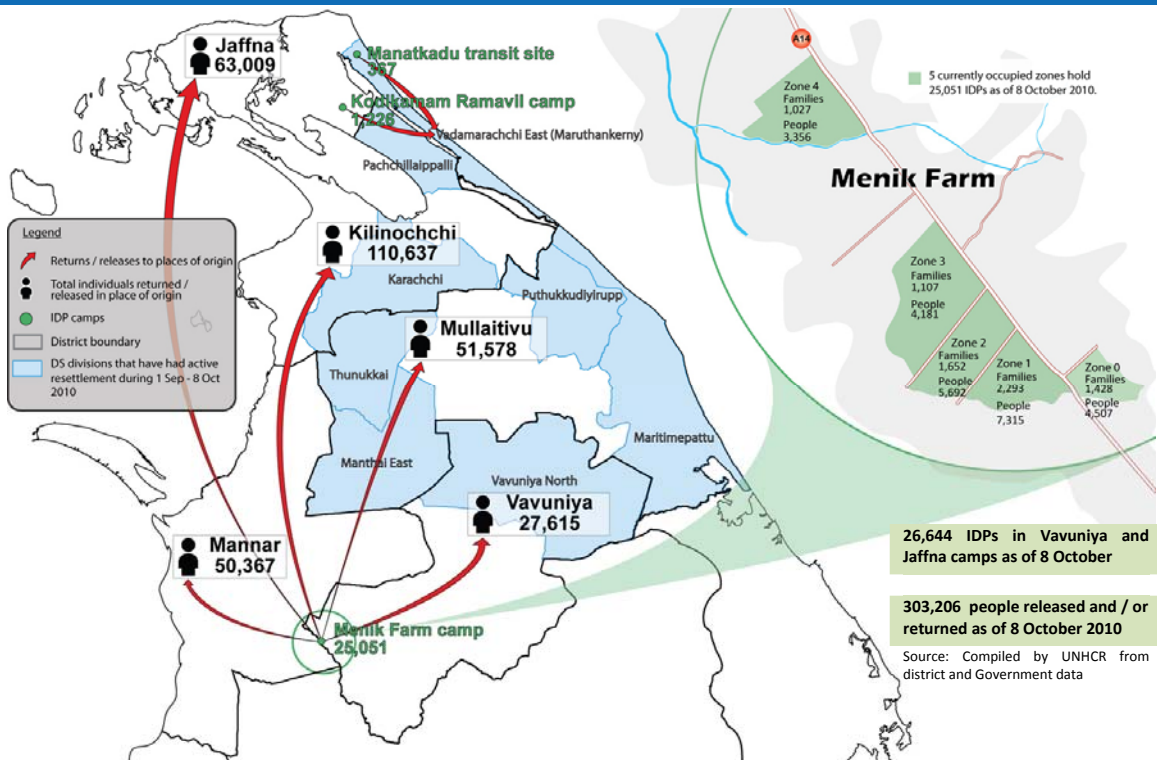


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## I. SITUATION OVERVIEW & HIGHLIGHTS

- As at 8 October 2010, just above 26,000 individuals remained in IDP camps in the Northern Province – including approximately 25,000 in five zones at Menik Farm, Vavuniya District, and 1,200 in Ramavil camp, Jaffna District.
- A total of 2,746 IDPs (848 families) from Menik Farm and 4,453 persons (1,597 families) returned to their areas of origin in the Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu districts in September, bringing the total population resettled in the Northern Province since August 2009 to approximately 230,000 individuals. In September, for the first time since the resettlement exercise started, returns occurred to Puthukudiyuruppu Divisional Secretariat (DS) Division in Mullaitivu District. An additional 71,200 IDPs continued to live with host families, while about 1,800 IDPs were in transit sites and 1,300 IDPs have been released to social institutions. This brings the total released and/or resettled population to over 303,200 as of 8 October.
- In Jaffna District, over 1,000 IDPs from Ramavil camp, 500 individuals from the Manatkadu transit site and 260 persons from host communities returned to six newly released GNs in Vadamarachchi East DS Division. As a result of this return movement, the Manatkadu transit site now hosts approximately 367 individuals (100 families), the lowest number of persons since its opening in December 2009. Furthermore, over the past six months 4,700 individuals (1,200 families) returned to released areas in the High Security Zone (HSZ) in Tellipalai DS Division. This reduced the total number of persons displaced prior to April 2006 in Jaffna District from 65,500 IDPs to 60,800. Consequently, four ‘old’ welfare centres – three in Chankanai DS Division and one in Tellipalai DS Division – have been officially closed. This leaves 60 welfare centres still operational in the Jaffna peninsula, down from a total of 67 centres a year ago.
- In Menik Farm, camp commanders of Zones 2 and 4 have advised IDPs to move to empty shelters at higher elevations to avoid potential flooding and advance camp consolidation plans. Partners warn that deteriorated shelters/tents will not stand heavy monsoon rain, making IDP relocations to the more sturdy barracks in Zones 0 and 1 all the more urgent. About 260 individuals moved voluntarily from Zones 2 and 4 to Zones 0 and 1 in September. Central authorities have instructed that any movement between zones must be voluntary in nature. Following advocacy by humanitarian partners, preparations are underway for Mullaitivu and Vavuniya District officials and representatives of the District Mine Action Offices (DMAO) to

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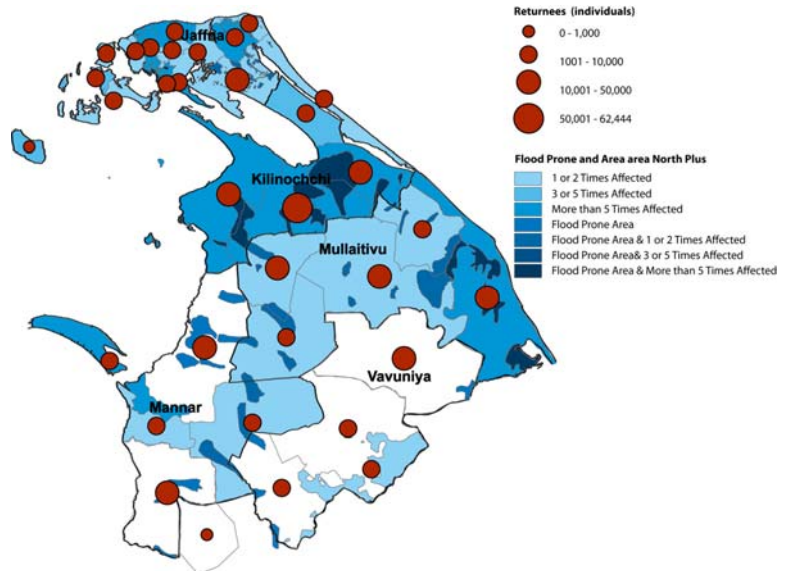
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visit Menik Farm and speak to residents about the difficult mine/UXO situation in their areas of origin – especially in PTK and Madhu DS Divisions – which is delaying return.

- Approximately 900 separated IDPs were released on 30 September (400 individuals) and on 15 October (500 individuals) following rehabilitation, according to Government sources. Many had received vocational training to support their socioeconomic reintegration. Media reports indicated that as at the end of September, the total number of released ‘separates’ reached 4,500 individuals, while some 5,000 are still in held in ‘separates’ sites.

MAP 1: Flood-prone areas in the Northern Province

- The national Disaster Management Centre (DMC) continues preparedness planning for the Northeast monsoon season with agencies’ support. The DMC is taking stock of agency supplies, services and personnel that could be potentially mobilized in case of floods. Also in September, DMC authorities, local government officials and DMC district disaster management focal points in the Batticaloa and Vavuniya districts discussed contingency plans for the Eastern and Northern Provinces. OCHA and UNDP continue collaboration with the DMC to map areas vulnerable to flooding in the Northern Province (See sample Map 1).

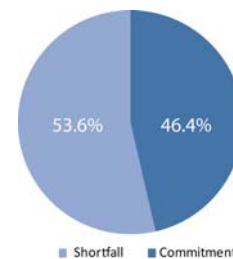


Growing funding shortfalls since the beginning of 2010 have seriously circumscribed agencies’ capacity to deliver life-saving services to IDPs in camps and to returnees. This is a major concern, especially in view of the imminent start of the Northeast monsoon rains.

## FUNDING

To mitigate the impact of the monsoon rains on the remaining IDPs in Menik Farm, the UN in Sri Lanka has received US\$1.9 million in urgent funds from the OCHA-administered Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) for shelter (repairs/maintenance to shelters and drainage work); WASH (maintenance of water treatment plant, water bowsering, maintenance and decommissioning of latrines, waste management); health (continued provision of services, including disease surveillance mechanisms and ambulance services, repairs to temporary health facilities) and continuation of food distribution for three months.

As of 18 October, US\$134.4 million (not inclusive of the last CERF grant) has been received or pledged towards humanitarian operations in Sri Lanka during 2010 (including carry-over of US\$46.7 million and uncommitted pledges of US\$10.7 million). Significant shortfalls include for Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (11%), WASH (9%), Agriculture (24%) and Health (27%). See <http://fts.unocha.org> for more details.



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## II. SECTOR OVERVIEWS & HIGHLIGHTS - Sector activities support the work of their respective Government counterparts.

### Early Recovery | Sector Lead: UNDP

More than 50 agencies are involved in early recovery efforts in the Northern Province through livelihood support, cash for work programmes, building or repairing permanent houses, infrastructure re/construction and support to civil administrative and justice processes.

#### Civil administration:

- UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs to provide additional capacity to the five northern District Secretariats (DS) for planning functions. In September, 15 motor bikes were provided to the Ministry for distribution to DS field staff. The Ministry also issued a circular for the recruitment of additional surge staff for the DSs, to be funded through UNDP.
- The Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration, with UNDP support, carried out a final mobile documentation clinic on citizenship issues in Vavuniya town on 15-16 September. At the clinic, staff assisted parents of 142 Indian-born children to file applications for citizenship certificates. Significantly, immigration officials accepted a limited number of applications from those above the age of 18, avoiding the LKR 25,000 fee for applicants more than 18 years old.
- Following an initial consultation with land officials from the Northern Province and the Vavuniya District officials, UNDP will support a workshop in November for officials responsible for land issues. Through the Ministry of Land and Land Development and the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs, and in partnership with the Alternative Dispute Resolution Institute, officers will be updated on current laws and land registration requirements and procedures. Similar trainings are already underway in the Eastern Province.

#### Livelihood:

- Some 1,120 people received livelihood/income generating support in September, bringing the total number of beneficiaries assisted to 6,644 persons. (See Table 1)

**TABLE 1: Total # of people provided with immediate livelihood/income generating opportunities excluding cash for work**

District	Total as of 31 Aug 10	Achievements 1-30 Sept	Total as of 30 Sept 10	Agencies in Sept
Jaffna	1,147	500	1,647	CARE International, Christian Aid, DRC, IOM, NRC, UNDP, World Vision
Kilinochchi	355	86	441	CARE International, IOM, SLRCS, UNDP, ZOA
Mannar	944	181	1,125	ACTED, CORDAID, DanChurchAid, IOM, LEADS, Muslim Aid, RI, UMCOR, World Vision, ZOA
Mullaitivu	1,543	136	1,679	CARE International, IOM, LEADS, NRC, PIN, SLRCS, UMCOR
Vavuniya	1,535	217	1752	CARE International, Christian Aid, FOSDOO, ILO, JEN, RI, SEED
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>6,644</b>	

Data source: 3W inputs as of 30 Sept 2010

#### Agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries:

- Farmers have received 80% of seed paddy required to cultivate approximately 108,000 acres of abandoned paddy land during this Maha season. FAO is supplying different varieties of seed paddy that take 12, 14 or 16 weeks to reach maturity as recommended by the Department of Agriculture. FAO is also supporting the cultivation of Other Field Crops (OFC) across 20,000 acres of abandoned highland. Green gram and ground nut is being purchased from the bumper Yala harvest across the country, while the government is making arrangements to import 42,000 kg of black gram from India.

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- At the Government's request, WFP will purchase and install 155, twenty-foot temporary storage containers across 31 different locations in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar districts. Agrarian Service Centres will use the containers as storage units in support to the country's pre- and post-harvest activities. In the next phase of the project, WFP will purchase specialized agro-processing equipment, such as dryers and milling machines, to help with post-harvest activities. In addition, farmers will receive training in agro-processing, with a special focus on small-holder farmers and female-headed households.

## Vocational training:

- There is an increasing demand for vocational training and entrepreneurial skills among youth in resettled communities to take advantage of bank loan schemes. Women heads of household and differently-abled returnees will require specialized support.

## **Permanent housing:**

- Technical working groups, chaired by UNDP, have finalized a standard approach on core housing / repairs and a common strategy on beneficiary selection to minimize inequities in assistance.
- In September, seven agencies constructed 3,385 permanent houses, mostly in Vavuniya District, bringing the total of houses built to 4,665. Available data indicates that agencies repaired 281 houses, the majority in Mullaitivu District. This increased the number of houses repaired to 1,203 by 30 September. (See Tables 2 and 3).

**TABLE 2: Total # of permanent houses constructed (Ongoing/Completed)**

District	Total as of 31 Aug 10	Achievements 1-30 Sept	Total as of 30 Sept 10	Agencies in Sept
Jaffna	125	0	125	UNDP
Kilinochchi	682	25	707	SLRCS, UN-HABITAT
Mannar	102	77	179	Muslim Aid, UNDP
Mullaitivu	186	7	193	OfERR, SLRCS, UN-HABITAT
Vavuniya	170	3,300	3,470	ASB, SEED, UN-HABITAT
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>4,665</b>	

**TABLE 3: Total # of permanent houses repaired (Ongoing/Completed)**

District	Total as of 31 Aug 10	Achievements 1-30 Sept	Total as of 30 Sept 10	Agencies in Sept
Kilinochchi	349	38	387	UN HABITAT, UNDP
Mannar	53	56	109	DanChurchAid, Muslim Aid, UNDP
Mullaitivu	520	137	657	UMCOR, UN HABITAT
Vavuniya		50	50	PIN
<b>Total</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,203</b>	

\*\* Data for Jaffna District unavailable

Data source: 3W inputs as of 30 Sept 2010

- Partners are concerned that the cost of a permanent house may be closer to LKR 519,000 than the North East Housing Reconstruction Project (NEHRP) standard of LKR 325,000. The disparity arises due to the increasing cost of building material in the resettlement areas. Under NEHRP, beneficiaries receive financial assistance in five installments to construct a house, with the first installment released once the foundation is completed. Nevertheless, some are unable to pay for this initial work on their own. Women-headed households, who are among those prioritized for NEHRP support, may also require additional consideration under the owner-driven construction process, particularly in the start-up phase. A World Bank NEHRP-implementation support mission is due to visit Sri Lanka in mid-October.
- A pilot scheme to build 1,000 houses will start in the coming weeks as part of Indian assistance to construct 50,000 houses. The programme will cover the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces. The majority of houses will be owner-driven with Indian companies to explore low-cost housing. Vulnerable groups, including widows, women-headed households, families with a large number of dependents, families reliant on a single working individual etc., will be prioritized for assistance.

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## Education | Sector Lead: UNICEF

Education partners include: ASB, Christian Aid, CORDAID, DanChurchAid, DRC, IOM, Muslim Aid, NRC, OfERR, ORHAN, RI, RtR, SCISL, SEED, UMCOR, UNDP, UNICEF, World Vision and ZOA.

### Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- Continuation of education for IDPs children is a much-needed measure of stability, even in a camp environment. Approximately 3,000 students in grades 1-11 follow classes in 18 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Zones 0 and 1. The 32 TLS in Zones 2, 3 and 4 accommodate 2,232 students. However, shortage of teachers, particularly for mathematics and science, hampers delivery of services. Monsoon contingency plans may require TLS to be co-opted as rain shelters, similarly to last year.
- Some of the TLS in Zones 2 and 3 require urgent rehabilitation to remain functional.

### Resettlement areas:

- Some 40,750 students are currently enrolled in 226 reopened schools in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya districts, compared with 82,800 students in 326 schools in 2008. Zonal Directors of Education (ZED) offices across the Vanni, with UNICEF support, are establishing TLS to allow students and teachers resume work immediately (See Table 4). In Jaffna District, ZED authorities plan to reconstruct/renovate 14 schools scheduled to open in the Vadamaradchchi East DS division, with SDC and Sewalanka support. A total 213 students are registered at seven of these schools, with attendance expected to rise significantly as fishing restrictions are eased and more families return to the surrounding villages. However lack of accommodation for teachers, combined with transport difficulties, may hamper efforts to restore education services.

**TABLE 4: Total # of TLS provided to schools in return areas**

Mullaitivu Education Zone		Thunukkai Education Zone		Madhu Education Zone	
Mullaitivu M.V.	3 TLS	Pandiyankulam Vidyalam	Maha	3 TLS	Kovilkulam GTMS 1 TLS
Udappukkulam GTMS	2 TLS	Thirumurukandy HTMS		1 TLS	Palampiddy GTMS 1 TLS
Kallapaddu GTMS	2 TLS	Ambalpuram MTMS		1 TLS	
Kalaimahal Vidyalayam	4 TLS	Katchilai Madhu GTMS		3 TLS	
Mullaitivu HBMTS	1 TLS	Periyapuliyankulam GTMS		1 TLS	
		Periyakulam GTMS		1 TLS	
		Mankulam MV		1 TLS	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 TLS</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>11 TLS</b>	<b>Total 2 TLS</b>

- The Ministry of Education has invited tenders from interested parties to support school reconstruction in Mullaitivu DS Division (3 schools), Thunukkai DS Division (4) and Madhu DS Division (2). UNICEF is supporting rehabilitation of some schools and minor school repairs. Moreover, the World Bank-supported Emergency Northern Recovery (ENREP) allocated funds for renovations in around 70 schools in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts. There is need for coordination and reconciliation of priorities in the school construction sector to maximize impact of interventions.
- The Northern Provincial Department of Education, with UNICEF and GTZ support, started a Training of Trainers (TOT) for a Psychosocial Support programme targeting 800 teachers in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi districts. The intervention focuses on building common practices and support network among these teachers so that they may better deal with psychosocial issues in the classroom and, consequently, enhance the learning process.
- Over 200 public sector education personnel attended an Accelerated Learning TOT programme held between 28 August and 8 September in Trincomalee District. The workshop focused on first-term syllabuses for the foundation year, primary and secondary grades and covered core subjects, including Mathematics, Tamil, English and Science. Participants included In-service Advisors, Additional Directors of Education, teachers, as well as staff from the Regional English Support Centre and Teacher Resource Centre.

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- The Provincial/ZED are implementing a Crash Training programme targeting up to 1,850 inexperienced primary level teachers in the Northern, Eastern, Central and Uva Provinces. The National Institute of Education, the National Colleges of Education in the Eastern, Central and Uva Provinces and the state Teacher Training Colleges in the Central and Eastern Provinces provided support to develop training materials. Thirty-five participants from the Northern Province completed a TOT program in September and will subsequently be responsible for supporting 40 inexperienced primary level teachers from each of the 12 zones. These teachers will receive an introduction to basic classroom pedagogy, the goals of the national curriculum and the Child-Friendly Schools concept.

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## Food | Sector Lead: WFP

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- A pipeline break of almost 4,000 mts of wheat flour and 1,000 mts of Corn Soya Blend will take place in December and January, unless funding of approximately US\$16 million is received. Continued food support to IDPs and returnees is essential to build on progress in improving the nutritional status of conflict-affected communities in the Northern Province.

### IDPs in camps, welfare centres and host families:

- WFP continues to provide food rations to IDPs located in camps, welfare centres and host families. In September, IDPs in Menik Farm received a total 385.34 mts in mixed food commodities. Beneficiaries in the Jaffna Ramavil camp and Kudathanai welfare centre received 32 mts of food.
- A recent WFP Food Security Assessment of IDPs living with host families in Jaffna District revealed that this group is highly dependent on rations, which compose 75% of their total food consumption. According to the Jaffna Government Agent (GA), the total IDP population in host families stands at about 15,000 people (some 3,000 less than in March). Some 16% of the households are female-headed and 9% are widowed. The assessment found that WFP is the sole source of rice for 96% of hosted IDPs. The main livelihood activity among this population is daily labour, but opportunities remain scarce. Families earn an average LKR 6,000 income per month, against an average monthly expenditure of LKR 9,000, 50% of which is for food items even while receiving rations. IDPs have evolved several coping strategies, including borrowing, skipping meals, reducing meal sizes, eating less preferred and less expensive food, as well as selling jewelry and agricultural products to buy food.

### Resettlement areas:

- WFP food support to IDPs living with host families and resettled communities during September is depicted in the table below.

**TABLE 5: WFP food support to return areas**

District	Total beneficiaries	Total mixed food commodities delivered (mt)
Vavuniya	18,263 IDPs in host families and returnees	304
Jaffna	Beneficiaries in the school meal, Soft Food for Work, Food for Work as well as Mother and Child Health Nutrition programmes	2,139
Kilinochchi	106,841 Returnees	1,533
Mullaitivu	51,400 Returnees	621
Mannar	38,748 Beneficiaries	538

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## Health | Sector Lead: WHO

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Health partners include: ASB, CHA-Mercy Malaysia, Christian Aid, HI, IOM, MSF Holland, Muslim Aid, ORHAN, UNFPA, WHO and ZOA.

### Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- Partners continue to support Ministry of Health (MoH) services for the remaining IDPs. A Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) per zone continues out-patient and emergency medical care to around 400 patients, daily. Patients needing specialized care are transferred to either the Cheddikulam Base Hospital or Vavuniya

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General Hospital. Further, a weekly MoH polyclinic offers, in each zone, antenatal, postnatal, family planning and child welfare (including vaccination) services. MoH doctors, assisted by a psychologist and a psychiatrist from MSF-France, provide counseling and treatment to people with mental health and psychosocial concerns. Some IDPs take advantage of the pass system to seek medical treatment outside the camp.

- The deteriorating condition of health structures in Zones 2 and 4 is cause for concern. Further, most of the specially-adapted three-wheeler ambulances in the camp are no longer working, due to vehicles breakdowns and/or non-payment of the drivers' salaries. The decreasing number of community volunteers has affected health promotion, maternal and child health, environmental health and disease surveillance activities. The number of community volunteers has fallen because of releases from Menik Farm but also non-payment of incentives due to the shortage of funds.
- A total 203 cases of diarrhoea and one case each of mumps, dengue and chickenpox were reported across the camp between mid-August and mid-September. Health authorities and agencies are stepping up surveillance activities to preempt possible outbreaks of vector-borne disease, primarily dengue and malaria, expected to increase with the coming of the rains. They are also on the alert for food and waterborne disease, such as dysentery and diarrhoea. Health partners have supported campaigns to raise awareness among the residents, as well as dispose garbage and spray insecticides in the camp environment. IDPs have also been mobilized to identify and prevent potential mosquito breeding sites.

## Resettlement areas:

- All Medical Officer of Health Offices (MOHO) in resettlement areas, except for the one in Puthukudyirruppu (Mullaitivu District), are now up and running. The MOHOs together with outreach clinics provide antenatal and immunization. Returnees can now access psychosocial services at the fortnightly psychiatric clinic held by a consultant psychiatrist from the Jaffna Teaching Hospital at the Kilinochchi General Hospital. The Medical Officer for Mental Health from the Kilinochchi General Hospital also conducts outreach clinics in the Mulankavil, Poonahary and Tharmapuram Hospitals. Remote communities continue to face hurdles in accessing health facilities due to poor road conditions, limited transport services and financial constraints.
- The shortage of health professionals in the resettlement areas remains a major challenge. Doctors from Menik Farm are posted to some hospitals in the return areas on a weekly roster to strengthen capacity. The recent appointment of 20 nurses to the Kilinochchi General Hospital is a step in the right direction and has helped immensely in improving the care of patients. However, more needs to be done to mobilize health personnel from the rest of the country – especially doctors and nurses – to work in the Northern resettlement areas to guarantee basic services to the population.
- The lack of residential facilities for health staff prevents around-the-clock services in many locations. In addition, many health facilities continue to require basic infrastructure facilities, including communication, electricity, water supply and other utilities.

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## Nutrition | Sector Lead: UNICEF

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### Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- In Menik Farm, all children under five years of age are being screened for malnutrition on a monthly basis. In September, 1,141 children were screened and routine data placed acute malnutrition at around 15%. All IDPs children in camp are screened. However, approximately 40% of the children were absent at the moment of screening as their families were temporarily out of the camp under the pass system.
- Children affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) continue to be provided with a month's supply of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and those with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with a month's supply of Plumpy' Nut. Children with SAM-associated medical complications are referred to the Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) in the Vavuniya and Cheddikulam hospitals.

### Resettlement areas:

- In August, 16,800 children under five years of age in the Northern resettlement areas were screened for acute malnutrition through the public healthcare system, and those with SAM-related medical complications

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were referred to the Vavuniya Hospital for treatment. However, the beginning of the rains exacerbated transport difficulties, and resulted in a drop in clinic attendance. UNICEF continues to provide therapeutic milk, ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary food, oral rehydration solutions and multiple micronutrient supplements for nutritional interventions.

- The Medical Research Institute, in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP, is carrying out a Nutrition and Food Security assessment in resettlement areas. Results are expected to be available towards the end of the year.

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## Protection | Sector Lead: UNHCR

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Protection partners include ACTED, ASB, CARE International, FOSDOO, UMCOR and UNDP.

### Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- UNHCR's teams continue to carry out monitoring activities in all five zones of Menik Farm. Although Ministry of Social Services counsellors and Ministry of Health personnel remain in the camps, overall reduced medical staff and education services for children continue to be of concern.

### Resettlement areas:

- Returnees to Vadamarachchi East in Jaffna District are optimistic about rebuilding their lives and restarting livelihood activities. While it is encouraging that IDPs are returning, the level of destruction in the area requires attention and shelter remains a key challenge, especially in light of the upcoming monsoon season.
- Improvements have been noted in several villages in Mannar District. Sentry posts have been moved away from returnees' land, tensions in relation to water consumption resolved, and there has also been a reduction in house-to-house checks.
- Some 36 families are living in sub-standard conditions in a transit site in the Iranai Illupaikulam GN Division, Mannar District. All of them informed that they had not been involved in the 'go and see' visit from Menik Farm to this area, were given only limited information regarding the conditions in the area of origin and did not receive mine risk education (MRE) prior to their transfer. Two families were separated during the return process, since not all family members' names were included in the finalised transfer list. These issues are being discussed with the relevant authorities and partners in order to find speedy solutions. Another transit situation has emerged in the Madhu DS Division. The returnees are now living in a school, as the thick jungle covering their land was not cleared prior to their return and they cannot access their properties. Living conditions in the school are basic, inadequate, unhygienic, and offer insufficient protection against the monsoon rain.

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## Mine Action | Sector Lead: UNDP

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Mine Action partners include: CTF, DDG, FSD, HALO Trust, HelpAge, Horizon, LJSS, MAG, RDF, SARVATRA and UNDP.

- The lack of funding for demining remains a serious issue. While the situation is less dire than two months ago, the funding gap for operators in 2010 is still around US\$ 6.5 million.
- Agencies cleared approximately 9km<sup>2</sup> (9,578,044m<sup>2</sup>) in August (minefield and battle area clearance), bringing the total area cleared of landmines/Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination in the Northern Province since the start of operations in January 2009 to over 396km<sup>2</sup> (396,228,566m<sup>2</sup>). Surveys have identified an additional estimated 552 km<sup>2</sup> of contamination in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar districts, as well as residual contamination in the Eastern Province, as of 31 August. The ongoing non-technical surveys in most of the Northern Province are expected to be completed in October, after which technical surveys will further narrow down the extent of contaminated land. Non-technical surveys are yet to start in several Mullaitivu District areas, particularly Puthukudiyuruppu DS Division.
- Given the emphasis on residential areas for mine/UXO clearance, people are returning to locations that are surrounded by contaminated areas. Therefore, continued liaison between resettled communities, demining



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operators and mine action authorities is crucial to reinforce safe behaviors/practices. Returnees are particularly cautioned against attempting to remove any unexploded ordnance themselves and to immediately notify the authorities. Thus community-generated alerts of suspected Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) items and dangerous areas in their environments are an extremely good sign that people have internalised MRE messages. Returnees helped to identify 473 explosive devices and one dangerous area up to the end of September.

- In September, 38,420 people received MRE, for a total 308,843 beneficiaries this year. Fourteen mine/ERW incidents have claimed 26 casualties since January 2010.

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## Shelter and NFI | Sector Lead: UNHCR

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Shelter/NFI partners include: ACTED, ASB, CARE International, Caritas, CORDAID, CTF, DanChurchAid, DRC, FOSDOO, IOM, JEN, Muslim Aid, NRC, OfERR, Oxfam GB, PIN, RI, SEED, SLRCS, UMCOR, UN HABITAT, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS and ZOA.

### Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- As of 4 October 26,051 individuals (7,879 families) occupy 6,449 shelters of 13,566 shelters in Menik Farm. Most of the shelters are well past their normal life-span and have undergone multiple repairs. Three agencies are handling shelter maintenance requirements, focusing mainly on Zones 0 and 1. Additional maintenance work in Zones 2 and 4 depends on the progress of camp consolidation plans. Maintenance in Zone 3 is ongoing on a needs basis, but this zone will not be receiving new families from other zones. There may be insufficient capacity and funding to repairs all necessary shelters for the consolidation process.
- Camp preparations for the monsoon continue. In September DMC, UNHCR and UNDP completed maintenance work on 22,122m of road drainage in all zones. They also constructed three culverts in Zones 0 and 1 with materials salvaged from closed blocks in Zone 2.

### Resettlement areas:

- Eighteen operational partners built 2,411 semi-permanent transitional shelters in September, mostly in the Jaffna, Mannar and Mullaitivu resettlement areas. This brought the total number of transitional shelter constructed across the Northern resettlement areas to 25,099 at the end of September (See Table 6). Agencies face challenges in (1) beneficiary selection; (2) finding skilled labour; (3) availability and transport of timber and other material; (4) obtaining cadjan (woven palm fronds); (5) delays arising from access restrictions; and (6) overlapping assistance, where families selected for transitional shelter assistance are subsequently offered permanent housing. Advocacy continues with local authorities to ensure that interventions cover a wide beneficiary group.

**TABLE 6: Total # of semi-permanent transitional shelters constructed (Ongoing/Completed)**

District	Total as of 31 Aug 10	Achievements (1-30 Sept)	Total as of 30 Sept 10	Agencies in Sept
Jaffna	771	797	1568	DRC, IOM, NRC, UMCOR, UNHCR, ZOA
Kilinochchi	8,789	0	8,789	CARE International, DRC, IOM, UNOPS, ZOA
Mannar	2,232	520	2752	Caritas, DanChurchAid, IOM, Oxfam GB, RI, ZOA
Mullaitivu	10,098	971	11,069	ACTED, CARE International, IOM, NRC, OfERR, UNOPS
Vavuniya	798	123	921	CARE International, CORDAID, JEN, RDF, SEED, ZOA
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,688</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>25,099</b>	

Data source: 3W inputs as of 30 Sept 2010

- Between October 2009 and September 2010, UNHCR and local authorities registered to receive shelter grants a total of 28,820 returning families in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts; 4,626 families in Mannar District; as well as 25,414 families in Jaffna District.

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- Many resettled families need support to prepare their shelters for the monsoon season. Agencies are responding to a call by the authorities at central and local level to supply returnees with cadjan and tin sheets for use as roofing material. Agencies are also utilizing the galvanized pipes leftover from decommissioned shelters in Menik Farm as an alternative solution to timber, which is sometimes unavailable in return areas.
- Another consignment of an Indian donation of tin sheets arrived in Sri Lanka in early October. IOM transported to the resettlement areas the 29 containers (260 mt), which are sufficient to cater for the needs of approximately 6,000 families. Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts received 2 containers each; Kilinochchi District 15 containers; and Mullaitivu District 8 containers. IOM has been asked to remain on stand-by to transport another consignment in the week starting 18 October.
- Non-food item (NFI) stocks remain at a critically low level. World Vision International is procuring 3,000 family kits for immediate distribution, leaving a gap of 12,000 kits to assist returning families. Agencies deferred a scheduled replacement of some NFI items in the camp at the beginning of 2010, since returning IDPs also receive a NFI kit. However, at the onset of the monsoon season, the remaining camp population is larger than anticipated, and agencies lack funds to replace NFI items, such as mats and mosquito nets.
- In September, 470 returned families in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts received 509 NFI core kits, 470 hurricane lamps, 470 hygiene kits, 470 tool kits, 1,232 tarpaulins and 709 vegetable seed packs. In total, between August 2009 and 6 October 2010, almost 30,000 returnee families in these areas have received 51,000 NFI core kits; 43,000 hurricane lamps; 46,000 hygiene kits; 31,000 tool kits; 19,300 tarpaulins; and over 10,000 vegetable seed packs. In Mannar District, a total 11,200 NFI kits were distributed among returnees between August 2009 and 30 September 2010. Further, 26,072 returning families in Jaffna District have received NFI kits since the start of this year.
- In September, returnees to the Vanni received 1,473 UNICEF hygiene kits and 2,022 kits from IOM and CARE, making a cumulative total of 32,155 kits distributed since the beginning of the year. Between July and September, returnees in Jaffna District received 13,000 hygiene kits. The Jaffna Divisional Secretaries and Medical Officer of Health Offices are handling distribution, with Sewalanka support.

## Eastern Province:

- Returnees to Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara Districts have received 5,352 NFI kits in 2009 and 2010.

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## WASH | Sector Lead: UNICEF

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WASH partners include: ACTED, ASB, CARE International, Christian Aid, CORDAID, DanChurchAid, DRC, FOSDOO, IOM, IRD SL, JEN, LEADS, Muslim Aid, NRC, Oxfam GB, RI, SEED, SLRCS, UMCOR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, World Vision and ZOA.

## Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- In September IDPs in Menik Farm had access to a daily average of 36.8 litres for drinking and 50 litres for other water needs per person, well above the SPHERE standard (7.5-15 litres daily per person). IDPs received a total 10,277m<sup>3</sup> of bowsered water, delivered by a fleet of 12 vehicles (operated by UNICEF/Muslim Aid, UNICEF/National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), ZOA, and German Red Cross/Sri Lankan Red Cross). ZOA, ASB-Solidar and Sri Lanka Red Cross Society have confirmed funding for water bowsering until 31 December, after which a gap in services will arise.
- The German Red Cross will continue to operate the water treatment plant until the end of 2010, depending on needs. NWS&DB plans to build a new treatment plant and distribution system for Zones 0 and 1, which will need to be in place to handle the increase in demand when more IDPs relocate to these zones.
- UNOPS will maintain and decommission WASH infrastructure with available funds up to 31 October. In September, the agency decommissioned 150 toilets and repaired 484 toilets as well as 20 bathing places.

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- The office of the Assistant Commissioner for Local Governance (ACLG) took over solid and liquid waste management from Swiss Labour Assistance (SAH) on 1 October. Due to funding constraints, the ACLG is prioritizing Zones 0 and 1. IDPs in the other zones currently have no option but to bury their solid waste. As a result, the camp's hygiene and cleanliness have been compromised. UNICEF and ACLG are in discussions to ensure coverage of the whole camp, to minimize poor sanitation conditions, especially during the rainy season.
- IDPs underwent 12 Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Trainings (PHAST) and eight child hygiene and sanitation trainings in September, conducted by ASB-Solidar (with UNICEF support) and Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (with German Red Cross support). Camp residents received 4,888 hygiene kits in September.

## Ramavil camp, Jaffna District:

- IDPs in Ramavil received a daily water supply of 10 litres per person. There will be a gap in bowsering services to the camp when current UNICEF support to NWS&DB ends in November.
- Partners continue to monitor WASH needs in the IDP camps and welfare centers in the Jaffna peninsula. In September, Sewalanka (with UNICEF support) decommissioned a total of 40 toilets, repaired 25 toilets and 5 bathing places, renovated six wells and conducted 20 PHAST hygiene promotion sessions. Activities will continue until the end of the year in four DS Divisions, with UNICEF support.

## Resettlement areas:

- The North-East monsoon season is likely to exacerbate health and hygiene challenges arising from inadequate WASH infrastructure in the return areas. WASH agencies are accelerating support to the Government to improve water supply and sanitation facilities to minimize the effects of the rains. UNICEF recently released additional funds to NWS&DB to clean wells and repair tube wells.
- Resettled communities in Mannar and Kilinochchi districts have insufficient supplies of water, as several agencies ceased activities at the end of August for lack of funding. The local Pradeshiya Sabhas are bowsering in water supplies to resettled communities in Manthai West and Musali DS Divisions in Mannar District. GN officials are supporting weekly UNICEF assessments of WASH activities at the village level. The assessment reveals that there is still a huge need for well cleaning and toilet construction in many areas.
- Efforts to restore WASH infrastructure in the resettlement areas continue. In September, ten agencies carried out activities to repair/construct 1,131 toilets, mostly in Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts. Meanwhile seventeen partners cleaned, rehabilitated or constructed 387 wells, the majority in Mullaitivu District. Toilet repairs/construction since the beginning of operations now totals 5,362 and well-related interventions stands at 5,566 (See Tables 7 and 8). In Jaffna District, nearly 75% of returnees live with host families and require support to cover their water and sanitation needs. WASH agencies are working with mine action partners in cleaning and rehabilitating mine contaminated wells located in recently releases areas of the Tellippalai HSZ. The fact that wells were heavily damaged during the conflict and are extremely deep, presents additional complications for agencies.

**TABLE 7: Total # of toilets repaired/constructed (Ongoing/Completed)**

District	Total as of 31 Aug 10	Achievements (1-30 Sept)	Total as of 30 Sept 10	Agencies in Sept
Jaffna	362	462	824	DRC, IOM, IRD SL, NRC, UMCOR, UNICEF, ZOA
Kilinochchi	815	456	1,271	IOM, UNOPS
Mannar	2478	6	2484	IOM, ACTED, ZOA, SARVO/OXF, UNOPS
Mullaitivu	576	207	783	IOM, UNOPS
Vavuniya				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>5,362</b>	

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**TABLE 8: Total # of dug wells cleaned/rehabilitated/constructed (Ongoing/Completed)**

District	Total as of 31 Aug 10	Achievements (1-30 Sept)	Total as of 30 Sept 10	Agencies in Sept
Jaffna	40	0	40	IOM, NRC, UNICEF
Kilinochchi	1,291	31	1,322	WRB/UNICEF, WVI, WB/UNICEF, UNOPS, CTF/ CordAid
Mannar	905	47	952	WB/UNICEF, ACTED, IOM, SARVO/OXF, CTF/Diakonia, ZOA
Mullaitivu	1,547	264	1,811	WRB/UNICEF, WVI, WB/UNICEF, WC, UNOPS, LEADS, Sewalanka
Vavuniya	1,436	45	1481	WVI, WB/UNICEF, JEN, Sewalanka
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>5,566</b>	

Data sources: UNICEF (Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya) and 3W inputs as of Sept 2010 (Jaffna)

- A total 450 returnees in Tellipilai and Velanai DS divisions in Jaffna District received hygiene training by the Jaffna Regional Directorate of Health Services, supported by 25 trained volunteers and UNICEF.
- Oxfam, Relief International UNICEF, Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and ASB-Solidar participated in a UNICEF training on rain water harvesting and ground water recharging to support reconstruction in the return areas.
- The Zonal Education Offices in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts have begun school WASH activities in 101 area schools with UNICEF support. The focus is on rehabilitation and/or construction of water supply and latrines. While the Vavuniya North and Vavuniya South authorities have opted to carry out the work through private contractors, most of the other zonal offices have mobilized the School Development Societies.