



TRO Situation Report

November & December 2008

TRO Headquarters - Vanni



31 December 2008





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I. Background & Context

In September 2008 the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) ordered all United Nations Agencies and international humanitarian organizations to leave the Vanni¹ leaving ICRC, CARITAS - HUDEC (locally based Catholic NGO) and Tamils Rehabilitation Organization (TRO) as the only NGOs caring for over 350,000 internally displaced person (IDPs).² The GoSL has since then restricted all access to the Vanni by humanitarian organizations and the local and international media allowing only intermittent food convoys by World Food Program (WFP). Additionally, the GoSL has placed severe restrictions and embargos on food, water, medicine, fuel, building materials for temporary shelters, and other essential items. In addition to the 350,000 IDPs there are approximately 100,000-150,000 non-displaced civilians in the Vanni whose needs and the hardships faced are similar to the IDPs.

The UN and the international humanitarian community have remained silent over the past few years, especially over the last 6 months, as the conditions in the Vanni have continued to worsen. This silence has made the humanitarian community complicit in the continuous, deliberate violations of international humanitarian law by the GoSL. The argument that their silence is due to their desire to continue to provide “some” assistance to the IDPs can no longer be made due to the fact that, other than the WFP, these organizations are currently not allowed any access to the Vanni by the GoSL. There has also been a concerted, successful campaign by the GoSL to intimidate the humanitarian community into silence. This has included attacks on NGO staff (the execution of 17 ACF staff by Sri Lankan security forces and the abduction of 7 TRO staff by government affiliated paramilitaries), the cancelling of or failure to renew the visas of those international staff who spoke out, the banning of organizations, such as TRO, and ordering international NGOs to leave the country.

These actions by the GoSL are designed to remove “independent international observers/witnesses” to the government’s ongoing violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. These include, but are not limited to: the bombing and shelling of civilian settlements, IDP camps, hospitals and schools; the denial of humanitarian assistance and access to IDPs; and the targeting of civilian vehicles and ambulances by Deep Penetration Units of the Sri Lanka Army (DPU-SLA).

II. Bombing & Shelling of Civilians in December & Displacement

- a. Artillery attacks launched by the Sri Lankan Army (SLA) killed a schoolgirl (age 6), Nirosini Arulanantham, residing at No.16, Hudson Road, Vattakachchi and seriously wounded 31 year old Vinayagavel from Vattakachchi. The shells fell near Vattakachchi, Thakarapillayar Temple at 12.45 pm on 1st December, 2008. The small child returning from school died on the spot. The injured person was taken to hospital and subjected to intensive care.
- b. Artillery and mortar shell attacks by the SLA advancing from Manal Aru army camps have caused the displacement of vast number of people from villages such as Kumarapuram, Kanukkerni, Mamulai, Thaneerutru and Mulliyawalai of Maritempattu AGA Division. Due to these attacks hundreds of houses and home gardens with fruit trees have been destroyed. Several

¹ The Vanni consists of parts or all of the following districts in the North of Sri Lanka: Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna.

² Source: Government Agent. UNHCR uses the figure of 230,000 but does not count over 100,000 IDPs who were displaced prior to August 2006 from government controlled areas of Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Amparai Districts due to attacks on Tamil civilians by Govt. security forces and paramilitaries.



domestic animals and cattle have been killed. They have been moving to safer places such as Puthukudiyiruppu, Kepapulavu, Devipuram, Suthanthirapuram, Udayarkaddu and Vismadu in Mullaitivu district. Already people from Kumulamunai, Murippu, Puthanvayal, Alampil, Semmalai, Nayaru, Arumukathankulam and Uduppukulam had vacated the above villages and had become IDPs. TRO is collecting information about the displaced persons and their needs and providing immediate relief assistance and helping them to settle at temporary places.

- c. The villages such as Murasumottai, Uriyan and Paranthan were subjected to severe artillery barrages. This was continuing day and night. People of these villages in Kilinochchi District are moving towards Kandawalai and Visvamadu areas. All the schools in these villages were closed and children were allowed to go home due to these shell attacks.
- d. The SLA in Manal Aru Army camp launched artillery attacks towards civilian areas around Theyogu Nagar at Maritempattu AGA Division between 11:30 AM and 2:00 PM. An SLA artillery shell fell on boys hostel run by Catholic parish priest of the area. The boys escaped unhurt as they took timely precautions. The hostel buildings were destroyed. The panicked hostel boys have been evacuated to safer places while most of them have gone to their houses to live with their parents.
- e. The floodwater has not receded in the Tharmapuram 1st and 2nd Units, Kandawalai AGA Division in Kilinochchi which has affected the lives of over 500 IDP families whose shelters have been surrounded by flood waters. They are living a pathetic life as their shelter floors are swampy with oozing water from underground and around their shelters. The most affected are the vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The families are without essential household goods as they had been swept away by floodwaters. As the shelters are soaked they are unable to do their day-to-day chores.
- f. On 7th December, at 11:30 AM the Sri Lankan army advancing from Manal Aru launched multi-barrel artillery attacks on Mancholai and Thaneerutru areas in Mulliyawalai, Mullaitivu. In the small villages in Mamulai and Neeravipiddi 3 houses were totally destroyed and many useful (fruit, coconut, palmyrah) trees were destroyed.
- g. Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) bomber planes attacked civilian settlements and areas adjacent to a hospital at Vattakachchi in Kilinochchi District on 17th December. A 5-month-old child and another person were killed. Useful trees were also destroyed. Between 7:15 am and 9.30 am SLAF Kfir jet bombers attacked the civilian settlement. The bomb fragments fell inside the hospital compound damaging the hospital buildings. A child named Ravishanker Rajinthan age 5 months died in his cradle. Selvaratnam Jeyasuthan age 25 was killed. 13 people including small children and elderly were seriously injured and have been admitted to the Tharmapuram and Vattakachchi hospitals. In the attacks 9 houses were destroyed and domestic animals were killed.
- h. A second bombing by the SLAF took place within 500 meters of Vattakachchi Hospital. The patients who were warded there and those who had come for treatment scattered in panic.
- i. 90% of the Mulliyawalai population in Maritempattu AGA Division have been displaced due to heavy shell attacks leaving their homes and valuable household goods and selling their domestic farm animals at cheap prices. They need to be provided with all necessary basic facilities immediately.



III. Flood situation – November & December

- a. From 24-27 November 2008 Cyclone Nisha's extremely heavy rains and high winds caused extensive and severe flooding in the Vanni resulting in the destruction of property and lives. Floodwaters entered into the temporary school sheds that children displaced by the war were occupying. People displaced by the flood took shelter in permanent schools that had not been affected. As a result the schools were suspended for a few days. Provincial level examinations for Grade Nine and the National Level Examination for Grades 06, 07, 10, and 11 were postponed to 01 December 2008. Roads have also sustained severe damage due to erosion by the floodwaters. In some place boats were used by TRO staff and volunteer to rescue those stranded by the floods.
- b. 85% of Zonal Education Office staff did not attend after the cyclone because the heavy floods had damaged their houses and the roads were impassable.
- c. According to Thunukkai Zonal Director of Education 10 schools in Thunukkai Education Zone have been severely damaged by recent flood. The schools are: Muthuiyankaddu Valathukarai GTMS, Muthuiyankaddu Idathukarai GTMS, Katsilaimadu GTMS, Oddusuddan Mahavidyalayam, Samanankulam GTMS, Oddusuddan Hindu Vidyalayam, Kulamurippu GTMS, Karuvelankandal GTMS, Peraru Tamil Vidyalayam and Periyakulam GTMS.
- d. The recent heavy rain and flooding have caused the destruction of fishing equipments including some boats which belonged to Muthuiyankaddu Fresh Water Fishing Society at Muthuiyankaddu, Oddusuddan AGA Division in Mullaitivu district. The lost is estimated as SL Rs. 1.25 million.
- e. Temporary shelters for war affected IDPs were severely damaged by the flooding. At a coordination meeting chaired by TRO Director Mr. Murthi it was decided that in future the temporary shelters should be built using traditional building techniques. The mud walls of the shelters were destroyed by the floodwaters raging around the shelters and oozing from under ground as groundwater levels rise. The mud walls should not be built with mud bricks. The walls should not be more than 3 feet high as the falling walls may injure the people especially the children. The mud should be used to make walls over the timber and sticks fixed to the ground. This is called 'Kulai chuvar', which means wall made of mud mixed with sticks. The sticks will give more strength to the walls and prevent them from falling if water dilutes the mud.

IV. Current Needs: For war displaced & flood affected

Currently, the Vanni is being inundated by the annual monsoon rains, which have produced severe flooding from Cyclone Nisha (24-27 November) and again in mid-December. These floods have been exacerbated by the absence and lack of access by the international humanitarian community. TRO has struggled with limited funds and resources, but with motivated staff and volunteers, to meet the needs of the IDPs and the resident population.

As a result of the displacement of civilians due to flooding and war the most immediate needs are: food, medicine, water and sanitation, shelter, education, access to healthcare and psychosocial counselling, especially for children who have been the most affected by the bombing and shelling of civilian areas by the SLA and SLAF.



a. Food

There is a complex humanitarian crisis unfolding in silence in the Vanni and the IDPs are not receiving the minimum daily nutritional requirements required. Currently:

- There are no food stocks available and IDPs rely on the UN/WFP food convoys,
- Food production is down due to displacement and occupation of farm lands by the SLA,
- GoSL restrictions, in violation of international humanitarian law, on the transportation of food to the Vanni have resulted in no food being available on the shelves of the local MPCS (Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society) shops – as a result prices for vegetables and other foods have risen to 100% - 1000% of the price of food in Vavuniya (See Table 4);
- IDPs and non-IDPs have lost their purchasing power due to the loss of their livelihoods such as farming, fishing, and day labour.

b. WFP Convoys

The World Food Program (WFP) is responsible for the transportation of food into the Vanni for IDPs. Since the departure of the UN on 15 September 2008 only 7 convoys have travelled to the Vanni (as of December 22) on an intermittent basis due to restrictions enforced by the GoSL, the heavy monsoon rains and the shelling of the convoy route by the SLA.

There are over 350,000 IDPs in the Vanni according to the Government Agents (GAs), but the UN & the humanitarian community use the figure of 230,000. According to the UN/WFP 230,000 persons, at 0.5 kg per person per day (WFP figure), would require 3,450 metric tons of food per month. In November 2008 only 1,102 MT were transported to the Vanni by the WFP (See Table 2).

The 7 UN/WFP convoys have transported a total of 4,120 metric tons (MT) of food. The amount of food transported to the Vanni thus far, 4,120 MT, falls 76% short of the minimum amount (17,150 MT) needed to sustain the 350,000 IDPs for 98 days (15 Sept – 22 Dec 2008). The GA's number of 350,000 IDPs differs from the UN/WFP's number of 230,000, but even if the UN/WFP figure is used there is still a 63% shortfall: 11,270 MT needed vs. 4,120 MT transported. As a result the Government Agents (GA's) are unable to meet food needs of the people. (See Table 1)

Food Rations needed per day per person (WFP figure)		0.5
Number of days 15 Sept - 22 Dec		98
Total transported by UN/WFP		4,120
	UN/WFP - IDP Population figure	Government Agent - IDP Population figure
IDP population	230,000	350,000
Needed to sustain population (MT)	11,270	17,150
Shortfall (MT)	7,150	13,030
Shortfall (%)	63	76



Table 2: WFP food convoy - Total for month of November

Details	Amount (kgs)
White Rice	264,795.40
Red Rice	230,900.00
Flour	324,997.00
Sugar	12,000
Dhal	172,978.00
Oil	25,950.70
Nutritious flour (corn, Soya mixed)	69,877.50
Total Kgs	1,101,498.60
Total Metric Tons	1101.5

Table 3: WFP Food convoy on 9th December 2008

Details	Amount (kgs)
Rice	30,000
Flour	180,000
Sugar	30,000
Dhal	11,979
Oil	9,975
Total Kgs	261,954
Total Metric Tons	261.95

Mr. John Campbell, of WFP, told the BBC on 10 December 2008 that conditions in the Vanni were as basic as in Somalia and that the IDPs were “extremely uncomfortable in waterlogged camps”.

c. Serious inadequacy in the distribution of Dry Rations -

Details of a Ration Card:

Rations for a family of 2 for one week -

- 1. White rice - 200 g
- 2. Flour - 920 g
- 3. Dhal - 800 g
- 4. Sugar - 40 g
- 5. Veg. Oil - 308 g

An IDP man showed a TRO staffer his ration card (figures above) and expressed his frustrations: he started out at 5 am in order to be in the queue at a cooperative store and returned home at 4 pm spending almost the whole day at the cooperative store to get these meagre food items. The man asked wondered if the food is worth the time he spent. He



commented bitterly that the rice is not enough even for mouth rice (Vaikarisi) to be put into a dead man's mouth at the time of burial according to the Hindu funeral custom.

The cooperative store at Visvamadu told us that whatever they get from Colombo by WFP Convoy for a week is divided and given to the ration cardholders. They then mark on the card that he or she has got the dry rations for that week. That is final. If the amount was less than the recommended or required amount, he or she cannot get the balance the next week.

Mullaitivu Kachcheri sources confirmed that in a particular week they issued only 1.5 days worth of dry rations instead of the required weeks worth because that is all that they received from Colombo in the WFP Food Convoy.

As mentioned above the amount that the WFP transports for the whole month is not enough to meet the needs of IDP population in Vanni.

d. Food Production:

Food production has been dealt a severe blow by the floodwaters and war. (See Tables 23-25) All the pulses, paddies and vegetables that were sown have been destroyed. TRO's previous target of providing 40% of the food needs for the Vanni has been severely hampered due to the damage caused by the floods and farmers being forced to leave their fields due to SLA military offensives, bombing and shelling. Only a few areas where manioc was being cultivated escaped severe damage though even in these areas hundreds of kilos of manioc yams have been destroyed. All must be re-sown. A TRO team was tasked with visiting all cultivated lands to perform a survey on the destruction by floodwaters. According to the survey results necessary actions will be taken to cultivate crops that were destroyed.

Table 4: Vanni Market Prices - 15 Dec 2008

	Description	Unit	Price
1	Chilly	1Kg	800
2	Onion	1Kg	300
6	Bitter gourd	1Kg	400
7	Manioc	1Kg	40
8	Greens	1 Bundle	30
9	'Karanai' Yam	1Kg	280
10	Coconut	1	25
11	Fish	1Kg	600
12	Lime	1Kg	60
13	Brinjal	1Kg	300
14	Curry banana	1Kg	140
15	Pumpkin	1Kg	220
16	Curry chilly	1Kg	400
17	Banana (Itharai)	1Kg	100
18	Egg	1	25
19	Carrot	1Kg	400
20	Cabbage	1Kg	400



21	String bean	1Kg	280
Note: All food items are more expensive. Big Onion and Tomato are not available at the Markets in Vanni due to the GoSL restrictions on their transportation from Vavuniya to the Vanni.			

e. Shelter:

Due to GoSL restrictions on the transportation of tents, tarpaulins, and construction materials for temporary shelters, TRO and other organizations must construct these shelters from cadjans (coconut & palmyrah leaves) and other locally available materials. These materials are in short supply and as a result the IDPs displaced by the SLA military offensive have had to take shelter under trees, in schools and other public buildings and with friends and family. Some of these IDPs have been displaced up to 10 times over the past 2 years.

The shelter needs have increased due to the recent floods and the cyclone. Hundreds of shelters erected for IDPs displaced by the war have been swept away or their walls have fallen down. Additionally, the houses of the permanent residents of the area have also been partly or fully damaged. (See Tables 29 & 30) Prior to the monsoon season over 20,000 temporary shelters were needed for war-affected IDPs. Cyclone Nisha destroyed over 13,000 temporary shelters, thus over 33,000 shelters are currently needed to house the IDPs.

The shelter situation is worsening due to the relentless shelling and intermittent aerial bombardments by the GoSL that have destroyed residential buildings and IDP settlements resulting in many civilians being killed and injured. New displacements from heavily populated areas in Vattakachchi in Kilinochchi and Mulliyavalai in Mullaitivu make the situation unprecedented with the potential of the humanitarian crisis reaching catastrophic proportions if timely action is not taken.

After Cyclone Nisha, despite the assessed need by the UN and ICRC, the GoSL has restricted the transportation of tarpaulins by the UN and international NGOs due to the fact that they had the international NGO's/UN logos on them.

The lands that were considered relatively high and safe from flood risks have now become vulnerable due the unprecedented levels of rainfall. It is very difficult to find higher places in the reduced land area of the Vanni. To assess the safety of the areas where the IDP settlements were established a team comprising relevant stakeholders was formed and asked by the Disaster Management Regional Coordinating Committee to visit each and every settlement and study the situation and report within a week. Their report will help to decide on shifting some settlements to safer areas.

f. WASH – Water, Sanitation and Health

1) Water

The heavy rains and flooding have resulted in most water resources and wells being polluted. The wells will need to be chlorinated. There is a danger of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and other waterborne diseases. To ensure IDPs receive



adequate water, TRO had been delivering water to IDPs via water bowzers. The floods have made most roads impassable and a lack of fuel due to GoSL restrictions has resulted in water bowsering being reduced. In many places TRO and the Pradesiya Saba have put up 2000 litre water tanks to be filled with water for the IDPs. A TRO team has been designated by DMCC (Disaster Management Coordinating Committee) to identify locations where more tanks are needed.

2) Sanitation/Toilets:

Many permanent and temporary toilets have been destroyed or damaged by the floodwaters. Water has entered into cesspits and the ground water has been severely polluted. Prior to the floods 6,227 toilets were needed for the war displaced in the Vanni, now at least 8,000 toilets are needed immediately. The lack of an adequate number of toilets has led to open defecation by the IDPs. The GoSL's ban on cement being taken to the Vanni makes construction of toilets difficult. A shortage of toilet basins/squatting pans in the Vanni, also due to restrictions imposed by the GoSL, is another problem. As a result, TRO has asked the pottery makers in the Vanni to fabricate toilet basins locally using burnt clay and designs provided by TRO.

3) Health

The GoSL's restrictions and embargos have created severe shortages of essential medicines such as: antibiotics, snake serum (more than 200 snake bites have been reported in the past month), vaccines (whose cold chain cannot be maintained due to a lack of fuel for the generators), diabetes medicine and paediatric medicines. Additionally, Government Hospitals, Primary Health Care Centres and other medical facilities have been displaced from Mannar, North Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. Many of these facilities have also been bombed or shelled by the Sri Lanka Security Forces (See Table 30).

The lack of adequate facilities and staff prior to the return to war compounded with the cyclone has resulted in the level of healthcare afforded to those in the Vanni being the worst in the Island. Despite this fact the GoSL continues to deny permission to transport adequate medicine, medical equipment and medical staff to the area. There are no mental health professionals in the Vanni to serve the population of 450,000-500,000. TRO provided psychosocial training to teachers (primary & pre-school) after the 2002 Cease Fire Agreement (CFA) and the 2004 tsunami. These teachers are the only resource available to children traumatized by the bombing and shelling.

Malaria is becoming a problem with 52 cases reported since the beginning of the monsoon season. The floodwaters have created numerous water filled pits and holes, which are prime breeding grounds for mosquitoes. As a result a further outbreak of malaria is imminent. The need for sand to build walls and floors for temporary shelters has resulted in pits being dug near temporary shelters. These have become breeding areas for mosquitoes.

g. Malnutrition:

Malnutrition is increasing at a rapid rate out of sight of the humanitarian community due to a lack of access being granted to humanitarian actors by the GoSL. Already 20% of the children in the Vanni have been identified as being severely malnourished and surveys show that



approximately 40% of children are not receiving the minimum nutritional requirements. Quick action is needed to provide nutritious food to children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Due to the lack of minimum nutritional intake due to war displacement and poverty, chronic malnutrition (stunting – low height to age) is also widespread.

V. Education Situation Report in Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu Districts

(Updated on 11th December)

The Education system in the Vanni is close to breaking down due to the effects of war, displacement and the floods. There are over 35,602 displaced students in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District alone and 72 schools have been displaced within the district. Bombing and shelling have damaged some of the schools in the two districts, the floods have damaged others and many of the schools are occupied by IDPs (see Tables 5-20).

Education Zone	Total Schools	Displaced	Total Students	IDP Students
Kilinochchi	90	67	31,049	26,209
Mullaitivu	51	5	32,406	9,393
Total	141	72	63,455	35,602

Division	Total Schools as at 11.08.2008	Recently closed schools	Permanent Schools	Displaced schools which function separately	Displaced schools which function jointly	Recently displaced but have not restart yet
Karachchi	37	01	06	11	19	-
Kandawalai	22	-	17	02	03	-
Poonakary	29	06	-	-	22	03
Pallai	13	04	-	07	02	-
Total	101	11	23	20	46	03

Kilinochchi District	
AGA Division	No. of Schools
Karachchi	30
Kandawalai	5
Poonakari	23
Palai	9
Mullaitivu District	
Maritemepattu	5
Puthukkudiyiruppu	-
Total	72



Table 8: Number of Displaced Students and Teachers by Division

AGA Division	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
Karachchi	18,539	540
Kandawalai	56	02
Poonakari	7,336	202
Palai	278	11
Total	26,209	755

Table 9: Mullaitivu Educational Zone – General Statistics

Division	No of schools	Permanent students	Displaced students	Total students	Permanent teachers	Displaced teachers	Total teachers
Puthukkudiyiruppu	21	13,135	7,007	20,142	392	122	514
Matimepattu	30	9,878	2,307	12,185	347	10	357
Total	51	23,013	9,314	32,327	739	132	871

Table 10: Identified needs of Schools in the Kilinochchi Educational Zone

Zone	Urinals	Toilets	Temporary shed	Ret hatching temporary sheds	Water supply (Jerry cans)	Tarpaulins	Mats	Buckets	Black board/White board	Black board stand
Kilinochchi	100	100	125	36	500	480	1000	400	100	100

Table 11: Humanitarian Assistance received by the Kilinochchi Educational Zone

Type	Donated by	Number
Temporary long sheds	Unicef	46
Mats	Kandawalai AGA office	800
Leaning materials	SCiSL	for 1688 students
Temporary sheds	ZOA	13
Leaning materials	ZOA	for 2000 students
Drawing schools symbol on the roof of schools	By “Future Today” facilitating with Unicef	For 22 schools



Table 12: Items distributed to displaced students in Mullaitivu Educational Zone & remaining needs

Division	Urinal	Toilet	Temporary shed	Water supply	Tarpaulin	Mat	Bucket	Hoe	Black board/ White board	Jug	Crow-Bar
Puthukkudiyiruppu	23	23	15	7	225	1610	225	42	230	420	21
Maritimepattu	34	33	14	9	5	3	12	232	1530	190	30
To all zones	-	-	-	-	10	50	10	5	-	-	2
Total	57	56	29	19	467	3190	425	106	399	810	53
Issued as of 05 Nov 2008	-	-	01	-	275	1700	400	10	9	-	3
Remaining Needs	57	56	28	19	192	1490	25	96	390	810	50

Table 13: Identified needs of Schools in the Mullaitivu Educational Zone

Needs	Received items	Schools			Provided to the Zone	Provided to 'Kottam'	Provided to Thamilisalai MV
		Needs	Provided	Rest needs			
Exercise book (80 pages)	5,850	47,110	5,850	41,260	-	-	-
Exercise book (120 pages)	7,500	46,030	7,500	38,530	-	-	-
Pens	4,417	46,030	4,417	41,613	-	-	-
Pencils	3,330	47,110	3,330	43,780	-	-	-
Tool box	00	4,711	00	4,711	-	-	-
Compass	00	4,603	00	4,603	-	-	-
School bags for primary	612	4,711	612	4,099	-	-	-
School bags for secondary	2,970	4,603	2,970	1,633	-	-	-
Mats	1,700	3,140	1,470	1,670	20	10	200
Tarpaulins	275	457	215	242	06	04	50
Buckets	400	415	340	75	06	04	50
Lamps	120	125	83	42	05	02	30
'Alavanku'	03	53	02	51	01	-	-
'Mambotti'	10	106	01	105	09	-	-
Big basin	04	425	01	424	-	-	03
Jug	00	810	00	810	-	-	-
Nylon thread	100	193	94	99	04	02	-
Unicef bag	175	195	171	24	02	02	-
Big pot	04	50	00	50	01	-	03
Black board/White board	09	399	09	390	-	-	-
Urinals	00	57	00	57	-	-	-



Toilets	00	54	00	54	-	-	-
Temporary shed construction	01	29	01	28	-	-	-
Temporary shed thatching	23	40	23	17	-	-	-
Wells/Tube wells	00	19	00	19	-	-	-
Uniforms-JPTS, JBS	00	2,348	00	2,348	-	-	-
Uniforms-JGF	00	2,363	00	2,363	-	-	-
Uniforms-IBTS, IBS	00	1,540	00	1,540	-	-	-
Uniforms-SGF	00	831	00	831	-	-	-
Shoes for primary - Male	00	2,348	00	2,348	-	-	-
Shoes for primary - Female	00	2,363	00	2,363	-	-	-
Shoes for secondary - Male	00	2,134	00	2,134	-	-	-
Shoes for secondary - Female	00	2,469	00	2,469	-	-	-

Table 14: Details of displaced Schools & where they temporarily function in Mullaitivu Educational Zone

Schools	Permanent students	Permanent teachers	Displaced date	Restarted date	School premises where displaced school is functioning in
M/Semmalai MV	365	12	04.09.2008	15.09.2008	M/Mullaitivu MV
M/Kumulamunai MV	670	22	04.09.2008	08.09.2008	M/Kokuthoduvai GTMS
MMurippu Tamil Vidyalayam	533	21	04.09.2008	15.09.2008	M/Mullaitivu Hindu Vidyalayam
M/Arumukathankulam GTMS	51	02	04.09.2008	15.09.2008	M/Silavaththai Tamil Vidyalayam
Total	1,734	61			

Table 15: Details of the Schools where IDP Welfare Centres have been established in Mullaitivu Educational Zone

School	Displaced families	Displaced individuals	Permanent students	Displaced students
M/Neththaliyaru Tamil Vidyalayam	20	80	74	170
M/Parathi Vidyalayam	48	200	1034	967
M/Iruddumadu Tamil Vidyalayam	34	156	109	123
M/Suthanthirapuram GTMS	50	250	426	261
M/Thevipuram GTMS	75	360	355	213
M/Silavattai MV	48	160	409	55
M/Mullaitivu MV	51	215	59	84
Total	326	1,421	2,466	1,873



Table 16: Schools functioning for primary students in the morning & secondary students in the evening in the Mullaitivu Educational Zone

School	Permanent students	Displaced student	Total students	Permanent teachers	Displaced teachers	Total teachers
M/Visuvamadu MV	1,286	1,757	3,043	36	36	72
M/Parathi Vidyalayam	1,034	967	2,001	21	18	39
M/Udaiyarkaddu MV	1,572	1,575	3,147	42	24	66
M/Vallipunam Kanista Advanced School	1,477	725	2,202	30	12	42
Total	5,369	5,024	10,393	129	90	219

Table 17: Details of Displaced students by Zone: Mullaitivu District

Zones to which Students were displaced	Areas from which students were displaced										
	Kilinochchi	Thunukkai	Vavuniya North	Mahdu	Maritimepattu	Puthukkudiyiruppu	Vavuniya, Mannar	Jaffna	Trincomalee, Batticaloa	Other zone	Total
Maritimepattu	182	163	139	18	1653	17	9	89	6	4	2280
Puthukkudiyiruppu	4429	1856	302	183	204	25	34	29	12	39	7113
Within Zone	4517	2011	449	211	1882	46	42	121	29	6	9314
Total	9128	4030	890	412	3739	88	85	239	47	49	18,707

Table 18: Kandawalai DS Division - IDPs in Welfare Centres & Schools

No	Name of Welfare Centres & Schools	Families	Members	Under 12 Age	Adults	Required amount for cooked meals for 3 days
1	Kandawalai M.V	240	728	183	545	141,900
2	Muruganatha M.V	248	1128	281	847	220,020
3	Murasumoddai GTMS	65	279	71	208	54,330
4	Pariyakulam Ijanar GTMS	125	563	141	422	109,770
5	Kaddaikadu GTMS	270	807	202	605	157,350
6	Naganthirapuram GTMS	82	353	89	264	68,790
7	Naganthirapuram Pre-School	25	108	26	82	21,120
8	KalavadithidalNagasvara Vidyalalyam	225	1668	417	1251	325,260
9	Tharmapuram M.V	1072	5289	1322	3967	1,031,370



10	Tharmapuram GTMS	196	816	204	612	159,120
11	Peramathanaru M.V	159	684	170	514	133,440
12	Kalaru Tamil Vidyalalyam	151	647	162	485	126,150
13	Majivaganapuram GTMS	125	537	133	404	104,790
14	Punnaineravi GTMS	102	439	108	331	85,710
15	Thambirasapuram GTMS	193	829	207	622	161,670
16	RamanathaPuram East	92	412	103	309	80,340
17	Uriyan Common Hall	110	508	127	381	99,060
18	Kaddaikadu Pre School	75	313	77	236	61,110
19	Kaddaikkadu Common Hall	143	698	174	524	136,140
20	Kalmadunagar GTMS	408	1925	480	1445	375,450
21	Kalmadunagar Church	96	434	108	326	84,660
22	Kannaginagar School	328	1657	414	1243	323,130
23	Pramathanaru Pre School	45	176	44	132	34,320
Total		4,575	20,998	5,243	15,755	4,095,000

Table 19: Karachchi DS Division - IDPs in Welfare Centres & Schools

No	Name of Welfare Centres & Schools	Families	Members	Under 12 Age	Adults	Required amount for cooked meals for 3 days
1	Mayavanoor	63	230	92	138	42,780
2	Vaddakachchi M.V	107	314	126	188	58,404
3	Alagapuri GTMS	64	217	87	130	40,362
4	Ramanathapuram M.V	66	213	85	128	39,618
5	Ramanathapuram GTMS	103	382	153	229	71,052
Total		403	1356	543	813	252,180

Table 20: Vadamarachchi East DS Division - IDPs in Welfare Centres & Schools

No	Name of Welfare Centres & Schools	Families	Members	Under 12 Age	Adults	Required amount for cooked meals for 3 days
1	KaddaikkaduGTMS	348	1248	312	936	243,360
2	Kevil GTMS	581	2314	578	1736	451,260
3	Chundikkulam GTMS	157	631	252	379	117,390
Total		1086	4193	1142	3051	812,010



VI. Details of the post flood situation & the urgent needs of the people who were severely affected by the recent flood & cyclone

An Appeal from a Vanni NGO Officer:

I wish to inform you that a continuous heavy rain and a cyclone have been taken place in our district during 23.11.2008 to 28.11.2008. Now also it seems to be continuing. 90% of the total population nearly 45,000 families were affected. 23,000 families were displaced and 6064 families are in schools and welfare centres. The remaining families are with the friends and relatives.

Due to the conflict situation in this district the people from Pallai AGA Division, Poonagary AGA Division and the Western part of Karachchi AGA Division of this district are totally displaced and temporarily settled in Kandavalai AGA Division and the eastern part of Karachchi AGA Division. The displaced people from other neighbouring districts are also temporarily settled in the above areas.

The recent continuous heavy rain and the cyclone severely affected these people. Now they are temporarily residing in the schools buildings, rural development society halls and newly formed welfare centres. These people are undergoing untold hardships due to the displacements as well as heavy rain and cyclone. In addition to this many livestock were killed due to this heavy flood.

VII. Houses Affected by Cyclone Nisha

Table 21: Damaged Houses of the Permanent residents of the flood affected areas

DS Division	Fully damaged	Partly damaged	Amount (SL Rs)
Karachchi	360	542	162,200,000
Kandawalai	2528	1861	944,500,00
Total	2888	2403	1,106,700,000

Table 22: Damaged Houses of the families displaced by war

DS Division	Fully damaged	Partly damaged	Amount (SL Rs)
Karachchi	686	1031	65,230,000
Kandawalai	12148	7150	821,900,000
Vadamarachchi East	548	210	920,830,000
Total	13,382	8,391	1,807,960,000



VIII. Agriculture

Table 23: Crop Damage

DS Division	Rice Paddy-Extent of Damage		Estimated cost of damage (SL Rs)
	100% damage	50% damage	
Karachchi	200 hectares	200 hectares	6,000,000
Kandawalai	200 hectares	300 hectares	7,000,000
Other food crops (pulse and grooved nut) and Vegetables			
Karachchi	40 hectares		1,200,000
Kandawali	100 ha		300,000
Fruit crops (Bowne and papaw)			
Karachchi	200 ha		80,000,000
Kandawalai	150 ha		60,000,000
Home Gardens			
Karachchi	1000 Nos		2,000,000
Kandawalai	2000 Nos		4,000,000
Total			163,200,000

a. Damage to Department of Agriculture

Due to displacement, temporary sheds were erected at Puliampokkanai, they have been fully damaged by flooding.

Table 24: Department of Agriculture Buildings	Amount (SL Rs)
01. Temporary shed for office furniture and equipment	100,000
02. Temporary shed for seed processing machine	100,000
03. Temporary shed for training hall	750,000
04. Temporary shed for department Bus and Pick up	750,000
Total	3,500,000

Table 25: Affects of floods on Farm/Domesticated Animals

Division	Cows & Goats	Hens	Amount (SL Rs)
Kandawalai	2085	2100	5,000,000
Karachchi	1425	2050	4,200,000
Vadamarachchi East	750	1756	3,100,000
Total	4260	5906	12,300,000

IX. Roads

Table 26: RDA Roads

DS Division	Name of the Road	Length (KM)	Total Estimated Cost (SL Rs)
Kandawalai	Paranthan-Mullaitivu Road	19	35,200,000



DS Division	Name of the Road	Length (KM)	Total Estimated Cost (in millions of SL Rs)
Kandawalai	Murasumoddai Kokavil Road	7	5
	Periyakulam Kandawalai Road	3	2
	Kandawalai Panrisuddan Road	6	8
	Visuvamadu Peramanthanaru Mayilvahanapuram Road	20	25
	Thadduvankoddy Kallaru Road	23	30
	Kallaru Sundikkulam Road	07	10
	Tharmapuram Kaddaikkadu Road	14	15
	Vaddakkachchi Puliampokkanai Road	08	10
Karachchi	Puthumurippu Access Road	06	5
	Alagarathinam Road	11	10
	Vaddakkachchi Cattle Farm	3.5	04
	Kenady Road	7.6	08
	Wilsan Road	3.5	04
	Rose Road	2.5	02
	Uruthirapuram Main Road	11	12
Maruthankerny	Kaddaikadu Chundikkulam Road	30	50
	Iyakkachchi Vettlaikerny Road	11	10
	Navalady Uduththurai School Road	05	05
Total		179.1	215

No	Name of the Road	Length (KM)	Total Estimated Cost (in millions of SL Rs)
Kandawalai DS Division			
1	Kumarapuram Paranthan Road	2.5	2.5
2	Paranthan 01-18	27	27
3	Korakkankaddu shelters Road	4	4
4	Uriyan Road	3	3
5	Murasumoddai Temple Road	2	2
6	Kandawalai Mavadi Road	3.5	3.5
7	Puliampokkanai Tharumapuram Road	3.5	3.5
8	Tharumapuram (1m Unit - 12m unit)	12	12
9	PeriyaKulam School Road	1.5	1.5
10	Ulavanur Thampirasapuram Road	3	3
11	Kandawalai Kombady Road	2	2
12	Kandawalai Madukkarai Road	2	2
13	Piramanthan Aru Punnaineeravi Road	3	3
14	Kolunthuppulavu Mayilvahanapuram Road	4	4



15	Avaransadde Kandawalai Road	3	3
16	Palaiyakamam Murasumoddai Road	2	2
Sub Total		78	78
Karachchi DS Division			
1	Kirusnan Temple Road	3	0.3
2	Mavadiamman Road	8	0.8
3	Silva Road	6	0.6
4	Kadsan Road	5	0.5
5	Navalar Road	3	0.3
6	Kurukgu Road	5	0.5
7	Arumuham Road	4	0.4
8	Sivasuntharam Road	3	0.3
9	Anna Vilaiyaddukalaga Road	5	0.5
10	Ramanathankula Road	4	0.4
11	VayalurMurugan Road	2	0.2
12	KarthekesuKadai Road	3	0.3
13	Nanthavanappillaiyar Road	2	0.2
14	Meelikaithodda Road	4	0.4
15	Puthukkadu Road	3	0.3
Sub Total		60	60
Total (Kandawalai & Karachchi)		138	138

X. Damages to Public Areas and Buildings

No	Name of the Market	Total Estimated Cost (SL Rs)
01	Vaddakkachchi	300,000
02	Puliampokkanai	1,500,000
03	Tharmapuram	800,000
04	Piramanthan aru	300,000
05	Paranthan	200,000
06	Kandawalai	300,000
07	Murasumoddai	3,500,000
08	Kallaru	200,000
09	Ramanathapuram	200,000
Total		7,300,000

No	Name of the library	Total Estimated Cost (SL Rs)
01	Vaddakkachchi library Buildings	200,000
02	Library books	200,000
03	Murasumoddai library Furniture	100,000
04	Library books	300,000
Total		800,000



XI. Health – Damages to Infrastructure

Table 31: Health Sector Infrastructure Damages			
Regional Hospital Vaddakkachchi			
No	Details	Damage	Total Estimated Cost (SL Rs)
1	Generator Room	Completely	20,000
2	Patients (quarters)	Completely	35,000
3	Medicine Stores	Completely	60,000
4	Midwife quarters	Completely	100,000
	Sub-Total		215,000
District General Hospital (Visvamadu)			
1	Patients quarters	Completely	75,000
2	Generator Room	Completely	20,000
	Sub-Total		95,000
Regional Hospital Tharmapuram			
1	Patients ward	Completely	100,000
2	Road between the Kambara and the hospital	Completely	80,000
3	Staff quarters	Completely	180,000
4	Patients ward	Completely	60,000
	Sub-Total		420,000
Primary Health Centres			
1	Patients ward 100'X20'	Completely	150,000
2	Out Patients ward 20'X60'	Party	30,000
3	Puliampulam D.P Staff quarters 18'X12'	Completely	150,000
4	Adampan D.P Staff quarters 60'X20'	Party	125,000
	Sub-Total		455,000
MOH Office Kalmadunagar			
1	Stores 30'X20' Roof	Completely	75,000
2	Clinic Centre Ramanathapuram 40'X16'	Party	20,000
3	Model Garden		10,000
	Sub-Total		105,000
MOH Office Kandavalai			
1	Staff Quarters 21'X16'	Completely	100,000
2	Staff Quarters 21'X16'	Partly	50,000
3	Puliampokkanai Clinic Centre 20'X30'	Completely	75,000
4	Punnaineeravi Clinic Centre 80'X20'	Partly	140,000
5	Primary Health Centre Kallaru	Partly	50,000
6	Primary Health Centre Tharmapuram	Completely	150,000
	Sub-Total		565,000
Kallaru Main Stores			
1	Roof 90'X26'	Completely	310,000
	Sub-Total		310,000
Aurvedic Hospitals			
1	Building		500,000



2	Furniture		200,000
3	Drugs		400,000
	Sub-Total		1,100,000
Total			3,265,000

XII. Education – Damages to Infrastructure

Table 32: Education

No	Schools	Shelters/Building (SL Rs.)	Toilet (SL Rs.)	Furniture (SL Rs.)
01	Central College	125,000	35,000	
02	Thiruvaiaru MV	225,000		150,000
03	Puthumurippu Vikneshwara	35,000		
04	Barathi Vidyalayam	52,500		
05	Mayavanoor Vidyalayam	385,000		15,000
06	Pattima Roca	90,000	14,000	125,000
07	Muruganatha MV	37,500		
08	Kaladeddithidal Nageshwara Vid	180,000		
09	Kandawalai MV	422,000		50,000
10	Murasumodai MV		7,500	
11	Umayalpuram MV	135,000	20,000	60,000
12	Tharmapuram No. I	90,000		
13	Periyakulam Iyanar Vid	21,000		
14	Piramanthanu MV	25,000	25,000	
15	Kaddaikadu GTMS	90,000	40,000	
16	Kumarasamy GTMS	515,000		
17	Thampirasapuram GTMS	335,000		
18	Selliyativu MV	15,000		
19	Gnanimadam GTMS	20,000		
20	Vettilaikerny MV	101,000		
21	Kaddaikadu Pre	140,000	30,000	
22	Kandawalai Koddam	100,000		
Total		3,139,000	171,500	400,000

XIII. Irrigation

Table 33: Damaged Caused by Recent Flood in Kilinochchi District to Irrigation Schemes

DS Division	Name of Tank / Reservoir	Head Works	Total Estimated Cost (in millions of SL Rs)
Karachchi	Iranaimadu Tank	Runnels and Scours on D/S from OM 47Chs.to	15.0



		2M14Chs.	
		Channels - L.B	9.0
		Channels - R.B	4.0
		Channels Roads - L.B	3.0
		Channels Roads - R.B	2.0
	Kilinochchi Tank		5.0
Kandavalai	Kalmadu Tank	Mead works	8.0
		Channels	4.5
		Roads	2.5
	Piramanthanaru Tank	Head works	8.5
		Channels	3.5
		Roads	2.0
	Buildings	I.E's Office Complex	2.5
		Unit Office, Kalmadu	0.5
		Unit Office, Piramanthan Aru	0.5
Total			70.5

XIV. Multi Purpose Co-Operative Societies (MPCS)

Table 34: Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu MPCS (SL Rs)

No	Co-operative	Food Damage	Building Damage	Furniture Damage	Total
1	Karachchi North MPCS	5,100,000	700,000	125,000	5,925,000
2	Karachchi South MPCS	1,000,000	300,000	200,000	1,500,000
3	Karachchi East MPCS	900,000	100,000	200,000	1,200,000
4	Akkarayan MPCS	9,750,000	200,000	200,000	10,150,000
5	Poonagary MPCS	1,200,000	170,000	85,000	1,455,000
6	Pachchilipalle MPCS	525,000	150,000	50,000	725,000
7	Kili. PPS	650,000	165,000	385,000	1,200,000
8	Palai P.P.S	250,000	200,000	150,000	600,000
9	Poonagary P.P.S	220,000	250,000	150,000	620,000
10	K.D.P.R.D Co Op Consortium	250,000	250,000	75,000	575,000
11	N.P.P.D Co Op union	100,000	150,000	50,000	300,000
12	N.R.L.O Co Op Society	500,000	300,000	200,000	1,000,000
13	North Province MPCS Union	850,000	525,000	175,000	1,550,000
14	Thiruvaiyaru Co Op	650,000	150,000	200,000	1,000,000
15	Kili District Confederation Society	700,000	225,000	100,000	1,025,000
16	Kili District thrift society	300,000	200,000	150,000	650,000
17	Kili Distict Co-op Conical	125,000	350,000	175,000	650,000
18	Kili Lifco	200,000	100,000	50,000	350,000
19	Kili/Mullai Rural Bank Union	150,000	250,000	50,000	450,000
20	N.P Con Co-op Union	200,000	150,000	50,000	400,000
21	Karachchi North Fis. Union	100,000	75,000	125,000	300,000
22	Poonagary fis -Union	50,000	75,000	75,000	200,000



23	N.P Tractor co-op	5,000	5,000	40,000	50,000
Total		23,775,000	5,040,000	3,060,000	31,875,000

Table 35: Mannar District MPCs (SL Rs)

No	MPCS	Food Damage	Building Damage	Furniture Damage	Total
1	Madu MPCs	660,000	390,000	265,000	1,315,000
2	Manthai West MPCs	550,000	400,000	150,000	1,100,000
3	Manthai North MPCs	521,000	315,000	385,000	1,221,000
4	Adampan P.P.S	300,000	175,000	125,000	600,000
5	Mathai West P.P.S	10,000	30,000	10,000	50,000
Total		2,041,000	1,310,000	935,000	4,286,000

Table 36: Jaffna District MPCs

No	MPCS	Food Damage	Building Damage	Furniture Damage	SL Rs.
1	Vadamarachchi East MPCs	800,000	100,000	150,000	1,050,000
2	Vadamarachchi East P.P.S	200,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
3	Vadamarachchi East Fis Co.op Union	200,000	150,000	150,000	500,000
Total		1,200,000	350,000	400,000	1,950,000

XV. Damage to the Administrative Sectors

Table 37: Damage to the Administrative Sectors

No	Details	Amount (in millions of SL Rs.)
01	Karachchi AGA Office	0.8
02	Kandawalai AGA Office	1.2
03	District Secretariat	1.8
04	Other Departments	2.0
Total		5.8

XVI. Summary

Table 38: Summary of Urgent needs for the affected people & important sectors

No	Details	Amount	Approximate Estimate (SL Rs)
1	Cooked Meals	26,547	5,159,190
2	Milk Food	20,000	600,000
3	Temporary Houses	21,773	920,300,000
4	Temporary Toilets	10,000	150,000,000
5	Tarpaulin and plastic Sheets	10,000	20,000,000
6	Roof Tarpaulin Sheets	20,000	100,000,000
7	Bed sheets	20,000	7,000,000
8	Clothes(Children &Elders)	20,000	20,000,000



9	Mosquito Nets	10,000	6,500,000
10	Schools Reconstruction		3,710,500
11	Hospitals Reconstruction		2,165,000
12	Aurvedic		1,100,000
13	Roads – a. RDA		35,200,000
	b. RDD		215,000,000
	c. Pradesha Sabah		138,000,000
14	Irrigation		70,500,000
15	Agriculture		166,700,000
16	Damage to the Administrative Sectors		5,800,000
17	Veterinary		12,300,000
18	Co-operative		38,111,000
19	Pradesha Sabah Markets & others		8,100,000
20	Cleaning		20,000,000
Total			1,946,245,690

XVII. ‘Eelanatham’ newspaper dated 17th December 2008 Report on Food Situation in Mullaitivu

This report quoted District Secretariat sources.

53,273 families have been displaced in Mullaitivu District. In that 35,268 families are receiving WFP dry rations. For the month of November only 11.5 days of dry rations have been provided to the above number of IDPs by WFP convoys. In the month of December, as there was no stock in hand first week dry ration was not distributed. Only the second week quota was given. Third week has come. But so far food convoy has not come. As on 15th December our stock in our hand is 341 Kg. rice, 3124 kg of flour, 16,458.32 kg of dhal, 12,187.04 kg of sugar and 437.09 kg ofc vegetable oil. People are facing severe hardships with out food while there is heavy rain and there are no work opportunities. Every month in 202 lorries with 2021 metric ton food items should come in the WFP convoys. For a week 473 metric ton food in 48 lorries should come, according to GA’s office of Mullaitivu.