



Government of Sri Lanka, United Nations & Partners



# Joint Plan for Assistance Northern Province 2012

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## SRI LANKA - Reference Map



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## 1. JPA Strategy

### ► Humanitarian Context:

Considerable progress has been made towards the commitment by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to finding a durable solution for all people displaced by the war, including return to their home areas. Since the humanitarian crisis triggered by the internal displacement of nearly 300,000 people from the conflict zone in 2008 and into 2009, the GoSL ensured basic humanitarian assistance to those in camps, supported by the United Nations (UN), national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and international organizations (IOs). Soon after the conflict ended, the GoSL launched a sustained resettlement campaign for the displaced, beginning with the 180-day Programme in mid-2009, engaging closely with partners in rapid early recovery interventions to stabilize returning communities. Building upon these achievements, the GoSL's 'Uthuru Wasanthaya' (Northern Spring) programme serves as the master plan for resettlement and development of the Northern Province (NP). Also, the GoSL is keen to find durable solutions for a significant number of people displaced prior to 2008.

Over the last two and a half years, the GoSL and partners have committed significant resources to help former internally displaced people (IDPs) return to their home areas and rebuild their lives post-displacement. By 31 October 2011, 456,000 people (138,000 families) displaced at various stages of the three-decade long conflict had returned to the five northern districts of origin. Through close collaboration, line ministries, district administrations and agencies have worked together to meet the returnees' immediate needs for shelter, food, health, nutrition and education, while working to restore basic services, infrastructure and livelihoods. The GoSL places a high priority on accelerated economic growth to help people living in the NP regain a sense of normality and stability in the aftermath of the conflict.

Where returnees have been back in their areas of origin for some time and resumed their basic livelihoods, the GoSL and partners are focusing on broader interventions to strengthen market linkages and value-production to support the transition from aid reliance to self-reliance. Along with the gathering of momentum in early recovery and development, partners continue to address significant pockets of residual humanitarian needs, such as in areas of comparatively recent resettlement. Furthermore, the special needs of particularly vulnerable groups--households led by single women, separated children and unaccompanied minors, the elderly, disabled individuals and others--demand more attention. In addition to their material needs, returnees are seeking solutions to issues such as land ownership, civil and legal documentation, equal access to resources, and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), many of which are anchored in full restoration and strengthening of the district civil administrations.

The remaining people displaced since 2008 and currently living in camps, with host families or in transit sites need assistance until a durable solution can be found. This includes 6,130 IDPs (1,833 families) in the Menik Farm site. The majority hail from regions in the Mullaitivu District, seven Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) each in the Puthukkudiyiruppu and Maritimepattu Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs) in Mullaitivu District, and three GNDs in Pachchilapallai DSD in Killinochchi District. The GoSL has also requested consideration in the JPA of 25,000 refugees who may voluntarily repatriate from India and elsewhere.

Thus, the JPA for the NP in 2012 will target the most vulnerable people, made up of different categories of IDPs, the recently resettled and voluntarily repatriating refugees. The numbers, however, require major verification through joint assessments and surveys to establish the current situations of the different categories of targeted individuals and households and progress towards a durable solution.

► Partnerships:

Continuing the strong partnerships made between the GoSL, UN, I/NGOs and IOs during the 2011 JPA planning and implementation process and building upon good practices and lessons learned, the Presidential Task Force (PTF) for Resettlement, Development and Security in the NP and respective stakeholders have held discussions to determine the most urgent areas per sector for humanitarian action in 2012. On the basis of this data, sector partners have formulated strategies and practical, concise project portfolios, towards building a consensus within the Humanitarian Country Team on the humanitarian programme for 2012. 'Software assistance', in terms of capacity-building to strengthen GoSL provision of basic services in the resettlement areas, will be a major component of next year's strategy. The introduction of a new request for response to IDPs resultant from nearly three decades of displacement, and who constitute more than half of the defined vulnerable population in the 2012 JPA, requires further consultation with the GoSL, noting that it is a complex issue.

► 2012 JPA Objectives:

The humanitarian strategy for 2012 has the following strategic goals:

- Continue supporting the remaining IDPs in Menik Farm, to meet their humanitarian assistance and protection needs, until they can return willingly and safely to their home areas, or find a durable solution elsewhere.
- Implement an assessment, survey and mapping of all categories of IDPs to determine their types and levels of need.
- Assist populations residing for nearly three decades in protracted internal displacement, to meet their basic needs and resettle or locally integrate in voluntary, dignified and sustainable conditions.
- Support to recently returned and resettled communities through attention to their basic needs and restoration of infrastructure and livelihoods.
- Support to the civilian administrations of the NP to have greater capacity for providing administrative services to returnees, related to access to land, missing documentation, family reunification, protection of women and children, sexual and gender-based violence, and services for elderly and disabled individuals, among others. This particular support will be led by respective GoSL authorities at every level in the districts.

► Compendium of Projects

As in 2011, a Compendium of Projects has been put together targeting the prioritized sectors, based on 3W (Who, What, Where database) trends. (See Annex I for complete list of 2012 JPA projects.)

► Targeted Beneficiaries

The JPA seeks donor commitment for prioritized needs of the remaining IDPs, as well as among the resettled population. The different categories of internal displacement require attention, both as a humanitarian response priority and a core element in furthering reconciliation.

The international humanitarian community is committed to working in partnership with the GoSL to assist IDPs achieve durable solutions, bringing to an end a long chapter of displacement in Sri Lanka. Ending displacement is and remains the ultimate goal for all parties to commit to work towards durable and sustainable solutions. Additional to the State's national responsibility to all displaced people as citizens, continuing displacement impacts reconciliation efforts, economic development and security. Accordingly, the State also has a compelling interest to ensure that displacement is resolved durably.

The return home in the last two years of over 456,000 people (138,000 families) is a major accomplishment for Sri Lanka. All actors must all safeguard that nothing in the next months should be allowed to diminish this and jointly work towards finding a durable solution for those still displaced. Achieving a durable solution for the remaining displaced will be more difficult, but is both possible and necessary.

Local integration in the areas where IDPs were displaced should be a recognized choice as well as settlement to other areas anywhere within the country. Some people who will not be able to return to their areas of origin for various reasons will require assistance with other durable solutions. IDPs should be given the choice to redirect their future when the voluntary return to their villages of origin is not possible. The implementation of the combination of these three durable solutions--voluntary return, local integration and settlement to other areas--is the overarching objective of the 2012 JPA in bringing to a closure issues of internal displacement.

The GoSL and the UN acknowledge that there is a caseload of people/families displaced before 2008 and that an undetermined number of those people may still need durable solutions. Moreover, the GoSL and the UN and its partners acknowledge that there are a number of people/families who were displaced and are living with friends and relatives, or who left camps and are still living with friends and relatives. The assessments on the status and extent of humanitarian needs of all categories of IDPs, with gender-disaggregated data, is being undertaken in the first quarter of 2012 to enable effective response and resource mobilization to be done in the second quarter of 2012 onwards. Joint programmes in 2012 will therefore be developed to address and identify solutions for those determined to be in need in order to resolve displacement durably.

► Mid-Year Review (MYR) findings of 2011 JPA

The MYR meeting led by GoSL on 15 July 2011 to take stock of progress, outstanding needs and gaps, and strategies going forward during the remainder of 2011 with more than 50 key stakeholders, reflected on the strategies aimed at calibrating ongoing and planned interventions against ground realities. Finally, the PTF Secretary encapsulated the dialogue by examining priority areas for future action across the NP. The following recommendations emerged through the MYR consultative process:

- (1) The JPA remains the definitive planning framework for humanitarian/early recovery operations.
- (2) The **District Secretariat continues to lead operational planning**, in accordance with the set of local priorities defined in the District Work Plan, coordinating among relevant GoSL authorities and agencies, and doing progress monitoring, in the targeted districts. It is critical to continue working with the civilian district administration throughout all levels of function and augment capacities to ensure effective targeting, planning and coordination of humanitarian/early recovery assistance to vulnerable displaced and resettled people.
- (3) As a normative practice, **individuals and communities should be empowered as active stakeholders** of projects, defining their needs and assistance strategies. Meaningful beneficiary involvement is the key factor in ensuring lasting change beyond the lifetime of specific projects. While past humanitarian actions were based on individual needs, going forward, significant focus will be on community institutions and local structures.
- (4) **Stronger coordination:** The GoSL has effected a number of recent policy changes to enhance operational flexibility: the removal of mandatory clearance requirements for foreign passport holders travelling to the NP<sup>1</sup>, including expatriate personnel within the sector and members of the diplomatic community. In addition, the GoSL has sanctioned UN funding of NGO implementing partners on the ground. Agencies are advised to support GoSL coordination through accurate, comprehensive reporting on their activities via the standardized PTF 3W mechanism. The online 3W database was launched at the MYR meeting, accessible to GoSL authorities, implementing agencies and donors. Based on recommendations, the system will be further developed to indicate disaggregated funding information. Information-sharing and collaboration at all levels are required to mobilize resources against needs and prevent duplication of effort.
- (5) An emphasis on **'soft' assistance** is part of the reorientation of support to resettled communities and will focus on documentation, capacity-building, services for unaccompanied and separated minors, the elderly, disabled people, widows, families led by single breadwinner women, and response to SGBV.

► **Monitoring Framework:**

Under GoSL leadership, partners will report regularly on activities and their impact, to measure progress towards overall goals and objectives to ensure that beneficiaries receive support as quickly and efficiently as possible and to ensure maximum effectiveness of resources. Cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting of the projects in the JPA will take place through the online 3W database, managed by the PTF with the technical support provided by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In addition to existing national monitoring mechanisms, the 3W will also track project implementation on the ground (Annex I).

► **United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)**

In addition, given that the humanitarian agencies are phasing down their direct humanitarian programmes, the UN is focusing on incorporating the residual humanitarian actions into ongoing planning for the UNDAF 2013-2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Prior clearance is required for travel to military installations and meetings with military officials.

**Table I: Requirements per cluster**

<p>Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2012  as of 22 March 2012  <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>	
<p>Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.</p>	
Cluster	Requirements (\$)
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS	22,507,330
EDUCATION AND SPORTS	5,237,225
FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOOD	42,021,999
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	3,849,816
MINE ACTION	28,626,500
SECURITY	609,411
SHELTER / NFI / PERMANENT HOUSING	39,632,058
WASH	4,993,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,477,770</b>

**Table II: Requirements per priority level**

<p>Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2012  as of 22 March 2012  <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>	
<p>Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.</p>	
Priority	Requirements (\$)
HUMANITARIAN	121,503,842
LIFE-SAVING	25,364,517
NOT SPECIFIED	609,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,477,770</b>

**Table III: Requirements per organization**

<p style="text-align: center;">Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2012 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
ACTED	1,386,081
ASB	8,825,500
DRC	2,713,207
FAO	7,500,000
HFHI	866,007
IOM	4,737,912
JEN	481,598
NRC	879,425
OCHA	2,265,216
OfERR Ceylon	727,132
OXFAM GB	500,000
PWJ	157,800
RI	1,079,338
SAH	1,175,000
SC	1,122,231
UMCOR	3,369,202
UNDP	27,990,000
UNDSS	609,411
UNFPA	411,950
UN-HABITAT	14,445,000
UNHCR	17,723,228
UNICEF	8,757,900
UNOPS	10,812,325
WFP	19,990,000
WHO	588,500
WV Sri Lanka	3,600,125
WVI	1,202,554
ZOA Refugee Care	3,561,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,477,770</b>

## 2. Sector Response Plans

### 2.1 Permanent Housing, Shelter Provision and Non-Food Item (NFI) Assistance

<b>Government Entities</b>	<b>District Administrations</b>
<b>UN partners</b>	<b>IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS,</b>
<b>NGOs partners</b>	<b>ASB, DRC, SC International Sri Lanka, SDC, UMCOR, WV Lanka, ZOA, Habitat for Humanity, Peace Winds Japan</b>
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>NFIs</u>: ensuring safe and dignified resettlement through provision of NFIkits (indispensable basic household items and reintegration tools) to beneficiaries, immediately upon arrival in their village of origin.</li> <li>• <u>Shelter</u>: to provide shelter to returning IDPs and refugees before they are included in permanent housing schemes for durable shelter. As a protection element of resettlement, families will be targeted to receive transitional shelter.</li> <li>• <u>Repair and reconstruction of damaged houses</u>: to provide sustainable durable shelter and a return to normality through the repair and reconstruction of damaged houses.</li> </ul>
<b>Focal point for Joint Planning</b>	UNHABITAT - David Evans, tel: 011 258 0691 x3128; email: <a href="mailto:david@unhabitat.lk">david@unhabitat.lk</a> UNHCR - Laurent Raguin, tel: 011 268 3968; email: <a href="mailto:raguin@unhcr.org">raguin@unhcr.org</a>

#### Achievements since May 2009

Since the end of the conflict in May 2009, the UN and NGOs have worked in support of the GoSL to ensure safe and dignified return of IDPs. Activities have included maintenance of welfare centres and an effective return process leading to permanent resettlement.

At the initial stage all welfare centres locations from Menik Farm in Vavuniya (nine zones) to other sites in Mannar, Jaffna, Trincomalee Districts, etc. were provided with emergency tents and emergency shelters by the GoSL and humanitarian agencies for a total population of approximately 282,000 IDPs, or around 93,500 families. In addition to these welfare centres, many public buildings were utilized in the early days, and the GoSL and humanitarian agencies coordinated to provide essential services to these emergency sites including water, food, NFIs, shelter/tents and sanitation. Maintenance, drainage, flood prevention and later decommissioning and camp consolidation were also undertaken jointly and under the guidance and leadership of the GoSL.

In support of the GoSL identified shelter priorities in return areas, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated the disbursement of Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.) 25,000 (US\$<sup>2</sup> 220) to more than 86,300 families returning home areas, working closely with the GAs. The provision of the

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

shelter cash grant has been an important input to support families for modest investments in shelter, mobility and livelihoods.

A NFI kit was provided to more than 123,000 returning families across the NP and EP. NFI packages also provide an essential input to address shelter and household needs of the returning populations.

The GoSL has utilized its own resources, including those of the security forces, to support the reconstruction of shelters and permanent houses in areas of return. The GoSL's North East Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP) has made a significant contribution committing funds for 15,000 houses in the northern districts.

The GoSL has effectively advocated for donor support to the sector resulting in significant contributions from a number of multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors. The GoSL is recommending that agencies pay close attention to technical specifications and should follow a 'Build Back Better' approach that includes Disaster Risk Reduction features.

The GoSL, UN agencies and NGOs have worked closely to support the return strategy. Achievements until end-2011 include:

- Procurement and distribution of 123,000 NFI kits.
- Distribution of Rs. 25,000 advance in cash to 86,300 families (UNHCR) through the Divisional Secretaries and the Bank of Ceylon.
- Construction of more than 20,500 transitional shelters and more than 5,500 shelter kits.
- Work was completed on 11,621 new houses and 3,398 repairs were completed.
- Work is in progress for the full reconstruction of 8,914 permanent houses, and major repairs for almost 1,661 are underway. In total, there are commitments to rebuild 34,924 homes, including 15,000 by the GoSL, and including both repairs and full reconstruction.

Table 1: Total # of permanent houses - full reconstruction

District	Committed	Progress	Completed	To be started	Agencies
Vavuniya	3,585	846	840	1,899	ASB, SEED, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, Indian Govt, NHDA
Killinochchi	8,529	2,336	5,455	738	UN-HABITAT, SLRCs/IFRC, NEHRP, Caritas, Indian Govt, Swiss Labour Assistance, SDC, NHDA, NRC, Shanthi Community
Mullaitivu	4,558	1,462	2,788	308	NEHRP, SLRCs/GRC, UN-HABITAT, SLRCs/JRC, SDC, Indian Govt, UNDP, NHDA
Mannar	2,737	777	1,598	362	NEHRP, SLRCs/NRC, Caritas, CTF, Muslim Aid, UNDP, Family Health Programme, Indian Govt, People's Bank, NHDA, UN-HABITAT, MWDF
Jaffna	6,904	1,086	5,410	408	NEHRP, UN-HABITAT, SDC, Caritas, Indian Govt, UNDP, NHDA
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,313</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>3,715</b>	

Source: District Secretariats, Planning Divisions, Agencies, NEHRP. Compiled by UN-HABITAT

Table 2: Total # of Permanent houses – Repairs

District	Committed	Progress	Completed	To be started	Agencies
Vavuniya	504	0	179	325	SEED, PIN, Offer Ceylon, REPPIA, UN-HABITAT
Killinochchi	3,120	483	2,313	324	UN-HABITAT, REPPIA, Caritas, NHDA, SDC
Mullaitivu	3,045	636	1,548	861	Caritas, UMCOR, SLRCs/GRC, UN-HABITAT
Mannar	233	24	169	40	CTF, Muslim Aid, YGRO, Offer Ceylon, Sarvodaya, Habitat for Humanity
Jaffna	24	0	20	4	UNDP
Total	6,926	1,143	4,229	1,554	

Source: District Secretariats, Planning Divisions, Agencies, NEHRP. Compiled by UN-HABITAT

Table 3: Total # of Permanent houses – Core houses

District	Committed	Progress	Completed	To be started	Agencies
Vavuniya	89	0	89	0	NRC
Killinochchi	561	200	68	293	Sarvodaya, NRC
Mullaitivu	362	94	14	254	Caritas, NRC
Mannar	100	21	79	0	Habitat for Humanity, RDF
Jaffna	149	0	149	0	UMCOR, Caritas, Habitat for Humanity
Total	1,261	315	399	547	

Source: District Secretariats, Planning Divisions, Agencies, NEHRP. Compiled by UN-HABITAT

## 2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy

Partners will continue assisting the GoSL in its efforts to consolidate, and eventually close all welfare centres. This includes the need to maintain shelter in the welfare centres until the last IDPs leave and to decommission shelter materials in Menik Farm in an environmentally friendly manner once the area is depopulated.

In 2012, it is planned to provide basic assistance (cash grant, NFIs, etc.) to all the resettled families who have so far not received these items. The GoSL has indicated that families displaced in the 2008-2009 conflict should be prioritized for assistance while other returnees will also be supported and appropriate policies will be developed to address the specific needs of this wide category.

All beneficiaries, including returning refugees, should be provided, immediately upon arrival in their village of origin, with indispensable basic household items and reintegration tools to allow them to resettle in their homes. The NFI kit includes two components:

- a) the basic household item kit, mosquito net, bucket, jerry can, plastic mat, kitchen set, bed sheet, plastic basins, and a hurricane lantern.
- b) the reintegration tool kit, including a hoe, jungle knife, hammer and a crowbar. There will be provision of shelter material items such as plastic tarpaulins, ropes, etc. Families returning from other districts must de-register in their district of residence and re-registered in their district of return.

Returning IDPs from welfare centres will continue to be provided with the Rs. 25,000 shelter cash grant, in partnership with the GoSL and the Bank of Ceylon as per relevant agreements.

The estimated total caseload for damaged and or destroyed houses in the northern region is 160,000. This includes approximately 14,000 houses that have suffered serious damage<sup>3</sup>, but it is possible to repair and rehabilitate them. It is likely that around 35% of families will not require support either through 'non-return' (permanently resettled elsewhere) or because they will rely on their own resources to rebuild and they have no specific significant vulnerability. This leaves around 104,000 vulnerable families requiring support. As of 31 December 2011 firm commitments have been received for 35,000 houses. In 2012 there are 'pipeline' projects that will contribute a further 48,000 houses, including the Indian GoSL's housing contribution (43,000). This will leave a balance of approximately 21,000 families in need of support.

Establishing security of tenure is the most critical issue before donor funds can be committed to reconstruction activities, and it is hoped that any new land verification processes will be 'fast-tracked' to ensure that families can receive support at the earliest possible time. It is evident that there are a large number of landless families and families who have 'encroached' land, usually State land, during recent years. Security of tenure and formalization of land for these families is becoming increasingly urgent and should be a priority in 2012. For families in the worst affected districts of the north, to feel the full benefits of post-war recovery, it will be important for land issues to be addressed comprehensively.

GoSL and partners agreed on four main types of housing interventions in this first phase, including:

- Transitional shelters: for those who are not included under other programs, and upgrades to transitional shelters for those who received only basic shelter assistance. Where repair/reconstruction of houses takes time, as an intermediary measure, families can be provided with transitional shelters and this should not negatively impact their opportunity to receive support for permanent housing.
- Repair programme: for houses that are missing roofs, doors and windows and reparable. Maximum assistance should be Rs. 250,000<sup>4</sup> or \$2,272 (following technical assessment). The main principle is to bring a house back into use and move the family into a permanent house which meets appropriate technical standards.

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<sup>3</sup> Most of these damaged houses have had the roofs windows, doors and other fittings removed, but the basic structure, foundation and walls is in a sound condition (14,000 in priority areas but overall figure may be as high as 30,000 including Jaffna).

<sup>4</sup> The repair grant of Rs. 250,000 includes an assumption of a beneficiary contribution. In most cases, house repair is not cost-effective if the cost exceeds Rs. 290,000. If this benchmark is reached, full reconstruction is recommended.

- 'Core' Housing: generally approximately 200 square feet (sqft) of permanent housing which can be incrementally expanded later. Maximum assistance will be Rs.300,000 or \$2,727;
- Full Reconstruction: generally 500sqft permanent house. Minimum assistance will be Rs. 500,000<sup>5</sup> or \$4,545 for a basic house.

Commitments for 2012 and existing commitments are expected to take until 2015 to complete. It is imperative that the remaining 21,000 (estimated) families are identified for assistance and that having been 'casualties' of the conflict they do not now become casualties of a fragile donor environment.

The GoSL recommends using an owner-driven approach for reconstruction of houses, which should include a contribution from the beneficiary family. This will ensure active engagement of household members and will provide full opportunity for consultation with the beneficiaries regarding design and the construction/repair process. The use of locally manufactured construction materials will be promoted in all interventions. GoSL agencies and Provincial Councils will support measures to ensure construction material availability and supply in order to remove all possible impediments to housing construction progress. The construction industry represents an opportunity for livelihood and in order to take advantage of this opportunity, partners, in cooperation with ministerial and GoSL specialized entities, will undertake capacity-building initiatives and support vocational training in construction skills for returnees.

Finally, all partners will support GoSL-led coordination initiatives at central and local level to promote linkages between Housing, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Infrastructure, Livelihood, Education and Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms, to ensure effective service provision.

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<sup>5</sup> At October 2011, the reconstruction cost of a 500 sq ft house is approximately Rs. 615,000. It is assumed that beneficiaries will contribute to the cost of reconstruction.

**SUMMARY TABLE: PERMANENT HOUSING, SHELTER PROVISION AND NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) ASSISTANCE**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total (baseline)	Achievements as of end-2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Repair 1,250 of the total 7,470 remaining damaged houses.	Repair grants and technical support provided to 1,250 families	Estimated 14,000 <sup>6</sup> houses with structural damage, but repairable	Repair grants and technical support for 6,530 houses committed	1,250 families to be supported within repair programme
Rebuild 5,540 destroyed houses in the 'priority areas'	Reconstruction grants and technical support for 5,540 families to build new Permanent Houses and Core Houses	125,000 houses totally destroyed <sup>7</sup>	Reconstruction grants and technical support for 274,742 houses committed (including NEHRP).	5,540 families to be supported within the 'full' reconstruction programme
Provide transitional shelters	Construction of transitional shelters	Minimum 40,000	20,500	Minimum 8,712
Provide NFI kits to all returnee families	Delivery and distribution of NFIs	Some 95,000 returnee families from camps and host families; some 20,000 returnees from other areas; Some 10,000 refugee returnees	123,000 kits distributed (includes replacement of NFIs when required for certain categories of beneficiaries, as NFIs need replacement on regular basis)	10,000
Provide shelter grants to returnees	Distribute the grant to the beneficiaries	Some 90,000	86,300	6,000

<sup>6</sup> Repair total is approximately 14,000 in the GoSL priority areas, but could be as high as 30,000 incl. Jaffna

<sup>7</sup> Total damage and destruction of housing is estimated at 160,000. However a) not all families will require support; b) some families will not return; c) landless families (est. 10-15,000 households) and new families housing requirement will need to be addressed in the future;.

## 2.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

<b>Government Entities</b>	<b>Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Water Resources Board, Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, MoE, MoH, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils</b>
<b>UN Partners</b>	<b>IOM, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS</b>
<b>NGOs Partners</b>	<b>ACTED, ASB, FOSDOO, CARE International, CARITAS, Christian Aid, CORDAID, CTF, DANISH CHURCH AID, DRC, FOSDOO, IRD, JEN, LEADS, MTI, Muslim Aid, NRC, Oxfam Australia, OFERR, Oxfam GB, RDF, RI, SC, SAH, SARVODAYA, SEED, SCiSL, SDC, SLRCS, SLF, SWL, TRRO, UMCOR, WV, VOVCOD, and ZOA</b>
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<p><u>Overall Objective:</u> to ensure that outbreaks of waterborne diseases are prevented, and/or reduced to internationally and nationally accepted levels</p> <p><u>Specific objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• returnees have access to and use safe and adequate WASH facilities as well as practice proper hygiene behavioural practices.</li> <li>• effective and coordinated planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of WASH response activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Focal point for Joint Planning</b>	<p>A. Abeygunasekara, Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage: Tel: 94 112 808 149, email: <a href="mailto:secretary@watermin.gov.lk">secretary@watermin.gov.lk</a></p> <p>Abdulai Kaikai, UNICEF: Tel: 94 773 166 528, email: <a href="mailto:akaikai@unicef.org">akaikai@unicef.org</a></p>

### Achievements since May 2009

The Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage (MWSD) leads national sector coordination. At the district level, sector coordination is led by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), the District Secretary (otherwise referred to as the GA), the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government (ACLG) or the Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS). United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has provided continuous support and assistance to the GoSL at all levels in coordinating the sector and ensuring access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion in both the IDP sites and return areas. United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and NGOs have also provided support in increasing access to safe drinking WASH.

Repair and maintenance of WASH-related services has kept pace with the needs of the camp population. In Menik Farm, since 2010, WASH partners repaired some 8,779 toilets and 196 bathing spaces have been repaired and decommissioned WASH facilities (7,691 toilets, 133 water storage tanks and 498 water stands) no longer required as returning IDPs vacated sections of the camp<sup>8</sup>. In Jaffna's Kodikamam Ramavil site for IDPs, in 2011, partners decommissioned 300 toilets, repaired 253 toilets and 55 bathing spaces and decommissioned/transferred to the GoSL 50 water storage tanks and 75 water stands.

In the resettlement areas, a total of 9,458 dug wells have been cleaned or rehabilitated by NWS&DB and Water Resource Board (WRB), with UNICEF and NGO support, across all five northern districts.

<sup>8</sup>UNOPS weekly update of WASH activities in Menik Farm, 26 January 2012

In addition, 95 tube wells have been repaired/re-drilled, while 58 new wells have been drilled in Jaffna, Killinochchi and Vavuniya Districts. NGOs have also supported the GoSL in increasing water supply coverage by constructing around 70 new common dug wells that are providing potable water to an estimated 14,000 people. Although there is no available data, returnees continue to clean many more wells, with support from local authorities, the Sri Lanka Army and NGOs.

As regards to sanitation and hygiene promotion, a total of 12,392 toilets have been repaired or constructed, thus providing about 62,800 people with hygienic means of excreta disposal in return areas. Furthermore, 67,956 hygiene kits were distributed to IDPs and 54,938 hygiene kits to the resettled population, while support to improve water supply facilities and segregated toilets has been provided to 191 schools, benefiting 44,000 children and 640 teachers. Water supply systems in over 60 health facilities were rehabilitated, benefiting over 15,000 people across the NP.

Table 4: Total number of toilets cleaned/repaired/constructed (completed)

District	Total as of 30 Nov 2011	Achievements 1–31 Dec 2011	Total as of 31 Dec 2011	Agencies in December 2011
Jaffna	1,730	10	1,740	DRC, NRC, UNICEF/SLF, ZOA, CARITAS, SDC, TRRO, IOM, SWL, UMCOR, ZOA
Killinochchi	3,446	5	3,451	UNICEF/SLF, UNOPS, IOM, CordAid
Mannar	3,129	29	3,158	UNICEF/Muslim Aid, IOM, ACTED, ZOA, SARVODAYA/OXFAM, UNICEF/Sewalanka
Mullaitivu	2,118	0	2,118	IOM, NRC, SCiSL, UNICEF/RDF
Vavuniya	1,925	0	1,925	UNICEF/RI, VOVCOD, Muslim Aid,
Total	12,348	44	12,392	

Source: UNICEF, November – December 2011

Table 5: Total number of wells cleaned/rehabilitated/constructed (completed)

District	Total as of 30 Nov 2011	Achievements 1–31 Dec 2011	Total as of 31 Dec 2011	Agencies in December 2011
Jaffna	880	5	885	NRC, IOM, UNICEF/SLF, YCRO, SLF
Killinochchi	2,634	3	2,637	UNICEF/WRB, WVI, UNICEF/SLF, UNOPS, ZOA, UNICEF/WB, CTF/CordAid
Mannar	1,390	0	1,390	UNICEF, UNICEF/ACLG Mannar, ZOA, WVI, IOM, SARVODAYA/OXFAM, CTF/Diakonia
Mullaitivu	2,602	0	2,602	UNICEF, MTI, Oxfam Australia, CARE, LEADS,
Vavuniya	1,944	0	1,944	UNICEF, Oxfam Australia, SEED, RDF, OFERR, Sewalanka, RI, FOSDOO, SEED, JEN
Total	9,450	8	9,458	

Source: UNICEF, November - December 2011

## **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

Despite the above achievements, the sustained provision of WASH interventions continues to be a priority as this will help to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases that will have implications on the health and nutrition status of the resettled population. Furthermore, by providing WASH, the time spent on fetching water is reduced and families will have sufficient time to spend on much-needed livelihood activities and children, especially girls, will be able to regularly attend school. This will mean close linkages and collaboration with other sectors, including health and nutrition, education and shelter/housing, among others.

A comprehensive and well-coordinated WASH response is needed to ensure quality control in standards, maximization of scarce resources and to avoid duplication of efforts. The GoSL will lead efforts and ensure a coordinated approach that will enhance effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all WASH-related interventions. Sector partners will continue to strengthen cooperation with the authorities at all levels, including the newly-elected local GoSL bodies and the GA-led district administrations.

Populations in areas of return, including those that will return in 2012, will need sustained access to WASH services (i.e., safe water supply, adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene education), in accordance with national standards. Partners will continue to supply safe water and provide adequate sanitation facilities.

According to available statistics, there are an estimated 190,000 wells in the NP. Despite ongoing interventions, a significant part of these wells are still in need of cleaning/upgrade/rehabilitation in order to meet the daily water supply requirement of the returned population. In view of existing capacities, the NWS&DB and the WRB will only deal with cleaning of wells, with local governments carrying out work with community involvement. Other actors, including NGOs, will play a key role in upgrading and rehabilitating the same wells, thus protecting them from future contamination.

NWS&DB will ensure the quality of water for drinking through comprehensive and sustained water quality surveillance and testing programmes at both the institutional and community levels. This intervention will ensure that all wells cleaned, upgraded and rehabilitated are tested and certified by the Public Health Inspectors (PHIs) and conform with national standards before they are commissioned for use by the resettled population. This will also include the introduction of Household Water Filters that are available in Sri Lanka at affordable prices. The three-tier system that involves communities/beneficiaries, local governments and NWS&DB will be enhanced to so that the hand-pumped tube wells are well operated and maintained.

Of the estimated total requirement of 70,000 latrines to be newly constructed or repaired (10,000 units) across the northern region<sup>9</sup>, some 15,000 have been targeted in latrine-construction projects, 7,000 have been constructed in connection with transitional shelter interventions, 20,000 are committed through permanent housing construction schemes and an additional 10,000 through permanent housing repair projects, for a total of 52,000 planned or constructed. This leaves a gap of approximately 18,000 latrines to be covered within the shortest timeframe possible to prevent the

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<sup>9</sup> WASH Gap Analysis carried out in Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi Districts, September 2010

possible contamination of water sources and to ensure that the resettled population does not use the open space for defecation, thus protecting them from the risk of communicable diseases. Out of the 18,000 latrines needed, 12,392 have been covered leaving a balance of 5,608. Additional benefits from this work include the elimination of open defecation, which minimizes the risk of injuries due to mines and snake bites. Proper septic tanks would have to be constructed according to Sri Lankan standards. The possibility of introducing eco-san toilets is being considered, especially in areas where water is scarce and also where the water table is very high. Partners will complement GoSL efforts to respond to outstanding needs.

Available information indicates that about 308 schools require rehabilitation/construction of safe water supply and segregated sanitary facilities across the NP<sup>10</sup>. WASH interventions in schools is key to ensuring the provision of safe drinking water supply, segregated latrines and practicing culturally-accepted hygiene behaviour that would contribute to increasing the enrollment and retention of children, especially girls, in schools. The WASH sector partners will collaborate and strengthen existing coordination with the education sector for the identification of priorities and maximization of limited resources available. Moreover, the WASH sector will continue to standardize hygiene promotion programmes for communities and schools to prevent outbreaks of waterborne disease and ensure sanitary living conditions.

In Menik Farm, despite poor funding levels, agencies were able to maintain WASH services at minimum standards and are committed to continue service provision to the remaining camp residents to support their resettlement in dignified, sustainable and voluntary conditions.

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<sup>10</sup> Some 100 in Jaffna District; 53 in Vavuniya District; 50 in Mannar District; 45 in Mullaitivu District and 60 in Killinochchi District.

**SUMMARY TABLE: WASH**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
IDPs, returnees and host communities have access to and are using safe and adequate WASH	Cleaning and upgrading of existing dug wells	Estimated 74,300 dug wells to be cleaned/ upgraded	9,458 dug wells cleaned/upgraded	64,528 dug wells to be cleaned/ upgraded
	Distribution of household water filters to all resettled families	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Rehabilitation/Construction of household toilets	Estimated 1,000 toilets to be rehabilitated and 17,000 to be constructed	12,392 toilets repaired and/or constructed	5,759 toilets to be repaired and/or constructed
	Introduction of eco-san toilets in areas where water is scarce and with high water table	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Rehabilitation/Construction of WASH facilities in schools	Estimated 499 schools in need of WASH interventions	Interventions made in 191 schools	Interventions needed in 308 schools
IDPs, returnees and host communities perform proper hygiene behavioural practices	Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits to returnees <sup>11</sup>	129,000 hygiene kits <sup>12</sup>	122,894 hygiene kits distributed to IDPs in welfare centres and return areas	About 6,000 kits needed
	Hygiene education/promotion to ensure the use of eco-san toilets	Identification of requirement ongoing	NA	Identification of requirement ongoing

<sup>11</sup> Hygiene kits for newly returned families will be provided only for a maximum period of three months

<sup>12</sup> Contents of Hygiene Kits: toothbrushes (3 adult and 2 junior), toothpaste (5), sanitary napkins (2 packs of 10), laundry soap (5 tablets of 120g), toilet soap (16, tablets of 75g), hair shampoo (200ml in plastic container, 2), detergent powder (2 packs of 1 kg, for laundry), plastic soap dish with cover (1), hair comb, (1 large, adult size), cotton towel (56" x 29" maximum, 100% cotton)

## 2.3 Food Security, Agriculture, Livelihoods

<b>Government Lead</b>	Ministry of Agriculture , Ministry of Agrarian Services and Wild Life, MoED, MoE, Ministry of Food Security, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management, MoH, Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Training Centre
<b>UN Partners</b>	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNOPS, WFP
<b>NGOs partners</b>	ACTED, CARE, ChildFund Sri Lanka, ChristianAid, CORDAID, DanChurch, DPF, DRC, FORUT, FOSDOO, GTZ PrMis, HI, ICRC, LEADS, OfERR Ceylon, IRD, IWMI, Muslim Aid, N-GACDO, NRC, OXFAM Australia, OXFAM GB, PARCIC, PIN, Practical Action, PWJ, Relief International, SAH, Sarvodaya, SC, SEED, Sewalanka Foundation, TRRO, UMCOR, WV, WUSC, ZOA
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	Ensure food security through provision of food, agriculture and livelihoods assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities to ensure that humanitarian food and nutrition needs are met and there is a transition to socio-economic recovery.
<b>Focal point for Joint Planning</b>	K.E. Karunatilake, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture: Tel:94 714 152 892, email: <a href="mailto:kekarunatileka@yahoo.com">kekarunatileka@yahoo.com</a> Food: Giancarlo Stopponi, WFP: Tel: 94 773 679 653, email: <a href="mailto:giancarlo.stopponi@wfp.org">giancarlo.stopponi@wfp.org</a> Agriculture: Robert Vandenberg, FAO: Tel: 94 773 187 360, email: <a href="mailto:Robert.Vandenberg@fao.org">Robert.Vandenberg@fao.org</a> Livelihood: Dilrukshi Fonseka, UNDP: Tel: 94 112 580 691 Ext. 291, email: <a href="mailto:Dilrukshi.Fonseka@undp.org">Dilrukshi.Fonseka@undp.org</a> Aiko Cakir, UNDP: Tel: 94 777 270 382, email: <a href="mailto:aiko.cakir@undp.org">aiko.cakir@undp.org</a>

### A. Food security – World Food Programme (WFP)

#### Achievements in 2011

The GoSL, WFP and partners have successfully provided over 17,000 metric tons (mt) of food assistance (rice, wheat-flour, lentils, sugar, oil, salt and corn soya blend) between January-July 2011. Some 180,000 returnees and IDPs in camps have received relief food packages in all the Northern districts as well as in the EP. While the WFP family ration of assorted food commodities provided returnees and IDPs with adequate per-capita kilocalorie requirement, targeted supplementary feeding has addressed a critical issue of malnutrition among pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under-five (U5) by providing micro-nutrients fortified food – corn soya blend (CSB) – in welfare centres and areas of resettlement. Throughout 2011, food assistance has supported people's food security, steady recovery of livelihood activities, and prevention of malnutrition among the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Soft food-for-assets (SFFA) activities, under which food rations are given to beneficiaries for doing simple activities that support recovery of livelihoods and enhance food security, were also implemented. This intervention assisted nearly 79,000 people in realizing smooth transition from the relief stage to early recovery of livelihoods.

Due to funding shortfalls since October 2010 to May 2011, WFP was compelled to reduce the ration of cereal and sugar distributed to returnees by 50%, a decrease in the kilocalorie intake from 1,878 to 1,499 or 21%. This reduction did not apply to IDPs residing in camps.

In addition to the relief assistance to the returnees and IDPs, other food assisted programmes, such as Mother and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) and School Meals Programmes (SMP), have been implemented, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Education (MoE). The MCHN programme targeted 68,000 malnourished pregnant women and nursing mothers and children U5, and the SMP provided some 160,000 primary school children a daily mid-morning school meal in the Northern districts, including in some 120 newly reopened schools, which has helped boost children's return to education and continued attendance, as part of a social safety net provided to their families, as they rebuild their livelihoods.

In order to fill the gap between relief, early recovery and development, food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) activities took place in the second half of the year in various resettlement areas in the NP. Livelihood-related infrastructure, such as roads, water tanks, canals, and other public facilities, have been rehabilitated and constructed using food assistance. Over 13,000 participants (65,000 beneficiaries) participated in various FFW and FFT activities.

The north-east monsoon floods affected the NP in January-February 2011. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) distributed milk powder to 637 beneficiaries affected by the floods in Mannar District. WFP responded promptly with 7,702mt of food aid (rice, pulses, sugar, vegetable oil, and a blended, vitamin-enriched corn soya blend). Further, WFP provided logistics support with trucks, mobile storage units, and labour for loading/unloading food aid. Distribution and local district support was provided by WFP field offices in Ampara, Trincomalee and Batticaloa Districts.

WFP continues to support the GoSL in terms of warehouse space and equipment, loans of mobile storage units, transport (including a subsidy for transport costs for delivery of food aid), stock control and fumigation services. Discussions with the GoSL are ongoing, concerning joint emergency response plans.

### **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

A joint food security assessment was conducted by WFP, Ministry of Economic Development (MoED) and Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) in April 2011 in the NP, EP and North Central Provinces. The assessment revealed that food insecurity continues to be widespread in the NP, with the trend in Killinochchi District particularly grave with 30% of households severely food-insecure. Income levels in the NP are below the national poverty line (Rs. 3,319 per person per month, which is equivalent to \$1 per person per day) with Killinochchi District having the lowest median income (LKR 2,189 per person per month). Despite large-scale food assistance interventions by WFP and a wide range of early recovery assistance by partners, 61% of the NP population is still food-insecure. In districts exposed to reductions in food assistance over the last months, deteriorations could be seen in both food intake and food security. The high overall food insecurity in the region and the tendency for food security to deteriorate in areas where food assistance is reduced should caution against further reduction in assistance. The assessment

determined that food assistance is required in the form of social safety nets for 160,000 vulnerable people and, in the form of recovery assistance, to another 500,000 food-insecure people.

In support of GoSL plans, food aid partners will give priority to the most urgent humanitarian needs by continuing targeted relief assistance through General Food Distribution (GFD) for an estimated 41,000 recent returnees, including UNHCR/GoSL facilitated refugee returnees from India and other countries, and IDPs resettling in the former High Security Zones in the course of 2012. Some 70,000 vulnerable people, like the disabled, households led by single women, or widow/widower, and households with disabled people, who were identified by the latest food security assessment as the most vulnerable and food-insecure groups, will be prioritized for GFD assistance. The GFD beneficiaries will receive a family ration of mixed food commodities (1,800 kcal/person/day).

In close collaboration with other nutrition actors, and under MoH guidance, WFP's MCHN programme will continue to be implemented through health centres that provide complementary health and nutritional services. WFP will provide CSB, oil and sugar for distribution at the health centres as a take-home ration. WFP, through the MoH offices, will train health volunteers in the implementation and monitoring of the programme. 56,400 children U5 and 18,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers are estimated to require nutritional support through the MCHN programme. The selection of beneficiaries will be based on the degree of malnutrition.

The MoE/WFP School Meals Programme will continue as a sturdy safety net to provide some 160,000 children in Grades 1–9 with access to daily nutritious cooked meals at school and to address short-term hunger. The GoSL will complement the WFP ration with fresh greenery to ensure a diverse and nutritious diet. Under overall MoE leadership, WFP and UNICEF will support coordination and provide an integrated package, including de-worming, micronutrient supplementation, and WASH interventions, to re-establish a healthy school environment. The provision of school meals also serves as a direct value transfer to conflict-affected households as they rebuild their livelihoods.

## ***B. Agriculture, Livestock Production and Fisheries - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)***

### **Achievements in 2011**

#### *Agriculture:*

Sector partners provided continued and coordinated support throughout 2011 to strengthen the farm-based livelihoods and food security of returnees in the NP. FAO in partnership with the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Lands, Irrigation and Fisheries of the NP implemented a significant agricultural recovery programme during the *Maha*<sup>13</sup> 2010/11 season to bring over 106,000 acres of abandoned paddy land and over 20,000 acres of abandoned highland back into production, supporting the resumption of agricultural livelihoods for over 45,000 returnee households. The provision of elite and high yielding varieties of seed resulted in enhanced productivity and high yields of paddy harvests, benefiting the majority of paddy farmers. However, intense rainfall and two cycles of flash flooding in December 2010-February 2011 destroyed

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<sup>13</sup>Sri Lanka has two agricultural seasons coinciding with the monsoon cycles: the *Maha* from October to February the following year, and the *Yala* from May to August.

significant extents of Other Field Crops (OFC) and vegetable crops, leaving many returnees, who had resumed their cultivation for the first time, without a harvest from the *Maha* 2010/11 season.

The area of land targeted for cultivation during the *Yala* 2011 season in the NP was significantly smaller due to limited areas of irrigated land. Sector assistance targeted newly resettled farmers and flood-affected farmers during this season and partners provided agriculture inputs, such as paddy and OFC seeds (CARE, FAO, NRC, Sewalanka, ZOA), home gardening kits (DRC, FAO, FOSDOO, N-GACDO, OfERR Ceylon, SAH, Sewalanka, WFF/SLF, WV, ZOA, Oxfam), fruit seedling packages (FAO, UNDP), tools (FAO), sprayers (FORUT, GTZ ProMis), water pumps (ChildFund Sri Lanka, CORDAID, DRC, FAO, FORUT, FOSDOO, GTZ ProMis, OfERR Ceylon, Oxfam Australia, SAH, Sewalanka, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), UNDP, WHH/SLF, WV) tractors (UNDP) agriculture training (CARE, FAO, LEADS, Oxfam Australia, SAH, UNDP, FORUT, WV), and seed storage units (FAO, WFP).

The assistance provided by sector partners during the *Maha* 2011/12 season targeted vulnerable flood-affected farmers and newly resettled farmers, who depended solely on rain-fed agriculture, did not have access to irrigation facilities, and missed the *Yala* 2011 season. Support was provided by FAO to resume agriculture during the *Maha* 2011/12 season through the distribution of paddy seeds to cultivate over 23,000 acres of abandoned paddy land, OFC seeds to cultivate over 9,000 acres of highland, 25, 000 home gardening kits, tools, tarpaulins and water pumps.

The sector supported the strengthening of irrigation systems in the NP, to enable more farmers to cultivate during both farming seasons (*Maha* and *Yala*) and increase their overall income. For example, ACTED supported the rehabilitation of irrigation channels, tanks and land clearing; WV supported the rehabilitation of irrigation channels; Practical Action undertook the rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems in Killinochchi District; in Vavuniya District, IOM reconstructed an extensive irrigation system; and, DRC, FORUT, OfERR Ceylon and ZOA renovated agro wells. Additional support was provided by ACTED and UNDP to re-establish and strengthen the institutional capacity of agriculture services through the construction of paddy stores and establishment of a processing facility. FAO provided support to strengthen the mobility of agriculture extension services of the Department of Agriculture (DoA) through the provision of motorbikes for agriculture extension officers.

#### *Livestock:*

By early 2011, FAO in partnership with the district administrations, the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) and farmer organizations in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts had rounded up over 11,000 stray cattle. The cattle were medically assessed and treated, ear tagged and then handed over to original owners and newly identified beneficiaries. In addition, the DAPH was provided with essential veterinary drugs and instruments and motorcycles to strengthen veterinary and livestock extension services.

Sector partners provided significant support to replace lost livestock assets and strengthen livestock production in the region through the distribution of poultry packages (CARE, DRC, FAO, GTZ ProMis, LEADS, OfERR Ceylon, Oxfam Australia, SAH, Sewalanka, The Refugees Rehabilitation Organization, UMCOR, UNDP, WV, ZOA), goats (CARE, DRC, FAO, OfERR Ceylon, SAH, TRRO, UMCOR, UNDP, WV, ZOA), dairy packages (CARE, CORDAID, DRC, FAO, FORUT, FOSDOO, GTZ ProMis, OfERR Ceylon, Oxfam GB, UNDP, ZOA), and livestock management training (CARE, DRC, FAO, LEADS, OfERR Ceylon).

Vulnerable women headed households were targeted as a priority for this assistance. In Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts, IOM, in partnership with the respective GAs, the DAPH and Livestock Breeders Cooperative Societies (LIBCOS), provided a broad package of assistance to 360 dairy farmers. The package includes a cow shed, improved breed of cattle, cattle management training, milking utensils and high yield fodder grass.

Additional support was provided to strengthen the capacity of LIBCOs by providing three wheelers for milk collection (FOSDOO, Oxfam GB) and constructing a milk collection centre (LEADS). In addition, IOM is providing support to two LIBCOS by establishing milk sale outlets and providing financial support to recruit 12 Livestock Development Animators for a period of one year. IOM has also established a revolving fund mechanism to provide micro-credit for their other vulnerable families through the LIBCOS.

#### *Fisheries:*

Sector efforts to increase and improve marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries production in the NP was modest in comparison to the contribution made to support agriculture based livelihoods. Seven hundred and eighty five households received fishing gear for lagoon and sea fishing (ACTED, CARE, DRC, FORUT, GTZ ProMis, Oxfam Australia, OfERR Ceylon, PARCIC, Practical Action, UMCOR, UNDP, WV, ZOA), 151 boats were provided (ACTED, PARCIC, Sewalanka, UNDP, WV, ZOA), as well as outboard motors were provided (ACTED, PARCIC, UNDP, WV). FAO addressed the medium-term needs of the fisheries sector through the rehabilitation of eight landing sites in the NP (five in Mannar District and three in Mullaitivu District) and the construction of a fisheries office in Mullaitivu District, while ACTED rehabilitated one landing site and three fisheries cooperative society buildings in Mannar District. In Jaffna District, IOM supported 700 fishing households registered to six Fishermen's Cooperative Societies (FCSs) through the provision of an auction centre, multi-purpose storage facility and WASH facilities. This has improved regional buyer interest and increased fish prices for the vulnerable fishermen. UNDP contributed to the re-establishment of fisheries services and marketing facilities through the reconstruction of a fisheries cooperative society building and the renovation a fish auction centre.

In addition to targeted support provided by sector partners under the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors, FAO in partnership with UNDP is providing integrated support to returning families and host communities in the NP to rebuild and improve their agriculture, livestock and fisheries livelihoods. Targeted households and communities are being supported to increase their production capacity and access to new technologies and improve their capacities for marketing and value addition, enterprise development and private sector engagement. This initiative is also supporting complementary activities such, as the restoration of livelihood-related infrastructure, capacity-development of community-based organizations (CBOs) and strengthening of extension services provided by the DOA, DAPH and Department of Fisheries.

The coordinated response strategy of the sector in 2011 has contributed considerably towards the resumption of agriculture, fisheries and livestock livelihoods for most vulnerable populations, thereby reducing the need for protracted food aid assistance and closing the gap between relief and early recovery. Although coordinated sectoral efforts throughout 2011 have made notable contributions towards household food security, the impact has been largely at subsistence level and

critical gaps still exist in the resettlement of recent returnees to help them regain self-reliance. Immediate assistance facilitating transition to longer-term interventions will empower the returnee populations to progress beyond subsistence level to more sustainable and stable livelihoods. It will also strengthen their abilities to participate and contribute actively to the rehabilitation of the agriculture, livestock production and fisheries sector towards longer-term development in the NP.

### **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

Sector partners made an impressive and significant contribution to the immediate and early recovery support for returnees, within the framework of the priorities of the JPA 2011. Since the focus of the JPA in 2012 will be limited to remaining humanitarian needs, sector partners will continue to mobilize resources outside the scope of the JPA 2012 that will support the ongoing early recovery and longer-term development efforts of the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors in the NP.

As of December 2011, the total returnee population (IDPs or refugees) to places of origin stands at 421,056 people, while 6,732 IDPs (2,044 families) displaced after April 2008 remained in camps awaiting return to their areas of origin. At the same time, an undetermined number of IDPs are still living in transit sites or host communities<sup>14</sup>. While much progress has been made in addressing the immediate resettlement needs of the returnee and other conflict-affected populations over the last year, critical gaps still exist and must be addressed simultaneously with efforts in medium- and long-term development. Over 60% of households in the NP lack any capacity for securing their agricultural, fisheries and livestock livelihoods, food security and other basic needs<sup>15</sup>. As a result, many communities remain in a fragile and precarious socio-economic situation with a growing burden on host communities due to resource limitations and delaying a return to normality and sustainable development.

It is assumed that the majority of this IDP population will be resettled during 2012. Considering that over 80% of livelihoods in the NP are agriculture-based, the sector will be sensitive to the critical needs of the recently returned and internally displaced populations, who will require immediate start-up support to regain their farm-based livelihoods in a timely manner during the *Yala* 2012 and *Maha* 2012/13 seasons. The sector will support quick impact interventions for this target population that falls within the scope of the humanitarian focus of the JPA 2012 and will target only the most vulnerable households. Sector partners will address urgent food security needs, strengthened farm-based livelihoods and capacity of returnee households by restoring lost agricultural assets, providing technical training and improving access to production infrastructure and related equipment and machinery. This will reduce the need for protracted food aid assistance, while enhancing self-reliance and developing the agricultural production capacity of the farming community.

Under the livestock sector strategy, sector partners will aim to support small-scale rural based producers of chicks in order to boost poultry numbers and re-stocking of poultry in the region. Promoting and scaling up similar alternative income generating activities will not only empower and provide an income to vulnerable households (particularly women-headed households) but, in the long term, will contribute to the GoSL's poverty reduction strategy.

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<sup>14</sup>Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update November -December 2011

<sup>15</sup>WFP EFSA survey, April 2011

Under the fisheries sector strategy, sector partners will focus on addressing the gaps in asset replacement, as well as on-shore facilities for cold storage, ice making and marketing and transport facilities. Revitalization of the cooperative societies and women-centred livelihoods will be a priority. In addition, sector partners will provide appropriate assistance to strengthen the capacity of rural fisheries cooperative societies (RFCOs) in the areas of fisheries production, storage, minimizing post-harvest losses and marketing.

The sector will also support short-term interventions to strengthen CBO capacity and extension services related to agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors, which can in turn provide sustained support to vulnerable farmers, herders and fisher folk beyond the timeframe covered by the JPA 2012.

### ***C. Livelihoods - UNDP***

#### **Achievements since January 2011**

In 2011, livelihood activities continued in the Northern districts. The nature of this assistance included direct assistance packages for agriculture, fisheries, alternative livelihoods and micro-enterprises, skills development and the construction and rehabilitation of livelihood infrastructure. In keeping with the emphasis on durable livelihoods, the assistance extended to include support to job creation, business expansion, value addition and improving livelihood extension services.

In 2011, UNDP mobilized \$2 million in new resources for recovery assistance in eight divisions in the Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts, with a dedicated focus on value chain development, market linkages and private sector partnerships. UNDP and FAO worked collaboratively on this initiative, to ensure an integrated approach to their respective agriculture recovery activities. In addition, UNDP continued with its area-based recovery activities in the NP with resources mobilized in previous years. UNDP contributions included construction or renovation of 62 livelihood or social related infrastructure facilities such as agro wells, tanks, roads, irrigation channels, processing centre, storage facilities, marketing centre, and community halls, benefitting over 5,300 individuals in these districts. Furthermore, UNDP supported over 2,600 returnees in the North with provision of livelihood inputs in agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and alternative income generation sectors. Majority of these beneficiaries were also provided with livelihood skills training following the immediate inputs support. Furthermore, approximately 200 individuals were provided with loans to initiate micro-enterprises.

Sector partners also provided various types of livelihood support to the newly resettled returnees and host communities. IOM for example, provided loans to vulnerable families in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts to support their livelihood activities through establishment of a revolving loan mechanism at LIBCOS. UMCOR supported 750 families with business skills training and provision of productive livelihood assets, and constructed four productive infrastructure projects in Mullaitivu District, benefitting over 1,200 families. ACTED supported the provision of cash grants to 440 households in Mullaitivu District and organization of cash-for-work (CFW) for 5,514 households in Mannar and Mullaitivu Districts. WV supported 181 families with business skills training and provision of livelihood assets, such as inputs for small shops and carpentry business, and created temporary employment opportunities for 1,005 families through CFW activities in Mullaitivu and Killinochchi Districts. World University Service of Canada (WUSC) has constructed, with National

Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) and Vocational Training Authority (VTA), six new centres, such as Recognition of Prior Learning centres and centres catering to the Information Technology (IT), electronics and mechanical repair trades, and renovated seven community service buildings for vocational training in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts.

In addition, International Labour Organization (ILO) focused on supporting durable livelihoods through revival of small and medium enterprises, establishment of six small rice mills and 36 rice par-boiling enterprises, and the re-equipping of a medium-scale rice mill in Vavuniya North. ILO also provided support through Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL) to re-establish and strengthen the local chambers of commerce in Killinochchi and Vavuniya Districts with a view to providing Business Development Services to existing and newly emerging small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in these districts, while direct support to business expansion was provided to food processing, aluminium fitting and agro-mechanical enterprises. Furthermore, ILO provided 277 youth with vocational training and entrepreneurship development training in Killinochchi District.

Other agencies contributed to the sector through similar activities.

### **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

In line with the more limited humanitarian focus of the 2012 JPA, sector partners will focus on quick-impact income-generation opportunities to support productive coping mechanisms for families in the period immediately following their resettlement. These would include the provision of inputs, tools, equipment, technical inputs and seed-capital. The sector will also focus on constructing or rehabilitating livelihood infrastructure deemed critical for supporting quick-impact income generation activities. The sector will retain a gender focus to its activities, taking in to account the differential impacts of transition on men and women, and ensure that activities are implemented with adequate target-setting for female beneficiaries, especially women-headed and widow-headed households. Outside of the JPA, sector partners will continue to mobilize resources for and continue their focus on supporting communities in the NP to advance from subsistence income generation to commercial livelihoods, particularly through support to value addition, market linkages and private sector partnerships, focusing on sustainability and local ownership.

**SUMMARY TABLE: FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOODS**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
<b>Food</b>				
Improve or maintain adequate food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees	Provide food assistance under the GFD for the most vulnerable and food-insecure categories of people as well as recent returnees in the North	371,500 IDPs and returnees will receive vulnerable group feeding (VGF)/SFFW ration	270,000 IDPs and returnees assisted	111,000 returnees, the most vulnerable and food-insecure people
Reduce acute malnutrition in targeted children U5, and reduce low birth weight by targeting pregnant women	Provide MCHN food ration (micro nutrients fortified blended food) targeting malnourished children aged 6-59 months, malnourished pregnant and lactating women	35,000 children U5 and 14,000 women	69,000 children and mothers assisted	56,400 malnourished children U5 and 18,000 women
Stabilize school enrolment and attendance and address short-term hunger of school children in the post conflict environment	Provide daily nutritious school meals for children in grade 1-9	173,000 school children	160,000 school children assisted	160,000 school children
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Strengthen farm-based livelihoods and food security of returnees	Provision of seed (paddy, OFC, vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings), fertilizer, tools, fencing kits, training, sprayers	110,000 farm-based households	Over 106,000 acres of abandoned paddy land and over 20,000 acres of abandoned highland during the <i>Maha</i> 2010/11 season (targeting over 80,000 households)  3,000 acres of paddy land cultivated during the <i>Yala</i> 2011 season (targeting over	Provision of seed to 30,000 households

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
			2,000 households) 3,500 acres of OFC cultivated during the <i>Yala</i> 2011 season (targeting over 8,000 households)	
			Over 20,000 acres of paddy cultivated during the <i>Maha</i> 2011/12 season (targeting over 10,000 households) Over 13,000 acres of OFC cultivated during the <i>Maha</i> 2011/12 season (targeting over 16,000 households)	
			Over 40,000 vegetable seed kits provided Tools provided to over 30,000 households Fruit seedling package provided to over 30,000 households 3,500 tarpaulins provided Over 400 knapsack sprayers provided	
	Provision of water pumps	20,000	Over 10,000 water pumps provided	10,000 water pumps
	Renovation of agro-wells	12,000	Over 40 agro-wells renovated	11,960 agro-wells
	Renovation of irrigation	20km of channels	3.5km	16.5km

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	channels			
Re-establish and strengthen the institutional capacity of agriculture services	Strengthen agriculture outreach and extension services	N/A	Over 40 motorbikes provided	To be identified
Re-establish and strengthen the livestock industry	Provision of poultry, cattle, goats, training	Poultry – 35,000 households Cattle – 5,000 households Bulls – 250 households Goats – 10,000 households	Poultry – over 12,000 households Cattle – over 1,160 households Bulls – over 100 households Goats – over 1,980 households	Poultry – 23,000 households Cattle – 3,840 households Bulls – 120 households Goats – 8,000 households
	Provide equipment, vehicles and facilities for milk production and commercialization to strengthen capacity of livestock based households and LIBCOs	16 LIBCOs, 50 milk collection centres, 30 three-wheelers, 2,250 HH in need of milk collection equipment	Nine LIBCOs, nine milk collection centres, six three wheelers provided for milk collection, essential veterinary drugs and instruments provided to DAPH to strengthen veterinary services	Seven LIBCOs, 41 milk collection centres, 24 three-wheelers
	Training of communities in veterinary and AI services	N/A	N/A	Training 100 officers in AI
	Establish poultry hatchery farms	Three poultry hatchery farms	-	Establish three hatchery farms
Increase and improve fisheries production	Provision of fishing boats, gear, bikes, fish boxes	2,692 OFRP and other boats 2,009 OBM 1,652 sets of fishing gear 5,000 sets safety at sea gear and training 1,900 boxes and bikes	Over 500 boats Over 250 OBM Over 1,000 sets of fishing gear Over 1,000 sets of safety at sea gear 900 boxes and bikes	2,052 OFRP and other boats 1,734 OBM 652 sets of fishing gear 4,000 sets safety at sea gear and training 1,000 boxes and bikes

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	Strengthen capacity and re-establish services of fisheries coops through provision of inputs and training	75 marine and 40 inland fisheries cooperatives	One fisheries cooperative building constructed	Provision of inputs and training – details to be identified
	Strengthen fisheries outreach and extension services	To be identified	-	To be identified
<b>Livelihood</b>				
Create income-generation and other livelihood opportunities to support productive coping mechanisms for recently resettled families	Generate temporary employment opportunities through CFW	98,000 returnees (24,500 families) newly resettled in places of origin, requiring immediate livelihood assistance	Over 290,000 paid labour days created	500,000 paid labour days
	Provide livelihood related inputs, equipment, related training, and cash grants and loans	98,000 returnees (24,500 families) newly resettled in places of origin, requiring immediate livelihood assistance	1,400 households assisted with establishing small shops and businesses 95 households provided with tools for carpentry and masonry 450 livelihood related trainings provided	2,000 households to be assisted in establishing small shops and businesses 300 households provided with tools for carpentry and masonry 400 livelihood related trainings provided
Construct or rehabilitate livelihood infrastructure deemed critical for supporting quick-impact income-generation activities	Construct/rehabilitate agriculture support infrastructure	500 km access roads, 100 nurseries, 250 model farms	116km of village roads repaired	385 km access roads, 100 nurseries, 250 model farms
	Construct/rehabilitate water management infrastructure	1,500 agro wells, 400 minor tanks	100 agro wells, 20 irrigation tanks	1,400 agro wells, 380 minor tanks
	Construct/rehabilitate of infrastructure related to post-harvest facilities	50 productive infrastructure facilities such as rice mills and seed paddy processing centres, and markets	Approximately 15 facilities constructed	45 productive infrastructure facilities constructed

## 2.4 Health and Nutrition

<b>Government Entities</b>	<b>MoH and Provincial Health Ministry, NP</b>
<b>UN partners</b>	<b>ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO</b>
<b>NGOs partners</b>	<b>Sewalanka Foundation, Sarvodaya, SC, WV,</b>
<b>Sector Objective</b>	To ensure access to comprehensive healthcare service delivery including maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, nutrition, prevention and control of communicable diseases and rehabilitation services for all IDPs and returnees as well as host communities.
<b>Focal point for Joint Planning</b>	MoH – Dr. Ravindra Ruberu, Secretary of Health; Tel: +94 11 2698507 WHO (Health) – Firdosi Rustom Mehta, WHO Country Representative to Sri Lanka; Tel: +94 11 2502319, email: <a href="mailto:mehtaf@searo.who.int">mehtaf@searo.who.int</a> UNICEF (Nutrition) – Reza Hossaini, Country Representative, UNICEF Sri Lanka; Tel: +94 11 2768555, email: <a href="mailto:rhossaini@unicef.org">rhossaini@unicef.org</a>

### Achievements since May 2009

The primary objective of the MoH -led health and nutrition sector efforts is to ensure sustained access to and use of comprehensive health and nutrition services by the populations in areas of return, and IDPs in welfare centres and those with host families.

Two and a half year after the humanitarian crisis, many of the affected health facilities have either been reconstructed or rehabilitated by the GoSL or the international community through bilateral support or through international agencies. Needed medical equipment, furniture and supplies were provided by the different health partners to support efforts of the MoH. Across the NP, partners, such as *Médecins Sans Frontières* (Doctors Without Borders/MSF), WV and the Red Cross Movement supported the MoH-led health and nutrition sector initiatives which contributed to the improvement of preventive and curative services, including the disease surveillance system and outbreak response; control of vector-borne, food-borne and waterborne diseases; reproductive health and mental and psycho-social services as well as support and care to people with a disabilities, including provision and repair of prosthetic and orthotic devices. Assistance also resulted in the improvement of the nutritional status of the population in welfare villages. Furthermore, agencies supported MoH-led rapid health assessments to identify progress, gaps and priorities of interventions to enhance provision of services to the population. Nevertheless, peripheral regions continued to suffer from poor access to health facilities.

By the end of December 2011, 6,732 IDPs (2,044 families) mostly from Mullaitivu District remained in Menik Farm as their areas of origins remained contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs). The MoH, with support from partners continued to provide preventive and curative health services to the remaining IDPs located in Zone 0 and Zone one. Two primary health care clinics remain operational with medical doctors and other health cadres to provide basic health care services to the population. Ambulance services remained available to provide emergency referral services to Cheddikulum Base Hospital or to Vavuniya General Hospital.

UNICEF and WFP supported MoH in the implementation of nutrition intervention programmes in Menik Farm, bringing down the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate to 13.5%, well below the national average of 15%. These programmes continue in return areas through the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP). In Menik Farm, agencies continued to support 21 nutrition rehabilitation centres to provide comprehensive nutrition interventions to overcome malnutrition. In addition, more than 200 volunteers were mobilized through Sarvodaya to enhance the coverage of NRP. The MoH has now completely taken over the responsibility of this for the remaining IDPs.

In return areas, several partners supported the strengthening of services at all levels, including refurbishment, reconstruction and provision of medical and other equipment and supplies to hospitals, clinics as well as provision of quarters for staff and MoH offices across the five northern districts. Among other activities, agencies provided equipment and furniture and supported MoH to facilitate coordination of all interventions implemented at welfare villages and return areas.

Transport facilities for patients, including referral to secondary and tertiary facilities and mobility of health workers has been enhanced through partners renting vehicles, the distribution of motorbikes and bicycles for field health workers, and the provision of mobile clinics and reproductive health services, as well as ambulances, including to escort returnees convoys. Agencies also provided hygiene packs for women and girls of reproductive age and maternity kits for pregnant women.

Agencies supported MoH efforts in strengthening human resources for health and health system through the deployment and training of additional staff/ health workers (health assistants, nurses, public health inspectors, health promoters, psycho-social workers and community support officers) in welfare centres and return areas.

Partners collaborated to provide preventive health care services, in order to control epidemics across all northern districts, including the anti-malaria campaign; the prevention and control of pandemic influenza A/H1N1 and dengue control (vector control equipment, testing materials, awareness campaigns, staffing). MoH disease surveillance system was strengthened and control of vector-borne, food-borne and waterborne diseases in Menik Farm and return areas, was assisted through the deployment of additional health workers and provision of training.

Community outreach and hospital mental health services/psycho-social support were strengthened through the deployment and training of psycho-social workers/community support officers and by establishing a patient database at Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna District hospitals. Community centres for psycho-social activities and psycho-social centres were established in welfare centres and areas of return for consultation and follow up interventions for those with injuries and disabilities, managed by the MoH and other partners.

#### 2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy

Although significant achievements have been recorded in 2011, access to health and nutrition services, especially in remote areas, still continue to be a challenge and will need further improvement and support. Partners will continue in 2012 to support MoH-led efforts in addressing health and nutrition needs of the displaced and the resettled population in the North. Emphasis will be to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the rehabilitation of health infrastructure to minimal/functional levels, such as in areas of Puthukkudiyiruppu (PTK), Mullaitivu District after

demining and rehabilitation work commences. In addition, capacity-building would be provided to existing health staff in the NP, and new staff to be deployed to the five districts.

Priorities identified for 2012 include:

- Provide primary healthcare through rehabilitation of hospitals to functional levels, including peripheral health facilities, MoH offices and Gramodhaya Health Centers as well as accommodation facilities for health staff.
- Strengthening of health services at the secondary and tertiary level health facilities.
- Ensure adequate medical equipment, supplies and furniture are provided.
- Enhance capacity of human resources both in term of quantity and quality at community and institutional level.
- Expand disease and nutritional surveillance systems enabling improved evidence-based decision making and strengthen prevention and control of communicable diseases and decreasing incidences of communicable diseases, and improving nutritional status.
- Strengthen rehabilitative services for people with disabilities, including necessary training of staff; expand mental health and psycho-social services, MCHS, health and nutrition promotion, education and awareness raising activities.
- Provide evidence-based nutritional support to children, pregnant and lactating mothers and awareness raising on key health and nutrition issues.
- Ensure better mobility of health workers and outreach mobile clinics to facilitate accessibility to services especially in remote areas, without interrupting and taxing the resources at peripheral health facilities.
- Provide emergency ambulance service considering the lack of transport facilities in the region.
- Ensure availability of health care services to returning IDPs and refugees.

Satisfactory health and nutritional status are outcomes and not determinants. The social determinants such as education, food, safe environment, WASH invariably influence the health and nutritional status of the population. This shows the need for cross-sector approach for all interventions and strong coordination and linkages with other sectors.

**SUMMARY TABLE: HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Infrastructure development to ensure health care and nutrition services:	Construction/ renovation of damaged health facilities including hospitals, MOH offices and outreach clinic centres (Gramodhaya Health Centres (GHC))	Seven obstetric wards, three SCBU; five pediatric wards; 16 MoH offices, 30 GHCs, seven DHs; five blood banks	Two obstetric wards; one SCBU; six GHCs	<p>Obstetric Wards – One Mullaitivu District – Completed (UNICEF) One Mannar District (Periyapandivirichchan) – Completed</p> <p>SCBU – One Mannar District - ongoing, one Mullaitivu District -ongoing</p> <p>Pediatric wards – One Mannar District ongoing, One Mullaitivu District –completed with maternity ward also (UNICEF)</p> <p><b>MoH –</b> One Mannar District (Adampan) – Completed , One Killinochchi District – Poonagary MoH - ongoing</p> <p>GHC – renovation – Two Vavuniya District (Palamodai and Nandunkerny – completed - UNICEF Two Mullaitivu District (Muliavalli- Ongoing, Odimalai – completed UNICEF) Two Killinochchi ( Udayanagar, Vamaduwa) (UNICEF)</p>	Five obstetric wards, two SCBU; five pediatric wards; 16 MoH offices, 24 GHCs, seven Hs; five blood banks

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				<p>11 Jaffna (UNICEF) completed                      Five Mullaitivu – completed (UNICEF)                      11 Jaffna – completed (UNICEF)                      Two Killinochchi – completed (UNICEF)</p> <p>GHC – new construction                      Four Mannar District (Vankulam, Attimodai, Periyamadhu, Sinnapandivirichchan) - completed                      One Kaytes (Jaffna) - completed                      Two Killinochchi (UNICEF) – Udayanagara, Ramanadapuram - ongoing</p> <p>Mullaitivu District- Suthanthipuram, Vallipunam, Kaiveli, Kombavil GHC – Completed(UNICEF)</p> <p>Divisional Hospital (DH) Renovation – Killinochchi – Vattakachchi DH (World Health Organization (WHO)) completed</p> <p>Mullaitivu – Natankandal DH (Terre des Hommes (TdH))</p> <p>(DH) Renovation – Killinochchi – Vattakachchi DH (World Health Organization (WHO)) completed</p>	

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				Mullaitivu – Natankandal DH (Terre des Hommes (TdH)) Primary Medical Care Unit (PMCU) renovation – one – Dharmapuram (WHO) completed  One Mullaitivu – Kollaivilankulam (TdH)  Four Mannar – two Manthai East (Kollavillan and Palanagar) and two Thunukai (Puthuwatuwan) (TdH)  Laboratory Mullaitivu Gen Hospital lab renovated with reagents and two lab technicians (MSF France)	
	Repair/rehabilitate accommodation facilities for health staff	81 facilities	16 facilities	All GHCs, MoH, DH and PMCU and maternity wards mentioned above have accommodation facilities	65 facilities
	Provide medical equipment, supplies and furniture to hospitals and MoH clinics	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Equipments  Killinochchi GH- Portable ventilator (WHO) Two autoclaves – Mullaitivu GH- six ECG machines (WHO) Vavuniya Cheddikulam MOH – Office Furniture (WHO)  Mullaitivu - one Pediatric ward and one	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				obstetric/maternity ward fully equipped (UNICEF)	
				Range of comprehensive medical reproductive health (RH) equipments to MoH for NP (UNFPA)	
				Mallavi Base Hospital – medicines, emergency supplies and vital medical equipment- IOM	
				HIV rapid test kits – IOM	
				Mallavi BH and Killinochchi GH – Laboratory equipments – IOM	
				Obstretic ward Mullaitivu - One fully equipped with comprehensive care (District General Hospital (DGH) – UNICEF	
Adequate human resources for health and nutrition are in place	All vacancies to be filled by new recruitment and by transfers and provision of accommodation allowance to staff	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Deployment of Health Assistants 15 health assistants – (up to 31 Dec 2011)-Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi (WHO) currently six health assistants - WHO  Two health assistants – DPRU MoH - IOM Three Health assistants – North - IOM	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				Deployment of Public Health Inspectors (PHIs) two Menik Farm- two Vavuniya' – two (WHO)	
	In-service training programmes on priority health and nutrition issues for health staff	All staff to be trained	20% staff trained in priority areas	10% of staff trained in priority areas (UNICEF)  Training of health staff on Snake bite Management - Killinochchi GH and Vavuniya GH(WHO)	50% staff to be trained in priority areas
	Training of 50 health staff on disease surveillance and response system	Training programmes for 50 selected staff	Training of ten health staff	Health staff trained 15 on communicable diseases in Killinochchi District (WHO)  Training of 40 health staff on water borne diseases and zoonotic diseases at Killinochchi GH(WHO)  Leptospirosis Awareness Vavuniya District - 15 health staff, 20 public programs, 20 school programs (WHO)  <b><u>Deployment of PHIs-</u></b> Two Menik Farm- two Vavuniya' - two (WHO)	Training of 40 health staff

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	Training of staff on non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and provision of tools and supplies	Training of 50 health staff on Package on Essential NCD Interventions for primary care in Low-Resource settings package (PEN) project,		The needs remain	Train 50 health workers
	Provision of equipment and training of health staff on emergency management for expansion of Emergency Treatment Units (ETUs) services	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Training of medical officer and nurses on emergency care Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar (WHO)  HR Three medical doctors, Six nurses working at ETU Mullaitivu Gen. Hospital on rotation 24/7 a week. (MSF F)	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Recruitment and training of Community Support Offices (CSOs) and counselors to support of mental health/ psycho-social services	60 CSOs; ten counselors and ten psychiatric social workers	26 CSOs	CSO 60 CSOs trained by WV (15 in Kilinochchi, eight in Vavuniya, eight in Mannar, 25 in Mullaitivu, four in Jaffna)  <u>Counselors</u> Killinochchi District- Ten psychological support officers (PSOs)  MSF-H Ten field assistants (FAs) - activities will conclude on 31 March	34 CSOs, ten counselors and ten psychiatric social workers

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	Recruitment and training of volunteers for health promotion activities	290 volunteers	95 Volunteers	<p>2012</p> <p>Rural health assistant (RHA) 100 (UNICEF) – 44 Jaffna, 20 Killinochchi, 15 Mullaitivu, 20 Vavuniya (For July and August)</p> <p>Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) 48 trained and provided with bicycles (TdH)</p>	195 volunteers
Ensure quality promotive preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services	Provision of vehicles to expand/strengthen maternal and child health (MCH) services	Two vehicles in Killinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu	N/A	<p>Multipurpose Vehicle – Two Mannar District, Temporary for flood activities Three Land cruisers provided to PDHS for monitoring activities (UNICEF)</p> <p>Scooters 40 provided to PHMS (Mannar and Mullaitivu) UNICEF</p> <p>Mobile Clinics Four mobile clinics (two Killinochchi, two Mullaitivu) provided to conduct RH/MCH services (UNFPA)</p> <p>One PHC mobile clinic (one MD, one nurse, one drug dispenser) through 2011 in Vishvamadu, Theravil, Mannakandal, Kokilai and Valuvarpuram) MSF France.</p>	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				Mullaitivu Gen. Hospital Ten beds (temp. structure) for Operating Theatre with one MSF surgeon, five OT nurses (MSF France)	
				Maternal and Child Care Hospital (one OB-Gyn) (MSF France)	
	Providing equipment, supplies and outreach services to expand/strengthen immunization	Two vehicles in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar	N/A	Two vehicles provided temporary basis (UNICEF)	Six vehicles
		56 refrigerators	Six refrigerators	Solar Refrigerators Six (three Mullaitivu District, three Killinochchi District) (UNICEF)	30 refrigerators and 20 solar refrigerators
				12 vaccine refrigerators (UNICEF)	
		Two cold rooms with generators	N/A	Cold rooms with Generators Two (UNICEF) (Killinochchi district RMSD, Mullaitivu RMSD)	Two cold rooms with generators
	Provision of mental health and psycho-social services through existing community programs	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	<b>CSO Mobility Support</b> 16 Push bicycles for Killinochchi mental health (MH) activities (WHO)  MH Units Computer equipments for Killinochchi and Mullaitivu MH Units (WHO)  <b>The outreach clinics</b> are conducted at DH, PMCU level with mobility support from agencies (WV)	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				<p>Community Support centres Constructed and equipped 13 centres – WV (Killinochchi – four, Mullaitivu – five, Mannar – two Jaffna – one, Vavuniya – one)</p> <p><b><u>Vehicle provision</u></b> Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar DGH Mental health unit( WV)</p> <p>Provision of one vehicle to Killinochchi GH – For Community mental health activities – MSF –H (MSF-H activities will conclude activities on 31 March 2012)</p> <p>Killinochchi – Akkarayan, Uruthirapuram, Veravil, Vaddakachchiand Karachi DS in 11 different locations - Out reach mental health clinics with two expatriate psychologists and ten national counselors and ten FAs (MSF H)</p> <p>Eight different locations in Mullaitivu (Mullaitivu Gen Hosp, Visuvamadu, Theravil, Mannakandal, Mankulam, Oddusudan, Kokkilai, Karunaddukkeni,</p>	

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				Suthatirapuram) with mobile outreach with one expat psychologist, one expat psychiatrist and six national counselors. (MSF France)	
				Construction of ten Community Support Centres for MH activities in Killinochchi (three), Mullaitivu (three), Mannar (two), Jaffna (one) and Vavuniya (one), work in progress (WV)	
	Provision of equipment, supplies and training to expand disease surveillance	Four vehicles to Regional Epidemiologist RE (Killinochchi; Mannar; Jaffna; Mullaitivu)	N/A		Four vehicles for RE in Killinochchi, Mannar, Jaffna and Mullaitivu
	prevention and control of communicable diseases	Provision of email/ computers to high risk MoH offices	N/A	Two Vavuniya –Cheddikulam MoH and RDHS Office (WHO)	Identification of requirement ongoing
	(tuberculosis (TB), vector and water borne diseases	Provision of TB diagnostic/ lab support; establish sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) clinic services at District General Hospitals of Killinochchi and	N/A	Provision of 440 HIV test kits to MOH for the screening of returning Sri Lankan refugees (IOM)	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
		Mullaitivu; ten microscopes and five micro-haematocrit machines for clinical management of Dengue Fever (DF)/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)			
		Four vehicles for surveillance activities in Mullaitivu and Killinochchi and five fogging machines (Jaffna three; Mannartwo)	N/A	Needs remain	Four vehicles and five fogging machines
		Training of 50 PHIs/EAA in Jaffna for dengue control;50 teachers in Vavuniya on environmental management	N/A	Training of PHIs – Vavuniya (WHO)	Training of 50 PHIs/EAA in Jaffna for dengue control;50 teachers in Vavuniya on environmental management
	Implementation of TB, vector and	Identification of requirement	N/A	IOM: Booklet on health education to	Identification of

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	water-borne diseases control programs at community level	ongoing		returning Sri Lankan refugees from India	requirement ongoing
	Provision of hygiene packs to women and girls of reproductive age and maternity kits for pregnant women (different caseload than WASH)	Identification of requirement ongoing	Distributed 39,740 hygiene packs and 2,616 maternity kits	Hygiene kits (UNFPA) 1,000 through UNHCR Mannar Maternity kits 50 Vavuniya (UNFPA)	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Provision of mobility equipment of health workers	11 ambulances and ten double cabs for MoH. 40 mopeds and 15 motorbikes to GoSL field health workers	Five land cruisers; four ambulances and ten motorbikes	Mannar – 20 mopeds Mullaitivu – 20 mopeds (UNICEF) Two ambulances – Mallavi, Mullaitivu	Seven ambulances; 40 mopeds and five motorbikes
	Support emergency ambulance services especially in areas with grossly inadequate transport facilities	At least two ambulances each to Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar		Emergency Ambulances Mullaitivu DGH – one Ambulance (UNICEF) Vavuniya- Pulyankulam DH – one ambulance (GRC)  (WHO) four ambulances – one-Menik Farm, one- Mullaitivu GH, one – PTK DH, Nattankandal DH – (WHO) One ambulance – Kaiveli (UNICEF)	Two ambulances each to all five districts (apart from hospital ambulances)

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	Support outreach mobile health clinics (particular focus on remote areas with limited access to care)	Six mobile health units (Killinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu)	Mobile health clinics conducted in three district	<b><u>Mobile clinic Units (UNFPA)</u></b> – two Killinochchi District, two – Mullaitivu District  - Two ambulances provided on temporary basis for mobile clinics (UNICEF)	Maintain six mobile health units
	Training, construction of facilities, provision of supplies and mass vaccination/birth control of dogs for rabies control programme	Training of 31 MoH/SPHI/PHI on animal birth control and of vaccinators  Six vaccination campaigns/ six quarantine facilities for dogs  Four vehicles for rabies control activities. (Killinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya)	N/A  N/A  N/A	Needs remain  The initial needs remain  The initial needs remain	Training of 31 staff  Identification of requirement ongoing  Identification of requirement ongoing
	Provision of mobile dental units to Mullaitivu and Killinochchi	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	The initial needs remain	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Ensure quality promotive preventive, curative and rehabilitative nutrition services	RDHS/MoH strengthened services for U5 children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and linkages with families of malnourished children for screening and follow up	Identification of requirement ongoing	15,000 resettled children managed	12,000 children already managed. Will continue to support to screen remaining U5 children (51,000) for malnutrition through mobile services. Pregnant and lactating mothers also covered through mobile clinics (UNICEF)  Home gardening kits and education provided to families of children U5 - TdH	35% of U5 children, PLW and adolescents screened and followed up
	Micro-nutrient supplementation and de-worming programmes for two to five year children, and PLW	70,000 beneficiaries screened and followed up	Ongoing	ongoing (UNICEF)	70,000 beneficiaries screened and followed up
	Training on appropriate infant and child feeding practices for family members and health care providers both at community and facility levels	Training of 100% Primary Health Care (PHC) staff on National Child Health Programmes for children with special needs; in service Training of Trainers (ToTs) on nutrition education with integrated	30% are trained	Master trainers have been trained in integrated nutrition rehabilitation programme in Mannar, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi Districts and follow up training has been planned (UNICEF)	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
		home gardening and subsequent training for target groups			
	Training and provision of supplies to strengthen the integrated health and nutrition behaviour change communication strategy, to promote healthy practices at field and institutional levels	Training 100% health workers	20%	30% trained	Train 80% health workers
		Five motorbikes for health education officers (one/district)	N/A	UNICEF will provide more details	Five motorbikes
		Ten public address system to big hospitals in all districts		Two public address systems – Mullaitivu and Mannar RDHS	Ten public health address system
		Eight vehicles with audio-visual facilities to all districts	Three audio visual equipments	The needs remain	Five vehicles with audio-visual facilities
	RDHS/MoH strengthened services for U5 children, PLW and linkages with families of malnourished children for screening and follow up	Identification of requirement ongoing	15,000 resettled children managed	20,000 resettled children managed	35% of U5 children, PLW and adolescents screened and followed up

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
People with injuries/disabilities receive physical rehabilitation services and psycho social care (see also Mine Action)	Strengthen victim assistance programmes (identification of victims and provision of assistance)	Identification of requirement ongoing	364 people with a disability identified and referred to appropriate services	<p><b><u>Physical Rehabilitation need Assessments</u></b> Killinochchi District (Karachchi DS – Vattakachchi DH and Akkarayankulam DH) (Poornagaray DS- Mulankavil, Veravil and Pooranagary DH)– Mullaitivu – (Handicap International (HI))</p> <p>Construction of Orthopedic Surgical Theatre and Rehabilitation of Ward ten in Vavuniya General Hospital (MSF H)</p> <p>Construction of Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Centre (20beds) in Pampaimadhu Ayurvedic Hospital (MSF H)</p> <p>Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu – Caritas (Valvodayam)</p>	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Support rehabilitation services (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, prosthetics, orthotics etc.) for people with physical disabilities	Identification of requirement ongoing	4,476 mobility and assistive devices and 338 P&O devices distributed and repaired	<p>Prosthetics and Orthotics – Vavuniya GH (SLSPO) Killinochchi – (HI) Mullaitivu – (HI)</p> <p>Mobility and Assistive devices donated Killinochchi – (HI) Mullaitivu - (HI)</p> <p>Rehabilitation Therapy Sessions Killinochchi – (HI) Mullaitivu – (HI) Vavuniya – (MSF H)</p>	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2010	Progress between 1 Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	Balance requirements planned for 2012
				Orthopedic Surgical Theatre and Rehabilitation Unit Vavuniya built and fully equipped – MSF-H	
				Physiotherapy Unit- Mullaitivu and Killinochchi Built and staffed by HI	
				Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Unit Built, equipped and staffed by MSF-H, handed over to MoH	

## 2.5 Education and Sports and Recreation

<b>Government Entities</b>	<b>MoE, Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports (NP), Provincial and Zonal Departments of Education</b>
<b>UN partners</b>	<b>UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP</b>
<b>NGOs partners</b>	<b>CED, CHA, GTZ, OfERR, PWJ, Sarvodaya, SC, UMCOR, WV, ZOA</b>
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote equitable learning opportunities.</li> <li>• Create safer and conducive learning environments.</li> <li>• Strengthen quality of teaching and learning to ensure right to education.</li> </ul>
<b>Focal Point for Joint Planning</b>	<p>Z. Thajudeen, MoE: Tel: 071 829 4043, email: <a href="mailto:thajz@yahoo.com">thajz@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>Pushpa Wijesooriya, MoE: Tel: 071 440 9119: <a href="mailto:pushpa.wijesooriya26@gmail.com">pushpa.wijesooriya26@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Sec. S. Sathiyaseelan, Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports (NP): Tel: 0774 933 994, email: <a href="mailto:npplane@yahoo.com">npplane@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>Sara Poehlman, UNICEF: Tel: 0777 416 740, email: <a href="mailto:spoehlman@unicef.org">spoehlman@unicef.org</a></p> <p>Arulrajah Sriskandarajah, UNICEF: Tel: 0774 287 919, email: <a href="mailto:asriskandarajah@unicef.org">asriskandarajah@unicef.org</a></p> <p>Mohamed Sanzeir, SC: Tel: 0778 774 488, email: <a href="mailto:sanzeir@savethechildren.lk">sanzeir@savethechildren.lk</a></p>

### Achievements since May 2009

The 30-year conflict weakened the NP's education system and its ability to deliver quality education in safe and stable learning environments. The GoSL, together with Education sector partners, took all possible actions during the conflict to support the continuation of education irrespective of disturbances.

During 2010-2011, the Education sector, under the leadership of the MoE, worked to address the needs of approximately 100,000 IDP and returnee schoolchildren in the NP. At zonal level, a mechanism was established and strengthened to increase school attendance and prevent dropouts. House-to-house surveys were conducted to identify irregular attendees, non-attendees and dropout children in Mannar, Vavuniya South education zones and all five education zones in Jaffna District. School Attendance Committees were established in schools to enhance regular school attendance. 400 schools, benefitting about 50,000 children, teachers and principals, were supported to adopt a child-friendly approach through the development and implementation of School Self-Assessments and School Development Plans with the participation of parents and community members. Zonal Directors of Education (ZDE) were supported to train teachers and principals on learning methodologies in line with the MoE's child-friendly approach. Awareness was also created among parents and education officers on the child-friendly approach, improving community participation in school development.

To improve learning environments, emergency assistance was provided through rapid assessments, back-to-school campaigns, provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), repair of classrooms and psycho-social support. Psycho-social interventions in collaboration with the Provincial Education Office for around 200,000 school children ensured a support system for affected children to continue with their education. Provincial education authorities, with sector partners' assistance, trained 750 teachers in the

Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna Districts for school-level psycho-social interventions. Key education officers were also trained on minimum standards on emergency education response. Education supplies were distributed: furniture for 66,833 students and 4,685 teachers, 100,000 learning kits, 155 recreation kits and 1,850 bicycles. In addition, support was extended to set up 341 TLS and 10 semi-permanent structures, benefitting 45,200 children. Upon the request of the Ministry of Education Cultural Affairs and Sports, NP, and the Northern Provincial Department of Education, over 100 schools in the NP were rehabilitated or refurbished providing learning spaces, thus allowing for the continuation of education. To enhance learning and encourage attendance, a school meals programme was implemented in vulnerable communities and will be continued in 2011 (see also Food Security section).

A criterion-based learning achievement assessment for the 98,000 students enrolled in Grades 3-9 in Tamil and mathematics was conducted by the NP education authorities (MoE NP) with partner support. The study revealed high levels of learning deficits among displaced learners in Grades 3-5 and lower levels of learning deficits in Grades 6-9. Also, a large minority of IDP test takers in Grades 6-8 failed to achieve the minimally acceptable standard of literacy on the ABC test<sup>16</sup>. As a response, MoE NP developed 18 teacher handbooks for an Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) to improve learning achievement for primary Grades 1-5 (Tamil, Math, English) and secondary Grades 6-9 (Tamil, Math, English, Science). Over 1,800 teachers and education officers were trained on ALP implementation in identified schools to benefit over 80,000 children. In addition, on the MoE's request and in collaboration with the National Institute of Education, learning support modules were developed, printed and distributed for children whose education was disrupted due to displacement. Orientation on learning support programmes was given to teachers and education officers focusing on the importance of implementation. Over 20,000 conflict-affected children in IDP camps benefitted from learning support activities.

Last year approximately 1,500 teachers and education officers were provided with capacity-building assistance, including training to staff members from GoSL, local and international organizations on emergency preparedness planning and disaster safety. Five-hundred handbooks on MS were translated into Tamil and Sinhala and distributed among stakeholders. Twenty-five education officers were assisted by providing hired vehicles facilitating their transportation to monitor and supervise education responses. As a permanent solution for transportation, Thunukkai, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, Madhu and Jaffna education zones were provided with vans, one per zone for school inspection and supervision. Crash training for 420 inexperienced teachers was provided through zonal education offices to improve quality teaching and learning environments. Some 45 Provincial and zonal education staff received initial training on organizational management and change, and another 1,312 teachers and 66 principals were supported to build their professional capacity.

The conflict situation and multiple displacements resulted in many children and youth missing out on a significant amount of education. To address their needs, nine vocational training centres were

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<sup>16</sup>Test to assess basic math and literacy competencies at Grade 4 level used in the 1999 "Education Watch" survey, and the EFA 2000 assessment.

renovated and vocational training was offered to youth, including girls in non-traditional areas. Tools of trade were distributed to the former youth trainees.

### **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

The NP has been included in the new '1,000 Secondary Schools Project', focusing on development. However humanitarian needs still exist among both IDPs still in camps and resettled communities. There are over 1,300 school-going children in the Menik Farm IDP camp in Vavuniya District studying in TLS, which have been damaged over the period. More than half of the camp children are not attending school due to a non-conducive learning environment. These TLSs leak during the rainy season and lessons are frequently disturbed. The shortage of teachers is another challenge (e.g., there is no teacher for grade 11 Tamil subject although children are going to sit for the secondary school public examination in December 2012).

In the resettlement areas, 106 schools in the NP should be reopened for education activities. The majority of the reopened schools were not repaired enough to provide adequate learning spaces. Educational materials lost due to fighting were not fully replaced after resettlement. Livelihoods are yet to be fully recovered among resettled populations in the NP. The earning capacity of these families is very minimal and they are unable to support their children's education. The impact of the war, together with the socioeconomic situation among resettled families, renders children more vulnerable to violence. Parents/caregivers resort to violent behaviour against their children (corporeal punishment), when the former are unable to cope up with the stress and trauma of multiple displacements, lack of employment and income generating opportunities in the resettled areas. Creating healing classrooms/learning spaces as protective environments is a need in the NP. Children should feel that schools are safe.

Furthermore, flooding during the Northeast monsoon between October and December will exacerbate these needs and vulnerabilities. Landmine/unexploded ordnance contamination still threatens children's safety and educational activities. War trauma is adding to stress and fear among children, teachers and education personnel, affecting the creation of conducive learning spaces.

About 1/3 (40,000) of the resettled children in the Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts need appropriate classroom structures in order to access equitable learning opportunities. The damaged school structures need to be rehabilitated and refurbished to provide a conducive learning environment. Assistance will be required to address urgently the improvement of school structures and ensure safe and appropriate learning environment for affected children. Since school supplies significantly increase the financial burden to a lower income family with two-three children, 50,000 student kits (each consisting of exercise books, pens, pencils and erasers) will be provided to motivate children's attendance in school.

It is an essential part of humanitarian assistance to help children find relief from stress and fear in their school environment to enhance their sense of protection within the school space and help them learn. Consequently, existing school-based psycho-social and recreation activities for 100,000 children will be refreshed and continued in 2012, while systematic sports activities will be integrated with recreation and psycho-social relief programmes to improve the quality of learning opportunities in schools and

communities. Protective learning environment will further ensured by training of teachers and education officials on inclusive education and the child-friendly approach, disaster risk reduction and effective classroom management. In addition, ALP is important to address the gaps in education due to displacement. The ALP continues for 80,000 children with the intention to enhance children's attendance in schools where survival, effective learning will be ensured.

The need for pre-schools in the resettled areas is also a significantly priority. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of preschool buildings, training of teachers and supply of equipment are essentially required in the NP.

Accelerated mine risk education (MRE) is currently required for the approximately 12,500 former IDPs resettled in the PTK area of Mullaitivu District, one of the last battlegrounds of the war. In July 2011 alone, returnees reported discoveries of 147 landmines and 855 UXO items, and four mine lines, in their villages and surrounding areas. Therefore, it is essential to implement MRE activities in schools and the messages need to be communicated through the children to their parents and eventually to communities.

**SUMMARY TABLE: EDUCATION AND SPORTS AND RECREATION**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
20 resettled and reopened schools are fixed and ready for education activities	Repairs and refurbishment of school compounds	Data is being collected	100 schools	Based on the total needs
Teaching materials are available for affected children to continue learning	Supply of student kits	Approximately 50,000 unit kits (in two distributions during 2012)	100,000 kits were issued in 2010 and 2011	50,000 children and their families requiring support to obtain school supplies to ensure school attendance
Ensure protective environment	Training of teachers on Disaster Risk Reduction/MRE and classroom management	Identification of requirement is ongoing	New objective for 2012	Identification of requirement ongoing
Improve learning achievement	Accelerated Learning Programme for 100,000 children	80,000 children	Continuation of the programme	80,000 children benefitted
Improve sports, recreation and other extracurricular activities in schools and in communities	Supply of recreational materials and implementation of psycho-social programme	Identification of requirement ongoing	Play equipment provided for repaired preschools	Identification of requirement ongoing

## 2.6 Mine Action

<b>Government Entities</b>	<b>MoED/NMAC, Ministry of Defense/Sri Lankan Army – Humanitarian Demining Unit, MoE, MoH, MoSS, Ministry of External Affairs</b>
<b>UN partners</b>	<b>UNDP, UNICEF, UNOCHA</b>
<b>NGOs partners</b>	<b>Caritas Valvuthyam, DASH, DDG, EHED-Caritas, FSD, HALO Trust, HI, Horizon, MAG, MMEPE, Motivation, RDF, Sarvatra, Sarvodaya, SOND</b>
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable IDP returns and access to livelihood activities, infrastructure and social services through landmine survey and clearance.</li> <li>• Facilitate effective management and coordination of mine action related activities by prioritizing tasks, preparing and issuing task folders, and ensure the quality of mine survey and clearance through Quality Management.</li> <li>• Ensure that children and adults in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW.</li> <li>• People with injuries/disabilities receive appropriate quality physical rehabilitation services and psycho-social care.</li> </ul>
<b>Focal point for Joint Planning</b>	<p>NMAC: Monty Ranatunge, Project Director- National Mine Action Centre Tel: 0779371267 E-mail: <a href="mailto:balasooriyamonty@yahoo.com">balasooriyamonty@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>UNDP: Amanthi Wickramasinge, Programme Officer- Mine Action and Recovery Tel: 0773527332 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Amanthi.wickramasinghe@undp.org">Amanthi.wickramasinghe@undp.org</a></p>

### Achievements since May 2009

As the vital precursor to the return of IDPs, reconstruction and recovery activities, in line with the GoSL resettlement plan, priority for landmine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) clearance in 2011 was given to areas for resettlement, public places, and cultivable lands in the five Northern districts.

Since the end of the conflict, GoSL took the initiative to significantly increase its national clearance capacity by strengthening the Sri Lankan Army–Humanitarian Demining Unit (SLA-HDU), which now comprises 1,200 personnel. Similarly, the eight demining operators active in Sri Lanka (six international and two national) significantly increased their operations in the NP in response to the surge in mine action since mid-2009. UNDP supports the National Mine Action structure at central and district levels to respond to increasingly complex and expansive demands for coordination and management of mine action activities. UNICEF and MRE partner NGOs equally expanded and diversified support to victim assistance and MRE campaigns.

According to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2011, a total of 554.88 km<sup>2</sup> was released for resettlement through mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) clearance, in addition to large stretches of land that were released through non-technical survey, paving the way for the return of over 300,000 IDPs. Some 133.09 km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land has been identified so far through Non-Technical and Technical Surveys. Surveys remain to be conducted in GNDs in the Puthukkudiyiruppu and Maritimepattu DSDs in the Mullaitivu District, where the last phase of the conflict took place. On account of the existing demining capacities in the country and in order to keep pace with, and support the GoSL's

resettlement plans, priority for minefield clearance has been given to the residential areas of villages identified for resettlement and livelihood areas close to these settlements.

As a result of continuous MRE general levels of understanding the mine/ERW threat are high. In 2011, a total of 352,427 people were reached by MRE. Overall, civilian casualty rates have declined in Sri Lanka falling from a peak of 211 in 2001 to six casualties reported in 2008. As the IDP return to the North intensified in 2009, the number of incidents unfortunately began to rise. During 2011, a total of 17 incidents have taken place, along with 24 casualties. All injured were referred for assistance to relevant partners. Most mine/ERW incidents in 2011 have been linked to UXO or Abandoned Unexploded Ordnance (AXO) (13 incidents out of 17). As many communities remain close to hazardous areas the threat of injury or death remains high. However, considering the high level of contamination in some of the return areas, the casualty rate is still relatively low, and this is mainly attributed to consistent “mine safe” behaviour of the population as a result of intensive MRE campaigns.

As of 31 December 2011, some 573 people with a disability, with a focus on war-injured children, were identified, and were referred to appropriate services through MRE partners. Furthermore, since January 2011, around 1,316 people with disabilities benefited from physical rehabilitation services such as mobility and assistive devices including prosthetic and orthotic devices through victim assistance partner agencies.

### **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

Mine action is a vital precursor to the safe return of the population, the resumption of livelihoods, access to socio-economic infrastructure, and an important element to creating a general peace-building environment. It is of utmost importance that mine action capacity is maintained, where possible increased, and local mine action capacity further developed, to not jeopardize the progress of resettlement, recovery and reconstruction efforts in the NP.

The National Mine Action Programme has identified four main objectives for 2012:

- Enable return of IDPs and access to livelihood activities, infrastructure and social services through mine survey and clearance: the National Mine Action Strategy provides the strategic priorities for the National Mine Action Programme, based on which annual work plans are drafted. This enables all stakeholders to more efficiently plan the allocation of resources, and support the GoSL to address remaining clearance tasks according to national priorities. In 2012, the highest priority will be given to remaining residential areas, closely followed by non-residential areas, such as farmlands, irrigation channels, grazing land and coastal access routes that will allow farmers, livestock holders and fishermen to return to their traditional livelihoods, thereby affording them the opportunity to recover their socio-economic independence. District mine action plans will be developed in line with district development plans and national priorities. It should be noted that the district clearance plans will be finalized by the end of 2011, after which specific tasks can be allocated to operators. The demining operators have therefore currently planned their resource requirements based on the overall clearance needs of the country and not on specific allocated tasks for 2012.
- Facilitate effective management and coordination of mine action related activities: UNDP and other partners aim to increase support to the full operationalization of the National Mine Action

Centre (NMAC), including to identify the required human and technical resources at central and field levels, and to undertake an intensive capacity-development programme for NMAC staff in 2012-2013. This will allow for the gradual phasing out of the UNDP Support to Mine Action Project and the full handover of mine action coordination and management responsibilities to the GoSL.

- Ensure that children and adults in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW: under overall GoSL guidance, UNICEF in collaboration with its NGO partners and network of community-based partners and volunteers will need to continue the intensive MRE campaigns in the NP. In addition, the focus will be on the increasing visitors to the NP and EP from the southern areas of the island. Partners will continue supporting the GoSL in implementing a low-cost MRE approach via the national education system, via specialized national NGO staff and trained volunteers, community liaison staff among demining agencies, and MRE staff of the HDU. The use of mass media will complement these approaches. Landmine/ERW affected communities will be supported to develop their own mine action plan and to ensure regular provision of community-based MRE. Furthermore, Community Liaison activities will be strengthened to empower communities to respond to the landmine/ERW threat as part of local recovery and development plans. MRE partners will closely liaise with the civil administration and national protection mechanisms sector to ensure interventions continue to target the appropriate communities.
- People with injuries/disabilities receive appropriate quality physical rehabilitation services and psycho-social care:the NMAC has identified 1,474 registered mine survivors in Sri Lanka, not including military casualties (since 1985). The public health system provides medical treatment to mine victims, while post-operative care, including psycho-social care, counselling and mobility aids are provided on a limited scale by some NGOs with the support of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF. There are also some livelihood development programmes that target conflict victims, including mine survivors. However, these services are fragmented. There is a critical need for a comprehensive referral system, more specialized after-care services and initiatives to support and monitor the rehabilitation of survivors. Victim assistance will follow a rights-based approach and will work to ensure that the needs of landmine/ERW victims, their families and affected communities, are adequately reached by programmes implemented under responsible ministries and by other stakeholders. New services will be set up where they are not available and existing services will be made to meet quality standards. Data on landmine/ERW victims will be updated and complemented using the IMSMA format.

During 2011, HI carried out a survey jointly with the Department of Education of the NP, which identified around 300 children in need of physical rehabilitation. This survey mainly focussed on school students of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. Most of the schools selected for the survey were located in rural areas where victims cannot access outreach services or assistance available in the main cities.

UNICEF supports VA service providers, albeit at a much smaller scale than MRE, and works in collaboration with UNDP, which provides socio-economic support to targeted vulnerable populations through its Transition Recovery Programme in the NP and EP. In Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Social Services (MoSS) is the line ministry for disability. Other ministries, particularly the MoH, the MoE and the MoD, also address important issues relevant to people with injuries and disabilities. Victim

assistance, as part of Sri Lanka's mine action programme, will need to ensure that landmine/ERW victims as defined above are adequately reached by programmes implemented under these ministries and other stakeholders.

Finally, in line with the National Mine Action Strategy, the NMAC will work to strengthen its public information sharing capacity to ensure that vital information on the risks of explosive devices reaches the general public of Sri Lanka and to continue to assist to advocate for the ban of landmines and cluster munitions and domestic ban of trap guns.

**SUMMARY TABLE: MINE ACTION**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Commitments towards total needs as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Enable return of IDPs and access to livelihood activities, infrastructure and social services by mine survey and clearance	Landmine/ERW clearance and survey of land.	146 km <sup>2</sup> remains contaminated (number of km <sup>2</sup> to be addressed in 2012 depends on district annual plans, currently under development, and available resources).	545 km <sup>2</sup> has been cleared (minefield clearance and battle area clearance).	Would depend upon district clearance plans (which will be known in January 2012).
Facilitate effective management and coordination of mine action related activities	Prioritizing tasks, preparing and issuing task folders and ensure the quality of mine survey and clearance through quality management, support to the institutionalization and capacity-building of NMAC.	Continued support to Regional Mine Action Offices and towards the full establishment of the National Mine Action management system.	Support GoSL in the coordination and management of mine action activities at the regional and national level (facilitated district coordination, District Steering Committee, national mine action sector and National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings	Continued support to Regional Mine Action Offices and increased support to strengthen the NMAC.
Enhance the capacities of communities, GoSL entities and NGOs to manage the risk from landmines and other explosive devices	Education/Training sessions and material distributions through the national education system, HDU, NGOs, volunteers, community liaison staff, mass media. Capacity-building at national/district levels	Continued MRE campaigns for affected communities and visitors	317,308 people received MRE	Continued MRE campaigns
Enhance the capacities of communities, GoSL entities and NGOs to meet the needs of people with disability including landmine/explosive remnants of war victims.	Physical rehabilitation, community based Rehabilitation and social inclusion programmes for Landmine/ERW survivors collecting and updating data on landmine/ERW victims	Identification of requirement ongoing	459 people with a disability identified and referred to appropriate services and approximately 1,012 people with disabilities benefited from physical rehabilitation services such as mobility and assistive devices including prosthetic and orthotic devices	Identification of requirement ongoing

## 2.7 Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms

<b>Government Entities</b>	<b>Ministries, Provincial and District Administrations</b>
<b>UN partners</b>	<b>UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA</b>
<b>NGOs partners</b>	<b>NRC, SC International Sri Lanka</b>
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening Government institutions of civil administration to provide effective services to citizens in post conflict North.</li> <li>• Strengthening national protection mechanisms (including Government institutions, NGOs and communities) to identify and respond constructively to protection needs of residual groups of people remaining in displacement, as well as those who have recently achieved a durable solution through voluntary return or local integration.</li> </ul>
<b>Focal point for Joint Planning</b>	UNDP Zoe Keeler; tel: 011 2580691; email: <a href="mailto:Zoe.Keeler@undp.org">Zoe.Keeler@undp.org</a> UNHCR – Gregory Balke, tel: 011 268 3968; email: <a href="mailto:balke@unhcr.org">balke@unhcr.org</a>

### Achievements since May 2009

Continuing with trends of 2010, 2011 has also been a significant year in achievement of durable solutions for many IDPs. For most IDPs—both the recently displaced as well as those formerly in protracted displacement—this entailed the voluntary return to place of origin.

Appropriate for this post displacement context, and the need to facilitate reintegration in home communities or local integration in new ones, the participating agencies continued to work in partnership with appropriate GoSL institutions to assist all IDPs and former IDPs and refugees to access essential services for their well-being and security. Simultaneously, participating agencies extended assistance to resolve the situation of those residual groups that remain in displacement.

Working in partnership with GoSL, UN and NGOs supported national protection (including child protection) networks that worked towards ensuring the rights of all IDPs and returnees, in accordance with the international and national norms and standards. This includes the support to the Registrar General and Divisional Secretariats to provide basic civil and land documentation to IDP and returnee families; the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) to extend legal aid for civil and criminal cases; the Human Rights Commission (HRC) to improve the observance of the rights of IDPs and returnees; the Department of Probation and Child Care Services (DPCCS) to respond and provide support to cases of vulnerable children reported and strengthen coordination and referral of the District Child Development Committee (DCDC); local NGO partners to organize child abuse and child development awareness raising activities, to provide assistance for income generation activities, formation and strengthening of children's clubs and community-based child protection mechanisms in collaboration with and support by National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) and DPCCS; the NCPA to promote awareness of NCPA 24-hour helpline for child abuse; and the security forces and other justice sector partners to strengthen awareness of human rights, child rights and good practice with regard to responding effectively to domestic violence and

other GBV related cases. Partners also reinforced the capacities of District and Divisional to lead the planning, coordination and monitoring of recovery interventions at the local level.

### **2012 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy**

Consistent with agreed strategies of 2011, support to Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms in 2012 will be channelled through four component themes:

- Physical Infrastructure and Equipment

This theme covers all support to physical infrastructure and equipment (including transportation) for the institutions of civil administration in the North. Additional to the institutions of de-centralized and devolved local GoSL support is extended to the judiciary, police, HRC and LAC.

- Training and Capacity-building for GoSL Institutions and Communities

All training and support for officers and staff of GoSL agencies, as well as for registered community organizations (civil society), is encompassed within this theme. Sustainability will be key with emphasis on linking programmes with regular in-service training and with ToT approaches building on national capacity in place. This can include the provision of language training and translation. Supporting the authorities responsible for documentation and land related issues will remain a key priority for 2012. Additionally, supporting national, provincial, district and divisional child protection institutions in planning, budgeting and coordination in order to ensure sustainability of interventions will also be included under this section. The greater potential of community groups as effective actors in dispute resolution will also be realized through such support.

- Legal Referral

This theme embraces support to agencies that provide legal referral services to appropriate National Institutions (for example the LAC, HRC, Department of Immigration and other GoSL service providers and remedial institutions) for IDPs and returnees, including children and victims of SGBV. IDPs and returnees most often have questions regarding procedures for applying for civil documentation, as well as land and property ownership. Linked to the refugee returns from India and elsewhere, a large number of referrals will be related to citizenship applications for families with children born overseas.

- Support for Vulnerable People

This theme encompasses support to services to vulnerable people in the North, including work with the Probation Department on the re-establishing and/or strengthening child protection systems, and work with a range of Ministries on helping to ensure disadvantaged groups such as elderly and disabled are socially protected. It includes GoSL-led initiatives, supported by UN and NGOs, to strengthen community services, in support of the national objectives of helping vulnerable people to improve their lives. It includes support to the work of the national and local authorities to strengthen case management and support for alternative care, including a reduction of children in residential care. Vulnerable people include: separated and unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, victims of SGBV, single-headed

households, including women-headed households, elderly people without support, and people with psycho-social trauma.

Within these themes are areas of common priority concern to participating agencies:

Specific to **child protection**, the full re-establishment or strengthening of GoSL mechanisms and services in the NP is the key to improve awareness of and increase access to services by vulnerable children and their families affected by or at risk of aforementioned protection issues. These GoSL agencies include, but not limited, to DPCCS, NCPA. Key areas of work by these agencies that required strengthening include awareness raising of services available, provision of individual social and other support to vulnerable children and families, establishment of Village Child Development Committees (VCDCs) as per the circular of the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs, infrastructure and equipments, and training/mentoring. In addition, mechanisms to prevent separation of children from families need to be strengthened and unaccompanied and separated children receive family-based care or an appropriate alternative. Affected communities will be mobilized to prevent and address violence, exploitation and abuse of children and women, including GBV. And finally, children and their caregivers in NP will have improved access to psycho-social support through Counsellors of MoSS.

Also of particular concern remains the lack of basic civil documentation for many citizens in the North. Protection monitoring in 2010 and 2011 has identified significant segments of IDP returnees and refugee returnees populations who lack basic civil documents such as Sri Lankan birth certificates or national identity cards (NICs), death certificates and land documents:

- 2010 and 2011 protection monitoring data of 64,000 IDP returnee households indicates that 20.3% of IDP returnee heads of household lack Sri Lankan birth certificates and 20.4% of these people lack NICs.
- 2011 protection monitoring data for refugee returnees indicates 19.9% of individuals lack Sri Lankan birth certificates, and 22% of all adults lack NICs. (Data: UNHCR).

Responsive to this need, participating agencies will continue their support of relevant GoSL institutions, principally the Registrar-General's Office as well as Divisional Secretariats, to expand outreach activities, but also working with communities to build awareness amongst the public regarding the vital importance of basic civil documents.

Whether returning to home areas or integrating in new one, **access to livelihoods** remains a fundamental need. Participating agencies will support the relevant GoSL institutions to identify people with specific needs through referrals and follow up to relevant institutions/organizations, or with appropriate material assistance including community-based interventions such as Quick Impact Projects (QIPS). For their initial reintegration, returnees will be provided with cash support, NFIs and other special assistance as required.

Although many IDPs have returned to areas of origin, and others have locally integrated elsewhere, there remain residual groups of IDPs. The participating agencies working in partnership with Governmental

authorities will undertake targeted **survey and profiling initiatives** to ascertain the extent of this residual displacement, and the constraints to return or local integration. This will allow all partners to better support the achievement of durable solutions for all IDPs and returned refugees.

Finally, with humanitarian assistance phasing down, there is a need to ensure a **smooth transition to recovery and development**. Within the civil administration component, capacity-building of national and local actors for **coordination of protection** will be scaled up as international engagement withdraws. Likewise, as the humanitarian sector coordination mechanisms phase out, local GoSL coordination platforms need reinforcement to take the lead on recovery and development coordination.

**SUMMARY TABLE: CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS**

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Strengthen re-establishment and civil administration and national protection mechanisms through support to infrastructure	Support to rebuild and refurbish GoSL, police, judicial, and statutory institution's infrastructure	Conflict and resultant displacement resulted in the damage and destruction of GoSL facilities in many areas of the North	UNDP: supported court refurbishment in two court houses in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ).	Repair and rehabilitate all the public buildings. Identification of requirement ongoing (list to be prepared by the GAs).
	Supply furniture, equipment and vehicles for the offices	Identification of requirement ongoing	UNDP: distribution of 15 motorbikes and seven double cabs for use by District and Divisional Secretariats in the North. in addition to generators, computers and office equipment	Identification of requirement ongoing. Each agency to identify urgent needs NRC is issuing material support for the District Probation office in Mullaitivu
			UNICEF: 59 motorbikes, nine three wheelers, eight vehicles, computers and office equipment delivered to child protection actors	UNHCR: providing partitioning and materials for women and children's desks at selected police stations in the North
			UNDP: refurbishment of the Additional District Registrar office in Jaffna with furniture and equipment. 30 computers and books worth \$22,800 have been supplied to the Judges Training Institute (JTI).  NRC issued five three	UNHCR: computers, scanners and printers to Land Registry offices in selected DSs in North.

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
			wheelers for all five Legal Aid centres in the Northern.	
			SC: provided computers, office furniture and equipments to ten Child Rights Promoting Officers' (CRPOs) Units and seven Police Women and Children Desks	
			UNHCR: providing partitioning and materials for women and children's desks at selected police stations in the North	
Enhance human resource capacity of civil administration to deliver effective services	Recruit adequate number of officers to deliver satisfactory services	Recruitment of officers to fill the vacancies; initiate action to revise cadre provision where it is necessary; Deployment of at least one trilingual translator at each Kachcheri, DS office, Provincial Ministry and Department	In accordance with the requirements of the GAs and in line with the Management Circular No. 33, Human Resource provision was facilitated by the UNDP CADRIN project. The recruitment and selection 47 people was conducted by the respective GAs and are integrated in to the Planning Unit of the District Secretariats	Recruitment of officers to fill the vacancies; initiate action to revise cadre provision where it is necessary; Deployment of at least one trilingual translator at each Kachcheri, DS office, Provincial Ministry and Department
	Provide training facilities for officers of the GoSL agencies, including supply of	Officers of the district administration, to be provided with at least one or two in-service	UNDP: 160 GNs have been trained through awareness campaigns on issues relevant to their duties. 23 court	Officers of the district administration, to be provided with at least one or two in-service training; land

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	training materials	training; land commissioner's officers to be trained on resolution of land disputes; English, Sinhala and Tamil language training to public officers by the Official Language Department.	stenographers, 59 interpreters, 90 registrars, 44 management assistants and 115 administrative officers have been trained.  UNHCR: support to the Northern Provincial Land Commissioner to provide trainings on land law to relevant local GoSL officials (Mannar and Jaffna)	commissioner's officers to be trained on resolution of land disputes; English, Sinhala and Tamil language training to public officers by the Official Language Department.  UNHCR: Training of WDOs and other duty bearers such as the police on GBV prevention and response. Also training on land issues to local GoSL officials
Develop the capacity of the registered community organization to ensure community participation in civil administration activities	Provide training for community based organizations registered with the GoSL (Rural Development Societies (RDS), Women's Rural Development Societies (WRDS) etc.)	Members of RDS, WRDS to be provided at least one training programme	UNDP: training in proposal writing to 397 registered community organizations across 13 divisions in the North and support for networking with local GoSL partners through establishment of regular information sharing forums.  UNDP: a four-day workshop on project management cycles and proposal writing was organized for six NGOs and two ministries. 78 community based organizations have further been trained through legal awareness programs.	Members of RDS, WRDS to be provided at least one training programme  SC: in collaboration with NCPA, DPCCS and other relevant GoSL institutions, provide trainings on existing national laws on children and child abuse, and GoSL mechanisms for services for abused children

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Increase capacity of DS offices and respective departments to extend services to the grass roots, through a series of Division days and mobile services	Assist the GoSL agencies to hold divisional days, mobile services	DS and Land Commissioner officers to hold at least two division day in each GN division or combination of GN divisions	UNDP: recorded 9,306 beneficiaries through preliminary and final documentation clinics, primarily providing birth certificates, death certificates, marriage certificates and NICs.	DS and Land Commissioner officers to hold at least two division day in each GN division or combination of GN divisions  UNHCR: awareness raising and facilitation of applications for civil documentation
	Strengthen the capacity of DS offices to provide official documents	Registrar General, Commissioner motor traffic, Registration of people and Examination Departments to have at least two division days in each DS division.	UNDP: training on land issues for DSs in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Mannar (Sinhala and Tamil)  UNDP: 39 Divisional Secretaries and 105 other public officers have been trained so far on documentation, land and property.	Registrar General, Commissioner motor traffic, Registration of people and Examination Departments to have at least two division days in each DS division. A legal training scheduled for the ADRs in the NP with the collaboration of Registrar General (RG) department.
Facilitate issue of official documents	Support the office of the RG, The Registrar of People (RoP), the Citizenship Commissioner, the Land Commissioner and other relevant departments.	Digitization of data for expediting issue of copies.	UNDP: deployment of surge capacity for data entry and Tamil translation to the RG and RoP	Digitization of data for expediting issue of copies.

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	Provide information and referrals to communities on how to address issues of civil or land documentation (provide information leaflets explaining the official process to address issues; provide advisory and referral services for non-routine cases; provide individual assistance to people with specific needs to comply with documentation application procedures)	Identification of requirement ongoing	Information and referrals provided to communities through legal awareness programmes, legal aid clinics and mobile documentation services (12 mobile documentation clinics in 2010 in Delft, Kytes, SOS village, Vavuniya, Karainagar, Thelippalai, Poonagarai and Kandavalai. A total number of 11,263 people received documents in these clinics).  UNHCR: 5,807 people assisted in obtaining civil documentation (mobile documentation clinics and individual assistance)	Identification of requirement ongoing
Strengthen the child protection mechanisms	Technical capacity-building support to: Probation Officers from Provincial DPCCS, Child Rights Promotion Officers from National DPCCS, Coordinators from the NCPA, MoSS and DSSCP committee members	Training and coaching of at least 400 protection actors from GoSL (200) and community-based child protection committees (200)	Under the leadership of relevant GoSL departments and with UNICEF support, a series of training programmes reached over 500 child protection actors SC:DCDC, four Divisional Child Rights Monitoring Committees in Jaffna District established - Support NCPA to promote awareness on 24-hour child helpline	Continuous on the job training and coaching of child protection actors  SC: Provide financial and technical support to the NCPA, and national and provincial DPCCS to respond cases of vulnerable children reported such as child abuse; and monitoring child care standards in children's homes

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	Child protection committees established in collaboration with NCPA, DPCCS and child development committees <sup>17</sup> .	Identification of requirement ongoing	SC: 13 child protection committees (also known as VCDCs in Sri Lanka) established in Jaffna district	SC: in collaboration with NCPA and DPCCS, establish at least 50 child protection committees (VCDCs)
Strengthen courts, judiciary and the police department to maintain law and order	Strengthen capacity of police to meet the needs of women and children	Identification of requirement ongoing	UNDP: furniture and office equipment provided to the Kytes, Mallakam, Chavakachcheri, Delft and Muttur court houses UNDP: 561 police officers have been trained on access to justice issues, including witness protection, treatment of remandees and human rights.	Police department to appoint women police officers to all police stations to have child and women desk
	In partnership with the MoJ, support the courts to become fully functional	Language training and translation facilities to court staff	UNDP: 59 interpreters have been trained through the MoJ.  UNHCR: support to police women and children's desks (Jaffna)	Language training and translation facilities to court staff  SC: in collaboration with the MoJ, establish child sensitive court in at least one district
		Training to judiciary through the JTI	SC: approximately six magistrates participated in the children's care and protection sensitization	Training to judiciary through the JTI  SC: in collaboration with the

<sup>17</sup> Widespread vulnerabilities amongst children. Almost no existence of child protection committees despite the MoCDWA circular

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
			programme organized in collaboration with the JTI	MoJ, establish child sensitive court procedures established in at least one district
			UNDP: a high profile training programme for Judges from different parts of the country is currently being organized, to be held in the JTI	
Legal aid available for criminal and civil matters	In partnership with the LAC, MoJ, and Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration provide legal aid services alongside each courthouse	Establish a legal aid desk or roster of locally available legal aid panel lawyers at each court house	UNDP/MNLSI/LAC/Institute for Human Rights: support to provide legal aid in the North, particularly for the prisons in Jaffna and Vavuniya. With support from the UNDP A2J project, legal aid clinics were conducted in Delft, Kytes and the resettled village of Sudandirapuram benefiting 680 people while awareness programs and legal aid clinics conducted in the Jaffna and Vavuniya prisons benefited over 250 male and female prison inmates	Establish a legal aid desk or roster of locally available legal aid panel lawyers at each court house
	Provide referrals to the LAC and other relevant remedial institutions (e.g. HRC).	Provide referrals to LAC, HRC and other remedial institutions	Referrals to the LAC and other institutions took place through legal awareness and community empowerment activities	Provide referrals to LAC, HRC and other remedial institutions
	Structural support to LAC to provide legal aid services alongside	Establish Legal Aid offices alongside courthouses in Jaffna,	LAC started/continued functioning in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mannar,	Continue salary payment for the 20 LAC staff; Provide five vehicles to ensure mobility of

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	each courthouse as well as through outreach programs	Killinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya along with the capacity to dispatch mobile teams to reach out beneficiaries who do not have the means to travel to the courthouses.	Mullaitivu and Vavuniya. A total of 20 staff, including 12 lawyers have been recruited and commenced operation. Needs for office equipment and furniture are met. One four wheel drive vehicle is provided.	the LAC staff to reach out beneficiaries; Provide training to the LAC staff on thematic issues, operational methodology, office management, and reporting.
Strengthen the capacity of the Women Development Ministry and WDO to implement special programs aimed at women headed families to ensure adequate response to and prevention of GBV	Ministry to collect data on number of families involved	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Implement special assistance programs for women headed families for economic activities	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Identification of requirement ongoing
	Provide training for special police officers (C&W desk) on assisting SGBV victims	Identification of requirement ongoing	UNDP: implementation of over 50 Community Legal Empowerment of Women workshops in Jaffna with participation from police as resource people.	Identification of requirement ongoing
Strengthen the capacity of the Social Service Ministry and agencies under them to implement programs for disables, elderly people and people without livelihood	Support Social Solidarity Organisations(SSOs) in identifying people with specific needs and in consultation with the relevant GoSL authorities provide necessary referrals	Ministry to collect data on number of families involved. Identification of requirement ongoing	3,418 disabled people have been provided with assistive devices and accessibility support, UNHCR: support to Northern Provincial MoSS to digitize PAMA beneficiary lists (Jaffna), 211 people with specific needs referred to the	Identification of requirement ongoing  UNHCR: continued support to the Provincial MoSS through training and mentoring of SSOs in identification and support to people with specific needs.

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
	and assistance including through QIPS; implement special assistance programs for disabled headed families for economic activities		Ministry or other organizations for assistance, 250 vulnerable people individually assisted	
Enhance protection of IDPs and returnees.	Conduct protection monitoring and, in partnership with authorities, ensure necessary interventions and advocacy are undertaken when protection concerns are identified	Identification of requirement ongoing	UNHCR: regular field visits and protection monitoring visits are undertaken whereby needs are identified and interventions and referrals are made.	Identification of requirement ongoing UNHCR: regular protection monitoring of IDPs and returnees in the North
	Coordination of Protection of IDPs	Convening of Biweekly or Monthly Protection Working Group meetings in Colombo and each District in North	UNHCR: completed.	UNHCR: ongoing.
	Targeted support to police, to improve effective relations with, and provision of law enforcement to citizens	Identification of requirement ongoing	N/A	Identification of requirement ongoing

Objectives	Planned Activities	Total Needs (baseline)	Achievements as of end 2011	Balance requirements planned for 2012
Resolve and reduce internal displacement – regardless of whether recent or protracted – through the achievement of durable solutions of local integration or return.	Support to relevant GoSL partners such as the Census Unit , appropriate Ministries and District/Divisional Secretariats to undertake joint survey of IDPs in host communities and IDPs in protracted situations of displacement, to identify population size, demographics and current constraints to local integration in the place of displacement, or return to their place of origin	Joint survey by Census Unit , District/Divisional officials and humanitarian agencies	N/A	Joint Survey by relevant actors  UNHCR: provides support and guidance to enable survey of IDPs in protracted situations.

# Annex I: List of Projects

**Table IV: List of Appeal projects**

<p>Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2012 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>					
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<b>CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS</b>					
<a href="#">LKA-12/CSS/47898/776</a>	Strengthening Civil Administration to deliver Mobile and Sustainable Civil Documentation Services	UNDP	300,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/CSS/47906/776</a>	Early Recovery Coordination	UNDP	80,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/CSS/47913/119</a>	Enhancing humanitarian coordination, information management and advocacy for principled humanitarian activities in Sri Lanka	OCHA	2,265,216	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/P-HR-RL/47899/124</a>	Support Women and Children at risk of Abuse, Exploitation, Separation through Psychosocial Interventions	UNICEF	642,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/P-HR-RL/47904/6079</a>	Strengthening National Mechanisms to Protect Children from Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation	SC	617,461	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/P-HR-RL/47908/120</a>	Strengthening the Protection of IDPs and Returnees in Sri Lanka, through Support to National Protection Mechanisms and Assistance during Displacement and initial reintegration	UNHCR	17,723,228	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<a href="#">LKA-12/P-HR-RL/47911/5834</a>	Promoting Durable Solutions Through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance	NRC	879,425	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
Sub total for CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS			22,507,330		
EDUCATION AND SPORTS					
<a href="#">LKA-12/E/47239/124</a>	Uninterrupted Learning for School children in the Northern Province	UNICEF	4,478,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/E/47241/7733</a>	Creating a safer learning environment and promoting equitable learning opportunities for children in Northern Sri Lanka	WV Sri Lanka	300,125	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA-12/E/47243/5150</a>	Urgent support to returnee school children to access education	ZOA Refugee Care	139,100	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/E/47582/6079</a>	Ensure the children's right to education during and after emergencies	SC	320,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
Sub total for EDUCATION AND SPORTS			5,237,225		
FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOOD					
<a href="#">LKA-12/A/47205/123</a>	Immediate agriculture support to recent returnees and other vulnerable farming families in the Northern Province	FAO	2,500,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/A/47219/123</a>	Urgent Livelihood Support for Recently-Resettled Fishers in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts	FAO	2,000,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/A/47220/123</a>	Immediate Support to Livelihoods Recovery of Vulnerable Conflict-Affected Livestock Farmers in the Northern Province	FAO	3,000,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47194/5181</a>	Small-Scale Infrastructure and Livelihood Assistance for Returnees in Northern Sri Lanka	DRC	1,088,207	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47196/5632</a>	Food Security, Livelihood and Agriculture for Returnees in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts	SAH	1,175,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47197/7733</a>	Economic Asset Restoration for Returnees in Northern Sri Lanka	WV Sri Lanka	3,300,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47199/5150</a>	Emergency Livelihood Assistance for Returnees in Northern Sri Lanka	ZOA Refugee Care	1,444,901	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47203/6458</a>	Improving food security and livelihood recovery for conflict-affected returned populations in Northern Sri Lanka	ACTED	1,386,081	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47207/298</a>	Support for the re-establishment of livelihoods through Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	IOM	1,942,500	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47209/14668</a>	Facilitate the resettlement and relocation of internally displaced population in Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts of Sri Lanka and to ensure Food security by providing sustainable livelihood support.	OfERR Ceylon	727,132	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47211/5220</a>	Supporting Critical Needs in Livelihoods, Income Generation and Infrastructure in Mullaitivu District in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka	UMCOR	857,143	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47214/5767</a>	Livelihood Promotion for vulnerable communities of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts of Sri Lanka.	UNOPS	2,000,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/ER/47224/6971</a>	Maritimepattu Emergency Livelihoods Programme for Returnees	RI	611,035	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA-12/F/47216/561</a>	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas	WFP	19,990,000	LIFE SAVING	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<b>Sub total for FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOOD</b>			<b>42,021,999</b>		
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>					
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47192/298</a>	Enhancing Primary Health Care and providing life-saving Emergency Referral Care for returnees	IOM	168,702	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47198/298</a>	Consolidating Community Capacities in Mental Health	IOM	272,710	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47201/298</a>	Provision of Health services for the returning refugees to Sri Lanka	IOM	354,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47202/1171</a>	Comprehensive reproductive health services and psychosocial support	UNFPA	411,950	HUMANITARIAN	NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47204/124</a>	Essential Maternal neonatal and child health services in resettlement areas.	UNICEF	823,900	LIFE SAVING	NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47206/124</a>	Essential Nutrition interventions in resettlement areas in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka	UNICEF	727,500	LIFE SAVING	NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47208/122</a>	Strengthening health care service delivery in the resettlement areas	WHO	588,500	LIFE SAVING	NOT SPECIFIED

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47210/8502</a>	Improving lives of those affected by Mental Health issues in the North of Sri Lanka	WVI	136,879	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/H/47217/8502</a>	Bringing change into lives of returnees affected by Mental health issues in the North of Sri Lanka	WVI	365,675	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
Sub total for HEALTH AND NUTRITION			3,849,816		
MINE ACTION					
<a href="#">LKA-12/MA/47842/776</a>	Humanitarian Demining	UNDP	25,280,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/MA/47843/776</a>	Management of the National Mine Action Programme	UNDP	2,330,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/MA/47844/124</a>	Support to Mine Risk Education (MRE), Victim Assistance and Advocacy in Sri Lanka	UNICEF	1,016,500	LIFE SAVING	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
Sub total for MINE ACTION			28,626,500		
SECURITY					
<a href="#">LKA-12/S/49589/5139</a>	Safety and Security of Humanitarian Staff	UNDSS	609,411	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for SECURITY			609,411		
SHELTER / NFI / PERMANENT HOUSING					
<a href="#">LKA-12/S-NF/47233/5181</a>	Shelter Assistance for returnees in the North of Sri Lanka	DRC	935,000	LIFE SAVING	NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">LKA-12/S-NF/47234/298</a>	Shelter Assistance for Vulnerable Returnees in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts	IOM	2,000,000	HUMANITARIAN	NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">LKA-12/S-NF/47237/8081</a>	Transitional Shelter with Latrines for Vulnerable Families	PWJ	157,800	HUMANITARIAN	MUTIPLE DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/S-NF/47238/5220</a>	Transitional Shelters for Vulnerable Returnees in Mullaitivu District	UMCOR	490,000	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA-12/S-NF/47240/5767</a>	Transitional Shelter Assistance to Returnees in Kilinochchi, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu Districts.	UNOPS	1,940,998	HUMANITARIAN	NOT SPECIFIED

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47242/8502</a>	Transitional shelter for returnees in Northern Sri Lanka	WVI	700,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47244/7039</a>	Durable Housing for Vulnerable Families	UN- HABITAT	14,445,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47245/5150</a>	Emergency Shelter Assistance for Returnees in Northern Province of Sri Lanka	ZOA Refugee Care	1,544,010	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47246/5767</a>	Provision of Permanent Housing Solutions for Returnees in Mullaitivu District	UNOPS	6,370,914	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47247/5061</a>	Housing Support to Returnees in Sri Lanka	ASB	7,975,500	HUMANITARIAN	VAVUNIYA
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47248/7250</a>	Permanent Housing Reconstruction for Vulnerable Families	HFHI	866,007	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47250/5220</a>	Essential Housing for Vulnerable Families in Mullaitivu District	UMCOR	2,022,059	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA-12/S- NF/47370/6079</a>	Humanitarian Assistance in the Northern Sri Lanka (the third year, Phase III of the Multi-year program)	SC	184,770	HUMANITARIAN	MANNAR
Sub total for SHELTER / NFI / PERMANENT HOUSING			39,632,058		
WASH					
<a href="#">LKA- 12/WS/47225/5061</a>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities for IDP and returnee communities	ASB	850,000	LIFE SAVING	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA- 12/WS/47226/5181</a>	Shelter Assistance for returnees in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka	DRC	690,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA- 12/WS/47227/8458</a>	Assistance to Returnees in the North (Well renovation and cleaning)	JEN	481,598	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA- 12/WS/47228/5120</a>	WASH Assistance for Returnees in Northern Sri Lanka	OXFAM GB	500,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
<a href="#">LKA-12/WS/47229/6971</a>	Mullaitivu Emergency Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for Resettled Communities	RI	468,303	HUMANITARIAN	MULLAITIVU
<a href="#">LKA-12/WS/47230/124</a>	Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for recently resettled communities and refugees in Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna Districts	UNICEF	1,070,000	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/WS/47231/5767</a>	WASH Assistance to Returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts	UNOPS	500,413	HUMANITARIAN	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
<a href="#">LKA-12/WS/47232/5150</a>	Immediate WASH services for resettled villages in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka	ZOA Refugee Care	433,117	LIFE SAVING	MUTLIPL E DISTRICTS
Sub total for WASH			4,993,431		
Grand Total			147,477,770		

**Table V: Summary of requirements (grouped by gender marker)**

<p>Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2012 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>	
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Location	Requirements (\$)
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	3,088,207
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	29,698,913
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	113,011,239
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	1,679,411
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>147,477,770</b>

**Table VI: Requirements per location**

<p>Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2012 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>	
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Location	Requirements (\$)
MANNAR	184,770
MULLAITIVU	11,601,177
MUTIPLE DISTRICTS	119,679,064
NOT SPECIFIED	8,037,259
VAVUNIYA	7,975,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>147,477,770</b>

## Annex II: Donor response to the 2011 Appeal

**Table VII: Requirements and funding per cluster**

Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2011 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS	25,975,735	26,479,308	600,462	3,138,063	3,738,525	22,740,783	14%	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	0%	-
EDUCATION AND SPORTS	20,117,453	20,117,453	-	5,751,532	5,751,532	14,365,921	29%	-
FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOOD	90,759,212	90,759,212	2,288,729	45,970,006	48,258,735	42,500,477	53%	-
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	17,857,764	17,857,764	-	1,223,663	1,223,663	16,634,101	7%	-
MINE ACTION	30,672,162	30,672,162	-	9,281,407	9,281,407	21,390,755	30%	-
SECURITY	839,668	839,668	-	-	-	839,668	0%	-
SHELTER / NFI / PERMANENT HOUSING	76,992,228	76,992,228	-	22,227,359	22,227,359	54,764,869	29%	-
WASH	22,028,976	22,028,976	-	682,277	682,277	21,346,699	3%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	-	10,079,104	10,079,104	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>289,243,198</b>	<b>289,746,771</b>	<b>2,889,191</b>	<b>98,353,411</b>	<b>101,242,602</b>	<b>188,504,169</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 22 March 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**Table VIII: Requirements and funding per organization**

Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2011 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACTED	2,930,000	2,930,000	-	1,453,488	1,453,488	1,476,512	50%	-
ASB	6,180,000	6,180,000	-	96,452	96,452	6,083,548	2%	-
CARE International	1,051,077	1,051,077	-	-	-	1,051,077	0%	-
CARITAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
CDO	258,906	258,906	-	-	-	258,906	0%	-
CED	14,344	14,344	-	-	-	14,344	0%	-
CHA	3,518,497	3,518,497	-	-	-	3,518,497	0%	-
ChildFund	1,210,000	1,210,000	-	-	-	1,210,000	0%	-
Chr. Aid	1,109,680	1,109,680	-	-	-	1,109,680	0%	-
CORDAID	2,378,181	2,378,181	-	-	-	2,378,181	0%	-
Danchurchaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
DASH	1,575,000	1,575,000	-	-	-	1,575,000	0%	-
DDG	3,604,990	3,604,990	-	3,604,990	3,604,990	-	100%	-
DRC	4,116,837	4,116,837	-	681,199	681,199	3,435,638	17%	-
FAO	14,289,630	14,289,630	-	10,680,078	10,680,078	3,609,552	75%	-
FIRM	545,148	545,148	-	-	-	545,148	0%	-
FSD	6,314,744	6,314,744	-	2,577,050	2,577,050	3,737,694	41%	-
GIZ	350,000	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	0%	-
HFHI	394,642	394,642	-	-	-	394,642	0%	-
HI	792,592	792,592	-	477,490	477,490	315,102	60%	-
HT	5,680,000	5,680,000	-	1,610,872	1,610,872	4,069,128	28%	-
ILO	3,210,750	3,210,750	-	-	-	3,210,750	0%	-
IOM	19,089,460	19,089,460	-	797,686	797,686	18,291,774	4%	-
IRD	1,147,746	1,147,746	-	-	-	1,147,746	0%	-
JEN	342,400	342,400	-	-	-	342,400	0%	-
MAG	4,655,178	4,655,178	-	672,500	672,500	3,982,678	14%	-
Malteser International	280,862	280,862	-	-	-	280,862	0%	-
MTI	1,244,000	1,244,000	-	-	-	1,244,000	0%	-
Muslim Aid	677,887	677,887	-	-	-	677,887	0%	-
NRC	6,154,377	6,154,377	-	2,645,471	2,645,471	3,508,906	43%	-
OCHA	1,964,469	2,468,042	600,462	1,615,889	2,216,351	251,691	90%	-

# Joint Plan for Assistance (JPA) for the Northern Province - 2012

Appealing organization	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) D	(\$) E=C+D	(\$) B-E	E/B	(\$) F
OfERR Ceylon	487,000	487,000	-	-	-	487,000	0%	-
OPCEM	3,200,000	3,200,000	-	-	-	3,200,000	0%	-
OXFAM Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
OXFAM GB	1,184,500	1,184,500	-	-	-	1,184,500	0%	-
PA (formerly ITDG)	239,680	239,680	-	289,857	289,857	(50,177)	100%	-
PIN	1,719,700	1,719,700	-	-	-	1,719,700	0%	-
PWJ	324,000	324,000	-	-	-	324,000	0%	-
PWRDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
RDF	600,000	600,000	-	-	-	600,000	0%	-
SAH	3,804,334	3,804,334	-	-	-	3,804,334	0%	-
SARVODAYA	1,460,793	1,460,793	-	-	-	1,460,793	0%	-
SC	4,600,304	4,600,304	-	1,000,639	1,000,639	3,599,665	22%	-
Sewalanka	10,857,892	10,857,892	-	500,000	500,000	10,357,892	5%	-
SLF	1,278,794	1,278,794	-	-	-	1,278,794	0%	-
STC	1,653,750	1,653,750	-	-	-	1,653,750	0%	-
Terre Des Hommes	1,694,000	1,694,000	-	-	-	1,694,000	0%	-
UMCOR	3,498,668	3,498,668	-	-	-	3,498,668	0%	-
UN Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
UNDP	8,193,814	8,193,814	-	300,000	300,000	7,893,814	4%	-
UNDSS	839,668	839,668	-	-	-	839,668	0%	-
UNFPA	749,000	749,000	-	200,175	200,175	548,825	27%	-
UN-HABITAT	13,175,000	13,175,000	-	13,175,000	13,175,000	-	100%	-
UNHCR	27,171,694	27,171,694	-	12,048,493	12,048,493	15,123,201	44%	-
UNICEF	14,750,000	14,750,000	-	6,495,136	6,495,136	8,254,864	44%	-
UNOPS	37,445,095	37,445,095	-	4,064,191	4,064,191	33,380,904	11%	-
WFP	39,755,501	39,755,501	2,288,729	29,803,726	32,092,455	7,663,046	81%	-
WHO	1,600,000	1,600,000	-	248,743	248,743	1,351,257	16%	-
WMI	706,200	706,200	-	-	-	706,200	0%	-
WUSC	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	0%	-
WV Sri Lanka	6,750,000	6,750,000	-	-	-	6,750,000	0%	-
WVI	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	75%	-
ZOA Refugee Care	3,422,414	3,422,414	-	1,814,286	1,814,286	1,608,128	53%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>289,243,198</b>	<b>289,746,771</b>	<b>2,889,191</b>	<b>98,353,411</b>	<b>101,242,602</b>	<b>188,504,169</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 22 March 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org)).

**Table IX: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)**

<p style="text-align: center;">Sri Lanka Joint Plan of Assistance to the Northern Province (JPA) 2011 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	24,920,897	25%	-
European Commission	22,464,209	22%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,941,395	10%	-
Australia	9,502,894	9%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	7,975,043	8%	-
Canada	6,826,030	7%	-
Switzerland	4,946,721	5%	-
Sweden	4,305,317	4%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	2,889,191	3%	-
Japan	2,829,055	3%	-
Brazil	2,180,928	2%	-
Norway	1,878,354	2%	-
France	343,406	0%	-
Italy	142,653	0%	-
Germany	96,452	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	57	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101,242,602</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 22 March 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**Table X: Non-Appeal funding per sector**

<p style="text-align: center;">Other humanitarian funding to Sri Lanka 2011 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding (\$)</b>	<b>% of Grand Total</b>	<b>Uncommitted pledges (\$)</b>
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,761,491	5%	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	4,478,630	12%	-
HEALTH	1,196,110	3%	-
MINE ACTION	4,788,798	12%	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	723,843	2%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	12,461,837	32%	-
WATER AND SANITATION	55,989	0%	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	13,314,217	34%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,780,915</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 22 March 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**Table XI: Total humanitarian funding per donor (Appeal plus other)**

<p style="text-align: center;">Sri Lanka 2011 as of 22 March 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
European Commission	33,950,906	24%	-
United States	26,027,646	19%	-
Switzerland	15,920,476	11%	-
Australia	11,216,430	8%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,941,395	7%	-
Sweden	8,476,262	6%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	7,975,043	6%	-
Canada	7,029,904	5%	-
Germany	4,030,398	3%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	3,353,064	2%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	2,889,191	2%	-
Japan	2,829,055	2%	-
Norway	2,707,589	2%	-
Brazil	2,180,928	2%	-
Denmark	368,497	0%	-
France	343,406	0%	-
Finland	272,480	0%	-
Czech Republic	225,352	0%	-
Luxembourg	142,842	0%	-
Italy	142,653	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>140,023,517</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 22 March 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## **Annex III: 3W - Who Does What Where?**

3W is a global tool used to coordinate information during emergencies. In Sri Lanka the 3W tool was initially used by OCHA following the Asian Tsunami in 2004 to provide operational support in coordination of humanitarian aid. Thereafter OCHA maintained the 3W tool to collect data from agencies operational in Sri Lanka.

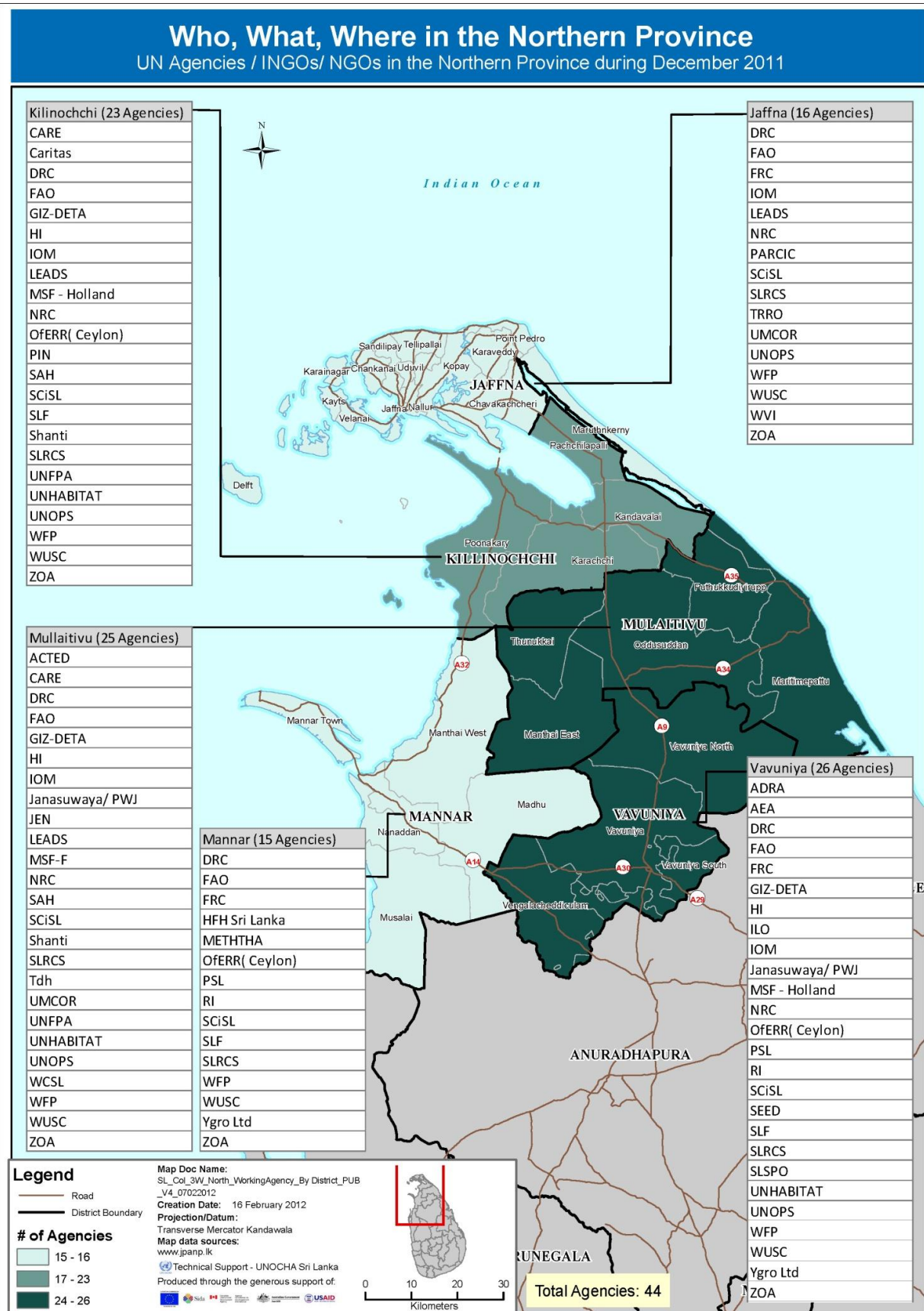
Following the launch of the JPA for the NP in 2011 (JPA 2011), an effective monitoring tool was required to track progress of the humanitarian and early recovery efforts supporting the re-establishment of services and livelihood access across the northern region. Through a consultative process involving the GoSL and the stakeholders, sector indicators were drawn up to measure the progress of activities in line with the JPA targets. The PTF for Resettlement, Development and Security adopted the 3W as the primary monitoring tool to track the progress.

All agencies working in the NP were advised to support GoSL coordination through accurate, comprehensive and timely reporting on their activities via the standardized PTF 3W mechanism on a bi-monthly basis. OCHA provided technical support to develop the 3W database as per the Sri Lankan context and requirement as well as conducted training to all the staff of GoSL and non-government agencies at central and field levels on reporting into the database. Through this reporting mechanism, good quality maps and reports were generated to map out humanitarian and early recovery activities carried out in the NP. Around 60 agencies, including UN, INGOs and national NGOs report to this database.

The MYR of the JPA 2011 was substantially based on the 3W data which enabled the humanitarian community and the GoSL to accurately capacity-building the progress, outstanding needs and gaps. The meeting was co-chaired by the Secretary to the PTF, Mr. Divaratne and the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Subinay Nandy. The meeting included more than 50 key stakeholders from relevant GoSL officials from line ministries and departments and the district secretaries of Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya Districts, accompanied by other administrative officials. Senior representatives of the UN agencies and invited national and international NGOs and IO including donors participated in this meeting.

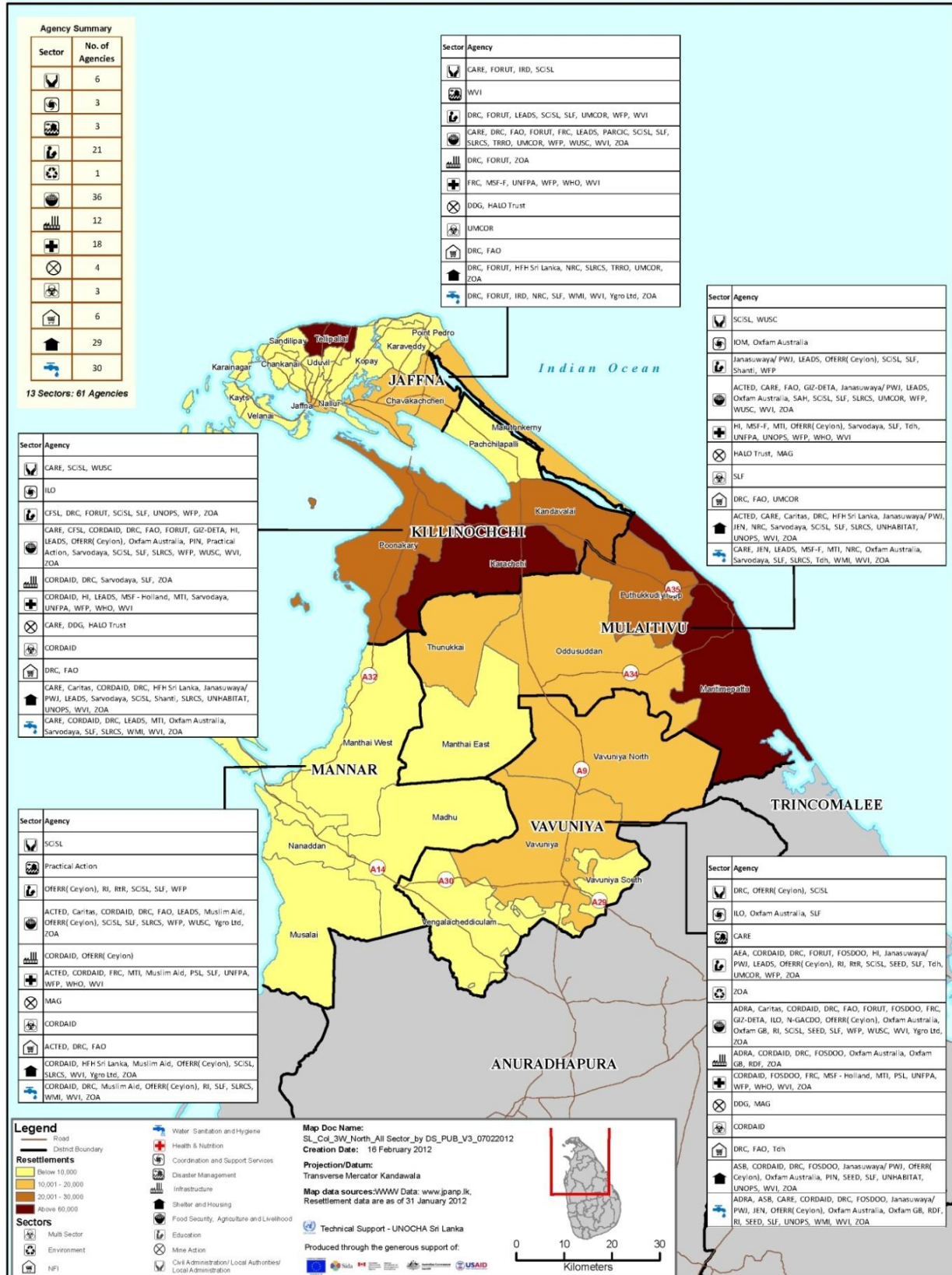
Another significant landmark was the launch of the online 3W database at the MYR meeting. This online database would significantly improve the usability of access to information. It would also provide a wide range of reporting formats and assist in streamlining information. Through this database, duplication of information can also be minimized. This online database would be made accessible to GoSL authorities implementing agencies and donors. Currently online training to all agencies at both the central and field level has been completed. Every agency has been provided with unique passwords and usernames. At present there are around 68 agencies registered with the online 3W System. Based on recommendations, the system will be further enhanced to indicate disaggregated funding information and to standardize the current reporting mechanism by NGO.

The agencies and the donor community have requested the PTF Secretary to lobby with other GoSL entities such as the MoED, Ministry of Finance and Planning and the NGO Secretariat to utilize the 3W tool and thereby standardize all mandatory reporting to GoSL on the programmes implemented in the rest of the country.



# Who, What, Where in the Northern Province

## All Sectors during 2011





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