

# Sri Lanka

Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)



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# 2008



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### **SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS**

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TEARFUND
ACF	CWS	IA	MENTOR	TGH
ACTED	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UMCOR
ADRA	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNAIDS
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNDP
AMI-France	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNDSS
ARC	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNEP
ASB	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UNESCO
ASI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNFPA
AVSI	FHI	IR	OXFAM GB	UN-HABITAT
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
CARITAS	French RC	IRD	PACT	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRIN	PAI	UNIFEM
CESVI	GAA	IRW	Plan	UNJLC
CFA	GOAL	Islamic RW	PMU-I	UNMAS
CHF	GTZ	JOIN	PU	UNOPS
CHFI	GVC	JRS	RC/Germany	UNRWA
CISV	Handicap International	LWF	RCO	VIS
CMA	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	Samaritan's Purse	WFP
CONCERN	HELP	Malteser	SC	WHO
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	SECADEV	World Concern
COOPI	HKI	MDA	Solidarités	World Relief
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDM	SUDO	WVL
COSV	HT			

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED "PROJECTS"





## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2007, the focus of the conflict in Sri Lanka moved from the East to certain parts of the North. The Government took action to resettle IDPs in the Eastern Districts following clearance of the area of landmines. However there has been new displacement in the northern Vanni and Jaffna areas. While it is hoped that a political settlement can be found to end the conflict in the coming months, the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) is based on the planning assumption that there will be significant returns during 2008, alongside displacements similar in scale to those in 2007.

In the latter part of 2007, as the conflict affected more of Sri Lanka's northern districts, the risks increased for IDPs and other conflict-affected groups in those areas. The CHAP is based on the assumption that as the Government acts on its stated intention to disarm the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the conflict in Sri Lanka will continue and intensify, and even if it were to slow down or end during the year, there would remain very significant humanitarian needs to be met in the areas of conflict.

Protection and safeguarding basic rights will continue to be the key challenges raised by the conflict. Fighting during 2007 led to the loss of hundreds of civilian lives, the displacement of over 308,000 people and the suffering of countless others. Public infrastructure and essential services have been compromised, making it more difficult for national and internationally-supported humanitarian programmes to address the significant needs of both conflict-affected and return communities. At the same time, the humanitarian community is operating under extremely difficult circumstances, which have affected its ability to reach as many people as need support.

The CHAP has been developed as Sri Lanka's humanitarian strategy to support essential interventions during 2008. The priorities include emergency relief, protection, and early recovery, and builds on the 2007 CHAP's commitment among humanitarian stakeholders to protect and preserve life. The CHAP includes:

- A review of 2007 accomplishments by sector;
- An analysis of the humanitarian context and needs of vulnerable groups in particular conflict-affected and isolated communities, IDP and returnees;
- Current and worst-case scenarios;
- Strategic priorities including emergency relief, early recovery and protection;
- Sector response plans; and
- A monitoring framework, which links priorities, sector and project objectives.

As a programming and coordination platform, the CHAP outlines priorities and areas of intervention for affected populations in need. Interventions include assistance for displaced and return communities in the areas of protection, shelter, food, water and environmental sanitation (WASH), food aid, nutrition, health, education, food security (including agriculture and fisheries), economic recovery and infrastructure, and logistics. Roles and responsibilities have been assigned for the various sectors, with sector lead agencies accountable for delivering efficient and effective services to the targeted population. Coordination among sectors is fostered through inter-agency coordination structures as well as common logistic and security services.

CHAP projects will complement government capacity and ongoing efforts in emergency assistance. Similarly, activities for recovery efforts will support the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) lead. Coordination of efforts will be supported through the Consultative Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (CCHA), the high-level structure for coordination between the GoSL, donor governments and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

The CHAP has been developed by the IASC Country Team in consultation with the GoSL, donors and other stakeholders. The document calls for a preparedness level for up to 500,000 conflict-affected individuals comprising IDPs, returnees and economically-affected persons. The funding requirements for 108 projects (proposed by 25 non-governmental organisations, 12 UN agencies, and the International Organization for Migration [IOM]) total US\$<sup>1</sup> 175.4 million, out of which \$29.2 million has already been committed, leaving the total outstanding requirements of the appeal at **\$146.2 million**.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this CHAP should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int), which will display requirements and current funding information on the CAP 2008 web page.

**Some basic facts about Sri Lanka**

	<b>Most recent data</b>
➤ Population	21,100,000 (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤ Under-five mortality	14 /1,000 live births (UNICEF 2006)
➤ Life expectancy	71.6 years (UNDP HDR 2007/2008)
➤ Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	22% (FAO Statistical Figures 2007)
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$4,595 (UNDP HDR 2007/2008)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	17.8% (UNDP HDR 2007/2008)
➤ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	79% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	501,841 (2.5%)*
➤ Refugees in-country	330 (UNHCR October 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/3 (middle rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.743: 99 <sup>th</sup> of 177 – medium

*\*This includes 185,325 'New' IDPs and 312,712 'Old' IDPs as of November 2007*

**Statistics particular to Sri Lanka**

As of 30 November 2007, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has recorded 6,679 children abducted (6,245 by LTTE and 434 by Karuna Faction) with 1,650 still being held (1,434 by LTTE and 216 by Karuna Faction). While all were recruited as children, many are now over 18 years old as of the reporting date. Out of 1434 held by LTTE, 245 are under 18 years. Out of 216 held by Karuna, 161 are under 18.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of 30 November 2007 there were 131,469 Sri Lankan refugees in India (20,200 individuals who fled since January 2006 and 111,269 persons who left before 2002). There are also 19,649 returned refugees from spontaneous repatriations between 2002-2006.

**Table I: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 20 February 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	10,254,514
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10,041,421
EDUCATION	6,418,700
FOOD AID	68,628,131
HEALTH	7,653,563
LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	8,675,618
NUTRITION	3,252,075
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,465,554
SECURITY	872,683
SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	35,709,320
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	8,427,750
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>175,399,329</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 20 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



**Table II: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation  
 as of 20 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
3CD	90,500
ACTED	263,550
AN	282,300
ARC	1,376,000
ASB	243,000
ASIA Onlus	200,000
ASM	159,091
CARE	214,000
CCF-SL	1,327,000
DRC	1,313,600
FAO	4,513,399
FOSDOO	237,920
HELP	2,343,400
HHR	134,375
ILO	1,881,474
IOM	9,413,900
IRD	2,574,264
NPSL	960,000
NRC	2,930,650
OCHA	3,405,849
OXFAM GB	1,367,000
RDF	362,503
SARVODAYA	161,575
SCiSL	3,750,144
SLF	704,490
SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	1,220,120
Solidarités	347,900
TDGSA	229,000
UNDP	1,502,700
UNDSS	872,683
UNFPA	650,000
UN-HABITAT	7,830,000
UNHCR	18,689,342
UNICEF	9,300,000
UNOPS	6,576,791
WFP	66,802,811
WHO	4,846,038

**Table II: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008**  
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation  
as of 20 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 2 of 2

<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
WV Sri Lanka	5,578,960
ZOA Refugee Care	10,743,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>175,399,329</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 20 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



## 2. 2007 IN REVIEW

Since the 2007 CHAP for Sri Lanka was launched on 10 January 2007, fighting escalated in the North and East, creating significant humanitarian consequences for nearly 400,000 affected people. The 2007 appeal included ten emergency-related sectors with priority focus on Protection, Food, Shelter and Livelihoods. Attention was also given to basic services including Health, Water and Sanitation and Education, aiming to mitigate vulnerabilities associated with the conflict and ensuing displacement. A limited number of Early Recovery activities were included to, where possible, reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance and support families in rebuilding shelters and restoring livelihoods. Initially, the 2007 CHAP requested \$66 million for 72 United Nations and non-governmental organisations (NGO) projects, with anticipated durations between six and twelve months.

The Mid-Year Review, conducted in June, reviewed developments and revisited strategic and sector priorities. Given the continued deterioration in the situation, additional life-saving and life-sustaining activities had become essential and the number of projects increased to 80, with an accompanying upward adjustment to \$110.6 million. Adjustments during the second half of 2007 further increased the appeal amount to \$132.7 million.

The 2007 Sri Lanka CHAP received \$98.2 million, representing 74% of the revised total requested amount. Funds received included 13 Rapid Response Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grants for time-critical priority life-saving interventions, which totaled \$12 million. Generous funding enabled essential food, shelter, water and sanitation and protection interventions to address the increasing needs of conflict-affected populations. The coordination and security support sectors were also well funded. Conversely, the Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Infrastructure, Health and Education sectors received limited funding, impacting their ability to implement planned activities. (See table on page 8.)

In addition to funding constraints limiting programme activities in the early recovery and basic services sectors, all sectors faced a challenging working environment, impacting the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions. Access to and engagement in conflict areas by way of goods, services and humanitarian workers was impeded by fighting and security concerns as well as increasingly stringent travel procedures. Restrictions on importation of humanitarian goods into conflict areas also hampered implementation of some programmes. To address these challenges, the humanitarian community worked closely together, including joint advocacy through the CCHA.

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

As lead agency for the protection of IDPs in Sri Lanka, the UNHCR coordinated national and district-level protection networks, comprised of government authorities, other UN partners, NGOs and civil society groups. These networks identified protection risks, devised protection strategies, supported advocacy efforts and coordinated protection activities. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights (MDMHR), with the support of UNHCR and other protection organisations, supported the development of an action plan for the Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures (CBSM), which included civil-military liaison and support for quick impact projects in places of displacement and return.

Protection concerns and interventions in displacement return and relocation areas were regularly monitored and documented. Activities such as registration, referrals, legal assistance and support for obtaining National Identification cards strengthened internally displaced persons' (IDP) access to humanitarian assistance and improved freedom of movement. Child-friendly spaces and children's clubs were established as safe and secure places for informal education and recreational activities. Children recruited and then released by non-state actors were provided with reintegration support, including vocational training and counseling services. Infrastructure improvements to IDP sites together with training for camp managers assisted in improving the physical security of IDPs. Additionally, mine risk education was provided to community members, field staff and volunteers to reduce these risks.

Trainings were conducted for government authorities, relevant commissions and state departments, and the armed forces to strengthen capacities of national human rights mechanisms. Liaison and advocacy were carried out with civil society, UN and the diplomatic community as well as armed forces to advocate for improved access to displacement and return locations. Field visits from authoritative international specialists provided advice and guidance to support further development of guidelines,

reporting mechanisms and other systems for improving human rights and rule of law. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was also addressed through collection of information, trainings and awareness-raising activities.

### **Shelter/Non-Food Relief Items (NFRI)/Camp Management (CM)**

Shelter interventions were coordinated through a central coordination cell. Returnees in Batticaloa and Trincomalee were provided with shelters, shelter kits and repair material, and were also supported in repairing damaged houses. As returns in these areas reduced IDP numbers, camps were consolidated and surplus materials from decommissioned sites reclaimed for use by IDPs upon return. Shelters were also constructed for IDPs in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu and tents were provided to new displaced groups in Mannar. To plan for possible new displacements, site assessments were carried out in Vavuniya, Killinochchi, Mannar and Jaffna and shelter material pre-positioned in Jaffna and Vavuniya.

Although the main shelter objectives were met, some concerns and shortfalls were evident. For example, shelter provision was inadequate in the Manthai West area due to movement restrictions, shortfalls in local shelter material and limits on importing construction materials such as cement and steel bars into conflict areas. Secondary displacement posed further challenges throughout the year.

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

During the peak of the emergency, a total of 265,000 IDPs were provided with sanitation facilities and safe drinking water in more than 260 IDP locations. Over 3,800 emergency and semi-permanent toilets were constructed and nearly 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of safe drinking water was supplied daily. These activities assisted in ensuring the overarching priority of the WASH cluster: prevention of outbreaks of water-borne and water/sanitation-related diseases.

In order to respond to the challenge of providing timely water and sanitation services to large numbers of IDPs as well as unpredictable IDP movements, the designs of portable and recyclable toilets, bathing places and water stands were adjusted to maximise efficiency. In particular, easy-to-dismantle toilets provided a flexible and cost-effective approach to quickly establish new IDP sites. This new technology was shared with other countries in Asia and the Pacific during an October 2007 regional workshop.

Septic collection and sanitary disposal of faecal sludge was a gap in affected districts, which will need to be addressed in 2008. Improved care and maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP camps will also need to be further strengthened by improving the skills and accountability of Camp Managers and IDP Committees to implement routine maintenance and basic repairs.

### **Food**

During 2007, food prices increased throughout Sri Lanka, with the conflict-affected areas of the North and East particularly hard hit. The conflict reduced food availability for displaced, returnee and other conflict-affected populations and also impacted household food access by disrupting regular livelihoods. Despite periodic restrictions on access, transportation difficulties and pipeline shortfalls, basic food aid has helped 354,000 persons at the peak of the crisis in 2007, to address their food needs. The Sri-Lankan Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and I/NGOs also addressed complementary food needs including through cash assistance. Both school and supplementary feeding interventions have continued in the conflict-affected areas. Strong sector coordination optimised limited resources and also facilitated the transition from relief to recovery assistance for returnees in the East.

Food security assessments indicated that food assistance together with community coping mechanisms ensured basic household food security in most affected areas. However, nutrition assessments indicated that acute malnutrition rates in conflict areas were almost double the national average. A nutrition rehabilitation programme (NRP) consisting of community-based therapeutic feeding for children under five as well as micro-nutrient and parasite control started in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi and Batticaloa districts. This programme has been very successful in reducing malnutrition rates in Jaffna<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Severe malnutrition reduced from 6.7% to 2.8% among displaced populations, global acute malnutrition reduced from 30.5% to 19%. Information provided by WFP and UNICEF. Additional information is available in the support Annex.

### **Health**

The health sector's overarching goal was to ensure access to primary health care to prevent increases in morbidity and mortality. As conflict in the North further compromised an already weakened health care system, access to health care was addressed through the recruitment of personnel to support existing health care structures as well as through NGO-implemented mobile clinics. Emergency rooms and intensive care units of key hospitals in Jaffna, Batticaloa and Trincomalee were furnished with life-saving equipment, and teams trained in pre-hospital emergency care. In West Batticaloa, timely delivery of health services, supplies and medications was supported through the peripheral-central supply system and by furnishing basic medical equipment to multiple facilities. Mental Health services in Jaffna District were also strengthened by training counselors and through public awareness campaigns. Despite significant accomplishments, several activities planned for the latter half of 2007 were postponed due to funding shortfalls.

### **Education**

During 2007, an estimated 300,000 children were affected by the conflict. Temporary learning structures, provision of essential learning materials, back-to-school campaigns and development of a consolidated syllabus supported conflict-affected children to resume schooling with minimal disruption. Despite significant achievements, the sector faced numerous constraints: the response in Jaffna and the Vanni was reliant on two organisations; school-based activities were delayed as emergency activities competed with regular programming in many zones; and significant funding shortfalls. In addition, the impact of multiple displacements and access difficulties to remote communities stretched existing resources.

Despite significant challenges, strong sector coordination fostered collaboration of UN/NGO and education authorities at zonal and provincial levels. Continued support including through capacity building of Ministry of Education (MoE) emergency education focal points will be essential during 2008.

### **Agriculture (including Food Security)**

Sector accomplishments included distribution of seed kits and agricultural supplies, support for establishing vegetable gardens and vaccination of livestock. Food security assessments were conducted and beneficiaries trained in agriculture, livestock and fisheries production. In a few targeted conflict-affected areas, food security improved as a result of support for resumption of local production.

Nonetheless, high food prices and insufficient local production levels continued to affect the food security of vulnerable households. Lack of agricultural inputs and restricted fishing activities have also impacted the general food security of regions affected by the conflict. The conflict has also reduced livestock assets as a result of insufficient animal feed and restricted access to grazing area. Assessments indicated that in most areas, households were increasingly reliant on negative coping mechanisms, including the depletion of savings, borrowing or selling off property and household assets.<sup>3</sup>

Volatile and differing district contexts, unpredictable access and delivery for humanitarian supplies have periodically stalled progress on agricultural activities. Insufficient and delayed funding to support agricultural production, in particular for the mid/Yala and Maha season 2007/2008, home gardening and alternative coping mechanisms, also hampered food security and eroded the self-reliance of vulnerable populations.

### **Economic Recovery and Infrastructure**

Despite the critical need to restore livelihoods for returnees in the North and East by providing income-generating activities, only one self-funded livelihood project was implemented in 2007. The lack of funding meant that agencies were unable to pursue activities and many opportunities for economic recovery were missed, including for returnees and host communities in the East and isolated communities in Jaffna. The Government has prioritised Livelihood / ERI projects following significant resettlement in the East and feels that these initiatives need to be implemented on an urgent basis, accordingly, the Government hopes that donor funds will be forthcoming for emergency economic recovery. Nevertheless, the Oxfam-funded livelihood recovery programme in the Trincomalee district provided short-term employment to over 2,000 persons. Also, a CERF grant<sup>4</sup> enabled the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization

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<sup>3</sup> Findings from the joint WFP/FAO Food Security Assessment.

<sup>4</sup> Grant amount included in Agricultural Sector.

(FAO) to assist 6,400 vulnerable returnee families in Batticaloa West by providing agriculture equipment and seeds to cover the Maha planting season.

### Security

In addition to five Security Officers provided by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and Agency contributions, a Security Analyst was recruited to support analysis of the increasingly complex and insecure environments resulting from the conflict. Structures for formalising broader humanitarian interaction and resource sharing were also established. Information flows were streamlined, including for security advice and distress assistance. Training for UN and NGOs staff was provided and will continue in 2008. Improved analysis of security information was recognised as a Key Success Factor (KSF), although with the need for further strengthening as the situation continues to deteriorate. Although several security objectives were met, limited and late funding impacted the reach of security services.

### Logistics, Support and Coordination

Under the logistics operation, mobile storage units were established and logistic hub warehouses refurbished, expanding storage capacity. Trucking capacity was also increased through improved leasing of primary and secondary transportation and the purchase of a trucking fleet. Weekly flights between Colombo and Jaffna also supported the transportation of personnel and materials. Greater logistic capacity translated into more predictable and regular humanitarian assistance for vulnerable conflict-affected populations.

Coordination structures were strengthened at the central level to support planning and fundraising through the CHAP, CERF rapid response grants and advocacy on access, protection of civilians and humanitarian space. The CCHA continued to serve as the high-level forum for discussion and problem-solving between the humanitarian organisations and the Government. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Field Coordination Officers provided support to the UN District-level focal points, assisting with inter-agency monitoring and reporting, and worked closely with Government Agents at the district level in supporting coordination of humanitarian assistance. A broad range of information products including maps, databases, contact directories, briefing materials were maintained, further developed and widely distributed throughout the year. Support has also been provided for developing and promoting the Guiding Principles for humanitarian and development operations. Coordination efforts have also supported UN/NGO security liaison project, aimed at enhancing security for UN and NGO personnel. To strengthen the link between the UN-GoSL and support the coordination capacity of the Government, a staff member was seconded to the MDMHR.

**CHAP 2007 Summary Funding Table**

Sector name	CHAP sector requirement \$	CHAP funding per sector \$	Funding per sector as % of requirements	CERF contribution \$	Funding for projects outside the CHAP \$
Agriculture	8,505,077	3,715,863	44%	1,202,952	
Coordination and support services	7,530,400	5,556,758	74%	368,311	
Economic recovery and infrastructure	6,291,150	3,207,876	51%		
Education	3,572,729	1,351,583	38%		
Food	56,416,654	45,530,448	81%	3,323,735	
Health	5,856,205	1,479,356	25%	1,002,210	
Multi-sector	5,291,963	5,489,296	104%		
Protection/human rights/rule of law	13,511,397	13,359,691	99%	2,597,625	
Safety & security of staff & operations	855,110	910,165	106%	209,955	
Sector not yet specified	0	698,870	0%		
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	20,201,317	13,829,396	68%	2,072,500	
Water and sanitation	4,715,849	3,068,967	65%	1,189,108	
<b>Total for all sectors</b>	<b>132,747,851</b>	<b>98,198,269</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>11,966,396</b>	<b>26,985,549</b>

Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)). Data as of 1 February 2008.

### 3. THE 2008 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

#### 3.1 THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

##### 3.1.A The Context

During 2007, Sri Lanka experienced several waves of fighting, with the epicentre of hostilities moving from the East of the country to the North and Northwest. In the first half of the year, confrontations between the military and LTTE were initially concentrated in Trincomalee and Jaffna and subsequently moved to Batticaloa. As Government consolidated gains in the East, new fronts opened along the Forward Defense Lines (FDL) in both the Mannar/Vavuniya and Jaffna sectors, and the Government stepped up the frequency of air assaults into Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. In October, there was a surprise attack on an army detachment in the southern Yala game reserve, which was followed by the LTTE striking the Anuradhapura military airbase. Between 28 November and 5 December, bomb attacks and claymore explosions in Colombo, Kilinochchi and Anuradhapura, killed 34 civilians. During this period the Minister of Social Services, Douglas Devananda, escaped a suicide bomber's attempt; previously in March 2007, the Secretary of Defense was similarly targeted.

The violence experienced at the end of the year continued into January. A Tamil Opposition Party parliamentarian was gunned down at a Colombo Kovil (Hindu Temple) on New Year's Day and a week later a Minister of Nation Building lost his life when his vehicle was hit by a claymore mine. On 16 January, 27 civilians were killed by another claymore mine targeted at a bus in the south-eastern District of Monaragala. As insecurity increased in the south, the conflict along the FDL and aerial bombardments in the northern Vanni area also intensified. Days into the New Year, subsequent to a claymore mine attack on buses that killed five civilians and military personnel in central Colombo, and the Government announced its withdrawal from the 2002 Ceasefire Agreement (CFA), which in turn ended the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission (SLMM) mandate as of 16 January.

As of 30 November 2007, the number of IDPs from the 2006/2007 phase of the conflict was 185,325, down from the March 2007 high of 308,000 IDPs.<sup>5</sup> In addition, 20,200 Sri Lankans have sought refuge in India since January 2006. The 'new' IDP caseload joined the 312,712 individuals previously displaced from the pre-ceasefire phase of the conflict prior to 2002 as well as the 100,000 IDPs displaced as a result of the 2004 tsunami.

New displacements are now taking place across pre-ceasefire groups and tsunami-affected persons, clouding differentiation in categories. Clashes along the FDL in Mannar during the last months of 2007 increased displacement in the Vanni to 127,477.<sup>6</sup> In addition, approximately 70,000 residents of the northern Jaffna peninsula live under extremely isolated circumstances which have resulted in increased hardship and dependence on food and other basic assistance.

Following military gains in the East during the spring, the Government unveiled plans for recovery and development in eastern Sri Lanka. Return and resettlement of the 130,000 IDPs from Batticaloa and Trincomalee are key features of the GoSL programme. In addition to GoSL-supported infrastructure projects, UN and NGO partners are expected to contribute to activities aimed at restoring sustainable livelihoods to reduce dependence for returning IDPs as well as to support vulnerable affected communities. For longer-term sustainability of returns, the gaps in administrative and social services must be bridged and confidence-building and stabilisation measures prioritised. Similarly, addressing intimidation, harassment and extortion associated with non-state actors, is essential for a return to normality.

Security concerns, access restrictions and limits on the importation of fuel, equipment and other material have also made implementation of relief operations increasingly complex. Negative media coverage has fueled an anti-UN/NGO sentiment, unjustifiably undermining the credibility of aid organisations and in some places, putting relief workers at risk. The human toll on the humanitarian community has been high, with 16 humanitarian workers' lives lost during 2007.

Since the conflict began nearly three decades ago, over 70,000 people have lost their lives. The casualty figures since 01 December 2005 is 4,716 of whom 615 have been civilians<sup>7</sup>. In the areas affected by the conflicts, human rights violations ranging from extrajudicial killings and abductions to

<sup>5</sup> The decrease is a result of nearly 120,000 returns to the Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts that took place after April 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Data compiled by UNHCR as provided by the Government as of 30 November 2007.

<sup>7</sup> Data provided by the Media Centre for National Security as of 19.11.2007.



harassment and extortions continued to be reported. Forced recruitment into armed service, including that of children, is continuing with alarming frequency. The destruction of health, water, sanitation and educational infrastructure as well as reduced agriculture, fisheries and other market-trade productivity have eroded coping mechanisms and contribute to the vulnerability of communities in the eight conflict-affected districts.

More generally, the conflict is affecting the country's economic and environmental potential and slowing down the pace of advancing on longer-term development targets. Currently inflation stands at nearly 18% with regional inequalities between the western province and the rest of the country growing and funding for social and welfare programmes and public infrastructure constrained.

### 3.1.B Humanitarian Consequences

#### Displacement

Inter and intra-district displacements of populations have followed the shifting patterns of hostilities, from the East to the West, and now concentrated in the northern Vanni area. Recurring skirmishes have forced civilians from their homes and traditional lands to seek refuge in makeshift campsites, government buildings or with host families/friends. Flight has taken place both preemptively and after the occurrence of violence, with great risks to personal security. Thousands have entered a life of uncertainty and temporary dependence on shelter, food and other essential goods.

As of 30 November 2007, there were 185,325 IDPs in the Northern and Eastern areas affected by the current round of fighting<sup>8</sup>. The table below compares the displaced caseload with the population in the respective affected districts. Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Mannar districts have absorbed a high portion of IDPs and face associated humanitarian challenges. At the end of 2007, new displacement and insecurity in the northern border areas are adding to these numbers. In addition to this caseload, there are significant numbers of pre-ceasefire and Tsunami IDPs as well as economically vulnerable groups due to the extreme isolation of the Jaffna peninsula.

	District name			
	Jaffna	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullaitivu
Population <sup>9</sup>	595,000	100,000	164,000	145,000
No. of IDPs <sup>10</sup>	32,960	22,433	10,643	32,323
% of population displaced	5.54%	22.43%	6.49%	22.29%
	Kilinochchi	Batticaloa	Ampara	Trincomalee
Population	142,000	556,000	627,000	395,000
No. of IDPs	48,321	26,409	5,564	6,672
% of population displaced	34.03%	4.75	0.89%	1.69%

*The remaining 3,804 persons were displaced to districts not directly affected by the conflict (Puttlam, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Gampaha and Kurunegala).*

Those able to return to areas where fighting has subsided and a degree of stabilisation has begun also face significant challenges. Addressing basic family needs of food and water, accessing basic health and education services, restoring property and households, rebuilding livelihoods and ensuring safe environments are key challenges faced by the 130,000 people returning to areas in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts.

#### Protection

Material, security, human rights and legal vulnerabilities as well as restrictions on movements contribute to the particularly difficult protection environment faced by IDPs. High numbers of civilian casualties, use of civilians as human shields and issues of proportionality have featured in the conflict. Serious human rights abuses have been reported including arbitrary arrests, abductions, torture and extrajudicial killings. Looting, harassment and extortion attributed to paramilitary groups have also undermined rule of law and has made a return to normality in eastern areas of the country more difficult. Dozens of unresolved cases await justice and restitution. Violations of the basic tenets of Child Rights and Human Rights are also of serious concern, most notably as a result of forced child

<sup>8</sup> Current phase of fighting extends back to April 2006.

<sup>9</sup> 2006 population (provisional) data, Census and Statistics Department of the GoSL, 23.11.2007.

<sup>10</sup> Data compiled by UNHCR as provided by the Government as of 30 November 2007.

recruitments, with over 6,245 abductions attributed to the LTTE and another 434 to the Karuna group recorded during the period from January 2002 to November 2007.<sup>11</sup>

### **Access**

The unpredictable nature of the conflict, in particular shifting confrontation lines, has been a key challenge within the humanitarian environment, stretching agencies' staff and material resources and hindering implementation of assistance programmes.<sup>12</sup> Simultaneously addressing displacement and resettlement needs has been another major challenge. Restrictions on certain goods such as cement, iron, steel etc. that could strengthen LTTE capabilities are currently in place. These restrictions, together with irregular access, impact on the transport of essential goods and services into conflict areas and assistance for vulnerable populations in the Vanni. Currently the Jaffna peninsula is only accessible by the sea and air, translating into greater operational costs. Restricted access, along with staffing constraints have also impacted humanitarian coordination, reducing the ability to support strategy development, monitor project implementation and provide timely information products. In addition, negative UN/NGO press coverage has diverted energies from operations and has increased risk to aid workers.

### **Humanitarian Aid and Essential Services**

Displacements, fishing bans and the inability to access agricultural plots and markets have increased dependence on relief assistance. Emergency food assessments conducted by World Food Programme /Food and Agriculture Organization (WFP/FAO) in Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Jaffna during 2006/2007 clearly indicated the negative impact the fighting has had on food security. Approximately half of the population of the Vanni – which is comprised of the districts Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi, and parts of Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna – is dependent on food assistance and Jaffna, Batticaloa and Trincomalee record similar levels of dependence.<sup>13</sup> As fighting has reduced access to food and standards of living have deteriorated, so has the nutritional status among the population, with 2003 malnutrition rates in the North and East almost double the national average.<sup>14</sup>

Limited numbers of qualified health personnel in the conflict areas, combined with access difficulties, has further marginalised vulnerable populations. Outpatient caseloads were significantly high compared to standards of the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE), creating patient backlogs and long waits.<sup>15</sup> A shortage of trained paramedics and ambulance services has also resulted in numerous preventable deaths. The stress of the war on civilians is also evident, with WHO-data indicating high levels of mental illness and substance abuse in the North and East. This is particularly evident in Jaffna, where suicide rates are amongst the highest in the world.

Significant new displacements during 2007 have translated into an increased need for shelter locations with adequate water, toilet and sanitation facilities. The shelter and WASH sectors have faced particular several challenges in meeting SPHERE standards for programme operations in the Vanni, where importation of construction materials has been severely restricted. Fluctuating prices and a shortage of skilled labour has also hindered programme implementation.

Fighting is having a particularly profound impact on the lives and development of children, with an estimated 300,000 children affected by the war.<sup>16</sup> Closure of schools, destruction of property and a shortage of trained teachers<sup>17</sup> has resulted in children missing classes and exams. Use of schools as emergency shelter sites and damage caused by shelling has further strained educational capacity and resources.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> As of 30 November 2007, UNICEF has recorded 6679 children abducted (6245 by LTTE and 434 by Karuna Faction) with 1,650 still being held (1,434 by LTTE and 216 by Karuna Faction) While all were recruited as children, many are now over 18 years as of the reporting date. Out of 1,434 held by LTTE, 245 are under 18 years. Out of 216 held by Karuna, 161 are under 18.

<sup>12</sup> Although slight improvement can be noted from early 2007, as of October, 71 UN projects have been disrupted due to the violence and access restrictions.

<sup>13</sup> Emergency food security assessments conducted by WFP and FAO and other agencies.

<sup>14</sup> Wasting: 14%, stunting: 13.5% and underweight: 29.4% Data provided by UNICEF as of information from GoSL District Health Services.

<sup>15</sup> 3,550 hospital beds in the main hospitals for the entire N/E and 283 medical doctors, WHO Report of N/E Hospital Service Capacities.

<sup>16</sup> Information provided by UNICEF indicates 30,500 IDP students had been officially registered.

<sup>17</sup> The teacher shortage in the northern and eastern conflict areas is estimated at 2,700 and the national recommended teacher student ratios of 1:30 is as high as 1:50 some of these areas (UNICEF provided information).

<sup>18</sup> 261 schools damaged, 42 of which have been severely damaged. 126 schools have been relocated with other schools.

## Livelihoods

Surveys conducted for Livelihoods, Employment and Creation of Short-Term Employment Opportunities by the International Labour Organization (ILO) indicate that the conflict has had a devastating impact on the livelihoods of a substantial proportion of the population. Security incidents have ruptured traditional networks as well as existing market and trade arrangements. UNDP estimates 17,640 fishing families and 85,411 farming families, including 2,000 farm labor families livelihoods have been adversely affected in Jaffna. Compared to the 2003/2004 period, fishing productivity in most conflict-affected areas has dropped by more than half during 2005/2006.<sup>19</sup> In addition, 42,500 families reliant on micro small and medium enterprise face hardship due to reduced productivity levels.<sup>20</sup> As of October 2007 176,658 hectares of farming land have not been cultivated due to fighting or access restrictions. This translates into over 215,000 farming families who cannot access their traditional livelihoods. Given national priorities, there is a need for enhanced level of support for development of livelihoods.

## 3.2 SCENARIOS

Since the CHAP was drafted at the end of 2007, the best-case scenario, which included cessation of violence, implementation of the CFA and non new internal displacements, can no longer be viewed as a realistic option, at least during the first part of 2008. Indeed, the first month of 2008 witnessed an escalation of fighting along the FDL, several devastating claymore attacks and growing insecurity inside and out of the conflict areas. Just days into the New Year, the Government announced its withdrawal from the CFA effective 16 January 2008. As regular violations to the ceasefire had long been the norm, the key immediate implication of its abrogation was an end to the SLMM and a clear statement by the Government of its intention to defeat the LTTE during 2008. Given this context, the CHAP therefore, presents below the current and worst-case scenarios.

<b>CURRENT SCENARIO FOR HUMANITARIAN IMPACT — MEDIUM-LEVEL CONFLICT</b>
<p><b>Core assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased number of incidents between the parties to the conflict.</li> <li>• Areas of conflict include Jaffna, the Vanni, Vavuniya and Mannar and the possible incidence of insecurity in the East.</li> <li>• Ongoing conflict may place further strain on the economy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential triggers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No resumption of the peace process.</li> <li>• Agitated public sentiment due to civilian casualties from sporadic suicide bombings and hit-and-run attacks by LTTE in areas outside the North and the East as well as increasing number of combat fatalities in military operations.</li> <li>• Elections in the East marked by violence / instability with low participation.</li> <li>• Devolution package proposed by the APRC is rejected by the LTTE.</li> <li>• LTTE steps up recruitment of cadres (including children).</li> <li>• Government conducts advance air and sea operations to reduce LTTE capabilities.</li> <li>• Increases in ground operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Humanitarian implications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intra-district displacement, with small scale displacement across the Forward Defence Line (FDL).</li> <li>• Conflict-affected communities rely heavily on humanitarian assistance; Need for provision and pre-positioning of food and NFRI.</li> <li>• Access and shipment of relief goods to the North increasingly difficult due to military checkpoints, expanding high security areas, attacks by LTTE on supply ships and irregular opening of northern part of the A9 highway.</li> <li>• Violence and associated protection concerns increase.</li> <li>• Early recovery activities take place in areas demarcated by the government for resettlement, although with risk of stoppage.</li> <li>• Energy, transport, agriculture and market economies are impacted due to restrictions on fertiliser, fuel, consumable goods and unpredictable closure of support and public facilities - cost of living increases.</li> <li>• Safety and security concerns for staff increase.</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> Information provided by UNDP as of data by Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

<sup>20</sup> Information provided by UNDP as of findings up to October 2007.

**WORST CASE SCENARIO FOR HUMANITARIAN IMPACT – SUSTAINED HIGH LEVELS OF CONFLICT****Core assumptions**

- Increased hostilities with a major push by the GoSL to capture the Vanni. Fighting varies in intensity, intervals and locations, but is concentrated on Jaffna, the Vanni, Vavuniya or Mannar.
- Destabilisation of the East due to violence surrounding elections.
- Heightened activities of and fighting between armed groups.
- Increasing commitment towards defense expenditures fuels key economic indicators such as inflation, interest rates and government borrowing.
- Capacity of Sri Lanka Security Forces to deliver a secure environment is stretched due to multiple threats throughout the country.

**Potential triggers**

- Commitment to full scale conflict.
- LTTE statements reiterating intention to intensify fighting.
- No prospects for the peace process.
- Public sentiment moves towards open support for war due to high number of civilian casualties by frequent suicide and bombing attacks on military and economic targets as well as political leaders by the LTTE.
- High number of combat fatalities.
- Local elections in the East lead to renewed fighting between different factions.
- ICRC withdrawal from checkpoints as a result of heightened levels of shelling / insecurity.

**Humanitarian implications**

- Higher levels of intra-district displacement as well as across the FDL.
- Livelihoods severely disrupted.
- Affected communities surviving mainly on emergency relief - widespread shortage of food, medicine and construction materials.  
Access restrictions on the Vanni as well as zones of conflict within the Vanni, resulting in pockets of populations cut off from assistance.
- Violence and associated protection concerns increase.
- Return progress halted or reversed due to instability in the East.
- Recovery and development activities, including those in the East under the government's recovery plan, are seriously compromised.
- Energy, transport, agriculture and market economies impacted due to restrictions on fertiliser, fuel, consumable goods and unavailability of public services; cost of living rapidly increases.
- Safety and security concerns of humanitarian workers increase, leading to possible evacuation or relocation of humanitarian workers.

Based on the current scenario, humanitarian actors are planning for the following caseload for 2008:

District	IDPs	Returnees	Movement
Jaffna	50,000		Mainly intra district displacement
Vanni	100,000		Mainly intra district displacement
Vavuniya	100,000		From the Vanni
Mannar	50,000		From the Vanni
Batticaloa		26,512	Return movements to Vaharai and Batticaloa West
Trincomalee		5,971	Return movements to Muttur and Echalampaty

In addition to the 32,483 IDP awaiting return in Batticaloa and Trincomalee, nearly 110,000 displaced from April 2006 to March 2007 returned to these areas during 2007. Continuing needs of this population will be supported through early recovery activities as well as humanitarian assistance addressing basic needs and services.

### 3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The strategic priorities have been agreed by the IASC in Sri Lanka in close consultation with the GoSL, donors and agencies involved in relief and early recovery activities. They take into account current humanitarian needs as well as likely developments during 2008 based on the scenario. The strategy and key indicators determined by these priorities are further detailed in the sector response plans that follow in section 3.4.

Programmes will promote gender equality and will aim to ensure that all people affected by the crisis are acknowledged, participate in discussions on their needs and that their vulnerabilities are taken into account during planning and implementation. Activities will support the needs and concerns of women, girls, boys and men. The regular collection and analysis of age and sex-disaggregated data will aim at understanding the impact of the humanitarian response on different groups. Equality will be promoted through joint ownership of assets and equal wages for men and women as well as equal opportunity afforded to men and women to enhance skills and capacities across assistance programmes.

**I. EMERGENCY RELIEF RESPONSE TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES AMONG AFFECTED POPULATION, IN PARTICULAR IDPs AND RETURNEES**

**Strategy**

Provision of timely, coordinated and adequate standards of protection, shelter, food aid, food security, NFRI and other essential services such as health, safe drinking water, sanitation and education to affected populations using a rights- and community-based approach.

**Key Indicators**

- Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFRI, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).
- Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.
- Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.

**II. PROTECTION OF IDPs, RETURNEES AND OTHER AFFECTED POPULATIONS**

**Strategy**

Ensure minimum standards of safety and security, including physical protection measures and gender-based violence (GBV) safeguards, are upheld during displacement while providing guidance to pave the way for voluntary return in safety and dignity leading to durable solutions. Respond to protection concerns and needs using an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach. Promote respect for the rule of law and human rights, including child rights, by enhancing advocacy, capacity building and training programmes for government bodies, security forces, NGOs, IDPs and returnees. Build confidence between communities and the civil administration, the armed forces and law enforcement agencies, with an aim of improving the protection environment and more generally, the living conditions of IDPs, through Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures. Ensure equitable access to humanitarian assistance through technical support and capacity building of local administrations on registration and assistance to IDPs and returnees in obtaining civil documentation.

**Key Indicators**

- Number of human rights violations and other protection concerns, including individual protection cases, identified, documented and provided with appropriate protection intervention, including advocacy.
- Age- and gender-disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees available resulting from registration.
- Number of participants in capacity building, training and awareness raising programmes, including mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) Risk Education.
- Number of Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures implemented and mainstreamed.
- Number of IDPs and returnees provided with assistance for civil documentation, legal aid and legal representation.
- Number of children released and provided with reintegration support.
- Number of separated children registered, traced and reunified with their families.

**III. EARLY RECOVERY FOR RETURN AND RESETTLEMENT OF IDPs AND HOST COMMUNITIES**

**Strategy**

Support the implementation of a multi-sector approach to promote sustainable return and resettlement in particular through the provision of housing, agricultural and livelihoods measures. Commence short and medium-term income-generating activities for IDPs and host communities to promote self-sufficiency and their participation in market and trade, reversing relief dependence. Provide a conducive and sustainable environment enabling the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of IDPs.

### Indicators

- Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettled and integrated into other communities.
- Number of IDPs and host communities participating in income-generating activities.
- Number of shelters provided or repaired.

## 3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.4.A PROTECTION (LEAD AGENCY: UNHCR, SUB-SECTOR LEADS: UNICEF, SENIOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVISOR)

#### ***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

The protection environment in Sri Lanka continues to be of concern with a further deterioration anticipated in the North, as fighting intensifies. Additional displacements within and outside conflict-affected districts are expected. The resulting displacement combined with exposure to violence, including claymore attacks, landmines/UXO and aerial bombings will continue to cause significant stress, fear and mistrust between different communities and authorities. Reporting from the conflict-affected areas includes accounts of human rights violations including harassment, extortion, abductions, forced recruitment, arbitrary arrests and detention, disappearances, limitations on the freedom of movement, and sexual & gender based violence (SGBV).

During the second half of 2007, some 120,000 people, returned to areas in the East, namely Batticaloa and Trincomalee. Many of the areas to which families returned had little or no social infrastructure. In addition, some IDPs and returnees were unable to receive humanitarian assistance because they lack registration or civil documentation. For the estimated 252,000 children affected by the armed conflict, the risk of recruitment by armed groups and other child rights' violations has increased with the escalation of fighting. The needs of Sri Lankan refugees who have repatriated from India also need to be identified and addressed. In addition to protection, these concerns cross cut other sector, in particular, the need to restore livelihoods to support a return to normality.

The many protection concerns must be addressed both in terms of prevention and response. Monitoring and documenting reliable and authoritative information on human rights violations is needed. In order to prevent further displacement, reduce obstacles to return and increase the sustainability of returns, internationally accepted protection standards must be upheld during the return process, including timely and equitable assistance. Adequate capacity to address the needs of newly displaced persons, including for their legal, physical and material security is also crucial. Host families, who accommodate the majority of IDPs, also need to be supported. To foster conditions conducive for the stabilisation of populations in areas of displacement or return, confidence building measures are crucial to foster confidence and understanding between different communities and authorities, armed forces and law enforcement agencies. Mainstreaming age, gender and diversity perspectives in all aspects of protection interventions to ensure gender equality and respect for the rights of all IDPs of all ages and backgrounds is an important element of the protection strategy.

#### ***Objectives***

- Identify, prevent and respond to human rights violations and other protection risks.
- Enhance sustainability of return/relocation through voluntary, safe and dignified nature of return.
- Equitable and unhindered access to humanitarian assistance.
- Promote access to justice, registration and to civil documentation.
- Enhance physical security of IDPs/returnees, including prevention and response to SGBV.
- Promote stabilisation and confidence building in areas of displacement and return.
- Reduce vulnerability of persons with specific needs.
- Enhance awareness through liaison, coordination and advocacy for human rights adherence with the government, authorities, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other armed groups, the civil society and other stakeholders.
- Strengthen independent investigation, documentation, public reporting and follow up of human rights violations and support regional offices of the national Human Rights Commission.
- Reinforce response to grave violations of child rights, including monitoring mechanisms in line with UN Security Council (SC) Resolution 1612.
- Promote access of children to psychosocial support and protection responses through child-friendly spaces and children's clubs.

- Ensure that separated and unaccompanied children are in safe situations and supported for rapid reunification with families.
- Decrease the risk of UXO/ mine accidents through mine risk education.

### **Indicators**

- Number of individual protection cases identified, reported and provided with appropriate protection intervention, including advocacy, follow-up, legal aid and legal representation.
- Number of human rights violations and other protection concerns and gaps identified and successfully addressed through advocacy with the government, authorities, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other armed groups, the civil society and other stakeholders.
- Number of human rights reports by national actors.
- Number of cases assisted in obtaining civil documentation.
- Number of operational SGBV networks and number of stakeholders who benefited from training and awareness raising campaigns on SGBV risks and response.
- Number of physical security measures implemented.
- Number of quick impact projects (QIPs) implemented in areas of displacement or return.
- Number of confidence building and stabilisation measures implemented.
- Availability of up-to-date age and gender disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees through continuous individual registration.
- Age, gender and diversity approach mainstreamed in the planning and delivery of assistance.
- Number of community-based protection networks.
- Number of stakeholders benefiting from awareness raising campaigns and trainings on international human rights and humanitarian law, documentation and age, gender and diversity mainstreaming.
- Number of persons with specific needs assisted.
- Number of children released from armed groups and provided with reintegration support.
- Number of child-friendly spaces meeting minimum standards created and maintained in camps / communities.
- Number of children participating in guided recreational activities.
- Number of residential institutions assessed and plan for emergency response and protection of hosted children established.
- Number of children registered, traced, reunited.
- Number of IDPs and returnees benefiting from emergency mine/UXO risk education.
- Number of mine/UXO survivors receiving psychosocial support and physical rehabilitation.

### **Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives**

UNHCR, UNICEF and the Senior Human Rights Advisor to the UN Country Team (UNCT) will work and coordinate closely with Government, other UN agencies and NGO partners to ensure that protection needs and risks are identified and appropriate responses implemented. In addition, each partners involved will monitor the implementation of their project activities. The 1,612 Task Force will oversee the monitoring of grave violations of child rights. Protection working groups in Colombo and in the field will further ensure coordination and monitoring.

### **Participating Organisations**

1. Government Agencies – Ministry of Child Development and Women’s Empowerment, Ministry for Human Rights and Disaster Management, Ministry for Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services, Ministry for Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development.
2. Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HCR).
3. United Nations Agencies – UNHCR, UNICEF, Senior Human Rights Advisor.
4. Other agencies – ILO, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), International Organization for Migration (IOM).
5. Civil Society/ NGOs – Christian Children’s Fund (CCF), Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL), Non-violent Peace Force Sri Lanka (NPSL), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), World Vision International (WVI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Sri Lanka Red Cross (SLRC), Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC), Tamil Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation (TRRO), Rural Development Foundation (RDF), Working Women’s Development Foundation (WWDF), Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA), Information Monitor (INFORM), Law and Society Trust (LST), Oxfam Aus, German Development Cooperation (GTZ), World University Service of Canada (WUSC).

***Implications if this plan is not implemented***

- If the situation of IDPs and returnees is not continuously monitored, grave human rights violations, including on child's rights and the denial of humanitarian assistance will pass unreported and appropriate interventions, responses and advocacy will not be delivered.
- The protection response will suffer as a result from insufficient awareness, lack of coordination and advocacy on human rights adherence.
- Without adequate investigation and reporting processes, public accountability and authoritative information on human rights violations will suffer.
- Access to justice will suffer without legal aid and legal representation capacity.
- Lack of civil documents will negatively impact freedom of movement, access to humanitarian assistance and the property rights of IDPs and returnees.
- Without adequate prevention and response measures to support the eradication of SGBV, the problem may increase.
- Lack of registration systems and the ability to disaggregate age and gender data will result in less effective targeting of humanitarian actions including the ability to effectively mainstream age, gender and diversity perspectives.
- Lack of confidence and trust between different communities, authorities, law enforcement agencies and armed forces will result in physical insecurity and stressful environments for IDPs and returnees.
- Community based protection networks will need to be strengthened.
- Without tailored support for children released by armed groups, children are at risk of continued detention and community disassociation.
- Without comprehensive psychosocial support for children, children will have less resilience to deal with the stresses associated with the current crisis.
- Separated/unaccompanied children will be at greater risk of exploitation or abuse.
- Lack of awareness on mine risk will increase the likelihood of children being injured by land mines or UXOs.

**3.4.B SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT (LEAD AGENCY: UNHCR)*****Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

Shelter is critical for survival during the initial stages of a disaster. Beyond survival, shelter is necessary to provide security and personal safety, protection from the elements and resistance to ill health and disease. It is also important to preserve human dignity and to sustain family and community life. Shelter and associated settlement and non-food item responses support communal coping strategies while enhancing self-sufficiency and self-management.

In August, fighting flared in the Mannar District resulting in displacement from the southwest into Mannar. At the same time, people were displaced in the LTTE controlled areas in Manthai west. New frontlines are anticipated in the North, which will almost certainly cause additional displacement, including congregation of people in larger settlements.

Planning assumptions for new displacements include:

- Intra-district displacement of some 150,000 people, including secondary displacement for many current IDPs;
- The closure of the Omathai checkpoint and heavy fighting will prompt up to 150,000 people to leave the Vanni.

In addition to new displacements, the humanitarian community is monitoring progress on returns to areas in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts. In these areas, some 110,000 people have returned, often to places with little or no existing social-infrastructure.

A number of activities within the shelter and NFRI sector are planned to strategically address the most immediate shelter needs, and the associated protection and dignity requirements of IDPs and returnees. Programmes will adopt a holistic approach to IDP welfare, premised on timely and safe return of IDPs to their places of origin and resumption of sustainable coping, livelihoods and associated protection mechanisms. Where timely return to home communities is not possible, the sector will address IDP urgent shelter and NFRI needs at the point of displacement. Displacement sites will be soundly planned with adequate shelter and integrated, appropriate infrastructure to provide adequate shelter and alleviate hardship from the early stages of the emergency. The



approach will also include sensitivities for longer-term protection issues such as potential conflicts with local communities and environmental safety.

The international humanitarian community plans to cover approximately 50% of the IDP caseload to complement Government efforts.

### **Objectives**

- In cooperation with the GoSL, a planning process is established to ensure adequate preparedness and response to an emergency of up to 300,000 IDPs and 130,000 returnees.
- To expedite return and ensure protection of the 130,000 IDPs returning to places of origin in the East.
- To ensure suitable sites and appropriate shelter, consistent with SPHERE standards, to accommodate up to 150,000 IDPs (of the caseload of up to 300,000) in emergencies, anticipated in the North.
- To provide life-sustaining commodities to IDP communities in a fair and organised manner, consistent with SPHERE standards and according to specific needs, population culture and within the environmental and geographic context.
- To strengthen camp and site management practices and to promote effective coordination with service delivery providers by camp residents themselves in accordance with recognised international standards.

### **Indicators**

- Timely and safe return to, and reintegration into communities to places of origin.
- Interim displacement to avoid camps where possible and preference for host sites or existing facilities.
- SPHERE standards compliance for shelters (in respect of appropriate land areas, covered areas, provision of appropriate firebreaks, roads and walkways for open sites and public facilities) and site layouts.
- IDPs have sufficient clothing, blankets and bedding to ensure their dignity, safety and well-being.
- IDP households have access to sufficient soap and other items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.
- IDP households have access to cooking and eating utensils as well as to communal cooking facilities.
- IDP households have access to appropriate lighting to ensure personal security.
- IDP households are provided with the necessary tools to construct shelter where indicated.

### **Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives**

The sector has well-established processes that include both international standards and locally adapted indicators for the Shelter Coordination Cell to monitor and verify the achievement of sector objectives. Partner organisations will undertake specific monitoring activities related to their projects. UNHCR Programme Officers supported by the Shelter Coordinator and Shelter Coordination Cell will provide technical support to address unforeseen challenges and will exercise a quality and compliance verification and will provide technical support to project personnel and implementing partners. In addition to international SPHERE standards for Shelter and NFRIs, UNHCR will use the guidelines and indicators in the Handbook of Emergencies to monitor progress. Additionally, the Shelter Coordination Cell in Sri Lanka has also established agreed guidelines and standards which interpret and apply the international norms and standards in an appropriate manner for the Sri Lankan context.

### **Participating Organisations**

1. Government Agencies – Ministry of Resettlement & Disaster Relief Services, National Housing Development Authority (NHDA), Ministry of Public Administration and district-level representatives.
2. United Nations Agencies – United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat) and IOM.
3. INGOs – HELP from Germany, NRC, ZOA Refugee Care, IRD, DRC, INGO Consortium ASB, NPA, SAH (Solidar), WV, OXFAM GB, American Refugee Committee (ARC) and local NGOs RDF, Sewa Lanka, Federation of Social Development Organisations (FOSDOO).

### **Implications if this plan is not implemented**

- The non-provision of shelter and NFRIs to IDPs and returnees will adversely impact on the physical safety and jeopardise their overall protection and well-being.
- Inadequate shelter and insufficient basic supplies will have negative humanitarian consequences on both IDPs and host communities, with associated social strains.

- The failure to provide suitable shelter will jeopardise the effective delivery of other humanitarian services and protection to an increasingly vulnerable constituency.
- Failure to adequately address mass movements of displaced persons will exacerbate the overall situation and further limit the space for any peace initiatives.

### **3.4.C WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF)**

#### ***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

According to October 2007 monitoring update of the WASH sector, an estimated 27,000 IDP families remain without adequate access to toilets and 70% of IDPs have not yet been exposed to hygiene awareness activities. More than 60 IDP camps and communal places in Mannar, Vavuniya, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu still require additional sanitation facilities to comply with the SPHERE standards of one toilet for 20 persons. Septage collection and sanitary disposal of faecal sludge constitute a major gap in all affected districts. Garbage collection from camps sites and sanitary disposal of solid waste is another major service gap.

Approximately 50% of IDPs now reside in the Vanni districts, with an estimated 105,000 accommodated with host families in these districts as well as in Jaffna. The main challenge over the next six months will be to access these IDPs and their host families to ensure delivery of adequate water supplies and availability of sanitation and hygiene services.

Another priority is to strengthen the care, maintenance and monitoring of water and sanitation facilities in the 134 existing IDP camps. Water and sanitation focal point agencies, responsible for providing on-going technical support, will work with IDP Camp Managers and Camp Volunteer Committees to ensure proper operation, routine maintenance, and basic repairs of WASH facilities. Particular attention will be given to broadening their knowledge, skills and accountability. Involvement of IDP in the decision making process for installation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in new camps will also be strengthened.

#### ***The main priority needs and response strategies for 2008 include:***

- Support WASH need of IDPs who are returning to their communities;
- Provide safe water sources for drinking and cooking and/or household water treatment methods for IDPs living with host families;
- Water supply and sanitation support, including upgrading of facilities, in IDP camps. Improvements to facilities will incorporate gender, disability, and child-oriented interventions;
- Emergency response training for partners with special emphasis on participatory hygiene promotion (PHAST), gender and protection issues;
- Improved solid waste management and septage safe disposal;
- Distribution of hygiene kits, soap and jerry cans to IDP families, host families and recently resettled IDPs;
- Rehabilitation of wells and provision of adequate child friendly sanitary facilities in schools and rehabilitation or construction of communal wells and boreholes, equipped with hand pumps;
- Improving existing water and sanitation infrastructure through repair and rehabilitation, supported with appropriate hygiene awareness in resettled areas through "Quick Implementation Recovery Projects";
- Facilitate community-managed water supply by constructing common wells in resettled areas;
- Support community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach for construction of sanitation facilities for resettled families.

#### ***Objectives***

- Up to 230,000 displaced and war-affected persons, particularly children and women, have access to water, sanitation and hygiene, according to the SPHERE standards and use and maintain basic sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- 100,000 resettled people have access safe drinking water and sanitation facilities according to SPHERE standards.
- 500 field workers and volunteers, both male and female working with IDPs are able to promote hygiene practices in emergency situations.
- Government Authorities take the lead in emergency coordination at District level and WASH is incorporated into the District Disaster Management framework.

### **Indicators**

A number of projects will take place within the WASH sector that will strategically address the most immediate needs of the IDPs and resettled families with the following indicators:

- Number of IDP families having access to water according to SPHERE standards;
- Number of IDP families having access to sanitation according to SPHERE standards;
- Number of IDP families having access to hygiene facilities and hygiene kits according to SPHERE standards;
- Number of resettled families having access to safe drinking water all year round and using improved sanitation;
- Outbreak of water-borne diseases.

### **Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives**

Each organisation involved in project activities will undertake specific monitoring. A set of key water, sanitation and hygiene indicators will also be monitored at district level on a weekly basis by WASH field coordinators based in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Batticaloa. A WASH cluster coordinator, based in Colombo, will ensure appropriate monitoring mechanisms are in place to review impact and progress against implementation plans. The WASH cluster coordinator will also provide monthly sector updates (or more frequently as required) for the Humanitarian Coordinator and will undertake a structured evaluation of the timeliness, effectiveness and predictability of the WASH cluster in Sri Lanka.

UNICEF will work with various partners (NWSDB, UNHCR, OXFAM, World Vision, IRD, Solidar and other NGOs) to ensure efficient and effective delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene services, distribution and monitoring.

### **Participating Organisations**

1. Government Agencies – National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and district-level representatives.
2. United Nations Agencies – UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and UNOPS.
3. NGOs – OXFAM, World Vision, IRD, Solidar, Malteser and other international and local NGOs.

### **Implications if this plan is not implemented**

Non implementation of this plan could result in a potential outbreak of dysentery, diarrhoeas and other water and sanitation related diseases in IDP camps.

## **3.4.D FOOD AID (LEAD AGENCY: WFP)**

### **Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)**

As nation-wide inflation (currently averaging over 17.5%) has increased, so have food prices across the island. The ability of households to meet their daily food needs has become a particular concern in conflict-affected areas where displacement, disruption to livelihoods (particularly agriculture, fishing and casual labour) is affecting earning power and the availability of food. At the same time, prices of food commodities in conflict-areas are often considerably higher than in the West of Sri Lanka. Emergency food security assessments<sup>21</sup> in Jaffna, LTTE-controlled areas of the Vanni, Batticaloa and Trincomalee indicate that food assistance is required for up to 50% of the population. According to these assessments, the 185,325 displaced<sup>22</sup> are particularly vulnerable,<sup>23</sup> followed by the economically-affected, of whom WFP assisted approximately 98,000 in 2007, and the approximately 110,000<sup>24</sup> people who have returned to their communities in the East.

During 2008, the food security situation in the North including Jaffna and the LTTE-controlled area of the Vanni, Mannar and Vavunya districts is expected to further deteriorate as conflict and isolation continues to impact these areas. As households' abilities to earn livelihoods further erode, the number of vulnerable households is expected to increase, as is the severity of vulnerability. In the East, there is also a need to continue basic support to those households unable or unwilling to return as well as to support returning households while livelihoods are in the process of being resumed.

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<sup>21</sup> Ref WFP / FAO emergency food security assessments carried out since the renewal of the conflict in partnership with other UN and NGO agencies.

<sup>22</sup> GA/MNBD approved figure November 2007.

<sup>23</sup> Normally those displaced in camps are more vulnerable than those living with host families.

<sup>24</sup> GA/MNBD approved figure November 2007.

The food aid sector response will aim to ensure food security through a continuum of coverage for basic and complementary relief food aid implemented by WFP, I/NGOs and the Government to early recovery initiatives such as WFP's food-for-work (FFW) project and cash interventions to support household food needs. Complementary agriculture and livelihoods interventions will support longer-term recovery. WFP and Government supplementary and school feeding interventions will cover both relief and early recovery contexts to reduce the impact of the conflict on malnutrition and lost education. Severe malnutrition will be addressed through Government nutrition rehabilitation activities supported by UNICEF. Given the volatility of the situation, interventions will include sufficient flexibility to adjust activities along this continuum - e.g. re-orientation of food assistance to FFW should the situation stabilise more quickly than expected - to ensure beneficiaries needs are addressed in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

The food sector will also work to ensure wide geographical coverage to meet emergency beneficiary needs as the conflict is expected to affect several areas simultaneously with consequent displacement in different areas. Current programme complexities including restrictions on humanitarian space, insecurity, closure of forward defense lines, controls on the movement of commodities and lack of road access requires that the programme remains flexible with contingencies in place to ensure timely and safe delivery of food commodities.

A number of activities are planned within the food aid sector to address the most immediate needs related to the effects of the conflict. Activities will focus on both immediate support through basic and complementary food, and those designed to contribute to an overall reduction in food insecurity and vulnerability. In parallel with food distribution activities, agencies will work with local counterparts (Government, NGOs and civil society) to build capacity to improve implementation of assistance programmes. All organisations will work with beneficiaries, especially women, to ensure that rights and entitlements to food assistance are understood. Organisations will also continue to advocate for equity between Government and humanitarian assistance programmes<sup>25</sup> as apart of the overall strategy to provide equitable assistance within and between communities.

**Main priorities for food assistance include:**

- Basic and complementary food needs of the most food-insecure populations, including IDPs and affected populations are addressed;
- IDPs returning back to their communities basic and complementary food needs are addressed;
- Food needs of vulnerable groups, especially pregnant/lactating women, children under five and school children are supported.

**Objectives**

- Ensure the immediate basic and complementary food needs of the most food-insecure populations in the conflict-affected areas are met.
- Prevent a further deterioration in the already severe malnutrition levels, especially amongst the most vulnerable populations.
- Contribute to a sustainable return process for those populations able to return home.

**Indicators**

- Number of food-insecure people, including IDPs, receiving food assistance.
- Number of IDPs who have been supported during displacement and resettlement.
- Number of participants (pregnant/lactating mothers and children under five) receiving supplementary, nutritional food through clinic programmes.
- Number of children receiving mid-morning meals in schools and consequent improved school attendance.

**Monitoring of indicators and objectives**

WFP will continue to lead inter-agency emergency food security assessments in conflict-affected areas and all agencies will monitor their project activities through standard monitoring checklists. Additional monitoring will be undertaken through Government structures as well as agencies carrying out complementary activities such as UNICEF's nutrition rehabilitation programme and FAO's food security interventions. Assessments and monitoring will provide both general and specific information on needs to be able to adjust response activities as required.

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<sup>25</sup> CHA, SCF UK, WFP and ZOA.

WFP will also continue to monitor local market commodity prices on a monthly basis to provide early warning for possible food shortages. This information will be included in the combined monthly humanitarian North and East monitoring report. FAO, ILO and WFP will also continue to work together to publish a quarterly food security bulletin for the isolated district of Jaffna.

***Implications if this plan is not implemented***

- Food insecurity will increase in conflict-affected districts, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable households. This will impact coping mechanisms and lead to an increase in the already high malnutrition rates and will increase the risk of disease.
- Recovery will be negatively impacted by household coping mechanisms which are likely to include the sale of assets required for resumption of the regular household livelihoods, protracting dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Insecurity and tension within displaced, vulnerable and return communities will be exacerbated.

***Participating Organisations***

4. Government Agencies – Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development and district-level representatives.
5. United Nations Agencies – WFP
6. NGOs – WV Lanka, DRC, SCiSL, ZOA and local NGOs.

**3.4.E NUTRITION (LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF)**

***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

The nutrition situation in the conflict-affected areas of the North and East of Sri Lanka has deteriorated during the protracted conflict, leading to extremely high levels of under-nutrition. Surveys conducted in 2003 and 2004 in selected districts of the North and East (Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu and Jaffna), indicate global acute under-nutrition rates were as much as double the national averages (national average: 14%; selected districts in 2003: 26 to 30%).

The resurgence of the conflict and accompanying access difficulties to already vulnerable communities could result in a further deterioration of the nutritional status. Limited capacity to conduct effective outreach through qualified health staff is another key challenge, as is strains on limited personnel resources required to provide nutritional services along side immediate health assistance to address acute emergencies. Nutrition surveys conducted over the course of 2007 indicated increased nutritional vulnerability amongst inaccessible and isolated communities in conflict-affected areas.

During 2007, the Government with support from UNICEF began implementing a Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) in the Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu districts<sup>26</sup>. Despite implementation, challenges, including limited human resources and the lack of therapeutic foods and other commodities, the NRP has been successful in identifying and treating severe acute under-nutrition. The provision of basic food rations to the displaced, resettled and affected population groups by the GoSL and partner agencies, together with the implementation of the NRP and other health and nutrition interventions, has been effective in reducing acute under-nutrition and preventing further deterioration in the nutrition situation, for example, in Jaffna severe acute under-nutrition was reduced from 6.7% to 2.8%<sup>27</sup>.

Micro-nutrient supplementation and de-worming emergency nutrition programmes are also being implemented to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies, particularly anemia in women and Vitamin A deficiencies in children. In addition, the use of multi-micro-nutrient supplementation is being piloted in one District, and expansion is planned for 2008. Support for infant and young child feeding practices in conflict-affected communities is being provided through mobile health teams and mother and baby friendly spaces in IDP camps. Health staff has also been trained in the identification and rehabilitation of acute under-nutrition and promotion of breastfeeding in emergency conditions.

During 2008, the nutrition sector will focus on the nutritionally most vulnerable including IDPs, those returning to former conflict-areas as well as affected communities living in conflict-affected and border districts (500,000 total population, 60,000 children and 20,000 pregnant and lactating women).

<sup>26</sup> To assess progress, exchange lessons learned and improved implantation design, a multi-agency review of the Programme was conducted in mid 2007. The review recommended expansion of the programme.

<sup>27</sup> DPDHS, UNICEF September 2007.

Districts to be targeted include: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Mannar, Vavuniya and conflict-affected villages in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Ampara.

The nutrition sector response plan will be coordination through the Nutrition Coordination Committee. Strong coordination at national and sub-national levels will aim to facilitate and support an immediate and effective nutrition response. In addition to technical support, such as harmonisation of assessment tools, establishment of a surveillance system, situation analysis and response review, sector coordination will aim to support the development of the National Emergency Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan within the framework of the draft National Nutrition Policy.

### **Objectives**

The overall priority for the emergency nutrition response is to reduce nutritional vulnerability by addressing the nutritional needs of mothers and children living in volatile situations over prolonged periods. The sector also aims to respond to nutritional needs arising from sudden and acute emergencies. Specific sector objectives include:

Prevention of micro-nutrient deficiencies by providing micro-nutrient supplements (particularly Vitamin A, iron, folic acid, pilot scheme for multi-micronutrient supplements) and parasite control measures for approximately 20,000 pregnant or lactating women and 60,000 children under five. Prevent a further deterioration of the nutritional status by:

- a) Providing nutritious food supplements to vulnerable groups (supplementary feeding or maternal child nutrition programmes, pre-school feeding programmes, targeting approximately 5,500 children three to five years, WFP's supplementary feeding programme submitted through the food sector targeting 120,000 children and 55,000 pregnant and lactating women;
- b) Nutrition counseling with particular attention to the promotion of healthy infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, targeting approximately 20,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Treatment of severe acute under-nutrition through nutrition rehabilitation programmes, targeting approximately 5,000 children.

### ***The following activities will be undertaken in support of these objectives:***

- Nutrition rehabilitation and therapeutic feeding (mainly through UNICEF);
- Nutrition education for parents and teachers through community-based health facilities or mobile health teams, including at pre-school institutions in remote locations;
- Community mobilisation and pre-school-based health and nutrition services such as growth monitoring and counseling;
- Assessments of health staff capacities, training in nutrition and counseling, development of educational materials;
- Capacity building for local health staff in emergency nutrition and IYCF (with a close link to the health sector) targeting approximately 380 health staff and 4,000 community health workers and NGO/CBO members;
- Bi-annual nutrition surveillance to monitor the nutrition situation;
- Nutrition sector coordination to facilitate timely, effective and adequate nutritional support.

The above-mentioned activities are closely linked to the Supplementary Feeding Programme implemented by the Government and the WFP. The WFP-assisted programme is coordinated through the food sector.

### **Indicators**

- Prevalence of acute malnutrition (underweight and/or acute under-nutrition) compared to baseline Jaffna data of September 2007 (19.4% for global acute under-nutrition).
- % coverage of supplementary feeding (number of beneficiaries enrolled as proxy indicator).
- % coverage of nutrition rehabilitation programme (number of beneficiaries enrolled as proxy indicator).
- % coverage for micronutrient supplementation (% of children six to 18 months) receiving high doses of Vitamin A, and % of pregnant mothers in second and third trimesters registered as having received iron folate supplements during 2008.
- Number of staff trained in emergency nutrition and IYCF, coverage on services provided regarding IYCF; assessment of behavioral change.

**Monitoring Methodology**

- Inter-agency and inter-sectoral nutrition surveillance system for conflict-affected areas closely linked to monitoring for the food sector and synchronised with the Government's national nutrition surveillance programme.
- Programme coverage data gathered through the existing health records of RDHS and records on service delivery of partner agencies.
- Close collaboration with OCHA and other UN agencies on early warning and information sharing and updates on humanitarian situation.

**Participating Organisations**

1. Partners submitting proposals through the nutrition sector: CCF, IRD, UNICEF, WVI, ZOA, WHO.
2. Close linkages: Food security and Food aid sectors led by FAO and WFP and Health sector led by WHO.
3. Implementation Partners: Government (Regional Directors of Health Services [RDHS], MoH); NGOs (SLRCS, Forut, Sarvodaya, NGO consortium).

**Implications if this plan is not implemented**

- The nutritional situation, already at alarming levels, further deteriorates, contributing to increased morbidity and mortality among the most vulnerable.
- Increased maternal under-nutrition resulting in increased risk of low birth weight and under-nutrition in early childhood, resulting in impaired physical and mental development.

**3.4.F HEALTH (LEAD AGENCY: WHO)****Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)**

The past year has seen paradigm shifts in the health sector response to strategic priorities in the Northern and Eastern Districts of Sri Lanka. Initially, the response concentrated on the sudden influx of IDPs into Batticaloa and then subsequently shifted to the resettlement of the majority of these IDPs and their needs for early recovery and reintegration. During both these phases, health needs included ensuring access to primary health care facilities with appropriate levels of health care personnel. In the western resettled sections of Batticaloa, assessments indicated major gaps in these areas<sup>28</sup> and recommended responses including the recruitment of physicians and nurses to serve the Primary Health Centres, and rehabilitation, refurbishing and equipping of centres.

Despite successes in returning IDPs to their homes, ongoing conflict has made resettlement for almost 30,000 IDPs unlikely in the months ahead. This population will require continued shelter, security, protection, nutrition and access to health care. An assessment of the residual IDP population in camps<sup>29</sup> highlighted immediate problems of nutrition, water and sanitation along with better access to health care. While Government plans will partially address these issues, the timeframe presented will, in the immediate future, leave significant gaps in staffing of primary health care centres and more importantly, the major hospitals in the East.

Another priority, particularly pertinent in conflict-affected Districts, is pre-hospital emergency medical services and hospital emergency services.<sup>30</sup> Check points, curfews and restrictions on movements, have made it increasingly difficult for hospitals to dispatch ambulances on emergency calls. When ambulances are able to respond to emergencies, most are unable to offer emergency medical services during transportation, resulting in avoidable deaths.<sup>31</sup> Extensive paramedic training and equipping of ambulances is therefore required throughout Districts in the North and East, in particular for Jaffna and the Vanni.

Several other specialised areas within the health care sector have been marginalised by the escalating conflict, population movements and restricted access to services. The mother-child and prenatal care sector, an integral part of the health care system, has suffered, placing the health and nutrition of women and children at greater risk. At the same time, unwanted and teenage pregnancy is raising. The conflict has also had a detrimental impact on mental health services. In addition to the added strains associated with conflict, many mental health patients have been unable to receive ongoing

<sup>28</sup> WHO, MoH, SLRC, RDHS.

<sup>29</sup> WHO, MoH, SLRC, RDHS.

<sup>30</sup> WHO, MoH, SLRC, RDHS.

<sup>31</sup> Review of SLRC ambulance service January through September 2007.

treatment and access medication during displacement. Sudden discontinuation of treatment is accompanied by risks of severe depression and even suicide for this already vulnerable group. Ensuring access to maternal and child health care, family planning services and mental health care for affected populations is therefore, essential.

The immediate and mid-term needs of the Health Sector in the North and East Districts are:

- An effective Emergency Health Care Pre-Hospital system that will reduce avoidable mortality rates;
- Addressing shortcomings with regards to reproductive health in the conflict areas;
- Maintaining immunisation coverage of children;
- Stringent healthcare needs of Jaffna and the Vanni;
- Improving weak capacity of the health care system, prioritising areas in the East where the presence of IDPs are further straining existing resources;
- Improving access to essential psychiatric medication and tracking displaced mental health patients;
- Ensuring strong coordination between UN agencies, NGOs and the Government at central and peripheral level during rapid response and recovery.

### **Objectives**

- Reduce mortality and morbidity through Emergency Medical Services (EMS) training for pre-hospital care providers.
- Improve reproductive health practices through extensive patient education for especially vulnerable teenage females and support to maternal child health care services.
- Mitigate conflict-related impacts on persons with psychological problems by strengthening the capacity for emergency mental health interventions.
- Improve immunisation coverage through identification of children under five who have missed vaccination during the last three years.
- Refurbishing and equipping central dispensaries to improve access to basic health care.
- Reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity by strengthening essential primary health care services in conflict-related areas.
- Maintain and strengthen coordination between the MoH and other actors in the Health Sector.

### **Indicators**

- SPHERE standards of adequate health care personnel per population and per caseload where newly recruited physicians are deployed.
- Emergency Medical Teams trained and ambulances equipped with basic lifesaving equipment; number of access venues for emergency obstetric care.
- Number of registered clinically depressed patients counseled (decrease in number of depressed patients).
- Number of disease outbreaks detected early.
- Number and percent decrease in avoidable deaths from emergencies en route to hospital.
- Number and percent decrease of low birth weight infants.

### **Monitoring of indicators and objectives**

1. Field assessments.
2. Data collection.
3. MoH and RDHS data and statistics.

### **Participating Organisations**

WHO, UNICEF, ARC, IRD, WV, SEWELANKA.

### **Implications if this plan is not implemented**

- A further deterioration and potential collapse of the PHC System in conflict-affected areas.
- Increase in the number of vulnerable persons.
- Increased fatality rate for emergency cases en route to the hospital.
- Increased teenage and unwanted pregnancies with the concomitant risk of illicit termination of pregnancies.
- Increase in both substance abuse, spouse abuse, and associated loss of livelihood leading to further marginalisation.
- Possible outbreaks and epidemics, i.e., Dengue, Chikungunya, Measles.



### 3.4.G EDUCATION (LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF)

#### ***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

Displacement and the accompanying fear from the prolonged conflict continue to have a direct and profound impact on children's education. Children are particularly vulnerable during crisis and structured learning environments can provide a much needed protective space to develop skills, receive support from teachers and peers, and engage in supportive activities. Currently, an estimated 300,000 school-aged children are affected by the conflict in Northern, Eastern and border provinces.

The conflict has placed a serious of stresses on the education system as teachers and students alike have been displaced, material supplies have been depleted and schools have been damaged/destroyed and also used as emergency shelter. The situation in the Vanni is particularly vulnerable due to multiple displacements, irregular access to classes, prohibitively high fuel prices and difficulties in maintaining data on students as families are forced to move. At the same time, the Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts face severe shortages in teachers for specific subjects.

Based on best practices and lessons learned, strategies to address children's needs are similar, both for acute emergencies and recovery situations. The period immediately following conflict or displacement is however, critical and a timely return to formal education during this period requires flexible programming. Maintaining educational standards, including ensuring no increase in drop out rates, has required providing a large numbers of children with check-up activities as well as coaching for children taking Grade 5 Scholarship, O/Level and A/Level exams to help make up for lost learning time. Other essential activities include: training targeting education personnel and the provision of essential learning and teaching supplies. Monitoring systems must also be in place to assess the situation and ensure immediate and effective response to community-based needs.

#### ***Priority needs include:***

- Support for children in resettled areas to ensure continued access to educational opportunities;
- Support for IDP children and host schools to children in adapting to new environments: material and infrastructure support, teacher training and continued technical support, administrative and data management support;
- Accelerated learning to ensure students are able to successfully reintegrate into formal schooling following extended periods of absence due to conflict;
- Support for education programmes in conflict-affected communities including for Monitoring and Evaluation as well as relevant training of education personnel;
- Capacity building of zonal, provincial and national focal points to ensure appropriate planning and response by education authorities.

#### ***Objectives***

- Displaced and conflict-affected children regularly access learning opportunities in both temporary and permanent learning environments that are adequately supplied with teaching and learning materials.
- Accelerated learning and other relevant interventions ensure IDP children are able to reintegrate into formal schooling following extended periods of absence.
- Educational programmes reflect the specific needs of children affected by conflict, ensure the physical protection of children, and provide an environment conducive to the healthy development of children.
- Government authorities continue to lead emergency coordination at district and central levels and ensure issues are raised with appropriate authorities with support of CAP/CHAP partners.

#### ***Indicators***

A number of projects will strategically address the most immediate needs of children and the education system in affected communities. These projects will combine immediate material support with qualitative support. Indicators for the education sector are as follows:

- Children are enrolled and attending appropriate learning environments;
- Children participate in relevant, flexible, inclusive and protective education activities;
- Children and communities actively engaged in supporting protective education activities;
- Relevant authorities ensure the protection of children engaged in education activities;
- Children benefit from properly managed and equitably distributed resources.

**Monitoring of indicators and objectives**

The education staff and organisations involved in each project will undertake specific monitoring activities. Tools developed by the sector will be used to maintain regular oversight of needs, effectiveness of response and gaps. These tools include the Who Does What Where database for education and IDP Camp/Community/School-Based Assessments, Enrolment and Attendance Records. Each district will conduct education sector meetings either as Emergency Education Technical Working Groups or regular sector coordination mechanisms. Information gathered through the coordination structure will be shared with other levels through established reporting system with the MoE emergency education focal points to ensure transparency, understanding of needs and responses, and to ensure appropriate actions are taken to support field level implementation.

UNICEF will work with partners (Government, United Nations agencies, International and National NGOs) to ensure efficient and effective programming, distribution and monitoring.

**Participating Organisations**

- Government Agencies – MoE; Board of Examinations; Provincial, District, and Zonal level education personnel.
- United Nations Agencies –UNICEF.
- NGOs – Save the Children in Sri Lanka, Sewa Lanka, CHA, and other International and National NGOs.

**Implications if this plan is not implemented**

- In addition to longer-term implication, the immediate consequences for continued disruption in education are an increase in disparity between IDP and host communities.
- The potential for a significant increase in drop-out rates and sub-standard performance leading to greater disparity in performance and future opportunities for conflict-affected children.
- Children who have not had access to schooling for extended periods remain outside of the education system with no alternative opportunities.
- Human and material resources in communities that are unable to provide basic services in acutely affected areas are strained.
- There is a dearth of services to support normal child development, provide appropriate psychosocial support and ensure a minimum of protection for vulnerable children.

**3.4.H FOOD SECURITY INCLUDING AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (LEAD AGENCY: FAO)****Needs Analysis (priority needs and response strategy)**

Emergency Food Security Assessments<sup>32</sup> conducted in 2007 indicate that food production capacities and food purchasing power of IDPs, host families, returnees and conflict-affected families have been seriously weakened in many areas of the North and East, impacting the ability of households to meet their food needs. At the same time, returns to Batticaloa and Trincomalee of up to 130,000 persons<sup>33</sup> requires a re-orientation of assistance away from relief to early recovery assistance to lay the ground for mid-term intervention and support this return to stability and normality. Although the government has been providing assistance for the majority of returnees during the past six months, this period will end in January 2008, after which households will need to be supported to resume their agriculture, fisheries and livestock based livelihood activities to move toward self sufficiency.

With the movement of the conflict from the East to the North of the country, displacements of up to 150,000 persons<sup>34</sup> either within Jaffna and the Vanni, from the Vanni region into Vavuniya and Mannar or both, are anticipated. In the short term, both the displaced population - whether accommodated in camps or with host families, or sheltering in the open - and economically affected communities in the North will remain largely dependant on assistance and food security interventions. Limited prospects for return, together with loss of agriculture-based livelihoods and fishing restrictions, will continue to affect the livelihood of conflict-affected populations. Alternative income and food production opportunities such as for home gardening, livestock and other field crop (OFC) production to reduce vulnerabilities are therefore critical Demand for these initiatives has been high and encouraged by the Government Agents and line ministries in the North.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>32</sup> WFP/FAO Emergency Food Security Assessments (Batticaloa 2007), Trincomalee (2007) Jaffna (2006).

<sup>33</sup> UNHCR Planning Parameters (2007).

<sup>34</sup> UNHCR Planning Parameters (2007).

<sup>35</sup> WFP/FAO/ILO quarterly Jaffna food security bulletin, FAO/ILO Jaffna Livelihood situation report (2007).

The food security sector coordinated response strategy aims to address emergency needs of IDPs, host families and other economically affected families in the North and early recovery needs of returnees, relocated and economically affected families in the East. The strategy aims to ensure that urgently needed agricultural supplies are delivered in time for the upcoming mid season (January-April 2008), the dry season (late April-July 2008) and the following rainy season (September-December 2008). Activities will support resumption of local food production and will promote small-scale fisheries activities. Promotion of alternative coping mechanisms through distribution of seeds, home gardening and livestock supplies, post harvest fisheries, and trainings on post harvest losses, food processing, pest control and consumption of locally produced subsistence food will aim to protect livelihood assets and provide income generation opportunities.

As part of its ongoing coordination efforts, the food security sector will continue to conduct regular coordination meetings at the district and national level with government departments, partner institutions and other relevant stakeholders. Coordination will ensure that urgent sector needs in the field are regularly fed in and taken up at the national level, duplication of efforts is avoided, and that the humanitarian community is aware of pertinent issues, government policies and regulations. The food security sector will actively promote and support partnerships and the exchange of information between different state and civil society actors as well as with complementary sectors including food aid, nutrition, shelter and protection.

### **Objectives**

- Reduce dependence on external and unsustainable food aid assistance by augmenting and diversifying local food production and by facilitating the resumption of agriculture, fisheries and livestock activities.
- Contribute to a return to normality by promoting alternative coping mechanisms and income-generating opportunities.
- Reduce post harvest losses and ensure efficient use of agricultural, fisheries and livestock resources.
- Restore and strengthen household food security among IDPs, returnees, host families and other economically affected families, with particular emphasis on women and children.
- Minimise gaps and avoid duplication of efforts by strengthening coordination of agriculture and food security activities at district and central level.

### **Indicators**

- Number of vulnerable households (including women headed households) provided with appropriate agricultural, fisheries and livestock input supplies.
- Quantity of veterinary medicines and vaccines provided for poultry and livestock ruminants.
- Increased local food production and improved household-level food consumption.
- Number of relevant technical training in agricultural production, post-harvesting, home gardening, livestock rearing and nutrition for beneficiaries.
- Number of coordination meetings with sector partners and relevant stakeholders at the district and central level carried out on regular basis.

### **Monitoring of indicators and objectives**

FAO will work in close collaboration with relevant partners (Government line departments, Government Agents, other United Nations agencies and partner institutions) to collect vital food security information and issues from field offices to ensure efficient monitoring of planned sector objectives and indicators. Implementing partner institutions will provide regular progress reports on distribution, and FAO field offices in the North and East will update the monthly food security reports, which monitor the agricultural, fisheries and livestock situation in the districts. FAO will continue to closely monitor the price of rice, fish (dry and fresh), eggs and vegetables in local markets to provide early warning to prevent and mitigate the ill-effects of potential food shortages. A follow-up impact assessment of agricultural and livestock activities will also be conducted. In addition, FAO will continue joint efforts with WFP, ILO and UNICEF on emergency food security and nutrition assessments and the quarterly Jaffna food security bulletin. These activities will provide anecdotal information during input distribution, enable the monitoring of needs and allow for a timely response.

### **Participating Organisations**

1. Government Agencies: Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Animal Health and Production and Health (DAHP), Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR); and Government Agents.

2. United Nations Agencies: WFP, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP.
3. I/NGOs: ARC, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), *Associazione per la Solidarieta Internazionale in Asia* (ASIA) Onlus, International Relief and Development (IRD), OXFAM GB, Trincomalee District Gandhi Sevai Association (TDGSA), ZOA Refugee Care, World Vision International, Help from Germany (HELP)

***Implications if this plan is not implemented***

- Vulnerable IDPs, host families, returnees and other economically affected families cannot access self-reliance mechanisms, and remain in a state of food-aid dependence.
- Without timely funding, planting seasons will be missed, forcing households to wait months for the next season's planting and harvest.
- Critical food gaps, food insecurity and malnutrition will continue.
- Coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations in the North and East will be further depleted.
- Post-harvest losses will increase and exacerbate food insecurity.

### **3.4.I ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE (LEAD AGENCY: UNDP)**

***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

Supporting economic recovery for IDPs in the North and East as well as for the increasing numbers of families who have returned to communities in the East is challenged by several factors. In particular, many lack assets, inputs and tools to engage in their traditional income-generating activities. On the other hand, many also do not have the necessary skills and capacities to begin alternative income-generating activities. Additionally, restricted access to land and water, land shortages, stringent security measures, limited access to supply and demand chains, have also contributed to shortages and escalating prices, impacting the ability of vulnerable groups to engage in productive economic activities. Finally, the prospect of further displacement threatens the economic recovery in conflict-affected areas.

According to several needs assessments carried out in the East, income and livelihood recovery with an emphasis on short term and temporary employment have been identified as a priority to facilitate resettlement of IDPs. The Government has prioritised early recovery and livelihood development through the "*Plan for Assistance and Early Recovery for Resettlement in Batticaloa District*" which calls on UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs to implement quick impact livelihood programmes, including cash for work schemes, livelihood infrastructure support and the development of market access and linkages. Similarly the ILO "*Findings on Livelihood, Employment and Creation of Short Term Employment Opportunities*" highlights the urgency of supporting alternative income-generating-activities as vital for sustaining livelihood recovery.<sup>36</sup> Income-generation opportunities to support the livelihoods of the 600,000 inhabitants of Jaffna district is also crucial to mitigate the affects of the Districts isolation from the rest of the island and the related consequences of good shortages, price hikes and restricted market access.<sup>37</sup>

As evident from these assessments, the Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (ERI) sector has an important stabilisation role to play in supporting conflict-affected population to engage in livelihoods. Without opportunities to engage in livelihoods in return areas, reversals of IDP flows are at risk, including returns to welfare camps or other displacement sites.

***Priorities for the Economic Recovery and Infrastructure Sector during the next 12 months include:***

- Emergency relief through quick impact employment opportunities to support productive coping mechanisms for IDPs and returnees; and,

<sup>36</sup> ILO, FAO, RADA, "Findings on Livelihood, Employment and Creation of Short Term Employment Opportunities- Koralai Pattu North DS Divisio". April 2007.

FAO/ ILO/CHA, Emergency Livelihood Recovery Plan Koralai Patty North DS Division (Vaharai / Batticaloa District) September 2007.  
UNOPS/ UNICEF / OCHA / DEVINFO, Narrative Reporting on the emergency assessment among returnee families in Vaharai Division, Batticaloa. June 2007.

WFP/FAO. Emergency Food Security Assessment, Trincomalee, Sri Lanka July 2007.

<sup>37</sup> ILO, FAO, RADA, "Findings on Livelihood, Employment and Creation of Short Term Employment Opportunities-Jaffna". September 2007.

- Early recovery through income-generating activities (such as small grants, provision of tools, livestock and technical inputs as well as skills training) as well as labor intensive infrastructure work for IDPs, returnees and host communities to contribute to resettlement.

Given the current volatile security conditions and inter and intra district variations, it is crucial that agencies adopt a flexible response strategy to adjust to ground realities. It is also vital for agencies to integrate a gender focus into their ERI work to ensure that specific vulnerabilities of female IDPs and the particular demands placed on their livelihood recovery are taken into account.

#### **Objectives**

- Mitigate the shock of displacement and / or return by providing immediate and short-term livelihood opportunities for IDPs and returnees whose income-generating capacities have been disrupted as a result of their displacement and the conflict.
- Create an enabling environment for resettlement and livelihood by providing livelihood opportunities around labour-intensive infrastructure works and community infrastructure.
- Reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance and increase food security by facilitating alternative livelihood opportunities through developing skills, capacities and confidence levels.

#### **Indicators**

- Number of people provided with alternative-employment (gender disaggregated).
- Number of people registered for short-term employment (gender disaggregated).
- Number of workdays created through labour-intensive projects (gender disaggregated).
- Number of alternative income-generating activities created.
- Number of people provided skills training (gender disaggregated).

#### **Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives**

Each agency will undertake baseline assessments for indicators in the targeted community or DS Division/District at the beginning of each project. Agencies will be responsible for monitoring the progress, process and outputs based on established indicators. Agencies may also carry-out process monitoring against project objectives through assessments, interviews or focus groups depending on the nature of the project. As the lead agency, UNDP will collect (at a minimum) biannual monitoring reports from each agency and submit to OCHA as the overall coordinating agency.

#### **Participating Organisations**

1. Government Agencies - MoNB, Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services, GAs.
2. United Nations Agencies – ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNOPS.
3. NGOs – Assembly of Social Mobilisation (ASM), ARC, FOSDOO, OXFAM GB, Solidar.

#### **Implications if this plan is not implemented**

- The continued lack of livelihood opportunities will lead to tensions and frustrations in the communities, potentially fueling conflict and further threatening the already fragile security situation.
- Continued lack of access to means and inputs for income generation and cash will further exacerbate the livelihood and economic recovery of conflict-affected populations including IDPs and returnees.
- Delays in rehabilitating livelihood-related infrastructure will hamper the overall economic recovery of the divisions and districts.
- Delays in providing livelihood opportunities for returnees will impede creating an enabling environment necessary for resettlement.
- The failure to provide livelihood opportunities risks reversing IDP flows, i.e. returnees are more likely to return to welfare camps or to original locations.

### **3.4.J SECURITY (SECTOR LEAD: UNDSS)**

#### **Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)**

Although security conditions in the East of the country have improved during the last three months of 2007, sporadic incidents continue. During this same time, the security situation in the North of the country has significantly deteriorated, with indicators pointing to a further intensification of the conflict. Additional pressure is expected from the Sri Lankan Army on the LTTE in the Vanni, as is possible retaliation on Government of Sri Lanka infrastructure targets by the LTTE outside of the conflict area.

A repeat of the November Colombo bombings in late 2007 / early 2008 and the ad hoc attacks in the south of the country also remain key security concerns.

Military operations are expected to directly and indirectly impact UN operations, with risks to humanitarian personnel inside and outside of the conflict. Regular effective, proactive security measures and advice are therefore critical. Improved security interventions will aim to ensure that risks to humanitarian programmes as a result of the deteriorating security situation and increased military activities are mitigated. Continued capacity for security management through regular dissemination of security information and personnel and incident tracking through the Security Information and Operations Centre (SIOC) will aim to ensure programmes are sustained to reach needy conflict-affected populations.

### **Objectives**

- Through the Colombo-based SIOC, *strengthen security information analysis* to proactively identify threats and corresponding risk to humanitarian actors.
- *Improved security information mechanisms* at both the national and district levels for the UN and wider humanitarian community to ensure regular, structured and timely information utilising the existing UNDSS and UN country security management system.
- *Timely, structured security advice and supporting materials* for Agencies and the broader humanitarian community utilising the existing UNDSS and UN country security management system.
- *Formalised security coordination structures* to support regular interaction of the broader humanitarian community.
- *Ensure sensitive and timely support to staff members in distress*, including through liaison with the GoSL and non-state actors at national and district levels.
- *Improved security awareness through enhanced training programmes* with increased capacity in order to offer training seats to NGO staff whenever possible.

### **Indicators**

- Areas Security Coordinators (ASC) receive sound security advice to assist in managing the volatile, hostile environment.
- Field staff adequately briefed, orientated and aware of the security mitigating measures.
- Contacts between the UN and the Government, NGO's and diplomatic community are well-established resulting in effective, timely and positive interaction and information flow.
- Improved security mechanisms facilitate safe implementation of humanitarian programmes.
- Improved and more coordinated interaction with the Government, resulting in more predictable and regular access for humanitarian organisations to operate in conflict-affected areas.

### **Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives**

UNDSS with the UN Security Management Teams (SMT) are responsible for managing, supervising and monitoring the security situation. The Steering Group for Saving Lives Together project, which includes representation from the INGO and donor community, will monitor progress of the services extended to the international NGO community. Regular follow-up security assessments will be conducted by UNDSS staff in conflict and return areas.

### **Participating Organisations**

1. All UN organisations and the following non UN entities covering the North, East, Colombo and South: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), ACTED, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), *Comité d'Aide Medicale* (CAM), Danish Church Aid (DCA), German Agro-Action (GAA), GTZ, HI, NRC, OXFAM, SOLIDAR, WUSC, WV, *Terre des Hommes* (TDH), ZOA.
2. Ministry of Defense (MoD) and district-level GoSL security force representatives.

### **Implications if this plan is not implemented**

Inadequate security capacity will significantly undermine the provision of proactive security mitigation advice. In addition, insufficient security capacity could result in the inability to proactively assess the security situation, reduce security trainings opportunities and negatively impact of the ability to implement humanitarian programmes.

### **3.4.K LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION**

#### **3.4.K.i Logistics (Lead Agency: WFP)**

##### ***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

As the humanitarian situation deteriorates and greater restrictions are placed on the movement of commercial goods into areas outside of Government control, sufficient capacity to pre-position, store and transport relief goods for affected communities affected by the conflict has become a priority. Within the current volatile security context, WFP and other international organisations providing logistical support towards transportation and distribution of food and relief items have been called upon by the humanitarian community to increase logistics capacity for storage and transportation of relief assistance both to the East and across the FDL.

Common-user logistics hubs and bases at strategic points together with dedicated transportation through a fleet of UN-flagged vehicles and IOM owned trucks aims to provide timely, efficient and cost-effective logistic capacity. This augmented logistic capacity also aims to enhance the preparedness of humanitarian agencies to provide support to communities, which may be affected by a rapid deterioration in the security situation.

The common-user logistics hubs will play an increasingly key role in the storage and onward transportation of humanitarian assistance. Additional hubs will be required, while some of the existing hubs will need to be upgraded to hard-standing facilities. Upgraded hubs will ensure flexibility of logistical response capacity should the situation further erode. The UN trucking fleet also needs to be expanded to better service the primary transportation routes between Colombo and the up-country logistics bases, as well as to destinations in the East. Adequate capacity as well as flexibility for secondary transportation from the hubs to the districts is also required. Better access to conflict-affected areas as well as substantial cost and time savings will be provided through coordination of efforts between WFP's fleet and IOM's leased private trucks. In addition, UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) for UN and NGO missions, evacuation and air transportation of essential aid cargo, will maintain its services prioritising the Jaffna isolated peninsula and other locations in the East where access is otherwise limited.

##### ***Objectives***

On behalf of IASC Country Team, to facilitate the delivery of food and non-food supplies to the North and East for IDPs and other vulnerable populations and to offer greater capacity and flexibility in responding to humanitarian partners' needs for efficient, secure and safe dispatch of relief goods; through:

- Upgrading of common-user logistics hubs and expansion of storage capacity by deploying/assembling mobile storage units as well as improved office, communication and security facilities;
- Expansion of trucking capacity to better respond to humanitarian agencies transport requests for affected areas;
- Logistics coordination amongst International organisations and advocacy for improved clearance/transit of aid cargo;
- Improved management of humanitarian organisations logistics assets;
- Strengthened monitoring and tracking of cargo aid movements and enhanced field coordination through professional logistics staff;
- Safe and reliable air transport services to support humanitarian activities.

##### ***Indicators***

- Volume of aid cargo transported against planned monthly average.
- Average cost per cargo (MT) transported against planned figure.
- Cost efficient utilisation of available truck fleet capacity.
- Number of passengers using air services and volume of air cargo transported.
- Number of agencies utilising the services.

##### ***Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives***

Objectives will be regularly monitored to assess progress on key indicators as follows:

***Efficient Common-User Logistics Hubs and Logistics Bases will be Established and Timely, Safe, Cost Effective Transportation Provided***

- Upgrade of hard-standing facilities, office space and Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant structures/equipment completed.
- Deployment and installation of mobile storage units.
- National staff trained to improve logistics skills.
- Purchase of 10 x 25 metric tones (MTs) capacity and leasing of sufficient number of private trucks.
- Services secured from the private sector truck drivers, storekeepers/tally clerks and mechanics. Provision of truck maintenance and spare parts and fuel supplies and private security of logistics hubs/sites.
- Commodities movement monitoring/tracking using waybills and data incorporated in WFP COMPAS (Computerised Commodity Tracking System).
- WFP computerised truck fleet management system in place.
- WFP guidelines for store management implemented.
- Safe and reliable flights made available for staff, missions, evacuation and essential cargo in support to humanitarian initiatives.

***Strengthened Logistics Network Capacity***

- Inter-agency UN and NGOs logistics coordination meetings, chaired by WFP on a fortnightly basis in Colombo and in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Batticaloa.<sup>38</sup>
- Common advocacy on access and logistics constraints.
- Common logistics procedures established and common assets in place, operational and fully utilised.
- Common procedures adopted for clearance applications approved by the Government authorities' so as to facilitate transport of humanitarian cargo into the LTTE controlled areas.
- Professional logistics staff managing common user's hubs, truck fleet and maintain logistics and telecom equipment and installations to ensure safety, accountability and timely delivery of humanitarian cargo.
- International staff hired (Aviation officers) to ensure safe, cost effective and efficient air operations.
- Air transportation technical and managerial expertise is made available to humanitarian organisations whereby ensuring reliability of chartered flight services.

***Participating Organisations***

WFP, IOM, UNOPS, UNHAS.

***Implications if this plan is not implemented***

- Delivery of assistance for addressing the basic needs of displaced, isolated and resettling communities is delayed with significant cost implications.
- Aid cargo is vulnerable due to inadequate coordination, tracking and storage.
- Timely and efficient provision of humanitarian aid is compromised during transit through security check points and in LTTE controlled areas.
- The integrity and accountability of cargo transported into and stored in conflict-affected LTTE controlled areas is compromised. Confidence of field level military/police personnel is somewhat restored by an international staff presence providing an assurance to security personnel of accountability and integrity of cargo, managing UN trucks and common-user logistics hubs, as well as logistics bases. Greater transparency in operations and improved systems/procedures assist humanitarian agencies to ensure compliance with the accountability to existing laws and regulations.
- Air travel safety, access, essential supply to populations and staff, as well as security and medical evacuation in remote and isolated areas is not ensured.

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<sup>38</sup> WFP, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, OCHA, IOM, WVI, CARE, OXFAM, SC and ICRC have been attending the inter agency logistics coordination meetings on a regular manner.



### **3.4.K.ii Coordination (Lead Agency: OCHA)**

#### ***Needs Analysis (Priority needs and response strategy)***

The humanitarian situation and working environment in Sri Lanka has become increasingly complex. Recent confrontations in the North have led to new displacements, while in the East returns to places of origin are yet to be fully consolidated. Decreasing levels of access have impeded the delivery of humanitarian services in a timely, predictable and cost effective manner.

The challenging context in Sri Lanka requires a broad scope and scale of services to address the needs of affected populations. Increasing needs together with access, security and protection challenges has resulted in greater demands for coordination, information products and joint advocacy to ensure effective use of resources for the ultimate benefit of the vulnerable conflict-affected populations.

The international aid community will complement government efforts to address humanitarian needs, facilitate early recovery programmes and continue to advocate for the protection of civilians, in particular IDPs and children. Coordination, information and advocacy services will be interlinked to facilitate timely, efficient, effective and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance. Review and adjustment of current inter-agency and sector coordination mechanism will aim to strengthen processes of consultation, transparency and accountability in line with the humanitarian reform agenda including through the roll out of clusters, principles of partnership and review of humanitarian financing mechanisms.

To discuss and define strategies to address humanitarian challenges and ensure the basic needs of vulnerable groups are addressed, OCHA will continue to support humanitarian coordination structures. At the Colombo-level, secretariat and information management assistance will continue to be provided in support of the United Nations Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (UN RC/HC) and the UNCT. OCHA will also continue to serve as the Secretariat of the IASC-CT, the recognised structure for in-country humanitarian coordination, which includes as members, standing invitees or observers, representatives of all international stakeholders. Coordination and decision-making between the Government, donors, NGO and the UN will be facilitated by the CCHA and its five sub-committees. At the district-level OCHA Field Coordination Officers will continue to support United Nations Focal Points. Surveys and assessments conducted through UNOPS will support regular assessment of needs to facilitate proper targeting of assistance.

#### ***Objectives***

- Ensure inclusive, accountable planning, information and secretariat services to support strong coordination structures at country and district levels that support efficient and effective response to humanitarian needs.
- Ensure availability of timely information products that support the humanitarian response by highlighting including priority needs, gaps and overlaps.
- Strengthen assessment of needs through a common approach to needs assessments and impact evaluation.
- Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principles for humanitarian interventions.

#### ***Indicators***

- Number of agencies participating in IASC/IA meetings, sectoral and ad hoc thematic meetings at Colombo and district levels.
- Strategic Response plans agreed, implemented and monitored.
- Number of new and updated information products disseminated on a regular basis. Number of page views on OCHA Sri Lanka's website. Number of tools developed and endorsed at the country level.
- Number of assessments performed and recorded. Number of meetings of the Steering Committee.
- Number of information brochures, leaflets on Guiding Principles on Humanitarian Operations disseminated. Systematised reporting on non adherence in place and followed up at CCHA.
- Number of trainings/meetings on humanitarian principles held for humanitarian partners, local authorities, the military, etc.
- Number of advocacy issues addressed through coordination forums, in particular the CCHA.

***Monitoring of Indicators and Objectives***

OCHA will continue to serve as secretariat for inter-agency meetings – both in Colombo and in conflict-affected districts. Records of meetings, minutes with clearly defined action points will be integral part of ongoing meeting review. Programme Coordination Team (PCT) meetings will continue to track operational programme challenges. Review and reflection of partner agencies will be regularly sought with a view to ameliorate platform output.

The Humanitarian Website will continue to track number of visitors and receive and respond to comments and suggestions. Regular in house reviews will also assess and refine the various information websites.

Advocacy for humanitarian principles can be tracked by monitoring reports as well as attendance of meetings of the Guiding Principles and Mode of Operations taskforces.

***Implications if this plan is not implemented***

- Lack of coordination and information services will lead to poor conceptualisation, definition and implementation of humanitarian support programmes, resulting in inefficient use of financial and human resources and more costly and poor quality service provision to the affected populations.
- Ineffective advocacy and poor dissemination of key principles and advocacy standards such as the Guiding Principles for Humanitarian and Development Operations will decrease the effectiveness of lobbying efforts to improve humanitarian working conditions.

#### 4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

During its monthly meetings, the IASC Country Team will quarterly monitor its planning scenarios and triggers. Shifts in the humanitarian context may necessitate the need for an adaptation of the Strategic priorities. The IASC Country Team will draw back on information received by the Sector coordination mechanisms both at field level as well as at Colombo level.

Strategic priority	Indicator	Monitoring Methodology
1. Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees	Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFRJ, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education) Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children Number of human rights violations and other protection concerns, including individual protection cases, identified, documented and provided with appropriate protection intervention, including advocacy	Monitoring by WASH Cluster coordinator, Shelter Coordination Cell, Education Sector Coordination mechanism. MoH, RDHS data, Emergency food security assessments Monitoring by reports from implementing partners Nutrition surveillance system Monitoring by Protection Working Group and 1612 Task Force
2. Protection of IDPs, returnees and other affected populations	Age-gender disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees available through continuous registration Number of participants in capacity building, training and awareness raising programmes, including mine/UXO Risk Education Number of Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures implemented and mainstreamed Number of IDPs and returnees provide with assistance for civil documentation, legal aid and legal representation Number of children released and provided with reintegration support Number of separated children registered, traced and reunified with their families	Monitoring by Protection Working Group Monitoring by reports from implementing partners Monitoring by reports from implementing partners Monitoring by reports from implementing partners UNICEF database UNICEF database
3. Early recovery for return and resettlement of IDPs and host communities	Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettle and reintegrate into other communities Number of persons participating in income-generating activities for IDPs and host communities Number of houses provided or repaired	Monitoring through the CCHA subcommittee on resettlement Monitoring by reports from implementing partners Monitoring by Shelter Coordination Cell

## 5. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The three strategic priorities for the CHAP 2008 are Emergency Relief, Protection, and Early Recovery. These priorities were agreed upon consultation with the donors and government, under the guidance of the RC/HC and the IASC. After priorities were agreed, focal agencies for 11 sectors (see table below) drew up objectives to streamline the interventions, by way of suitable projects prepared by the UN and NGOs. The vetting of the submissions was done based on a number of criteria.

Projects were reviewed for their clarity and focus in meeting objectives set in the sectors. Geographic orientation was also reviewed, for example projects targeting the North addressing relief, and those for the East focusing on recovery. Target beneficiaries within these areas, such as IDPs, returnees, economically affected communities or other vulnerable groups were identified. As women carry the brunt of the consequences of the conflict, special attention was given to ensure gender parity. Single-woman-headed households obtained special attention to address the needs of this particularly vulnerable group.

The assumption was that organisations would provide sufficient resources, staff and technical skills to meet the aims set forth in the field intervention within a period of 12 months, as well as produce costs that are conservative and in line with standard expenditures. All projects are expected to produce measurable impacts within the one-year period.

After sector leads completed the first level of vetting projects were sent to OCHA, where a second level of vetting was conducted. Relevance, completion and costs were reviewed during this round. Selected projects, for all the sectors, were then submitted to the RC/HC for clearance and final approval. Throughout the planning stage, sector leads guided division of responsibilities among UN and NGO projects to ensure maximum response effect and to avoid duplication. As such, projects included are seen as essential for meeting the overall priorities as well as sector objectives.

<b>Focal agency</b>	<b>Sectors</b>
UNHCR	Protection; Shelter
UNICEF	Education; WASH; Nutrition
WFP	Food; Logistics
WHO	Health
FAO	Agriculture (including Food Security)
UNDP	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
UNDSS	Security

**6. SUMMARY STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Shelter/ NFR/ CM	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFR, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</li> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A planning process in preparedness measures is undertaken to mitigate the effects of and response systems put in place to better respond to, in cooperation with the GoSL, an emergency of up to 430,000 IDPs and returnees.</li> <li>➤ To facilitate the most practical approach to a rapid return to places of origin of IDPs consistent with maintaining the protection of the IDPs, for up to 65,000 IDPs (of caseload up to 130,000) in the East.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in Shelter  <b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in NFR/ Management  <b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in Camp Management  <b>NRC</b> – Delivery of Shelter Coordination Services</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in Shelter  <b>IOM</b> – Emergency Shelter &amp; NFRs  <b>HELP</b> – Construction &amp; Repair of Shelters  <b>NRC</b> – Delivery of Shelter Coordination Services  <b>ZOA</b> - Shelter &amp; NFR provision to IDPs and Returnees  <b>NRC</b> - Emergency Shelter in North &amp; Resettlement, Camp Maintenance in East</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Shelter/ NFR/ CM	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<p>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFR, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</p> <p>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</p> <p>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</p>		<p>➤ To provide suitable sites and appropriate shelter, consistent with SPHERE standards, in order to accommodate up to 150,000 IDPs (of caseload up to 300,000) in emergencies, anticipated in the North.</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in Shelter  <b>IOM</b> – Emergency Shelter &amp; NFRIs  <b>ARC</b> - Shelter Needs &amp; Camp Management  <b>Solidar</b> – IDP Temp Shelter Support in Vanni  <b>Sewa Lanka</b> – Provision of Temporary Shelters  <b>FOSDOO</b> – Provision of Temporary Shelters  <b>RDF</b> (Anuradhapura) - Emergency Support by Provision of Shelters  <b>RDF</b> (Vavuniya) - Emergency Support by Provision of Shelters  <b>DRC</b> - Provision Of Emergency Shelter  <b>NRC</b> – Delivery of Shelter Coordination Services  <b>ZOA</b> - Shelter &amp; NFR/ provision to IDPs and Returnees  <b>NRC</b> - Emergency Shelter in North &amp; Resettlement, Camp Maintenance in East  <b>OXFAM GB</b> – Provision of Shelter in Northern Sri Lanka  <b>WV</b> – Provision of Shelters &amp; NFR/</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Shelter/ NFR/ CM	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFR, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</li> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To provide life-sustaining commodities to IDP communities through a fair and organised system, consistent with SPHERE standards and according to specific needs, population culture and within the environmental and geographic context.</li> <li>➤ To strengthen and support effective camp and site management and promote effective coordination with service delivery providers by camp residents themselves in accordance with recognised international standards.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in NFR/ IOM – Emergency Shelter &amp; NFR/ ARC - Shelter Needs &amp; Camp Management  <b>Solidar</b> – IDP Temp Shelter Support in Vanni  <b>IRD</b> – Provision of NFR/ kits in Northeast Sri Lanka  <b>IRD</b> – Provision of NFR/ kits in Batticaloa  <b>Solidar</b> – NFR/ in Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi  <b>ZOA</b> - Shelter &amp; NFR/ provision to IDPs and Returnees  <b>WV</b> – Provision of Shelters &amp; NFR/</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in Camp Management  <b>ARC</b> - Shelter Needs &amp; Camp Management  <b>NRC</b> – Delivery of camp management Training in North &amp; East</p>
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFR, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> <li>➤ Gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna)</li> </ul>	<p><b>WASH</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Up to 230,000 displaced and war-affected persons, particularly children and women, have access to water, sanitation and hygiene, according to the SPHERE standards and use and maintain basic sanitation and hygiene facilities.</li> <li>➤ 100,000 resettled people will have access safe drinking water and sanitation facilities according to SPHERE standards.</li> <li>➤ 500 field workers and volunteers (male and female) working with IDPs will know how to promote hygiene practices in emergency situations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>3CD</b> – Drinking water and hygiene promotion  <b>OXFAM</b> – Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion  <b>AN</b> – Water supply and sanitation  <b>CARE</b> – Water and sanitation  <b>UNICEF</b> – Emergency WASH  <b>ZOA</b> – Water response  <b>UNOPS</b> – Child-friendly water and sanitation  <b>IRD</b> - Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene  <b>Solidarites</b> – Waterborne diseases risk reduction  <b>AN</b> – Water supply and sanitation</p> <p><b>Solidar</b> – Hygiene Information Project  <b>3CD</b> – Drinking water and hygiene promotion</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ receiving assistance.</li> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government Authorities take the lead in emergency coordination at District level and WASH is incorporated into the District Disaster Management framework.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNICEF – Emergency WASH</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFRl, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Food</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meet the immediate basic and complementary food needs of the most food-insecure populations in the conflict-affected areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WFP</b> - Assistance to vulnerable groups  <b>WV</b> - Basic food distribution  <b>WV</b> - Complementary food distribution  <b>DRC</b> - Complementary food aid  <b>SCiSL</b> - Emergency food assistance  <b>ZOA</b> - Basic and complimentary food assistance</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevent deterioration in the already severe malnutrition levels, especially amongst the most vulnerable populations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WFP</b> - Assistance to vulnerable groups  <b>WV</b> - Pre-School Feeding</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contribute to a sustainable return process for those populations able to return home.</li> <li>➤ Treatment of severe acute under-nutrition.</li> <li>➤ Prevent a further deterioration of nutritional status, including prevention of micro-nutrient deficiencies through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building capacity of local health staff in emergency nutrition and infant young child feeding;</li> <li>• close monitoring of the nutrition situation;</li> <li>• ensuring sector coordination.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>WFP</b> - FFW / Training activities</p> <p><b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme</p> <p><b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme  <b>CCF</b> - Enhancing Child and Maternal Nutrition  <b>IRD</b> - Nutrition promotion  <b>WVI</b> - Nutrition promotion in pre-schools  <b>ZOA</b> - Nutritional support  <b>WHO</b> – Building capacity of local and community health  <b>Sarvodaya</b> - Nutrition improvement</p>



Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFRI, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</li> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce mortality and morbidity through the development and implementation of an EMS training course for pre-hospital care providers.</li> <li>➤ Improve reproductive health practices through extensive patient education of especially vulnerable teenage females and through support for maternal child health care services.</li> <li>➤ Mitigate conflict-related impacts on persons with psychological problems by strengthening the capacity for emergency mental health interventions.</li> <li>➤ Reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity by strengthening essential primary health care services in conflict-affected areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas                      Northwest Medical Teams International (NWMTI) - EMS training project</p> <p><b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>WV</b> - Mobile Clinics and Hygiene Promotion  <b>IRD</b> - Community Health project  <b>Sewalanka</b> - Community Support to vulnerable groups project  <b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Neonatal Health project</p> <p><b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>Sewalanka</b> - Community Support to vulnerable groups</p> <p><b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>WV</b> - Mobile Clinics and Hygiene Promotion  <b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Neonatal Health project  <b>IRD</b> - Community Health project  <b>ARC</b> - Emergency Sanitation and Health project</p>
	<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFRI, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected</li> </ul>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Displaced and conflict-affected children regularly access learning opportunities in both temporary and permanent learning environments that are adequately supplied with teaching and learning materials.</li> <li>➤ Accelerated learning and other relevant interventions ensure children are able to reintegrate into formal schooling following extended periods of absence.</li> <li>➤ Educational programmes reflect the specific needs of children affected by conflict, ensure the physical protection of children, and provide an environment conducive to the healthy development of children.</li> </ul>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</li> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government authorities continue to lead emergency coordination at district and central levels and ensure issues are raised with appropriate authorities with support of CAP/CHAP partners.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNICEF</b> - Emergency education for children affected by armed conflict  <b>SCISL</b> - Access to quality education</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated percentage of IDPs and returnees having access to primary and emergency health services, adequate shelter and basic NFRI, sufficient food and other essential services (safe drinking water, sanitation and education).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Food Security including Agriculture and Fisheries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Restore and strengthen household food security among IDPs, returnees, host families and other economically affected families, with special emphasis on women and children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAO</b> - Immediate Coordinated Food Security Assistance project for mid-Yala season  <b>IRD</b> - short-term livelihood support project  <b>Asia Onlus</b> - Home Garden and Livestock support project  <b>WV</b> - Livestock and home garden support project  <b>WV</b> - school garden project</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Age and gender-disaggregated number of conflict-affected persons (host communities, economically affected through isolation of the Vanni and Jaffna) receiving assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contribute to a return to normality by promoting alternative coping mechanisms and income-generating opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAO</b> - Immediate Coordinated Food Security Assistance project for mid-Yala season  <b>Asia Onlus</b> - Home Garden and Livestock support project  <b>WV</b> - school garden project</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Minimise gaps and avoid duplication of efforts through strengthening coordination of agriculture and food security sector activities at district and central level.</li> <li>➤ Enable agencies to safely implement humanitarian assistance projects in conflict-affected areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAO</b> - Agriculture and Food Security sector coordination support project  <b>UNDSS</b> - Security service project</p>



Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Protection	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Protection of IDPs, returnees and other affected populations</b></p>	<p>➤ Number of human rights violations and other protection concerns, including individual protection cases, identified, documented and provided with appropriate protection intervention, including advocacy.</p>	<p>➤ Identify, prevent and respond to human rights violations and other protection risks.</p>	<p>➤ Enhance sustainability of return/relocation through voluntary, safe and dignified nature of return.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project NRC/DRC - Protection project Home for Human Rights (HHR) - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Age-gender disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees available through continuous registration.</p>	<p>➤ Enhance physical security of IDPs/returnees, including prevention and response to SGBV.</p>	<p>➤ Promote access to justice, registration and to civil documentation.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project NRC/DRC - Protection project ASB - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of participants in capacity building, training and awareness raising programmes, including mine/UXO Risk Education.</p>	<p>➤ Promote stabilisation and confidence building in areas of displacement and return.</p>	<p>➤ Promote access to justice, registration and to civil documentation.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project NRC/DRC - Protection project ASB - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures implemented and mainstreamed.</p>	<p>➤ Reduce vulnerability of persons with specific needs.</p>	<p>➤ Enhance awareness through liaison, coordination and advocacy for human rights adherence with the government, authorities, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other armed groups, the civil society and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project ASB - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of IDPs and returnees provide with assistance for civil documentation, legal aid and legal representation.</p>	<p>➤ Enhance awareness through liaison, coordination and advocacy for human rights adherence with the government, authorities, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other armed groups, the civil society and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>➤ Promote access to justice, registration and to civil documentation.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project NRC/DRC - Protection project HHR - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of children released and provided with reintegration support.</p>	<p>➤ Reduce vulnerability of persons with specific needs.</p>	<p>➤ Enhance awareness through liaison, coordination and advocacy for human rights adherence with the government, authorities, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other armed groups, the civil society and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project ASB - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of separated children registered, traced and reunified with their families.</p>	<p>➤ Reduce vulnerability of persons with specific needs.</p>	<p>➤ Enhance awareness through liaison, coordination and advocacy for human rights adherence with the government, authorities, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other armed groups, the civil society and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>UNHCR - Protection project NRC/DRC - Protection project HHR - Protection project</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Protection	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Protection of IDPs, returnees and other affected populations</b></p>	<p>➤ Number of human rights violations and other protection concerns, including individual protection cases, identified, documented and provided with appropriate protection intervention, including advocacy.</p>	<p><b>Protection</b></p>	<p>Through partnership with, and accountability to, the Government of Sri Lanka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ strengthen independent investigation, documentation, public reporting and follow up of human rights violations and support regional offices of the national Human Rights Commission.</li> </ul>	<p>HHR - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Age-gender disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees available through continuous registration.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reinforce response to grave violations of child rights, including monitoring mechanisms in line with UN SC Resolution 1612.</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF - Child protection project NPSL - Child protection project ILO - Protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of participants in capacity building, training and awareness raising programmes, including mine/UXO Risk Education.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve access of children to psychosocial support and protection responses through child-friendly spaces and children's clubs.</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF - Child protection project NPSL - Child protection project CCF - Child protection project SCISL - Child protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures implemented and mainstreamed.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that separated and unaccompanied children are in safe situations and supported for rapid reunification with families.</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF - Child protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of IDPs and returnees provide with assistance for civil documentation, legal aid and legal representation.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decrease the risk of UXO/ mine accidents through Mine Risk Education (MRE).</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF - Child protection project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of children released and provided with reintegration support.</p>		<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Educational programmes reflect the specific needs of children affected by conflict, ensure the physical protection of children, and provide an environment conducive to the healthy development of children.</li> </ul>	<p>ZOA - Education support UNICEF - Emergency education for children affected by armed conflict SCISL - Access to quality education WV - Child protection and education project</p>
	<p>➤ Number of separated children registered, traced and reunified with their families.</p>		<p><b>Coordination and support services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote humanitarian principles and contribute to a conducive work environment for agencies and improve lives of affected population.</li> </ul>	<p>OCHA - Coordination for effective humanitarian response</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Shelter/ NFR/ CM	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p>Early recovery for return and resettlement of IDPs and host communities</p>	<p>➤ Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettle and reintegrate into other communities.</p> <p>➤ Number of persons participating in income-generating activities for IDPs and host communities.</p> <p>➤ Number of houses provided or repaired.</p>	<p><b>Shelter/ NFR/ CM</b></p>	<p>➤ To facilitate the most practical approach to a rapid return to places of origin of IDPs consistent with maintaining the protection of the IDPs, for up to 65,000 IDPs (of caseload up to 130,000) in the East.</p> <p>➤ Improve reproductive health practices through extensive patient education of especially vulnerable teenage females and through support for maternal child health care services.</p> <p>➤ Mitigate conflict-related impacts on persons with psychological problems by strengthening the capacity for emergency mental health interventions.</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> - Emergency Assistance in Shelter  <b>IOM</b> – Core Housing for Conflict IDPs  <b>HELP</b> – Construction &amp; Repair of Shelters  <b>HELP</b> – Core Houses  <b>UN-HABITAT</b> – Post Disaster Housing Coordination  <b>UN-HABITAT</b> – Early Recovery Shelter in Batticaloa  <b>ZOA</b> - Shelter &amp; NFR/ provision to IDPs and Returnees  <b>NRC</b> -Emergency Shelter in North &amp; Resettlement; Camp Maintenance in East  <b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>WV</b> - Mobile Clinics and Hygiene Promotion  <b>IRD</b> - Community Health project  <b>Sewalanka</b> - Community Support to vulnerable groups  <b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Neonatal Health project  <b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>Sewalanka</b> - Community Support to vulnerable groups</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Health	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
<p><b>Early recovery for return and resettlement of IDPs and host communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettle and reintegrate into other communities.</li> <li>➤ Number of persons participating in income-generating activities for IDPs and host communities.</li> <li>➤ Number of houses provided or repaired.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Food Security including Agriculture and Fisheries</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve immunisation coverage through identification of children under five who have missed vaccination coverage in the past three years.</li> <li>➤ Improve access to healthcare in conflict-affected areas and refurbish and equip Central Dispensaries.</li> <li>➤ Reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity by strengthening essential primary health care services in conflict-affected areas.</li> <li>➤ Reduce dependence of beneficiary families on external and unsustainable food aid assistance by augmenting and diversifying local food production and by facilitating the resumption of agriculture, fisheries and livestock activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Neonatal Health project  <b>WV</b> - Mobile Clinics and Hygiene Promotion  <b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>UNICEF</b> - Maternal and Neonatal Health project  <b>WHO</b> - Health interventions in conflict-affected areas  <b>ARC</b> - Sanitation and Health project  <b>WV</b> - Mobile Clinics project  <b>FAO</b> - Coordinated Food Security Assistance project during Maha season  <b>ZOA</b> - Livelihood support to IDP and returnee families  <b>TDGSA</b> - Agriculture and Food security project  <b>OXFAM</b> - Food security programme  <b>ACTED</b> - improving food security and livelihood support project  <b>HELP</b> - Home Gardening Supplies</p>
<p><b>Early recovery for return and resettlement of IDPs and host communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettle and reintegrate into other communities.</li> <li>➤ Number of persons participating in income-generating activities for IDPs and host communities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Food Security including Agriculture and Fisheries</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contribute to a return to normality by promoting alternative coping mechanisms and income-generating opportunities.</li> <li>➤ Reduce post harvest losses and ensure efficient use of agricultural, fisheries and livestock resources.</li> <li>➤ Restore and strengthen household food security among IDPs, returnees, host families and other economically affected families, with special emphasis on women and children.</li> <li>➤ Minimise gaps and avoid duplication of efforts by strengthening coordination of agriculture and food security activities at district and central level.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAO</b> - Coordinated Food Security Assistance project during Maha season  <b>ZOA</b> - Livelihood support to IDP and returnee families  <b>TDGSA</b> - Agriculture and Food security project  <b>FAO</b> - Coordinated Food Security Assistance project during Maha season  <b>OXFAM</b> - Food security programme  <b>ARC</b> - Emergency and ongoing food security support project  <b>ACTED</b> - improving food security and livelihood support project  <b>FAO</b> - Agriculture and Food Security sector coordination support project</p>

Strategic Priority	Key indicators	Economic Recovery and Infra-structure	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of houses provided or repaired.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic Recovery and Infra-structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce the shocks of displacement and/or return by the provision of immediate and short-term livelihood opportunities for IDPs and returnees whose income-generating capacities have been disrupted as a result of their displacement and the conflict.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Oxfam</b> - Food Security and livelihood programme  <b>Solidar</b> - Providing immediate assistance to IDPs  <b>UNDP</b> - Alternative Livelihood Recovery Project</p>
<p><b>Early recovery for return and resettlement of IDPs and host communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettle and reintegrate into other communities.</li> <li>➤ Number of persons participating in income-generating activities for IDPs and host communities.</li> <li>➤ Number of houses provided or repaired.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic Recovery and Infra-structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance in the immediate post relief phase by providing alternative livelihood opportunities through developing skills, capacities and confidence levels.</li> <li>➤ Foster an enabling environment for resettlement and livelihood through the provision of livelihood opportunities around labour-intensive infrastructure works and community infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p><b>IOM</b> - Rapid Livelihood Recovery for IDPs  <b>ASM</b> - Integrated livelihood initiatives  <b>ARC</b> - Socio-economic support for the female headed households  <b>FOSDOO</b> - Livelihood support for relocated population  <b>ILO</b> - Early economic recovery of IDPs  <b>UNOPS</b> - Emergency Employment Project  <b>UNOPS</b> - Emergency Livelihood Recovery Project  <b>ILO/UNOPS</b> - Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation in Jaffna  <b>ILO/UNOPS</b> - Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation in Batticaloa  <b>UNDP</b> - Immediate income generation for livelihood  <b>UNDP</b> - Mine clearance  <b>UNDSS</b> - Security service project</p>
		<p><b>Security</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enable agencies to safely implement early recovery projects in areas of return.</li> <li>➤ Ensure linkage from relief to early recovery in order to avoid gaps by strong and proactive coordination support, information products and services.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNDSS</b> - Security service project  <b>OCHA</b> - Coordination for effective humanitarian response</p>
		<p><b>Coordination and support services</b></p>		



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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)</b>			
SRL-08/A01	ACTED	Improving the food security and providing livelihood support for returnee and IDP populations in Vavuniya and Batticaloa District	263,550
SRL-08/A02	ARC	Emergency and on-going support for improved food security in Trincomalee district and Mannar district	349,375
SRL-08/A03	ASIA Onlus	Home gardens and livestock to support vulnerable populations in the village of Vakaray, Batticaloa District	200,000
SRL-08/A04	FAO	Sector/cluster Coordination support project	657,686
SRL-08/A05	FAO	Immediate Coordinated food security assistance to IDPs, returnees, host families and other conflict-affected families in the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi/Mullaithevu and Jaffna	1,562,345
SRL-08/A06	FAO	Agriculture assistance in support of the returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of North East province during 2008 Maha season	2,293,368
SRL-08/A07	HELP	Organic home gardening and food production	335,000
SRL-08/A08	IRD	Short-term Livelihood Support for Returning IDP families in Batticaloa West and Vaharai	452,190
SRL-08/A09	OXFAM-GB	Food security program for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi	300,000
SRL-08/A10	TDGSA	Agriculture and Food Security support for resettled people and host communities	229,000
SRL-08/A11	WV Sri Lanka	Animal Husbandry /Back Yard poultry and Home Garden Promotional activities.	527,000
SRL-08/A12	WV Sri Lanka	Promoting School Agricultural Garden activities.	385,000
SRL-08/A13	ZOA Refugee Care	Livelihood support to IDP and returnee families.	2,700,000
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)</b>			<b>10,254,514</b>

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<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
SRL-08/ER/101	ARC	Socio-economic support for female headed households (FHHs) in IDP camps in Trincomalee district and Mannar district	349,375
SRL-08/ER/102	ASM	Integrated livelihood initiatives for poverty reduction through capacity building and provisions for start up initiatives.	159,091
SRL-08/ER/103	FOSDOO	Livelihood support for relocated population in Vavuniya district	101,120
SRL-08/ER/104	ILO	Early Economic Recovery of IDPs and vulnerable groups in Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts through Community-based Training for Economic Empowerment (CB-TREE)	900,000
SRL-08/ER/105A	ILO	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakara)	345,741
SRL-08/ER/105B	UNOPS	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakara)	1,696,622
SRL-08/ER/106A	ILO	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district ( All Ds Divisions)	235,733
SRL-08/ER/106B	UNOPS	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district ( All Ds Divisions)	789,985
SRL-08/ER/107	IOM	Rapid livelihood recovery for IDPs	740,000
SRL-08/ER/108	OXFAM-GB	Food security and livelihood program for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi	200,000
SRL-08/ER/109	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Providing immediate assistance to IDPs through Cash Grants in the North (Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya)	167,500
SRL-08/ER/110	UNDP	Alternative Livelihood Recovery Project	500,000
SRL-08/ER/111	UNDP	Humanitarian Mine Action for Recovery of Conflict-affected Communities	652,700
SRL-08/ER/112	UNDP	Immediate income generation for livelihood Project	350,000
SRL-08/ER/113	UNOPS	Emergency Livelihood Recovery (Trincomalee district DS Kinniya, Muttur Town , Graverts and Morawewa)	1,620,376
SRL-08/ER/114	UNOPS	Emergency Employment – Kilinochchi district (DS Karachchi and Poonakary)	1,233,178
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>10,041,421</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
SRL-08/E01	WV Sri Lanka	Child Protection and Education Project for Conflict-Affected Populations in Areas of Return.	508,000
SRL-08/E02	SCISL	Access to better quality Education and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) for children affected by and displaced by armed conflict and their hosts in North and East	2,540,700
SRL-08/E03	UNICEF	Emergency Education for Children Affected by Conflict	2,800,000
SRL-08/E04	ZOA Refugee Care	Educational support to conflict-affected children in North and East Sri Lanka	570,000
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>6,418,700</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>FOOD AID</b>			
SRL-08/F01	DRC	Emergency food assistance to conflict-affected families	840,000
SRL-08/F02	SCISL	Emergency food assistance to the displaced and economically affected household in northern Sri Lanka.	628,144
SRL-08/F03	WFP	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict Affected Areas (PRRO 10067.1)	63,920,772
SRL-08/F04	WV Sri Lanka	Assist Vulnerable Groups with general Food items at emergency situations to maintain peace and harmony among communities.	2,397,677
SRL-08/F05	WV Sri Lanka	Provision of Complementary Food Items to Provide required kcal.	361,538
SRL-08/F06	ZOA Refugee Care	Food aid assistance to conflict-affected families in North East Sri Lanka.	480,000
<b>Subtotal for FOOD AID</b>			<b>68,628,131</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>			
SRL-08/H08	ARC	Emergency and on going support for sanitation and health promotion for IDPs living in the camp and recent returnees	247,250
SRL-08/H09	IRD	Promoting community health and emergency health interventions for the displaced and affected people in North Eastern districts (Jaffna, Ampara and Batticaloa).	405,785
SRL-08/H10	SLF	Community based approach to support identified vulnerable groups in emergency / abnormal environment in Jaffna.	344,490
SRL-08/H11	UNICEF	Maternal and Neonatal Health	1,000,000
SRL-08/H12	WHO	Health Interventions in Conflict Affected Areas	4,506,038
SRL-08/H13	WV Sri Lanka	Emergency Health Interventions in IDP Camps and Host Communities	500,000
SRL-08/H14	UNFPA	Safeguarding the Reproductive Health of IDPs	650,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>7,653,563</b>
<b>LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION</b>			
SRL-08/CSS01	IOM	Consolidated transportation of humanitarian supplies	1,666,900
SRL-08/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian coordination	3,405,849
SRL-08/CSS03	UNOPS	Assessments in Returnee and IDP Communities	280,300
SRL-08/CSS04	UNOPS	Emergency relief team	440,530
SRL-08/CSS05	WFP	Augmentation of Logistics preparedness capacity (SO 10539.0)	1,800,826
SRL-08/CSS06	WFP	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka (Special Operation 10564.0)	1,081,213
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION</b>			<b>8,675,618</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
SRL-08/H01	CCF-SL	Enhancing Child and Maternal Nutrition in Conflict Communities	457,000
SRL-08/H02	IRD	Nutrition promotion for displaced and conflict people living in Jaffna	353,000
SRL-08/H03	SARVODAYA	Improving Nutrition through Community Mobilization	161,575
SRL-08/H04	UNICEF	Maternal and Child Nutrition	1,500,000
SRL-08/H05	WHO	Building capacity of local and community health workers in delivering emergency nutrition service	340,000
SRL-08/H06	WV Sri Lanka	Nutrition promotion in pre-schools	307,500
SRL-08/H07	ZOA Refugee Care	Nutritional support to conflict affected children in North East Sri Lanka	133,000
<b>Subtotal for NUTRITION</b>			<b>3,252,075</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
SRL-08/P/HR/RL01	ASB	Short-term assistance to IDPs and their Host Families	243,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL02	CCF-SL	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment	870,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL03	HHR	Legal Defense Programme in Batticaloa and Mannar district	134,375
SRL-08/P/HR/RL04	ILO	Reintegration through community based skills training for IDP children, including released child soldiers.	400,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL05	NPSL	Proactive presence for the protection and support of high risk communities and in community workers in conflict affected areas.	960,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL06A	NRC	Strengthened Protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	941,250
SRL-08/P/HR/RL06B	DRC	Strengthened Protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	313,750
SRL-08/P/HR/RL07	SCiSL	Child Protection in Emergency Response in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna	581,300
SRL-08/P/HR/RL08	UNICEF	Protecting children affected by conflict and displacement	2,000,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL09	UNHCR	Protection of IDPs, returnees and other populations affected by armed conflict	9,021,879
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>15,465,554</b>
<b>SECURITY</b>			
SRL-08/S01	UNDSS	Security Services	872,683
<b>Subtotal for SECURITY</b>			<b>872,683</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>			
SRL-08/S/NF01	ARC	Meeting basic shelter needs of recently displaced IDPs as well delivery of Site Management Training for Families recently displaced from the North	430,000
SRL-08/S/NF02	DRC	Provision of Emergency Shelter	159,850
SRL-08/S/NF03	FOSDOO	Provision of Temporary shelters to IDP families in Vavuniya District in case of mass displacement	136,800
SRL-08/S/NF04	HELP	Construction of core houses in Batticaloa District	1,700,000
SRL-08/S/NF05	HELP	Construction and repair of shelter units	308,400
SRL-08/S/NF06	IOM	Core housing construction for conflict IDP resettlements	2,700,000
SRL-08/S/NF07	IOM	Emergency Shelter and NFRI for IDPs	1,880,000
SRL-08/S/NF08	IRD	NFRI Return Kits for returning IDP families in Batticaloa	594,667
SRL-08/S/NF09	IRD	Provision of NFRI Emergency Kits to new IDP families in Northeastern Sri Lanka.	503,472
SRL-08/S/NF10	NRC	"Delivery of Shelter Coordination Services for Emergency Response and Resettlement Process in North and East of Sri Lanka"	157,400
SRL-08/S/NF11	NRC	Delivery of emergency shelter to IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka, as well as resettlement and care & maintenance of camps in the East	1,600,000
SRL-08/S/NF12	NRC	Delivery of Camp Management Training & Coaching in the North and East of Sri Lanka	232,000
SRL-08/S/NF13	OXFAM-GB	Provision of shelter to displaced people in Northern Sri Lanka	426,000
SRL-08/S/NF14	RDF	Emergency Support of IDPs through Provision of Shelters	119,691
SRL-08/S/NF15	RDF	Emergency Support of IDPs through Provision of Shelters in Vavuniya	242,812
SRL-08/S/NF16	SLF	Provision of Temporary shelters to IDP families in Vavuniya District in case of mass displacement	360,000
SRL-08/S/NF17	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	IDP Temporary Shelter Support in the Vanni	420,000
SRL-08/S/NF18	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Non-Food Related Items (NFRI) Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu & Kilinochchi	148,520
SRL-08/S/NF19	UN-HABITAT	Early Recovery Shelter for IDPs in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar	7,500,000
SRL-08/S/NF20	UN-HABITAT	Post-Disaster Housing Coordination Project	330,000
SRL-08/S/NF21	UNHCR	Emergency provision of non-food-relief items (NFRI) for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	3,544,814
SRL-08/S/NF22	UNHCR	Emergency assistance through camp management for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	753,932
SRL-08/S/NF23	UNHCR	Emergency shelter assistance for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	5,368,717
SRL-08/S/NF24	WV Sri Lanka	Provision of temporary shelters and Non- Food Items to the Displaced people.	592,245
SRL-08/S/NF25	ZOA Refugee Care	Shelter and NFRI provision to IDPs and returnees in North East Sri Lanka.	5,500,000
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>			<b>35,709,320</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			
SRL-08/WS01	AN	Support and Improvement of water supply and sanitation for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Batticaloa town and the resettlement area of Manmunai West, Batticaloa District, Sri Lanka	282,300
SRL-08/WS02	CARE	Water and Sanitation	214,000
SRL-08/WS03	3CD	Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion for IDP families in Trincomalee district	90,500
SRL-08/WS04	IOM	Early recovery for resettling IDPs and host families through provision of water and sanitation facilities	1,742,000
SRL-08/WS05	IOM	Emergency Support for Internally Displaced People through Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities	685,000
SRL-08/WS06	IRD	Strengthening emergency Water, Sanitation Practices & Hygiene in Transitional Camps in the East and North of Sri Lanka	265,150
SRL-08/WS07	OXFAM-GB	Provision of essential water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services to displaced people in Northern Sri Lanka	441,000
SRL-08/WS08	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Hygiene Information Project (HIP)	329,100
SRL-08/WS09	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Providing WASH services to IDPs in the Vanni	155,000
SRL-08/WS10	Solidarités	Waterborne diseases risk reduction in villages of return / resettlement and IDP camps (Batticaloa District)	347,900
SRL-08/WS11	UNICEF	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2,000,000
SRL-08/WS12	UNOPS	Child Friendly emergency water and sanitation facilities in schools in Jaffna District	515,800
SRL-08/WS13	ZOA Refugee Care	WASH response in North East Sri Lanka	1,360,000
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>8,427,750</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>175,399,329</b>

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<b>3CD</b>			
SRL-08/WS03	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion for IDP families in Trincomalee district	90,500
<b>Subtotal for 3CD</b>			<b>90,500</b>
<b>ACTED</b>			
SRL-08/A01	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Improving the food security and providing livelihood support for returnee and IDP populations in Vavunya and Batticaloa District	263,550
<b>Subtotal for ACTED</b>			<b>263,550</b>
<b>AN</b>			
SRL-08/WS01	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Support and Improvement of water supply and sanitation for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Batticaloa town and the resettlement area of Manmunai West, Batticaloa District, Sri Lanka	282,300
<b>Subtotal for AN</b>			<b>282,300</b>
<b>ARC</b>			
SRL-08/A02	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Emergency and on-going support for improved food security in Trincomalee district and Mannar district	349,375
SRL-08/ER/01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Socio-economic support for female headed households (FHHs) in IDP camps in Trincomalee district and Mannar district	349,375
SRL-08/H08	HEALTH	Emergency and on going support for sanitation and health promotion for IDPs living in the camp and recent returnees	247,250
SRL-08/S/NF01	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Meeting basic shelter needs of recently displaced IDPs as well delivery of Site Management Training for Families recently displaced from the North	430,000
<b>Subtotal for ARC</b>			<b>1,376,000</b>
<b>ASB</b>			
SRL-08/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Short-term assistance to IDPs and their Host Families	243,000
<b>Subtotal for ASB</b>			<b>243,000</b>
<b>ASIA Onlus</b>			
SRL-08/A03	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Home gardens and livestock to support vulnerable populations in the village of Vakaray, Batticaloa District	200,000
<b>Subtotal for ASIA Onlus</b>			<b>200,000</b>

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<b>ASM</b>			
SRL-08/ER/102	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Integrated livelihood initiatives for poverty reduction through capacity building and provisions for start up initiatives.	159,091
<b>Subtotal for ASM</b>			<b>159,091</b>
<b>CARE</b>			
SRL-08/WS02	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Water and Sanitation	214,000
<b>Subtotal for CARE</b>			<b>214,000</b>
<b>CCF-SL</b>			
SRL-08/H01	NUTRITION	Enhancing Child and Maternal Nutrition in Conflict Communities	457,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child Protection through Community Empowerment	870,000
<b>Subtotal for CCF-SL</b>			<b>1,327,000</b>
<b>DRC</b>			
SRL-08/F01	FOOD AID	Emergency food assistance to conflict-affected families	840,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL06B	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthened Protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	313,750
SRL-08/S/NF02	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Provision of Emergency Shelter	159,850
<b>Subtotal for DRC</b>			<b>1,313,600</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
SRL-08/A04	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Sector/cluster Coordination support project	657,686
SRL-08/A05	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Immediate Coordinated food security assistance to IDPs, returnees, host families and other conflict-affected families in the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi/Mullaithevu and Jaffna	1,562,345
SRL-08/A06	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Agriculture assistance in support of the returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of North East province during 2008 Maha season	2,293,368
<b>Subtotal for FAO</b>			<b>4,513,399</b>

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<b>FOSDOO</b>			
SRL-08/ER/103	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Livelihood support for relocated population in Vavuniya district	101,120
SRL-08/S/NF03	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Provision of Temporary shelters to IDP families in Vavuniya District in case of mass displacement	136,800
<b>Subtotal for FOSDOO</b>			<b>237,920</b>
<b>HELP</b>			
SRL-08/A07	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Organic home gardening and food production	335,000
SRL-08/S/NF04	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Construction of core houses in Batticaloa District	1,700,000
SRL-08/S/NF05	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Construction and repair of shelter units	308,400
<b>Subtotal for HELP</b>			<b>2,343,400</b>
<b>HHR</b>			
SRL-08/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Legal Defense Programme in Batticaloa and Mannar district	134,375
<b>Subtotal for HHR</b>			<b>134,375</b>
<b>ILO</b>			
SRL-08/ER/104	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Early Economic Recovery of IDPs and vulnerable groups in Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts through Community-based Training for Economic Empowerment (CB-TREE)	900,000
SRL-08/ER/105A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakarai)	345,741
SRL-08/ER/106A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district (All Ds Divisions)	235,733
SRL-08/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Reintegration through community based skills training for IDP children, including released child soldiers.	400,000
<b>Subtotal for ILO</b>			<b>1,881,474</b>

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**Table IV: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008**

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Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>IOM</b>			
SRL-08/CSS01	LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	Consolidated transportation of humanitarian supplies	1,666,900
SRL-08/ER/107	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rapid livelihood recovery for IDPs	740,000
SRL-08/S/NF06	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Core housing construction for conflict IDP resettlements	2,700,000
SRL-08/S/NF07	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Emergency Shelter and NFRI for IDPs	1,880,000
SRL-08/WS04	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Early recovery for resettling IDPs and host families through provision of water and sanitation facilities	1,742,000
SRL-08/WS05	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Emergency Support for Internally Displaced People through Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities	685,000
<b>Subtotal for IOM</b>			<b>9,413,900</b>
<b>IRD</b>			
SRL-08/A08	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Short-term Livelihood Support for Returning IDP families in Batticaloa West and Vaharai	452,190
SRL-08/H02	NUTRITION	Nutrition promotion for displaced and conflict people living in Jaffna	353,000
SRL-08/H09	HEALTH	Promoting community health and emergency health interventions for the displaced and affected people in North Eastern districts (Jaffna, Ampara and Batticaloa).	405,785
SRL-08/S/NF08	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	NFRI Return Kits for returning IDP families in Batticaloa	594,667
SRL-08/S/NF09	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Provision of NFRI Emergency Kits to new IDP families in Northeastern Sri Lanka.	503,472
SRL-08/WS06	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Strengthening emergency Water, Sanitation Practices & Hygiene in Transitional Camps in the East and North of Sri Lanka	265,150
<b>Subtotal for IRD</b>			<b>2,574,264</b>
<b>NPSL</b>			
SRL-08/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Proactive presence for the protection and support of high risk communities and in community workers in conflict affected areas.	960,000
<b>Subtotal for NPSL</b>			<b>960,000</b>
<b>NRC</b>			
SRL-08/P/HR/RL06A	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthened Protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	941,250
SRL-08/S/NF10	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	"Delivery of Shelter Coordination Services for Emergency Response and Resettlement Process in North and East of Sri Lanka"	157,400
SRL-08/S/NF11	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Delivery of emergency shelter to IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka, as well as resettlement and care & maintenance of camps in the East	1,600,000
SRL-08/S/NF12	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Delivery of Camp Management Training & Coaching in the North and East of Sri Lanka	232,000
<b>Subtotal for NRC</b>			<b>2,930,650</b>

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Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>OCHA</b>			
SRL-08/CSS02	LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	Humanitarian coordination	3,405,849
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>			<b>3,405,849</b>
<b>OXFAM-GB</b>			
SRL-08/A09	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Food security program for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi	300,000
SRL-08/ER/108	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Food security and livelihood program for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi	200,000
SRL-08/S/NF13	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Provision of shelter to displaced people in Northern Sri Lanka	426,000
SRL-08/WS07	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Provision of essential water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services to displaced people in Northern Sri Lanka	441,000
<b>Subtotal for OXFAM-GB</b>			<b>1,367,000</b>
<b>RDF</b>			
SRL-08/S/NF14	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Emergency Support of IDPs through Provision of Shelters	119,691
SRL-08/S/NF15	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Emergency Support of IDPs through Provision of Shelters in Vavuniya	242,812
<b>Subtotal for RDF</b>			<b>362,503</b>
<b>SARVODAYA</b>			
SRL-08/H03	NUTRITION	Improving Nutrition through Community Mobilization	161,575
<b>Subtotal for SARVODAYA</b>			<b>161,575</b>
<b>SCiSL</b>			
SRL-08/E02	EDUCATION	Access to better quality Education and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) for children affected by and displaced by armed conflict and their hosts in North and East	2,540,700
SRL-08/F02	FOOD AID	Emergency food assistance to the displaced and economically affected household in northern Sri Lanka.	628,144
SRL-08/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child Protection in Emergency Response in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna	581,300
<b>Subtotal for SCiSL</b>			<b>3,750,144</b>

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Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>SLF</b>			
SRL-08/H10	HEALTH	Community based approach to support identified vulnerable groups in emergency / abnormal environment in Jaffna.	344,490
SRL-08/S/NF16	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Provision of Temporary shelters to IDP families in Vavuniya District in case of mass displacement	360,000
<b>Subtotal for SLF</b>			<b>704,490</b>
<b>SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM</b>			
SRL-08/ER/109	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Providing immediate assistance to IDPs through Cash Grants in the North (Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya)	167,500
SRL-08/S/NF17	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	IDP Temporary Shelter Support in the Vanni	420,000
SRL-08/S/NF18	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Non-Food Related Items (NFRIs) Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu & Kilinochchi	148,520
SRL-08/WS08	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Hygiene Information Project (HIP)	329,100
SRL-08/WS09	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Providing WASH services to IDPs in the Vanni	155,000
<b>Subtotal for SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM</b>			<b>1,220,120</b>
<b>Solidarités</b>			
SRL-08/WS10	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Waterborne diseases risk reduction in villages of return / resettlement and IDP camps (Batticaloa District)	347,900
<b>Subtotal for Solidarités</b>			<b>347,900</b>
<b>TDGSA</b>			
SRL-08/A10	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Agriculture and Food Security support for resettled people and host communities	229,000
<b>Subtotal for TDGSA</b>			<b>229,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
SRL-08/ER/110	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Alternative Livelihood Recovery Project	500,000
SRL-08/ER/111	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Humanitarian Mine Action for Recovery of Conflict-affected Communities	652,700
SRL-08/ER/112	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Immediate income generation for livelihood Project	350,000
<b>Subtotal for UNDP</b>			<b>1,502,700</b>

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Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNDSS</b>			
SRL-08/S01	SECURITY	Security Services	872,683
<b>Subtotal for UNDSS</b>			<b>872,683</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
SRL-08/H14	HEALTH	Safeguarding the Reproductive Health of IDPs	650,000
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>			<b>650,000</b>
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>			
SRL-08/S/NF19	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Early Recovery Shelter for IDPs in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar	7,500,000
SRL-08/S/NF20	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Post-Disaster Housing Coordination Project	330,000
<b>Subtotal for UN-HABITAT</b>			<b>7,830,000</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
SRL-08/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of IDPs, returnees and other populations affected by armed conflict	9,021,879
SRL-08/S/NF21	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Emergency provision of non-food-relief items (NFRI) for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	3,544,814
SRL-08/S/NF22	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Emergency assistance through camp management for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	753,932
SRL-08/S/NF23	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Emergency shelter assistance for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	5,368,717
<b>Subtotal for UNHCR</b>			<b>18,689,342</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
SRL-08/E03	EDUCATION	Emergency Education for Children Affected by Conflict	2,800,000
SRL-08/H04	NUTRITION	Maternal and Child Nutrition	1,500,000
SRL-08/H11	HEALTH	Maternal and Neonatal Health	1,000,000
SRL-08/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protecting children affected by conflict and displacement	2,000,000
SRL-08/WS11	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF</b>			<b>9,300,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNOPS</b>			
SRL-08/CSS03	LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	Assessments in Returnee and IDP Communities	280,300
SRL-08/CSS04	LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	Emergency relief team	440,530
SRL-08/ER/105B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakarai)	1,696,622
SRL-08/ER/106B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district (All Ds Divisions)	789,985
SRL-08/ER/113	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency Livelihood Recovery (Trincomalee district DS Kinniya, Muttur Town , Graverts and Morawewa)	1,620,376
SRL-08/ER/114	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency Employment – Kilinochchi district (DS Karachchi and Poonakary)	1,233,178
SRL-08/WS12	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Child Friendly emergency water and sanitation facilities in schools in Jaffna District	515,800
<b>Subtotal for UNOPS</b>			<b>6,576,791</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
SRL-08/CSS05	LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	Augmentation of Logistics preparedness capacity (SO 10539.0)	1,800,826
SRL-08/CSS06	LOGISTICS, SUPPORT AND COORDINATION	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka (Special Operation 10564.0)	1,081,213
SRL-08/F03	FOOD AID	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict Affected Areas (PRRO 10067.1)	63,920,772
<b>Subtotal for WFP</b>			<b>66,802,811</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
SRL-08/H05	NUTRITION	Building capacity of local and community health workers in delivering emergency nutrition service	340,000
SRL-08/H12	HEALTH	Health Interventions in Conflict Affected Areas	4,506,038
<b>Subtotal for WHO</b>			<b>4,846,038</b>

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Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WV Sri Lanka</b>			
SRL-08/A11	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Animal Husbandry /Back Yard poultry and Home Garden Promotional activities.	527,000
SRL-08/A12	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Promoting School Agricultural Garden activities.	385,000
SRL-08/E01	EDUCATION	Child Protection and Education Project for Conflict-Affected Populations in Areas of Return.	508,000
SRL-08/F04	FOOD AID	Assist Vulnerable Groups with general Food items at emergency situations to maintain peace and harmony among communities.	2,397,677
SRL-08/F05	FOOD AID	Provision of Complementary Food Items to Provide required kcal.	361,538
SRL-08/H06	NUTRITION	Nutrition promotion in pre-schools	307,500
SRL-08/H13	HEALTH	Emergency Health Interventions in IDP Camps and Host Communities	500,000
SRL-08/S/NF24	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Provision of temporary shelters and Non-Food Items to the Displaced people.	592,245
<b>Subtotal for WV Sri Lanka</b>			<b>5,578,960</b>
<b>ZOA Refugee Care</b>			
SRL-08/A13	AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY)	Livelihood support to IDP and returnee families.	2,700,000
SRL-08/E04	EDUCATION	Educational support to conflict-affected children in North and East Sri Lanka	570,000
SRL-08/F06	FOOD AID	Food aid assistance to conflict-affected families in North East Sri Lanka.	480,000
SRL-08/H07	NUTRITION	Nutritional support to conflict affected children in North East Sri Lanka	133,000
SRL-08/S/NF25	SHELTER/NFRI/CAMP MANAGEMENT	Shelter and NFRI provision to IDPs and returnees in North East Sri Lanka.	5,500,000
SRL-08/WS13	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	WASH response in North East Sri Lanka	1,360,000
<b>Subtotal for ZOA Refugee Care</b>			<b>10,743,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>175,399,329</b>

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**Table V: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements - by IASC Standard Sector  
 as of 20 February 2008  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
AGRICULTURE	10,254,514
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	8,675,618
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10,041,421
EDUCATION	6,418,700
FOOD	68,628,131
HEALTH	10,905,638
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,465,554
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	872,683
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	35,709,320
WATER AND SANITATION	8,427,750
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>175,399,329</b>

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## ANNEX I.

## HEALTH MD SHORTAGES

HOSPITAL	POPULATION SERVED	BEDS	MDs in place	MOH CADRE	SPHERE STANDARD
TRINCOMALEE GEN. HOSPITAL	400,000	700	64	75	1 MD / 20-30 BEDS
MANAR GENERAL HOSPITAL	100,000	200	22	37	
VAVUNIYA GEN. HOSPITAL	181,000	289	53	71	
BATTICALOA TEACHING HOSP	600,000	760	18		
JAFFNA TEACHING HOSP	654,000	1,200	114	632	
VALACHCHENI DISTRICT HOSP	250,000	87	9		2-5 MDs / 10,000
SANGALETTI DISTRICT HOSP	100,000	50	4		
POINT PEDRO BASE HOSP	150,000	264	3	52	

OPD	No. OF PATIENTS / MD / DAY	SPHERE STANDARD
POINT PEDRO	80	50
TRINCOMALEE	67	
MAANAR	78	
VAVUNIYA	67	
KALVANCHCHKUDDI	150	
KILIVETTI	75	

Information compiled by WHO, October 2007

## ANNEX II.

## SECTORAL RESPONSE REVIEW

RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007	
CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS	
<p><b>Protection</b></p> <p><b>Protection responses to newly displaced and other vulnerable population affected by armed conflict</b> Support government to register and where appropriate, surveys of the displaced population.</p> <p>Continuous Protection Monitoring and interventions for civilians, including assessing needs and security concerns of IDPs in places of displacement (including host families) and return. Protection concerns are brought to the attention of the Government.</p> <p>Access to justice through free legal aid clinics and legal representation, including assistance for civil documentation.</p> <p>Increased awareness by monitoring and reporting of SGBV issues, devising and implementing prevention strategy.</p> <p>Advocacy for adherence to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, international human rights and humanitarian law principles.</p>	<p>152,286 newly displaced persons registered in Batticaloa and Ampara as at April 2007<sup>39</sup></p> <p>Regular Protection Monitoring on protection risks and human rights abuses conducted in places of displacement, return and relocation and during the return process and intervention where necessary. National and district-level protection networks consisting of government, authorities, other UN partners, NGOs and civil society groups coordinated. Networks identified protection risks for advocacy, devised protection strategies and coordinated protection activities. 1,479 cases assisted with legal aid and legal representation. 7,074 cases successfully assisted with obtaining civil documentation. Referral systems for intervention in individual protection cases established and maintained. Physical security of IDPs improved by installation of security fences and lights in IDP sites, introduction of age gender sensitive layouts, jungle clearance around sites, recruitment of guards for IDP sites and camp management training SGBV networks established and maintained as identification, prevention and response mechanism, including referral system. Comprehensive data on SGBV cases collected. Awareness raising/ training on SGBV risks conducted. Protection advocacy strategy developed. Advocated for humanitarian access by NGOs to places of displacement and return. Advocated for restitution/ compensation for death/ property loss. Advocated against occupation by security forces of private houses in return areas. Advocated for physical security in camps and return areas. Advocated for voluntary return/relocation in safety and dignity. Advocated for updating IDP registration. Advocated for issuance of National Identity Cards.</p> <p>Very few "go &amp; see" visits organised.</p>
<p><b>Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures (CBSM) Implemented. Activities</b> Facilitating Government-organised "go &amp; see" visits for IDPs to assess the situation in places of return and assistance to returnees with QIP.</p> <p>Confidence building measures, including peaceful coexistence and coping mechanism to reduce mistrust and fear between displaced communities and local &amp; central authorities, the police and security forces and between IDP communities and host</p>	<p>Meetings of IDP Advocacy Groups &amp; Peace Committees attended. Action Plan on how to implement the CBSM guidelines approved by the CCHA. National level CBSM District Steering Committee established. Working group established to develop a set of Civil Military Guiding Principles for Civil Military Liaison Committees.</p>

<sup>39</sup> GoSL (Ministry of Nation Building) & UNHCR figures as at 16 April 2007

CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS	RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007
<p>communities (QIPs).</p> <p><b>Strengthening national Human Rights capacity</b></p> <p>Improved knowledge and application of human rights principles by government bodies, including armed forces.</p> <p>Results-oriented liaison, coordination and advocacy on human rights issues with the Government, armed forces, Human Rights Commission, civil society and others.</p>	<p>95 QIPs implemented in places of displacement and return.</p> <p>Three training and follow up workshops held for MDMHR, one for Commission of Inquiry, one for Sri Lankan Army.</p> <p>Human rights monitoring training held for the Security Council resolution 1612 task force, including members of the National Human Rights Commission and National Child protection Authority.</p> <p>First and second report on children and armed conflict by Security Council Resolution 1612 task force drafted. Collaborative report on IDP issues drafted. Several joint field visits by national NGOs conducted.</p> <p>Intensive advocacy, liaison and coordination with the Government, armed forces, civil society, the donor community and others around the visits of the Special Rapporteur for Torture and the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>Advocacy, liaison and coordination with civil society and the UN community on protection issues and the promotion of human rights principles.</p>
<p>Support to national processes of investigation and follow up to human rights violations.</p>	<p>Presidential guidelines on arrest reissued. Support to the Presidential Commission of Inquiry to strengthen capacity in witness and victim protection.</p> <p>Input and advice on draft Bill on witness and victim protection provided.</p> <p>Advice provided to the Commission of Inquiry and the International Independent Group of Eminent Persons on strengthening modes of functioning.</p> <p>Assistants of the International Independent Group of Eminent Persons on substantive human rights issues supported.</p> <p>Witnesses and the Commission of Inquiry supported to enhance ability of witnesses to provide evidence.</p>
<p><b>Protection responses to children affected by armed conflict</b></p> <p>Children have access to Child-Friendly Spaces in IDP camps and affected communities have access to psychosocial support services as well as referrals for specialist support.</p>	<p>Recreational, child rights and education activities in 291 child-friendly spaces in IDP camps, areas of return and affected communities, and in 392 children and youth clubs for 50,000 children conducted.</p> <p>Referral systems established and maintained for vulnerable children, psychosocial support and Gender-Based violence and for different forms of child abuse.</p> <p>Coordination forums for Government departments and NGOs involved psychosocial provision in all districts supported.</p> <p>Standards on Child Friendly Space Provision (in Draft form), which ensure linkages to the field work through the respective humanitarian agencies CCF, TdH, SCISL and UNICEF on CFS activities in place, developed by working group at national level.</p>
<p>The number of new mines/ UXO casualties is mitigated by awareness-raising and landmines survivors are supported.</p> <p>Separated/ unaccompanied children are reunified or supported to find a safe temporary care and children in institutions are supported to return to their families for protection.</p>	<p>237,076 community members have participated in MRE programmes in all IDP sites and areas of return.</p> <p>5,592 field staff and volunteers were trained in MRE provision.</p> <p>85 residential institutions were assessed and emergency response plan was set up in 40 institutions.</p> <p>In Batticaloa, data on cases of separated children collected and followed up by Department of Probation and Child Care (DPCC) and UNICEF.</p> <p>In Batticaloa, Jaffna and Trincomalee 67 children were registered as displaced and of these seven children were reunified with parents. All other children have individual plans developed in order to provide safe temporary care or permanent family arrangements.</p>
<p>Community-based child protection systems and immediate care options are in place to mitigate the risk of forced recruitments and respond to releases.</p>	<p>In Batticaloa, Mannar, Trincomalee and Vavuniya Emergency Child protection coordination forum chaired by UNICEF through bi-weekly meetings.</p> <p>In Jaffna a bi-weekly meeting convened around the issue of psychosocial response.</p> <p>61 communities benefited from child protection networks strengthened and functioning.</p> <p>Across the country selected villages focused on developing community-based child protection initiatives towards preventing recruitment and facilitating reintegration: Six in Batticaloa and Killinochchi, four in Trincomalee, three in Jaffna and two in Mannar, Vavuniya and Ampara.</p> <p>154 reported cases of child recruitment and 180 releases by the LTTE during 2007, with a significant decrease in recruitment towards the end of the year. In the same period an increase in recruitment by the Karuna Group totaling 210 reported, with 60 released by the group.</p> <p>136 cases of violations presented to Security Council Resolution 1612 Task Force since November 2006 (not including</p>

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CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS	RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007
<p><b>Protection</b></p> <p><i>Protection responses to newly displaced and other vulnerable population affected by armed conflict</i></p> <p>Support of the government in continuous registration, and where appropriate, surveys of the displaced population.</p> <p>Continuous Protection Monitoring and interventions for civilians, including assessing needs and security concerns of IDPs in places of displacement (including host families) and return. Protection concerns are brought to the attention of the Government.</p>	<p>underage recruitment cases). The reporting period for the 1612 Task Force has been from November 2006 until September 2007. There have been additional alerts of incident / cases via media and other sources however they have yet to be verified and presented to the task force.</p> <p>152,286 newly displaced persons registered in Batticaloa and Ampara as at April 2007<sup>40</sup></p>
<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p>Joint shelter coordination teams within the districts meet and report regularly to the Colombo based Shelter Coordination Cell. Guidelines for shelter established and distributed.</p> <p>In close coordination with the local authorities identify locations suitable for IDP accommodation, (welfare centres, public buildings, open sites).</p> <p>Ensure preparations of sites in strategically placed locations. Sites should include facilities for Watsan etc.</p> <p>Local sourcing of shelter material for construction.</p> <p>Construction of additional emergency shelters for up to 400,000 IDPs.</p> <p>Inventory of tents amongst the different agencies maintained and updated. Stock strategically placed within certain districts where necessary.</p>	<p>Regular Protection Monitoring on protection risks and human rights abuses conducted in places of displacement, return and relocation and during the return process and intervention where necessary.</p> <p>National and district-level protection networks consisting of government, authorities, other UN partners, NGOs and civil society groups coordinated. Networks identified protection risks for advocacy, devised protection strategies and coordinated protection activities.</p> <p>Policy guidelines were developed and distributed on “Decommissioning of IDP Sites” and “Host family Support”. A pocket book for IDP site assessment was produced along with leaflets on Fire Safety in Sites, and “Emergency Shelter in Sri Lanka Handbook of Options”.</p> <p>A Shelter Coordination website has been produced and managed providing access to sector reports and minutes plus reference materials, shelter “tools” and links to appropriate emergency shelter internet sites.</p> <p>Regular shelter coordination meetings are held at all displacement districts and Colombo with dissemination of minutes and national reporting.</p> <p>27,600 emergency family shelters and shelter kits and house repair kits have been provided in coordination with the WASH sector in the north and east of Sri Lanka; 9,300 tents have been distributed to support IDPs in camps and with host families in the East and in the recent Northern displacements; 453 damaged houses have been repaired for returnees in the East.<sup>41</sup></p> <p>Roads, fencing, drainage, lighting and communal buildings have been included in new site developments and are being included in camp upgrades for camps identified and agreed with GoSL authorities for longer term IDPs unable to immediately return to place of origin.</p> <p>Detailed technical assessments are ongoing of prospective sites for use in the event of mass displacement in the North. Initial assessments completed in Vavuniya, substantially completed in Kilinochchi and Mannar and ongoing in Jaffna.</p> <p>Pre-positioning of contingency stocks of shelter materials in Mannar, and in process of replenishing other shelter stocks.</p> <p>Construction materials sourced locally where possible.</p> <p>Emergency shelter kits distributed, comprised of recycled materials from decommissioned camps.</p> <p>Ongoing construction of new shelters in (Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar) and repair / upgrade of existing shelters in Jaffna.</p> <p>Six UN and NGO mobile shelter ‘quick-fix’ technical teams (plus a WASH team) operating in the East for maintenance and repairs and decommissioning in over 90 emergency sites.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Support also given to extremely vulnerable groups staying with host families.</p>

<sup>40</sup> GoSL (Ministry of Nation Building) & UNHCR figures as at 16 April 2007

<sup>41</sup> The shelter figures represent all the agencies’ contributions in the North and East of Sri Lanka for 2007 to close of October 2007.

<b>CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS</b>		<b>RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007</b>
<p>Assess the needs in return locations and develop a standardised "Return Shelter Repair Kit".</p>	<p>Distribution for returnees ( included in shelters figure above) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 4,000 shelter kits in Batticaloa;</li> <li>• 1,740 house repair kits in Trincomalee( included in shelters figure above) for returnees. 453 houses have been repaired for those returning from Batticaloa to Trincomalee District. Standardising of the 'Return Shelter Repair Kit'.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	
<p><b>NFRI</b> District NFRI distribution committees continue to meet and report regularly. Ensure that adequate amounts and variety of NFRIs are available with the different agencies.  Ensure timely distribution from Colombo to Districts/Divisions and to beneficiaries. Stocks are organised and transportation vis-à-vis convoys are operational on short notice.</p> <p><b>Site management</b> Continuation of training of IDP camp leaders, local NGO staff, local authorities and INGOs in camp selection, planning and management, including roles and responsibilities, references to international technical standards and protocols on human rights and protection. Provision of practical tools and services for daily camp operations. Coordination and monitoring of sites and needs assessed on a regular basis. Strategic planning measures drawn up for improving camp management. Ensure shelter planning/management has taken into consideration the needs of women and children.</p>	<p>Procurement and distribution of NFRI coordinated by UNHCR in conjunction with UNICEF and ICRC to avoid overlaps and identify gaps. Standard NFRIs are distributed including hygiene kits, plastic mats, jerry cans, baskets, bed sheets, towels, etc and where individual needs are assessed as appropriate additional items such as tools are provided to enhance the use and benefit of NFRI and shelter materials provided. Approximately 37,000 families have been assisted with NFRI.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>NRC facilitated 63 learning workshops which trained 1353 participants, including government officials, international and local NGO staff, as well as IDPs. Some 696 female participants and 657 male participants were trained. Camp management training above included three camp management training sessions in respect of the recent Northern displacements. 100 Camp management committees were formed. Camp Management coaching activities began with site visits to learn of existing community structures, identify needs and gaps and identification of management goals, followed by planning, design and on-site coordination strategies for service provision. More than 83 trained volunteers placed in various IDP sites, visibly improving the living conditions, community participation and protection in IDP sites. Child-friendly spaces placed into camps where possible, gender segregated toilets provided in camps and common area lighting being installed as part of camp upgrades.</p>	
<p><b>WASH</b> Number of affected families having access to water according to SPHERE standards. Number of affected families having access to sanitation according to SPHERE standards. Number of families having access to hygiene facilities and receiving kits according to SPHERE standards. Percentage of affected families covered by hygiene communication and having knowledge of adequate hygiene practices.</p>	<p>21,847 families have access to water.  15,504 families have access to sanitation through 3,876 emergency and semi-permanent toilets constructed since the beginning of the year. 43,094 families having access to hygiene facilities and receiving kits.  32% of affected families covered.</p>	

<b>CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS</b>	<b>RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007</b>
<p>Percentage of sanitation facilities in camps and host locations in clean/hygienic conditions assessed regularly</p>	<p>Not known</p>
<p><b>Food and Nutrition</b>            Number of families / households / people supplied with food. MT of food distributed.            Number of promotional of good nutrition activities for IDPs organised and completed.            Number of nutritional assessments completed.            Number of monitoring visits completed.            Number and value of other commodities distributed.</p>	<p>354,000 people including 49,560 children under five, pregnant / lactating women            22,325 MTs            150 programmes/sessions            Five assessments plus 11,000 individual screenings of children            1811 monitoring visits (WFP)            Rice: 8,626 MTs; Flour: 9,720 MTs; Pulses: 2,404 MTs; Oil: 539 MTs            Sugar: 1,022 MTs; - Total value: \$12,502,000 BP 100: 321 cartoons x 56.0 US = \$17,976; F-100:152 cartoons x 24.9 US = \$3784.80 HEB: 250 MTs \$90,000            Three alternative routes identified - Colombo for air services, Trincomalee for shipping, and Jaffna for receipt of goods</p>
<p>Number of strategic alternatives for closure of key transport routes identified.</p>	
<p><b>Health</b>            Number of assessments conducted, team compositions and regions.            Prevalence of communicable diseases among children &lt; 5 years of age.            Number and % of children receiving immunisation and receiving supplementation.            Number of outbreaks of vector borne diseases.            Regular reporting of Chikungunya fever outbreaks.            Improved coordination and monitoring at central, district and divisional levels and linking systems in place.            Regular health situation reports.</p>	<p>24 assessments of IDP sites in East and West Batticaloa, joint fact finding mission to Jaffna, seven in-depth assessments of major hospitals health facilities capacity, 10 assessments of capacity of health by WHO and five additional assessments            Sporadic cases of varicella and hepatitis; no outbreaks.            100% of eligible children.            None; Distribution of 23,000 mosquito nets.            No new outbreaks.            Biweekly health sector coordination meetings at central level; Biweekly coordination discussions with DPDHS in IDP districts; Reports of assessments reviewed. Coordination between UNICEF, Division Secretariat and the health sector lead agency in the field. Strengthened coordination between health authorities, peripheral and central health actors.            Biweekly field reports to cover all 91 IDP sites in Batticaloa with appropriate follow up interventions; Biweekly field reports on revised number of IDP sites and resettlement sites in Batticaloa and Trincomalee; Monthly sampling reports from IDP sites in other districts; Biweekly health coordination meetings in Batticaloa and Trincomalee; Monthly health and security coordination meetings in Jaffna WHO field office.            Health services and interventions identified for target populations; predicted IDP beneficiaries: 400,000; all life cycle groups identified and targeted; Resettled IDPs (110,000) and remaining ones have been covered for primary health care and preventive medicine.            12 health kits, each serving 10,000 beneficiaries for six months (logistics provided by IOM); three health kits provide by WHO benefiting Batticaloa district; 1,000 parturition kits; 2,000 expectant mother kits; 20 emergency kits to Jaffna; five emergency kits to Kilinochchi (each kit serves 1,000 persons).            Psychotropic medications provided to Jaffna Hospital, targeting a population of 13,000 persons with psychological distress; Provided hospital based services with psychosocial counseling for grieving family members of disappeared persons; 30 persons benefited.; Engaged social workers for this process; Targeted 50,000 persons with severe mental disorders in the eight northeastern districts; Targeted 250,000 persons with moderate to mild mental disorders; Created and distributed 1,000 self care brochures through hospitals and rights agencies on mental health well-being; Psychosocial services for</p>
<p>Number and % of IDPs benefiting from health services and interventions according to life cycle target age groups.            Number of emergency health kits, infant kits provided, numbers of beneficiary families and local health systems supported.            Number and % of IDPs benefiting from psychosocial support and mental health care.</p>	

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CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS		RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007
Number of facilities renovated or restored or upgraded		9,000 persons; 50,000 brochures on health awareness.
<b>Education</b> <b>Number of Learning Spaces and material support provided</b> Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) with access to appropriate water and sanitation facilities. Classroom teaching materials. Student learning materials. Recreation materials. Transportation of Teachers and Children in acute situations.		Four hospitals supplied with emergency and intensive care equipment; six hospitals supplied with ambulance emergency equipment; six hospitals given emergency medical pre-hospital training; one hospital renovated by UNICEF.  Estimated 139 TLS required. 90 constructed thus far.  600 minimum classrooms needing support, an estimated 325 supported so far with blackboards and essential teaching materials. 300,000 students requiring materials each term. 195,000 students supported this term (this includes education material for approximately 55,000 children in the East and the Vanni, 140,000 student kits provided to MoE and distributed in Jaffna). 300,000 students requiring recreational support. No support provided thus far. Estimated 100 schools receiving basic kits. Up to 100 teachers requiring transportation support. 12 teachers supported this year.
<b>Number of children accessing education through emergency education programmes</b> Camp-based children regularly attending programmes. Displaced and conflict-affected children regularly attending programmes. Number of schools/programmes successfully integrating needs of displaced and host community children.		300,000 students.  Between 25,000-50,000 camp-based students.  165 schools, minimum.
<b>Number of teachers or education personnel capable of leading quality programmes in/ following an emergency</b> • Training of Trainers Training of Teachers with on-going support and monitoring. Training or administrative and management staff in International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) to better support school and community-based programmes in emergencies. Number of teachers using new methods/skills in classrooms/activities with children. Number of children attending regularly, indicating progression in academic, cognitive and social skills. Number of displaced and host community children provided with appropriate psychosocial support.		100 Trainers, minimum. 80 trainers trained in Psychosocial Foundations and Consolidated Syllabus. 2,000 Teachers, minimum. 1,750 teachers trained in consolidated syllabus and psychosocial methods. 100 Administrative and/or Management staff, minimum 79 25 trained so far.  2,000 Teachers, minimum. Monitoring of 1,750 teachers ongoing.  300,000 Students. Attendance monitoring tool piloted in three zones. Pilot project, Children Attendance Representatives in six IDP camps. 300,000 Students. Estimated 78,000 students benefiting from teachers trained on psychosocial support.
<b>Agriculture/food security</b> Standard seed kits established. Number of HHs timely provided with adequate and appropriate agricultural supplies (agriculture, livestock fisheries).  Number of vegetable gardens established and areas planted.		16,000 technical guidelines for seed kits drafted, printed in vernacular languages and distributed to districts. 43,810 household received support (agriculture, livestock – no fisheries).  20,930 Home gardens established/supported.

<b>RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007</b>	
<b>CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS</b>	
Quantity of veterinary vaccines and drugs provided and number of animal vaccinated. Number of backyard chicken kits made available. Food security assessments carried out. Needs in agriculture/livestock/fisheries supplies specified and quantified. Number of communities/HHs trained in various agriculture/livestock/fisheries subjects (gender segregated). Outputs of coordination meetings translated in agreed common operational responses.	30,000 animals, provided with veterinary drugs and vaccinated against various animal diseases.  Rehabilitation of one incubator/hatchery in Jaffna and distribution of 5,870 poultry kits in the North and East.  Three Joint Emergency Food security Assessments carried out (Jaffna, Batticaloa and Trincomalee). Needs assessment carried out with OCHA in Batticaloa.  600 women trained in food processing & nutrition, 4,750 women and 17,960 men trained in improved agriculture techniques – 3,950 households trained in poultry rearing, 16,000 technical leaflets drafted - 20 trainings organised in nutrition - 525 trainings in improved agricultural techniques - 114 training in poultry rearing. Regular sector coordination meetings organised at district and Colombo level - Sector database of activities established among seven districts.
<b>Economic recovery and infrastructure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people provided with employment.</li> <li>• Number of people registered for short-term employment.</li> <li>• Number of people supported to restarted livelihoods.</li> <li>• Number of workdays created through labor intensive projects.</li> </ul>	As the ERI sector failed to receive funding the above data are OXFAM self-funded interventions in Trincomalee and Batticaloa. 20 people 4,241 people 2,050 people 8,930 workdays
<b>Security (Indicators have been modified for more precise reporting)</b> Continued professional security services to the agencies to ensure staff safety and enabling the safe implementation of humanitarian programmes. Ensure that the ASC would receive best practice security advice in a very hostile environment. Ensure that staff in the field are adequately briefed, orientated and aware of the security / mitigating measures.	Number of staff killed from January to October 2007 in the North & East and Colombo, is fourteen. Number of staff injured is two. Intimidation was better managed. Abductions was better managed - a total of one SM only.  FSCO's, Agency FSA's, LSA's and EOC's have been deployed in all Phase III duty stations and Colombo.  24 Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) sessions were presented and 415 staff trained. Four driver training sessions were presented and 63 staff trained. Five Advanced First Aid Training sessions were presented and 47 staff trained. Two trauma training sessions were presented and 40 staff trained. Three dependent training sessions presented and 34 dependants trained. 1,912 Staff were briefed in 136 sessions (arrival security briefings in Colombo and field duty stations). FSCO's brief staff also in addition upon arrival at duty station. Daily and other reports flow to all role players routinely and as required. Upward and downward flow of information has improved. Staff was much more aware, reducing stress and number of incidences decreased in most areas. Driver's skills and awareness improved – no serious accidents on very hazardous roads. Quality of pro-active advice improved.



<b>RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007</b>	
<p><b>CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS</b></p> <p>Ensure that communication and information flow to/from Government, NGO's and diplomatic community are effective and timely with well established contacts and a positive interaction.</p> <p>The definition of a much improved mechanism that would assist in the facilitation of the safe implementation of humanitarian programmes and:</p> <p>Provide for improved and more coordinated interaction with the Government that leads to the provision of predictable and, situation permitting, regular access for the humanitarian organisations to operate in, among others, priority affected areas.</p>	<p>Network was broadened and more formalised.</p> <p>Two liaison sessions was hosted for all role players.</p> <p>25 Police awareness briefings for 1,821 Police Officers were held and provided for improved understanding by the policies and military on the UN mandate.</p> <p>The training unit was activated and tours in country to present a series of training.</p> <p>The CCHA has developed out of the initiative of this project although there was no funding requirement.</p> <p>In addition to the CCHA above, in the field the coordination with the GA, police and military commanders and the ASC /FSCO was strengthened, more formalised and established in a workable routine and procedures that supports it.</p>
<p><b>Logistics/coordination and support services</b></p> <p><b>Logistics</b></p> <p>Efficiency and number of UN/IASC logistics bases established.</p>	<p>Purchased WFP flagged trucks to support free of charge transportation of humanitarian commodities.</p> <p>Purchase &amp; installation of 17 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and or refurbishment of warehouses in strategic logistics hubs/sites to provide free storage accommodation to humanitarian aid.</p> <p>Regular weekly charter flights have been done mainly to Jaffna carrying staff and essential cargo enabling the support of humanitarian organisations.</p> <p>Three light vehicles equipped with radio equipment, B Blankets &amp; security lights, computers, cell &amp; sat phones, security vests/helmets purchased to enhance staff safety and enable better operational/monitoring support.</p> <p>Training of staff in assembly Mobile Storage units.</p> <p>Secured services from the private sector to outsource truck drivers, storekeepers/tally clerks and mechanics. Provision of truck maintenance &amp; spare parts &amp; fuel supplies and private security of logistics hubs/sites.</p>
<p>Strengthened logistics network capacity.</p>	<p>Interagency UN and NGOs Logistics meetings are chaired by WFP on a fortnightly basis in Colombo and when necessary in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Trincomalee. WFP, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, OCHA, IOM, WVI, CARE, OXFAM, Save the Children (SC), ICRC have been attending regularly the meetings, contributing with recommendations to set up common logistics procedures and ensuring common assets already in place and operational such as UNWFP truck fleet, warehousing facilities partially funded by CERF are fully utilised.</p> <p>Common clearance applications submitted for the approval of Government authorities' to facilitate transport of humanitarian cargo through cross border operations into the LTTE controlled areas as well as to provide a common voice for the advocacy of humanitarian logistics constraints.</p> <p>10 international logistics staff hired to manage and maintain logistics and telecom equipment &amp; installations to ensure safety, accountability and timely delivery of cargo.</p> <p>Two international staff hired (Aviation officers) to ensure safe, cost effective and efficient UNHAS air operations.</p> <p>UNHAS provided guidance, technical and managerial expertise to all humanitarian organisations on air transportation while ensure reliability of charter flight services.</p>

CHAP 2007 SECTOR INDICATORS	RESULTS AS OF END OF NOVEMBER 2007
<p><b>Coordination and support services</b>                      Strong and proactive coordination with the support of GoSL to the humanitarian community leading to fast, adequate and efficient humanitarian relief effort in service of the affected population.</p>	<p>Collaboration with Government bodies was strengthened in particular through the CCHA and its sub committees. Monthly IASC meetings and bi weekly Programme and Operations meeting provided information sharing to address humanitarian challenges.                      Joint Assessment undertaken for monitoring humanitarian situation and planning for recovery.                      Regular donor meetings to discuss collaboration on humanitarian response.                      Information products (ie maps, contact directories, W3 dbase) delivered.                      IASC situation reports issued on weekly basis.                      Introduction and implementation IASC policies to strengthen global trends to strengthen humanitarian response.                      Supported the development, dissemination of Guiding Principles as a key advocacy tool for humanitarian principles.                      Key strategic process facilitated and documents including CHAP and District contingency plans prepared.</p>

## ANNEX III.

## AFFECTED DETAILS NORTH EAST PROVINCES (FAO)

District	Affected			Source
	* Land area (Ha)	*Farm families (Numbers)	Fishing Families (Numbers)	
Vavuniya	11,291	21,064		Kachcheri,Vavuniya
Ampara	5,685	3,475	200	DOA/DAF/FAO
Jaffna	19,006	96,525	17,498	DOA/DAF/FAO
Mannar	17,105	18,340	11,250	DOA/DAF/FAO
Trincomalee	13,776	11,400	2,958	DOA/DAF/FAO
Batticaloa	43,385	30,314	4,397	DOA/DAF/FAO
Kilinochchi	35,582	21,355	1,700	Kachcheri,Kilinochchi
Mullaithevu	30,828	12,585	3,564	Kachcheri.Mullaithevu
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,658</b>	<b>215,058</b>	<b>41,567</b>	

\* - total of low and high land cultivation

Average family size is five persons per family.

Affected families are IDPs, host families, relocated, returnees and economically affected families.

## ANNEX IV.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN SELECTED DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH AND EAST

Districts	Methodology and time of Assessment <sup>1</sup>	Population group studied (Children of entire population or displaced)	Severe Acute Malnutrition <sup>2</sup> (below -3z-score)	Global Acute Malnutrition <sup>2</sup> (below -2z-score)
Jaffna <sup>3</sup>	March 2007, NRP Baseline-Screening	All 29,698	6.7%	30.5%
	Sept. 2007 NRP End line screening	All n=33,468	2.8%	19.5%
Kilinochchi	February 2007 Survey <sup>4</sup>	Displaced, n=1,882	4.9%	25.5%
	June 2007 NRP Baseline Screening <sup>5</sup>	All N=11,949	6.3%	22.4%
Mullaitivu	June 2007 NRP Baseline Screening <sup>5</sup>	All, n=13,127	5.1%	22.5%
Vaharai	July 2007 NRP Screening <sup>6</sup>	Returnees, n=1,029	6.2%	33.2%
Batticaloa	July 2007 Survey <sup>7</sup>	Displaced n=823	5.3%	34.3%
<b>For Comparison</b>				
National Average	DHS 2000	Representative samples	2.5%	14.0%
Nutrition Surveys in NE 2003-6	Trincomalee (GTZ) Vavuniya (GAA) Kilinochchi (WVI-MRI), Schools-Health (MRI and WFP)	All in conflict-affected areas, Government and LTTE controlled, n=300 to 500		26% to 30%

<sup>1</sup> All assessments are conducted by DPDHS with support of UNICEF. Screenings are done before the start up of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme. Coverage is approximately 90% to 95% of all children.

<sup>2</sup> Surveys applied NCHS reference population to calculate Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition. Screenings applied WHO Standards to assess global and severe acute malnutrition. This limits comparability of results between surveys and screenings. The latter may bring slightly higher results for severe malnutrition (approx. 0.8 to 1% within the population surveyed).

<sup>3</sup> DPDHS Jaffna/UNICEF, Nutrition Assessment of Children Under Five Years in Jaffna District, September 2007. Draft.

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, Baseline Nutrition Survey Among Displaced Populations in Kilinochchi District, February 2007. Draft.

<sup>5</sup> DPDHS and UNICEF Screening Summary – Working Document, June 2007.

<sup>6</sup> DPDHS/UNICEF, Nutrition Screening of Children under Five Years of Returnee Population in Vaharai, Batticaloa District, July 2007.

<sup>7</sup> DPDHS Batticaloa/UNICEF, Baseline Nutrition Survey (Displaced populations), Batticaloa, July 2007 (Draft Report).

## ANNEX V. HEALTH BATTICALOA

Human Resources, Construction and Equipment Requirements in Newlt Resettled Areas of Batticaloa


 World Health Organization  
 Sri Lanka

MOH Area	Resettled Population (07/07/2007)	Health Institution	Construction Requirement/Ongoing	Estimated Cost for Instruments/Equipment (Time Frame: 2 Months)	MCO		RMO/AMO		Pharmacist		Dispensar		Nursing officers		Midwives		Requirements Ambulance	OPD Per Day	Inpatients Per Day	Deliveries Per Month	Utility	Doctors (RMOs Only) per patient						
					I.P	Re	I.P	Re	I.P	Re	I.P	Re	I.P	Re	I.P	Re												
Vellaveley	28,457	CD & MH Mandoor	Wards under construction by PSDG Rs. 8,000,000																									
			MH Requires reconstruction (currently occupied by STF Rs. 3,000,000)																									
			Fully functional, building being reconstructed by NECORD																									
			Rs. 610,500																									
Vavunaitivu	24,792	CD Palayadivattai	To be upgraded as RH?? Requires MH and wards Estimate Rs 20,000,000.																									
			Requires construction of maternity ward. Estimate Rs. 14,000,000																									
			Repar of building Estimate Rs. 4,000,000 + New Ambulance																									
			Needs new ambulance (RMO retired and re-employed and funded by MERLIN																									
			Rs. 473,000																									
			Rs. 1,078,000																									
Poddipalai	21,405	CD & MH Kakkadicholai	Fully functional																									
			Maternity ward constructed by Austrian and Swiss Red Cross for Rs. 10,000,000 Needs more wards for upgrading as RH Estimate Rs. 8,000,000																									
			Rs. 1,100,500																									
			Rs. 610,500																									

I.P : In-position

Re : Requirements

## ANNEX VI.

## DONOR RESPONSE TO 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

**Table I: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each as of 1 February 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	-	-	-	0%	-	-
ACTED	350,000	1,081,197	1,081,197	100%	-	-
ACTIONARM	695,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
AN	49,838	223,158	223,158	100%	-	-
ASB	60,000	-	-	0%	-	-
ASIA Onlus	329,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
ASM	266,111	753,925	-	0%	753,925	-
CCF	258,600	258,600	-	0%	258,600	-
CESVI	-	145,000	-	0%	145,000	-
Church of Sweden	-	139,759	139,759	100%	-	-
DRC	1,043,427	2,563,753	2,480,921	97%	82,832	-
FAO	4,724,430	5,189,949	2,280,330	44%	2,909,619	-
FCE	505,400	-	-	0%	-	-
GUS	194,940	203,270	-	0%	203,270	-
HELP	192,700	597,900	-	0%	597,900	-
ICEI	115,591	-	-	0%	-	-
ILO	493,380	1,712,025	-	0%	1,712,025	-
IOM	600,000	2,274,131	392,196	17%	1,881,935	-
IRD	215,250	2,018,507	-	0%	2,018,507	-
MERLIN	-	411,234	-	0%	411,234	-
Muslim Aid	110,000	-	-	0%	-	-
NRC	935,345	3,037,489	2,779,489	92%	258,000	-
NVPF	200,800	200,800	-	0%	200,800	-
NWMTI	131,400	131,400	-	0%	131,400	-
OCHA	2,896,678	3,109,996	3,151,146	100%	(41,150)	-
OHCHR	454,500	441,500	441,500	100%	-	-
OXFAM	1,067,000	1,193,237	1,193,237	100%	-	-
OXFAM-GB	-	2,007,299	2,007,299	100%	-	-
PIN	241,700	241,700	114,941	48%	126,759	-
SARVODAYA	223,818	-	-	0%	-	-
SCISL	330,000	1,869,824	1,370,713	73%	499,111	-
SLF	1,180,159	1,276,691	-	0%	1,276,691	-
SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	764,080	574,760	-	0%	574,760	-
Solidarités	-	235,230	-	0%	235,230	-
TDGSA	101,852	-	-	0%	-	-
UMCOR	2,605,000	-	-	0%	-	-
UNDP	649,490	886,923	237,433	27%	649,490	-
UNDP for UNDSS	624,418	855,110	910,165	100%	(55,055)	-
UNFPA	500,000	700,000	250,000	36%	450,000	-
UN-HABITAT	-	1,485,000	-	0%	1,485,000	-

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## SRI LANKA

**Table I: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each as of 1 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
UNHCR	15,836,705	22,508,698	23,847,284	100%	(1,338,586)	-
UNICEF	2,144,500	10,666,250	5,182,425	49%	5,483,825	-
WFP	23,622,217	58,070,223	46,679,883	80%	11,390,340	588,184
WHO	1,062,510	1,736,075	949,356	55%	786,719	-
WV	-	399,955	399,955	100%	-	-
WV Sri Lanka	405,016	441,786	-	0%	441,786	-
WVI (Canada)	-	284,746	284,746	100%	-	-
ZOA Refugee Care	56,389	2,450,751	1,801,136	73%	649,615	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>66,237,244</b>	<b>132,747,851</b>	<b>98,198,269</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>34,549,582</b>	<b>588,184</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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## SRI LANKA

**Table II: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector, with funding status of each  
as of 1 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	6,174,211	8,505,077	3,715,863	44%	4,789,214	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,776,903	7,530,400	5,556,758	74%	1,973,642	300,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,754,970	6,291,150	3,207,876	51%	3,083,274	-
EDUCATION	1,307,110	3,572,729	1,351,583	38%	2,221,146	-
FOOD	24,254,617	56,416,654	45,530,448	81%	10,886,206	288,184
HEALTH	3,031,766	5,856,205	1,479,356	25%	4,376,849	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	5,291,963	5,489,296	104%	(197,333)	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	8,750,363	13,511,397	13,359,691	99%	151,706	-
SAFETY & SECURITY OF STAFF & OPERATIONS	624,418	855,110	910,165	106%	(55,055)	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	698,870	0%	(698,870)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	12,993,595	20,201,317	13,829,396	68%	6,371,921	-
WATER AND SANITATION	2,569,291	4,715,849	3,068,967	65%	1,646,882	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>66,237,244</b>	<b>132,747,851</b>	<b>98,198,269</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>34,549,582</b>	<b>588,184</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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**Table III: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
as of 1 February 2008  
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Project Code: Project Title Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
<b>SRL-07/A01:</b> Cross-Sector Vector Borne Disease Control (VBDC) Initiative - Agriculture and Livestock (A&L) Component	ACTIONARM	150,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A02:</b> Low Cost Emergency Drip Irrigation and Seed Kits for IDPs and host community small holders	ACTIONARM	375,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A03:</b> Home gardens and livestock to support vulnerable populations in the village of Mankerny, Batticaloa District	ASIA Onlus	169,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A04:</b> Immediate coordinated agricultural assistance to conflict-affected people	FAO	4,724,430	4,724,430	1,814,811	38%	2,909,619	-
<b>SRL-07/A05:</b> Provision of essential livestock and poultry inputs to most vulnerable families in Muthur, Trincomalee	GUS	88,992	93,370	-	0%	93,370	-
<b>SRL-07/A06:</b> Home Garden and Livestock project – Naduouthu, Kinniya, Trincomalee	GUS	105,948	109,900	-	0%	109,900	-
<b>SRL-07/A07:</b> Support to the IDP'S in Ampara District	ICEI	115,591	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A08:</b> Emergency integrated agriculture/livestock project in conflict-affected Mutur, Thoppur & Kinniya (Trincomalee District)	Muslim Aid	110,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A09:</b> Providing assistance to IDPs and their host families in the North (Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya, Mannar)	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	173,250	183,250	-	0%	183,250	-
<b>SRL-07/A10:</b> Enhanced food production for IDPs and host communities in Vanni	WV Sri Lanka	162,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A11:</b> Home gardens and livestock to support vulnerable populations in the village of Vakaray, Batticaloa District	ASIA Onlus	-	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
<b>SRL-07/A12:</b> Agricultural assistance in support of the return of IDPs in North and East (Batticaloa West/Vakarai)	FAO	-	359,019	359,019	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A13:</b> Sector/Cluster coordination support project	FAO	-	106,500	106,500	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A14:</b> Eastern Region Integrated Community Development and Humanitarian Response Programme	OXFAM-GB	-	1,069,800	1,069,800	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A15:</b> Food Security programme for resettled families in Mutur, Trincomalee District	OXFAM-GB	-	128,300	128,300	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/A16:</b> Agricultural Assistance for resettled IDPs in Batti South West	ZOA Refugee Care	-	649,615	-	0%	649,615	-

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**Table III: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

**AGRICULTURE (Continued)**

<b>SRL-07/A17:</b> IDP Returnee Food Security Project	WV Sri Lanka	-	198,770	-	0%	198,770	-
<b>SRL-07/A18:</b> Short-term Food Security Support for Returning IDP families in Batticaloa West and Vaharai	IRD	-	444,690	-	0%	444,690	-
<b>SRL-07/A19:</b> Agriculture Assistance for Food Security of Returnees and IDPs in Batticaloa West	UNDP	-	237,433	237,433	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>		<b>6,174,211</b>	<b>8,505,077</b>	<b>3,715,863</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>4,789,214</b>	<b>-</b>

**COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

<b>SRL-07/CSS01:</b> Augmentation of Logistics preparedness capacity	WFP	264,758	2,275,062	1,637,382	72%	637,680	-
<b>SRL-07/CSS02:</b> Special Operation 10564.0 - Provision of humanitarian air services in Sri Lanka	WFP	615,467	1,279,961	768,230	60%	511,731	300,000
<b>SRL-07/CSS03:</b> Urgent humanitarian interventions support project	OCHA	2,896,678	3,109,996	3,151,146	101%	(41,150)	-
<b>SRL-07/CSS04:</b> Transport and Logistical Support for Newly Displaced Persons	IOM	-	865,381	-	0%	865,381	-
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>3,776,903</b>	<b>7,530,400</b>	<b>5,556,758</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>1,973,642</b>	<b>300,000</b>

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**Table III: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

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Project Code: Project Title Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>							
<b>SRL-07/ER/I01:</b> Livelihood support for the conflict IDPs and the host communities.	ASM	155,000	155,000	-	0%	155,000	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I02:</b> Facilitate Income Generation to Build Confidence and Mitigate the Dependency Syndrome of IDPs	FCE	505,400	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I03:</b> Alternative income opportunities to fisher folk	ILO	228,260	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I04:</b> Temporary Alternative Income Generation in Conflict Affected Communities	ILO	140,120	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I05:</b> Emergency Employment Services for Conflict Affected Communities	ILO	125,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I06:</b> Short-term income recovery for IDPs	IOM	300,000	440,000	-	0%	440,000	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I07:</b> Recovery of Livelihoods for returned IDPs	PIN	241,700	241,700	114,941	48%	126,759	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I08:</b> Rebuilding Together Project	UNDP	301,740	301,740	-	0%	301,740	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I09:</b> Alternative Livelihood Recovery Project	UNDP	347,750	347,750	-	0%	347,750	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I10:</b> Livelihood protection and empowerment for internally displaced women and men in the conflict affected districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Killinochi	OXFAM	410,000	282,000	282,000	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I11:</b> Livelihood recovery programme for resettled families in Mutur, Trincomalee District	OXFAM GB	-	128,000	128,000	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I12:</b> Emergency Employment — Jaffna District	ILO	-	756,000	-	0%	756,000	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I13:</b> Emergency Employment- Vakarai	ILO	-	956,025	-	0%	956,025	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I14:</b> North-Eastern Relief and Rehabilitation Project	ZOA Refugee Care	-	1,089,918	1,089,918	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I15:</b> Recovery and reconstruction support in conflict affected communities	ACTED	-	911,818	911,818	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/ER/I16:</b> Recovery and Reintegration Programme for war and disaster affected people of the North and East of Sri Lanka	OXFAM GB	-	681,199	681,199	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		<b>2,754,970</b>	<b>6,291,150</b>	<b>3,207,876</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>3,083,274</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Table III: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**EDUCATION**

<b>SRL-07/E01:</b> Emergency Education for Children Affected by Conflict	UNICEF	355,600	2,244,250	1,351,583	60%	892,667	-
<b>SRL-07/E02:</b> Capacity Building of Education in Emergency	NRC	229,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/E03:</b> Access to Education for Children Displaced by Armed Conflict in the North and East	SCISL	125,000	849,077	-	0%	849,077	-
<b>SRL-07/E04:</b> Alternatives Opportunities for Better Education ' project	SLF	472,510	479,402	-	0%	479,402	-
<b>SRL-07/E05:</b> Supporting access to quality early learning opportunities for displaced and host children	SCISL	125,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>		<b>1,307,110</b>	<b>3,572,729</b>	<b>1,351,583</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>2,221,146</b>	<b>-</b>

**FOOD**

<b>SRL-07/F01:</b> Emergency food assistance to conflict-affected families	DRC	1,043,427	777,427	544,959	70%	232,468	-
<b>SRL-07/F02:</b> Emergency Food Assistance to the recent displaced and host communities in Jaffna	SLF	412,809	412,809	-	0%	412,809	-
<b>SRL-07/F03:</b> Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict and Tsunami Affected Areas*	WFP	22,741,992	54,515,200	44,274,271	81%	10,240,929	288,184
<b>SRL-07/F04:</b> Dry ration supplies to families in Karainagar DS Division, Jaffna District	ZOA Refugee Care	56,389	60,000	60,000	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/F05:</b> Northeastern Food Security Project	ZOA Refugee Care	-	340,910	340,910	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/F06:</b> Emergency and complementary food for IDPs and returnees in Batticaloa District	ZOA Refugee Care	-	310,308	310,308	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/F07:</b> Food aid (Cancelled)	ACF	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>		<b>24,254,617</b>	<b>56,416,654</b>	<b>45,530,448</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>10,886,206</b>	<b>288,184</b>

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**SRI LANKA**

**Table III: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
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<b>Project Code:</b> Project Title	<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
Values in US\$							
<b>HEALTH</b>							
<b>SRL-07/H01:</b> Emergency Nutrition Response	UNICEF	277,800	1,250,000	280,000	22%	970,000	-
<b>SRL-07/H02:</b> Emergency Health Response	UNICEF	222,200	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
<b>SRL-07/H03:</b> Promoting community health, and pre-hospital care to the displaced persons in Northern Trincomalee District (Tiriyai, Pudawakattu and Pulmudai)	NWMTI	131,400	131,400	-	0%	131,400	-
<b>SRL-07/H04:</b> A project to empower identified rural health institutions (central dispensaries and rural hospitals) to facilitate better health services in affected and vulnerable areas in Jaffna	SLF	294,840	384,480	-	0%	384,480	-
<b>SRL-07/H05:</b> Safeguarding the Reproductive Health of IDPs	UNFPA	500,000	700,000	250,000	36%	450,000	-
<b>SRL-07/H06:</b> Meeting the immediate public health needs of the conflict affected population in North East Sri Lanka	WHO	1,062,510	1,736,075	949,356	55%	786,719	-
<b>SRL-07/H07:</b> Emergency Health Interventions in IDP Camps and Host Communities	WV Sri Lanka	243,016	243,016	-	0%	243,016	-
<b>SRL-07/H08:</b> Community Health Surveillance, Care and support of conflict – affected persons in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Killinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna.	IOM	300,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/H09:</b> Facilitating reintegration through improved access to and quality of healthcare for IDPs and returnees in Batticaloa	MERLIN	-	411,234	-	0%	411,234	-
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>		<b>3,031,766</b>	<b>5,856,205</b>	<b>1,479,356</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>4,376,849</b>	<b>-</b>

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List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
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Project Code: Project Title  Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>							
<b>SRL-07/MS01:</b> Non-earmarked grant for IDPs affected by the civil war	OXFAM	-	254,237	254,237	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/MS02:</b> Humanitarian assistance to IDPs	WVI (Canada)	-	284,746	284,746	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/MS03:</b> Support to refugee & IDP activities in Sri Lanka 2007	DRC	-	1,738,629	1,935,962	111%	(197,333)	-
<b>SRL-07/MS04:</b> Support to IDPS affected by the conflict	Church of Sweden	-	139,759	139,759	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/MS05:</b> Delivery of Transitional Settlement and Protection services to Conflict-affected IDPs in Sri Lanka	NRC	-	2,779,489	2,779,489	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/MS06:</b> Camp Management and Provision of Food and Kerosene	AN	-	95,103	95,103	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>		-	<b>5,291,963</b>	<b>5,489,296</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>(197,333)</b>	-

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Project Code: Project Title  Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>							
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL01:</b> Protection of children affected by conflict and displacement	UNICEF	333,300	1,572,000	1,025,425	65%	546,575	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL02:</b> IDP Advice Service in DS Divisions of Koralaipattu (Valaichchenai), Manmunai North (Batticaloa Town) and Manmunai South (Kaluwanchikidy) in Batticaloa District	ASB	60,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL03:</b> Proactive presence for the protection and support of families and children in armed conflict	NVFP	99,400	99,400	-	0%	99,400	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL04:</b> Proactive presence for the protection and support of IDPs in armed conflict	NVFP	101,400	101,400	-	0%	101,400	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL05:</b> Strengthened human rights capacity in UN Country team	OHCHR	391,500	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL06:</b> Strengthened human rights monitoring and reporting by civil society	OHCHR	63,000	441,500	441,500	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL07:</b> Protection and strengthened support for children affected by conflict	CCF	258,600	258,600	-	0%	258,600	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL08:</b> Reconciliation and comprehensive social development	SARVODAYA	223,818	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL09:</b> Strengthened protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	NRC	83,345	158,000	-	0%	158,000	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL10:</b> Child protection in emergency response in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna	SCIISL	80,000	1,020,747	1,370,713	134%	(349,966)	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL11:</b> Protection responses to newly displaced	UNHCR	7,056,000	7,056,000	7,766,000	110%	(710,000)	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL12:</b> Protection Monitoring of IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka	DRC	-	47,697	-	0%	47,697	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL13:</b> Continued and extended assistance for displaced people in tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka	IOM	-	20,000	20,000	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL14:</b> Durable Solutions and Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures	UNHCR	-	2,336,098	2,336,098	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/P/HR/RL15:</b> Protection (Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu)	WV	-	399,955	399,955	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>		<b>8,750,363</b>	<b>13,511,397</b>	<b>13,359,691</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>151,706</b>	<b>-</b>

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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

**SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS**

<b>SRL-07/S01:</b> Security Services	UNDP for UNDSS	624,418	855,110	910,165	106%	(55,055)	-
<b>Subtotal for SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS</b>		<b>624,418</b>	<b>855,110</b>	<b>910,165</b>	<b>106%</b>	<b>(55,055)</b>	-

**SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED**

<b>SRL-07/UNHCR:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNHCR	-	-	628,586	0%	(628,586)	-
<b>SRL-07/UNICEF:</b> to be allocated to specific sector/projects	UNICEF	-	-	70,284	0%	(70,284)	-
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>		-	-	<b>698,870</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(698,870)</b>	-

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<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>							
<b>SRL-07/S/NF01:</b> Provision of Emergency Shelter, NFRIs and campsite management for Conflict Displaced	UNHCR	8,780,705	13,116,600	13,116,600	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF02:</b> Emergency Non Food Relief Supplies	UNICEF	400,000	1,800,000	340,600	19%	1,459,400	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF03:</b> NFRI for Jaffna and Kilinochchi	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	124,240	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF04:</b> Emergency Assistance to IDP Populations Affected by Military Action	UMCOR	500,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF05:</b> Construction, re-use and repair of shelter units	HELP	192,700	192,700	-	0%	192,700	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF06:</b> Delivery of IDP Shelter and Camp Care & Maintenance and Site Management Coaching in Batticaloa District of Sri Lanka	NRC	623,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF07:</b> IDP Temporary Shelter Support in the Vanni	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	267,950	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF08:</b> Return Assistance to IDP Populations Affected by Military Action	UMCOR	1,600,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF09:</b> Planning for Emergency and Development	UMCOR	505,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF10:</b> IDP Temporary Shelter Support – Northern Province	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	-	199,500	-	0%	199,500	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF11:</b> NFRI Assistance to IDPs in the Vanni, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Ampara	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	-	110,000	-	0%	110,000	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF12:</b> Assistance to returnees in Batticaloa District	HELP	-	405,200	-	0%	405,200	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF13:</b> Provision of Emergency shelter and NFRIs for IDPs and returnees	IOM	-	720,000	372,196	52%	347,804	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF14:</b> Transitional shelter for internally displaced, returnee families	ASM	-	498,500	-	0%	498,500	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF15:</b> NFRI Return Kits for returning IDP families in Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts	IRD	-	752,080	-	0%	752,080	-
<b>SRL-07/S/NF16:</b> Provision of NFRI Emergency Kits to new IDP families in North-eastern Sri Lanka	IRD	-	821,737	-	0%	821,737	-

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Values in US\$							
<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (Continued)</b>							
<b>SRL-07/S/NF17:</b> Emergency Repair of Damaged Shelter for IDPs	UN-HABITAT	-	1,485,000	-	0%	1,485,000	-
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>		<b>12,993,595</b>	<b>20,201,317</b>	<b>13,829,396</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>6,371,921</b>	-

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>							
<b>SRL-07/WS01:</b> Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response to Mankarny Conflict IDPs- Vaharai division, Northern Batticaloa District-	ACTED	350,000	30,259	30,259	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS02:</b> Cross-Sector Vector Borne Disease Control (VBDC) Initiative – WATSAN/WASH Component	ACTIONARM	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
<b>SRL-07/WS03:</b> Meeting Drinking Water Needs of the Conflict Affected Population of Mankarny – Batticaloa District	ASIA Onlus	160,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS04 (merged with SRL-07/WS10):</b> Construction of Toilets for conflict affected people	ASM	111,111	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS05 (merged with SRL-07/WS10):</b> Support to water supply and sanitation for internally displaced people (IDP) in the district of Batticaloa, Sri Lanka	AN	49,838	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS06 (merged with SRL-07/WS10):</b> Strengthening emergency Water, Sanitation Practices & Hygiene in Transitional Camps at Batticaloa & Ampara districts	IRD	215,250	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS07:</b> Hygienic Information Project (HIP)	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	68,640	82,010	-	0%	82,010	-
<b>SRL-07/WS08:</b> Providing WASH services to IDPs in the Vanni	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	130,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS09:</b> Construction of toilets for conflict affected people	TDGSA	101,852	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS10:</b> Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	555,600	2,800,000	2,114,533	76%	685,467	-
<b>SRL-07/WS11:</b> Safe water and sanitation facilities for IDPs in the conflict affected districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Killinochi	OXFAM	657,000	657,000	657,000	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS12:</b> Emergency Repair of Damaged Shelter for IDPs	CESVI	-	145,000	-	0%	145,000	-
<b>SRL-07/WS13:</b> Construction of Toilets for conflict-affected people in Trincomalee district	ASM	-	100,425	-	0%	100,425	-
<b>SRL-07/WS14:</b> Waterborne diseases risk reduction in villages of return (Porativu Patu division) and IDP camps and transit sites ("Manmunai South" and "Porativu Patu" divisions) - Batticaloa District	Solidarités	-	235,230	-	0%	235,230	-
<b>SRL-07/WS15:</b> Emergency Support of IDPs through Provision of Watsan Facilities	IOM	-	228,750	-	0%	228,750	-
<b>SRL-07/WS16:</b> Emergency WASH Response to resettled populations in Western Batticaloa District	ACTED	-	139,120	139,120	100%	-	-

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Values in US\$							

**WATER AND SANITATION (Continued)**

<b>SRL-07/WS17:</b> Provide IDPs with water and sanitary facilities	AN	-	128,055	128,055	100%	-	-
<b>SRL-07/WS18 (merged with SRL-07/WS10):</b> Waterborne diseases risk reduction in IDP camps of Manmunai South division, Batticaloa District [Implementing activities of the CERF grant received under SRL-07/WS10]	Solidarités	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>		<b>2,569,291</b>	<b>4,715,849</b>	<b>3,068,967</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>1,646,882</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>66,237,244</b>	<b>132,747,851</b>	<b>98,198,269</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>34,549,582</b>	<b>588,184</b>
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP**

OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Urgent humanitarian interventions support project	88,220	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP</b>			<b>88,220</b>	-

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR**

UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector [OTHER INCOME]	2,538,545	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR</b>			<b>2,538,545</b>	-

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP**

WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity (Multilateral funds)	969,937	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS02	Special Operation 10564.0 - Provision of humanitarian air services in Sri Lanka (Multilateral funds)	342,336	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	275,795	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid (Resource Transfer)	1,235,159	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP</b>			<b>2,823,227</b>	-

**Australia**

OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Urgent humanitarian interventions support project	156,046	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	1,959,147	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/E01	Rapid Response to educational needs in the North Eastern Province (SM070088)	1,274,500	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/P/HR/RL01	Protection of children affected by conflict and displacement (SM070179) (Ref: 240/5/1/1)	525,425	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/WS10	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SM070179) (Ref: 240/5/1/1)	525,425	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	To provide emergency food aid to up to 400,000 people recently displaced and affected by the conflict, and for community-based food-for-work programmes (Ref: 240/5/1/1)	1,181,103	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	4,027,819	-
<b>Subtotal for Australia</b>			<b>9,649,465</b>	-

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Values in US\$

**Canada**

OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Urgent humanitarian interventions support project	200,000	-
OXFAM	SRL-07/MS01	Non-earmarked grant for IDPs affected by the civil war (M-012492)	254,237	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	313,793	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid (M-012505)	502,008	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid (M-012486)	1,724,138	-
WVI (Canada)	SRL-07/MS02	Non-earmarked grant for Sri Lanka eastern IDP response (M-012488)	284,746	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>			<b>3,278,922</b>	-

**Carry-over (donors not specified)**

OXFAM	SRL-07/ER/110	Livelihood protection and empowerment for internally displaced women and men in the conflict affected districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Killinochi (Re-allocation of DEC funds carried-over from the Tsunami)	282,000	-
OXFAM-GB	SRL-07/ER/111	Livelihood recovery programme for resettled families in Mutur, Trincomalee District	128,000	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	5,006,473	-
<b>Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)</b>			<b>5,416,473</b>	-

**Central Emergency Response Fund**

FAO	SRL-07/A04	Rapid response CERF grant to project	500,000	-
FAO	SRL-07/A12	CERF rapid response grant to project	359,019	-
FAO	SRL-07/A13	CERF rapid response grant to project	106,500	-
UNDP	SRL-07/A19	CERF rapid response grant to project	237,433	-
UNDP for UNDSS	SRL-07/S01	CERF allocation to project	209,955	-
UNFPA	SRL-07/H05	CERF rapid response grant to project	250,000	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL11	CERF rapid response grant to project	680,000	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL11	CERF allocation to project	710,000	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL11	Rapid Response CERF grant to project	1,207,625	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/S/NF01	CERF rapid response grant to project	560,000	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/S/NF01	Rapid Response CERF grant to project	1,512,500	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/WS10	Rapid Response CERF grant to project	1,189,108	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS02	CERF allocation to project	368,311	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Rapid Response CERF grant to project	3,323,735	-
WHO	SRL-07/H06	CERF rapid response grant to project	752,210	-
<b>Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund</b>			<b>11,966,396</b>	-

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Values in US\$

### Czech Republic

PIN	SRL-07/ER/107	Complex emergency	114,941	-
<b>Subtotal for Czech Republic</b>			<b>114,941</b>	-

### Denmark

DRC	SRL-07/MS03	Support to refugee & IDP activities in Sri Lanka 2007 (46.H.7-3-148)	197,333	-
DRC	SRL-07/MS03	Support to refugee & IDP activities in Sri Lanka 2007 (46.H.7-3-148.c.)	1,738,629	-
OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Urgent humanitarian interventions support project	400,000	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of Logistics preparedness capacity	48,958	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity	220,800	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS02	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity	22,282	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>			<b>2,628,002</b>	-

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Values in US\$

<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>				
ACTED	SRL-07/ER/15	Recovery and reconstruction support in conflict affected communities (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01013)	681,199	-
DRC	SRL-07/F01	IDP Emergency Assistance & Resettlement/Relocation Project (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01008)	544,959	-
IOM	SRL-07/S/NF13	Displacement and return: support for IDP and host communities in war-affected areas - Provision of emergency shelter and NFRIs for IDPs and returnees (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01006)	372,196	-
NRC	SRL-07/MS05	The Delivery of Transitional Settlement and Protection services to Conflict-affected IDPs in Sri Lanka (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01007)	1,134,752	-
OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Ensure enhanced inter-agency coordination (preparedness and delivery) by supporting the UN OCHA in Sri Lanka (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01010-equiv. to 20% of original commitment of Euro 500,000 yet to be received)	135,135	-
OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Urgent humanitarian interventions support project [ECHO/LKA/BUD/2006/01003]	266,667	-
OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Ensure enhanced inter-agency coordination (preparedness and delivery) by supporting the UN OCHA in Sri Lanka (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01010-equiv. to 80% of original commitment of Euro 500,000)	576,369	-
OXFAM -GB	SRL-07/ER/16	Recovery and Reintegration Programme for war and disaster affected people of the North and East of Sri Lanka (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01012)	681,199	-
UNDP for UNDSS	SRL-07/S01	Security Services	136,180	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01004-part of total commitment of Euro 1.5 mn)	675,608	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01004-part of total commitment of Euro 1.5 mn)	1,367,989	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01028)	2,688,172	-
ZOA Refugee Care	SRL-07/ER/14	North-Eastern Relief and Rehabilitation Project (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01003)	1,089,918	-
ZOA Refugee Care	SRL-07/F04	North-Eastern Food Security Project (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02015)	60,000	-
ZOA Refugee Care	SRL-07/F05	North-Eastern Food Security Project (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02015)	340,910	-
ZOA Refugee Care	SRL-07/F06	Emergency and complementary food for IDPs and returnees (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02015)	310,308	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			<b>11,061,561</b>	-

<b>Germany</b>				
AN	SRL-07/MS06	Camp Management and Provision of Food and Kerosene (VN - 321.50 LKA 06/07)	95,103	-
AN	SRL-07/MS17	Provide IDPs with water and sanitary facilities (VN 05 - 321.50 LKA 01/06)	128,055	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/S/NF01	Provision of emergency shelter and NFRIs for IDPs	463,576	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food Aid (BMZ-No.: 2007.1884.1)	1,080,691	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>			<b>1,767,425</b>	-

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## SRI LANKA

**Table IV: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

### Greece

WFP	SRL-07/F03	School Feeding Programme - Continuation of a two year programme co-financed by HELLENIC AID	-	288,184
<b>Subtotal for Greece</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>288,184</b>

### Ireland

OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Support Coordination, Monitoring, information management and advocacy for effective humanitarian (EPPR)	134,409	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	533,333	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/S/NF02	Emergency Non-food Supplies (EHAF)	340,600	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>			<b>1,008,342</b>	<b>-</b>

### Italy

WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	236,966	-
WHO	SRL-07/H06	Ensuring Conflict sensitive delivery of health intervention (Health as a Bridge for Peace) (NU CHAP SRI LANKA 2007)	197,146	-
<b>Subtotal for Italy</b>			<b>434,112</b>	<b>-</b>

### Japan

OHCHR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL06	Strengthened human rights monitoring and reporting by civil society	50,000	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	700,000	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	2,293,578	-
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>			<b>3,043,578</b>	<b>-</b>

### Luxembourg

UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	136,612	-
<b>Subtotal for Luxembourg</b>			<b>136,612</b>	<b>-</b>

### Netherlands

UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	3,286,984	-
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>			<b>3,286,984</b>	<b>-</b>

### New Zealand

UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project	386,200	-
<b>Subtotal for New Zealand</b>			<b>386,200</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Table IV: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

### NGO Consortium

SCiSL	SRL-07/P/HR/RL10	Child protection in emergency response in Batticola, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna	108,924	-
<b>Subtotal for NGO Consortium</b>			<b>108,924</b>	-

### Norway

NRC	SRL-07/MS05	LKA 1073160/Protection, shelter	1,644,737	-
UNDP for UNDSS	SRL-07/S01	Norwegian contribution to UNDP/UNDSS: Saving lives together (LKA 1073504)	364,299	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL11	Protection activities (LKA 1073396)	1,715,051	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector (LKA 1073162)	1,069,079	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid (LKA 1073574)	728,597	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>			<b>5,521,763</b>	-

### Private (individuals & organisations)

UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	1,046,574	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of Logistics preparedness capacity	19,551	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity	83,790	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	388,234	-
<b>Subtotal for Private (individuals &amp; organisations)</b>			<b>1,538,149</b>	-

### Sweden

Church of Sweden	SRL-07/MS04	Support to IDPS affected by the conflict	139,759	-
FAO	SRL-07/A04	Immediate coordinated agricultural assistance to conflict-affected people	1,314,811	-
OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Urgent humanitarian interventions support project	293,899	-
OHCHR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL06	Strengthened human rights capacity in UN country team	391,500	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	734,750	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity	71,131	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>			<b>2,945,850</b>	-

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**SRI LANKA**

**Table IV: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**Switzerland**

UNHCR	SRL-07/S/NF01	Provision of emergency shelter and NFRIs for IDPS	204,918	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/E01	Emergency Education Officer, Jaffna	77,083	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS01	Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity (7F-06001.01)	223,215	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS02	Special Operation 10564.0 - Provision of humanitarian air services in Sri Lanka	7,448	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS02	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity	27,853	-
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	819,672	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>			<b>1,360,189</b>	-

**UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom**

UNICEF	SRL-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Sri Lanka (SM069906)	70,284	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom</b>			<b>70,284</b>	-

**United Kingdom**

OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	To help meet urgent humanitarian needs in Sri Lanka and for Coordination (178-615-023)	200,401	-
UNDP for UNDSS	SRL-07/S01	To create a Sustainable security information and operations center (178-615-024)	199,731	-
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>			<b>400,132</b>	-

**United Nations High Commission for Refugees**

UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL11	Protection, confidence building and stabilisation of newly displaced and other vulnerable population affected by armed conflict	1,547,703	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL11	Protection responses to newly displaced	1,905,621	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL14	Durable Solutions and Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures	1,037,749	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/P/HR/RL14	Durable solutions and confidence-building and stabilisation measures	1,298,349	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/S/NF01	Provision of emergency shelter and NFRIs for IDPs	4,028,713	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/S/NF01	Provision of Emergency Shelter, NFRIs and campsite management for Conflict Displaced	6,346,893	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115159	(6,346,893)	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	Balancing entry for fund allocation 121952	(4,028,713)	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115155	(1,905,621)	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	Balancing entry for fund allocation 121950	(1,547,703)	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	Balancing entry for fund allocation 121946	(1,298,349)	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115157	(1,037,749)	-
<b>Subtotal for United Nations High Commission for Refugees</b>			-	-

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**SRI LANKA**

**Table IV: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

<b>United States of America</b>				
ACTED	SRL-07/ER/115	Economy and market systems	230,619	-
ACTED	SRL-07/WS01	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response to Mankarny Conflict IDPs-Vaharai division, Northern Batticaloa District-	30,259	-
ACTED	SRL-07/WS16	Emergency WASH Response to resettled populations in Western Batticaloa District	139,120	-
OCHA	SRL-07/CSS03	Coordination and information management (Countrywide)[DFD-A-00-07-00074-00 (US\$500,000); DFD-G-00-07-00007-00(US\$ 200,000)]	700,000	-
SCiSL	SRL-07/P/HR/RL10	Child protection in emergency response in Batticola, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna	349,967	-
SCiSL	SRL-07/P/HR/RL10	Protection (Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Trincomalee)	911,822	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector (STATE/PRM)	445,000	-
UNHCR	SRL-07/UNHCR	to be allocated to specific project/sector	1,600,000	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/H01	Emergency Nutrition Response (SM070142)	280,000	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/P/HR/RL01	Protection of children affected by conflict and displacement (SM070142)	500,000	-
UNICEF	SRL-07/WS10	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SM070142)	400,000	-
WFP	SRL-07/CSS02	Logistics (Countrywide)	-	300,000
WFP	SRL-07/F03	Food aid	18,762,131	-
WV	SRL-07/P/HR/RL15	Protection (Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu)	399,955	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>			<b>24,748,873</b>	<b>300,000</b>

<b>Various (details not yet provided)</b>				
IOM	SRL-07/P/HR/RL13	Continued and extended assistance for displaced people in tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka	20,000	-
OXFAM GB	SRL-07/A14	Eastern Region Integrated Community Development and Humanitarian Response Programme	1,069,800	-
OXFAM GB	SRL-07/A15	Food Security programme for resettled families in Mutur, Trincomalee District	128,300	-
<b>Subtotal for Various (details not yet provided)</b>			<b>1,218,100</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Various Donors</b>				
OXFAM	SRL-07/WS11	Safe water and sanitation facilities for IDPs in the conflict affected districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Killinochi	657,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Various Donors</b>			<b>657,000</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>98,198,269</b>	<b>588,184</b>
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

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**Table V: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007**

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)  
as of 1 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	24,748,873	25.2 %	300,000
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	11,966,396	12.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	11,061,561	11.3 %	-
Australia	9,649,465	9.8 %	-
Norway	5,521,763	5.6 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	5,449,992	5.5 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	5,416,473	5.5 %	-
Netherlands	3,286,984	3.3 %	-
Canada	3,278,922	3.3 %	-
Japan	3,043,578	3.1 %	-
Sweden	2,945,850	3.0 %	-
Denmark	2,628,002	2.7 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,374,357	2.4 %	-
Germany	1,767,425	1.8 %	-
Switzerland	1,360,189	1.4 %	-
Various (details not yet provided)	1,218,100	1.2 %	-
Ireland	1,008,342	1.0 %	-
Italy	434,112	0.4 %	-
United Kingdom	400,132	0.4 %	-
New Zealand	386,200	0.4 %	-
Luxembourg	136,612	0.1 %	-
Czech Republic	114,941	0.1 %	-
Greece	0	0.0 %	288,184
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98,198,269</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>588,184</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**SRI LANKA**

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Sri Lanka 2007**  
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Australia</b>			
ICRC	Sri Lankan programme including protection, detainee visits and missing person activities (Ref: 240/5/1/1)	833,333	-
<b>Subtotal for Australia</b>		<b>833,333</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Belgium</b>			
RC/Belgium	Assistance to the victims of the armed conflict (NHG/2007/37)	673,091	-
<b>Subtotal for Belgium</b>		<b>673,091</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>			
CARITAS	Sanitation, Food, Water, Shelter, Administrative/Personnel	142,483	-
<b>Subtotal for Czech Republic</b>		<b>142,483</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
Care Germany	Emergency Relief to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities in conflict affected areas (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01015)	354,610	-
HI/France	Improved access to appropriate services for persons with disability and persons with injury in conflict affected areas of Sri Lanka (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01001)	408,719	-
ICRC	ICRC protection and assistance activities (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01002)	4,768,392	-
SC - UK	IDP Children and their Families' Assistance Programme (ICFAP) 2007/08 (ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01009)	408,719	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for IDPs, refugees and conflict affected communities in Sri Lanka [ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01000-uncommitted balance of orig pledge of Euro 11.5 mn]	-	2,364,865
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Fourth DIPECHO Action Plan for South Asia [ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04000]	-	1,447,877
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		<b>5,940,440</b>	<b>3,812,742</b>
<b>Finland</b>			
FIDA International (previously Finnish Free Foreign Mission)	Aid to IDPs	294,985	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>		<b>294,985</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>France</b>			
ACF	De couvrir les besoins alimentaires (100% des apports énergétiques) de 12,000 personnes récemment déplacées	81,271	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>		<b>81,271</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Sri Lanka 2007**  
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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Germany</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Provide IDPs with food and Non-food-items (VN05-321.50 LKA 04/07)	194,553	-
Caritas - DCV	Provision of shelter and non-food-items (VN05 321 50 LKA 07/07)	90,778	-
German RC	Provide IDPs with Food and Household items (VN 05 - 321.50 LKA 03/06)	292,469	-
ICRC	Assistance and Protection Activities (VN 05 - 321.50 LKA 05/07)	683,995	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>1,261,795</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>			
CARITAS	Assistance to tsunami victims /reconstruction of houses	675,676	-
<b>Subtotal for Luxembourg</b>		<b>675,676</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>			
ICRC	Emergency aid for conflict affected population (16171 (DMV0097868)	666,667	-
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>		<b>666,667</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Norway</b>			
FORUT	LKA 1073159/Emergency relief in Sri Lanka	575,658	-
Norway RC	LKA 1073163/ICRC emergency appeal 2007 for Sri Lanka	1,680,672	-
Norway RC	LKA 1073395/ICRC Budget Extension Appeal	847,458	-
NPA	LKA 1073161/Assistance to mine clearance in Vanni	1,644,737	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>		<b>4,748,525</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sweden</b>			
ICRC	Humanitarian support through unallocated funds	720,034	-
SRSA	Support through WFP	109,901	-
SRSA	Support through WFP (IT-expert through WFP)	114,710	-
SRSA	Support to Information Management through UNDP	78,090	-
SRSA	Support to water- and sanitation coordinator through UNICEF	124,723	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>1,147,458</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Sri Lanka 2007**  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Switzerland</b>			
SDC/SHA	Administrative costs Field Office Jaffna	272,951	-
SDC/SHA	Administrative costs SDC	657,377	-
SDC/SHA	Administrative costs SDC Office Matara	419,672	-
SDC/SHA	Administrative cost SDC Cooperation Office (7F-04201.04)	687,500	-
SDC/SHA	Contingency Planning and support to emergency shelter construction Northern Sri Lanka (7F-05696.01)	133,929	-
SDC/SHA	Rehabilitation of water and sanitation installation and facilities	120,082	-
SDC/SHA	Small Action Credit Line	80,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>		<b>2,371,511</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
ICRC	Protection and WATSAN activities (178-615-022)	1,583,441	-
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>		<b>1,583,441</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United States of America</b>			
CRS	Shelter and WASH in the Batticaloa District	250,277	-
ICRC	Health, shelter, protection, emergency relief supplies, watsan and hygiene (Countrywide) (STATE/PRM)	3,840,000	-
Internews	Coordination and information management	436,629	-
UMCOR	Sub-grants to humanitarian organisations	1,998,486	-
UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To support the work of UNHCR and non-governmental organizations protecting and assisting Sri Lankan internally displaced persons and refugees in India. Programs will provide protection, emergency shelter, non-food relief items, water and sanitation, camp management, reception services for new arrivals, and special projects designed to make returning home a viable long-term proposition (USDOS/ERMA)	-	2,000,000
USAID/Sri Lanka	Humanitarian coordination and information management	39,481	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>		<b>6,564,873</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>26,985,549</b>	<b>5,812,742</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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## SRI LANKA

**Table VII: Sri Lanka 2007**  
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other\*)  
as of 1 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	31,313,746	25.0 %	2,300,000
European Commission (ECHO)	17,002,001	13.6 %	3,812,742
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	11,966,396	9.6 %	0
Australia	10,482,798	8.4 %	0
Norway	10,270,288	8.2 %	0
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	5,449,992	4.4 %	0
Carry-over (donors not specified)	5,416,473	4.3 %	0
Sweden	4,093,308	3.3 %	0
Netherlands	3,953,651	3.2 %	0
Switzerland	3,731,700	3.0 %	0
Canada	3,278,922	2.6 %	0
Japan	3,043,578	2.4 %	0
Germany	3,029,220	2.4 %	0
Denmark	2,628,002	2.1 %	0
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,374,357	1.9 %	0
United Kingdom	1,983,573	1.6 %	0
Various (details not yet provided)	1,218,100	1.0 %	0
Ireland	1,008,342	0.8 %	0
Luxembourg	812,288	0.6 %	0
Belgium	673,091	0.5 %	0
Italy	434,112	0.3 %	0
New Zealand	386,200	0.3 %	0
Finland	294,985	0.2 %	0
Czech Republic	257,424	0.2 %	0
France	81,271	0.1 %	0
Others	0	0.0 %	288,184
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>125,183,818</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>6,400,926</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX VII.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AHAM	Trincomalee District Youth Development Organisation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AN	<i>Arche Nova</i>
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASB	<i>Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland</i> [SOLIDAR Consortium]
ASC	Area Security Coordinator
ASIA (Onlus)	<i>Associazione per la Solidarieta Internazionale in Asia</i>
ASM	Assembly of Social Mobilisation
3CD	Coordinating Centre for Community Development
CAM	<i>Comité d'Aide Medicale</i>
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CAT	Child Advisory Team
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBSM	Confidence-building and Stabilisation Measures
CCF-SL	Christian Children's Fund - Sri Lanka
CCHA	Consultative Committee for Humanitarian Affairs
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	Cease-Fire Agreement
CFS	Child-Friendly Space
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CLTS	Community-led Total Sanitation
CM	Camp Management
COMPAS	Computerised Commodity Tracking System
CPA	Centre of Performing Arts
CRPO	Child Rights Promotion Officer
CSA	Centre for Social Assessment
CT	Country Team
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DAHP	Department of Animal Health and Production
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DPCC	Department of Probation and Child Care
DPDHS	Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DS	Divisional Secretariat
ECCD	Early Childhood Care & Development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPDP	Eelam People's Democratic Party
ERI	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDL	Forward Defense Line
FFW	Food-for-Work
FOSDOO	Federation of Social Development Organisation
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GA	Government Agent
GAA	German Agro Action
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GN	<i>Grama Niladhari</i>
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCR	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
HELP	Help from Germany

HHR	Home for Human Rights
HI	Handicap International
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	Health Promoter
HQ	Headquarters
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
INEE	International Network for Education in Emergencies
INFORM	Information Monitor
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRD	International Relief and Development
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Services
JSAC	Jaffna Social Action Centre
KSF	Key Success Factor
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organisation
LST	Law and Society Trust
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MDMHR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MTs	Metric Tonnes
NFI	Non-Food Item
NFRI	Non-Food Relief Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHDA	National Housing Development Authority
NISD	National Institute of Social Development
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid [SOLIDAR Consortium]
NPSL	Non-Violent Peace Force Sri Lanka
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
NWMTI-SL	Northwest Medical Teams Int. – Sri Lanka
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ORS	Oral Rehydrated Salt
OXFAM	Oxfam
OXFAM-GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PCT	Programme Coordination Team
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene Promotion
PHI	Public Health Inspector
PPCC	Professional Psychological Counseling Centre
PSC	Programme Support Cost
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
QIP	Quick Impact Projects
RDF	Rural Development Foundation
RDHS	Regional Directors of Health Services

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## SRI LANKA

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SAH	<i>Schweizer Arbeiterhilfswerk</i> [SOLIDAR Consortium]
SC	Save the Children
SCC	Shelter Coordination Cell
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SCISL	Save the Children in Sri Lanka
SEED	Sarvodaya Economic Enterprises Development Services Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIOC	Security Information and Operations Centre
SLF	Sewalanka Foundation
SLMM	Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission
SLRCS	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
SMT	Security Management Team
SOLIDAR	Solidar INGO Consortium (ASB, NPA, SAH)
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TDGSA	Trincomalee District Gandhi Sevai Association
TDH	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
TLS	Temporary Learning Spaces
TRRO	Tamil Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHC	United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Service
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOVCOD	Voluntary Organisation for Vulnerable Community Development
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WASH	Water and Environmental Sanitation Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WUSC	World University Service of Canada
WVL	World Vision Lanka
WWDF	Working Women Development Foundation
ZEO	Zonal Education Office
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care – Netherlands

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Interaction, or Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response [SCHR]), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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