking water for IDPs in Menik Farm camp through water bowsering. In collaboration with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), the Assistant Commissioner for Local Government (ACLG) and ZOA, a total of approximately 202,000 litres per day (30 litres per person per day) was supplied to Menik Farm camp to meet the needs. In addition, funds were used for the management of solid and liquid waste in the camp.

According to an assessment of the nutrition status and food security levels among resettled families, conducted jointly by the Medical Research Institute (MRI), UNICEF and WFP in the Northern Province in October 2011, the percentage of households drinking water from unimproved sources has increased (from 31 per cent in 2010 to 57 per cent in 2011) due to large scale resettlement taking place. While there are an estimated 190,000 dug wells in the Northern Province, the majority of them have been severely damaged by the conflict and

require major rehabilitation or total reconstruction. In other areas, completely new wells are required to meet the daily water supply needs.

To meet these needs, CERF funding was also prioritised on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of dug wells and drilling of tube wells (particularly in areas where the groundwater table is deep and surface water sources scarce) in the newly resettled areas of Mullaitivu district in the Northern Province to ensure access to safe drinking water.

III. CERF PROCESS

The CERF request for 2012 was discussed at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and also with the cluster leads. The projects prioritized as 'life saving' under the JPA 2012 but not been able to secure funding from other donors were sent to the CERF Secretariat for consideration and funding under the Under Funded Window round I. All the projects sought to support the most vulnerable groups of population, i.e. women headed households, families with elderly and persons with disabilities and children under 5 years. The agencies that requested CERF allocation had bi-lateral discussions with the relevant GoSL line Ministries in consolidating the request.

For example, the proposal for CERF was jointly developed by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster, under UNICEF's lead, with relevant stakeholder inputs from the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB) and respective Assistant Commissioner for Local Governance (ACLGs). This collaboration between sector partners contributed to improved coordination at both national and district level resulting in more effective pooling of resources and development of a joint response plan. UNICEF also closely worked together with WASH sector partners to implement and monitor interventions, with special attention on the needs of women and children. As Cluster lead, UNICEF continued to advocate for increased focus on issues related to gender and taking these into account when formulating implementation strategies.

CERF funds played a key role in supporting the provision of safe water for IDPs in Menik Farm during an unpredictable resettlement process at a time when Government and other agency funds had been depleted. Based on the detailed needs assessment of the nutrition status and food security levels among resettled families in the Northern Province, as well as assessments carried out by Divisional Secretariats, the NWSDB and UNICEF to identify target locations, essential and life-saving WASH interventions have been implemented in the newly resettled areas of Mullaitivu district in the Northern Province.

Regular WASH Cluster meetings have been taking place to ensure effective coordination of activities in line with UN OCHA guidelines. Strong links were also maintained between the various clusters (WASH, Shelter, Health and Education) in order to ensure coordinated responses.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
<i>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:</i> 134,336				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Protection	10,905	10,297	21,202
	Water and Sanitation	2,774	2,626	5,400
	Food	20,145	19,355	39,500

Due to lack of comprehensive IDP survey conducted in the Northern Province since 2009, the above total figure is derived from the UNHCR compilation of IDP statistics based on the GoSL data:

As of 31 July 2012 (UNHCR Statistics):

IDPs in Menik Farm = 5,440

IDPs with host families = 103,436

IDPs in transit situations = 860

Severely food insecure = 24,600

The estimated total figure of affected population for CERF request was derived from the UNHCR compilation of IDP statistics from the GoSL data and the food security and nutrition status assessments conducted in the Northern Province. The sector-wise estimations were conducted by the cluster leads based on the information available for them. It must be noted that there had been no proper assessment conducted to ascertain the accurate figures of the 'needs' in the Northern Province due to many barriers imposed by the GoSL.

Protection

The overall aim of the UNHCR project was to support the remaining IDPs in the North – focusing on the Menik Farm welfare centre in Vavuniya district - who were still not able to return to their places of origin in a voluntary, dignified and sustainable manner. Though most of the IDPs at this camp were able to return to their places of origin, by 31 July 2012, there were approximately 5,400 people remaining at Menik Farm. Of a total of 103,400 IDPs living with host families at that time, there were approximately 15,802 IDPs living with friends and relatives in the Vavuniya District itself. CERF funds were originally at the time of the proposal submission intended to be used by UNHCR to target these 21,202 persons, most of who were displaced during the final months of the conflict from worst-hit locations within the Mullaittivu District and were living with host families and at Menik Farm.

At the time of the CERF proposal submission, three months had passed after the funding ran out for shelter maintenance and decommissioning at Menik Farm. Shelters in the camp were already in a dilapidated condition and required urgent preventive maintenance to ensure that those IDPs are sheltered in an adequate manner in line with international humanitarian standards and no fatalities occur.

The initial proposal focussed on UNHCR carrying out protection monitoring activities for IDPs present in Vavuniya District, shelter maintenance and decommissioning at Menik Farm comprising of 755 rooms in Zone 0 and 1,200 rooms in Zone 1 as well as Non Food Item (NFI) kit distribution for at least 1,000 IDP families within the district. However, during the project revision, the target for NFI distribution was increased to 1,550 families.

WASH sector

The estimated beneficiary numbers in the WASH sector were based on the most updated information on IDP numbers in Menik Farm camp available with relevant government counterparts, the ACLG in Vavuniya and the camp management. At mid-2012, there were approximately 5,400 IDPs residing in Menik Farm and all were expected to benefit from access to safe water. Although the available funds were sufficient to cover the water requirements in Menik Farm until its closure in September 2012, when those IDPs returned to their home areas, funding was not adequate to cover the entire water supply needs for all IDPs. As a result, families meeting criteria such as female headed households and families with children less than five years were given priority during the selection process.

Food Security

Despite of Sri Lanka achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the national level, under-nutrition is still a cause for concern and a major public health challenge. The results of the recent FSA indicated that food insecure households are more at risk of having underweight children and women who deliver infants with low birth weight (LBW). Evidently the food security is associated with nutritional status of the households.

Limited access to adequate nutritious food and also to cultivable land, experiencing low purchasing power as a result of unemployment and a lack of income generating activities reduces the food security amongst the returnees in the region. Reportedly over 50 per cent of all food insecure households indicated that their primary source of income is non-skilled daily labour.

WFP targeted the 21,000 severely food insecure households and new IDPs living with host families in the Northern Province through General Food Distribution as a life-saving mechanism. Additionally 3,600 people who recently returned to their places of origin received the food assistance through resilience building activities which in turn would contribute to the food security and livelihood development amongst the selected population.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	26,225	27,674
Male	24,977	25,606
Total individuals (Female and male)	51,202	53,280

Of total, children under 5	4,282	4,322
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CERF results

In 2012, sustained provision of WASH interventions continued to be a priority in order to prevent an outbreak of water-borne disease which would have serious, detrimental implications on the health and nutrition of the Menik Farm welfare centre and returned populations. CERF funding contributed to nearly 5,000 people, including 2,700 women, 2,300 men and 100 children, living in Menik Farm IDP camp having access to safe water supply in accordance with national standards. Using CERF funds, UNICEF was able to continue solid/liquid waste management and water bowsering activities in Menik Farm until its closure in September 2012, as well as support water bowsering and reconstruction of dug wells in resettled areas.

On a daily basis solid and liquid waste was disposed of from Menik Farm to disposal sites ensuring a cleaner, safer and more hygienic camp environment for the IDPs until they return to their places of origin. In addition, more than 10 litres of safe drinking water was supplied per day per person (inline with SPHERE standards) through the operation of two water bowzers (10,000 litre and 4,000 litre capacity) and two tractor-mounted trailer bowzers (4,000 litre capacity) in Menik Farm and resettled areas of Mullaitivu and Vavuniya over a period of five months. Approximately 4,200 IDPs in Menik Farm and 800 resettled people gained access to safe water through the water bowsering services. In the resettled areas of Mullaitivu district, 48 dug wells were reconstructed to ensure access to safe water during the early stages of resettlement benefitting approximately 300 people.

The CERF contribution has supported significantly to improve the dietary diversity of the targeted populations especially the IDPs in the camps and living with host families. Moreover, Food for Assets (FFA) projects have helped to enhance the community resilience levels when compared to time of project initiation. WFP monitoring results have pointed out that the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased as a result of continued food assistance by the project.

At the proposal level WFP was only forecasting 2,062 metric tons of mixed commodities whereas due to the price fluctuations in the market the agency was allowed to purchase additional 217 metric tons of rice, pulses and vegetable oil to assist its beneficiaries.

As key outputs, CERF grant allowed WFP to enhance its response by reaching a total of 39,500 of neediest population in the Northern Province for three months starting from December 2012 to February 2013. The food rations to IDPs have ensured the improved dietary intake of the population until they returned safely to their places of origin or find a durable solution elsewhere. With the closure of Menik Farm in September 2012 the targeted caseload has moved from free food distributions to restoring and protecting livelihoods and resilience building amongst the affected population and assuring adequate food consumption with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups. Therefore in total 2,279 metric tons of mixed food commodities were distributed among 39,500 beneficiaries planned against 26,600.

Food for asset creating activities such as rehabilitating tanks, anicuts (a type of dam), cleaning drainage channels and tree planting activities were conducted and building resilience against natural disasters. Further, home gardens were introduced to enhance the food security situation amongst the communities.

Improving the capacity of the local market is one of the objectives of WFP and the grant facilitated purchasing of 1,698 metric tons of rice from the local market.

CERF's added value

Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the WASH project to begin immediately once the needs had been identified and enabled UNICEF and its partners to respond to the water and sanitation needs of IDPs in the camps and those in newly resettled communities. During the operation of Menik Farm from 2009 to September 2012, WASH cluster actors, together with the Government, ensured that all water and sanitation related requirements; including care and maintenance were met in line with SPHERE standards. CERF funding played a critical role in enabling UNICEF and its partners to provide this uninterrupted support in Menik Farm during a time when agency and government resources were depleting and the limited available resources were being spread across camps and the newly resettled areas. In addition, given the scale of resettlement and the state of destruction in the areas people were returning to, CERF funds were highly valuable in enabling the provision of safe water. The availability of improved water in their locality both encouraged IDPs who are staying with host communities to move back to their places of origin, as well as reduced further displacement of the newly resettled IDPs.

Sri Lanka being transferring to a middle income country level and shifting of donor interest to more desperate situations globally, WFP Sri Lanka started experiencing limited availability of resources for its operations since late 2010. Due to critical funding shortfalls the project has been compelled to prioritize its beneficiaries and also to reduce the food ration from time to time. The pressing humanitarian needs continuing in the north resulted in the agency to continue providing critical support to food-insecure communities and to avert deterioration in the nutritional status of beneficiaries. The assistance from CERF which arrived on time as the largest donor towards the latter part of the year enabled WFP to continue to assist those people who are earnestly striving to sustain their levels of food and

nutrition security, and to regain their lost livelihoods. Further, the grant assisted WFP in lobbying new donations for the new PRRO 200452.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

UNHCR

CERF funding was received in August 2012. With the closure of the Menik Farm welfare centre in September 2012, the funding was available to meet the urgent needs that arose for the 5,400 IDPs who were relocated to return areas or relocation sites in Mullaitivu district.

UNICEF

The rapid allocation of CERF funds enabled timely identification of priority needs and fast delivery of essential and life-saving interventions both for IDPs in Menik Farm, as well as in the newly resettled areas in the Northern Province. As a result of these interventions, there were no major outbreaks of diseases due to unsafe water or poor hygiene conditions.

WFP

The pressing humanitarian needs in the north resulted in the agency needing to continue providing critical support to food-insecure communities and to avert deterioration in the food security and nutritional status of beneficiaries. The poor resourcing situation throughout the year hindered WFP regular food distributions by creating food pipeline brakes. CERF funds were disbursed immediately after the proposal was submitted to the Secretariat and allowed WFP to start with the food distribution from December 2012, by leaving only 100 metric tons of mixed food commodities to be distributed amongst the people after February 2013. Local procurement of rice has further expedited the delivery of food to the agency's targeted population.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

UNHCR

CERF funding was received late in 2012 at a time when other donors were not able to contribute funds to UNHCR Sri Lanka for its operation and just before the closure of Menik Farm. Due to receiving CERF funding, it was possible to ensure that Menik Farm IDPs who were now being resettled received the UNHCR NFI kits as well as ensure that returnee monitoring is in place in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts as well.

UNICEF

CERF funds helped support the Government in responding to critical gaps in the provision of safe water in Menik Farm and resettlement areas. CERF funds were critical given the depleting resources of the Government and other agency funds, for example in MenikFarmcampthe NWSDB could only support the maintenance of drinking water sources and related pumping costs while CERF funding was used to support the actual running costs of water bowsers.

In addition, the large scale resettlement taking place to recently mine-cleared areas, such as the last battle ground in Mullaitivu, meant that these same IDPs from Menik Farm were returning to areas with little or no access to functional services and heavily damaged infrastructure, including water and sanitation. The restrictions imposed by the Government on NGOs working in these areas and over-stretched Government resources meant that the UN had a critical and time-sensitive role to play and CERF funds were highly valued in this context.

WFP

Evidence proved that the households living in IDP camps, returnees and newly returned and living with host families were facing significant challenges in meeting their basic humanitarian needs, specifically the food needs. The critical funding shortfalls forced WFP, to prioritize its beneficiaries and to reduce the food ration given to the beneficiaries from time to time. At this juncture CERF extended the support to WFP and allowed the agency to enhance the response by improving food consumption and short term food security interventions, resilience building and securing livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

²Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns; locust control)

UNHCR: NO

At the time the proposal was submitted for CERF funding, the UNHCR project had only received 27 per cent of its total requirement of US\$ 17.1mn. With the approval of CERF funding and other contributions received, by the end of 2012, only 36 per cent of the total funding requirement for this project was realised. There is no definite indication that resource mobilization from other sources was due to the CERF funding being allocated for this project given that this allocation occurred much later in the year.

UNICEF: NO

The WASH sector did not receive any additional funds during 2012 for emergency response.

WFP: Partially

Getting the priority for receiving a CERF grant within the HCT and the clusters itself has allowed WFP to put together a compelling argument to its donors on behalf of the vulnerable and needy population in the North towards the remaining humanitarian needs in the area. Further the donation advocated the significant work carried out by WFP within the targeted population and ensured the acceptance of the necessity of addressing those pressing issues as one UN.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

UNICEF

The proposal for CERF was jointly developed by the WASH cluster, under UNICEF's lead, with relevant stakeholder inputs from the NWSDB and respective ACLGs. This collaboration between sector partners contributed to improved coordination at both national and district level resulting in more effective pooling of resources and development of a joint response plan. UNICEF also worked with WASH sector partners to implement and monitor interventions, with special attention on the needs of women and children.

Regular WASH Cluster meetings have been taking place to ensure effective coordination of activities, as well as streamlining of emergency responses into long-term national plans. Strong links were also maintained between the various clusters (WASH, Shelter, Health and Education) in order to ensure timely and effective service provision.

WFP

CERF enhanced the joint humanitarian approach within the country and allowed sector wise approach in the assessments and also during the response.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
Existing limitations on allocation for staffing costs for protection monitoring	It would be ideal if CERF could re-think its limits imposed on allocation of funding for staff involved in protection activities.	CERF
Residual humanitarian and early recovery needs still require attention, especially among recent returnee populations in the Northern Province.	WFP will continue to provide food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people in the North so as to support Government efforts in the transition to more traditional development assistance.	WFP and Government of Sri Lanka
Despite improvements in human development indicators and poverty rates, many people continue to suffer from the impact of high food prices and extreme climatic impacts which directly affect the food security of the	With the ending of the humanitarian phase WFP started paying attention to its third mandate, that is resilience building.	Food cluster, UN sister agencies and the government of Sri Lanka.

people.		
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TABLE 7:OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
During construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities, UNICEF adopted disaster risk reduction strategies, such as construction of high guard walls for the wells to prevent water contamination from flooding and locating hand pumps on elevated lands.	In the future, UNICEF will advocate with the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage to ensure that all standard designs of WASH facilities incorporate disaster proof features.	Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage
WFP Sri Lanka Country Office has started experiensing critical funding shortfalls with the shifting of donor interest to other high level humanitarian crisis and country transferrign to a middle income level.	Country Office is attempting to reposition itself and outline its comparative advantage and value added in the context of middle income country.	WFP and its partners

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF Grant Period:	29/08/2012 – 30/06/2013
2. CERF project code:	12-HCR-041	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law/Shelter Maintenance/NFI		
4. Project Title:	Protection and assistance for displaced population in Sri Lanka's north		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 17,723,228	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,810,291	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 330,000	
Results			
8. Total number beneficiaries <u>planned</u> and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	10,905	10,769	
b. Male	10,297	10,168	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	21,202	20,937	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	2,081	2,052	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
a) Monitor, report and respond to protection concerns of IDPs in cooperation with national and local officials at Menik Farm and within Vavuniya District; b) NFI distribution to IDP families; c) Menik Farm shelter maintenance and decommissioning.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per cent remaining IDPs at Menik Farm and with host families covered through protection monitoring; Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved; Assist the most vulnerable IDP families with NFI kits at Menik Farm and for those living with host families; Repair and decommissioning of shelter at Menik Farm; 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of remaining IDPs at Menik Farm and with host families were covered through protection monitoring. In total, 262 monitoring missions took place during which 6,975 returnees were interviewed and 119 protection cases were referred. Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved through the provision of referrals, follow up / monitoring, and advocacy with the local authorities. In addition, 14 awareness raising sessions took place (on SGBV, and the rights of children, the elderly, and the disabled) which were attended by 2,327 persons and 11 trainings on issues related to 			

<p>SGBV, human rights, community mobilisation, leadership, and fundamental and group rights were delivered to 349 representatives from CBOs, Government staff, local registrars, and service providers during project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of planned NFI kits (1,550) were distributed. This includes 890 to families from Menik Farm and 660 to families who were living with host families. In total, 5,115 persons received NFIs. • Decommissioning and final clearance of Menik Farm was completed by October 2012 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):1</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): As the project targets the most vulnerable population which prioritize the needs of the women-headed households, people with disabilities and the elderly, the project is given GM code 1.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N/A	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	29/08/2012 –30/06/2013
2. CERF project code:	12-CEF-099	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for IDPs in Menik Farm and for Menik Farm IDP returns		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,070,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 200,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 200,000	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	2,774	2,700	There is no significant discrepancy. The minor discrepancy between the target beneficiaries and the actual number reached is due to the smaller number of family members in the households such as three or two members while the estimation was based on four members.
b. Male	2,626	2,300	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	5,400	5,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	110	100	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Children, women and men in the IDP camp and their homes will fulfil their right to survival through having equitable and sustained access to safe water supplies			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Approximately 5,400 people living in Menik Farm IDP camp will have access to safe water supply in accordance with national standards, minimizing potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Estimated direct beneficiaries were 110 children, 2,774 women and 2,626 men. Activities related to safe water supply extended to return areas upon resettlement of the same Menik Farm IDPs to minimize potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases during their early resettlement period.</p> <p>Special attention paid to the different needs of girls, boys, women and men at all stages of programme implementation.</p> <p>Outcome: The number of people with access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, according to national standards during the nine months of this project.</p>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>Nearly 5,000 people, including 2,700 women, 2,300 men and 100 children, living in Menik Farm IDP camp and resettled areas gained access to safe water supply in accordance with national standards. The following specific results were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid and liquid waste disposed from Menik Farm to disposal sites on a daily basis to ensure a cleaner, safer and hygienic camp environment for the IDPs until they move to their places of origin. • More than 10 litres of safe drinking water supplied per day per person, in-line with SPHERE standards, through the operation of two water bowsers (10,000 litre and 4,000 litre capacity) and two tractor-mounted trailer bowsers (4,000 litre capacity) on a daily basis over a period of five months in Menik Farm and resettled areas of Mullaitivu and Vavuniya. Approximately 4,200 IDPs in Menik Farm and 800 resettled people gained access to safe water through the water bowsering services. 			

- 48 dug wells reconstructed in the newly resettled areas of Mullaitivuto ensure access to safe water during the early stages of resettlement benefitting 300 people. Based on Ministry of Health records, there were no reported cases of waterborne diseases amongst the targeted households in the area.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

In the original CERF proposal, the construction of 41 dug wells and 8 tube wells were planned based on estimated needs at the time. However, IDPs from Menik Farm moved to areas where only dug wells were required to provide access to safe water. Therefore, during project implementation, based on the request of the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government in Mullaitivu, UNICEF modified plans to increase the number of dug wells to meet the current needs.

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): 1

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Water bowsering services covered the entire population of IDPs in Menik Farm, including all women and children. Women benefitted in particular as they had easier access to clean water for cooking and drinking as well as access to clean, hygienic and safe sanitation facilities. In resettled areas, special attention was paid to the different needs of girls, boys, women and men at all stages of programme implementation. Cluster coordinators advocated with all implementing partners for gender considerations, such as placement of tube wells and water tanks in accessible locations for women and children.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

UNICEF conducted regular monitoring, in close collaboration with WASH sector partners, particularly the technical officers from the NWSDB and ACLG, to ensure quality, accountability and effectiveness of WASH services. In addition, as part of UNICEF's regular operations, the WASH section conducted mid-year and annual reviews with key partners, to assess progress made and whether planned results had been achieved, including those under the CERF proposal.

A final evaluation on project completion was conducted by UNICEF in Menik Farm IDP camp to assess the impact of the project on target communities, particularly women and children. This evaluation was based on data collected during regular field monitoring and information gathered from sector partners. The evaluation indicated that effective cluster coordination significantly contributed in ensuring safe and adequate water and sanitation facilities, including hygiene education, in line with Sphere standards. As a result of water and sanitation related interventions combined with rigorous hygiene promotion programmes, there was no reported outbreak of waterborne and sanitation related diseases in Menik Farm IDP camp, which is a significant outcome given the size of the camp and the health conditions of the people that entered it. Based on a study conducted by the Medical Research Institute of the Ministry of Health, a drastic reduction of diarrhea cases among children was recorded from 42 per cent in May 2009, when the camp first opened, to 21 per cent in September 2009, after the implementation of WASH interventions. The continued funding support from CERF enabled sector partners to maintain a low prevalence of diarrhea cases and at the time of the closure of Menik Farm IDP camp, no reported cases of diarrhea were recorded. In addition, the maintenance of a clean camp environment through regular solid and liquid waste disposal also contributed to a reduction of the risk of communicable disease outbreaks. Data also highlighted that a key result for women and children, in particular, was easy and safe access to safe water throughout the day through the installation of water tanks close to the housing units. This also enabled the women to focus on other activities, including child care and protection, during an extremely vulnerable time.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF Grant Period:	2012.10 -2013.06
2. CERF project code:	12-WFP-059	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Supporting Relief in Former Conflict-Affected Areas		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 19,990,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 10,090,731	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,464,899	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	12,546	20,145	Closure of Menik Farm was sooner than expected. Some of the IDPs living with host families were resettled in the released areas of Jaffna high security zones. These returnees were entitled to food assistance for a six month period until they initiated their livelihoods as a resettlement package.
b. Male	12,054	19,355	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	24,600	39,500	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	2,091	3,360	The selected WFP beneficiaries being graduated from free food distribution to food for asset creation activities after six months, being resettled in their villages
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The CERF grant would allow WFP to enhance its response by reaching the neediest population in the Northern Province for six months starting from October 2012 by providing improved food consumption, livelihood recovery and nutrition interventions. In view of achieving the above, WFP has set the below two specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assure adequate food consumption through GFD for targeted returnees who were living in Menik farm and are recently resettled in their places of origin and still living with host families with the special focus on the most vulnerable groups of people identified by the latest food security assessment. To improve short-term food security though building resilience against possible outbreaks which would affect to the food security of the people who recently returned and may not have enough coping strategies. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households, communities, IDPs and refugees under FFA project</p> <p>While no survey was done during this period Post Distribution Monitoring activities done by WFP at beneficiary households has shown that Household level food consumption score and consumption patterns within the targeted households have improved.</p>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			

The planned number of beneficiaries was 24,600 people. However, the achieved number of beneficiaries is approximately 39,500. The reason for reaching a large number of beneficiaries (160 per cent achievement) is due to the implementation of asset creation projects in order to assure resilience building among the returnee communities.

WFP had limitations to provide food for the planned beneficiaries due to limited resources in early 2012 and many FFA activities were postponed, due to prioritization. Reviewing the food requirements and ground situation, WFP had initially planned 24,600 beneficiaries for CERF funding for multiple activities. While processing the food allocation, several more projects were submitted by the stakeholders to promote the resettled families to start their livelihood activities in the newly resettled area. Considering the requirements of the people, WFP in consultation with the counterpart ministry and the stakeholders agreed to implement projects without increasing the total food quantity. With this condition, the food requirements of the projects were reviewed in collaboration with cash contribution of the ministry for structural cost. Finally 928 community based projects were implemented. Whereas, more people were participated in the project locations and the beneficiaries were increased up to 39,500 due to all community based projects.

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): 2a

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): WFP has integrated its Gender Policy and gender perspective in all the food and nutrition programmes with the perception of women in developing world hold the key to building sustainable solutions to free themselves, their families and their communities from food insecurity. As mothers, farmers, teachers and entrepreneurs, women can – if provided with the right nutrition, education, job training and health care – break the cycle of hunger and live lives free of the burden of malnutrition.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

The project was evaluated by regular and frequent monitoring missions. The beneficiaries were verified before the distributions are taken place in order to assure the targeting has been subjected to the proper criteria. Moreover, post distribution monitoring was done.

YES NO

If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:

WFP has a strong M&E system and a good field presence which monitored the progress and completion of the 928 community assets in addition to improved food consumption and food practises.

As one of WFPs beneficiaries attests: "World Food Programme's food assistance to recent returnees in Mullaitivu, northern Sri Lanka."

"Thanks to WFP we were not worried about our food when we were at Manik Farm camp in Vavuniya, northern Sri Lanka. However things have changed and we have not received WFP food at the beginning of this year for two months" said Wasanthan sadly. Due to non-availability of WFP food stocks in the country starting from January 2013, WFP Sri Lanka has briefly stopped its operations, also resulting gaps in food distributions under vulnerable group feeding programme, until the office receive adequate funding and food stocks to restart the assistance. WFP's vulnerable group feeding programme provides assistance to returnee households in the north with an initial six months food packages. The food basket consists of rice, pulses and vegetable oil that can be collected from the cooperative outlets in their village.

Skipping meals is the most common coping mechanism among the resettled households in the north, when the food handouts are not available or when they do not have adequate food at home. Wasanthan also practicing the same very frequently and most of the time she misses out her meal by letting the kids to eat or there are days that all of them survive with just a glass of water. The family lives in a temporary house donated by a non-governmental organization at Manthuvil in Mullaitivu District, northern Sri Lanka. Following the conflict they returned back to their home town in late 2012 after several displacements and living in Manik Farm camp since March 2009. Thirty six year old Wasanthan lives with her sixteen year old daughter and eight year old son. Her husband Anton was a victim of the conflict, leaving widow Wasanthan with two children.

PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT (UNDERFUNDED ROUND II 2011)

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
<i>Total amount required for the humanitarian response:</i> 289,746,771 (total requested in the Joint Plan of Assistance for the Northern Province for 2011)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,961,348
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	147,620,829
	TOTAL	152,582,177

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY AGENCY (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 23 August 2011			
Agency	Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	11-IOM-037	Shelter and NFIs	500,000
UNICEF	11-CEF-048-A	Water and Sanitation	200,000
UNICEF	11-CEF-048-B	Health-Nutrition	100,000
UNFPA	11-FPA-041	Health	100,023
UNHCR	11-HCR-043	Protection	962,747
WHO	11-WHO-052	Health	149,554
UNOPS	11-OPS-007	Shelter and NFIs	100,000
UNOPS	11-OPS-008	Water and Sanitation	100,000
FAO	11-FAO-032	Agriculture	1,400,000
WFP	11-WFP-054	Food	1,349,024
Sub-total CERF Allocation			4,961,348
TOTAL			4,961,348

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of Implementation Modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	4,022,419
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	601,995
Funds forwarded to government partners	336,934
TOTAL	4,961,348

After 2 years of end of war, mid-2011 saw a progressive reduction of IDPs living in welfare centres. However, the recent returnees required special attention and support in rebuilding their lives and sustainably reintegrating into normalcy. By end-2011, some 6,700 IDPs who are originally from areas where the last battles were fought, remained in Menik Farm, which was the only camp still accommodating people displaced after April 2008 ('new' IDPs). At the same time, more than 42,000 'new' IDPs were also still living with friends and relatives across the north and east. The Mid-Year Review of JPA 2011 held in July 2011 revealed three broad areas for urgent intervention: basic, life-saving support to the remaining IDPs at Menik Farm until resettlement in their Districts of origin or alternative relocation solutions are found for them; continued support to stabilize many returnee communities, poised precariously between continued dependence on aid and socioeconomic renewal; and, urgent assistance to returnees in the recently released Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi District areas, devastated by the last stages of the war. The CERF UFE Round II was requested to tackle various aspects of these priority concerns.

The rapid resettlement process and the diminishing funds to provide for permanent housing options for all IDPs, created a need for intermediate shelter solution for over 70,000 families in the Vanni area including 8,000 families in Mullaitivu district. The Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs) of Puthukudiyiruppu and Maritimé pattuhadsuffered intensive battle and identified mine fields which restricted access for people to obtain wood to setup their own makeshift shelters. The poor shelter conditions together with the upcoming north-east monsoon increased the vulnerability of the recently resettled population. The promised permanent housing solution would only materialise after 1 – 2 years given the other mandatory requirements such as availability of proper land deeds etc. Until such time, transitional shelters were on high demand to ensure safety and security of the recent returnees.

The provision of emergency WASH related interventions in both Menik Farm and the return areas for an estimated 120,000 returnees in Vavuniya and Mullaitivu Districts became a high priority for both the GoSL and the humanitarian community. Most of the WASH infrastructure in the Northern Province has been damaged beyond repair, leaving returnees without access to basic facilities, including access to safe drinking water. The key immediate and life-saving needs in the return areas included: i) water bowsering, as a short-term measure for provision of safe drinking water to returnees immediately upon their arrival; ii) rehabilitation and cleaning of dug wells to ensure sustainable and wider access to clean water sources; and iii) drilling of tube wells to provide access to clean water, particularly in areas where the groundwater table is deep and surface water sources are scarce.

At the same time continued military presence in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts challenged the re-institution of civil protection mechanisms. Although civilian authorities were trying to restart civil administration activities, these too fell under the overall military purview due to inadequate capacity of the civil administration limiting their effectiveness.

The health care delivery gaps were slow to recover, even with efforts made by the Ministry of Health. Ministry of Health (MoH) could not as the sole provider fill the human resource gaps existing in many areas of primary health care delivery which included human resource gaps, emergency and critical care services and coordination which are considered essential in the resettlement area. Therefore the humanitarian partners were compelled to provide human and medical resources to the Northern Province to fill the gap.

With the beginning of accelerated resettlement in the Northern Province in October 2009, FAO and sector partners, with timely donor support, conducted a coordinated and multifaceted Northern Recovery Programme (NRP) to bring over 120,000 acres of abandoned agricultural land into production, supporting the resumption of agricultural livelihoods for over 45,000 returnee households to date. Targeted agricultural support to replace lost agricultural assets, such as paddy, other field crops (OFCs), vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings, tool packages, poultry packages, and equipment (water pumps and tarpaulins), were provided during the Maha 2009/10, Yala 2010/3 and Maha 2010/11 cultivation seasons. At the final stages of the resettlement process in late 2011, over 20,000 acres of abandoned land in the North was made available for cultivation by newly-resettled farmer households during the Maha 2011/12 season. The Presidential Task Force (PTF) formally requested FAO to support the timely cultivation of this land during this season.

Intense rainfall and two cycles of flash flooding in December 2010–February 2011 completely destroyed significant extents of OFC and vegetable crops in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, leaving many returnee farmers without a harvest from the Maha 2010/11 season. While CERF funds provided under the Rapid Response Window in January 2011 was able to support and restore the livelihoods for 12,500 flood-affected farmers during the Yala 2011 season, the majority of flood affected farmers in the Northern Province who had resumed cultivation during the Maha 2010/11 season for the first time since returning to their homes and who lost their harvest as a result of the floods, were particularly vulnerable since they depended solely on rain-fed agriculture. Lacking access to irrigation facilities, they missed Yala 2011 planting, and needed support to resume cultivation during the next rain-fed season, the Maha 2011/12 season. For the above reasons, there was an urgent need to resume the livelihoods of recent returnees and flood-affected farmers in the North during the Maha 2011/12 season.

³There are two cultivation seasons, namely the Mahaseason during the northeast monsoon from September to March where crops are cultivated under rain-fed conditions, and the dry or Yala season effective from May to August, where crops are cultivated under irrigated conditions.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The geographical focus was the Northern Province for this CERF allocation, with specific focus to Menik Farm, Vavuniya district and the newly resettled areas in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.

Food Security:

According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted in the North and East of Sri Lanka in April 2011, high proportions of food insecure populations were identified in Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee districts. The high level of food insecurity associated with high level of indebtedness, constraints to livelihoods establishment, depending on unreliable income sources, still living with host families, limited access to land and high food prices. The existing food insecurity in the affected households is associated with high undernutrition rates in the Eastern and Northern provinces, with underweight in under-five children estimated at 29 per cent in the Northern Province in 2011. Households that tend to be more food insecure compared to the average in the population include: those headed by the elderly, women, widows and divorced. Other vulnerable households are those with disabled persons, those whose main income source is from daily wage labour, gifts and donations.

Given the existing food insecurity, it is recommended, that the socially vulnerable groups are to be provided with food assistance, provided with recovery assistance in the form of work for assets and provision of services such as veterinary services and fishing gear for them to rehabilitate their livelihoods.

Further the food security assessment 2011, has demonstrated that food insecurity is widespread in the Northern Province. Income levels across the province were significantly below the national poverty line, with Kilinochchi District being the worst off. Trend analysis shows a clear deterioration in food intake among returnees and simultaneous and significant reduction of food assistance suggest to maintaining adequate food intake among the returnee population. There was a compelling need to provide safety nets to the IDP/returnee population by providing a basic food security platform until they adequately resettled and livelihood activities commence.

Additionally, Brazil as an emerging donor to WFP, announced its willingness to provide an in-kind contribution of rice and beans to WFP. Since Brazil has not included the external transport and other associated handling and operational costs with this donation, WFP looked for grants to cover the associated costs to handle the Brazilian in-kind contribution of 3,089 mt of rice and 800 mt of beans. WFP was able to use CERF funding twining the in-kind donation and addressing the needs of people including Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) for IDPs in camps and returnees, Soft Food for Work (SFFW) for returnees in transition from relief to early recovery, Food for Assets (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT), for returnees engaged in rehabilitation of livelihoods and the School Meal Programme (SMP) for students in the former conflict-affected areas.

Health:

The basic health infrastructure and emergency medical services in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts are yet to reach satisfactory levels even by 2013. The project mainly focused on supporting the resettled people in Puthukudirippu and Pallai Medical Officer of Health (MOH) areas in early 2012 by conducting mobile reproductive health clinics. While the MoH and the Provincial authorities have been taking steps to improve services in newly-released areas, there were clear gaps in health service provision due to lack of transport facilities, health infrastructure and medical personnel. There is still only one health institution in Mullaitivu district and one in Kilinochchi district which can provide Emergency Obstetric and Neo natal care (EMoNC) which is critical for saving the lives of mothers and infants. Accessing those facilities is also difficult due to the distance and lack of transportation. Therefore UNFPA focused on conducting mobile reproductive health clinics in those two MOH areas while strengthening the health institutions in the Northern Province to provide life-saving EMoNC for resettled people.

Nutrition:

An assessment of the nutrition status and food security levels among the resettled population conducted from October to November 2010 revealed 20.4 per cent stunting, 15 per cent wasting and 24.5 per cent underweight children. This underlined the need for continued nutrition interventions to prevent nutrition-related morbidity and mortality among the resettled population, with a particular focus on children under five years, and pregnant and nursing women. The immediate needs include: i) screening of malnourished women and children; ii) community-based management of malnutrition; and iii) support to mobile clinics/outreach services to reach those most vulnerable. To initiate nutrition interventions, ready to use therapeutic food also had to be supplied. Issues of food security amongst the resettled populations could lead to malnutrition and result in a humanitarian crisis if not dealt with.

Shelter:

Although a second survey was planned by IOM and UNOPS for a shelter need assessment, this could not go forward due to differing GoSL priorities. The shelter need in the Puthukudirippu and Maritim Pattu DSDs in Mullaitivu District was critical due to heavy damage to properties during the war and high vulnerability of the families earning poor income, especially those headed by women and people with specific needs.

WASH:

Given the depleting Government and other agency resources and as WASH Cluster Lead, UNICEF committed to continue supplying safe drinking water for the remaining IDPs in Menik Farm camp through water bowsering. In the resettlement areas, UNICEF conducted regular gap analyses of the emergency WASH to help address gaps in services, improve quality, as well as build partner capacity. Based on these assessments, CERF funding was prioritized for the supply of safe water to newly resettled communities in Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts through water bowsering, rehabilitation and cleaning of dug wells and drilling of tube wells in areas where the groundwater table is deep.

The heavy damages to WASH facilities in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts raised serious concern about the returnees' health and safety. Due to the lack of toilet facilities, many returnees are compelled to practise open defecation creating an unhygienic environment, increasing the risk of vector-borne disease, while the potential contamination of water sources raises concerns about the safety of drinking water. Moreover, the lack of proper sanitary facilities could expose vulnerable returnees, particularly women and children to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) hazards. CERF UFW-2 assisted the provision of urgent life-saving WASH needs of IDPs awaiting resettlement in Menik Farm and vulnerable returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. Continued WASH repairs/maintenance and decommissioning in Menik Farm and construction of semi-permanent toilets in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts is ensured through the CERF allocation.

Protection:

In Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts the need for protection and re-integration assistance remained a major concern. Heavy fighting and shelling during the last stages of the conflict resulted in extensive damage and destruction of houses, infrastructure (roads, bridges, hospitals, schools) and the complete breakdown of essential services (such as, health, education and transportation). In addition, the conflict has left economic conditions in disarray. Furthermore, extensive landmine/Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination was a huge challenge to safe resettlement and restoration of livelihoods. While the military and humanitarian demining agencies are progressively addressing this problem, clearance is often limited to residential areas to enable returns to take place, while the agricultural lands and other livelihood infrastructure remain mined. Protection monitoring visits to these two districts highlighted the urgent need to re-establish basic services within an environment that was still heavily militarised and where civil administration was not yet fully in place.

UNHCR and partners used the CERF funding support to carry out protection monitoring for 162,016 returnees in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts – including IDPs with host families/in transit locations. It assisted in ensuring swift protection monitoring in a restrictive environment through the distribution of the cash grant to families, who returned to their places of origin during the reporting period by contributing towards a portion of the total cost of staff committed to the returnee registration process. This staff was crucial as the first point of contact (in terms of protection monitoring/assistance) for newly returned families to these two districts. They were able to identify and refer crucial protection issues to the protection desks for follow-up and appropriate referrals. Additionally, parts of the funds were used to support essential community-based projects contributing to the resumption of basic services and livelihood activities in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts.

Apart from returnees already in their areas of origin, the target caseload included some 9,300 IDPs who were in camps and were able to return as demining progressed. This population consisted of men, women and children, who have experienced multiple displacements during the final months of the conflict, lost family members along the way, spent years living in camps and are now returning to areas where little else remains.

Agriculture:

At the launch of the second round of the CERF UFW, only 49 per cent of FAO's agriculture profile and 35 per cent of the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods sector under the JPA 2011 was funded. CERF funds were therefore crucial to support agriculture-based livelihoods of the new returnees and flood affected farmers in the North during the *Maha* 2011/12 season. During this time, CERF funds (USD 99,999) provided under the first UFW round in 2011 was utilized to support home gardening, through distribution of vegetable seed kits to complement the UNHCR Non-Food Item (NFI) kit, which includes an agricultural tool kit to enable returnees to clear and prepare their farmlands for cultivation. Funding provided through the second CERF UFW allocation was planned to provide additional paddy seed to 10,100 recent returnees to cultivate recently cleared abandoned paddy land, and additional OFC and vegetable seeds to 7,550 flood-affected farmers in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts in time for the *Maha* 2011/12 season. This would provide a significant economic boost to these vulnerable households and help reduce their dependency on relief food assistance.

FAO planned the following seed support with CERF support under the second UFW:

Table 1: Planned beneficiary allocation of inputs

Crop	Quantity per household	Extent cultivated per household	Number of beneficiary households per District					
			Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Mannar	Vavuniya	Jaffna	Total
Paddy	6 bushels	2	4,200	1,500	2,000	2,300	100	10,100
Black gram	12 kg	1	200	500	100	3,000	-	3,800
Ground nut	20 kg	1/2	200	1,600	200	900	100	3,000
Onions	200 kg	1/4	90	90	90	90	390	750
Total	-	-	4,690	3,690	2,390	6,290	590	17,650

III. CERF PROCESS

The HCT and the Inter-Sector Group had discussions with regards to seeking humanitarian finance through CERF allocations in order to complement the heavily underfunded JPA 2011. The JPA 2011 priorities and the Mid-Year Review findings became the basis for the CERF priorities.

The proposals for CERF were jointly developed by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Nutrition clusters, under UNICEF's lead, with relevant stakeholder inputs. This collaboration between sector partners contributed to improved coordination at both national and district level resulting in more effective pooling of resources and development of a joint response plan. UNICEF also closely worked together with sector partners to implement and monitor interventions, with special attention on the needs of women and children. As Cluster lead, UNICEF continued to advocate for increased focus on issues related to gender and taking these into account when formulating implementation strategies.

CERF funds played a key role in supporting the Government to respond to critical gaps in the provision of safe water and nutrition services for resettled communities in the Northern Province at a time when Government and other agency funds had been depleted. Based on the detailed needs assessment of the nutrition status and food security levels among resettled families in the Northern Province, as well as assessments carried out by Divisional Secretariats, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and UNICEF to identify target locations for water facilities, essential and life-saving WASH and nutrition interventions have been implemented in the newly resettled areas of the Northern Province.

Regular WASH and Nutrition Cluster meetings have been taking place to ensure effective coordination among all partners to avoid duplication and promote complementary nutrition activities. Strong links were also maintained between the various clusters (WASH, Shelter, Health and Education) in order to ensure timely and effective responses.

The CERF funding provided a platform on which other funding was mobilized for priority areas that needed assistance to continue health care delivery without disruption. The health sector cluster coordination mechanism provided the opportunity for health partners to promptly identify and prioritize lifesaving needs in Northern Province including Menik Farm and in the resettlement areas. The speedy CERF process ensured that delay in assistance was not experienced.

WFP has been experiencing limited availability of resources to fund the required food assistance under the PRRO since late 2010. Due to the critical funding shortfall in 2011 (33 per cent less than the total requirement), the project was compelled to prioritize beneficiaries and stay focused on IDPs in camps. Moreover the food security analysis pointed out the urgent needs of IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups, still grappling with food insecurity and livelihood challenges. These factors have contributed WFP to become prioritized in the humanitarian country team in Sri Lanka. And it has resulted in WFP getting the suggested budgetary allocation from the country team.

Later on due to some other circumstances, delay in arrival of food to the country, WFP was given another three months' time extension by the CERF Secretariat to conclude the planned operations.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: There has been no comprehensive survey of the number of people displaced and assisted since 2009 in the Northern Province in Sri Lanka. It is estimated that during the last stages of the war, over 400,000 people were displaced in the North and within 3 years, most were resettled. By August 2012, over 380,000 people have been resettled and about 7,500 people were living in welfare centres. The clusters estimated targeted population was based on available GoSL data and areas of interest. For example, Health cluster targeted the entire population in the districts both IDPs, returnees and host family members when providing medical services and healthcare.

The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Shelter and NFIs	3,051	2,617	5,668
	Water and Sanitation	19,126	14,596	33,722
	Health-Nutrition	14,000	10,000	24,000
	Health	628,000	583,000	1,211,000
	Protection	89,109	72,907	162,016
	Agriculture	8,004	22,244	30,248
	Food	234,494	254,616	489,110

The estimated beneficiary figures in the WASH sector were based on the most updated information on numbers of those living in resettled locations in Mullaitivu and Vavuniya as of August 2011. Given the scale of resettlement, with some 120,000 people resettling in the Northern Province, UNICEF had to give priority to families meeting criteria such as female headed households and families with children less than five years. However, due to the unpredictable nature of the resettlement process and time-consuming mine clearance activities, approximately 7,000 IDPs remained in Menik Farm by the end of 2011. These IDPs continued to urgently require access to clean drinking water through water bowsering until their return to home areas. Therefore, CERF funds were used to continue providing a supply of safe water for the IDPs remaining in Menik Farm, as well as for those that recently resettled in Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts.

In the Nutrition sector, the estimated beneficiary numbers were calculated on resettled population numbers, with the age and sex distribution percentage calculated based on IDP population figures in the camps prior to resettlement. However, there was some inaccuracy in resettled population figures provided by the Divisional Secretary, which did not take into account people moving back to these areas from other districts. The lack of human resources in the resettled areas made screening of all children in the area difficult. This issue was slightly relieved through the recruitment of rural health assistants to support the public health midwives, but together they were still not able to screen all resettled children. A total of 16,000 out of the estimated 20,000 children were reached indirectly with CERF funding.

The project aimed to prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality among returnee community in resettlement areas and internally displaced people (IDP) in Menik Farm. CERF enabled WHO to strengthen the primary health care services, disease surveillance activities and coordination mechanisms in underserved areas of Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu including IDPs in Menik Farm which was initiated from the previous CERF UFW, without a disruption.

The following outcomes were achieved through CERF funding:

- Reduced avoidable morbidity and mortality in resettlement areas and Menik Farm.
- Improved Ministry of Health (MoH) capacity to deliver essential primary health care services, and preventive and curative health services to the population in resettlement areas and Menik Farm.
- Improved emergency health services through effective ambulance services facilitating transport of critically ill patients to hospitals with appropriate facilities.

- Prompt detection of potential outbreaks of food, water and vector borne diseases in resettlement areas and Menik Farm and immediate implementation of intervention measures;
- Improved health coordination and need, gap and response analysis mechanisms in the Northern Province.

FAO's implementing partner at the district level is the Department of Agriculture (DOA). At the time of distribution, beneficiaries sign off on the receipt of inputs and the gender of the beneficiary (male/female) is noted during distribution. This list is compiled into a master list of beneficiaries for that particular district by the respective District DOA. The Northern Provincial Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Lands, Irrigation and Fisheries, with whom FAO signs the Letter of Agreement, coordinates with the district DOA's to summarize the beneficiary data and compile a report with summarized beneficiary data for submission to FAO. At the same time, FAO offices coordinate with the respective district DOA office to collect the final beneficiary list for that district, either through hard copy (if the DOA does not have the capacity to computerize the data), or soft copy. This list is sent to the M&E unit in Colombo and stored as part of FAO's beneficiary database. Delays in receiving beneficiary lists are a common constraint, due to the limited capacity of the DOA. Although women headed households are included as a prioritised selection criterion, it is not possible to separate women headed households from wives who are receiving inputs on behalf of their husbands, the head of the household in the beneficiary lists.

The timely CERF assistance allowed WFP to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable food insecure people in the Northern Province. WFP was able to bridge the gap in its food assistance through innovative modalities such as SFFW, FFA and FFT, to help communities quickly rehabilitate basic infrastructure, which provided a minimum platform for creating and maintaining livelihood practices in a sustainable manner. However, the actual arrival of the in-kind Brazilian donation (rice and beans) to the country was delayed due to the lead time for long distance shipment and as of 31 June WFP was not able to conclude the distribution as planned. This resulted in WFP being granted a no cost extension up to 30 September. Additionally, agricultural tools also planned to be distributed for food for asset creation activities and the lack of food delayed the initiation of planned projects. Similarly the non-food items for School Meals programme was delayed and received time extensions together with the allocations for associated costs for food.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING

	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	925,046	985,463
Male	843,946	949,393
Total individuals (Female and male)	1,768,992	1,934,856
Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	219,225	206,564

CERF Results

The CERF funding to IOM addressed the shelter needs of the 627 most vulnerable returned families (2,508 people) by providing them with a transitional shelter as an intermediate solution until receiving a durable housing solution. Transitional shelters are shelters having a floor space of 200 square feet (18.7 square meters) with cemented floor and a portioned room. The lifespan of the shelter is about 1-2 years. The frame is made of timber; roof and cladding are made of corrugated tin-sheets and provided windows for ventilation. Returned vulnerable families with a house that is beyond the repairable state or completely destroyed house were eligible for the shelter assistance. The degree of the vulnerability is decided based on 1) low income 2) households headed by single women/men, person with disabilities, elderly and children 3) families having members with disabilities, elderly and many children. In order to maintain the transparency of the beneficiary selection, IOM forms a beneficiary selection committee in the village with the GN officer (village level government administration officer), members of Rural Development Society (RDS) and other village level organisations to identify the beneficiaries according to the established minimum criteria requirement. IOM procured and distributed the materials and paid for the skilled and unskilled labours for the construction. A pilot shelter is constructed by each labour group under the close supervision and guidance of the IOM Technical Assistant and Engineer. Critical steps and components are demonstrated to ensure labourers understand the IOM design. Activities are then monitored by the Technical Assistants on a regular basis under the overall supervision of the IOM Engineer. Those who received this transitional shelter and have their own land are now eligible to receive assistance under the permanent shelter programme currently in process

CERF funds enabled UNICEF and its partners to provide nearly 21,500 returnees with access to safe water in Menik Farm and the resettlement areas of Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, resulting in no reported incidents of waterborne diseases. This was achieved through the rehabilitation of 120 dug wells in the new resettlement areas and supply of more than 10 litres of safe drinking water per day per person

(in line with SPHERE standards) through the operation of two water bowsers (10,000 litre and 4,000 litre capacity) and two tractor-mounted trailer bowsers (4,000 litre capacity) on a daily basis over a period of six months in Menik Farm and resettled areas. The discrepancy between the target beneficiaries and the actual number reached is due to the smaller number of family members in the households such as three or two members while the estimation was based on four members.

In the nutrition sector, CERF funds supported the training of midwives, who together with the rural health assistants, were able to screen approximately 16,000 children less than five years old living in resettled areas in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts. Of which, 650 severely malnourished children were treated in therapeutic feeding centres of paediatric wards that were supplied with therapeutic foods using CERF funds. Another 4,000 moderately malnourished children were referred to a growth monitoring programme to prevent them from becoming severely malnourished. The trained midwives also enhanced the knowledge of 4,000 pregnant and lactating mothers in order to improve the nutritional status of children in the resettled areas. In addition, CERF funds provided UNICEF with an opportunity to mobilise additional resources to fund the provision of micronutrients for all pregnant and lactating mothers in order to prevent deficiencies.

The CERF formalities in approving the proposals, agreements and fund disbursement took only the minimal required time. Hence the funds were received at the time of the need. This enabled UNOPS to commit on the expenditure at its earliest. CERF funding to UNOPS made sure that some of the last IDPs in Menik Farm were attended in their basic shelter and sanitation facility needs. Through this resource, they enjoyed decent living conditions and made sure to cope with their camp living environment. Should CERF not have been available, the sanitation facilities in these IDP camps would have been left without the required regular repair and maintenance and to deteriorate and diminish. CERF funds also assisted UNOPS to maintain a healthy living environment to the camp dwellers in terms of shelter conditions. Through this funding UNOPS not only managed to repair and maintain the remaining shelters in the Zone-0 of the IDP camp but also to decommission the unoccupied/used shelters, reducing the risks of these being used for social criminal activities. CERF funds in the return areas ensured that an additional portion of the most vulnerable families received transitional shelters and semi-permanent toilets.

FAO received CERF funds to assist 17,650 newly resettled and flood affected farmers in the Northern Province during the *Maha* 2011/12 season. Out of this planned number of beneficiaries, 10,100 farmers were to receive paddy seeds and 7,550 farmers were to receive other field crop (OFC) seeds. As reported during CERF 2011 Annual Reporting, CERF funds assisted 19,308 farmers in time for the *Maha* 2011/12 season. The total quantity of paddy seed planned and actually procured, and the total acreage planned and actual acreage of paddy is approximately the same. However, the total number of paddy beneficiaries actually assisted is less than what was planned. This is because the average quantity of paddy provided per household (11 bushels/HH) was more than the standard quantity per household that was planned (6 bushels/HH), since some households had access to more land than expected during the planning stage. The following tables give the quantities by district, acreage and beneficiary allocation for the paddy, black gram and green gram seeds provided with CERF funds.

Table 1: Maha 2011/12 assistance under the CERF project

District	Crop/Input	Male	Female	Total	Unit	Quantity	Quantity per Household	Acres	Acres/ HH	Ha	Yield (Mt/ha)	Expected Production (Mt)
Jaffna	Seed paddy	157	55	212	Bu	2326	11.0	775	3.66	314	2.04	640
Jaffna	Black gram	296	104	400	kg	2400	6.0	200	0.50	81	0.58	47
Jaffna	Groundnut	151	49	200	kg	2000	10.0	50	0.25	20	0.65	13
Jaffna Total		604	208	812		6,726	27.0	1,025		415		700
Kilinochchi	Seed paddy	512	177	689	Bu	7574	11.0	2,525	3.66	1,022	0.91	930
Kilinochchi	Black gram	390	137	527	kg	4000	7.6	333	0.63	135	0.60	81
Kilinochchi	Groundnut	862	244	1,106	kg	8000	7.2	200	0.18	81	0.90	73
Kilinochchi Total		1,764	558	2,322		19,574	25.8	3,058		1,237		1,083
Mannar	Seed paddy	1,441	499	1,940	Bu	21323	11.0	7,108	3.66	2,876	3.83	11,017
Mannar	Black gram	781	274	1,055	kg	8004	7.6	667	0.63	270	1.16	313
Mannar	Groundnut	72	18	90	kg	4000	44.4	100	1.11	40	1.09	44
Mannar Total		2,294	791	3,085		33,327	63.0	7,875		3,187		11,374

Mullaitivu	Seed paddy	1,495	517	2,012	Bu	22113	11.0	7,371	3.66	2,983	2.61	7,785
Mullaitivu	Black gram	302	109	411	kg	1200	2.9	100	0.24	40	0.94	38
Mullaitivu	Groundnut	727	227	954	kg	42,420	44.5	1,061	1.11	429	1.90	816
Mullaitivu Total		2,524	853	3,377		65,733	58.4	8,532		3,453		8,639
Vavuniya	Seed paddy	609	211	820	Bu	9011	11.0	3,004	3.66	1,216	3.28	3,987
Vavuniya	Black gram	5,407	2,302	7,709	kg	50796	6.6	4,233	0.55	1,713	0.72	1,233
Vavuniya	Groundnut	868	315	1,183	kg	12,000	10.1	300	0.25	121	1.13	137
Vavuniya Total		6,884	2,828	9,712		71,807	27.7	7,537		3,050		5,358
Grand Total		14,070	5,238	19,308		197,167	201.9	28,026		11,342		27,154

Minor changes were made to the quantities of seed types procured for the CERF funded *Maha* 2011/12 programme based on seed availability. However, there was no significant difference between planned and actual total quantities of paddy and OFC seed procured. The cost of some of the seeds required for the *Maha* 2011/12 season that was initially committed under CERF was later charged to another donor under FAO's Northern Recovery Programme (NRP), to a project that financially closed in December 2011. As a result, a balance of approximately USD 230,000 remained in the CERF budget line for supplies/commodities/equipment/transport. Movement of costs between projects helped FAO maximize overall program effectiveness despite a range of unaligned donor project cycles and funding processes. Flexibility from the CERF Secretariat permitted FAO to distribute unused seeds in the following season.

The resettlement process continued in the Northern Province throughout 2012, with newly resettled and still returning households, mainly in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. The JPA 2012 validated the need to provide immediate humanitarian support to the most recent returnees, and the urgent agriculture needs of the recently returned farming families are highlighted by FAO under the response plan of the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods sector in the JPA.

Based on further discussions between FAO and Government Agents (GAs), District Directors of Agriculture, and field assessments of newly resettled areas, the balance CERF funds were used to provide seeds to newly/recently resettled farmers during the *Yala* 2012 and *Maha* 2012/13 seasons. This enabled CERF funds to provide support for three agricultural seasons (*Maha* 2011/12, *Yala* 2012 and *Maha* 2012/13 season) instead of only for the *Maha* 2011/12 season as originally conceived. The overall scope of the project remained largely unchanged:

- the type of beneficiaries targeted remains the same, i.e. the newly and recently resettled population;
- the targeted area remains the same, i.e. the Northern Province;
- the purpose of the CERF funds remained the same, i.e., to address urgent livelihood saving needs and enable returnee farmers to resume their agriculture based livelihoods; and
- the same type of inputs (seeds) were procured, i.e. paddy, OFC and vegetable seeds.

As a result of the above changes, CERF funds assisted an additional 7,678 farmers in time for the *Yala* 2012 season and 3,262 farmers in time for the *Maha* 2012/13 season, as shown in the following tables.

Table 2: Yala 2012 assistance under the CERF project

District	Crop/Input	Male	Female	Total	Unit	Quantity	Quantity per Household	Acres	Acres/HH	Ha	Yield (Mt/ha)	Expected Production (Mt)
Vavuniya	Chili seeds	158	82	240	kg	24	0.1	60	0.25	24	0.94	23
Vavuniya	Green gram seeds	42	18	60	kg	180	3.0	15	0.25	6	0.94	6
Vavuniya	Groundnut seeds	557	209	766	kg	8000	10.4	200	0.26	81	1.13	91
Vavuniya	Red onion	559	179	738	kg	70000	94.9	117	0.16	47	14.57	688
Vavuniya	Capsicum	69	31	100	kg	5	0.1	13	0.13	5	8.04	41
Vavuniya	Beetroot	38	12	50	kg	12.5	0.3	6	0.13	3	14.11	36
Vavuniya	Tomato	31	19	50	kg	1	0.0	6	0.13	3	18.51	47
Vavuniya	Brinjal	63	37	100	kg	2	0.0	13	0.13	5	19.04	96
Vavuniya	Long bean	30	20	50	kg	45	0.9	6	0.13	3	6.82	17
Vavuniya	Pumpkin	27	23	50	kg	2.5	0.1	6	0.13	3	12.99	33
Vavuniya Total		1,574	630	2,204		78,272	109.7	442		179		1,077
Mannar	Gingelly	65	20	85	kg	250	2.9	83	0.98	34	0.61	21
Mannar Total		65	20	85		250	2.9	83		34		21
Jaffna	Red onion	124	26	150	kg	22000	146.7	37	0.24	15	11.10	165
Jaffna Total		124	26	150		22,000	146.7	37		15		165
Mullaitivu	Seed paddy	200	13	213	Bu	1896	8.9	632	2.97	256	2.61	668
Mullaitivu Total		200	13	213		1,896	8.9	632		256		668
Kilinochchi	Ground nut	745	199	944	kg	8850	9.4	221	0.23	90	0.90	81
Kilinochchi	Cowpea	335	52	387	kg	1548	4.0	97	0.25	39	0.63	25
Kilinochchi	Green gram seeds	588	217	805	kg	2237.5	2.8	186	0.23	75	0.76	57
Kilinochchi	Maize	180	83	263	kg	440	1.7	73	0.28	30	1.20	36
Kilinochchi	Chili	246	139	385	kg	38.7	0.1	97	0.25	39	0.94	37
Kilinochchi	Capsicum	152	48	200	kg	5	0.0	13	0.06	5	4.01	20
Kilinochchi	Brinjal	184	41	225	kg	4.5	0.0	28	0.13	11	6.00	68
Kilinochchi	Long bean	210	56	266	kg	239.4	0.9	33	0.13	13	1.98	27
Kilinochchi	Pumpkin	206	69	275	kg	13.75	0.1	34	0.13	14	8.00	111
Kilinochchi	Tomato	154	63	217	kg	4.34	0.0	27	0.13	11	8.00	88
Kilinochchi	Bitter gourd	220	45	265	kg	79.5	0.3	33	0.13	13	8.00	107
Kilinochchi	Snake gourd	197	44	241	kg	60.25	0.3	38	0.16	15	8.01	122
Kilinochchi	Amaranthus	204	112	316	kg	158	0.5	40	0.13	16	1.47	23
Kilinochchi	Okra	168	69	237	kg	60.435	0.3	30	0.13	12	4.00	48
Kilinochchi Total		3,789	1,237	5,026	0	13,739	20.2	950		384		850
Grand Total		5,752	1,926	7,678		116,157	288.4	2,143		867		2,780

Table 3: Maha 2012/13 assistance under the CERF project

District	Crop/Input	Male	Female	Total	Unit	Quantity	Quantity per Household	Acres	Acres/HH	Ha	Yield (Mt/ha)	Expected Production (Mt)
Mullaitivu	Seed paddy	490	83	573	Bu	4860	8.5	1,620	2.83	656	2.61	1,711
Mullaitivu	Groundnut seeds	751	187	938	kg	20000	21.3	500	0.53	202	1.90	384
Mullaitivu	Green gram seeds	504	296	800	kg	2400	3.0	200	0.25	81	1.02	83
Mullaitivu	Cowpea seeds	275	125	400	kg	1600	4.0	100	0.25	40	0.87	35
Mullaitivu	Chili seeds	290	110	400	kg	40	0.1	100	0.25	40	0.94	38
Mullaitivu	Maize seeds	112	39	151	kg	201	1.3	40	0.27	16	1.98	32
Total		2,422	840	3,262		29,101	38.2	2,560		1,036		2,284

The CERF contribution supported significantly to improve food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees through VGF with special focus on the most vulnerable groups of people identified by the latest food security assessment. Further it made possible for WFP to provide food assistance to severely food insecure but able-bodied families to restore their livelihoods through participatory food security interventions, such as SFFA and FFA and FFT with priority given to widows and female headed households as well as people who have no job/income opportunities in the post conflict situation; and to address short-term hunger and help avoid the deterioration in nutritional status of children in grades 1– 9 from returnee households.

In line with the proposal, the CERF funding facilitated WFP to procure Brazilian donated, 3,051metric tons of rice and 796metric tons of beans to WFP operations in the country. The difference in quantities occurred due to short landing of the vessels.

WFP used the above food commodities to provide food assistance to IDPs, returnees, and GFD, School Meals programme and FFA creation modalities. As a result nearly 7,200 IDPs, 29,600 returnees through soft FFA activities and 215,000 GFD rations were given to the identified population. In addition nearly 170,000 girls and boys from grade 1 to 9 have received hot cooked meals through this donations and nearly 65,600 people received food commodities through FFA creation activities, while more than 13,000 people participated in asset creation activities. The same people who were residing in the camp and resettled within the year received assistance through the same grant in different stages as and when they graduated from one modality to the other over the given period of time. Therefore we can observe higher number of beneficiaries than planned in calculating the final total number of people who received the food assistance through the grant.

CERF's added value

In the WASH sector, the rapid allocation of CERF funds enabled timely identification of priority needs and supported UNICEF and its partners to rapidly respond to the water and sanitation needs of IDPs in the camps and newly resettled communities. During the operation of Menik Farm from 2009 to September 2012, WASH cluster actors, together with the Government, ensured that all water and sanitation related requirements, including care and maintenance, were met in line with SPHERE standards. CERF funding played a critical role in enabling UNICEF and its partners to provide this uninterrupted support in Menik Farm during a time when agency and government resources were depleting and the limited available resources were spread across camps and the newly resettled areas. In addition, given the scale of resettlement and the state of destruction in the areas people were returning to, CERF funds were highly valuable in enabling the provision of safe water. The availability of improved water in their locality both encouraged IDPs who are staying with host communities to move back to their places of origin, as well as reduced further displacement of the newly resettled IDPs. Overall, CERF funding ensured that there were no disease outbreaks due to unsafe water or poor hygiene conditions in both IDP camps and targeted resettled communities.

In the Nutrition sector, CERF funding enabled the timely procurement of therapeutic food (BP 100) to treat all severely acutely malnourished children in the resettled population. This prevented an occurrence of another crisis of malnutrition in the North amongst the resettled population. In addition, the training of midwives enabled the screening of resettled children which helped the critical identification of those that are vulnerable and allowed for their immediate referral for support.

WFP Sri Lanka started experiencing limited availability of resourcing for its operations in late 2010. Due to the critical funding shortfalls the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) was compelled to prioritize its beneficiaries and also to reduce the food ration. However the urgent food security needs continued in the five districts of the Northern Province forced the agency to continue providing critical support to the communities.

The CERF grant has facilitated WFP in acquiring a new donor to Sri Lanka operations and bringing the in-kind donation of rice and beans from Brazil, one of the largest non-traditional donors for WFP in the last two years. Though there were some delays in the procurement process, the distributions started on time covering almost all the food assistance modalities undertaken by WFP.

CERF funds played a significant role in adding value by targeting the urgent needs of newly resettled households across three seasons, considering that the primary livelihoods of the majority of returning households is agriculture. CERF funds acted as a life- and livelihoods-saving measure in the short-term to reduce the need and dependence on protracted and higher cost food aid assistance, while developing production capacity of agriculture-based farmer households.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

As the time taken from the submission of approval and the release of the grant was relatively short when compared to other funding processes, it enabled the fast delivery of essential and life-saving interventions for the remaining IDPs in Menik Farm and resettled populations in the Northern Province.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁴?

YES PARTIALLY NO

As the IDP returns accelerated, the devastation of infrastructure and facilities were evident. CERF funds assisted government efforts in responding to serious gaps in the provision of safe water, shelter, health care facilities and food security in resettlement areas. CERF funds were critical given the depleting resources of the Government and other agency funds, for example in Menik Farm camp the National Water Supply and Drainage Board could only support the maintenance of drinking water sources and related pumping costs while CERF funding was used to support the actual running costs of water bowsers. CERF funds were also used to support the Government in providingurgently required support for the management of severe acute malnutrition amongst the resettled population through the immediate procurement of therapeutic food, conducting mobile health clinics, protection monitoring, provision of shelter and sanitation facilities and food security etc. As CERF funds supported the humanitarian priority areas as identified in the JPA 2011, it assisted the most time critical needs of the vulnerable population in the Northern Province.

In terms of agriculture assistance, by mid-2011, FAO had received approximately half the funding of the total agriculture profile needs against the JPA 2011 and this funding was almost fully utilized to address the needs for the *Yala* 2011 season. However, the majority of returnee households in the North do not yet have access to irrigated land and depend solely on rain fed cultivation. Therefore CERF funds mobilized during this time was crucial to meet the agriculture needs of these vulnerable households during two rain-fed seasons (*Maha* 2011/12 and *Maha* 2012/13) and one dry season (*Yala* 2012).

Lack of resources led WFP to prioritize activities and mainly focus on IDPs. According to the regular monitoring and findings of food security assessments it was clear that the level of food security is lower than the accepted among the population. Food assistance is being recommended and WFP through the assistance given by CERF was able to bridge the gap through innovative modalities such as SFFW, food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT), to help communities quickly rehabilitate basic infrastructure, which provided a minimum platform for creating and maintaining livelihood practices in a sustainable manner.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

IOM: NO

The CERF UFW2 was the last funding to address the transitional shelter need of the returned families. Although, the interim shelter solutionaddresses the immediate need of the resettled people for period of 1 – 2 years while awaiting a permanent housing, there was a donor fatigue for transitional shelter assistance.

UNICEF: YES

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

⁴Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns; locust control)

funds that were mobilised will also contribute to long-term health and nutrition infrastructure support to improve the health and nutrition status of the affected population, as well as enhance nutrition awareness through exhibitions, assessments and training programmes.

UNFPA: NO

UNHCR: NO

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

WHO: YES

WHO was able to mobilize further funding from South-East Asia Regional Health Emergency Fund (SEARHEF) and Korean Foundation for International Healthcare (KFIH) to strengthen equipment support to primary health care and mental health activities in the resettlement areas.

UNOPS: NO

The CERF 2011 UFW-2 did not enable UNOPS to secure other funding as of the reporting date.

FAO: YES

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

WFP: YES

CERF fund allowed WFP to introduce a non-traditional donor to country operations and was authorized to bring 3,051 metric tons of rice and 796 metric tons of beans to assist the most vulnerable children and people in the North. Furthermore the availability of associated costs have certified accepting the in-kind donation from the government of Brazil and facilitated introduction of beans to WFP's food basket.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Shelter coordination at the district level and national level was paramount and facilitated to prioritise the need and allocate the limited resources available. This collaboration between sector partners contributed to improved coordination at both national and district level resulting in more effective pooling of resources and development of a joint response plan. Regular cluster meetings have been taking place to ensure effective coordination among all partners to avoid duplication and promote complementary nutrition activities. Strong links were also maintained between the various clusters (WASH, Shelter, Health and Education) in order to ensure timely and effective responses.

CERF funding facilitated UN to carry out a joint humanitarian appeal to the host government and the residential donors who are funding the operations in the country. Joint needs assessments were conducted and the results shared with UN sister agencies, donors and partners immediately. Most importantly, once the grant was allocated from the Secretariat to Sri Lanka, the needs were prioritized among the Humanitarian Country Team and funding disbursement was conducted accordingly.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
The number of beneficiaries is calculated by counting the number of farmers, but it is important to keep in mind that the assistance will benefit the household members of farmers.	Although beneficiaries are reported as individuals, it is important to consider that the impact of the assistance is at the household level.	CERF secretariat
Residual humanitarian and early recovery needs still require attention, especially among recent returnee populations in the Northern Province.	WFP will continue to provide food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people in the North so as to support Government efforts in the transition to more traditional development assistance.	WFP and GoSL
Although the government has already taken important steps to address national food security, with significant success, under-nutrition remains an issue in the North.	WFP to initiate its nutrition interventions such as therapeutic feeding for MAM and developing resilience building through FFA activities.	WFP and GoSL.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
A strong field presence and close coordination with the government counterparts at the field level was essential for smooth implementation.	Maintain close collaboration in the field with Government counterparts	FAO
Providing standard quantities of seed per household is ideal. However, the actual quantities of seed paddy provided per household depends on the extent of land available for cultivation by farmers, taking into consideration that some lands were not yet cultivable due to flood damages.	Detailed planning of district-specific needs based on the agriculture season being targeted, the extent of irrigated land available and the availability of inputs is essential. Start the planning process early in partnership with the relevant Government partners	FAO
When many projects are being implemented under a programme at the same time that are providing similar inputs but have differing implementation timeframes, changing agricultural inputs for a particular season will need to be balanced with the commitments under each	More time for detailed planning is needed to ensure that projects under a programme can be implemented in a way that activities of different projects do not overlap during the same season.	FAO

project, and the requirement for that particular season.		
Sudden shift from humanitarian to development phase will leave pockets of pressing urgent needs unaddressed.	Planning a smooth transition between addressing the humanitarian and development needs is necessary.	Government, agencies and donor
Sri Lanka Country Office started experiencing critical funding shortfalls with the shifting of donor interest to other high level humanitarian crises and country transferring to a middle income level.	Country Office is attempting to reposition itself and outline its comparative advantage and value added in the context of middle income country.	WFP and its partners

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF Grant Period:	06/09/2011 – 30/06/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-IOM-037	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Shelter assistance for vulnerable returnees in Mullaitivu District		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,000,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 699,995	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 500,000	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	1,152	1,313	Depreciation of the local currency against US Dollar allowed to buy materials for additional 33 shelters. (Planned figures are different to those stated in proposal as the proposal contained computational errors.)
b. Male	1,152	1,195	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	2,304	2,508	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	576	630	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To provide 576 transitional shelters to the most vulnerable families in the Maritimpattu and Puthukudiyiruppu Divisions of Mullaitivu Districts in order to fill the gap in urgently required transitional shelter needs			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
576 families (2,304 individuals) provided with transitional shelter assistance.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
594 families were provided with a completed transitional shelter. In addition, 33 families were given materials to construct their own transitional shelters. A total of 627 families had been assisted.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
Depreciation of the local currency against US Dollar allowed IOM to buy materials for the additional 33 shelters. With the GoSL donation of tin sheets, IOM was able to construct an additional 18 temporary shelters..			

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The shelter assistance is for the family which automatically covers the different demography in the community including women, girls and children. In particular, assistance of this project targeted to the most vulnerable families including the families headed by women, people with specific need, elderly and children.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	30/08/2011–30/06/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-CEF-048-A	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for displaced families returning to their place of origin		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,370,500	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 385,827	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 200,000	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	15,254	12,380	The discrepancy between the target beneficiaries and the actual number reached is due to the smaller number of family members in the households such as three or two members while the estimation was based on four members.
b. Male	11,428	9,070	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	26,682	21,450	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	2,543	2,145	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Children, women and men returning to their places of origin fulfil their right to survival through having equitable and sustained access to safe water supplies.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
At least 26,682 returnees in Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts (as well as future returnees from Menik Farm IDP camp) will have access to safe water supply in accordance with national standards, minimizing potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases. It is estimated that 2,543 children, 15,254 women and 11,428 men will be direct beneficiaries.			
Special attention will be paid to the needs of women and children at all stages of programme implementation. Cluster coordinators will continuously advocate with all implementing partners for gender considerations, such as placement of tube wells and water tanks in accessible locations for women and children. Thus, UNICEF will continue to ensure that the different needs of girls and boys, women and men inform and shape the assistance provided and that both practical and strategic needs are met.			
<i>Outcome:</i> The number of people with access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, according to SPHERE standards during the nine months of this project;			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
A total of 21,450 returnees, including 12,380 women, 9,070 men and 2,145 children, have access to safe water in Menik Farm and the resettlement areas of Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, resulting in no reported incidents of waterborne diseases. The following specific results were achieved:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 dug wells rehabilitated in the new resettlement areas providing access to safe drinking water for 1,000 people. 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10 litres of safe drinking water supplied per day per person (in-line with SPHERE standards which indicates a minimum water need for all purposes of 7.5 to 15 litres per day per person) through the operation of two water bowsers (10,000 litre and 4,000 litre capacity) and two tractor-mounted trailer bowsers (4,000 litre capacity) on a daily basis over a period of six months in Menik Farm and resettled areas. A total of 20,450 people were reached. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>In the original CERF proposal, the construction of 41 dug wells and eight tube wells were planned based on estimated needs at the time. However, IDPs from Menik Farm moved to areas where only dug wells were required to provide access to safe water. Therefore, during project implementation, based on the request of the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government in Mullaitivu, UNICEF modified plans to increase the number of dug wells to meet the current needs</p>	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Waterbowsering services covered the entire population of IDPs in Menik Farm, including all women and children. Women benefitted in particular as they had easier access to clean water for cooking and drinking as well as access to clean, hygienic and safe sanitation facilities. In resettled areas, special attention was paid to the different needs of girls, boys, women and men at all stages of programme implementation. Cluster coordinators advocated with all implementing partners for gender considerations, such as placement of tube wells and water tanks in accessible locations for women and children. 	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>No formal evaluations were conducted. However, the following monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular WASH cluster meetings conducted to review and monitor progress and identify gaps related to overall WASH requirements. In addition, UNICEF has been maintaining and analysing water bowsering data to identify gaps and ensure equal distribution of water within the camps. UNICEF WASH programme staff conducted regular monitoring, in close collaboration with partners, particularly the GoSL technical services and communities to ensure quality, accountability and effectiveness of WASH services. In addition, as part of UNICEF's regular operations, the WASH section conducted mid-year and annual reviews with key sector partners. This included a review of the CERF project to ensure that interventions were carried out as planned and contributed to increase access to safe water and minimize the probability of waterborne diseases. <p>The 3W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the WASH situation in the camps and returnee areas. This was updated on a monthly basis. The information and gaps from the 3W was shared with different actors to ensure undisrupted WASH services for IDPs. This database strengthened the monitoring system as well as ensured WASH activities are in line with SPHERE standards.</p>	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	30/08/2011 – 30/06/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-CEF-048-B	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health and Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Essential maternal and child nutrition intervention in resettled area		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,605,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 199,564	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 100,000	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	14 000	12,000	The lack of human resources in the resettled areas made screening of all children in the area difficult. This issue was slightly relieved through the recruitment of rural health assistants to support the public health midwives, but together they were still not able to screen all resettled children. A total of 16,000 out of the estimated 20,000 children were reached indirectly with CERF funding.
b. Male	10,000	8,000	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	24,000	20,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	20,000	16,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To provide essential lifesaving nutrition interventions in the resettlement areas of Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts to avoid nutrition related morbidity and mortality with particular focus on under-five children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 children aged 6-59 months and 4,000 pregnant and nursing women screened for appropriate nutrition interventions through mobile services • 800 severely malnourished children aged 6-59 months treated in Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC) • 3,200 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months managed through community-based nutrition interventions • 4,000 pregnant and nursing women received multiple micronutrient supplementation 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
16,000 children aged 6- 59 months and 4,000 pregnant and lactating women were screened through the routine programme using trained midwives and rural health assistants. 650 severely malnourished children were treated with ready-to-use therapeutic food and another 4,000 children were referred for growth monitoring programmes through community based interventions. All 4,000 mothers were treated with multiple micronutrients.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
<p>At the time of proposal submission, it was estimated that approximately 800 severely malnourished children would be identified. However, during implementation 650 children were identified as severely malnourished through the routine screening programme and treated with ready-to-use therapeutic food.</p> <p>The lack of human resources in the resettled areas made screening of all children in the area difficult. This issue was slightly relieved through the recruitment of rural health assistants to support the public health midwives, but together they were still not able to screen all resettled children. A total of 16,000 out of the estimated 20,000 children were reached indirectly with CERF funding.</p>			

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The gender and equity dimensions were an integral part of the planning process and UNICEF is ensuring that all boys and girls, and pregnant and lactating women in resettlement areas have access to nutrition interventions.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>No formal evaluations were conducted. However, the following monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly district based Health and Nutrition sector reviews were conducted to assess progress and identify bottle necks. • The Health and Nutrition team from UNICEF field offices in the Northern Province undertook regular field monitoring and reported progress on a monthly basis. • The 3 W (who is doing what and where) monitoring system was put in place in 2009 to track the health and nutrition situation in the camps and returnee areas. UNICEF updates the defined indicators on a monthly basis. 	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information				
1. Agency:	UNFPA		5. CERF Grant Period:	07-07-2011 - 30-06-2012
2. CERF project code:	11-FPA-041		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health			
4. Project Title:	Comprehensive reproductive health and psychosocial support for resettled communities			
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 749,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 450,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 100,023	
Results				
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).				
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>		<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female		15,000	16,000	
b. Male		3,000	3,500	
c. Total individuals (female + male):		18,000	19,500	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>				
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal				
To ensure uninterrupted RH services to resettled communities and to prevent maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.				
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal				
Minimize risk of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.				
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds				
<p>UNFPA together with the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL) supported health authorities in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts to conduct mobile RH clinics, providing critical life-saving services for returnees. The clinics focused mainly on Puthukiduirippu and Pallai MOH areas where people were newly resettled. A total of 320 clinics were conducted in those areas. The schedule of regular visits to different sites was agreed with the district health authorities. The mobile health clinics consisted with the following minimum staff: a medical doctor (GoSL staff), paramedical officer (nursing officer, pharmacist or dispenser), professional counsellor, and five health volunteers. The clinics ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pregnant women receive ante natal care services timely ▪ Danger signs and high risk pregnancies were identified and directed for necessary care ▪ The tests related to pregnancies were carried out timely ▪ Post natal care services to the mother and the new born were provided ▪ Family planning services were provided ▪ Distribution of condoms ▪ Counseling related to RH services provided necessary knowledge for people to overcome the issues related to reproductive health <p>The intervention contributed to minimise the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity by reaching the expectant and lactating mothers and infants in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. It helped to identify high risk pregnancies and danger signs during the pregnancy and refer them for appropriate care which is critical to avoid maternal and neonatal deaths. Tests related to pregnancies are also important to identify morbidities and various deficiencies during the pregnancy. It is essential to provide necessary care for the mother identified with such issues to ensure safe deliveries and the clinics helped to do that by reaching expectant mothers. Family planning services are essential to avoid unwanted pregnancies</p>				

which can lead to abortions and many other socio economic issues. It helps people to decide the number of children, spacing etc. which are important in a volatile situation. Also distribution of condoms is a key intervention to prevent the transmission of STIs and HIV. Having covered all those critical areas related to maternal and neonatal care, UNFPA supported mobile reproductive health clinics contributed to minimise the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality among the resettled people.

With the CERF funding, UNFPA distributed a range of medical equipment including autoclaves (2), mini-autoclaves (1), cardio-topography machines (1), Doppler foetal heart detectors (4), infant warmers (1), syringe pumps (12), multipara monitors (3), pulse oxymeters(14) and vaccum extractors (2) to 14 health institutions in the Northern Province. The equipment strengthened the capacity of the recipient health institutions to provide EMOnc services to resettled people which are critical for minimise the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality.

- Equipment improved the capacity of health institutions to screen expectant mothers for morbidities
- The health facilities were able to assess the status of the pregnancy/foetus with the support of medical equipment and expectant mother received the appropriate care
- Health staff was able to carry out assisted deliveries with the medical equipment provided by UNFPA which helped to reduce the risk of maternal and neonatal deaths
- The medical equipment helps to resuscitate the neonates helping to minimise the risk of neonatal mortality
- It is important to sterilise the equipment related to maternity and new born care. UNFPA support for health institutions ensured that those institutions will have adequate capacity to do the sterilisation of medical equipment in that area.

Therefore it is possible to conclude that the UNFPA support for health institutions with the provision of EMOnc in the Northern Province in has helped to minimise the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

N/A

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code and under the reproductive health programming, only women and new-borns were targeted.

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF Grant Period:	12/09/2011 – 30/06/02/12
2. CERF project code:	11-HCR-043	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law		
4. Project Title:	Protection monitoring and critical reintegration support to people returning to former conflict areas in the Northern Province		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 17,192,096 (in 2011)	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,133,361 (in 2011)	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 962,747	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	89,109	90,662	The estimated number of beneficiaries reached includes returnees from other districts who arrived in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts during the reporting period. Most of these returnees were either with host families or were at Menik Farm prior to their return. Protection monitoring and other initiatives have also benefitted these persons of concern to UNHCR.
b. Male	72,907	74,178	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	162,016	164,840	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	64,806	65,935	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
a.	Monitor, report and respond to protection concerns of IDPs and returnees in cooperation with national and local officials in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts;		
b.	Address returnees' urgent protection needs by improving their quality of life ;		
c.	Prevent secondary displacement of people returning to former conflict areas.		
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent returnees covered through protection monitoring; • At least 50 people with special needs identified and appropriately assisted; • Returnee families enjoy a more secure environment through successful implementation of community-based projects; • Regular Shelter/NFI and Protection cluster meetings will be convened at Colombo and District level to ensure coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance based on identified needs; • Protection conditions in the resettlement areas improved 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>Protection monitoring covering returnees in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 5,000 people returned to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts during the reporting period. Apart from covering these returnees, Protection monitoring carried out during the reporting period also covered those that had returned to the area previously through 229 visits undertaken in the two Districts. - Total return population as of end-June 2012 close to 160,000 persons 			

- Regular visits carried out to the return locations to ascertain outstanding concerns
- Coordination with local government officials and partners to address outstanding concerns among returnees

Protection monitoring covering IDPs in the Kilinochchi and Mullaittivudistricts

- As at end June 2012, 812 IDPs are still living in transit in the two districts
- A total of 229 protection monitoring visits were carried out during the reporting period covering the transit locations and host families where IDPs were staying
- Coordination with local government officials and partners to address outstanding concerns among IDPs

Identified and assisted/provided appropriate referrals to Persons with Special Needs (PWSNs)

- Over 50 PWSN identified and assisted/ referred through the protection desks maintained during the shelter cash distribution and through Implementing Partners in Kilinochchi and Mullaittivu districts during the reporting period.
- Protection desks at UNHCR shelter cash distributions were maintained
- Mapping of services for PWSNs carried out in the Kilinochchi and Mullaittivu Districts

Trainings carried out for grassroot level Government officials on prevention and response to SGBV, documentation and land property issues.

- A total of 15 trainings on prevention and response to SGBV and civil documentation carried out in Kilinochchi district
- UNHCR facilitated the recruitment and appointment of a Gender-Based Violence Coordinator for Kilinochchi District

Life-saving initiatives implemented targeting critical protection needs in Kilinochchi and Mullaittivudistricts

- Renovation completed of a health centre located in a rural area inside the former conflict area where no other health facilities are available for the returnee communities
- Support provided to re-establish nine land units that deal with documentation
- Helped establish women/children’s desks in six police stations in return areas located in the former conflict zone

Regular Shelter/NFI and Protection cluster meetings were convened at Colombo and District level to ensure coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance based on identified needs during the reporting period.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

N/A

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code? YES NO

If ‘YES’, what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn’t include a GM Code.
If ‘NO’ (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated? YES NO

If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF Grant Period:	11/09/ 2011 – 30/06/ 2012
2. CERF project code:	11-WHO-052	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Strengthening of health services in resettlement areas and Menik Farm		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 1,600,000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 274,189
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 149,554
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	613,000	613,000	
b. Male	580,000	580,000	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	1,193,000	1,193,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	95,440	95,440	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the quantity and quality of human resources for health mainly at the primary health care level • To expand disease surveillance systems and strengthen outbreak response, prevention and control of communicable diseases • To expand emergency medical care services through emergency ambulance transportation services around the clock • To assist the regional health authorities in health assessments, coordination and monitoring of health sector response 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity and preventable mortality levels reduced in Menik Farm and in resettlement areas; • Improved MoH capacity to deliver preventive and curative health services to the population in the Northern Province; • Potential outbreaks of food, water and vector borne diseases in Menik Farm and in the resettlement areas will be detected promptly with intervention measures implemented immediately; • People with mental health and psychosocial problems will be detected at community level and referred and managed accordingly. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity and mortality in resettlement areas and Menik Farm in par with the national figures. • Increased number of healthcare workers to deliver primary health services, improved MoH capacity to deliver essential primary health care services, and preventive and curative health services to the population in resettlement areas and Menik Farm. • Provision of four emergency ambulances to Menik Farm and resettlement areas to operate on 24hr basis - Improved emergency health services through effective ambulance services facilitating transport of critically ill patients to hospitals with appropriate facilities. • Prompt detection of potential outbreaks of food, water and vector borne diseases in resettlement areas and Menik Farm and immediate implementation of intervention measures. • Conduction of regular health cluster coordination meetings and assessments with government health authorities and partners. 			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			

No significant discrepancy was noted between planned and actual outcomes	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Health care was provided to those in need without any discrimination for their gender, religious, ethnic or any other discrimination</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNOPS	5. CERF Grant Period:	15/09/2011–30/06/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-OPS-007 (UNOPS' ref. ATLAS 79901)	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> On going <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter and NFIs		
4. Project Title:	Shelter Assistance to Returnees in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu District and repair/ maintenance IDP shelters in Menik Farm.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,471,363.	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,444,490.	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$199,999.	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	6,045	1,738	The planned project activities were carried out by UNOPS only on 'need basis' and not on 'target basis'. The ground situation in the IDP camps changed over the project period owing to the reason that part of the IDPs were allowed by the government to resettle and the need to attend the repair and maintenance works in the IDP camps were reduced. This resulted in UNOPS attending to a smaller number than the targeted project results and reaching smaller number of beneficiaries, that is on the actual needs.
b. Male	3,255	1,422	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	9,300	3,160	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	930	125	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide 108 transitional shelters to the most vulnerable returnee families in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. - Shelter repair and maintenance services in Menik Farm IDP Camp for a maximum period of six months. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 108 of the most vulnerable returnee families to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts receive transitional shelter assistance. (Under the CERF 2011 first round of UFW appeal, UNOPS received funds to construct 170 transitional shelters (11-OPS-004) but actually constructed 186 shelters in Karachchi DS division in the Kilinochchi District. The increase in numbers was a result of utilising the savings from the bulk procurement). • Around 9,300 IDPs in Menik Farm camp receive shelter repair and maintenance services until they are allowed to return or to a maximum period of 6 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of damaged shelters repaired and maintained; ○ Number of unoccupied shelters decommissioned. • UNOPS expects Menik Farm IDP camp to be closed by end of December 2011, as announced by GoSL. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this CERF funding UNOPS assisted both IDPs in the camps and the returnees to their places of origin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Menik Farm IDP camp, UNOPS took the shelter repair and maintenance works in the Zone-0. As of Feb-2012 it is reported that around 2,700 individuals were occupying the particular camp zone. Accordingly this number is taken as the beneficiaries reached. 			

- UNOPS continued its assistance through the CERF funds till the end of June 2012.
- In the areas of return, UNOPS provided 115 transitional shelters to the returnees which benefit 115 families (460 people).
- Accordingly the above table reflects the total numbers of these beneficiaries.
 - Providing transitional shelters to the returnees;
 - As of end of June 2012, construction and handover of the 115 transitional shelters was fully completed. These were provided to the most vulnerable families of the returnee community of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu district.
 - Based on the reduction of market prices of shelter construction materials, UNOPS managed to procure materials for a few more shelters than originally planned.
 - Providing shelter repair and maintenance assistance in Menik Farm IDP camp. As of end of June 2012;
 - 474 repair works were attended to the shelters in Zone- 0 of the Menik Farm IDP camp.
 - 160 unoccupied shelters were decommissioned.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The planned project activities were carried out by UNOPS only on 'need basis' and not on 'target basis'. The ground situation in the IDP camps changed over the project period owing to the reason that part of the IDPs were allowed by the government to resettle and the need to attend the repair and maintenance works in the IDP camps was reduced. This resulted UNOPS attending to a smaller number than the targeted project results. However, an additional number of transitional shelters at Manik farm had to be decommissioned due to the resettlement of IDP families. In addition, seven more transitional shelters were constructed for the most vulnerable returnee families (108 transitional shelters were initially targeted for construction and 115 transitional shelters were completed). Further, UNOPS had to extend its services for four more months (June 2012) at Manik farm whereas the intended target date of completion was Feb 2012.

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

Women headed families were given priority in selection of the beneficiaries in receiving transitional shelters. The transitional shelters not only gave a decent, inhabitable place to live but also provided a security to women and children, especially during the night time. This gave a big relief to those whom otherwise occupying improvised shelter conditions which are insecure.

Secure shelter facilities also helped the school going children to continue studying through the night hours, otherwise would have been forced to put their oil lamps/candles early, owing to the safety conditions.

In the IDP camp too, priority was given to women headed families in attending their needs in repairing their shelters. Decommissioning of the unoccupied shelters in the IDP camp greatly reduced any chances of social criminal/abuse against women and children. Decommissioning of the unoccupied shelters in the IDP camp greatly reduced any chances of social criminal/abuse against women and children. Unattended, uninhabited and isolated shelters within the camp facility would be seen as places to be used harass/abuse women & children, a place to brew illegal liquor, places to hide and use narcotics, etc.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

- UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with the government's camp authorities and other relief agencies.
- Weekly progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo.
- Weekly updates were provided to the shelter cluster lead, UNHCR.
- Other shelter agencies in the areas of operations were informed on UNOPS's works to minimise duplication.
- At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed the actual outcomes of the project to the local authorities.
- Updates were made in the PTF online 3W reporting system.
- Construction of the transitional shelters was implemented with the cofinancing from ECHO and baseline and impact assessment reports have been prepared to evaluate the whole project results.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNOPS	5. CERF Grant Period:	15/09/2011 – 30/06/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-OPS-008 (UNOPS' ref. ATLAS 79902)	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> On going <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and Sanitation		
4. Project Title:	WASH Assistance to IDPs in Menik Farm and Returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 5,927,800.	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 199,998.	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 100,000.	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	6,526	3,872	The planned project activities were carried out by UNOPS only on 'need basis' and not on 'target basis'. The ground situation in the IDP camps changed over the project period owing to the reason that part of the IDPs were allowed by the government to resettle and the need to attend the repair and maintenance works in the IDP camps were reduced. This resulted in UNOPS attending a smaller number than the targeted project results and reaching smaller number of beneficiaries, that is on the actual needs
b. Male	3,514	3,168	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,040	7,040	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	930	275	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct 185 semi-permanent toilets for the most vulnerable families led by single women breadwinners among the returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. - Provide WASH repair/ maintenance and decommissioning services for IDPs waiting resettlement in Menik Farm for up to six months. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts, 185 of the most vulnerable families led by single women receive semi-permanent toilets, improving their sanitary and protection conditions; • Approximately 9,300 IDPs in Menik Farm benefit from a clean, hygienic camp environment through repairs, maintenance and decommissioning of WASH facilities until their return or for maximum period of six months. The services will be counted in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of damaged toilets, bathing spaces, water tanks, wells, distribution pipelines repaired and maintained; ○ Number of decommissioned WASH facilities. • UNOPS expects the Menik Farm IDP camp to be closed by end of December 2011 as announced by GoSL. 			

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this CERF funding UNOPS assisted both IDPs in the camps and the returnees to their places of origin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the Menik Farm IDP camp, UNOPS took the WASH facility repair and maintenance works in both the Zones-0 & 1. As of June 2012 end, it was reported that around 6,300 individuals were occupying these two camp zones (Zone-0; 2,700 & Zone-1; 3,600). Accordingly this number is taken as the beneficiaries reached. UNOPS continued its assistance through the CERF funds till the end of June 2012. ○ In the areas of return, UNOPS provided 185 semi-permanent toilets to returnees which benefit 185 families (740 people). • Accordingly the above table reflects the total numbers of these beneficiaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing sanitation assistance to the returnees; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of June end of 2012, construction and handover of the 185 semi-permanent toilets was fully completed. These were provided to the most vulnerable families of the returnee community in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. ○ Providing WASH repair and maintenance assistance in the IDP camp; As of end of June 2012; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,219 repair works were attended to the toilets, soakage pits and drainage lines. - 60 unused toilets were decommissioned. - 10 unused bathing spaces were also decommissioned. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>The planned project activities were carried out by UNOPS only on 'need basis' and not on 'target basis'. The ground situation in the IDP camps changed over the project period owing to the reason that part of the IDPs were allowed by the government to resettle and the need to attend the repair and maintenance works in the IDP camp was reduced. This resulted in UNOPS attending a smaller number than the targeted project results and reaching a smaller number of beneficiaries. However, additional number of WASH facilities at Manik farm had to be decommissioned due to the resettlement of IDP families. Further, UNOPS had to extend its services of repair and maintenance of WASH facilities for four more months (June 2012) at Menik Farm. This extended operation incurred additional operational and staff costs.</p>	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men, girls and boys were equally assisted through the improved and repaired WASH facilities thereby equally benefited. • UNOPS demarcated 'male' and 'female' toilets and defined them by providing coverings for the female toilets to ensure the privacy of girls and women. • Ensured adequate number of toilets with additional features for disabled persons' easy access to facilities. • Secure sanitary facilities were provided for women. • Close proximity of sanitation facilities to shelters was convenient for disabled and injured persons - less dependence on others. 	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNOPS undertook regular site visits and monitored every activity in close coordination with the government's camp authorities and other relief agencies. - Weekly progress was reported to UNOPS country head office in Colombo. - Weekly updates were provided to the WASH cluster lead- UNICEF. - Other WASH agencies in the areas of operations were informed on UNOPS's work to minimise duplication. - At the end of the project activities, UNOPS formally informed the actual outcomes of the project to the local authorities. - Updates were made in the PTF online 3W reporting system. - Construction of the semi-permanent toilets for the IDP Returnees was implemented with the financing of ECHO; base line and impact assessment reports have been prepared to evaluate the whole project results. 	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF Grant Period:	30/09/ 2011 – 30/06/ 2012
2. CERF project code:	11-FAO-032	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Emergency agricultural assistance to newly resettled and flood-affected farmers in the Northern Province.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 4,772,200	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 7,736,722 (Source: FTS)	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,400,000	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	8,900	8,004	The significant increase in numbers of male farmers receiving assistance is due to the difference in the planned and actual extents cultivated per household. The actual extents households were able to cultivate were lower than planned, thus resulting in a significant increase in the overall numbers of beneficiary households.
b. Male	8,750	22,244	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	17,650 (households)	30,248	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	-	-	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To restore the productive agricultural livelihoods of 17,650 newly resettled and flood affected farmers in the districts of Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Restored paddy based livelihoods of 10,100 recent returnee farmers in the North.			
Restored OFC based livelihoods of 7,550 flood affected farmers in the North.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Restored agriculture based livelihoods of 19,308 returnee and flood affected farmers in the North during the <i>Maha</i> 2011/12 season.			
Restored agriculture based livelihoods of 7,678 recently resettled farmers in the North during the <i>Yala</i> 2012 season.			
Restored agriculture based livelihoods of 3,262 recently resettled farmers in Mullaitivu district during the <i>Maha</i> 2012/13 season.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
For reasons described under "CERF results", CERF funds were targeted across three agricultural seasons, instead of the planned one season, and thus the actual outcomes were revised to show the number of beneficiaries assisted under each season.			

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0) Women headed households were used as part of the selection criteria during the selection of beneficiaries.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>This project was evaluated as part of a comprehensive Country Evaluation conducted by FAO covering all projects implemented by FAO in Sri Lanka from 2006-2011. This evaluation is presently being finalized at FAO's HQ.</p>	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF Grant Period:	26/09/ 2011 – 30 /09/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-WFP-054	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		
4. Project Title:	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 39,755,501
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 10,095,832
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,349,024
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	156,060	234,494	During the given time period the IDPs were resettled and they were graduated from VGF to SFFA activities and further to FFA activities. Additionally the children who were receiving assistance through one of the above programmes have also started getting food through School Meals programme. As a result the same beneficiary may have been part of different programmes. Therefore double counting may have occurred.
b. Male	149,940	254,616	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	340,000	489,110	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	34,000	26,214	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The objective of the CERF component of the WFP PRRO project was to reduce hunger and rebuild livelihoods among IDPs and returnee households in the former conflict-affected areas. The specific objectives are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve adequate food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees through VGF with special focus on the most vulnerable groups of people identified by the latest food security assessment; To assist severely food insecure but able-bodied families to restore their livelihoods through participatory food security interventions, such as “soft” food for assets (SFFA) and FFA and FFT with priority given to widows and female headed households as well as people who have no job/income opportunities in the post conflict situation; and To address short-term hunger and help avoid the deterioration in nutritional status of children in grades 1– 9 from returnee households. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
To provide adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger.</p> <p>In 2012, WFP provided food assistance to the most vulnerable communities in the Northern Province. As per “Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in 2012”, WFP assistance contributed to bringing down the food insecurity from 65 per cent to 40 per cent. Under MCN programme, WFP provided CSB Sugar and Oil to malnourished children less than 5 years of age. In the 2012 Micro Nutrient Survey reported that the GAM rate went up from 11.7 to 19.6. However, the survey also depicted that the SAM rate went down from 8 to 2.2 in 2012. WFP negotiated with the Ministry of Health to provide an appropriate food supplement – “Super Cereal Plus” to treat and bring down MAM rates. Through the School Meals Programme, WFP was successful in keeping school attendance rate and the retention rate at the expected levels. Through the above WFP has been able to ensure adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.</p>			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
As agreed in the WFP food intervention, food assistance are provided to the targeted population through Mother and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) programme, School Meal Programme (SMP), General Food Distribution (GFD), Food for Asset (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT)			

programme. Therefore, families have opportunity to participate most of the programme at a time. Eg. GFD/FFA beneficiary family could participate in MCHN and SMP, if they have targeted members in their family. In our review, it was observed that 10 per cent SMP beneficiaries and 10 per cent MCHN beneficiaries are from GFD/FFA beneficiaries or 20 per cent of the GFD/FFA beneficiaries are taking part in MCHN and SMP activities. The food ration for SMP and MCHN are individual basis, whereas the food basket for the GFD/FFA is family based. Therefore, opportunities are available for double counting the beneficiary. However, WFP review the beneficiaries of the each activities and adjust the beneficiaries for reporting using the criteria described above.

Since WFP closely monitors the beneficiary registers while food assistance is distributed, no double entitlements are reaching from a single activity. Beneficiaries from our VGF programme can't simultaneously be FFA beneficiaries. While a beneficiary through the lifetime of the programme can graduate from the VGF to the FFA programme and therefore during the lifespan of this programme can be double counted. However as described above, where family members are entitled to receive food assistance through more than one activity (MCHN, SMP and VGF/FFA), there can be overlap. From our monitoring activities WFP has estimated that a maximum of 10 per cent of the MCHN and 10 per cent of the SMP beneficiaries are part of the GFD/FFA beneficiaries; while 20 per cent of the GFD/FFA beneficiaries also benefit from MCHN or SMP. Most importantly it should be noted that VGF and FFA are family rations, while SMP and MCHN are individual rations and while important for the beneficiary are only a complement to their regular diet.

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): GM Code was not used during JPA 2011 in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this project doesn't include a GM Code.

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): WFP has integrated its Gender Policy and gender perspective in all the food and nutrition programmes with the concept that women in the developing world hold the key to building sustainable solutions to free themselves, their families and their communities from food insecurity. As mothers, farmers, teachers and entrepreneurs, women can – if provided with the right nutrition, education, job training and health care – break the cycle of hunger and live lives free of the burden of malnutrition.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

Regular M&E activities were undertaken by WFP's field staff and verification exercises were held with the participation of the Country Office and the government counterparts. The data was incorporated in preparing the yearly Standard Project Report (SPR).

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred To Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date Of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/ Remarks
11-FAO-032	Agriculture	FAO	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Lands, Irrigation and Fisheries, Northern Province, Sri Lanka.	Government	USD33,250.38	30/10/11	20/10/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries according to selection criteria • Distribution of seed to selected beneficiaries • Conduct extension services • Monitoring and reporting
11-FAO-032	Agriculture	FAO	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Lands, Irrigation and Fisheries, Northern Province, Sri Lanka.	Government	USD 2,630.14	15/11/11	02/11/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries according to selection criteria • Distribution of seed to selected beneficiaries • Conduct extension services • Monitoring and reporting
11-FAO-032	Agriculture	FAO	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Lands, Irrigation and Fisheries, Northern Province, Sri Lanka.	Government	USD 1,025.51	16/05/12	30/04/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries according to selection criteria • Distribution of seed to selected beneficiaries • Conduct extension services • Monitoring and reporting
12-CEF-099	WASH	UNICEF	Assistant Commissioner for Local Government (ACLG) Mullaitivu	Government	104,672.7	14.12.2012	01.11.2012	Funds were transferred through Treasury, which is done on a quarterly basis. However, the partner was able to commence the

								activities before they received the funding.
12-CEF-099	WASH	UNICEF	ACLG Vavuniya	Government	18,627.22	10.09.2012	01.10.2012	
12-CEF-099	WASH	UNICEF	ACLG Vavuniya	Government	14,074.59	10.09.2012	01.10.2012	
11-CEF-048-A	WASH	UNICEF	National Water Supply and Drainage Board	Government	117,442.00	09.03.2012	01.01.2012	<p>Utilisation of this CERF contribution was initiated in 2012 due to the availability of funding from the previous CERF contribution. In addition, delays in closing Menik Farm and return of IDPs to their areas of origin created an unpredictable situation and affected programme planning.</p> <p>Funds were transferred through treasury, which is done on a quarterly basis. However, the partner was able to commence the activities before they received the funding.</p>
11-CEF-048-A	WASH	UNICEF	ACLG Vavuniya	Government	7,943.42	09.03.2012	01.01.2012	<p>Although during the proposal stage funds were planned to be transferred to Muslim Aid for water bowsering, due to NGO approval issues this was not feasible. Therefore, the same activity was completed by the ACLG.</p> <p>Funds were transferred through Treasury, which is done on a quarterly basis. However, the partner was able to commence the activities before they received the funding.</p>

11-CEF-048-B	Health and Nutrition	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	Government	41,956.00	19.11.2011	01.01.2012	Funds were transferred through Treasury, which is done on a quarterly basis.
LKA-11/H/40955/1171	Health	UNFPA	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka	NNGO	93,479	10 May 2012	01.02.2012	The funds were transferred to the partner in first quarter in 2012 on reimbursement basis.
11-HCR-043	Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	UNHCR	Danish Refugee Council	INGO	93,645	19/10/2011	01/09/2011	
11-HCR-043	Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	UNHCR	Sewalanka Foundation	NGO	132,687	16/11/2011	01/09/2011	
11-HCR-043	Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	UNHCR	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka	Government	189,639	29/09/2011	01/09/2011	
11-HCR-043	Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	UNHCR	Rural Development Foundation	NGO	76,806	8/11/2011	01/09/2011	
11-HCR-043	Civil Administration and National Protection	UNHCR	Community Based Organizations	Community based organizations	148,426	20/08/2011	01/09/2011	

	Mechanisms							
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ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

3W	Who, What & Where online database
ACLG	Assistant Commissioner for Local Government
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DS	Divisional Secretariat
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPASL	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
GA	Government Agent
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
JPA	Joint Plan for Assistance for the Northern Province
KOFIH	Korea Foundation for International Health Care
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
NFI	Non-Food Item
NPC	Northern Provincial Council
NRP	Northern Recovery Programme
NWS&DB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
OFC	Other Field Crop
PTF	Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Security and Development
PWSN	Persons With Special Needs
RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
RDHS	Regional Director of Health Services
RH	Reproductive Health
SEAREF	South East Asia Region Emergency Health Fund
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCE	FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UFW	Under Funded Window
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization