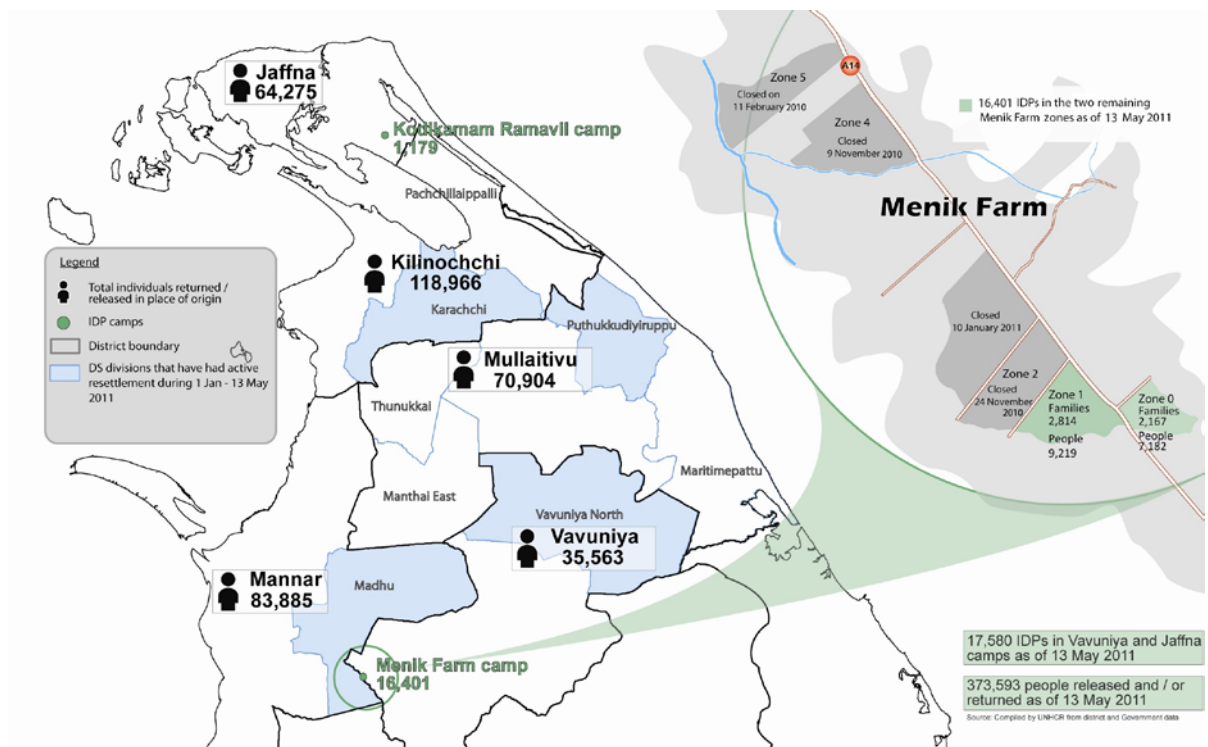


Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

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 SECTORAL PRIORITIES AND GOALS DESCRIBED IN THE 2011 JOINT PLAN FOR ASSISTANCE.



I. SITUATION OVERVIEW & HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1 April and 13 May 2011, 1,139 persons (366 families) departed the Menik Farm and Kodikamam Ramavil camps for their areas of origin in Mullaitivu (Maritimepattu and Odusuddan) and Kilinochchi (Pachchilaipallai and Karachchi) Districts, increasing the total population returned to the Northern Province to 373,593 persons (114,561 families). The resettlement of Menik Farm IDPs of Kilinochchi origin is complete, and the vast majority of the remaining 16,401 persons (4,981 families) hail from Mullaitivu District. Apart from areas with ongoing mine clearance operations in this district, there are several Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) still to be released for mine action interventions to pave the way for IDP returns. Close to 4,700 Menik Farm residents originate from the Ananthapuram, Malligaithivu, Manthuvil, Sivanagar, as well as Puthukudiyiruppu East and West GNDs in Pachchilaipallai Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). Another 1,700 persons were displaced from their homes in the Ampelavanpokkanai, Keppapulavu (Keppapilavu), Mullivaikal East, West and Centre GNDs of Maritimepattu DSD. Local authorities are reported to have visited Menik Farm to brief IDPs about demining progress to ensure safe, sustainable resettlement.
- Additionally, by 13 May 2011, a total of 1,758 persons (467 families) are stranded in transit locations in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts.
- By 13 May 2011, there was an approximate total of 117,888 IDPs, including from the protracted caseload, living with host families in Vavuniya (18,589 persons), Mannar (4,928 persons) and Jaffna (94,371 persons) Districts.
- In Jaffna District, the government released several GNDs from the Thellipalai High Security Zone, including Kollankaladdy, Naguleswaram, Thellipalai, Thanthaiselvapuram, Maviddapuram and Maviddapuram South, Palai Veemankam North/South and Varuthalaivilan, on 9 May 2011. According to the Government Agent (GA) office, around 12,200 IDPs (3,500 families) living in welfare centres or with host families wish to return to their homes and lands in these areas. The Ministry of Resettlement plans to distribute tin sheets to them, while the *Pradeshiya Sabha* will clean and chlorinate common wells and toilet facilities for immediate use, as well as supply drinking water, with agency support. Also, discussions are underway to repair internal roads, bulldoze bunds, renovate key schools and Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society outlets through the Emergency Northern Recovery Project (ENReP).

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

- Media reports quoting the Commissioner-General for Rehabilitation (CGR) said that the government released around 206 alleged former LTTE combatants on 1 April and an additional 480 cadre on 23 April to relatives, following rehabilitation. Moreover authorities have announced plans to release a further group of alleged LTTE fighters to mark the major Vesak Poya Day falling next week. The CGR states that so far approximately 6,500 former LTTE cadre have been released, with 4,380 remaining in 'protective custody and rehabilitation centres', where they receive vocational training and education to support their reintegration into the social mainstream.
- In Kilinochchi District, the Inter-Agency coordination mechanism was revived with the first meeting, since the war concluded, taking place on 28 April 2011. The forum will serve humanitarian actors operational in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts as a forum for information sharing.

FUNDING

- By 14 May 2011, approximately US\$19 million (43%) has been mobilized against the revised Flash Appeal requirement of US\$46 million to address the underfunded needs of approximately 1.2 million people affected by the January-February floods in primarily the Eastern, Northern and North-Central Provinces.
- By 14 May 2011, nearly US\$47 million (16.4%) has been received against the total requirement of US\$289 million in the Joint Plan of Assistance for the Northern Province in 2011.

II. FLOOD RECOVERY in the EASTERN, NORTHERN and NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES

Agriculture, Food Security and Livelihoods

- In April, 444,000 beneficiaries recovering from the floods in Ampara, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa and Trincomalee Districts received 1,181 metric tons of mixed food commodities, supplied by WFP. In addition, nearly 246,854 participants in 448 'soft' Food for Work (FFW) projects in this region received 1,207 metric tons of food assistance. Local officials report that a high percentage of women beneficiaries took advantage of 'soft' FFW opportunities. Also, WFP notes the need for a clear demarcation between activities undertaken by 'soft' FFW and Food for Assets (FFA) projects and organized a series of workshops to train partners on new guidelines in this regard.
- With the devastating impact of the floods on the *Maha* (October 2010-February 2011) season harvest, livelihood support in the Eastern Province is concentrated on preparations for *Yala* (May-August 2011) cultivation of paddy and Other Food Crops (OFC), promotion of home gardening and immediate income support through Cash for Work (C4W). While a few partners are initiating support for 400 farmers in Batticaloa Districts, some concerns have been raised about the lack of support planned for the livestock and fisheries sectors.
- The government has requested support for 34,200 farming households to cultivate 92,909 acres (or 37,600ha) of paddy in this *Yala* season. FAO currently has funding from the Flash Appeal to support only 50% of the requirement, or approximately 47,000 acres of paddy cultivation by an estimated 30,000 households. The shortage of paddy and OFC seeds, particularly black gram, green gram and groundnut, is an added complication. Consequently agriculture partners prioritized flood-affected families for seed paddy, OFC and vegetable seed distributions, while repairing selected irrigation tanks with EU support. Tables 1 and 2 below indicate assistance for the *Yala* in the Eastern Province. Additionally, in Trincomalee District, nearly 400 families received support for paddy cultivation, along with 40 families who received seed assistance for OFC cultivation.
- However, smallholder farmers have not received necessary support due to the funding shortage within the sector. This spells further socioeconomic vulnerability for smallholders, many of whom lost their entire crop in the recent floods. The funding gap further means that support may not be mobilized for paddy farmers, dependent on rain-fed cultivation during the next *Maha* season (October 2011-February 2012). The government estimates that 57,700 households will need support cultivating some 180,229 acres (72,938ha). Agriculture partners have received donor assistance to support approximately 30,000 families, leaving a gap in assistance to the remaining 27,000. Furthermore, funding will also be needed to address excessive siltation affecting prime cultivation land in the aftermath of the floods, especially in Batticaloa District, before they can be brought back into cultivation.

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

Table 1: Seed paddy distribution in the Eastern Province

Ampara District			Batticaloa District			Trincomalee District			Total		
Bushels	Families	Acres	Bushels	Families	Acres	Bushels	Families	Acres	Bushels	Families	Acres
3,721	7,172	11,240	66,021	14,041	22,007	41,318	8,787	13,773	141,060	30,000	47,020

Source: FAO, April 2011

Table 2: Provision of OFC and vegetable seed kits

OFC	# farming households	Acres
Groundnut (¼ acre per family)	3,600	900
Green gram (¼ acre per family)	1,600	400
Cowpea (¼ acre per family)	2,400	600
Black gram (¼ acre per family)	400	100
Maize (1/2 acre per family and ¼ acre per family)	2,400	600
Vegetable kits (¼ acre per family)	30,000	7,500
Total	-	2,600

Source: FAO, April 2011

- The first phase of the government's C4W programme was completed in Ampara District and nearing completion in Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts. The Batticaloa GA office is considering proposals for relevant C4W projects from the Divisional Secretariats, in planning for new funding expected from the *Uthuru Vasanthaya* (Northern Reawakening) Project.
- A number of agency interventions are complementing the government C4W programme, as shown in table 3, matching the LKR 500 daily labour cost paid by the government.

Table 3: Completed/ongoing C4W projects in flood-affected areas of the Eastern Province

District	Organization	DSD	Total labour days
Trincomalee	Oxfam GB	Muttur	10,128
	Oxfam GB	Seruvila	6,400
	Sarvodaya	Seruvila	2,350
	Sarvodaya	Verugal	2,350
Batticaloa	ILO	Kiran	50 beneficiaries
	Oxfam GB	Kiran	15,105
	PIN	Kiran	3,414
	PIN	Chenkalady	2,495
	Arche Nova	Vavunatheevu	134 beneficiaries
	Oxfam GB	Vavunatheevu	15,753.5
	PIN	Vavunatheevu	3,241
	Arche Nova	Vavunatheevu	134 beneficiaries
	Arche Nova	Vellavelly	780 beneficiaries
	PIN	Vellavelly	2,412
PIN	Vakarai	888	
Ampara	Oxfam GB	Thirukkivil, Damana, Uhana, Navithaveli and Samanthurai	17,257
Total			21,228

Source: UNDP, April 2011

- Promotion of home gardening remains a major strategy in the Eastern Province, with the government campaign targeting 50,300 families in Ampara District, plus 23,000 in Trincomalee District. Each family received the standard package of vegetable seeds and fertilizer. Also in Ampara District, agencies supplied home gardening kits to 200 families in Uhana DSD, while 1,161 families received training along with home gardening material.

Education and Sports

- Although education remains a high priority in communities affected by the early 2011 floods, economic hardship and decreased family income may heighten the risk of children dropping out from school. The majority of children lost essential school supplies, school bags, textbooks, uniforms and shoes. Many local schools have also suffered, with essential school supplies washed away or permanently damaged.
- Education agencies are intervening to minimize the disruption and adverse effects of the floods on children's education. This is particularly important in vulnerable areas where years of armed conflict or

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

chronic economic hardship challenge student reintegration and retention. Sector partners are committed to providing schools, teachers and students with critical inputs to ensure education access and support regular student attendance. Table 4 provides the major sector interventions to date:

TABLE 4: Impact of the floods on the education sector and support provided

Schools affected	1,028
Schools cleaned	709
Tarpaulins distributed	2,000
Green boards distributed	614
Recreation kits distributed	257
Learner kits provided	89,530

Source: UNICEF, April 2011

- Despite the Swedish (SIDA) contribution of over US\$500,000 for education sector activities, the need for school supplies remains high.

Health and Nutrition

- The Batticaloa Regional Directorate for Health Services (RDHS) continues to implement the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme in flood-affected areas, with agency support. Thirty Rural Health Assistants and two medical doctors working in the flood-affected areas supported the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) offices to conduct nutrition screening in April for 60 children under-five-years. Three children were discharged from hospital following treatment and one other child was identified for support. Furthermore nearly 210 patients received treatment at mobile health clinics conducted by the RDHS with agency support.
- In Trincomalee District, partners helped to mobilize 12 support groups for mothers in Muttur and Eachchilampattu to improve complementary feeding. Also agencies supported Infant and Young Child Feeding trainings at the Akkaraipattu Base Hospital.

WASH

- Agencies are partnering local authorities in continuing to address the impact of the floods on WASH infrastructure. Some recent interventions are shown below (table 5):

TABLE 5: Some WASH responses to the early 2011 floods

District	DSD	Intervention
Batticaloa/Ampara		64 teachers from selected schools received Training of Trainers training on Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training
Batticaloa	Kiran, Chenkaladi, Manmunai West, Vellavelly	Completed 98 toilets, 36 ongoing Renovated 35 wells Completed child-friendly WASH facilities in four schools, two in progress
Trincomalee	Muttur, Verugal	Completed 225 individual toilets, 49 ongoing Renovated 10 common/individual wells Completed child-friendly WASH facilities in five schools, five in progress
	Kantalai Zonal Education Office area	Completed child friendly WASH facilities in two schools
	Areas under Muttur, Kinniya, Gomarankadawela, Trincomalee Zonal Education Offices	Constructing child-friendly WASH facilities in 12 selected schools
	Padavisirpura, Morawewa, Seruvila, Muttur	Completed 26 hand pumped tube wells in selected villages
	Gomarankadawela, Morawewa	Completed 53 toilets for 227 persons (53 families)
	Gomarankadawela, Kuchchaveli	Completed individual toilets, repaired 100 toilets, 10 hand pump tube wells and 10 dug wells at selected villages
	Verugal	Constructing 161 individual toilets

Source: UNICEF, April 2011

III. SECTOR OVERVIEWS & HIGHLIGHTS

Sector activities support the work of their government counterparts. Contributions to the JHERU from partner agencies highlighting their project operations are welcome through the respective Sector Lead.

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

Civil Administration

- Mobile documentation clinics are a stopgap measure to address the initial surge in demand, until administrative structures in the Northern Province are fully restored. In Jaffna District, UNDP A2J has completed work to establish the Divisional Registrar office in the GA office, through partitioning and provision of basic equipment. The official opening is scheduled for May. The Divisional Registrar will support community members in securing a variety of civil documentation, such as birth, marriage and death certificates etc.
- UNDP's Equal Access to Justice (A2J) Project, which is nationally implemented through the Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration, conducted several awareness programmes and mobile clinics in Vavuniya (Vengalcheddikulam DSD) and Jaffna (Suthanthirapuram) Districts, in preparation for mobile clinics in June-July that will provide full documentation services. At the preliminary clinics, people received information on what papers they need to start collating to submit an application during the second round. Those ready with the necessary paperwork submitted applications for collection at the full mobile clinic.
- Under UNDP's Local Governance programme, Capacity Development for Recovery in the North (CADRIN), 15 training programmes were conducted in April for community-based organizations (CBO) in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar Districts on business and marketing plan development, leadership and teamwork, bookkeeping, and revolving loan funds and project cycle management. Under the same project, support was provided for the inaugural Divisional level networking meetings for the Divisional Secretaries and local CBOs in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. Additionally, the Mullaitivu GA distributed small grant cheques to 16 CBOs in Thunukkai DSD.
- The national Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of the Ministry of Disaster Management, in conjunction with UNDP and UN-HABITAT, will conduct a workshop on integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into housing for government technical officers, UN agencies and NGOs working in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts. The 25-27 May workshop will take place in Vavuniya.
- On 26 April 2011, the Vavuniya District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) conducted a session on rolling out the preparedness and response plans at the district level. Officials shared a template for development of individual plans, under the GA's ownership, emphasizing a practical, concise and functional document. Breakout group discussions per DSD took place on hazards and vulnerability analysis in disaster-prone areas, roles, responsibilities and capacities, early warning mechanisms and the functions of an Emergency Operations Centre at the divisional level.
- Between 25-29 April, OCHA facilitated a range of trainings on the 3W platform in preparation for an upcoming sector review meeting called by the Presidential Task Force (PTF). These included a technical session for UN and NGO field teams, a one-day workshop for Northern Province administrative officials followed by individual trainings at the respective GA offices. OCHA is providing technical support to the GAs to prepare for the sector review meeting (which was postponed and is tentatively scheduled for early June).

National Protection Mechanisms

- In Jaffna District, the UNDP Equal Access to Justice Project (nationally executed through the Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration) working in partnership with Sarvodaya Legal Services Movement, organized eight workshops, where community groups used drama to raise awareness concerning sexual and gender based violence, and family law regarding marriage, divorce and maintenance. Approximately 1,820 Jaffna residents participated in the workshops.

Education and Sports | Sector Lead: UNICEF

Menik Farm, Vavuniya District

- There are approximately 5,300 children, among the residents still awaiting resettlement to Mullaitivu District, who are attending schools in Menik Farm Zones 0 and 1. Many students are enrolled in catch-up

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

education classes, organized by education partners, to compensate for time lost when fighting shut down their local schools or while in displacement.

- The camp’s education infrastructure – Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and similar structures – has been in use since March 2010, demanding frequent maintenance. Partners completed work earlier this year to reinforce the TLS roofs. However, a more recent assessment revealed the need for preventative maintenance in the near future, with windy weather and the rainy season approaching. With sector support, the Northern Provincial Department of Education will re-thatch TLS roofs in both zones and may replace the oldest TLS structures in Zone 0. This strategy should ensure that students have a safe and secure environment until all families are resettled.

Resettlement areas

- Education partners are mobilizing resources in support of government efforts to provide approximately 100,000 children in resettled communities with basic education. Agencies are helping to create safe learning environments through school repairs and new construction, as well as provision of TLSs and other semi-permanent structures (the latter differ from TLS in having a solid concrete foundation and other durable features). School infrastructure projects have so far benefited approximately 16,000 children this year, with remaining projects targeting an additional 10,000 children. Table 6 provides a summary of both completed and ongoing projects:

TABLE 6: Agency-supported school infrastructure in the Northern Province

DISTRICT	TLS		Semi-permanent		Repairs		New construction		Total value US\$
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	16	17	-	-	545,000
Kilinochchi	15	3	7	4	4	-	-	2	550,000
Mullaitivu	1	-	9	1	1	6	-	-	350,000
Vavuniya	-	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	110,000
Mannar	8	-	4	-	-	3	-	2	830,000
Total	25	6	22	10	21	27	-	4	2,385,000

Source: UNICEF, April 2011

- Both AusAID and the Irish National Commission have committed to further new construction beyond the current projects in Mannar and Kilinochchi Districts.
- Also in Kilinochchi District, agencies have finalized selection of eight primary schools for renovation in consultation with the Zonal Director of Education. Partners have identified School Development Societies to carry out the work, while Child Protection Teams are working with teachers on their training needs.

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

- The recently finalized WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) covering the North, North-Central and Eastern Provinces concluded that widespread food insecurity persists due to limited food production and high food prices. The situation requires innovative food interventions (with livelihood development/income generation as a central focus), while the needs of the non-returnee population must also be taken into consideration. The Northern Province, in particular, is characterized by severe and widespread poverty consequent to poorly developed livelihoods, a lack of employment opportunities (including delayed livelihood assistance) and high food prices combined with low purchasing power. While income levels have seen some improvement (except in Kilinochchi District), the majority of the population lives below the poverty line, surviving on less than US\$1 daily. Food security conditions for returnees have improved in Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya District but deteriorated in Kilinochchi District. Reduced food assistance has caused deteriorations in food consumption, with Kilinochchi District in particular again a cause for concern.
- Between January and March 2011, approximately 409,999 beneficiaries in the Northern Province received 7,200 metric tons of mixed food commodities, under WFP’s Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). The PRRO targets humanitarian needs among resettled communities, simultaneously ensuring basic support for the remaining IDPs still in emergency sites, until they return to their places of origin. The PRRO also supports early recovery activities in agriculture, the school meals programme and nutrition interventions in the northern return areas.

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

- The FAO Northern Recovery Programme is providing the following agriculture and livestock assistance to returnee farmers for the *Yala* 2011 season (table 7).

Table 7: *Yala* 2011 assistance

Assistance	# farming households					
	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Total
Paddy (1 acre per family)	-	-	750	2,334	65	3,149
Cowpea (¼ acre per family)	200	580	200	452	200	1,632
Green gram (¼ acre per family)	200	800	1,200	496	200	2,896
Ground nut (¼ acre per family)	800	900	1,700	1,996	4,000	9,396
Vegetable kits (1 per family)	2,990	5,810	3,500	3,700	3,500	19,000
Tool kit (1 per family)	2,990	5,810	3,500	3,700	3,500	19,000
Poultry	300	2,900	300	2,750	900	7,150

Source: FAO, April 2011

- Since *Yala* cultivation is highly dependent on access to irrigated land, agricultural support will be targeted at farming households with access to irrigation. Also, 7,000 tarpaulins have been procured for distribution to farmers without access to sufficient storage, who are concerned that they will be forced to sell at relatively low prices. Additionally, 4,400 water pumps, are being distributed at a 50% subsidized rate. So funds are revolved to purchase additional pumps in future growing seasons, under the management of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This will significantly boost *Yala* paddy and OFC production, along with the household income of returnee families.
- In Jaffna District, agro-wells, rounding up of stray cattle, and support for home gardening, vegetable and horticulture production together with poultry and livestock are key priorities for communities in the newly resettled Jaffna and Nallur DSDs. The findings were part of a joint assessment carried out by Early Recovery partners and DSD officials and will inform assistance planning.
- In Kilinochchi and Vavuniya Districts, UNDP supported the GA offices to map the provision of immediate livelihood assistance – that is, the LKR 35,000 standard package developed in 2010 for all returning families, *except* civil servants and others with a regular source of income. According to the data, there is extensive coverage in Vavuniya District, near saturation in some areas, while approximately 30% of eligible families in Kilinochchi District have received the livelihood start-up package. While recent returnees continue to receive the immediate livelihood support, there is a general move towards more sustainable interventions, targeted at producer groups and co-operatives rather than individuals. (See Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update # 30 for further details).
- In Kilinochchi District, agencies distributed 300 water pumps to resettled families and conducted 12 guidance sessions on paddy/OFC and homestead cultivation, supported by extension workers Agrarian Services and Agriculture Department.
- The Mannar District Fisheries Development Coordination meeting held on 8 April 2011 brought together fishermen's cooperative societies, development partners and representatives of local banks operating in the district. The Bank of Ceylon presented its new loan scheme for fisheries development, based on an agreement signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. However, fishing cooperatives were cautioned against taking new loans to settle past debts carried over from the pre-displacement period. Instead they were encouraged to use opportunities for capacity strengthening afforded by the government and UN/NGO partners. The fishing community representatives agreed that existing bans on certain equipment would continue to ensure sustainability of fishing resources, with legal actions against any violations. Also, the discussion touched on issues, such as fishing loan requirements, insurance for fishing equipment, coastal erosion and the Indian trawler problem. The GA chaired the meeting, which was organized by the Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
- In Mullaitivu District, agencies handed over two four-wheel tractors to the Rural Development society of Kokilai East and Kokilai West, in Maritim Pattu DSD.

Health and Nutrition | Sector Lead: WHO

Menik Farm, Vavuniya District

Health

- Two medical officers, a pharmacist and a dispenser from the Cheddikulam Base Hospital continue to staff the primary health care centres (PHCCs) in Zones 0 and 1. With the Menik Farm health facilities providing only outpatient services, medical referrals are directed to Cheddikulam Base Hospital and Vavuniya General Hospital. Agencies continue to provide comprehensive emergency patient transport services in Menik Farm.
- Health volunteers play an important role in preventative activities in Menik Farm, such as health promotion, maternal and child health, as well as environmental and sanitation health. The RDHS is exploring means to provide incentives to health volunteers for their services on behalf of the remaining displaced population.
- Two Public Health Inspectors (PHIs) assist in communicable disease surveillance and response, in addition to ensuring the quality of bowsered water supplies. They also help to maintain sanitation and environmental standards in Menik Farm. During the reporting period, no major disease outbreaks were reported.
- The Mental Health Unit of the Vavuniya General Hospital conducts outreach mental health clinics in both zones. The MOH in collaboration with health agencies will be providing psychosocial services in Menik Farm for patients in need.

Nutrition

- The remaining population in Menik Farm receives nutrition services through the MOH Cheddikulam, with clinics conducted twice a month in Zones 0 and 1. There is an in-patient therapeutic feeding centre at Vavuniya General Hospital, with 2-3 children suffering medical complications associated with malnutrition admitted per week.

Resettlement areas

Health

- In Jaffna District, a proper sewage system is urgently required to minimize contamination of underground water sources, which mainly provide water to the district's inhabitants.
- On 3 May 2011, the Japan Social Development Fund through the World Bank launched a Local-Level Nutrition Interventions project for the Northern Province. The project consists of two phases, six months preparation and eight months implementation.
- In Vavuniya District, all 19 health facilities, including four MOH offices and one Anti-Malaria Campaign office, are functional. The Mental Health Unit at the Vavuniya General Hospital conducts monthly outreach clinics at the Nedunkerny and Puliyanukulam Divisional Hospitals.
- In Vavuniya South DSD, there are five main resettlement areas: Kokeliya, Kelabogaswewa, Pirapanmaduwa, Awaranthulawa, Rankethyaya and Arugampuliya. The Ulukkulama and Mamaduwa Divisional Hospitals provide curative care services, with the Vavuniya General Hospital serving as the referral centre. The Vavuniya South MOH is the hub of preventive care services. There are eleven mobile clinics providing maternal and child health outreach services for returnees. Only two Gramodaya Health Centres function out of MoH buildings, with rest functioning out of religious/community centres, pre-schools or nurseries.
- In Mannar District, there are 22 health facilities functioning at the moment. The Vidaltivu and Periyapandivrichchan Divisional Hospitals, along with Primary Medical Care Units in Periyamadu, Vellakulam, Marichukkaddy and Iranailuppaikulam), are still non-functional due to medical staff constraints. As a result, some communities continue to depend on medical mobile teams.
- Of the 21 health facilities in Kilinochchi District, 15 are functioning in some capacity and providing health care services. All of the six non-functioning facilities are Primary Medical Care Units, in Elephant Pass, Vannerikulam, Iranaitivu, Kandawalai, Malaiyalapuram and Mullian, lacking medical personnel. Communities access health care services through medical mobile teams or need to travel to the nearest functioning health facility.
- In Mullaitivu District, there are 23 health facilities. However, only 11 have resumed health care services to the community. The remainder were damaged/destroyed or lack medical staff (Divisional Hospitals in Mullaitivu, Puthukudiruppu and Munkil Aru; Primary Medical Care Units in Mulliyawalai, Puththuvettuwan, Mundru Murippu, Kumulamunnai, Ambalavan Pokkanai, Kokkulai and Alampil; the Puthukudiyiruppu MOH office and the Mullaitivu Chest Clinic).

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) continues efforts to address the lack of human resources in the Northern Province, with staff to be deployed from the latest batch of graduating medical doctors.
- Agencies support the referral services of Mullaitivu, Mallavi and Nattankandal Hospitals in Mullaitivu District and Mulankavil and Poonakary hospitals in Kilinochchi District through rented ambulances.
- In April, health partners provided logistical support to the Northern Province Health Ministry to conduct 36 mobile reproductive health clinics in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts.

Nutrition

- Agencies are supporting the reconstruction and refurbishment of Gramodhaya Health Centres (2 in Vavuniya District; 7 in Mullaitivu District; 4 in Mannar District) to extend nutrition services for children in resettled communities across the Northern Province.
- The Jaffna District Regional Dental Surgeon organized awareness sessions for the Education Department, teachers and trainee Dental Therapists in preparation for an upcoming oral health care project for children, organized by the University of Malmo, Sweden, and agencies.

Mine Action | Sector Lead: UNDP

- Residential areas remain the government's priority for issuing clearance tasks to facilitate IDP resettlement. However across all districts, priorities are shifting to include land clearance for livelihood and infrastructure. In Jaffna District, with the exception of areas that have not yet been released by the government, agencies have completed resettlement-oriented clearance.
- Agencies continue surveying the Northern Province, with surveys/clearance extending to the Eastern Province for the first time since the end of the war. Between January and April 2011, Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) identified an additional 98.4km² of land known or estimated to be contaminated. This brings the total known and estimated extent of contamination to date in the northern and eastern regions to approximately 350km². (See tables 8, 9 and 10 below for extent of contamination, land release and ongoing tasks as at 30 April 2011.)
- NTS were also essential to the land release process, with approximately 159km² of land suspected of contamination in Odusuddan, Maritimé pattu and Manthai West DSDs of Mullaitivu District cancelled.
- Additional surveys have been planned in the DSDs of Mahaoya (Ampara District); Horowapothana, Padaviya, Kebetigollawa (Anuradhapura District); Koralai Pattu North (Batticaloa District); and Mannar (Mannar District), as well as in Trincomalee District.
- The government is yet to release the following areas for necessary mine action interventions:
 - ✓ Mullaitivu District: Six GNDs in Puthukkudiyirippu DSD and three GNDs in Maritimé pattu DSD
 - ✓ Jaffna District: Fifteen GNDs in the Tellippalai DSD
- The Regional Mine Action Offices have for the first time produced Annual District Mine Action Workplans for 2011. The plans anticipate all survey and clearance tasks to be assigned to demining agencies, on land already or expected to be released for clearance, in accordance with government resettlement priorities in the Northern Province, followed by livelihood related needs. The Workplans were finalized with the approval of the respective GAs and are updated regularly to reflect evolving needs on the ground, in consultation with the GAs. The plans can be accessed at the National Mine Action Centre.

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

TABLE 8: District Breakdown of land release, extent of contamination and ongoing tasks as at 30 April 2011

District	Release of land		Socio-economic purpose for clearance tasks issued during January-April 2011	
	Released through Survey	Release through clearance (minefield and BAC) by Administrative Divisions and Sqm	Residential purpose only	Livelihood / Infrastructure, with/ without Residential purpose
Jaffna	14 GN divisions from Chankanai, Tellipallai and Uduvil DS Divisions; 2 islands from Island South DSD; 2 GN Divisions in Karainagar DSD and the following roads: A9 roadside; Jaffna-Palali Road; Puttur – Meesalai Road; Jaffna – Point Pedro Road; Vetrilaikerny – Maruthankerny Road; Kangesanthurai – Eluthumadduwal Railway Line were released through NTS for resettlement, livelihood activities and infrastructure development.	515,168 sqm cleared and released in the DSDs of Tellipallai, Vadamarachchi East, Nallur, Jaffna, Chavakacheri and Chankanai.	None	All tasks issued between January-April 2011 were for livelihood / infrastructure and residential purposes, except for 3 tasks clearing roads, bridges and other infrastructure spanning the DSDs of Tellipalai, Karainagar, Point Pedro, Vadamarachchi East, and Chavakacheri.
Kilinochchi	-	135,509 sqm cleared and released in all 3 DSDs	Tasks in the GN Divisions in Karachchi and Kandavalai DSDs issued solely for residential purpose.	All tasks issued were for livelihood / infrastructure and residential purposes, except for 4 tasks solely for agriculture purposes in the Karachchi Division.
Vavuniya	Agbopura GN Division released through NTS	1,387,286 sqm cleared and released in the GN Divisions of Mahilankulam, Maligai, Maruthamadu, Maruthankulam, Paddikudiyiruppu and Velankulam and Omanthai to Mukamalai railway track.	Tasks in the GN Divisions of Mahilankulam, Marathamadu and Paddikudiyiruppu were issued solely for residential purpose. Resettlement focused clearance in all other areas complete.	All other tasks issued in all DSDs are for livelihood / infrastructure and residential purposes.
Mannar	-	2,595,031 sqm cleared and released in the GN Divisions of Kayanagar, Periyapandivirichchan West, Iranaiiluppaikulam, Mallavarayarkaddai, Adampan, Murunkan and Parasankulam	-	Tasks issued in all DSDs are for livelihood / infrastructure and residential purposes.

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

District	Release of land	Socio-economic purpose for clearance tasks issued during January-April 2011		
		Released through Survey	Release through clearance (minefield and BAC) by Administrative Divisions and Sqm	Residential purpose only
Batticaloa	30 GN Divisions from Koralai Pattu South, Manmunai West, Koralai Pattu & Koralai Pattu North were released through NTS	-	-	-
Ampara	-	13,329,600 sqm of land cleared and released in the DSD of Komari	-	-

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

TABLE 9: Classification of ongoing tasks per GND at 30 April 2011

District	Type of task and administrative division	
	Surveys and Assessments	Clearance by GN Division
Jaffna	Nagarkovil Forward Defence Line (FDL), and GN Divisions of Chundikulam, Kurisadithivu, Vadamaradchchi East	Chundikulam, Nagarkovil South, Chundikulam, Eluthumadduval South, Ketpeli, Chavakachcheri Town, Thanankilappu, Ariyalai East, Thanthai Chelvapuram, Maviddapuram, Kadduvan, Thurkapuram, Mathagal West, Chulipuram West and Mandaitivu East.
Kilinochchi		Elephantpass, Periyakulam, Ambalnagar, Anaivilunthankulam, Barathypuram, Kanagambikaikulam, Kaneshapuram, Konavil, Krishnapuram, Malaiyalapuram, Ootupulam, Paranthan, Puthumurippu, Skandapuram, Uruthirapuram North, Vannerikulam, Jeyapuram North, Kariyalai, Nahapaduvan, Mulankavil.
Vavuniya	Kalmadu, Kannady, Mahilankulam, Maligai, Maruthamadhu, Maruthankulam, Paddikudiyiruppu, Palamodai, Periyathampabanai, Piramanalankulam and Velankulam	Ilamaruthankulam, Maruthamadu, Mannakulam, Periyathampanai, Paddikudiyiruppu, Katkulam, Vedaiviththakallu, Mahilankulam, Kallikulam, Piramanalankulam, Maruthodai, Maligai, Velankulam, Maruthankulam, Kannady, Railway Track Omanthai to to Mankulam, Mathawachchi-Cheddikulam Railway Track, Monarawewa, Kalmadu.
Mannar	Kakkayankulam East, Kakkayankulam West, Kayanagar, Madhu, Mallavarayarkaddaiadampan, Nagathalvu, Parasankulam, Periyapandivirichchan West, Thiruketheeswaram and Vilaththikulam	Palampitty, Keerisuddan, Mallavarayarkaddaiadampan, Vilaththikulam, Parasankulam, Kayanagar, Periyamadu West and East, Karunkandal/ Vannankulam East, Pallamadu, Aaththimodai, Kurai, Palaiyadiyuthukkulam, Adampan South, Madhu, Kakkayankulam-East Manthi, Ellupiddy, Nagathalvu, Karunkandal, Vellankulam, Thiruketheeswaram, Illuppaikadavai, Iranaiiluupaikulam
Mullaitivu	Alampila North, Inthupuram, Iranaipalai, Kokkilai East, Kokkuthoduwai Central, North and West, Kollavilankulam, Kompavil, Kumarapuram, Kumulamuni Centre and East, Manavalanpaddamurippu, Visvadamu West, Oddaruththakulam, Othiyamalai, Palinagar, Pugalenthinagar, Selvapuram, Silawaththai, Suthanthirapuram, Thevipuram, Mannakandal, Thenniyankulam, Thunukkai, Udaiyarkaddu North, Udaiyarkaddu South, Uppumaveli and Vallipunam.	Kalvilan, Aalankulam, Mallawi, Yogapuram, Yogapuram Centre and East, Thirunagar, Parathinagar, Aninchiyankulam, Therankandal, Uyialankulam, Puthuvedduvan, Ampalapremalkulam, Amaithipuram, Palaiyamurukandy, Iyankankulam, Kodaikadiyakulam, Pandiyankulam, Naddankandal, Vannivilankulam, Moonrumurippu, Ampagamam, Thirumurukandy, Ganesapuram, Muththuvinayagapuram, Thatayamalai, Kachchilamadu Oddaruthakulam, Viththiyapuram, Muththaiyankaddukulam, Selvapuram, Kanagaratnapuram, Kathaliyarsamalankulam, Kokkuthoduwai East, Karunaddukerny, Peraru Pandaravany, Vinayakapuram, Keppapilavu, Mullivaikal West, Ampalavananpokkanai, Silawaththai South, Kumulamunai West, Thannimurippu, Mulliyawalai East, West, South, North and Central, Semmalai West, Mamoolai, Kallapadu South and North, Mullaitivu South, Selvapuram, Manalkudiyiruppu, Vattapalai, Neeravipiddi East and West, Gigrapuram Kanukerni East and West, Kovilkudiyirippu, Mullaitivu Town, Thaniyootu West, Mathavalasingankulam, Alampil South, Vannankulam, Mullivaikkal East, Putharikuda, Thaniyootu East, Puliyankulam, Palampasi, Periyakulam, Olumadu, Thachchadampan, Udaiyarkaddu North, Manikkapuram, Theravil, Valluvarapuram, Mankulam, Panikkankulam, Manavalanpaddamurippu, Periyaththimadu, Karuvelankandal, Koolamurippu, Thanduvan, Ampalapuram, Poonagar, Sivapuram, Kompavil, Mannakandal, Iranapalai, Puthukkudiyippu, Viswamadhu East, Thanduvan, Mullaitivu to Kokkilai Road, Mullaitivu to Sundikulam Road.
Batticaloa	22 Joint NTS tasks conducted in the DSDs of Koralaipattu and Koralaipattu North, South and Central, and Manmunai West.	

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

TABLE 10: Ongoing Tasks as at 30 April 2011

District	Estimated contamination (Confirmed Hazardous Area) Following Non Technical Survey, on land now marked for Technical Survey	Known contamination (Defined Hazardous Area), Following Technical Survey, on land for clearance
Jaffna	3,756 sqm Island South DSD	34,516 sqm Vadamadachi East DSD
Kilinochchi	N/A	2,401 sqm in Karachchi DSD
Vavuniya	1,547,923 sqm in Vavuniya Town DSD	N/A
Mannar	7,104,721 sqm in Mannar Town and Manthai West DSD	N/A
Mullaitivu	10,594,780 sqm in Maritim Pattu and Puthukudiyiruppu DSD	3,110,108 sqm in Manthai East DSD
Batticaloa	204,494 sqm in Koralai Pattu and Koralai Pattu South DSD	N/A
Ampara	20,507,611 sqm in Sankamankandy GN Division from Pottuvil DS Division	N/A
Anuradhapuraa	27,990 sqm in Wahalkada GN Division in Kebitokolawa DS Division	N/A

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

- Mine Risk Education (MRE) continues among host and resettled communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. During January to April 2011, 103,117 people received MRE. A special MRE campaign at the Thirkedehewaram temple festival in Mannar District during March 2011 reached 96,703 people who had travelled from different part of the country.
- Seven casualties resulted from six landmine/Explosive Remnants of War incidents during January to April 2011. 342 explosive devices and suspected dangerous areas were reported by communities and mine action partners as of 30 April 2011. 192 war-injured and disabled persons were identified by MRE partners and referred to available services and support mechanisms. Around 682 people with disabilities benefitted from physical rehabilitation services.

Shelter, NFI and Permanent Housing | Sector Leads: UN-HABITAT and UNHCR

Shelter/NFI

Ramavil camp, Jaffna District

- Due to heavy rains in Jaffna, several shelters in Ramavil camp were affected and upon request of the local authorities agencies distributed tarpaulin sheets among residents.

Menik Farm, Vavuniya District

- As of 18 April 2011, residents occupy 5,143 of a total 9,760 shelters in Zones 0 and 1. Shelter partners continue drainage maintenance, with 1,000m of road drains in Zone 1 cleaned during April.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with UNDP, published the final evaluation report on Drainage and Environmental Service Delivery improvement in Menik Farm and is available to partners on request.

Resettlement areas

- As of 30 April 2011, a total of 80,648 return forms to access the cash grant and 115,141 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits have been distributed among returnees (table 11).

TABLE 11: # of return forms distributed among returnees for the cash grant, as well as NFI distribution between 2009 and 30 April 2011

District	# return forms	# NFI Kits
Ampara		505
Batticaloa		2,429
Jaffna	25,991	30,330
Kilinochchi	27,874	36,477
Mannar	5,023	12,519
Mullaitivu	16,980	36,477
Vavuniya	4,780	7,750
TOTAL	80,648	115,141

Source: UNHCR, April 2011

- In Jaffna District, local officials have requested shelter support for 73 families in Tellipalai DSD, as well as 36 families in Uduvil DSD, all recent returnees to their areas of origin.
- Agencies completed 580 transitional shelters with latrines in Vavuniya (221 in Vavuniya North/Vavuniya DSD) and Mullaitivu (Oduddan DSD) Districts.

Permanent Housing

- Donors have committed towards building and repairing a total of 32,937 (47%) houses against a first phase demand of 70,000 houses in the Northern Province. It is estimated that future phases will bring the total requirement for housing to a *minimum* 110,000 houses. By 30 April 2011, progress was ongoing on 13,104 units (52%) against a commitment of 25,284 permanent houses being fully re-constructed in the Northern Province (table 12). Simultaneously agencies were repairing 2,177 (32%) of a planned 6,748 houses (table 13). Progress on the construction of core houses is ongoing on 291 (32%) of a planned 905 units (table 14).
- Large numbers of returnees will have ongoing shelter needs until permanent housing recovery projects reach them or until the families 'self-recover'. The housing reconstruction sector will take a number of years to complete. While there are positive signs of increasing commitments, there remains a significant gap between overall need and the numbers of houses so far pledged by donors and government sources.

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

Current commitments stand at 32,937, plus construction under the Indian Government programme (including 1,000 units in the pilot phase).

Table 12: Total # of permanent houses: Full reconstruction

District	Committed	Progress	Agencies
Vavuniya	3,804	2,03	ASB, SEED, UN-HABITAT, UNDP
Kilinochchi	7,262	4,645	UN-HABITAT, SLRCs/IFRC, NEHRP, Swiss Labour Assistance
Mullaitivu	4,382	2,308	NEHRP, SLRCs/GRC, UN-HABITAT, SLRCs/JRC, UN-HABITAT, UNDP
Mannar	3,635	1,413	NEHRP, SLRCs/NRC, Caritas, CTF, Muslim Aid, FCE, UNDP, Family Health Programme
Jaffna	6,201	4,535	NEHRP, UN-HABITAT, SDC, Caritas
Total	25,284	13,104	

Source: Local officials, NEHRP, agencies and UN-HABITAT; April 2011

Table 13: Total # of permanent houses: Repairs

District	Committed	Progress	Agencies
Vavuniya	329	87	SEED, PIN, Offer Ceylon, REPIIA
Kilinochchi	3,429	1,256	UN-HABITAT, REPIIA
Mullaitivu	2,822	784	Caritas, UMCOR, SLRCs/GRC, UN-HABITAT
Mannar	148	30	CTF, Muslim Aid, YGRO, Offer Ceylon, Sarvodaya
Jaffna	20	20	UNDP
Total	6,748	2,177	

Source: Local officials, NEHRP, agencies and UN-HABITAT; April 2011

Table 14: Total # of permanent houses – Core houses

District	Committed	Progress	Agencies
Vavuniya	89	0	NRC
Kilinochchi	375	200	Sarvodaya, NRC
Mullaitivu	292	86	Caritas, NRC, Sarvodaya
Mannar	No agencies committed		
Jaffna	149	5	UMCOR, Caritas
Total	905	291	

Source: Local officials, NEHRP, agencies and UN-HABITAT; April 2011

- The Indian Government's pilot housing project for 1,000 houses is scheduled to commence shortly. The district and divisional allocations of the houses have now been made. The government has allocated land for the construction of houses for landless people under the pilot in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar Districts.
- The Housing Technical Working Groups (TWG) continue to meet monthly in Jaffna and Mannar Districts, while fortnightly meetings are held in Vavuniya District. The TWGs address design, quantity, price and logistics issues for permanent housing repairs and reconstruction, as well as CORE housing.
- The Project Director of the Vavuniya GA office will chair monthly Shelter/Housing coordination meetings in the field, with UN-HABITAT and UNHCR as co-chairs. Several key government officers have been invited to participate, including the Assistant Director of Planning, as well as representatives from the ACLG, National Housing Development Authority and the Urban Development Authority. The Colombo-based coordination forum meets every four-six weeks.
- Skilled construction workers are becoming increasingly hard to find and shortages are anticipated. A number of agencies are investigating skills training options and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has initiated a six month training course in construction (masonry) skills, in collaboration with the National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority and Holcim Lanka (Ltd). The programme consists of three month phases in theoretical and practical training, with trainees receiving LKR 400 per day. However, take-up of this opportunity has so far been slow.
- There is increasing evidence of material shortages, particularly wood and cement. Over-harvesting of both can have a negative environmental impact. The issue requires vigilance and local policy decisions to ensure housing re-construction activities without compromising the environment.

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

WASH | Sector Lead: UNICEF

Ramavil camp, Jaffna District:

- In April, IDPs in Ramavil camp had access to a daily water supply of 10-15 litres per person. Partners continue to support improvements and decommissioning of WASH facilities in the camp. Agencies repaired ten toilets, renovated two bathing places, decommissioned 40 toilets and conducted ten hygiene promotion sessions during this month.

Menik Farm, Vavuniya District:

- During April, Zone 0 residents received a daily average of 31.9 litres of drinking water per person, while Zone 1 had daily access to 34.8 litres per person from all sources, including raw water from dug wells. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board have still not installed a pump to draw water for washing purposes from the Kallaru river. WASH partners are supporting improvements to the distribution pipe network inside Zone 0.
- Agencies continued to provide water bowsering services to the camp. Zone 0 received an average of 102m³ of bowsered water per day (equivalent to 13.3 litres daily per person), with Zone 1 receiving an average of 172m³ (equivalent to 18.6 litres daily per person) in April. An 11 vehicle fleet was in operation. Water bowsering services will remain stable at least up to June 2011.
- The Assistant Commissioner for Local Governance office maintained solid and liquid waste management activities, with sector support. During April, agencies repaired 273 toilets and three bathing places.
- WASH partners distributed a total of 327 toilet cleaning kits, as well as conducting 22 DVD presentations on hygiene awareness (863 participants), four art programmes (86 participants) and one demonstration on the correct method for hand washing (12 participants).

Resettlement areas:

- In April, WASH agencies cleaned/repaired/constructed 135 toilets and 145 wells, mostly in Jaffna District (see tables 15 and 16).

TABLE 15: Total # of toilets cleaned/repaired/constructed (completed)

District	Total as of 1 April '11	Achievements (1–30 April '11)	Total as of 30 April '11	Agencies in March 2011
Kilinochchi	2,918	0	2,918	UNICEF/Govt, IOM, Cordaid
Mannar	2,962	0	2,962	IOM, ACTED, ZOA, SARVODAYA/Oxfam, CTF/Diakonia
Mullaitivu	2,044	20	2,064	IOM, NRC, SCiSL, UNICEF/RDF
Vavuniya	313	45	358	UNICEF/SLF, IOM, Cordaid/SEED, ZOA, WVI
Jaffna	1,397	70	1,467	DRC, NRC, UNICEF/SLF, ZOA, Caritas
Total	9,634	135	9,769	

Source: UNICEF, May 2011

TABLE 16: Total # of wells cleaned/rehabilitated/constructed (completed)

District	Total as of 1 Jan '11	Achievements (1–30 April '11)	Total as of 30 April '11	Agencies in March 2011
Kilinochchi	2,260	6	2,266	UNICEF/WRB, WVI, UNICEF/SLF, ZOA, UNICEF/WB, CTF/CordAid
Mannar	1,275	0	1,275	UNICEF/WB, RI, ACTED, IOM, SARVODAYA/Oxfam, CTF/Diakonia
Mullaitivu	2,559	57	2,616	UNICEF/WRB, UNICEF/WB, WVI, WC, LEADS, Sewalanka, RI
Vavuniya	1,920	8	1,928	UNICEF/WB, WVI, Sewalanka, RI, JEN
Jaffna	567	80	647	NRC, UNICEF/SLF, YCRO
Total	6,321	145	11,780	

Source: UNICEF, May 2011

- In Mullaitivu District, partners have nearly completed construction of a 10,000 gallon water tank for Mallavi Hospital.
- Agencies completed construction and/or rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation facilities in 14 schools in Mullaitivu and seven schools in Mannar Districts during April, with work in progress in eight more. The work

Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update

April 2011 – Report # 31

is carried out by School Development Societies or private contractors (selected through tendering process) under monitoring and supervision by the zonal education offices.

TABLE 17: Sector partners per 3W as of 13 May 2011

Sector	Agencies
Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	CARE International, DRC, FORUT, IRD, OfERR (Ceylon), Save the Children, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WUSC, Ygro (Ltd.)
Education and Sports	ChildFund Sri Lanka, CORDAID, DRC, FORUT, IOM, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), Oxfam Australia, PARCIC, PWJ, Room to Read – Sri Lanka, Save the Children, SEED, Tdh, UMCOR, UNDP, UNICEF, World Vision, ZOA
Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods	ACTED, CARE International, Caritas, ChildFund Sri Lanka, CORDAID, DRC, FAO, FORUT, FOSDOO, GTZ ProMis, HI, ILO, IOM, JEN, LEADS, Muslim Aid, N-GADCO, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), Oxfam Australia, Oxfam GB, PARCIC, PWJ, PIN, Practical Action, Save the Children, SEED, Swiss Labour Assistance, UMCOR, UNDP, UNOPS, WFP, World Vision, WUSC, Ygro (Ltd.), ZOA
Health and Nutrition	CORDAID, HI, IOM, LEADS, MSF France, MSF Holland, MTI, Muslim Aid, Tdh, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, World Vision, ZOA
Mine Action	Caritas Valvuthyam, CTF, DASH, DDG, FSD, HALO Trust, Horizon, HI, MAG, MMIPE, Motivation, RDF, Sarvatra, SLA-HDU, SOND, Sarvodaya Regional Mine Action Offices and sub-offices, National Mine Action Centre, with support from UNDP and UNICEF
Shelter, Non-Food Items and Permanent Housing	ACTED, ASB, CARE International, Caritas, CORDAID, DRC, FORUT, FOSDOO, IOM, JEN, LEADS, Muslim Aid, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), Oxfam Australia, PWJ, PIN, Save the Children, SEED, Swiss Labour Assistance, UMCOR, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, World Vision, Ygro (Ltd.), ZOA
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	ACTED, ASB, CARE International, Caritas, CORDAID, DRC, FORUT, FOSDOO, IOM, IRD, JEN, LEADS, MSF France, MTI, NRC, OfERR (Ceylon), Oxfam Australia, Oxfam GB, SEED, Swiss Labour Assistance, Tdh, UNDP, UNICEF, WMI, World Vision, ZOA

Source: 3W, April 2011