

Sri Lanka

Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)



Orla Clinton/OCHA/Batticaloa

Mid-Year Review

2008



UNITED NATIONS

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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

CHAP 2008 Planned Project Implementation Sri Lanka

Map 1/3

As of June 2008
Number of Projects: 105
Participating Agencies: 37
Funds requested: US \$195 Million

Sector	Implementing Agency	Project Title
Protection	UNICEF	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment
	UNICEF	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	HRC / IRC	Water and Sanitation Program for the North and East of Sri Lanka
	HRC / IRC	Water and Sanitation Program for the North and East of Sri Lanka
	HRC / IRC	Water and Sanitation Program for the North and East of Sri Lanka
Food Aid	WFP	Emergency Food Distribution
	WFP	Emergency Food Distribution
Nutrition	UNICEF	Maternal and Child Nutrition
	UNICEF	Maternal and Child Nutrition
Health	WHO	Health Services in Conflict Affected Areas
	WHO	Health Services in Conflict Affected Areas
Education	UNICEF	Education in Conflict Affected Areas
	UNICEF	Education in Conflict Affected Areas
Food Security including Agriculture and Fisheries	FAO	Food Security and Agriculture Support Project
	FAO	Food Security and Agriculture Support Project
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	UNICEF	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment
	UNICEF	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment
Legal Support and Coordination	UNICEF	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment
	UNICEF	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment

Legend

- District Main Town
- ✈ Airport
- ✶ Road Name
- Main Road
- District Boundary

Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008

Updated as at: 26 May 2008

Projected on: 15 Jun 2008

Projection / Datum: Transverse Mercator / Kurumbawa

SLIDE number: TS 2004-0001470.LKA

Admin: Survey Department, Govt. of Sri Lanka

provided by: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Map number: CHAP/2008/001/001

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The boundaries, names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

CHAP 2008 Planned Project Implementation Sri Lanka

Map 2 / 3



- ### Legend
- District Main Town
 - ✈ Airport
 - ✎ Road Name
 - Main Road
 - District Boundary

Title: CHAP 2008 Planned Project Implementation
 Date: 17-Jun-2008
 Produced at: 26-MAY-2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Kandawala
 S.L.E.E number: TS 0004-0001470.LKA
 Admin: Survey Department, Govt. of Sri Lanka
 Agg: 1:50,000
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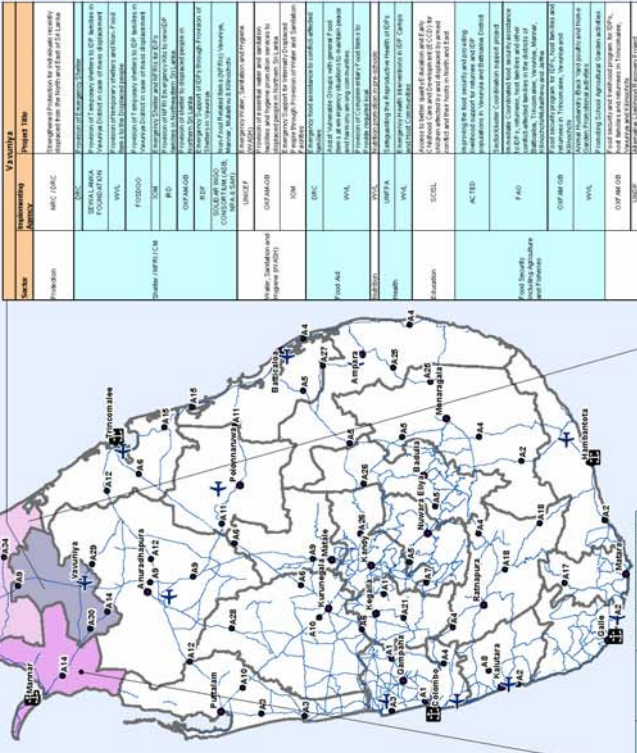
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 Web: www.sida.se

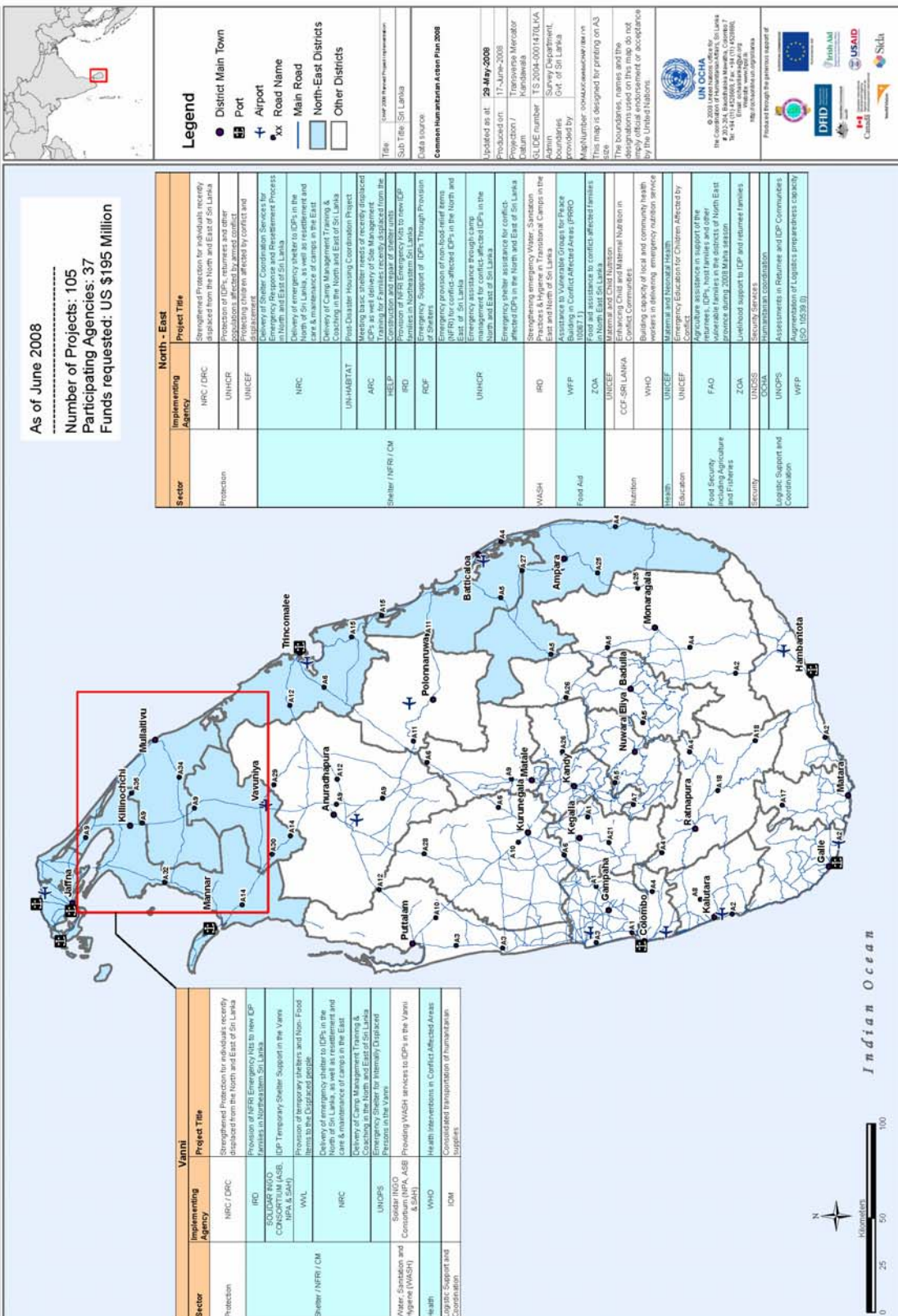
As of June 2008
 Number of Projects: 105
 Participating Agencies: 37
 Funds requested: US \$195 Million



Sector	Implementing Agency	Project Title
Agriculture	WFP	Integrated Production for Sustainable Livelihoods
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Food Aid	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Health	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Education	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace

Sector	Implementing Agency	Project Title
Agriculture	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Food Aid	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Health	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Education	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace
	WFP	Food for Peace

CHAP 2008 Planned Project Implementation
Sri Lanka



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Inter Agency Standing Committee country team in Sri Lanka in consultation with the Government of Sri Lanka, donors and agencies involved in humanitarian relief and early recovery activities agreed that the scenarios described in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008 remain largely valid - they had been revised early in 2008, following the Government's announcement of its withdrawal from the Ceasefire Agreement. The 2008 Mid-Year Review process enabled stakeholders, under the direction of the Sector Leads to look critically at progress made to date, to note changes in context and needs, and to update response plans appropriately.

The fighting in the North has intensified, but has not led to large numbers of new internally displaced persons (IDPs). The maximum number of new displacements has therefore, been revised downward from 300,000 to 230,000. Although the potential new IDP caseload has been reduced, many of the communities exposed to insecurity and fighting in the North facing multiple displacements, need to be factored into humanitarian planning and response.

The priority area for humanitarian relief is now centred on the conflict affected zones of the North where access remains difficult and the number of IDPs has slowly increased during the first 5 months of 2008, and could rapidly increase at any time. Security concerns, access restrictions and limits on the importation of food, fuel, medicines, equipment and other materials have made the implementation of relief operations increasingly complex and added to the cost of operations.

In the East, focus is on the returnee population, with an urgent need to support activities that will build confidence and support stabilisation of communities. Without a timely injection of funding for basic infrastructure and early recovery activities, particularly to support resumption of sustainable livelihoods and improve medium term food security, the already fragile coping mechanisms of vulnerable displaced and returnee families will further deteriorate.

Based on the evolving situation and resulting changes in the humanitarian context, the Mid Year Review introduces new projects and revisions to existing projects and brings the total revised funding requirements to US\$¹ 195.7 million. The \$20.3 million (10%) increase is due to significantly higher food, fuel and operational costs. As of 25 June, the Sri Lanka appeal had received \$64 million, leaving an outstanding funding requirement for 2008 of \$131.4 million.

Some basic facts about Sri Lanka

➤	Population	21,100,000 people (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤	Under 5 mortality	13 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2006)
➤	Life expectancy	71.6 years (UNDP HDR 2007/2008)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	22% (FAO Statistical Division 2007 estimate)
➤	Gross national income per capita	USD 1,310 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2006)
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	5.6% (UNDP HDR 2007/2008)
➤	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	79% (UNDP HDR 2007/2008)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	481,587 (2.2%)* (UNHCR May 2008)
➤	Refugees	452**
	➤ In-country	
	➤ Abroad	21,677
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/3 medium rank
➤	2007 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.743 (99th of 177) medium rank
Also	➤ As of 30 April 2008, UNICEF has recorded 6,755 children abducted (6,259 by LTTE and 496 by the Karuna Faction) with 1,554 still being held (1,410 by LTTE and 144 by Karuna Faction). While all were recruited as children, many are now over 18 years. Out of 1,410 held by LTTE, 2,146 are under 18 years. Out of 2,144 held by Karuna, 76 are under 18	

* This figure includes 182,802 persons displaced after April 2006; 312,712 'Old' IDPs (minus an overlap of 40,000 IDPs) as at March 2008, and 26,073 "Tsunami" IDPs as at June 2007

** This figure includes 237 Asylum Seekers and 215 Refugees

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2008 page.

Table I: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	10,254,514	8,379,129	2,965,597	35%	5,413,532	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	8,675,618	8,720,505	4,572,345	52%	4,148,160	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10,041,421	6,297,549	120,000	2%	6,177,549	-
EDUCATION	6,418,700	6,221,118	1,003,745	16%	5,217,373	-
FOOD	68,628,131	96,121,514	34,897,935	36%	61,223,579	-
HEALTH	10,905,638	10,883,138	1,107,350	10%	9,775,788	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	15,465,554	15,301,895	7,914,765	52%	7,387,130	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	872,683	889,735	349,986	39%	539,749	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	35,709,320	34,971,564	8,701,504	25%	26,270,060	-
WATER AND SANITATION	8,427,750	7,886,805	2,669,070	34%	5,217,735	-
GRAND TOTAL	175,399,329	195,672,952	64,302,297	33%	131,370,655	-

Table II: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Priority
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
A - IMMEDIATE	143,434,798	165,942,187	56,902,419	34%	109,039,768	-
B - HIGH	20,017,312	19,959,357	6,104,845	31%	13,854,512	-
C - MEDIUM	10,580,414	9,771,408	1,295,033	13%	8,476,375	-

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SRI LANKA

Table III: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
3CD	90,500	90,500	-	0%	90,500	-
ACTED	263,550	299,769	-	0%	299,769	-
AN	282,300	282,300	-	0%	282,300	-
ARC	1,376,000	1,026,625	60,000	6%	966,625	-
ASB	243,000	243,000	-	0%	243,000	-
ASIA Onlus	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
ASM	159,091	144,225	-	0%	144,225	-
CARE	214,000	214,000	-	0%	214,000	-
CCF-SL	1,327,000	1,327,000	-	0%	1,327,000	-
DRC	1,313,600	1,424,850	1,313,600	92%	111,250	-
FAO	4,513,399	3,972,195	1,473,097	37%	2,499,098	-
FOSDOO	237,920	192,571	-	0%	192,571	-
HELP	2,343,400	2,308,400	603,343	26%	1,705,057	-
HHR	134,375	134,375	10,000	7%	124,375	-
ILO	1,881,474	1,120,732	-	0%	1,120,732	-
IOM	9,413,900	9,278,900	1,185,118	13%	8,093,782	-
IRD	2,574,264	2,574,264	36,535	1%	2,537,729	-
NPSL	960,000	960,000	410,000	43%	550,000	-
NRC	2,930,650	2,655,741	614,991	23%	2,040,750	-
OCHA	3,405,849	3,405,849	1,112,392	33%	2,293,457	-
OXFAM GB	1,367,000	1,467,000	517,000	35%	950,000	-
RDF	362,503	362,503	150,000	41%	212,503	-
SARVODAYA	161,575	161,575	-	0%	161,575	-
SCISL	3,750,144	3,750,144	829,097	22%	2,921,047	-
SLF	704,490	704,490	125,000	18%	579,490	-
SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	1,220,120	1,220,120	67,700	6%	1,152,420	-
Solidarités	347,900	-	-	0%	-	-
TDGSA	229,000	-	-	0%	-	-
UNDP	1,502,700	1,502,700	-	0%	1,502,700	-
UNDSS	872,683	889,735	349,986	39%	539,749	-
UNFPA	650,000	650,000	275,064	42%	374,936	-
UN-HABITAT	7,830,000	7,830,000	200,000	3%	7,630,000	-
UNHCR	18,689,342	18,689,342	8,647,740	46%	10,041,602	-
UNICEF	9,300,000	9,300,000	4,310,330	46%	4,989,670	-
UNOPS	6,576,791	4,164,227	-	0%	4,164,227	-
WFP	66,802,811	94,643,736	36,253,303	38%	58,390,433	-
WHO	4,846,038	4,846,038	375,001	8%	4,471,037	-
WV Sri Lanka	5,578,960	5,666,960	-	0%	5,666,960	-
ZOA Refugee Care	10,743,000	7,969,086	5,383,000	68%	2,586,086	-
GRAND TOTAL	175,399,329	195,672,952	64,302,297	33%	131,370,655	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

Since the end of 2007, Sri Lanka has been experiencing growing insecurity both inside and outside the conflict area. Days into 2008, the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) announced its withdrawal from the Cease-Fire Agreement (CFA). The key immediate implication of its abrogation was an end to the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), effective 16 January and a clear statement by the Government of its intention to militarily defeat the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) during 2008. Whilst open hostilities have mainly focused on the North (Muhamalai Forward Defence Line) and Northwest (Mannar District), shelling, air raids and exchanges of fire are also taking place in the Vanni and on the Jaffna Peninsula.

Additionally, the central and southern parts of the country have been the scene of a number of bombings and suicide attacks including several in Colombo and its immediate surroundings. On 6 April, the Minister of Transport and Chief Government Whip, Mr. Fernandopulle, alongside 13 civilians, was killed by a suicide bomber as he opened a marathon race. Three other Government officials have also lost their lives, together with over 200 civilians in targeted attacks (over 40 security incidents have been recorded) since the beginning of the year.

In the East, local government elections were conducted in Batticaloa District in March. The Tamil Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal (TMVP) won a majority in the local polls, including the position of Municipal Council Mayor. Provincial elections followed on 10 May, with the United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA) – a coalition comprised of the ruling Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), the TMVP and a handful of smaller Singhalese, Muslim and Tamil parties, winning 20 of the 37 contested seats. The victory paved the way for Sivanesathurai Chandrakanthan, alias Pillayan, leader of the TMVP, to be sworn in as Chief Minister for the Eastern Province on 16 May.

With a new political structure in place, the GoSL is increasingly drawing attention to the development needs of the East, seeking donor support for infrastructure projects as well as encouraging livelihoods initiatives aimed at restoring sustainable livelihoods for returning IDPs and other vulnerable communities. The Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services (MR&DRS) reports that 126,393 people have returned to their respective districts in Batticaloa and Trincomalee, with 6,866 voluntary returns between January and May 2008, mainly within the Batticaloa District. A further 24,504 are waiting to return.

Despite progress in the East, return gains and the threat of renewed instability remains. This fragile situation was demonstrated when violence broke out at the end of May between the Tamil and Muslim communities in Batticaloa. The confrontations resulted in the deaths of four Muslims and two Tamils and temporary displacement of an estimated 594 families (2,252 people). The ability of the newly elected local officials to maintain security, promote confidence between communities, and make progress on securing more stable futures for their constituents will be crucial during the upcoming weeks and months.

Whilst intense confrontations in the North continue, the fighting has not generated the expected larger scale displacements, and the additional 300,000 IDPs planned for in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) 2008 is unlikely to materialise during the year. Of the 182,802 IDPs displaced since 2006, 121,366 are displaced in the Vanni region, including nearly 50,000 who have been displaced since fighting escalated in the fall of 2007.² Many of the displaced within the Vanni are facing multiple displacements, as the Security Forces have made slow, but steady gains, particularly along the western Forward Defence Lines (FDL).

Sri Lanka's total IDP caseload includes the 182,802³ post-April 2006 IDPs, another 272,712 individuals displaced by conflict prior to the 2002 Ceasefire Agreement (CFA), and an estimated 26,073 Tsunami IDPs for a total of 481,587. In addition, there are 21,677 Sri Lankan refugees in India including 1,240 who have arrived in India since January 2008

Modest movements of people - with some moving south into Government controlled areas and others moving north/northeast towards Kilinochchi within the Vanni – are expected to continue and possibly increase during the second half of the year. Based on the current scenarios, which largely remain

² Source: UNHCR, May 2008

³ Government Agent Offices, compiled by UNHCR Colombo

valid, planning for the remaining part of 2008 envisages the following reduced maximum caseload:

Planning figures for potential displacement in 2008

District	IDPs	Returnees	Movement
Jaffna	60,000		Mainly intra district displacement
Vanni	80,000		Mainly intra district displacement
Vavuniya	40,000		From the Vanni or within
Mannar	50,000		From the Vanni or within
Batticaloa		26,000	Return movements to Kiran and Chenkalady Divisional Secretariat Divisions
Trincomalee		6,000	Return movements to Muttur
Totals	230,000	32,000	

At the same time that insecurity, displacement, isolation and commodity constraints continue to generate significant humanitarian needs in the conflict-affected areas, the impact of the global food crisis is becoming increasingly evident across Sri Lanka. Rising local food prices, combined with an inflation rate of 26%,⁴ make it increasingly difficult to assure the food security of the most vulnerable households, particularly in the conflict areas. A recent survey on the impact of rising food prices on beneficiaries indicated that households spend 63% of their income on food, 11% more than one year ago.⁵ Over 90% of IDP and returnee households live below the poverty line, with the isolated regions of Jaffna and the Vanni particularly vulnerable.

Less food can be procured with current funding due to rising prices (e.g. rice has increased by 57% in one year) and suppliers are defaulting as they are unable to deliver at contracted rates. This has led to incomplete food baskets and delays in programme delivery. As prices increase, food security is likely to deteriorate further, with a consequent impact on already high malnutrition rates and household poverty.

Further straining the already weakened food security and livelihood coping mechanisms, Sri Lanka experienced un-seasonal rains which led to floods and landslides in several districts in March and again in May. During the March floods, thousands of hectares of agricultural land, including in the conflict-affected northern and eastern areas, were damaged leading to an estimated loss of 31,000 MTs of rice yield.⁶

Security concerns, access restrictions and limits on the importation of food, fuel, medicines, equipment and other materials have made the implementation of relief operations increasingly complex and are adding to the cost of operations. In the North, checkpoints at Medawachchiya and Omanthai have further limited the delivery of relief items to Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaithivu and Vavuniya districts at a time of steadily increasing needs.

⁴ Central Bank of Sri Lanka, May 2008

⁵ Rapid Assessment on the Impact of Increasing Food Commodity Prices on WFP beneficiaries, April 2008, WFP

⁶ FAO presentation at the CCHA Sub-committee on Livelihood in April 2008

3. RESPONSE TO DATE, AND UPDATED STRATEGIC AND SECTORAL RESPONSE PLANS

3.A Impact of Funding Levels on Implementation

Revised requirements for the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) 2008 total \$195.7 million to assist up to 413,000 people.⁷ As of 25 June 2008 \$64 million or 33% of the revised CHAP requirement has been funded. The Central Emergency Fund (CERF) funding for Sri Lanka accounted for \$6.9 million or approximately 11% of funds received. Humanitarian funding outside the CHAP currently stands at an estimated \$6.3 million.

Although food security and resumption of basic livelihood activities remains a priority both in the East and the North, the Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (ERI) is the least well funded sector. Nonetheless, several agencies have been active in the sector during the first half of 2008, mainly supported by mechanisms outside the CHAP. For example, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has utilised available resources to carry-out livelihood recovery activities proposed under its CHAP submission. Timely release of funds for these sectors is essential to assist in ongoing return and stabilisation efforts.

The Food Sector reports constraints on complementary feeding due to a shortage of funds. Supplementary feeding has also been affected with major pipeline breaks in corn soya bean (CSB). The World Food Programme (WFP) has requested additional funds from CERF to cover rising food costs in a number of countries, including Sri Lanka. The Shelter and non-food relief items (NFR) Sector reported that funding shortfalls during the first half of 2008 has hampered project implementation for returning IDPs as well as the construction of emergency shelters and core houses as well as the distribution of NFRI kits.

After review of all projects, four were dropped, two new projects were introduced and several adjustments were made to existing projects to reflect changing ground realities. Although there is a significant increase in project requirements in the food sector (41%), budgets have been reduced by 38% in the Economic Recovery and Infrastructure Sector and by 18% in the Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries Sector.

3.B Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities for the humanitarian response remain as outlined in the CHAP 2008:

- I. Emergency relief response to reduce vulnerabilities among affected population, in particular IDPs and returnees;
- II. Protection of IDPs, returnees and other affected populations;
- III. Early recovery for return and resettlement of IDPs and host communities;

The priority area for humanitarian relief is now centred on the conflict affected zones of the North where access remains difficult and the number of IDPs has slowly increased during the first 5 months of 2008, and could increase at any time.

In the East, focus is on the returnee population, with an urgent need to support activities that will build confidence and support stabilisation of communities. Without a timely injection of funding for basic infrastructure and early recovery activities, particularly to support resumption of sustainable livelihoods and improve medium term food security, the already fragile coping mechanisms of vulnerable displaced and returnee families will further deteriorate.

Protection remains a cross-cutting priority for both relief and return activities. Activities that support monitoring, documentation, reporting and action are crucial to addressing protection concerns stemming from displacement, limitations on freedom of movement, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and exposure to various forms of violence, insecurity and other human rights violations.

⁷ Beneficiary numbers vary by sector with food assistance reaching up to 615,000 beneficiaries including the most vulnerable economically affected individuals. Main beneficiary target numbers include: the existing IDP caseload of approximately 182,802 and the potential new IDP caseload of up to 230,000 for a total of 412,802.

3.1. Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

3.1.A Response to date

Displacement, return movements and the protection situation of IDPs and returnees are closely monitored. Identified protection needs have been addressed as far as possible by ensuring the provision of humanitarian assistance, advocating on behalf of IDPs and returnees for the respect of internationally accepted standards and intervening in individual protection cases. SGBV protection networks have been established in all districts and are assisting victims of SGBV.

Security-related restrictions on movement of humanitarian staff and transport of relief items as well as delays in obtaining visas for staff, have been the main constraints for implementing protection activities in the North. Difficulties in accessing vulnerable communities in some areas have increased the risk of abuse and exploitation, particularly for children. In the East, legal and practical issues related to the status of the high security zone in Muttur East/Sampoor, as well as the de-registration of some IDPs, have been main return challenges.

Engagement with key stakeholders, including the GoSL and civil society actors, has enhanced awareness of human rights principles. The Senior UN Human Rights Advisor supported the Universal Periodic Review process of the Human Rights Council, advised on national human rights standards and practices and advocated for principles of equal access to justice.

Joint efforts between the GoSL and child protection agencies are undertaken to tackle the issue of child recruitment and the GoSL played a key role in securing the release of 39 child soldiers, who had been recruited. Subsequent reintegration support for these children is being coordinated by the GoSL, with UNICEF support. Child protection agencies have carried out multiple assessments to identify and implement appropriate responses in the Vanni as well as in the East. In the current environment of ongoing insecurity and continuing displacement, particularly in the Vanni, child protection risks such as separation of children from families, exposure to mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), abductions, and reduced access to health and educational facilities, remain key concerns.

3.1.B Updated Strategic Priorities

Building on progress made during the first half of 2008, strategic priorities for the remainder of the year include:

- sustained advocacy on and monitoring of IDPs' freedom of movement and humanitarian access in the North;
- facilitation of the return process and access of returnees to essential services, livelihood opportunities and compensation schemes in the East in support of durable solutions for remaining IDPs;
- establishment of district level Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures (CBSM) Steering Committees;
- individual IDP registration;
- full access for IDPs and returnees to civil documentation.

Identifying and addressing the needs of Sri Lankan refugees who repatriate from India will also be required. To ensure that internationally accepted protection standards are upheld, strengthening independent investigation, documentation and public reporting of human rights violations are also priorities.

Protracted insecurity has led to fear, tension and mistrust between different communities and groups in both areas of displacement and return. Confidence and understanding between communities affected by the conflict and authorities, the armed forces and law enforcement agencies must be built. For families who are able to return home, both activities to promote prevention and response are needed to address protection concerns.

The priority areas for child protection during the next six months is to ensure appropriate community and camp based child protection presence to prevent as well as to monitor, report and respond to child rights violations. Planned activities include the establishment of child friendly spaces, the provision of psycho-social services for vulnerable and abused children, mine risk education, and support for re-integration of child soldiers.

3.1.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of protection monitoring visits and individual protection cases identified, documented and provided with appropriate protection action	Weekly protection monitoring visits conducted in areas of displacement and return in all districts	810 protection monitoring visits (UNHCR); 928 actions in individual cases (all protection agencies).
Number of awareness raising sessions and trainings on human rights, international humanitarian law, documentation and age, gender and diversity mainstreaming	29 trainings and awareness raising programmes	27 trainings and awareness raising programmes
Number of cases assisted in obtaining civil documentation	All cases identified are assisted	9,929 documentation cases assisted
Number of SGBV networks established and maintained, number of actions in SGBV cases, number of training and awareness raising campaigns on SGBV risks and response and on alcohol abuse leading to domestic violence	Eight SGBV networks 39 SGBV trainings and awareness raising programmes	Eight active SGBV networks established; 24 SGBV trainings and awareness raising programmes (including street dramas); 217 actions in SGBV cases (adults: 169 F, minors: 46 F, 2 M).
Number of quick impact projects (QIPs) implemented in areas of displacement or return	40-50 QIPs	27 QIPs
Number of confidence building and stabilisation measures implemented, including number of effective civil-military liaison committees	Establishment and meetings of one national CBSM Steering Committee; Six district CBSM Steering Committees.	One national CBSM Steering Committee and eight meetings of this committee; Two national international humanitarian law working group meetings; Six national level civil military working group meetings.
Availability of up-to-date age and gender disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees through continuous individual registration	N/A	Statistical data on IDPs and returnees is regularly updated but no age and gender disaggregated data is available
Number of voluntary returns in safety and with dignity	32,000	5,664 individuals (1,648 families)
Number of children released from armed groups and provided with reintegration support	1,500	435 ongoing re-integration support; 36 releases.
Number of IDPs and returnees benefiting from emergency mine /UXO risk education	250,000	21,296 (including 7,217 men, 8,189 women, 5,890 children)
Number of child friendly spaces created and maintained in camps/ communities	300	119

3.2 Shelter/NFRI/Camp Management

3.2.A Response to date

Although the situation in the North remains volatile, displacement levels have been lower than anticipated. Planning figures at the beginning of the year put potential displacement at up to 300,000 people, which has been revised downward to 230,000. Based on the pattern of current fighting, pockets of people are likely to continue to move both to safer areas within the LTTE-controlled areas of the Vanni as well as south into Government-controlled areas. Key factors which are prompting families to move from their homes include the fear of forced conscription, along with regular aerial attacks, shelling and claymore mines. Specific updates on response to date are outlined in the table below (3.2.C)

3.2.B Updated strategic priorities

The importance of shelter as a fundamental right and its pivotal role in support of communal coping mechanisms cannot be underestimated, particularly where families are facing multiple displacements. Ensuring adequate shelter provision for the displaced and returning populations as well as distribution of much needed NFRI, based on assessed needs, will remain a priority for the remainder of 2008. The contingency planning effort will continue to prepare for larger-scale movements both within and outside of the Vanni. Although planning exercises are well advanced, further work on consolidation and integration with other related sectors is needed.

The focus of the Shelter Coordination Cell (SCC) will be on maintaining regular dialogue with the GoSL on issues related to accommodation for the newly displaced fleeing from the Vanni, material constraints within the Vanni and more recently in Mannar, as well as to systematically address limitations imposed by the new controls at the Medawachchiya checkpoint. Lobbying to increase the reduced fuel allocations for agencies, which are hampering project implementation, is also a priority.

The SCC will continue to work with its partners to systematically develop strategic policies to proactively address unfolding situations. Strategies and guidelines on implementation of shelter activities to address issues such as multiple displacements and appropriate safe sites in the North, particularly for Kilinochchi and Manthai West are being developed. In the East, the current shelter assistance discrepancy between the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts will be addressed and the implementation strategies consolidated. Contingency plans will be regularly reviewed and mechanisms put in place to support increased humanitarian needs as well as the continued return process.

The return process in the East will be supported through construction of core shelters in Trincomalee and the development of a longer term shelter assistance strategy in Batticaloa once emergency shelters have been distributed. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in partnership with UNHABITAT, is supporting core house construction to kick start permanent housing projects, which will be implemented by development partners.

The SCC will also facilitate the decommissioning of shelters in the East, aiming to consolidate the remaining camps as soon as practicable. Care and maintenance activities are expected to reduce as the returns process and subsequent camp consolidation exercise accelerates. The environmental rehabilitation of sites will continue as an important aspect of the decommissioning process and the responsible handover of sites.

3.2.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector plans

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Shelter		
Timely and safe return to and reintegration into communities and places of origin.	Return of 130,000 returnees	10,359 individuals / 2,962 families returned in the first half of the year. Suspension of returns during elections in the East combined with the slow pace of mine clearance slowed the return process. Agencies advocated for 'Go and see' visits prior to returns. In coordination with the GoSL, information campaigns, including distribution of leaflets were also conducted prior to returns.
Provide durable shelter to returning IDPs	5,000	90 transitional and 1,471 semi-permanent and core shelters constructed in the East and North 737 damaged houses repaired ; Some 85,000 individuals / 21,000 families received both shelter and NFRI assistance.
Mobilise community development committees	100	Due to limited funding (3% received), only three of the planned 100 meetings to support communities efforts to manage the shelter programme in the East.

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Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Support Seamless Early Recovery; Sustainable shelter coordination for all returning IDPs; Equitable sustainable shelter responses for all returnees	Meetings supported / lobbying / Secretarial 150 Meetings supported / lobbying / Secretarial 150 Meetings supported / lobbying / Secretarial	Early recovery initiatives were supported by agency staff and beneficiaries who participated in meetings organised by the relevant line ministries in Colombo and the field as well as targeted village development committee meetings; Due to the limited funding received (3% of request) only 50 of the planned 150 meetings were supported.
Promotion of people centred construction approaches	150	50 meetings aimed at developing the capacity of village development committees to manage the construction program. This approach has been successfully piloted by UNHABITAT in Batticaloa.
Provide basic sanitation to returning IDPs	5,000	103 complete toilets, 32 toilet superstructure, seven toilet pits, nine bathing places, four toilet screens and four dustbins were constructed for returning IDPs.
Interim displacement to avoid camps where possible and preference for host sites or existing facilities.	Provide accommodation for 150,000 IDPs according to sphere standards	1,848 emergency shelters were provided by agencies as well as material assistance to repair existing shelters to address the limited numbers displaced in the northern districts of Jaffna and Vavuniya; Given the reoccurring displacements in Mannar, particularly Manthai West, as well as Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, the SCC is preparing a strategy document to address multiple displacements concerns; Limited assistance continues for IDPs accommodated by host families.
SPHERE standards compliance for shelters (in respect of appropriate land areas, covered areas, provision of appropriate firebreaks, roads and walkways for open sites and public facilities) and site layouts.		Field coordination assisted in identifying and addressing relief gaps; Shelter standards were developed by the SCC and disseminated in the field. In the IDP camps in the East, SPHERE standards related to care and maintenance activities were maintained by mobile quick-fix teams and camp focal points were formed to manage the maintenance of sites more efficiently; The decommissioning process for camps in the East is ongoing with one Trincomalee transit camp decommissioned since the start of the year. The decommissioning of the Palacholai (Batticaloa) IDP camp continues with 14 shelter units, 24 individual shelters, 17 toilet rooms, 23 toilet pits, 16 cement water tanks and 14 tube well platforms decommissioned; Decommissioned materials were used for the emergency shelter assistance packages for returnees; Improved coordination with WASH ensured that camps both in the East and the North were provided with appropriate WASH facilities.
NFRI		
IDPs have sufficient clothing, blankets and bedding to ensure their dignity, safety and well-being; NFRI Kits distributed.	2,500	UNHCR, working with partner agencies, coordinated distribution to minimise gaps and avoid overlaps; Return NFRI packages, which included tools for cleaning and clearing, and agriculture and livelihood tools were distributed to 9,340 returnee families during the last six months.

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
IDP households have access to sufficient soap and other items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.		To improve the health and wellbeing of returnees and IDPs, UNHCR and UNICEF provided hygiene related NFRI including soap, towels and standard hygiene kits; 6,297 toilet and 4,960 laundry soap bars were distributed.
IDP households have access to cooking and eating utensils as well as to communal cooking facilities.		Over 130 kitchens were constructed; 38,000 litres of kerosene and 76 cooking stoves were provided.
Camp Management		
IDP households have access to appropriate lighting to ensure personal security.		750 meters of camp fencing were upgraded and 2 main camp gates were installed to improve security in the camps. More than 500 shelters were upgraded through activities such as electrical wiring connections in the eastern camps to address safety issues of the residents.
IDP households are provided with the necessary tools to construct shelter where indicated;		Shelter return kits, developed last year for the East were distributed to facilitate self-provision of shelter; 12 camp management trainings, including district trainings, site trainings and camp committee (sectoral) trainings, were carried out in the North and East with 283 participants (115 males and 168 females) trained;
Families assisted with Camp Management	2,000	2,871 families accommodated in IDP camps were assisted with camp management in the North and East.

3.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

3.3.A Progress to date

To date, approximately 37,000 IDPs⁸ living in camps and in host communities have been supported through WASH actions. This includes provision of sanitation facilities, safe water and hygiene items. While the majority of IDPs are accommodated with host families, 62 IDP sites remain. SPHERE standards are being met in the sites that accommodated IDPs during 2007, particularly in the East.

There are however, challenges in meeting standards in the newly displaced areas in the North. The majority of new displacements have occurred within LTTE-controlled areas with a small number of families moving into Government-controlled areas of the Mannar District. In the LTTE-controlled areas, response has been significantly hampered by restrictions on the importation of materials, limited supplies and materials available in local markets as well as considerable price increases for fuel and other commodities.

The Emergency WASH Task Force meets monthly to coordinate efforts with the National Meeting on Water Supply and Drainage. District-level coordination meetings also take place regularly with the involvement of local authorities (Regional Directors of Health Services (RDHS), Water Board), UN and NGO partners.

3.3.B Updated strategic priorities

The overall objective of providing minimum standards of water and sanitation to IDPs remains the same. Given current access and material constraints, advocacy will be strengthened to promote the need for WASH services and supplies in areas currently difficult to access. Ongoing efforts to strengthen links with other sectors / clusters to promote common, simplified procedures to facilitate transport and procurement of materials and supplies into conflict-affected areas will continue.

The target number of beneficiaries for the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene based on SPHERE standards has been revised downward to 65,000 IDPs and 50,000 returnees. The downward revision results from the lower than planned number of displaced people as well as

⁸ To be updated pending data from districts groups. The figure includes individuals displaced in previous years who were provided with new WASH actions, in addition to newly displaced beneficiaries.

programme constraints, which are restricting transport of materials for constructing sanitation facilities, and importation of WASH NFRIs.

3.3.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector plans

Output	Planned in CHAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of IDP families having access to water according to SPHERE standards	230,000 displaced people have access to water, sanitation and hygiene according to SPHERE.	As of mid year, approximately 37,000 IDPs (increase from 2007) have access to WASH
Number of IDP families having access to sanitation according to SPHERE standards		
Number of IDP families having access to hygiene facilities and hygiene kits according to SPHERE standards		
Number of resettled families having access to safe drinking water all year round and using improved sanitation	100,000 resettled people have access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities according to SPHERE	As of mid year, 33,000 resettled people have access to WASH facilities.
Outbreak of water-borne diseases.	Nil	Nil

3.4 Food Aid

3.4.A Response to date

Humanitarian food distribution has benefited nearly 615,000 people so far this year, increasingly focussing on the North as fighting continues. Support for returnees in the East is also ongoing. Food assistance is now the main source of basic food for 150,895 IDPs, 27,945 returnees and 100,497 economically affected people⁹. Assistance was provided to a further 75,926 returnees but stopped in February 2008 after the six month entitlement ended. School feeding and mother child health safety-net have covered another 404,000 individuals.

Rising food prices have impacted the delivery of both basic and complementary food commodities as outlined in the humanitarian context. Restrictions on the transportation of humanitarian commodities, especially for NGOs, at the Medawachchiya and Omanthai checkpoints have slowed food delivery to Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts and increased overall costs.

3.4.B Updated strategic priorities

Limited livelihood opportunities and continued problems with transportation of both commercial and humanitarian food commodities, combined with rising local food prices and high inflation are eroding the food security of vulnerable households, particularly in conflict areas. Food security is likely to deteriorate further as prices continue to rise and the effects of the conflict in the North intensify with likely consequences including increases in under-nutrition rates and household poverty.

Continued basic, complementary and supplementary food assistance for conflict-affected households is expected to be required for the remainder of the year. The current implementation strategies will continue, though de-registered returnees may again need to be assisted, following the partial failure of the main *Maha*¹⁰ harvest. Overall beneficiary numbers are expected to remain in line with those outlined in the planning scenarios, with greater attention to economically affected households, even if they are not displaced. To address significant food needs, the sector urgently requires funding to stock basic and complementary food commodities in areas likely to become more inaccessible, such as the Vanni, and in preparedness for additional displacement.

⁹ WFP figures as of end April 2008

¹⁰ Maha: one of two cultivation seasons, running between October – January is characterised by heavy rainfall. The second, the Yala season, runs from April – August and is drier.

3.4.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector plans

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of food-insecure people, including IDPs, receiving food / cash for food assistance	817,500	614,931 (WFP), plus 18,811 families with complementary food and cash assistance (SCiSL and ZOA)
Number of IDPs who have been supported with basic food during displacement and resettlement with age and gender disaggregated	300,000	258,611 (WFP) (plus 110,497 economically affected)
Number of IDPs who have been supported with complementary food during displacement and resettlement	Planned Jan 08: 10,500 families (42,000) people for 1 week	March: 1,249 families for 1 week each (ZOA)
Number of food-insecure people, including IDPs, receiving cash transfers to single-headed households for food assistance.	500 households Benefiting: 1,250 children	485 families (SCiSL)
Provision of cash transfers for complementary food	650 families (2,600 people) Benefiting: 1,625 children	500 families benefiting 1,200 children (SCiSL)
Number of people supplied with food with age and gender disaggregated; Emergency Support through "Samurdhi" economic protection scheme.	10,750 families (43,000 people) Benefiting: 21,500 children and 20,600 women	15,247 Households (66,240 people) benefiting about 35,000 children (SCiSL).
Number of beneficiaries (pregnant/lactating mothers and children under five) receiving supplementary, nutritional food through clinic programmes	275,000	117,630 (WFP)
Number of children receiving mid-morning meals in schools and consequent improved school attendance	275,000	286,671 (WFP) and 1,330 (ZOA)
MT of food distributed		19,672MTs (Jan-Apr) WFP basic food, 442MT from SCiSL
Number of nutritional assessments completed		Three (Trincomalee, Impact of rising prices survey, Walioya)
Number of monitoring visits completed		2,238 (WFP)

3.5 Nutrition**3.5.A Response to date**

The nutrition sector response is focusing on treating children suffering from acute under nutrition and preventing and treating micro nutrient deficiencies. The Government, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), began implementing a Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) in the Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu districts in 2007. Despite implementation challenges, including limited human resources and difficulties in transporting therapeutic and supplementary food, the NRP has been successful in identifying and reducing severe acute under-nutrition, for example in Jaffna acute under-nutrition was reduced from 30% to 11% (February 2008). The provision of basic food rations to displaced, resettled and other affected population groups, together with the implementation of the NRP and other health actions, has been effective in preventing a further deterioration in the overall nutritional status.

3.5.B Updated Strategic Priorities

The sector will focus on the nutritionally most vulnerable including IDPs, those returning to former conflict-areas as well as affected communities living in conflict affected and border districts (500,000 total population, including 60,000 children and 20,000 pregnant and lactating women). Districts to be targeted include: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Mannar, Vavuniya and conflict affected villages in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Ampara.

The nutrition sector response plan will be coordinated through the Nutrition Coordination Committee. Strong coordination at national and sub-national levels will facilitate and support a timely, effective nutrition response. Technical support is provided to harmonise assessment tools, establish surveillance systems, provide situation analysis and response review, etc. Sector coordination also

aims to support the development of the National Emergency Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan within the framework of the draft National Nutrition Policy.

3.5.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CHAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Prevalence of malnutrition (underweight and/or acute malnutrition, baseline data Jaffna March 2007 19% for acute malnutrition)	To bring Jaffna baseline up to the national level (14%)	In March 2008 acute under nutrition (wasting) is 11% in Jaffna district.
% coverage of supplementary feeding (number of beneficiaries enrolled as proxy indicator)	At least 85% of the targeted beneficiaries	100% of eligible children in Jaffna district
% coverage of nutrition rehabilitation programme (number of beneficiaries enrolled as proxy indicator)	At least 75% of the targeted beneficiaries	85% coverage of Nutrition rehabilitation programme in Jaffna and Batticaloa districts.
% coverage for micronutrient supplementation (% of children 6 to 18 months receiving Mega dose of Vitamin A, and % of pregnant mothers in second and third trimester registered as having received iron foliate supplements over the last 12 months).	At least 85% of the targeted beneficiaries	95% of children received Vitamin A mega dose and 90% of pregnant women received Iron Folate tablets
Nutrition surveillance implemented in the eight focus districts in the North and East (number).	At least two rounds per year	One surveillance programme implemented in Jaffna.
Number of staff trained in emergency nutrition and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in the eight focus districts in the North and the East	At least 100 health personnel	50 health personnel trained in IYCF in the Trincomalee district.
Number of sessions conducted on behaviour change regarding IYCF and breastfeeding in the 8 focus districts in the North and East	At least two	One session in Jaffna district.
No of pre-school children receiving feeding (three meals per week for ten months per year)	Total of 1,500 children for ten months	None
No of children age 7-14 receiving mid day meal for five days per week (six months)	100 children per month	530 students per month for three months

3.6 Health

3.6.A Response to date

The main focus of the health sector response has been on improving health care access for IDPs and host communities in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mulaittivu. The continuation of the conflict has reduced access to quality health services for IDPs and host communities in the conflict affected areas. Consequently, health actions were addressed, where possible, through augmenting existing health services, including reproductive health, in conflict-affected areas. Mobile health teams in Mannar and the Vanni have been providing health services in remote, hard-to-reach areas and recruitment of additional doctors supported peripheral health facilities. Coordination at central level was strengthened through the establishment of a Disaster Management Unit and the appointment of an Emergency Coordinator at the Ministry of Health. In addition, three district assistant-coordinators were appointed to support the Deputy Provincial Director Health Services (DPDHS) in Vavuniya, Mannar and Batticaloa.

3.6.B Updated Strategic Priorities

Although the priorities remain largely unchanged, emphasis is placed on the emergency response in the North, given the sustained fighting in the area. An acute shortage of doctors and other qualified health professionals at peripheral levels in the conflict-affected districts remains a major obstacle in facilitating access to health care for IDPs and host communities. As the conflict continues, hard won achievements such as high immunisation coverage will need to be closely monitored to avoid setbacks, particularly in difficult to access LTTE-controlled areas. Shortcomings in reproductive health

will also need to be addressed by ensuring timely referral of pregnant women to hospitals and tackling the issue of teenage pregnancy. Attention will also be given to support for primary health care facilities in resettlement areas and strengthening of emergency health services and mental health care.

Although Sri Lanka has not yet seen any severe shortages, rice prices hit an all-time high in March 2008. Increasing food prices can be expected to negatively impact the health and nutritional status of vulnerable people already affected by the conflict. Increases in acute and chronic malnutrition and related morbidity and mortality as well as increased risk of infectious diseases, and the consequent longer term diarrhoeal and respiratory illnesses, especially among children, must be closely monitored. Furthermore, people living with HIV/AIDS and / or tuberculosis will be particularly vulnerable as a result of decreased access to food and health care services. In response, the World Health Organization (WHO) will undertake risk and impact assessment and surveys in cooperation with the Ministry of Health (MoH), other UN agencies and NGOs. WHO will also provide technical assistance to develop capacity within the MoH to respond in this scenario.

3.6.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CHAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number and percentage of IDPs benefiting from health services and actions	300,000 IDPs and host communities	Approximately 225,000 IDPs and affected community beneficiaries along with host communities of which an estimated 63,000 women reproductive age group (15-49), 18,000 children under five
Number and percentage of children receiving immunisation and receiving supplementation	100% of IDP children under five	100% of eligible children
Number of outbreaks of vector borne diseases	None	No major outbreaks reported
Number of IDPs benefiting from psycho-social support and mental health care	50,000 persons with moderate and severe mental health disorders among IDPs and host communities	3,000 patients in Jaffna and Batticaloa
Improved coordination and monitoring at central, district and divisional levels and linking systems in place	MoH and DPDHS in the conflict affected areas supported in establishing linkages with the UN agencies and NGOs	Biweekly health sector coordination meetings at central level; Biweekly coordination discussions with DPDHS in IDP districts; Establishment of Disaster Management Unit at MoH. Appointment of Emergency coordinator and 3 assistants. Development of Health sector Disaster preparedness and response plan.
Emergency Medical Teams Trained and ambulances equipped with basic lifesaving equipment	36 Medical teams trained and 36 ambulances equipped	17 Medical teams trained and 17 ambulances equipped in Jaffna (project to be completed in July)
Number of emergency health kits, infant kits provided, numbers of beneficiary families and local health systems supported	To complement MoH supplies for an estimated 500,000 people (IDPs and host communities) to complement MoH supplies.	The process has started to procure and assemble 10,000 hygiene packs for the IDPs in Mannar and Vavuniya, infant kits for 15,000 families to pre-position in the Vanni. 525 delivery kits and 500 infant kits distributed to pregnant women

3.7 Education

3.7.A Progress to date

The Northern districts of Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna have become increasingly vulnerable due to heavy shelling, aerial bombardment and intense fighting. April fighting in Mannar prompted the relocation of 16 schools with 2,000 children and 59 teachers. In Batticaloa district, 14 schools are still not functioning in their original locations, with children attending classes in nearby areas. In Trincomalee, 17 schools wait to reopen, of which two continue to accommodate IDPs. Some 3,900 displaced children from Trincomalee are attending classes in their temporary locations.

With the limited resources received, the sector has delivered contingency stocks to respond to the ongoing emergency. Supply items consisting of 65,500 student kits, 400 recreation kits and 2,500 teacher kits have been sent to the affected districts.

Sector coordination is held at national and district levels. Key partners and policymakers attend regular Consultative Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (CCHA) education sub-committee meetings. A sub-group has been formed to work on alternate education for children who have missed classes as well as to address the acute teacher shortage in conflict affected districts. Training for partners and staff on emergency preparedness and response in the education sector has also been conducted to strengthen capacities to address emergency education.

3.7.B Updated Strategic Priorities

There are no changes in the response plan and objectives. The need for emergency education support for children in both displaced and resettled locations remains essential. Timely resources are needed to provide temporary learning spaces for displaced students. Materials such as teaching and learning kits, and psycho-social actions for students in vulnerable locations will continued to be supported.

3.7.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CHAP	Achieved as of midyear
Number of learning spaces and material support provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary learning space with water and sanitation facility; • Construction of schools; • Child friendly spaces for recreation and education activities; • Early childhood care and development centres (ECCD); • Teacher kits; • Student learning material; • Recreation material. 	71 (including revised figure from ZOA) 21 20 31 2,500 79,700 150	30 units (without water and sanitation facilities); 21 constructed; Five completed; 31 constructed; 2,500; 65,500 students received learning materials; 400 recreation kits were delivered.
Number of children accessing education through emergency education programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children newly enrolled in ECCD and basic education; • Children better protected through preparedness training and dissemination of minimum standards; • Children received alternate learning activities; supplementary materials. 	16,500 100,000 50,000	2,538 children; 30,828 children; Activity not yet started.
Number of teachers / education personnel capable of providing quality programmes in/following an emergency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainers trained on emergency education; • Number of teachers trained on emergency education /psychosocial component; • Number of teachers and others professionally developed on ECCD concept; • Number of volunteer teachers paid allowances; • Number of peace and reconciliation programme. 	75 2,511 1,400 50 per month 50	Training not started; 6 teachers; 1,680; 46; Seven completed.

3.8 Food Security including Agriculture and Fisheries

3.8.A Response to date

Sector accomplishments include the distribution of seed kits and agricultural supplies, and support for establishing vegetable gardens. Beneficiaries were also trained in agriculture and livestock activities. In a few targeted conflict-affected and resettled areas, the resumption of local food production has improved food security. Conversely, differing district contexts, unpredictable access and delivery of humanitarian supplies has periodically stalled progress of agricultural and livestock activities. In addition, limited funding for the sector profiles has slowed progress in addressing the emergency food security needs of the increasing numbers of IDPs in the North, and early recovery needs of the returnees in the East.

3.8.B Updated Strategic Priorities

In the short term, both the displaced population and economically affected communities in the North will remain heavily dependant on relief assistance and food security actions. Limited prospects for return coupled with the loss of key livelihood assets, will continue to put conflict affected populations under strain. In addition, unexpected drought, followed by heavy rains experienced in the North and East during the last Maha season (2007/2008) resulted in both low yields and poor quality seeds.

The rising cost of cultivation due to increases in fuel, transportation and agricultural inputs means that farmers and others turning to farming as an alternative income activity, are finding it increasingly difficult to invest in their lands. Activities to support resumption of local food production, promote small-scale fishery activities, and alternative subsistence productions through home gardening, livestock and other field crops are therefore important intervention to reduce the vulnerability of conflict-affected families. Such activities are being encouraged by the Government.

In certain vulnerable pockets, households are still reliant on negative coping mechanisms, including the depletion of savings, and borrowing or selling off property and household assets. Sufficient and timely funding is urgently needed to boost agricultural production and maximise yields during the upcoming Maha season (2008/2009) to lower dependence on food aid, promote food security, and provide alternative income generating activities.

Effective coordination will ensure that urgent sector needs at local level are regularly fed in and taken up at the national level. The sector will continue to actively promote and support partnerships and the exchange of information to ensure that the humanitarian community is aware of pertinent issues and to avoid duplication of effort.

3.8.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CHAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of vulnerable households (including women headed households) provided with appropriate agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs	Some 64,000 households will be provided with agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs	6,304 families received livelihood and agricultural inputs. Planning for the distribution of inputs to a further 22,395 households is ongoing.
Number of vaccinated livestock provided: (a) poultry; (b) other.	(a) 83,100 (b) 2,180	Distribution of poultry under projects that have been funded will begin during the latter half of 2008
Quantity of veterinary medicines and vaccines provided	1,000 doses	No funding received to date
Number of home gardens established and estimated yield of home gardens		Given that harvesting for the Yala season (2008) has not yet begun, and limited funds received by the sector, the estimated yield will be calculated at the end of the year review of CHAP 2008

Output	Planned in CHAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of school gardens supported	Initially a total of 600 school gardens were targeted.	No funding received to date. The target number of schools has been reduced to 200
Number of trainings /Number of persons ⁰ trained in agricultural production, post-harvesting, home gardening, livestock rearing, school gardens and nutrition	Train approximately 64,000 people	14 training programmes completed
Number of coordination and review meetings with sector partners and relevant stakeholders at the district and central level carried out on regular basis	Conduct regular Joint WFP/FAO Food Sector Coordination meetings at central level and regular livelihood/food security coordination meetings in the North and East	Regular monthly joint FAO/WFP Food Sector meetings in Colombo, and regular district-level livelihood/food security meetings, particularly in Batticaloa and Trincomalee. Stronger coordination needed for the conflict affected districts in the North

3.9 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

3.9.A Response to date

Several agencies that have submitted proposals under the Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (ERI) portion of the CHAP, have been active in the sector in the first half of 2008, though not directly funded through the CHAP mechanism (see above section 3.A. For example, IOM has utilised available resources to carry-out livelihood recovery activities proposed under its CHAP submission, reaching over 400 beneficiaries in Jaffna and Batticaloa. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has received CHAP funding for alternative livelihood recovery in Jaffna, Mullativu, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya and Mannar and for immediate income generation activities in Mannar, Vavuniya and Mullativu. Projects are scheduled for implementation in the second half of 2008.

3.9.B Updated strategic priorities

The economic recovery and infrastructure needs remain critical in the face of high numbers of IDPs in the North and increasing numbers of returnees in the East. Moreover, the adverse impact of the recent droughts and subsequent floods on paddy production (leading to the loss of up to 31,000MT of yield) together with global food shortages and an escalation in food prices also threaten the food security and well-being of conflict-affected populations in the North and East. Support for the immediate resumption of economic activities (particularly labour-intensive activities) and the generation of traditional and alternative livelihood options combined with the restoration of basic livelihood-related infrastructure is critical for mitigating the shocks of displacement and creating enabling environment for resettlement.

In light of the above, the objectives and response plans of the ERI Sector will remain the same focusing on the following two priorities:

- **Emergency relief** through the creation of quick impact employment opportunities as coping mechanisms for IDPs and returnees;
- **Early recovery** through the creation of income-generating activities (such as small grants, provision of tools, livestock and technical inputs as well as skills training) in addition to labour intensive infrastructure work for IDPs, returnees and host communities. The importance of infrastructure as a contributing factor to facilitating resettlement is recognised in this regard.

3.9.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Outputs	Planned in CAP	Achievements as of mid-year
# of people provide with alternative-employment	9,050 persons	400 persons
# of workdays created through labour-intensive projects	454,104 workdays	N/A
# of alternative income-generating activities created	N/A	505 activities
# of people provide skills training	4,650 persons	410 persons (150 women)

3.10 Security

3.10.A Response to date

Given the volatility of the current situation, both inside and outside of the conflict area, capacity to address safety and security concerns remains a priority. During the first half of 2007, the main achievements include:

- Regular, structured security updates both at a national and district level through the existing United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and UN country security management system;
- Regular sharing of security advice and supporting materials with the Agencies as well as the NGO community utilising the existing UNDSS and UN Country security management system;
- Local staff were recruited and deployed, strengthening the information sharing mechanism between the humanitarian communities. The UN and NGOs have formalised structures to share information. Liaison with the diplomatic community was also strengthened;
- Security advice and support to staff members in distress provided;
- Ongoing liaison with the GoSL and non state actors at national and district level;
- Training programmes have been activated. Plans are underway to merge and strengthen training packages to facilitate and extend the approved training curriculum .

Although the main priority activities are underway, recruitment delays have hampered full implementation of the analysis of security information, which was identified as a key success factor to proactively mitigating security risks. Colombo-based capacity for security information analysis needs to be strengthened to expand this service to NGO partners.

3.10.B Updated strategic priorities

- The strategic priority remains unchanged;
- Coordination and structures established remain unchanged.

3.10.C Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Sharing of security information	All UN staff and dependents and NGO/diplomatic community	Target groups reached and expanded
Sharing of security advice and materials	All UN staff and dependents and NGO/diplomatic community	Target groups reached and expanded
Formalise the structures	UNDSS field and NGO's	Achieved
Facilitating support	All UN staff and dependents and NGO/diplomatic community	Target groups reached and expanded
Security training	UN and NGO's	50% achieved for 2008 targets

3.11 Logistics, Support and Coordination

3.11.A Response to date

Logistics

Upgrading of common-user logistics hubs and expansion of storage capacity by deploying mobile storage units as well as improved office, communication and secured facilities are being carried out. Given increased WFP requirements as well as the need to reduce turnaround time of trucks, an expansion of the current WFP truck fleet of 20 x 10 ton trucks, to 400 tonnes capacity (and/or lease trucks from the private sector) is underway. Expanded capacity will expedite delivery of WFP aid to the northern districts and support NFRI movements for other humanitarian organisations. Ensuring adequate transportation capacity is particularly important as alternative transport options to northern regions, e.g. use of private transporters is less reliable.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has identified and secured a suitable aircraft to provide the humanitarian community with a dedicated air service. Pending necessary permits from the authorities, the service is expected to be operational in July and will be available for humanitarian staff (including for medical and security evacuations) to facilitate access to Jaffna, which is only accessible by air as well as to the eastern region, where road travel is time-consuming and difficult and significant

numbers of aid workers remain. In addition to the start-up funds provided through the CERF, additional funding is required to support operations until the end of the year.

3.11.B Updated strategic priorities

Strategically located common-user logistics hubs and bases, together with WFP dedicated trucking fleet (which can be augmented through private sector hiring) continues to be essential for ensuring timely, efficient and cost effective logistics capacity for humanitarian operations. In addition inter agency logistics services including coordination, information, assessment support and advocacy will continue to facilitate the effective delivery of relief goods to communities affected by a rapid deterioration in security as well as for maintaining adequate level of preparedness. Air transport operations for humanitarian staff as well as to facilitate medical or security evacuations from isolated and difficult to access areas (e.g. the Jaffna Peninsula and the eastern region) are needed to mitigate hardship and suffering resulting from the conflict. Given access and security constraints for operations in the North, adequate funding is essential for these activities.

3.11.C Response to date and updated sector response plans

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of Logistics Hubs and bases upgraded	2	1
Number of Mobile Storage Units deployed & installed	10	4
Purchase of trucks of total 200ton capacity	10	0
Number of WFP leased private trucks of total 240t capacity	20	0
Number of humanitarian staff provided with air service (Schedule service facilitated by WFP)	333 persons	302 persons plus 16,209 Kg Cargo
Number of IOM leased private trucks	Up to 70	IOM hires truck on ad hoc basis and has completed over 293 trips per month
Number of UNOPS assessments	11	Funds N/A to conduct assessments
Strengthen Logistics network capacity: Number of Interagency logistics meetings involving International organisations; Common clearance applications to facilitate passage of humanitarian aid through check points;	8 As required and depending on WFP truck fleet capacity	4 383 WFP truck fleet convoys = Achieved average 64% - 3,879 MTs aid cargo dispatched up to end May
Number of international logistics staff hired;	5	4
Number of Air aviation international staff;	2	1
Hiring of a UN managed aircraft.	1	0

Coordination

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA serves as the Secretariat to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) country team, with 31 members and observers. Through the IASC country team, OCHA has supported the promotion of the Guiding Principles for humanitarian and development assistance in Sri Lanka at both Colombo and district level.

OCHA has continued to establish linkages with, and support coordination between, the Government and the humanitarian community and has seconded a liaison assistant in support of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Right's role as Chair of the CCHA. It has also provided staffing capacity and support on information management to the Ministry's Disaster Management Centre (DMC). Collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka's Survey Department and the Urban Development Authority has been reinforced and joint work undertaken to review data of districts and divisions. The District Office in Jaffna, established at the end of 2007, has strengthened field coordination support there. The six district offices provide secretariat services for inter-agency and sector meetings, support to UN Focal Points/Area Security Coordinators (ASC), and facilitated a

number of missions and inter-agency assessments. Offices also continue to cater to humanitarian information needs and lead the inter agency contingency planning process.

The Information Management Unit (IMU) has continued to provide its standards products and services such as briefing packs for missions, fact sheets, district profiles, mapping services, support to assessments, promotion of the Guiding Principles, and statistical analysis. The IMU has also continued its work on core OCHA tools and launched a new round of data collection for the “Who does What Where” (3W).

OCHA’s strategic priorities largely remain the same, with field offices continuing to monitor the humanitarian context and newly emerging needs, vulnerabilities and risks through liaison and collaboration with government, NGO and UN partners. Further efforts to strengthen government linkages both in the East, as early recovery initiatives kick in, and through information management in DMC are planned.

Indicators	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of agencies participating in IASC/IA meetings, sectoral and ad hoc thematic meetings at Colombo and district levels	An average of 22 agencies out of the 30 registered as members/observers participate in the monthly IASC country team meetings; Inter-Agency Contingency Planning are attended by Sector Lead Agencies.
Number of advocacy issues addressed through coordination forums, in particular the CCHA	At monthly CCHA meeting, relevant operational issues such as access restrictions, delays and restrictions in logistics movements into in visas were addressed
Strategic Response plans agreed, implemented and monitored	CHAP for 2008 was compiled and launched to Donors in February; CERF 2008 Request was coordinated in April and the CHAP Mid Year Review is being compiled; Contingency planning exercises have been conducted in all districts of the North and East, documents drafted and stock lists updated. The consolidation of the plan including the central level inputs is in progress.
Number of new and updated information products disseminated on a regular basis	In 2008, 163 documents and 147 new maps were uploaded on the website while district offices continued to play a key information role at district level.
Number of page views on OCHA Sri Lanka’s website	10,000 visitors from 77 countries to the Sri Lanka Humanitarian Portal; 25,000 page loads.
Number of tools developed and endorsed at the country level	UNDSS Security Database with linkages to the GP reporting finalised; IASC country team intranet and humanitarian information portal revamped (www.hpsl.lk).
Number of assessments performed and recorded.	20 assessment reports have been made public since January 2008;
Number of meetings of the Steering Committee.	Two meetings of the Steering Committee.
Number of information brochures, leaflets on Guiding Principles on Humanitarian Operations disseminated; Systematised reporting on non adherence in place and followed up at CCHA.	2,355 leaflets, 1,755 cards, and 1,420 posters were distributed in district in the North and the East; Reporting is still not systematic. A decrease is noted in the East while the North is not systematically reporting.
Number of trainings/meetings on humanitarian principles held for humanitarian partners, local authorities, the military, etc.	One training on Guiding Principles for UNDSS national staff; All OCHA field offices (six) have organised awareness meetings on humanitarian principles for agencies and local authorities.

4. CONCLUSION

Although the displacement levels have been lower than anticipated when the CHAP was drafted at the end of 2007, the most likely scenario of continued fighting in the North and significant returns in the East remains valid. The slow but steady push along defence lines, particularly in the Mannar district has forced some families to move multiple times. Populations that remain in the Vanni are likely to experience increasing levels of hardships resulting from ongoing physical insecurity, displacement, limited access to essential supplies and services as well as a reduced humanitarian presence. In the East, returns have continued, but tensions, as demonstrated during the end of May violence in Batticaloa, remain. Additional bombs and claymore attacks, which have killed more than 200 civilians during the first five months of 2008, are likely and will serve both to inflict fear and suffering as well as to further polarise communities. At the same time, escalating food prices combined with high inflation will continue to erode coping mechanisms for vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian efforts will continue to focus on the northern Vanni region where fighting is likely to escalate during the second half of 2008. To reinforce return progress in the East, supporting early recovery initiatives in particular livelihood and food security, is central to preventing a reversal of return and stability gains. Strong coordination and advocacy are needed to ensure humanitarian and early recovery needs can be addressed in the current context of uncertainty, physical insecurity, material restrictions and administrative hurdles. For both relief and return strategies, protection activities that support monitoring, documentation, reporting and action remain crucial.

The situation in Sri Lanka remains volatile, with no clear end to the long standing conflict. It is therefore likely that a 2009 Appeal, with a focus on addressing humanitarian and protection needs of conflict-affected populations in the North, will be required.

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Table IV: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 25 June 2008

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

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Sector Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
AGRICULTURE									
SRL-08/A01	ACTED	Improving the food security and providing livelihood support for returnee and IDP populations in Vavuniya and Batticaloa District	263,550	299,769	-	0%	299,769	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/A02	ARC	Emergency and on-going support for improved food security in Trincomalee district and Mannar district	349,375	-	-	0%	-	-	n/a
SRL-08/A03	ASIA Onlus	Home gardens and livestock to support vulnerable populations in the village of Vakaray, Batticaloa District	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/A04	FAO	Sector/cluster Coordination support project	657,686	221,628	-	0%	221,628	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/A05	FAO	Immediate Coordinated food security assistance to IDPs, returnees, host families and other conflict-affected families in the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi/Mullaithevu and Jaffna	1,562,345	1,562,345	401,704	26%	1,160,641	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/A06	FAO	Agriculture assistance in support of the returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of North East province during 2008 Maha season	2,293,368	2,188,222	1,071,393	49%	1,116,829	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/A07	HELP	Organic home gardening and food production	335,000	300,000	35,000	12%	265,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/A08	IRD	Short-term Livelihood Support for Returning IDP families in Batticaloa West and Vaharai	452,190	452,190	7,500	2%	444,690	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/A09	OXFAM GB	Food security program for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/A10	TDGSA	Agriculture and Food Security support for resettled people and host communities	229,000	-	-	0%	-	-	n/a
SRL-08/A11	WV Sri Lanka	Livestock, poultry and seeds promotion	527,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/A12	WV Sri Lanka	Promoting School Agricultural Garden activities.	385,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/A13	ZOA Refugee Care	Livelihood support to IDP and returnee families.	2,700,000	1,854,975	1,450,000	78%	404,975	-	B - HIGH
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			10,254,514	8,379,129	2,965,597	35 %	5,413,532	-	

* n/a - Project with 100% or more funding or that has been withdrawn.

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES									
SRL-08/CSS01	IOM	Consolidated transportation of humanitarian supplies	1,666,900	1,666,900	806,300	48%	860,600	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian coordination	3,405,849	3,405,849	1,112,392	33%	2,293,457	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/CSS03	UNOPS	Assessments in Returnee and IDP Communities	280,300	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/CSS04	UNOPS	Emergency relief team	440,530	-	-	0%	-	-	n/a
SRL-08/CSS05	WFP	Augmentation of Logistics preparedness capacity (SO 10539.0)	1,800,826	2,224,248	2,009,134	90%	215,114	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/CSS06	WFP	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka (Special Operation 10564.0)	1,081,213	972,370	644,519	66%	327,851	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/CSS07	UNOPS	Emergency logistical upgrade in Jaffna	-	351,138	-	0%	351,138	-	B - HIGH
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			8,675,618	8,720,505	4,572,345	52 %	4,148,160	-	

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE									
SRL-08/ER/I01	ARC	Socio-economic support for female headed households (FHHs) in IDP camps in Trincomalee district and Mannar district	349,375	349,375	20,000	6%	329,375	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I02	ASM	Re arranging livelihood options for reintegration of the conflict affected communities	159,091	144,225	-	0%	144,225	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/ER/I03	FOSDOO	Livelihood support for relocated population in Vavuniya district	101,120	55,771	-	0%	55,771	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I04	ILO	Early Economic Recovery of IDPs and vulnerable groups in Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts through Community-based Training for Economic Empowerment (CB-TREE)	900,000	495,000	-	0%	495,000	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/ER/I05A	ILO	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakarai)	345,741	89,071	-	0%	89,071	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I05B	UNOPS	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakarai)	1,696,622	467,873	-	0%	467,873	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I06A	ILO	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district (All Ds Divisions)	235,733	136,661	-	0%	136,661	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I06B	UNOPS	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district (All Ds Divisions)	789,985	291,769	-	0%	291,769	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I07	IOM	Rapid livelihood recovery for IDPs	740,000	605,000	85,000	14%	520,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I08	OXFAM GB	Food security and livelihood program for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi	200,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/ER/I09	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Providing immediate assistance to IDPs through Cash Grants in the North (Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya)	167,500	167,500	15,000	9%	152,500	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I10	UNDP	Alternative Livelihood Recovery Project	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/ER/I11	UNDP	Humanitarian Mine Action for Recovery of Conflict-affected Communities	652,700	652,700	-	0%	652,700	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/ER/I12	UNDP	Immediate income generation for livelihood Project	350,000	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/ER/I13	UNOPS	Emergency Livelihood Recovery (Trincomalee district DS Kinniya, Muttur Town, Graverts and Morawewa)	1,620,376	959,056	-	0%	959,056	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/ER/I14	UNOPS	Emergency Employment – Kilinochchi district (DS Karachchi and Poonakary)	1,233,178	733,548	-	0%	733,548	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			10,041,421	6,297,549	120,000	2 %	6,177,549	-	

* n/a - Project with 100% or more funding or that has been withdrawn.

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
EDUCATION									
SRL-08/E01	WV Sri Lanka	Child Protection and Education Project for Conflict-Affected Populations in Areas of Return.	508,000	508,000	-	0%	508,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/E02	SCiSL	Access to better quality Education and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) for children affected by and displaced by armed conflict and their hosts in North and East	2,540,700	2,540,700	120,400	5%	2,420,300	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/E03	UNICEF	Emergency Education for Children Affected by Conflict	2,800,000	2,800,000	583,345	21%	2,216,655	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/E04	ZOA Refugee Care	Educational support to conflict-affected children in North and East Sri Lanka	570,000	372,418	300,000	81%	72,418	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for EDUCATION			6,418,700	6,221,118	1,003,745	16 %	5,217,373	-	
FOOD									
SRL-08/F01	DRC	Emergency food assistance to conflict-affected families	840,000	840,000	840,000	100%	-	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/F02	SCiSL	Emergency food assistance to the displaced and economically affected household in northern Sri Lanka.	628,144	628,144	208,285	33%	419,859	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/F03	WFP	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict Affected Areas (PRRO 10067.1)	63,920,772	91,447,118	33,599,650	37%	57,847,468	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/F04	WV Sri Lanka	Assist Vulnerable Groups with general Food items at emergency situations to maintain peace and harmony among communities.	2,397,677	2,397,677	-	0%	2,397,677	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/F05	WV Sri Lanka	Provision of Complementary Food Items to Provide required kcal.	361,538	361,538	-	0%	361,538	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/F06	ZOA Refugee Care	Food aid assistance to conflict-affected families in North East Sri Lanka.	480,000	447,037	250,000	56%	197,037	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for FOOD			68,628,131	96,121,514	34,897,935	36 %	61,223,579	-	

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Sector Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
HEALTH									
SRL-08/H01	CCF-SL	Enhancing Child and Maternal Nutrition in Conflict Communities	457,000	457,000	-	0%	457,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/H02	IRD	Nutrition promotion for displaced and conflict people living in Jaffna	353,000	353,000	5,000	1%	348,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H03	SARVODAYA	Improving Nutrition through Community Mobilization	161,575	161,575	-	0%	161,575	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/H04	UNICEF	Maternal and Child Nutrition	1,500,000	1,500,000	401,250	27%	1,098,750	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H05	WHO	Building capacity of local and community health workers in delivering emergency nutrition service	340,000	340,000	-	0%	340,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/H06	WV Sri Lanka	Nutrition promotion in pre-schools	307,500	307,500	-	0%	307,500	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H07	ZOA Refugee Care	Nutritional support to conflict affected children in North East Sri Lanka	133,000	110,500	23,000	21%	87,500	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H08	ARC	Emergency and on going support for sanitation and health promotion for IDPs living in the camp and recent returnees	247,250	247,250	20,000	8%	227,250	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/H09	IRD	Promoting community health and emergency health interventions for the displaced and affected people in North Eastern districts (Jaffna, Ampara and Batticaloa).	405,785	405,785	8,035	2%	397,750	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H10	SLF	Community based approach to support identified vulnerable groups in emergency / abnormal environment in Jaffna.	344,490	344,490	-	0%	344,490	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H11	UNICEF	Maternal and Neonatal Health	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H12	WHO	Health Interventions in Conflict Affected Areas	4,506,038	4,506,038	375,001	8%	4,131,037	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/H13	WV Sri Lanka	Emergency Health Interventions in IDP Camps and Host Communities	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/H14	UNFPA	Safeguarding the Reproductive Health of IDPs	650,000	650,000	275,064	42%	374,936	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for HEALTH			10,905,638	10,883,138	1,107,350	10 %	9,775,788	-	

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Sector Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW									
SRL-08/P/HR/RL01	ASB	Short-term assistance to IDPs and their Host Families	243,000	243,000	-	0%	243,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL02	CCF-SL	Child Protection Through Community Empowerment	870,000	870,000	-	0%	870,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/P/HR/RL03	HHR	Legal Defense Programme in Batticaloa and Mannar district	134,375	134,375	10,000	7%	124,375	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL04	ILO	Reintegration through community based skills training for IDP children, including released child soldiers.	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL05	NPSL	Proactive presence for the protection and support of high risk communities and in community workers in conflict affected areas.	960,000	960,000	410,000	43%	550,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL06A	NRC	Strengthened Protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	941,250	666,341	614,991	92%	51,350	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL06B	DRC	Strengthened Protection for individuals recently displaced from the North and East of Sri Lanka	313,750	425,000	313,750	74%	111,250	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL07	SCISL	Child Protection in Emergency Response in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna	581,300	581,300	500,412	86%	80,888	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL08	UNICEF	Protecting children affected by conflict and displacement	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,727,165	86%	272,835	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/P/HR/RL09	UNHCR	Protection of IDPs, returnees and other populations affected by armed conflict	9,021,879	9,021,879	4,338,447	48%	4,683,432	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			15,465,554	15,301,895	7,914,765	52 %	7,387,130	-	
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS									
SRL-08/S01	UNDSS	Security Services	872,683	889,735	349,986	39%	539,749	-	C - MEDIUM
Subtotal for SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS			872,683	889,735	349,986	39 %	539,749	-	

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Sector Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS									
SRL-08/S/NF01	ARC	Meeting basic shelter needs of recently displaced IDPs as well delivery of Site Management Training for Families recently displaced from the North	430,000	430,000	20,000	5%	410,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF02	DRC	Provision of Emergency Shelter	159,850	159,850	159,850	100%	-	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF03	FOSDOO	Provision of Temporary shelters to IDP families in Vavuniya District in case of mass displacement	136,800	136,800	-	0%	136,800	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF04	HELP	Construction of core houses in Batticaloa District	1,700,000	1,700,000	543,343	32%	1,156,657	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/S/NF05	HELP	Construction and repair of shelter units	308,400	308,400	25,000	8%	283,400	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/S/NF06	IOM	Core housing construction for conflict IDP resettlements	2,700,000	2,700,000	-	0%	2,700,000	-	C - MEDIUM
SRL-08/S/NF07	IOM	Emergency Shelter and NFRIs for IDPs	1,880,000	1,880,000	203,818	11%	1,676,182	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF08	IRD	NFRI Return Kits for returning IDP families in Batticaloa	594,667	594,667	8,000	1%	586,667	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/S/NF09	IRD	Provision of NFRI Emergency Kits to new IDP families in Northeastern Sri Lanka.	503,472	503,472	8,000	2%	495,472	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF10	NRC	"Delivery of Shelter Coordination Services for Emergency Response and Resettlement Process in North and East of Sri Lanka"	157,400	157,400	-	0%	157,400	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/S/NF11	NRC	Delivery of emergency shelter to IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka, as well as resettlement and care & maintenance of camps in the East	1,600,000	1,600,000	-	0%	1,600,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/S/NF12	NRC	Delivery of Camp Management Training & Coaching in the North and East of Sri Lanka	232,000	232,000	-	0%	232,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/S/NF13	OXFAM GB	Provision of shelter to displaced people in Northern Sri Lanka	426,000	426,000	426,000	100%	-	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF14	RDF	Emergency Support of IDPs Through Provision of Shelters	119,691	119,691	-	0%	119,691	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/S/NF15	RDF	Emergency Support of IDPs through Provision of Shelters in Vavuniya	242,812	242,812	150,000	62%	92,812	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF16	SLF	Provision of Temporary shelters to IDP families in Vavuniya District in case of mass displacement	360,000	360,000	125,000	35%	235,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF17	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	IDP Temporary Shelter Support in the Vanni	420,000	420,000	-	0%	420,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF18	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Non-Food Related Items (NFRIs) Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu & Kilinochchi	148,520	148,520	23,200	16%	125,320	-	A - IMMEDIATE

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Sector Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (Continued)									
SRL-08/S/NF19	UN-HABITAT	Early Recovery Shelter for IDPs in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar	7,500,000	7,500,000	200,000	3%	7,300,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF20	UN-HABITAT	Post-Disaster Housing Coordination Project	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF21	UNHCR	Emergency provision of non-food-relief items (NFRI) for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	3,544,814	3,544,814	1,334,581	38%	2,210,233	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF22	UNHCR	Emergency assistance through camp management for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	753,932	753,932	283,846	38%	470,086	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF23	UNHCR	Emergency shelter assistance for conflict-affected IDPs in the North and East of Sri Lanka	5,368,717	5,368,717	2,690,866	50%	2,677,851	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF24	WV Sri Lanka	Provision of temporary shelters and Non- Food Items to the Displaced people.	592,245	592,245	-	0%	592,245	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF25	ZOA Refugee Care	Shelter and NFRI provision to IDPs and returnees in North East Sri Lanka.	5,500,000	4,082,000	2,500,000	61%	1,582,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/S/NF26	UNOPS	Emergency shelter for internally displaced persons in the Vanni	-	680,244	-	0%	680,244	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			35,709,320	34,971,564	8,701,504	25 %	26,270,060	-	

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Sector Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
WATER AND SANITATION									
SRL-08/WS01	AN	Support and Improvement of water supply and sanitation for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Batticaloa town and the resettlement area of Manmunai West, Batticaloa District, Sri Lanka	282,300	282,300	-	0%	282,300	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/WS02	CARE	Water and Sanitation	214,000	214,000	-	0%	214,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS03	3CD	Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion for IDP families in Trincomalee district	90,500	90,500	-	0%	90,500	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/WS04	IOM	Early recovery for resettling IDPs and host families through provision of water and sanitation facilities	1,742,000	1,742,000	-	0%	1,742,000	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/WS05	IOM	Emergency Support for Internally Displaced People through Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities	685,000	685,000	90,000	13%	595,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS06	IRD	Strengthening emergency Water, Sanitation Practices & Hygiene in Transitional Camps in the East and North of Sri Lanka	265,150	265,150	-	0%	265,150	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS07	OXFAM GB	Provision of essential water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services to displaced people in Northern Sri Lanka	441,000	441,000	91,000	21%	350,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS08	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Hygiene Information Project (HIP)	329,100	329,100	29,500	9%	299,600	-	B - HIGH
SRL-08/WS09	SOLIDAR INGO CONSORTIUM	Providing WASH services to IDPs in the Vanni	155,000	155,000	-	0%	155,000	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS10	Solidarités	Waterborne diseases risk reduction in villages of return / resettlement and IDP camps (Batticaloa District)	347,900	-	-	0%	-	-	n/a
SRL-08/WS11	UNICEF	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,598,570	80%	401,430	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS12	UNOPS	Child Friendly emergency water and sanitation facilities in schools in Jaffna District	515,800	580,599	-	0%	580,599	-	A - IMMEDIATE
SRL-08/WS13	ZOA Refugee Care	WASH response in North East Sri Lanka	1,360,000	1,102,156	860,000	78%	242,156	-	A - IMMEDIATE
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			8,427,750	7,886,805	2,669,070	34 %	5,217,735	-	
Grand Total			175,399,329	195,672,952	64,302,297	33 %	131,370,655	-	

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

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

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

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

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NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS¹¹

Shelter/NFRI/Camp Management

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECTS SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Emergency Shelter for Internally Displaced Persons in the Vanni
Project Code	SRL-08/S/NF26 (<i>New</i>)
Sector	Shelter
Objective	Ensure provision of adequate and coordinated emergency relief for conflict-affected IDPs
Beneficiaries	22,000 IDPs
Implementing Partners	Direct implementation in partnership with UNHCR, Governments Agents (Divisional Secretariat, <i>Grama Niladhari</i>)
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$680,244
Funds Requested	\$680,244

Objectives

Preliminary forecasts of the UNHCR for 2008 in Sri Lanka have underlined potential intra-districts displacements in the Vanni and additional displacements sites in 'Kilinochchi and Manthai West. Latest assessments and field missions report that a large number of IDPs are largely displaced from the areas closer to the northern FDL and Mannar battlefronts and are primarily settling in the Kaarachi and Poonakary divisions.

This project aims to provide immediate and adequate relief to 18% of the total estimated caseload of IDPs (120,000) in Kilinochchi and Manthai West.

Activities

- Construction of emergency shelters (individual) and WatSan depending on the WatSan requirements of relevant areas where shelter will be provided;
- Distribution of NFRIs;
- Emergency assistance for families hosting displaced persons.

Outcomes

- Immediate shelter is provided for newly displaced in a secure and dignified manner;
- Provision of relief for IDPs is done in a coordinated and sustainable way.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Human resources	123,600
Construction costs	489,362
Operations costs	22,780
Administrative costs	44,502
TOTAL	680,244

¹¹ Project sheets already printed in the original CHAP (January 2008) and with only minor budget revisions are not re-produced here. See FTS (www.reliefweb.int/fts) for a continuously updated list of projects and funding requirements for Sri Lanka.

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Appealing Agency	ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS (ZOA)
Project Title	Shelter and NFRI provision to IDPs and returnees in North East Sri Lanka.
Project Code	SRL-08/S/NF25 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Shelter, NFRI and Camp Management
Objective	Ensure mitigation of the hardships of IDPs and returnees through the timely provision of shelter and NFR items in Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara Districts
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 5,000 families (20,000 people) including 12,500 children and 5,000 women
Implementing Partners	ZOA in association with community-based organisations (CBOs), local non-governmental organisations (LNGOs), Government Authorities (Divisional Secretariat and <i>Grama Niladhar</i>)
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$4,082,000
Contact	annelise@zoasrilanka.org

Needs

The project aims to provide approximately 3% of the total estimated caseload in the northern districts of Sri Lanka with immediate emergency shelter for IDPs in Mannar, Jaffna and Kilinochchi. For the eastern districts, provision is made to serve approximately 6% of the estimated remaining caseload with semi-permanent shelters in order to ensure durable solutions for returnees. NFRI provision will aid the recently displaced with life-sustaining commodities and the returnees with suitable restarting kits – estimated to be approximately 9% of the anticipated caseload.

Activities

- Coordination with relevant role players and implementation of project in association with communities and government structures;
- Construction of 1,975 emergency shelters and 2,500 semi-permanent shelters;
- Distribution of NFRI in non-standard packages, filling the gaps with required items to 5,800 families.

Outcomes

- Newly displaced families have adequate protection against the elements and returning families prefer to stay in their returned locations;
- Displaced communities can sustain their daily living due to the relief items support and returning families have the ability to cope with challenges due to their return.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Shelter materials, transport, labour, storage.	2,127,606
Staffing, administration, travel & running costs.	1,668,654
Support cost: 7%	285,740
TOTAL	4,082,000

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Appealing Agency	ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS (ZOA)
Project Title	WASH response in North East Sri Lanka.
Project Code	SRL-08/WS13 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	WASH
Objective	Ensure the reduction of vulnerability of IDPs and returnees through the provision of water, sanitation and public health support.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 4,000 families (16,000 people) including 8,000 children and 4,000 women for full project.
Implementing Partners	ZOA in association with CBOs, Government Authorities (Divisional Secretariat and <i>Grama Niladharis</i>)
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$1,102,156
Contact	annelise@zoasrilanka.org

Objective

The project aims to provide an emergency WASH response and improve the sanitation and hygiene conditions of returning through the timely provision of drinking water, improving of sanitation conditions, promotion of hygiene standards, and addressing psycho-social health.

Needs assessments

- ZOA obtained feedback from all ZOA field offices in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara, Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mannar who based their inputs for this project profile on needs assessments and coordination with Government and other stakeholders on District level. The anticipated actions are captured in the ZOA District Plans for 2008 which are regularly updated and discussed with the relevant stakeholders;
- This project profile/ activities/ outcomes reflect the funding gap as well as the confirmed funding for the districts of Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara Districts.

Activities (only for unfunded gap)

- Coordination with relevant role players and implementation of project in association with communities and government structures;
- Water bowsering and the provision of water tanks, toilets and wells in IDP locations. Construction and repair of 999 toilets as well as construction, repair and cleaning of 389 wells;
- Close to 300 smaller events of hygiene awareness and public campaigns;
- Psycho-social support to 650 people.

Outcomes (only for unfunded gap)

- 7,800 displaced and returning people have access to sufficient water for drinking and hygienic use;
- 4,000 people have access to proper sanitary facilities;
- 3,650 people have been exposed to hygiene promotion messages and received psycho-social support.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Inputs, materials, transport, labour, storage.	559,111
Staffing, administration, travel & running costs.	465,893
Support cost: 7%	77,152
TOTAL	1,102,156

Food Aid

Appealing Agency	ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS (ZOA)
Project Title	Food aid assistance to conflict-affected families in North East Sri Lanka.
Project Code	SRL-08/F06 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Food Aid
Objective	Ensure household food security and prevent deterioration of the nutritional status of IDPs, returning and economically affected families.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 10,500 families (42,000 people) including 20,000 children and 12,000 women.
Implementing Partners	ZOA in association with CBOs, LNGOs, Government Authorities (Divisional Secretariat and <i>Grama Niladhar</i>)
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$447,037
Contact	annelise@zoasilanka.org

Needs

The project aims to make a contribution to the emergency/ basic food and complementary food needs of the most food-insecure populations in the conflict-affected areas. Through the provision of food in the form of dry rations, complementary packages and food for work schemes, ZOA intends to assist displaced families during emergency periods prior to the arrival of food aid, returning families for a short period after return and host families who are economically affected.

Activities

- Coordination with relevant role players and implementation of project in association with communities and government structures;
- Provision of emergency/basic and complementary food packages (common or individual family packages covering a period of one week);
- Facilitation food for work programmes.

Outcomes

- Reduction in the vulnerability of 10,000 families due to food assistance;
- 500 families were able to cover their immediate household food needs due to work for food programmes;
- Prevention of deterioration in the nutritional status of the above families.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Inputs, transport, labour, storage	210,230
Staffing, administration, travel & running costs	205,514
Support cost: 7%	31,293
TOTAL	447,037

SRI LANKA

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	Assistance to vulnerable groups for peace building in conflict-affected areas (PRRO 10067.1)
Project Code	SRL-08/F03 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Food Aid
Objective	Ensure food security and prevent deterioration of the nutritional status of conflict-affected populations in need
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 817,500 Children: 400,000 Women: 225,000
Implementing Partners	Ministries of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Education, Health and Department of Agrarian Development as well as other UN and NGOs active in the sector
Project Duration	January 2005 – December 2008
Total Project Budget 2008	\$91,447,118
Additional Funds Requested for 2008	\$27,526,346

Needs/Objective

The project will address household food security for conflict-affected populations by providing assistance to families during their displacement and after their return, as well as to households whose usual livelihoods are impacted by the security situation. Additional complementary actions will prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups through targeted supplementary feeding, school feeding and food-for-work (FFW) activities. WFP programmes will also work towards equity of assistance through implementation of school feeding and supplementary feeding programmes in certain border divisions adjoining the conflict-affected districts.

Activities

- Distribution of a basic food basket providing some 1,900 kcal per person to vulnerable households displaced or otherwise economically affected by the conflict including returnees;
- Additional food aid actions targeting extremely vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children in conflict-affected populations at risk of food insecurity through mother child health nutrition actions and school feeding;
- Contribute to sustainable return through the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure such as irrigation and local roads through FFW activities;
- Joint WFP/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/UNICEF food security and nutritional assessments conducted among conflict-affected populations;
- Coordination of the food sector at both national and local levels.

Outcomes

- Help save lives and protect livelihoods of vulnerable groups displaced/returning after displacement and/or economically affected by the renewed violence by providing emergency food relief to cover their immediate household food needs;
- Prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of these conflict-affected vulnerable groups, in particular women and children, through the provision of nutritious food under mother-child health and school feeding programmes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items		\$
Direct operational costs	Food, external transport, land transport storage and handling, other direct operational costs (ODOC - support costs to counterpart Agencies)	78,024,614
Direct support costs	Staffing, administration and running costs attributable to WFP Sri Lanka	7,439,982
Indirect support costs	7% of all direct costs	5,982,522
Total		91,447,118

Nutrition

Appealing Agency	ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS (ZOA)
Project Title	Nutritional support to conflict affected children in North East Sri Lanka
Project Code	SRL-08/H07 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Nutrition
Objective	Prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of children in conflict-affected communities
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 1,600 children
Implementing Partners	ZOA in association with CBOs, LNGOs, Government Authorities (Divisional Secretariat and <i>Grama Niladhar</i>)
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$110,500
Contact	annelise@zoasilanka.org

Objective

The project aims to provide a mid morning/day meal to pre-school children (not covered by WFP school feeding programme) to improve their nutritional status, and children who obtain additional after hours educational support in the districts of Jaffna Kilinochchi, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. The focus is on children from displaced, returning and economically affected communities. Mostly from pre-schools run by CBOs or LNGOs or from Government Schools receiving WFP school feeding support, but lack complementary nutritional food items such as vegetables.

Activities

- Coordination with relevant role players and implementation of project in association with communities and government structures;
- Provision of basic nutritional awareness to Parent-Teachers Associations (PTA) if available in order to prepare and serve the meals and to measure the impact of supplies through body weight increase charts or class attendance registers;
- Establishing exit strategies such as PTA to take over the responsibility once the household economic conditions have stabilised after the return and/ or when families can afford to contribute or adequately feed children.

Outcomes

- 1,500 pre-school children from displaced, resettling and/or economically affected families have improved nutrition and can continue their education under difficult circumstances;
- 100 school children between ages seven and 14 years have improved nutrition (nutritional food added to their mid day meal) which increase their ability to benefit from the afternoon classes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Inputs, materials, transport, labour, storage	57,460
Staffing, administration, travel & running costs	45,305
Support cost: 7%	7,735
TOTAL	110,500

Education

Appealing Agency	ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS (ZOA)
Project Title	Educational support to conflict-affected children in North East Sri Lanka.
Project Code	SRL-08/E04 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Education
Objective	Ensure children and their families have access to essential education support during displacement and resettlement
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 3,700 families (14,800 people) including 9,300 children and 3,500 women
Implementing Partners	ZOA in association with LNGOs, CBOs, Government Authorities (Divisional Secretariat and <i>Grama Niladhari</i>), Zonal Directors of Education in Target Districts: (Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara District)
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$372,418
Contact	annelise@zoasrilanka.org

Objective

The project aims to ensure children have access to protective learning environments through provision of facilities and support to partners providing technical and recreational support to children. The activities are designed to minimise the adverse affects of the conflict on children and their families and to provide support to the educational development of the affected communities.

Activities

- Coordination with relevant role players and implementation of project in association with communities and government structures;
- Provision of improved learning spaces at 21 affected communities, essential materials to 4,700 children, 11 training events for teachers, facilitation the availability of 50 teachers, and 50 activities to increase peace and reconciliation;
- Facilitate the Education Authorities' support of teachers by providing financial support for specific teacher training activities intended to increase teachers' ability to better support children. This includes psycho-social awareness raising, targeting parents and community members to ensure parents understand normal reactions stress and conflict reactions of children and are in a position to support children better at home;
- Provide after hour supplementary learning programmes to support children who are having difficulties in school due to conflict; this includes peer to peer support;
- Ensure younger children have supportive programmes during times of displacement and upheaval by supporting local pre-school initiatives.

Outcomes

- 9,300 children from displaced and resettling families have improved learning spaces, the necessary supplies (books, stationary, educational equipment, etc.) and adequate furniture, to continue their education in difficult circumstances;
- Teachers have received support and additional training as encouragement to ensure that children receive a higher quality of education;
- Children in target communities are better able to perform well in class.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Inputs, materials, transport, labour, storage	199,181
Staffing, administration, travel & running costs	147,167
Support cost: 7%	26,070
TOTAL	372,418

Agriculture (including Food Security)

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Sector/cluster Coordination support project
Project Code	SRL-08/A04 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Agriculture/Food Security
Objective	Support sector/cluster coordination to effectively coordinate the efforts of the I/NGOs, CBOs, and the Government authorities providing agriculture-based humanitarian livelihood support to the most vulnerable conflict-affected families
Beneficiaries	15,000 returnees, IDPs and host families
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agricultural Development & Agrarian Services Development, I/NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration	June – December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$221,628
Funds Requested	\$221,628

Objectives

The objective of the project is to provide sector/cluster coordination and information management support services to the relevant stakeholders in their efforts supporting the agriculture-based livelihoods of the IDPs, returnees, host families and other conflict-affected families in the north and east. With FAO as the lead technical agency for agriculture, the project aims to foster coordination and greater engagement among relevant sector/cluster actors, such as WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, I/NGOs, CBOs, technical line ministries (central and district level), etc., on agriculture and food security matters.

Activities

- Coordinate sector/cluster contribution and collaboration with relevant government line agencies, UN agencies, I/NGOs and CBOs through regular coordination meetings and information exchange in Colombo and district level field offices (Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna and Killinochchi/Mullaithevu);
- Ensure and provide assistance to and through humanitarian actors for a greater collaboration and the promotion of a common approach through the elaboration of the guiding principles for humanitarian and development assistance in Sri Lanka for agriculture and food security; build and strengthen a shared platform with all stakeholders concerned, which would establish a policy and planning framework for broader humanitarian action in supporting farming-based livelihood of the vulnerable population;
- Consolidate and expand the harmonising and advisory function, provision of information and dissemination of products so that the affected population accrues greater benefits from all humanitarian agriculture and food security actions.

Outcomes

- Strong and pro-active result-oriented sector/cluster coordination in support of the humanitarian community leading to fast, adequate, appropriate and efficient humanitarian relief effort supporting the agriculture-based livelihoods of the affected population in the north and east.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Personnel, including international and national specialists, field staff and travel	140,800
Expendable supplies	7,000
Contracts	20,000
Technical support, training, assessments, monitoring and evaluation	20,500
General operating costs	13,180
Direct operating costs	20,148
Total	221,628

SRI LANKA

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Agriculture assistance in support of the returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of North and East provinces during 2008 Maha season
Project Code	SRL-08/A06 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Agriculture/Food Security
Objective	Support the agriculture and food security activities of returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families during the 2008 Maha season for sustainable food and nutrition security and increased local food production
Beneficiaries	15,970 returnees, IDPs, host families, female-headed households and others
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agricultural Development & Agrarian Services Development, I/NGOs, UN agencies, CBOs
Project Duration	June – December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$2,188,222
Funds Requested	\$2,188,222

Objectives

The objective of the project is to continue supporting production of local paddy, pulses and root crops in the districts of North and East provinces, including the recently resettled and relocated areas, during the Maha rainy season (early September to December 2008) thereby reducing the food insecurity of 15,970 returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable conflict-affected families. The enhanced local food production during 2008 Maha season, being the main food production season in the year, will improve the nutritional status and increased consumption of vitamin and mineral rich fresh vegetables and pulses ensuring sustainable food security of the beneficiary families and reduce their overall dependence on external food aid.

Activities

- Deliver essential basic household food security emergency input supply (seed, tools, fertilizer, livestock ruminants and veterinary services) to 15,970 returnees, IDPs, host and other vulnerable families;
- Develop in conjunction with the local extension service an extension training package targeting the beneficiary families on improved cultivation practices, improved on-farm seed multiplication and storage techniques;
- Enhance local crop seed production and promote production of improved quality of planting materials;
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation system through training and capacity building of the partner agencies (Government line departments, I/NGOs, CBOs, etc.).

Outcomes

- Improved household level food and nutrition security and increased income through increased crop and vegetable production, and better household level stock of livestock ruminants;
- Effective coordination mechanism for household food security and agriculture-based livelihood is successfully established/strengthened in the conflict-affected districts in the north and east in close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies, I/NGOs and other relevant stakeholders both vertically and horizontally.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies (including seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock ruminants, veterinary medicines and vaccines)	1,139,873
Personnel, including international and national specialists, field staff and travel	332,280
Contracts with implementing partners	250,000
Technical support, assessments, training, monitoring and evaluation	90,000
Non-expendable procurement	47,000
General operating cost including security, transport and storage of inputs	130,140
Direct operating costs	198,929
Total	2,188,222

Appealing Agencies	WORLD VISION LANKA – HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AFFAIRS
Project Title	Livestock, Poultry and Seeds Promotion
Project Code	SRL – 08/A11 (Revised)
Sector or cluster	Food Security including Agriculture & Livestock
Objective	Restore and strengthen household food security among IDP returnees, conflict affected families and promote seed production for affected farmers
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 5,000 families in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development, Ministry of Veterinary Services, Seedco (Jaffna only)
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$600,000
Contact	Thamindri_de_silva@wvi.org or Gerard_van_gramberg@wvi.org

Needs

This project is aimed at increasing the ability of conflict affected families as well as farming communities (in Jaffna) to become more self sufficient and recover from disruption to livelihoods as well as nutrition due to multiple displacements. It targets farmers in Jaffna who have no access to high yield high quality seeds; and families in other areas who have little or no source of income and are reliant on food aid.

The impact is two fold and meets short term needs for food production and nutrition as well as long term in terms of training, distribution of livestock as a source of fertilizer for their gardens, husbandry etc.

Activities

Jaffna only: Match to UNDP assisted CBO in the provision of suitable infrastructure and seeds to launch a campaign promoting the need for district self reliance in obtaining high quality seeds and seedlings for crops readily.

All Districts:

- 1) Supply of seeds, plants, fertiliser, chickens and animals as well as other tools necessary to implement projects;
- 2) Training as well as ongoing support for owners of home gardens, poultry and other livestock to selected and verified people and communities.

Accountability: Continuous community consultation to ensure their engagement, participation and support for the process.

Effective monitoring and a final evaluation of the activities above.

Outcomes

- Improved production levels, quality and availability of local seeds;
- Increased access of targeted populations to organic vegetables and animal by-products such as milk, meat and eggs;
- Enhanced technical knowledge of establishing and maintaining home gardens as well as their nutritional and economic benefits.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Direct project implementation costs in terms of seeds, animals, tools etc.	420,000
Direct project support costs including fuel and transportation costs	130,000
Monitoring and evaluation costs	15,000
Indirect project support costs (administration and technical Support)	35,000
TOTAL	600,000

Appealing Agencies	WORLD VISION LANKA – HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AFFAIRS
Project Title	School Agricultural Garden Activities
Project Code	SRL – 08/A12 (Revised)
Sector or cluster	Food Security including Agriculture
Objective	Provide practical assistance to school children engaged in agriculture studies thereby increasing their knowledge, practical experience and ability to react to future family and community needs.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: Conflict affected students both male and female in approximately 200 schools in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and School Development Societies
Project Duration	July – December 2008 (excluding school summer holidays)
Funds Requested	\$400,000
Contact	Thamindri_de_silva@wvi.org or Gerard_van_gramberg@wvi.org

Needs

To increase the practical knowledge of students of agriculture in home gardening, promote their long term understanding of effective organic methods of agriculture and allow this knowledge to spill-over to their families and communities.

Activities

- Provision of seeds, plants and implements to effectively establish school gardens;
- Refurbishment of school infrastructure that may be an impediment to the development of these gardens;
- Training of teachers and student leaders on effective organic agricultural techniques and best practices such as composting;
- Establishing networks to promote long term support to schools, teachers and students;
- Effective monitoring and a final evaluation of the activities above.

Outcomes

- Opportunity for agriculture students to obtain practical experience as part of the school curriculum;
- Schools in conflict affected areas assisted with improved facilities for students;
- Teachers provided with training to improve/ refresh their understanding of sustainable methods of home gardening;
- Enhanced technical knowledge of establishing and maintaining home gardens as well as their nutritional and economic benefits provided for both students and teachers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Direct project implementation costs in terms of seeds, tools, infrastructure etc.	295,000
Direct project support costs <i>including fuel and transportation costs</i>	80,000
Monitoring and evaluation Costs	7,000
Indirect project support costs (administration and technical support)	18,000
TOTAL	400,000

Appealing Agency	ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS (ZOA)
Project Title	Livelihood support to IDP and returnee families.
Project Code	SRL-08/A13 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Agriculture and Food Security
Objective	Ensure resumption of farming, fisheries, livestock and business activities of returnee families in order to sustain household food security and promote income generating opportunities
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 9,700 families (38,800 people) including 20,000 children and 5,000 women
Implementing Partners	ZOA in association with CBOs, LNGOs, Government Authorities (Divisional Secretariat and <i>Grama Niladhari</i>)
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$1,854,975
Contact	annelise@zoasrilanka.org

Needs

The project aims to provide supplies and technical guidance towards displaced, returning and economically affected families in the agricultural, livestock, fishing and local economic sectors in order to boost local food production, facilitate resumption of economic activities, reduce the dependency on food aid, and promote alternative income generating opportunities.

Activities

- Coordination with relevant role players and implementation of project in association with communities and government structures;
- Provision of agricultural, livestock and business packages for 3,700 families supported by home gardening vegetable kits for 6,000 families;
- Sector specific training at 120 events.

Outcomes

- 9,700 displaced, returning and economically affected families have supplies of seed, tools, livestock and means to explore alternative income generating options;
- Targeted families have increased their potential to have secured food sources or means to obtain food;
- Targeted families have an increased capacity and knowledge regarding improved farming/ fishing/ livestock/ business/ home garden practices.

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	
Budget Items	\$
Inputs, materials, transport, labour, storage.	968,877
Staffing, administration, travel & running costs.	756,249
Support cost: 7%	129,849
TOTAL	1,854,975

Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (ERI)

Appealing Agency	ASSEMBLY OF SOCIAL MOBILISATION
Project Title	Re arranging livelihood options for Reintegration of the conflict affected communities
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/102 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Economic recovery/infrastructure
Objective	Develop practical mechanisms within the conflict affected community, facilitating the process of transformation from emergency to economic stability, targeting women headed families and vulnerable poverty pockets
Beneficiaries	200 War affected women-headed and vulnerable families from Pallikudiruppu. (Relocation site for Muthur east IDPs) 100 war affected women headed households (WHH) from Muthur
Implementing Partner	Assembly of Social Mobilisation
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$144,225
Funds Requested	\$144,225

Needs/Objectives

This project will ensure that IDPs and vulnerable people from their host communities have secure livelihoods and they have confidence to restore and improve their life standard. The activity will cover the establishment of sustainable channels for the affected community to restart their livelihood activities and gainfully engage in promoting the household economic standards. This is in line with the general strategy and the sector objectives. Initiating an integrated income generation project is the priority objective that will also facilitate the capacity building of the locality, especially driving WHH and vulnerable women group with differently able children towards ensuring stable economic conditions to look after their families and fighting violence.

Activities

- **Primary Actions:** Base line survey and mapping of socio economic groups, group orientation, development of group plans, prioritising needs based on protection, development of the community action plan;
- **Mainstream Actions:** Capacity development training, gender, small scale business promotions, value addition, marketing, revolving fund systems;
- **Support Actions:** Provide equipments and block grants to start livestock breeding, small businesses, value addition to agro products, introduce and channel marketing facilities, and facilitating formation of savings groups;
- **Monitoring Actions:** Formation of community vigilant groups, monthly community review;
- **Coordination:** Reporting to focal agency, sector meeting, and sharing of assessments.

Outcome

- 200 WHHs and 100 vulnerable war affected families will reintegrate to normal process of life through household economic development and protection against violence;
- Improved living standard of the IDP population and the vulnerable host communities;
- Sustainable neighbourhoods will be created through concrete improvement of economic conditions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Direct project cost	
Grants and equipments	110,000
Capacity building and community networking and monitoring	14,000
Operation and logistics secretariat, communications and logistics	9,000
National staff	11,225
Total	144,225

Appealing Agency	FEDERATION OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS (FOSDOO)
Project Title	Livelihood support for relocated population in Vavuniya district
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/I03 (Revised)
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To enhance the livelihood strategies of 300 families, who were displaced in 2001 and resettled/ relocated in 2007, after long years of multiple displacements.
Beneficiaries	150 women headed and vulnerable families, a total of 496 persons
Implementing Partners	Directly by FOSDOO
Project Duration	June - December 2008
Total Budget	\$55,771
Funds requested for in 2008	\$55,771

Needs/objectives

The targeted population was displaced and living in welfare centres before 2001. However they were resettled and relocated in 2007 to Eswarypuram in Vavuniya Divisional Secretariat division and to Shanmugapuram and Thuttuvahai in the Vengala Cheddikulam Divisional Secretariat division.

The targeted population will be supported with quality animals, which in turn a mechanism of supply of milk will be linked with the existing milk co-operative society at district level. The selected location is ideal for dairy development and while providing animal FOSDOO will consider the local environment and climate. Technical and other services will be provided by the milk cooperative society.

Close monitoring will be done by FOSDOO to measure the behavioural change of the beneficiaries. This project will mainly target towards herd improvement, cooperative development and strengthening the linkages with the existing setup and marketing in identified location.

This project will involve all the stakeholders like Department of Animal Products & Health and other relevant departments

Activities

1. Selection of beneficiaries;
2. Train the beneficiaries on cattle breeding;
3. Recruit them as members of existing Komatha Cattle Breeders Cooperative;
4. Providing the beneficiaries with high yielding varieties of cows;
5. Establish marketing linkages to sell milk through cooperatives.

Outcomes

Sufficient income established to meet their needs and purposefully contributing to the development of the society.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
ACTIVITY	UNIT	\$
Animal purchase	150	43,845
Training and inputs	5	3,100
Administrative costs	6	2,226
Staff costs	6	4,500
Miscellaneous		2,100
Total		55,771

SRI LANKA

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)
Project Title	Early Economic Recovery of IDPs and vulnerable groups in Batticaloa District through Community-based Training for Economic Empowerment (CB-TREE)
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/104 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Promote economic recovery through skills training for income-generation, group organising and community-fund schemes
Beneficiaries	Total 700 (for six months)
	Women and Men: 600 (60% Women, 40% Men)
	Extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs): 100
Implementing Partners	Community Development Councils – Local NGOs, Local Governments (linked to UN Habitat Emergency Shelter Program). In the specified districts, ILO will coordinate with other actors and government organisations in the selection of beneficiaries and locations in order to avoid duplication and work closely with UN Habitat in supporting those sheltered communities' early economic recovery
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$495,000
Funds Requested	\$495,000

Needs/Objectives

The Project will provide opportunities for income-generation for humanitarian plus assistance to the target groups through participatory community-centred planning, simple skills training with micro-enterprise development, group organising and community-funds scheme. The whole strategy will utilise the ILO CB-TREE methodology and manuals adapted and tested in Sri Lanka for the post-tsunami rehabilitation programme of ILO in Ampara District.

The Project will have a close partnership and coordination with UN-Habitat and will operate mostly on their target communities in order to provide the post-resettlement programme of social and economic recovery and sustainable development.

Activities

- Partners mobilisation;
- Training of partners on the utilisation of the CB-TREE Methodology;
- Community planning and needs assessment, preparation of project proposals by the target groups;
- Training delivery, implementation of transition enterprise projects;
- Post training assistance, group organising, community fund scheme, and other support services.

Outcome

- 80% of trained beneficiaries involved in enterprises;
- Income level of beneficiaries increased by at least 60%;
- Enterprise groups are organised and operating their own community funds.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	108,000
Inputs	297,000
Operation	90,000
Total	495,000

Agencies	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO) / UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation (Batticaloa District – Vakaraï)
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/105 AB (Revised)
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To provide immediate and short term alternative income generating labour based employment and support for vulnerable families deprived of their customary livelihood
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 23,000 work days created for the un- and under-employed and for 100 vulnerable families
Implementing Partners	Joint implementation by UNOPS and ILO, Government Agent, Divisional Secretary, District Chambers, and CBOs
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$556,944
Funds Requested	\$556,944 (ILO - \$89,071 ; UNOPS - \$467,873)

Needs/Objectives

This project supports the creation of temporary employment for conflict-affected households and improved opportunities for local economic development. It is based upon the needs identified in the Emergency Livelihood Recovery Plan of Koralai Pattu North Divisional Secretariat Division published by ILO, FAO and CCHA. Immediate income generating programme focus on labour-based local infrastructure construction and training activities that will (i) directly supply participating families with additional cash incomes, (ii) help to rehabilitate local infrastructure vital to short and medium term LER, (iii) increase access of families to basic needs and services, and (iv) promote dignity and pride by providing income opportunities and skill development.

Activities

Immediate planning and coordination: support to Divisional Secretariat and PS for the identification and prioritisation of projects for resettled areas;

Short term training: provide livelihood diversification through the provision of vocational and labour based training opportunities for youth in the construction sector and livelihood recovery support for selected families;

Immediate recovery for return and resettlement: rehabilitation of damaged critical social and economic infrastructures such as multi purpose hall, a fertilizer store seed paddy store, a market complex, bus hall, pipe culverts and roads through labour based community work.

Outcomes

- Short term employment with approximately 23,000 work days created;
- Improve purchasing power of conflict affected populations and leading to improved living and nutritional conditions;
- Accelerate economic recovery of the area by increasing access to basic needs and services and improvement of support services in the construction sector.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Operations costs	204,325
Livelihood recovery support	54,000
Construction costs (labour cost + construction costs)	268,080
Administration costs	30,539
TOTAL	556,944

Agencies	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO) / UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECTS SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Support for Livelihood Regeneration and Stabilisation – Jaffna district (Jaffna town, Kopay, Sandilipay, Chankanai and Nallur Jaffna, Kodikamam, Chavakachcheri, Kayts Divisional Secretariat divisions)
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/106 AB (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To provide immediate and short term alternative income generating labour based employment and support for vulnerable families deprived of their customary livelihood
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 21,000 workdays created for the un- and under-employed and for 250 vulnerable families
Implementing Partners	Joint implementation by UNOPS and ILO, Government Agent, Divisional Secretary, District Chambers and CBOs
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$428,430
Funds Requested	\$428,430 (ILO - \$136,661; UNOPS - \$291,769)

Needs/Objectives

This project supports the creation of emergency and temporary employment for conflict-affected households. It is based upon the needs identified in the Emergency Livelihood Recovery Plan of Jaffna District published by ILO, FAO and RADA, and infrastructure assessments and estimates by UNOPS. Immediate income generating programme focus on labour-based local infrastructure construction and training activities that will (i) directly supply participating families with additional cash incomes, (ii) help to rehabilitate local infrastructure vital to short and medium term local economic recovery (LER), (iii) increase access of families to basic needs and services, and (iv) promote dignity and pride by providing alternative income opportunities due to the heavy restrictions on livelihood sectors (agriculture and fisheries) and limited purchasing power in the peninsula.

Activities

Immediate planning and coordination: support to Divisional Secretariat and PS for the identification and prioritisation of projects for resettled areas;

Short term training: provide livelihood diversification through the provision of training opportunities for youth in vocational skills in the construction sector and quick impact livelihood start up support;

Immediate recovery for return and resettlement: rehabilitation of damaged critical social and economic infrastructures including roads, cutting and levelling channels beds debris removing, cutting bushes, gravel filling, construction of retaining walls, drainage work, construction of slab culvert, plantation of trees, construction of agro wells for cultivation, fertilizer store, common hall, bund through labour based community work.

Outcomes

- Short term employment with approximately 21,000 work days created;
- Improve purchasing power of conflict affected populations and improved living and nutritional conditions;
- Accelerate economic recovery of the area by increasing access to basic needs and services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Operations costs	140,557
Emergency livelihood start up support	102,500
Construction costs including labour costs	166,279
Administration costs	19094
Total	428,430

SRI LANKA

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Project Title	Rapid livelihood recovery for IDPs
Project Code	SLR-08/ER/107 (Revised)
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To expedite the recovery of livelihood for IDPs and newly resettled population
Beneficiaries	6,000 IDPs and resettled persons (1,500 families) directly affected by the recent conflict. Primary and secondary income earners, with priority to vulnerable persons such as disabled, women-/single-headed households, unskilled/low-skilled youth. The primary locations will be: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya (IDPs affected by the recent conflict); Batticaloa, Trincomalee (Resettled IDPs and host communities); IOM will ensure coordination with local government authorities and other acting agencies in the implementation districts to ensure duplication of assistance is avoided.
Implementing Partners	IDPs and host community groups; CBOs; Government Authorities at district, divisional and village level; IOM's existing NGO/INGO partners
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$605,000
Funds Requested	\$605,000

Needs/Objectives

The project ensures that IDPs can rapidly re-start income-generating activities allowing an immediate income at the time of displacement/early resettlement in order for them to meet basic food and other survival needs while preventing prolonged dependence on relief support. These activities will phase into IOM's existing and any new early recovery projects.

Activities

- Inform communities about livelihood activities and encourage their participation;
- Provide livestock, as well as tools and inputs for livestock production;
- Based on IOM (post-) emergency experience in the target areas, provide pre-designed standardised (as well as customised if needed) toolkits to re-start small-scale enterprises.

Outcome

- Some 6,000 individuals (1,500 families) are generating income in the first three months;
- Resettled IDPs have restarted income-generating activities;
- IDPs have income to support them selves and are productive during the time of displacement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	75,000
Asset replacement (1,500 families x average \$300) economic infrastructure rehabilitation	450,000
Transport	30,000
Administration	50,000
Total requested	605,000

SRI LANKA

Appealing Agency	OXFAM GB
Project Title	Food security programme for IDPs, host families and returnees in Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mannar and Kilinochchi
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/108 (Revised)
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Support the immediate resumption of farming activities of IDPs, resettled people and host families for a sustainable food security and increase local food production
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 3,000 Households 1,000 resettled Households, 1,000 IDP Households and 1,000 host families
Implementing Partners	Eachchilampattu United Development Association (EUDA), Centre for Social Assessment (CSA), NGCDO
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$300,000
Funds Requested	\$300,000

Objectives

The immediate resumption of local food production activities will reduce the dependency on food aid and support self reliance of returnees, IDPs and will reduce the vulnerability of host families. The project will further improve agriculture practices through agriculture trainings and developing linkages with extension services.

Activities

- Coordination with other NGOs and government;
- Preliminary assessments of IDPs, host families and returnees on food security situation and beneficiary selection;
- Provision of agriculture inputs for returnees;
- Conducting agriculture related trainings for and host families & IDPs;
- Linking farmer groups of returned people with agriculture extension services.

Outcomes

- Resettled households have restored their livelihood activities and no or less dependence on food aid;
- IDPs have income for subsistence and a productive way of utilising their time during the displacement;
- Resettled people have improved access for agriculture extension services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Cash / in-kind grants for agriculture inputs	225,000
Training & networking	50,000
Operational expenses	25,000
TOTAL	300,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECTS SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Emergency Livelihood Recovery (Trincomalee district Divisional Secretariat Kinniya, Muttur Town , Gravets and Morawewa)
Project Code	SRL-08/SRL-08/ER/I13 (Revised)
Sector	Early Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To provide immediate and short term alternative income generating labour based employment for returning communities deprived of their customary livelihood
Beneficiaries	Total of 42,100 labour days generated for jobseekers, un- and under-employed and youth
Implementing Partners	Direct Implementation by UNOPS in partnership with International Labour Organisation/Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (ILO/IRTAP), Government Agent, Divisional Secretariat, District Chambers, CBOs
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$959,056
Funds Requested	\$959,056

Needs/Objectives

Assessment conducted in Trincomalee district by WFP and FAO in July 2007 identified small common infrastructures and buildings/repairs as one exit strategy for resettled and conflict affected population to resume their livelihoods. This project aims to provide to these returnees emergency and temporary labour based employment through labour-intensive infrastructure works and community infrastructure in order to provide an alternative to their usual livelihoods.

Activities

- Access road to clinic centre;
- Access road;
- Culvert to access paddy land;
- Community centre/upgrading the library;
- Four community centres and upgrading;
- Access road to Thoppur;
- Internal drainage system;
- Agriculture access road.

Outcomes

This project would generate short term employment with approximately 42,100 direct labour days created by the project, improve purchasing power of conflict affected populations and leading to improved living and nutritional conditions of populations affected by the conflict.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Operations costs	240,064
Construction costs (including labour costs)	656,250
Administration costs	62,742
TOTAL	959,056

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECTS SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Emergency Employment – Kilinochchi district (Divisional Secretariat Karachchi and Poonakary)
Project Code	SRL-08/ER/114 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Early Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To provide alternative means of income generating for communities affected by the conflict and deprived of their customary livelihood
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 34,000 labour days generated for jobseekers, unemployed or under employed people, and youth
Implementing Partners	Direct Implementation by UNOPS in partnership with ILO/IRTAP, Government Agent, Divisional Secretariat, District Chambers, CBOs
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$733,548
Funds Requested	\$733,548

Objectives

This project aims to provide emergency and temporary employment opportunities for populations affected by the conflict, host communities and displaced civilians deprived of their regular livelihood and income generating activities due to the heavy security restrictions on livelihood sectors (fisheries and agriculture) and limited purchasing power in the Vanni.

Activities

UNOPS field office in Kilinochchi undertook preliminary assessments of required infrastructure in the neediest areas of the Vanni where the UN is able to operate in. Focus has been orientated towards areas of high IDP populations. In summary, the proposal calls for:

- Rehabilitation of existing roads;
- Construction of road side drainage paths;
- Culvert construction;
- Jungle clearing for IDP settlement and/or land cultivation;
- Two common temporary shelters.

Outcomes

This project would generate short term employment with approximately 34,000 direct labour days created by the project; improve purchasing power of returnees leading to improved living and nutritional conditions of populations directly affected by the conflict in the Vanni.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Operations costs	152,523
Construction costs (including labour costs)	533,036
Administration costs	47,989
TOTAL	733,548

Logistics, Support and Coordination

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Assessments in Returnee and/or IDP Communities
Project Code	SRL-08/CSS03 (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Coordination / Support Services
Objective	Provide information about returnee and/or IDP communities through jointly-constructed assessment tools in order to assist agencies and government in the design of actions for relief and recovery.
Beneficiaries	Returnee and/or IDP and host communities in Mannar district and Batticaloa district; Sections in each assessment tool always ask for/ target the needs and opinions of women and children.
Implementing Partners	All UN agencies sitting on the Joint Assessment Steering Committee chaired by OCHA (UNHCR, WFP, ILO, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UNOPS, RC Office)
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$100,000
Funds Requested	\$100,000

Objective

The project is a continuation of the proven Transitional Shelter Site Tracking / Emergency Assessment (TSST/EA) project that has been conducting similar data collection exercises since 2005. The assessments assist government and humanitarian agencies by providing multi-sectoral information imperative for planning actions for recovery in return areas and for relief in areas with IDP communities. Assessments, conducted by a team of experienced field enumerators, can be done at the camp or household level depending on the need. Facilitated by hand-held computers, data immediately is processed and ready for circulation within 72 hours, if necessary.

Activities

- Conduct one new assessment in Mannar district focusing on IDP and/or host communities as advised by the UN Joint Assessment Steering Committee;
- One monitoring assessment among returnee households in the Vaharai Divisional Secretariat Division, Batticaloa District that uses the EA 2007 Vaharai returnee assessment as its baseline.

Outcomes

Two assessment reports that document the conditions of IDP and returnee populations, provide primary information for the design of actions, and act as a baseline against which agencies can measure their progress.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Survey implementation cost	93,000
Administration cost	7,000
TOTAL	100,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECTS SERVICES (UNOPS)
Project Title	Emergency logistical upgrade in Jaffna
Project Code	SRL-08/CSS07 (<i>New</i>)
Sector	Coordination / Support Services
Objective	To improve logistical transport of humanitarian assistance towards Jaffna, provide alternative income opportunities for conflict affected households and improve local economic recovery
Beneficiaries	Conflict affected households and Humanitarian Agencies sending assistance through cargo shipment
Implementing Partners	Implementation by UNOPS in consultation with WFP
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$351,138
Funds Requested	\$351,138

Objectives

This project aims at upgrading Point Pedro Harbour , one of the main harbours of Jaffna to improve and accommodate increased humanitarian cargo operations to the peninsula. The Point Pedro Harbour port is located northeast of Jaffna town and is predominantly a civilian port that handled civilians and commercial cargo before the Asian tsunami caused it to start sanding and silting up causing access limitations for barges and limiting load capacity.

The rehabilitation of this key local infrastructure will constitute a major operational asset for the peninsula, facilitate transport of aid by humanitarian agencies to civilians affected by heavy restrictions on livelihood, and provide alternative income opportunities to restore local economic recovery.

Activities

- Port survey and confirmation of works scope;
- Removal of abandoned barges in the harbour area;
- Re-fixing of bollards;
- Minor repairs to jetty;
- Construction of toilets.

Outcomes

This project will improve the conditions and quantities of humanitarian assistance provided to Jaffna peninsula with an upgraded harbour infrastructure and generate immediate cash opportunities recovering livelihoods and improving living conditions of conflict affected populations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Construction cost including labour costs	328,166
Administration costs	22,972
TOTAL	351,138

ANNEX I. ADDITIONAL FUNDING TABLES

Table V: Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

as of 25 June 2008

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

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

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	14,445,891	22.5 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	11,385,761	17.7 %	-
Australia	9,259,930	14.4 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	8,913,822	13.9 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,915,915	10.8 %	-
Germany	3,352,843	5.2 %	-
Sweden	2,789,528	4.3 %	-
Canada	1,480,751	2.3 %	-
Netherlands	1,351,000	2.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,241,204	1.9 %	-
Denmark	1,146,641	1.8 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	903,863	1.4 %	-
Switzerland	709,468	1.1 %	-
Ireland	405,680	0.6 %	-
Grand Total	64,302,297	100.0 %	-

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VI: Sri Lanka 2008
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)
 as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	15,350,891	21.7 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	11,385,761	16.1 %	-
Australia	9,259,930	13.1 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	8,913,822	12.6 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,915,915	9.8 %	-
Germany	5,140,275	7.3 %	-
Denmark	2,976,457	4.2 %	-
Canada	2,857,835	4.0 %	-
Sweden	2,789,528	4.0 %	-
Netherlands	1,351,000	1.9 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,241,204	1.8 %	-
Switzerland	1,128,679	1.6 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	903,863	1.3 %	-
Ireland	405,680	0.6 %	-
Japan	-	0.0 %	4,587,156
Grand Total	70,620,840	100 %	4,587,156

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

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VII: Other Humanitarian Funding to Sri Lanka 2008
List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Canada			
CARE	Provision of clean water, sanitation facilities, hygiene education, emergency shelter, NFIs and emergency preparedness training (M012731)	433,231	-
ICRC	ICRC Emergency Appeal for Sri Lanka 2008 (M-012834)	306,748	-
MSF - Canada	Provision of general and emergency surgical care in Vavuniya District hospital (M012732)	178,389	-
WVI (Canada)	Provision of clean water, shelter, non-food items, child protection and cash-for-work activities (M012730)	458,716	-
Subtotal for Canada		1,377,084	-
Denmark			
Danchurchaid	Danish contribution to victims for the conflict in Sri Lanka and Tamil refugees in India (46.H.7-2-151.g.)	738,872	-
DRC	Emergency assistance and rehabilitation for the victims of the conflict in Sri Lanka (46.H.7-2-149.g.)	195,251	-
DRC	Humanitarian Contribution (46.H.7-3-153.b.)	895,693	-
Subtotal for Denmark		1,829,816	-
Germany			
AN	Food dispensation, Hygiene Promotion, construction of water/sanitation equipment (vn05-321.50 LKA 01/08)	308,142	-
ICRC	Assistance and Protection Activities (VN05 321.50 LKA 02/08)	1,479,290	-
Subtotal for Germany		1,787,432	-
Japan			
WFP	Food aid	-	4,587,156
Subtotal for Japan		-	4,587,156
Switzerland			
SDC/SHA	Administrative cost SDC Field Office Jaffna	267,895	-
SDC/SHA	Administrative cost SDC Field Office Matara	151,316	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		419,211	-
United States of America			
CRS	Shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (STATE/PRM)	875,000	-
USAID	Administration cost	30,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America		905,000	-
Grand Total		6,318,543	4,587,156

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ASB	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland [SOLIDAR Consortium]
ASC	Area Security Coordinator
CBO	Community-based organisation
CB-TREE	Community-based training for economic empowerment
CBSM	Confidence-building and stabilisation measures
CCHA	Consultative Committee for Humanitarian Affairs
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	Cease-Fire Agreement
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CSA	Centre for Social Assessment
DPDHS	Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services
ECCD	Early childhood care & development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office
ERI	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
EUDA	Eachchilampattu United Development Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDL	Forward Defence Line
FFW	Food-for-work
FOSDOO	Federation of Social Development Organisations
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-based violence
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally displaced person
IMU	Information Management Unit
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRTAP	Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme
LER	Local economic recovery
LNGO	Local non-governmental organisation
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MoH	Ministry of Health
MNB&EID	Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development
MR&DRS	Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services
MTs	Metric tonnes
NFRI	Non-food relief item(s)
NGCDO	National Gender Community Development Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid [SOLIDAR Consortium]
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PTA	Parent-Teachers Association
QIP	Quick impact projects
RDHS	Regional Directors of Health Services

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SCC	Shelter Coordination Cell
SCiSL	Save the Children in Sri Lanka
SEED	Sarvodaya Economic Enterprises Development Services Programme
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SLFP	Sri Lanka Freedom Party
SLMM	Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
TSST/EA	Transitional Shelter Site Tracking / Emergency Assessment
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHC	United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Service
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WASH	Water and Environmental Sanitation Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WWH	Women headed households
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care – Netherlands

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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