

# JOINT HUMANITARIAN AND EARLY RECOVERY UPDATE

This report indicates the UN and NGO partner response to continuing humanitarian needs and early recovery concerns, in support to the Sri Lankan Government's efforts to rebuild the former conflict-affected regions. Activities show progress towards the sector priorities and goals described in the 2011 Joint Plan for Assistance.

## I. SITUATION OVERVIEW & HIGHLIGHTS

### **IDP returns and resettlement during March-April 2012:**

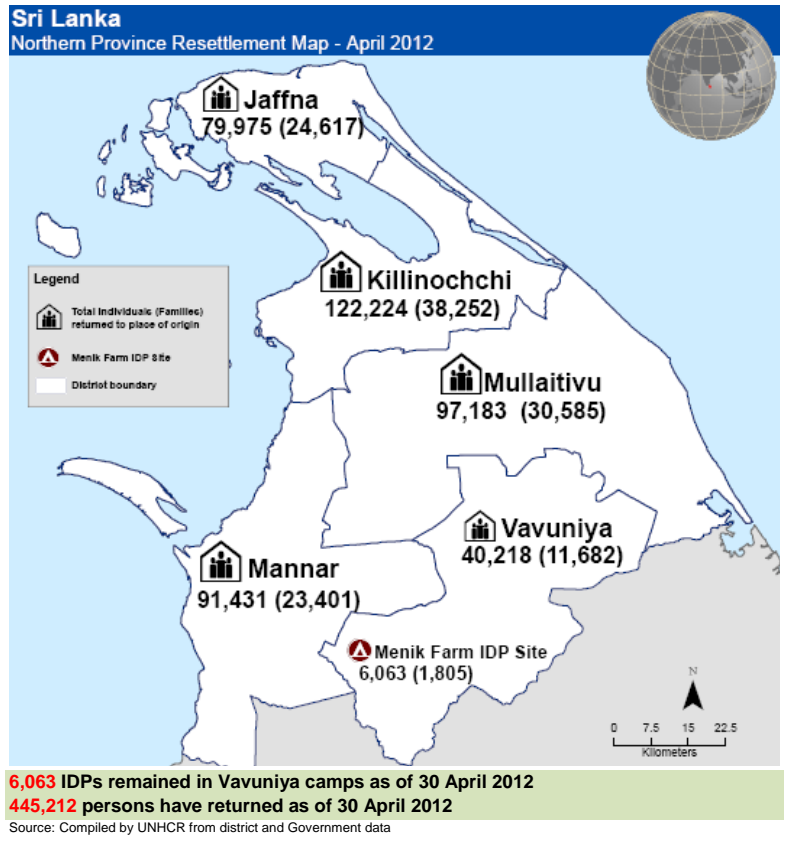
Relatively few returns during the reporting period. Nearly 400 IDPs (111 families) returned from host communities to their areas of origin in Maritimepattu and Puthukkudiyiruppu Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSD), in the Mullaitivu district. Also, some 40 long-term IDPs returned to Trincomalee district. No return movements took place from Menik Farm.

In total, by 30 April 2012, an estimated 445,212 IDPs (133,152 families) had returned to Northern and Eastern Provinces during the prior three years. This figure includes some 229,227 people (72,622 families) displaced after April 2008 and 215,985 persons (60,530 families) displaced before April 2008<sup>1</sup>. This left 6,063 IDPs (1,805 families), displaced after April 2008, in camps awaiting return to their areas of origin. An additional 7,302 IDPs (1,968 families) from the protracted caseload, displaced prior to April 2008, remained in welfare centers in Jaffna and Vavuniya districts.

**IDPs with host families:** The Government and the UN are committed to finding solutions for displaced people, who sought shelter with friends and relatives, left camps and are still living with friends and relatives, or are stranded in transit sites. Determining the number of people falling under this category and whether they continue to live with hosts by choice or for lack of solutions will be critical to support future strategies of assistance.

**Joint Government-UN survey of protracted IDP communities:** Covering the whole country, the survey aims to determine the exact demographics, current locations and socioeconomic status of protracted IDPs to understand their willingness to return to their places of origin or to stay where they are now. This would help make clear whether some protracted IDPs have, in fact, already integrated locally. A steering committee, co-chaired by the Ministry of Resettlement and UNHCR, is directing the survey, which UNOPS is carrying out on the ground. UNOPS has completed data collection for some areas in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and will approach local authorities in other districts in the next weeks.

<sup>1</sup> There are two major caseloads of displaced people in Sri Lanka. Those recently displaced or 'new' IDPs refers to those displaced after April 2008, and the 'old' or protracted caseload refers to those displaced prior to April 2008. Note that the total population returned to their districts of origin includes returns from both categories of IDPs.



**Release of 2.5 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GND) in Maritimepattu DSD, Mullaitivu district, for mine action surveys:** On 27 April, the Vavuniya Regional Mine Action Office (RMAO) received approval from Mullaitivu military authorities to start Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) in Ampalavanapokkanai, Mullivaikkal and Mullivaikkal West, followed by necessary clearance work. The Mullaitivu district authorities have since stated that there will be no further IDP relocations from Menik Farm to the Kombavil site, with the release of the new areas for mine action to pave the way for eventual resettlement (at the Mullaitivu District Progress Review meeting on 15 May).

**Downdraft in Menik Farm:** On 31 March, strong winds coupled with heavy rain in Vavuniya district severely damaged infrastructure in Menik Farm (for more details, please see OCHA Situation Reports of 3 April and 9 April 2012, at <http://www.hpsl.lk/Catalogues.aspx?catID=75>). While no IDPs were seriously injured, some suffered minor cuts and bruises from flying tin sheets, ripped off the temporary shelters' roofs by the high winds. WHO-supported ambulances took the injured to the nearby Cheddikulam Base Hospital for treatment. Following the incident, WHO donated each zone a first-aid kit to be used in future contingencies.

Humanitarian agencies together with partners and local authorities carried out a rapid needs assessment following the

downdraft. Most of the damage was to Zone 1, where 942 of 1,200 shelters were damaged or destroyed, affecting 896 of the 1,031 families still on site. Most of the toilets were completely destroyed. Nearly 800 children, awaiting resettlement in the camp, were left out of school, as a result of severe damages to the camp's education infrastructure. The storm destroyed five Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Zone 1 and four TLSs in Zone 0, with partial damages to three in Zone 1.

UNICEF support, three TLSs in Zone 1 were repaired for the benefit of about 350 children. Partners hope to complete TLS construction and repair work by mid-May.



Photo 3: Repaired TLS in Zone 1. Credit: UNICEF



Photo 2: Damaged TLS in Zone 1. Credit: UNICEF

Agencies worked together with the authorities to swiftly assist camp residents:

- o Government officials gave the IDPs cooked meals for three days and dry food rations for an additional three days.
- o UNHCR provided 260 lightweight tents, 200 plastic sheets, 100 pieces of nylon rope, 70 emergency shelters, 350 hammers and 150kg of nails to assist families.
- o UNICEF/ZOA, through the Assistant Commissioner for Local Governance (ACLG), increased water bowsering to 100,000 litres per day in Zone 1 for three days. CARITAS provided additional water bowsering support.
- o UNOPS repaired 152 toilets (38 toilets blocks).
- o UNICEF/Save the Children (SC) distributed hygiene kits to the affected families.



Photo 1: Menik Farm shelters turned to rubble in the high winds. Credit: UNHCR

• **Strengthening coordination with Government authorities:**

OCHA and UNHCR are collaborating with the UN District Focal Points and NGO partners to brief each Security Forces Headquarters (SFHQ) in the Northern Province on the mandate of the UN, globally and in Sri Lanka, the nature of NGOs, and the Guidelines on Humanitarian Communications with the Military (endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team in Sri Lanka). The purpose of these briefings is to build confidence with military authorities on the norms and principles of humanitarian work, especially the continuing need for greater responsibilities by the civilian administration in coordination in the post-war environment. The briefing was launched to a Colombo military training event in March 2012. The first of the standardized field briefings took place on 11 May for the Brigade and Division Commanders under the Kilinochchi SFHQ. Scheduling is being discussed with other regional SFHQs for similar meetings.

• **Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in the North & East Provinces completed:**

The WFP-led EFSA for Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts have started on 22 March. The assessment has already completed by the first week of April 2012 and the findings have already been presented to the Government and the UN country team. The preliminary report of EFSA findings will be available for the public by the end of May 2012.

• **Tsunami Warning Evacuation:**

- o An earthquake initially recording 8.6M occurred near Sumatra, Indonesia on 11 April 2012 at 1408hrs Sri Lankan time (0838 GMT), activating the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) to issue a Tsunami Watch for 28 countries in the Indian Ocean. Individual countries including Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and Indonesia issued a tsunami evacuation warning to populations in coastal areas. The earthquake took place at a depth of 22.9km along a fault line running under the Indian Ocean, off western Indonesia and to the Bay of Bengal.

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February 2012 – Report #40

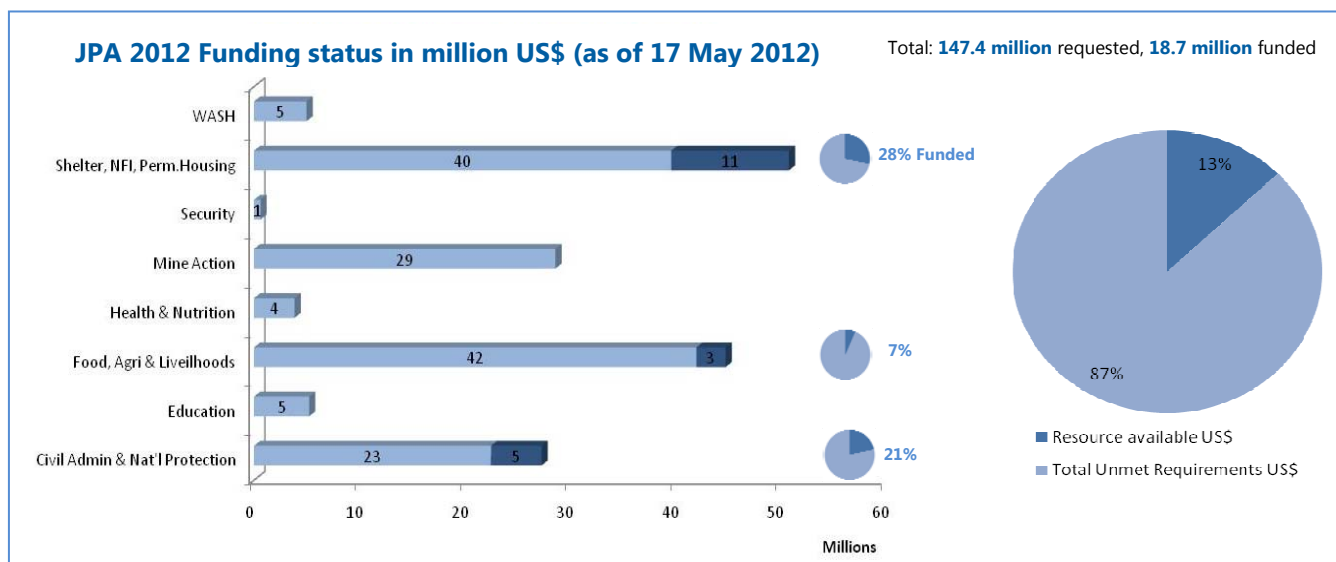
For the first time, shocks of an earthquake which occurred in Indonesia were felt in many parts of Sri Lanka, India and Thailand. Subsequently a major aftershock registering 8.3M occurred at 1613hrs local time (1143 GMT) on 11 April 2012, activating the PTWC to maintain the tsunami watch for the 28 countries. The watch area was later reduced to Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka and Maldives by the PTWC.

- o The Department of Meteorology (MET Dept.) in Sri Lanka which is the mandated agency on providing Early Warning in case of a tsunami, issued a Tsunami Warning Evacuation Bulletin within five to ten minutes (around 1415hrs) of the PTWC warning, advising the immediate evacuation of Eastern and Southern coastal areas of the country. The advisory was subsequently extended to the entire coastal region of the island. A red high-level warning was also issued by the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service for the Andaman and Nicobar islands, and a lower alert for the coasts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu states. Malaysian officials had also requested residents on the coast to move inland to safe areas.

- o The Disaster Management Centre (DMC), the mandated agency to disseminate EW messages, spread evacuation instructions through its networks of Early Warning towers, the media, Police, Tri-Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force), DMC staff in the districts, and other contacts. The DMC in an evaluation on EW indicated that 90% of the Early Warning Towers. The DMC reached communities at ground level through 64 of the 74 Early Warning Towers constructed around the coastal belt. Furthermore, a network of police and military (Sri Lanka Army, Navy and Air Force) bases around the island mobilized personnel to evacuate villages in the coastal areas. The DMC officials in the districts worked in tandem with local authorities, police and military to broadcast and evacuate people to safety.
- o Persons living in the coastal regions of Sri Lanka were evacuated within 45 minutes to 1 hour of the tsunami warning and evacuation message.
- o The tsunami warning was removed in Sri Lanka at 1815hrs and the public was requested to return to their homes.

## FUNDING

The Joint Plan for Assistance (JPA) for Northern Province 2012 launched on 21 January 2012 requests US\$147 million of assistance for humanitarian and early recovery assistance for the Northern Province. As of 18 May 2012, 13% (\$18.7 million) of JPA 2012 has been funded.



## II. SECTOR OVERVIEWS & HIGHLIGHTS

Sector activities support the work of their Government counterparts. Contributions to the JH/ERU from partner agencies highlighting their project operations are welcome through the respective Cluster Lead.

### Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms | Sector Leads: UNDP and UNHCR

Partners include CARE, DRC, FORUT, LEADS, OfERR (Ceylon), SC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Vision



- In March, UNDP's Equal Access to Justice Project, nationally implemented by the Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration, carried out the following interventions in the Northern Province:

Description	Number
Probable birth certificates	45
Late birth certificates	33
Marriage registrations	47
Reports filed with the Police for missing documents	192
Search applications for birth certificates	1,104
Death certificates	93
National Identity Cards	1,135
Marriage certificates	150
Justice of Peace certificates	525
Elders' identity cards	194
Alterations	7

Source: UNDP, March 2012

- Set up a community-based Corrections Department centre in Mannar district to promote community rehabilitation and reduce the pressure on the prison system;
  - Served nearly 3,525 people through two mobile clinics for documentation services in Karachchi DSD, Kilinochchi district, and Vavuniya North DSD, Vavuniya district. Additionally, 175 former refugee children born in India, who have returned to Sri Lanka with their families, received citizenship certificates at a programme held at the Vavuniya District Secretariat. (See complete details in table 1.)
  - A needs assessment to assess the type of services required through paralegal support among community-based organizations (CBO) in Musali and Manthai West DSDs, Mannar district, to be followed with tailored training.
- In Mullaitivu district, UNICEF raised legal awareness among 30 managers of children's homes and probation officers, with training on documentation issues (during February).

- During March-April, Legal Aid Commission (LAC) offices in the Northern Province, supported by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Information Counseling and Legal Assistance project, carried out the following initiatives (see table 2). NRC plays a key role in the sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) forums, maintaining strong coordination with the Protection Working Group at field level.
- UNDP, in partnership with OCHA, supported the Mannar District Secretariat to prepare the District Action Plan to strengthen coordination, prioritize needs and monitor progress of recovery and development work.

Description	Number
Closed cases	36 (total 203 opened)
Civil documentation cases	618 (total 1,057)
Court appearances	1,307
Counseling cases	391
Awareness-raising sessions	13 (706 participants)
Mobile visits	133
Trainings on recovering documentation, land, late registration, national law, SGBV etc	17
Applications for lost land permits	62
Documentation cases in Menik Farm	168 (73 resolved)

Source: UNDP and NRC, March 2012

- Agencies, working with Government partners, helped to reunite 63 children with their families and devised a range of solutions, such as cash grants, education assistance, medical treatment, and counseling, to prevent 33 children from being institutionalized. (Family separation prevention mechanisms and safety nets have ensured a secure environment for about 220 children, who were at high risk of being separated from their families.) Further, agencies supported 12 children, formerly associated with armed groups, to resume normal life through education, vocational training, livelihood support, and psychosocial assistance.

- A UNICEF/Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka initiative is creating a firm foundation for nearly 850 youth and children in the Northern Province through skills development and employment opportunities. The programme offers full vocational training courses or on the job training, along with National Vocational Qualification. In March, 144 youth were following alternative education or employment programmes.
- UNICEF engages with the Ministry of Social Service to provide psychosocial assistance (personal and family counseling) for IDPs. Nearly 650 people received

counseling in March; 98 people, including children and women in need of special protection, gained protective care and advocacy.

- UNICEF continued to support 269 community-based structures, such as Children’s Clubs, Child Development Committees, Child Friendly Spaces, and Village Child Rights Monitoring Committees. During March, 17,067 children participated in activities. These structures provided a much-needed platform for child protection monitoring and referrals to appropriate services, including counseling.

## Education and Sports | Sector Lead: UNICEF

**Partners** include ChildFund Sri Lanka, CORDAID, DRC, FORUT, IOM, Janasuwaya/PWJ, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), Oxfam Australia, PARCIC, PWJ, RtR, SC, SEED, Sewalanka Foundation, Tdh, UMCOR, UNDP, UNICEF, WVI and ZOA



### Displacement centres

- About 200 children in Menik Farm are not attending school due to poor classrooms, shortage of teachers, lack of drinking water points in schools and discontinuation of school meals. Cluster partners are consulting with the Government on how to improve the learning environment for children awaiting resettlement.



Photo 4: Student representative laying the foundation for Mullaitivu Maha Vidyalayam; Credit: UNICEF

- ZOA will hold evening coaching classes for all students in the camp taking the national Grade Five scholarship examination and the first secondary school qualification examination (General Certificate of Education, Ordinary Level).

### Early Recovery

#### March

- In Jaffna district, Caritas–HUDEC continued education support for 500 returnee children (6-12 years), through a monthly allowance of Rs. 2,500 (for 12 months).
- In Kilinochchi district, the Government built two TLSs to reopen the Kombavil Thimby village school on 21 March. Around 175 children have resumed primary school as a

result, while secondary students travel about 1.5 km to the Puthukkudiyiruppu Central College and Kaiveli Maha Vidyalayam school.

- In Mullaitivu district, UNICEF supported the Zonal Director of Education (ZDE) to move a TLS to Kokkuthoduvaai Government Tamil Mixed School (GTMS) from Kombavil Wignesvara Vidyalayam. Also, FORUT put up a TLS in the recently resettled Kokkuthoduvaai area, helping about 100 children to continue education. Also, UNICEF assisted Iranaipalai GTMS, Kallappadu GTMS and Sri Subramaniam Vidyalayam to put up TLSs to meet the need for classrooms for about 850 children (see photo 4). UNICEF is rehabilitating 24 schools in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts–21 with funding from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), three with Irish support. Additionally, UNICEF is assessing 10 more schools in these areas for classroom repairs (AusAID). Sewalanka Foundation has committed to rehabilitate an additional eight schools in Puthukkudiyiruppu and Mullaitivu DSDs, supporting 1,000 children. SC is repairing two schools, Iranaipalai Roman Catholic Tamil Mixed



Photo 5: Senthankulam fishermen at work; Credit: IOM

School (RCTMS) and Murippu Tamil Vidyalayam.

- GIZ/ESC (Education for Social Cohesion) is helping to establish psychosocial centres, provided counsellors for hospitals, and piloted sex education, peace and value education in schools.

## April

- In Jaffna district, SC is helping to renovate classrooms and play parks in the Poompugar GTMS, Naguleswara Vidyalayam and Veemankamam Vidyalayam schools, which reopened recently.

- In Mannar district, ACTED helped to renovate two preschools and built a playground in the Musali and Madhu DSDs.

## Gaps in resettlement areas

- In Jaffna district, the education sector is looking for assistance to build a TLS in Nagarkovil Maha Vidyalayam and Thanankilappu GTMS, which were recently reopened. (The latter is currently functioning out of a private school.) Also, education authorities have asked support to repair the TLS in Vayavilan Veluppillai Vidyalayam.

## Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods | Sector Leads: FAO, WFP and UNDP

**Partners** include ACTED, CARE, Caritas, ChildFund Sri Lanka, CORDAID, DRC, FAO, FORUT, FOSDOO, GTZ ProMiS, HI, ILO, IOM, Janasuwaya/PWJ, JEN, LEADS, Muslim Aid, N-GACDO, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), Oxfam Australia, Oxfam GB, PARCIC, PIN, Practical Action, WFP, World Vision, UNDP and ZOA



## Food Security

- WFP completed a two months pilot project for its new, needs-based voucher programme in Jaffna. Initially 1,478 beneficiaries benefited in the Thellipalai DS division. The initial monitoring findings highlighted that the beneficiaries preferred food assistance vouchers as opposed to food because:
  - food vouchers provides a better selection of 20 food varieties instead of receiving the five itemed static food basket;
  - the 18 food items out of 20 that are assigned in the voucher are locally produced. This enhanced the marketing ability of local farmers;
  - earlier when the beneficiaries were provided with food assistance, the distributions were undertaken monthly and they were in a difficult situation to find appropriate storage for the food. Vouchers were normally redeemed weekly which avoided issues with storage etc.
  - with an option to select from a variety of food items through vouchers, more women came to redeem the voucher to MPCs. This indicates that a higher percentage of the assistance would go to the household since the food is been collected by the mother.
- WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) is in the process of analyzing the recently conducted joint Food Security Assessment (FSA) in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The assessment covered eight districts in the two provinces and according to the preliminary findings, in general, the food security situation in the districts have improved in comparison to previous year. Jaffna and Kilinochchi report negative indication on the household hunger scale. Low birth weight is a problem in the region as commonly seen in other parts of the country as well.

The findings and the preliminary report will be shared once finalized by last week of May.

- The ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) focuses on targeting humanitarian and early recovery needs of the IDP and refugee returnees in the north, while ensuring that the needs of the remaining IDPs living in camps are adequately covered until their return to home areas. The PRRO also supports early recovery activities in the areas of agriculture, school meals and nutrition interventions in the northern returnee areas.
- In March, WFP Distributed 1,808mt of food to 24,759 returnees and IDPs in camps, cooked school meals for 167,521 students, and micronutrient fortified blended food (CSB) for 37,827 malnourished children under 5 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers through its Maternal and Child Health Nutrition Programme (MCHN).
- Under the nutrition-oriented development project, WFP is providing fortified take-home rations to children under 5 and pregnant and nursing mothers in nine selected districts. WFP is also supporting the Government to increase its production of thriposha (a locally-fortified food) by upgrading a factory's machinery and providing raw materials.
- A storage and post-harvest pilot project is being implemented to ensure the proper storage and timely distribution of seeds, fertilizers and tools under the agriculture sector to reduce post-harvest losses in the northern districts. It will also provide training and capacity-development support to women farmers on post-harvest and storage mechanisms at village level.

Agriculture

- FAO is providing paddy, other field crop (OFC) and vegetable seeds to farmers, who missed the *Maha* 2011/12 season and newly-resettled families, for the *Yala* 2012 season, enabled by Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) support. In Vavuniya and Mullaitivu districts, FAO is supplying equipment to families and organizations to start or upgrade facilities to process milk and crop products (enabled by Norwegian support). In Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, FAO and UNDP continue to provide integrated agricultural recovery support to resettled families and host communities, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) support.
- FAO has received AusAID funding to strengthen farming and fisheries livelihoods among returnees in Mullaitivu district. Nearly 2,000 families will receive OFC, vegetable and fruit seeds, another 1,300 families will get poultry packages and 200 families, lagoon/marine fishing gear. Also FAO will support the Department of Agriculture (DoA) to meet critical gaps in institutional capacity. Moreover, FAO has received USAID funding to rapidly renovate 100 minor irrigation tanks, provide agriculture inputs to 1,350 families and provide poultry packages to 600 families. The assistance will target mostly newly resettled farmers in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts.
- In Kilinochchi district, ChildFund is donating pump sets to 857 smallholder farmers, with assistance and training in installation, operation and maintenance. However, distributions were affected by localised flooding that hampered distribution and delays in Government approval of the beneficiary list. Further, in partnership with the DoA, the agency trained 1,350 farmers including women and youth, and distributed seeds (such as green gram, black gram, cowpea, gingerly, *kurakkan*, and maize).

Livelihoods

- While resettled communities are recovering their livelihoods, access to credit remains a major constraint. Despite the presence of numerous financial institutions, most returnees cannot produce collateral for loans. This means that partners and authorities need to explore innovative mechanisms, such as group lending models or guarantee funds.
- Producer organizations are regulated by the Cooperative Act and supervised by the Department of Cooperative Development. UNDP will review the regulatory framework to recommend practices and policy changes to support women, youth and disadvantaged groups develop their businesses.
- In Jaffna district, IOM, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Fishing Cooperative Society of

Senthankulam have started building critical community infrastructure—a fish market, multi-purpose storage building, fuel centre, WASH facilities, and access roads. This work supports 125 fisherman families, who returned to their village in November 2010 after two decades of displacement (see photo 5).

- Further, IOM and the Jaffna College of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering are providing training in outboard motor repair and maintenance and a certified course on marine chart reading, communication and satellite navigator operations. The intervention will improve the traditional fishing methods, leading to increased income while supporting coast conservation.
- In Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts, ZOA distributed start-up livelihood packages to beneficiaries (81 and 74, in April and March, respectively) with Department for International Development (DFID)/HALO Trust funding. Furthermore, ZOA assisted a private company to set up two coconut husk crushing centers in Kilinochchi district and a Colombo-based company to set up a bike assembly center in Vavuniya district.
- The Mullaitivu District Secretary has endorsed the report of the Assessment of the Coverage of Immediate Livelihood Assistance (prepared by District Secretariat with the support of UNDP). The report's recommendations include:
  - Continued support for mine action, including land clearance for livelihoods and sustained Mine Risk Education (MRE).
  - Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, replacement of lost assets and access to capital are essential for food security.
  - Communities particularly highlighted the challenges faced by vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, differently-abled people and the elderly. Partners are encouraged to carefully assess the needs of these groups and provide appropriate income generation activities.
  - There is a disparity in assistance across different livelihood types (i.e., greater support has been mobilized for paddy cultivation than for fisheries, livestock and small businesses). Partners are encouraged to consider needs across the different sectors.
  - While there are communities that continue to require immediate livelihood start-up assistance, others have succeeded in resuming basic livelihoods and require medium- and longer-term livelihood development, with a greater emphasis on sustainability, value addition, marketing and private sector partnerships.
  - Livelihood approaches should be based on the geographical suitability and specific socioeconomic conditions. Agencies should consult the respective line

department for any medium- and longer-term development projects for joint planning and adherence to the district, regional and national development plans.

- o Most farmers are engaged in paddy cultivation, but vegetable and OFC cultivation have declined due to the damage of the lift irrigation system, which helped cultivate profitable OFC crops in the dry periods. Agencies need to renovate the lift irrigation system as a priority.
- o Noting the limited support for resumption of women's traditional occupations, and training and skills development for youth and other vulnerable groups, increased opportunities for skill development in partnership with respective technical agencies are critical.

The Kilinochchi District Secretary has requested a similar study of resettled communities in this district.

- In Kilinochchi district, SAH is working closely with the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) and the Government veterinary surgeon to support cattle farmers in Pachchilapalli DSD. In March, SAH built 130 goat sheds, meeting minimum quality standards as approved by the Department. The district Veterinary Surgeon supervised chick distributions 276 beneficiaries. In Mullaitivu district, SAH trained five farmers' organisations and six Women's Rural Development Organisations in Oddusuddan DSD, to promote inclusiveness and equal participation. This was the first step in a gradual process of capacity-building, which will cover financial management, report writing etc. as well as leadership and gender sensitivity. (These activities were supported by funding from Swiss Solidarity.)
- In Mannar town, UNDP created a partnership where Rabeena Pvt. Ltd. trained ten women in business planning and advanced processing techniques for dried yam products (*odiyal*). As a result, the women sold 640kg of high-quality dried yam at Rs. 440 per kg, more than twice the local rate, and received an order for 2,000kg. UNDP is working to create partnerships with the private sector for people involved in making juggery and woven items.
- In Mullaitivu district, IOM has started building a fully-equipped milk sales outlet in Thunukkai DSD under a project to develop the dairy sector. IOM aims to strengthen local institutions, including the district veterinary surgeons, the Provincial DAPH, and divisional Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Societies (LIBCOS),



Photo 6: A beneficiary sells fresh milk from her cow; Credit: IOM

through infrastructure, assets, and capacity-building support. Simultaneously, IOM provides a comprehensive livestock package to dairy-farming families to restart production of milk and dairy products, ensuring economic recovery at household and community levels. Currently, the IOM is extending across the Kandavalai DSD, targeting an additional 100 dairy farmers and one LIBCOS. IOM has supported development of the dairy sector in Karachchi and Thunukkai DSDs in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts since June 2010 (see photo 6).

### Infrastructure reconstruction

- With funding support from the Indian Government, UNOPS is to rehabilitate Atchchuvvely Industrial Zone in Jaffna district. Design work has been completed. Also, by 30 April, UNOPS had completed 70% of the 129m long Thondamanaru bridge (construction being funded by the Spanish Government) (see photo 7).

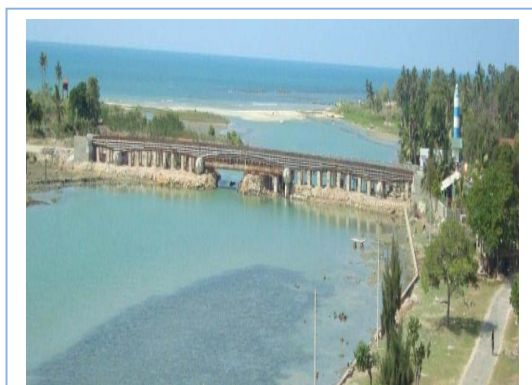


Photo 7: Thondamanaru bridge under construction in Jaffna district; Credit: UNOPS

## Health and Nutrition | Sector Lead: WHO

**Partners** include CHA-Mercy Malaysia, Christian Aid, HI, IOM, MSF France, MSF Holland, MTI, Muslim Aid, ORHAN, TdH, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Vision and ZOA



- In Kilinochchi district, the strong winds also damaged TLSs at the Vaddakachchi Maha Vidyalayam school, leaving nearly 300 children without classroom space. Education authorities report damages to another 10 TLSs in district schools. The Zonal Division of Education (ZDE) has requested agency assistance to rapidly restore the damaged structures.

### Disease surveillance

- There were no reports of disease outbreaks for March from Menik Farm. Disease surveillance activities, maternal and child health activities and health promotion strategies continue in the camp with the support of the Vavuniya Regional Director of Health services (RDHS).

- WHO continues to support 24hr emergency ambulance services, transporting critically ill patients to hospitals for referral care. Also, Population Services Lanka provides medical mobile services to Menik Farm on four days per week.

### Curative care

- WHO will support 10 new health assistants from May to July 2012 to assist the primary health care services in remote areas. This assistance continues WHO support given to the Provincial Director of Health Services since 2010.

### Mental health and SGBV prevention

- In March, the SGBV centre (supported by WHO) at the Jaffna Teaching Hospital conducted an awareness session on SGBV prevention and response for health care workers drawn from across the Northern Province. WHO also supports a similar centre at the Mannar General Hospital (see photos 8 and 9).



Photo 8: SGBV survivors in discussion with Community Support Officers at the WHO-supported Mannar SGBV Centre; Credit: WHO



Photo 9: The SGBV awareness session for primary health care staff in Jaffna district; Credit: WHO

- In April, World Vision Lanka (WV) took 20 community support officers (CSO) from the Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts to visit mental health units and rehabilitation centers in Batticaloa and Kalmunai. They also saw a support group helping people dealing with mental issues to get back on their feet livelihood options and micro-finance schemes. WV also supports the construction of the children's ward and the play room of the Chankanai Hospital, Jaffna.

### Rehabilitation care

- In March, Handicap International (HI) held a three-day training session on basic counseling and community mobilization for community volunteers from Kilinochchi district. Also, the agency organized community-based rehabilitation training for around 60 people in Chemalai East, of Maritimpattu DSD (Mullaitivu District) and Sivapuram of Kandavalai DSD (Kilinochchi district). Another 60 people from Krishnapuram in Karachchi DSD (Kilinochchi District) and Sivapuram in Kandavalai



Photo 10: HI provides rehabilitation services to clients living with physical disabilities; Credit: HI

participated in confidence-building programmes. All the participants were from a People in Need (PIN) cash-for-work, cash grants and home gardening initiative.

- In April, HI carried out 81 assessments, 12 rehabilitation sessions and provided 102 devices to clients.
- At a donor request, HI has extended mobile physical rehabilitation services to far-flung areas of Mullaitivu district, e.g., Chemmalai East, Kanukerni, Neeravipiddy and Visuamadu, where people living with disabilities find it extremely difficult to access services. HI is providing physiotherapy/occupational therapy, mobility/adaptive devices, prosthetic/orthotic devices, advice to caregivers on home-based services and appropriate referrals (see photo 11).
- The Sri Lanka school of Orthotics and Prosthetics (SLSPO) provided another 21 prosthetic and 18 orthotic devices to clients in the Northern Province (bringing total assistance to 258 and 296 devices, respectively).

#### Reproductive health care

- UNFPA provided logistical support to health officials in Mullaitivu district to conduct 56 mobile reproductive health clinics. The clinics were conducted in the Medical Offices of Health (MOH) for Mullaitivu, Oddusuddan,

Mallavi and Puthukkudiyiruppu MOH areas serving 1,700 women



Photo 11: The new special baby care unit at the Mannar General Hospital; Credit: UNICEF

#### Nutrition

- In March, 0.94% of children under five years in Mullaitivu district were suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 8.3% from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), among those screened (please see table 3).
- In April, 0.91% of children under five years in Mullaitivu district suffered from SAM and 8.79% of MAM, among the 90% of this group screened (please see table 4).

**Table 3: Nutrition screening of children under five (U5) years in Mullaitivu district (March 2012)**

MOH area	Total # children under five years	# of U5 children screened	# of U5 children with SAM <sup>2</sup>	# of U5 children with MAM	% of U5 children with SAM	% of U5 children with MAM	% Screening coverage
Mullaitivu	2,894	2,557	14	138	0.55	5.40	88.36
Puthukkudiyiruppu	2,294	2,162	16	144	0.74	6.66	94.25
Oddusuddan	1,545	1,462	19	155	1.30	10.60	94.63
Mallavi	1,873	1,831	26	228	1.42	12.45	97.76
<b>Mullaitivu District</b>	<b>8,606</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>93.10</b>

Source: UNICEF, March 2012

<sup>2</sup> Severe Acute Malnutrition

- UNICEF support to restore health infrastructure in Mannar district, with funding from the Cathal Ryan Trust, Ireland:
  - New special care baby unit at Mannar General Hospital, fully equipped to provide specialized care for newborns with complications, opened on 25 April (see photo 11);
  - Three-day training on essential newborn care for 30 nursing officers and hospital midwives from district health network at the Mannar General Hospital in its newly-constructed conference hall. Supported the Ministry of Health to translate training modules into Tamil;
  - Opened Adampan MOH Office. Constructed and equipped to serve as a preventive health service hub, providing public health regulatory functions and clinic services to 26,000 people in Manthai West DSD. Has 30 beds, together with acute management and isolation units;
- There is an acute shortage of doctors in peripheral hospitals in the Mannar District, and mobile services covered people's needs in the Manthai West and Madhu DSDs.
- In Mullaitivu district, UNICEF handed over the fully-refurbished Iyankankulam Gramodhaya Health Centre (GHC) to the Mallavi MOH. Furthermore, Also, UNICEF plans to finish building maternity and paediatric wards at the Mallavi Base Hospital by July. (Both activities with support from Cathal Ryan Trust, Ireland).
- UNICEF will support trainings on emergency obstetric care, essential newborn care, the health management information system, refresher courses on the nutrition rehabilitation programme refresher and the integrated nutrition package during April-June 2012.

**Table 4: Nutrition screening of children under five (U5) years in Mullaitivu district (April 2012)**

MOH Area	Total # children under five years	# of U5 children screened	# of U5 children with SAM <sup>3</sup>	# of U5 children with MAM	% of U5 children with SAM	% of U5 children with MAM	% Screening coverage
Mullaitivu	2,665	2,262	9	121	0.40	5.35	84.88
Puthukkudiyiruppu	2,278	1,999	19	160	0.95	8.00	87.75
Oddusuddan	1,523	1,425	14	147	0.98	10.32	93.57
Mallavi	1,954	1,893	27	238	1.43	12.57	96.88
<b>Mullaitivu District</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>90.01</b>

Source: UNICEF, April 2012

<sup>3</sup> Severe Acute Malnutrition

## Mine Action | Sector Lead: UNDP



### Coordination and Government Partners

The Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAO) are located in the District Secretariats of Jaffna (covering the Jaffna and Kilinochchi Districts), Batticaloa and Vavuniya (covering Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, and all districts of the North-Central and Eastern Provinces, less Batticaloa). Sub-offices, which focus only on specific districts, are located in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi. The RMAOs carry out coordination, information management and quality management functions for their respective Areas of Responsibility, under overall coordination

of the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) in Colombo, with UNDP and UNICEF support.

- To facilitate IDP resettlement, the areas designated by the Government for residence and livelihood remain high priority for issuing clearance tasks. Across all districts, tasks now increasingly include land clearance for livelihood and infrastructure. Surveys and clearance activities continue in the Eastern Province, since reinitiating for the first time since the end of the war.
- Tables 5-8 below elaborate clearance, land releases, new tasks and remaining contamination figures in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

**Table 5: Clearance and contamination summary**

District	Area cleared (minefield and battle area clearance) in April	Area released through survey in April	New areas identified in April	Area cleared/released since Jan 2012	Estimated CHA remaining
Jaffna	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2540	4.3400
Kilinochchi	0.4270	0.0000	0.1280	1.3060	28.7400
Mannar	0.0625	0.0000	0.0367	0.4965	29.9147
Mullaitivu	0.5790	0.0000	0.1259	1.3487	26.1940
Vavuniya	0.0952	0.0000	0.0000	0.6390	11.2924
Batticaloa	0.0007	0.0000	0.0000	0.1885	14.5759
Trincomalee	0.0015	0.0000	0.0000	0.0064	3.4179
Ampara	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0244
Anuradhapura	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.3152
Polonnaruwa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1807
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1659km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.0km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.2906km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4.2391km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>120.9952km<sup>2</sup></b>

Source: UNDP, April 2012

- The Government is yet to release the following areas for necessary mine action interventions:
  - ✓ Mullaitivu District: On 27 April, the Government released following areas in the Maritimepattu DSD: North-Western portion of Ampalavanapokkanai, North portion of Mullivaikkal East, Mullivaikkal West.
  - ✓ Jaffna District: Fifteen GNDs in the Tellipalai DSD.

**Table 5: Land release during April 2012 and socioeconomic purpose of new tasks issued<sup>4</sup>**

District	Released through survey	Released through clearance (minefield and battle area clearance)	Planned socio-economic purpose for tasks issued in the reporting period
Mullaitivu		1 Clearance task was completed and handed over to the authorities in Oddusuddan DSD	7 Clearance tasks issued in the following DSDs for livelihood and residential purposes in Puthukkudiyiruppu and Maritimepattu DSDs
Kilinochchi		5 clearance tasks were completed	13 clearance tasks issued for supporting

<sup>4</sup> Referring to tasks on land that was restricted to the public and/or marked off as hazardous at the time the task was issued.

**Table 5: Land release during April 2012 and socioeconomic purpose of new tasks issued<sup>4</sup>**

District	Released through survey	Released through clearance (minefield and battle area clearance)	Planned socio-economic purpose for tasks issued in the reporting period
		and handed over to the authorities in the following DSDs: Karachchi (2), Kandavalai (3)	resettlement

*Source: UNDP, April 2012*

**Table 6: DSDs where new contamination was identified during April 2012**

District	Estimated contamination (Confirmed Hazardous Area)	Known contamination (Defined Hazardous Area)
Jaffna	NA	NA
Kilinochchi	NA	Karachchi and Poonakari DSDs
Mannar	Madhu DSD	NA
Mullaitivu	Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD	NA

*Source: UNDP, April 2012*

**Table 7: Ongoing tasks as at 31 April 2012**

District	Surveys and Assessments	Clearance by DS Division
Vavuniya	NA	5 GNDs in Vavuniya town DSD, 4 GNDs in Vavuniya North DSD and 2 GNDs in Vengalcheddikulam DSD.
Mannar	NA	4 GNDs in Madhu DSD, 2 GNDs in Mannar Town DSD, 1 GND in Musali DSD, 2 GNDs in Manthai west DSD.
Mullaitivu	NA	5 GNDs in Manthai East DSD, 5 GNDs in Maritimenpattu DSD, 5 GNDs in Oddusuddan DSD, 12 GNDs in Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD, 1 GND in Thunukkai DSD.
Batticaloa	NA	1 GND in Kaoralaipattu DSD.
Trincomalee	NA	2 GNDs in Kuchchaveli DSD.
Jaffna	NA	2 GNDs in Maruthankerni DSD, 3 GNDs in Chavakachcheri DSD, 2 GNDs Thellipalai DSD, 2 GNDs in Uduvil DSD and 2 GNDs in Kopay DSD.
Kilinochchi	Resurveys of Confirmed Hazardous Areas are being conducted in Poonakari and Karachchi DSDs	3 GNDs in Kandawalai DSD; 12 GNDs in Karachchi DSD; 3 GNDs in Poonakari DSD ;

*Source: UNDP, April 2012*

### Mine Risk Education (MRE)

- MRE continues among host and resettled communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces with 11,792 people receiving MRE in April 2012 (see table 8). International Mine Action day was celebrated in Vavuniya on 4 April and around 50,000 community members participated and benefitted from MRE experience. Partners distributed around 2,312 sets of MRE materials in contaminated villages.
- MRE agencies have redoubled outreach to communities, after several children were injured or killed while collecting scrap metal for sale. The lack of livelihoods compels families to run such risks. Of the 22 casualties since 1 January, 12 were children (approx. and four died (see table 10). Some 117 explosive devices and suspected dangerous areas were reported by communities and the NGO networks (see table 9). The majority of these items were removed.

- MRE NGO partners identified 46 war-injured and disabled persons during April 2012. 17 people were supported with

self-employment grants and 29 were referred to available services and support mechanisms.

**Table 8: MRE coverage**

District	# of people to receive MRE in April	# of people to receive MRE since Jan 2012
Vavuniya	1,132	6,337
Mannar	1,316	6,889
Mullaitivu	2,923	16,075
Kilinochchi	2,082	10,932
Jaffna	2,317	10,920
Batticaloa / Ampara / Trincomalee	2,022	12,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,792</b>	<b>63,272</b>

Source: UNICEF, April 2012

**Table 9: Mines and ERW reported by community members**

District	Mines/ERW Reported
Vavuniya	9
Mannar	12
Mullaitivu	34
Kilinochchi	13
Jaffna	41
Batticaloa / Ampara / Trincomalee	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>

Source: UNICEF, April 2012

**Table 10: Mine/ERW accidents and casualties**

Month	Mine/ERW Accidents	Mine/ERW Casualties
January	3	8
February	1	1
March	3	9
April	2	4
<b>Total 2012</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: UNICEF, April 2012

## Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Permanent Housing | Sector Leads: UN-HABITAT and UNHCR

**Partners** include ACTED, ASB, CARE, Caritas, CORDAID, DRC, FORUT, FOSDOO, Habitat for Humanity Sri Lanka, IOM, JEN, LEADS, Muslim Aid, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), OHRD, Oxfam Australia, PIN, PWJ, SAH, SC, SEED, Sewalanka Foundation, SLRCS, SC, Tdh, UMCOR, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS, WVI and ZOA



### Displacement centres

#### April

- UNOPS continued its shelter assistance in the camp, repairing 85 emergency shelters in Zone 0.

#### March

- UNOPS repaired 23 emergency shelters and decommissioned another 160 in Zone 0 (see photo 12). UNHCR and partners decommissioned about empty 600 shelters.
- ASB distributed 100 NFI kits (sanitary napkins, toilet soap and laundry soap) to IDPs through Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS).

### Early Recovery

#### April

- By 30 April, more than 86,000 families had received cash grants (or process forms for such) to help meet the immediate expenses following return to their home areas (see table 11).
- See table 12 for UNHCR distribution of Non-Food Item (NFI) kits to returnee families (IDP/refugee) during March and April.



Photo 12: Shelter maintenance work in Zone 0;  
Credit: UNOPS

**Table 11: Shelter grant distribution by 30 April 2012**

District	# of returnee families
Kilinochchi	28,062
Mullaitivu	21,633
Vavuniya	4,910
Mannar	5,056
Jaffna	26,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,398</b>

Source: UNHCR, April 2012

**Table 12: UNHCR NFI distributions**

District	# of families who received NFI return kits			
	March	Description	April	Description
Jaffna	32	Returnees to Point Pedro DSD	24	Returnees to Chavakachcheri DSD
	9	Returnees to Nallur DSD	12	Former refugee families from India
	7	Returnees to Karainagar DSD		
	217	Returnees to released High Security Zone areas – 114 in Chavakachcheri DSD, 34 in Sandilipay DSD, and 69 to Karainagar DSD		
	16	Former refugee families		
Vavuniya			33	Returnees to Vavuniya DSD
			22	Returnees to Katkulam GND in Vavuniya DSD
			20	Returnees to Piramanalankulam GND in Cheddikulam DSD
		5	To one returnee family and four former refugee families who didn't receive assistance during previous distributions	
		28	IDP families released from Menik Farm living with host families	

Source: UNHCR, April 2012

- UNOPS is constructing another 25 transitional shelters in the Maritimepattu DSD, in addition to the 1,250 completed transitional shelters in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts (through ECHO and CERF support).
- UNHCR coordinating with partners completed 36 transitional shelters in March for returnees in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.
- NRC completed 150 transitional shelters and 75 permanent toilets in Jaffna district, as well as 390 transitional shelters and 295 permanent toilets in Mullaitivu district, with another 90 toilets in progress. In Kilinochchi district, NRC has completed 250 transitional shelters and 175 permanent toilets (additional 94 toilets being built). Also, NRC built two permanent houses in Ramanathapuram, Kilinochchi district, and has 38 in progress. All 40 families received livelihood assistance. Further, NRC is constructing 30 transitional shelters with RCC concrete columns, along with permanent toilets, in Karachchi DSD, Kilinochchi district. Further, NRC is building 40 permanent houses in Wiswamadu East (Mullaitivu district) and the beneficiaries have received livelihood assistance. In Vavuniya district, NRC is putting up 40 transitional shelters and 40 permanent toilets.
- In March, ZOA completed 376 shelters in Kilinochchi, Jaffna and Mannar districts (ECHO, USAID and HALO Trust support).

## April

- In Mullaitivu district, IOM has completed 500 transitional shelters of a planned 625 in Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD (see photo 17).
- Out of a planned 2,552 houses, ASB has completed and handed over 518 houses to beneficiaries, with the rest ongoing.



Photo 13: IOM transitional shelter in Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD, Mullaitivu district; Credit: IOM

- As of April, ZOA has completed 350 shelters in Kilinochchi and Mannar districts.

## Permanent housing

- Donors and government projects are currently committed to support the building and repairing of 34,639 houses against a total 'need' in excess of 100,000 houses in the Northern Province. By 5 May 2012, there were 17,094 new houses completed, 6,764 houses in progress, and 2,688 houses yet to begin against a commitment of 26,546 for full reconstruction (table 13; see photo 14). Further, agencies have completed major repairs on 4,773 houses, while working on another 1,272 houses, with work on 787 houses yet to commence from a total commitment of 6,832 houses (table 14). Agencies have also completed the full construction of 502 core houses and have 344 in progress, while work on 415 houses is yet to commence, against a total commitment of 1,261 houses (table 15).



Photo 14: Completed house in Vavuniya North DSD. Credit: UN-HABITAT

Table 13: Total # of permanent houses - full-reconstruction					
District	Committed	In progress	Completed	To be started	Agencies
Vavuniya	3,585	751	1,041	1,793	ASB, SEED, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, Indian Project, NHDA
Kilinochchi	8,734	2,341	5,768	625	UN-HABITAT, SLRCs/IFRC, NEHRP, Caritas, Indian Project, Swiss Labour Assistance, SDC, NHDA, NRC, Shanthi Community
Mullaitivu	4,558	1,292	3,096	170	NEHRP, SLRCs/GRC, UN-HABITAT, SLRCs/JRC, SDC, Indian Project, UNDP, NHDA
Mannar	2,737	1,082	1,655	0	NEHRP, SLRCs/NRC, Caritas, CTF, Muslim Aid, UNDP, Family Health Programme, Indian Project, People's Bank, NHDA, UN-HABITAT, MWDF
Jaffna	6,932	1,298	5,534	100	NEHRP, UN-HABITAT, SDC, Caritas, Indian, UNDP, NHDA
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,546</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>17,094</b>	<b>2,688</b>	

*Source: District Secretariats, Planning Divisions, Agencies, Deputy Programme Directors – NEHRP. Compiled by: UN-HABITAT*

Table 14: Total # of permanent houses – Repairs					
District	Committed	In progress	Completed	To be started	Agencies
Vavuniya	431	101	179	151	SEED, PIN, Offer Ceylon, REPIIA, UN-HABITAT
Kilinochchi	3,083	504	2,524	55	UN-HABITAT, REPIIA, Caritas, NHDA, SDC
Mullaitivu	3,061	667	1,857	537	Caritas, UMCOR, SLRCs/GRC, UN-HABITAT
Mannar	233	0	193	40	CTF, Muslim Aid, YGRO, Offer Ceylon, Sarvodaya, Habitat for Humanity
Jaffna	24	0	20	4	UNDP
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>787</b>	

*Source: District Secretariats, Planning Divisions, Agencies, Deputy Programme Directors – NEHRP. Compiled by: UN-HABITAT*

Table 15: Total # of permanent houses – Core houses					
District	Committed	Progress	Completed	To be started	Agencies
Vavuniya	89	0	89	0	NRC
Kilinochchi	561	253	68	240	Sarvodaya, NRC
Mullaitivu	362	70	117	175	Caritas, NRC
Mannar	100	21	79	0	Habitat for Humanity, RDF
Jaffna	149	0	149	0	UMCOR, Caritas, Habitat for Humanity
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>415</b>	

*Source: District Secretariats, Planning Divisions, Agencies, Deputy Programme Directors – NEHRP. Compiled by: UN-HABITAT*

- The shortage of skilled labour for house construction, particularly masons, continues to be a challenge in the Northern Province. There is an urgent need for additional training opportunities to meet reconstruction needs. This will require additional funding either from Government or donor sources to avert implementation delays. Recruitment of suitable candidates for construction skills training requires urgent attention.
- Coordination between agencies is improving, with housing agencies working more closely with agencies providing health and livelihood support.
- The large scale Indian Government housing project (40,000 houses and repairs for the Northern Province and 3,000 houses and repairs for the Eastern) has progressed further, and six housing agencies were shortlisted to support implementation. It is understood that the final group will consist of four agencies with separate geographic responsibilities.

## WASH | Sector Lead: UNICEF

**Partners** include ACLG, ACTED, ASB, CARE International, Caring Hands, CCCD, CDEPS, Christian Aid, CORDAID, DanChurchAid, DRC, FOSDOO, GAFSO, IOM, IRD SL, Jamath Islamic, JEN, LEADS, Muslim Aid, NRC, NWS&DB, OFERR (Ceylon), Oxfam GB, PWJ, RDF, RDHS, RI, SEED, SLRCS, UMCOR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, WEDF, World Vision and ZOA



### Displacement centres

- In March 2012, IDPs in Menik Farm had access to a daily average of 11.2 litres of drinking water per person in Zone 0 and 15.0 litres in Zone 1.
- The March downdraft slightly interrupted water supplies, apart from heavy damage to WASH facilities (see above). Services have now returned to normal levels with ZOA supplying 12,000 litres daily and UNICEF/ACLG Vavuniya supplying 102,500 litres daily. The remaining IDPs continue to access additional water from dug wells and raw piped water (especially in Zone 1) for other uses.
- In April, UNOPS repaired works of 576 damaged toilets in Zone 1 of the camp.
- The ACLG has received additional UNICEF funding to continue solid/liquid waste management and water bowsering until June. ZOA has also guaranteed water bowsering services up to the end of June—however, they may be able to continue beyond this point if IDPs are still in Menik Farm.
- SLRCS continues to take care of general health and hygiene promotions issues, including in the Child Friendly Spaces. UNICEF/ SLRC distributed 1,500 hygiene kits to IDPs.

### Early recovery

- In Jaffna district, UNICEF is supporting the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB) for ground water

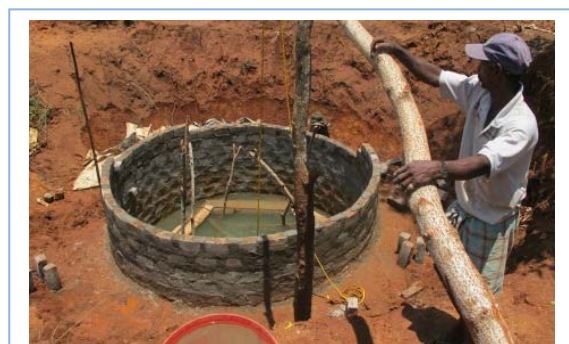


Photo 15: Rehabilitation of a household dug well in Thunukkai DSD, Mullaitivu district. Credit: UNICEF

quality monitoring and mapping dug wells. The first stage covered Kayts and Karainagar DSDs in Jaffna district. NWS&DB is currently analyzing the data.

- UNICEF have just released new funds to NWS&DB to rehabilitate 100 dug wells and drill 13 tube wells in Mullaitivu district (CERF support). UNICEF will construct and rehabilitate 100 household toilets and 20 dug wells in Vavuniya North DSD and Oddusuddan DSD (EU support).
- In March-April, WASH partners repaired or constructed 745 toilets, the majority 383 in Jaffna district, bringing the total number of toilets completed in the resettlement areas to 13,558. In the same period, agencies had cleaned, rehabilitated or constructed 55 wells, primarily in Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts (see tables 16 and 17 and photos 15 and 16).

**Table 16: Total # of toilets repaired/constructed (completed)**

District	Total as of 29 Feb 2012	Progress (1 Mar to 30 April 2012)	Total as of 30 April 2012	Agencies in March/April 2012
Mannar	3,228	0	3,228	UNICEF/Muslim Aid, IOM, ACTED, ZOA, SARVODAYA/OXFAM, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, ACLG, RDHS, ZDE, NWSDB
Mullaitivu	2,287	383	2,670	IOM, NRC, SC, UNICEF/RDF, UNOPS, CARE International, UNHABITAT, ACLG, RDHS, ZDE, NWSDB
Vavuniya	1,925	58	1,983	UNICEF, UNOPS, VOVCOD, Muslim Aid, CARITAS, UNHABITAT, ACLG, RDHS, ZDE, NWSDB
Jaffna	1,901	51	1,952	DRC, NRC, UNICEF, SLF, ZOA, CARITAS, SDC, ZOA TRRO, IOM, SWL, SLRCS
Kilinochchi	3,472	253	3,725	UNICEF/SLF, UNOPS, IOM, Cordaid
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>13,558</b>	

Source: UNICEF, April 2012

**Table 17: Total # of wells cleaned/rehabilitated/constructed (completed)**

District	Total as of 29 Feb 2012	Progress (1 Mar to 30 April 2012)	Total as of 30 April 2012	Agencies in March/April 2012
Mannar	1,390	0	1,390	UNICEF, UNICEF/ACLG Mannar, ZOA, WVI, IOM, SARVODAYA/OXFAM, NWSDB, ACLGs, ZDE and RDHS
Mullaitivu	2,629	5	2,634	UNICEF, MTI, Oxfam Australia, CARE, LEADS, CARE International, NWSDB, ACLGs, ZDE and RDHS
Vavuniya	1,944	0	1,944	UNICEF, Oxfam Australia, SEED, RDF, OFERR, Sewalanka, RI, FOSDOO, SEED, NWSDB, ACLGs, ZDE and RDHS
Jaffna	1,048	29	1,077	DRC, NRC, UNICEF, SLF, IOM, YCRO, SLRCS
Kilinochchi	2,648	21	2,669	UNICEF/WRB, WVI, UNICEF/SLF, UNOPS, ZOA, UNICEF/WB, CTF/CordAid
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,659</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9,711</b>	

*Source: UNICEF, April 2012*

WASH in schools

- In Jaffna district, UNICEF supports construction and/or rehabilitation of WASH facilities for more than 10,800 students in 34 schools (see photo 21). In March-April, work was completed in 24 schools with the rest in progress. Priority is given to schools in the recently- released areas of Tellipallai, Nallur, Thenmaradchy and Vadamaradchy East. This work is carried out by either the School Development Societies or private contractors (selected through tendering process) under ZDE monitoring and supervision.
- In Vavuniya district, UNICEF/ZDE completed rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities in four schools in Vavuniya South Education Zone. Additionally, construction of WASH facilities in Yogapuram school in Thunukkai DSD, Mullaitivu district, was completed.
- In Kilinochchi, UNICEF supports construction and/or rehabilitation of WASH facilities for more than 5,000 students in 10 schools. In March-April, work was completed in all schools and facilities are being used by children.

WASH in health centres

- In Jaffna district, UNICEF supports improvement of WASH facilities in 26 health care centres, benefitting more than

20,000 people including 10,000 pregnant women and 4,000 children. In March-April, work was completed in 22 hospitals with the rest in progress. The work is carried out by either by the Rural Development Societies or private contractors (selected through tendering process) under RDHS monitoring and supervision.

- In Mullaitivu district, rehabilitation of WASH facilities in four GHCs (at Vallipunam, Kombavil, Kaiveli, Suthanthirapuram) was completed in March.
- In Kilinochchi district, UNICEF supports improvement of WASH facilities in five health care centres, benefitting more than 10,000 people including 5,000 pregnant women and 2,000 children. In March-April, work was completed in all five locations.



Photo 20: Completed semi-permanent toilet in Puthukkudiyiruppu DSD, Mullaitivu district. Credit: UNOPS

