



TAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANISATION

Report on Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation for Tsunami
Affected Sri Lanka;
26 December, 2004 – 26 June, 2005



Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Letter from TRO Board of Governors and Executive Director	4
Presidents Award	5
TRO volunteers, local and international NGOs and international agencies	6
District Summaries	
Mullaitivu District	8
Trincomalee District	9
Killinochchi District	10
Amparai District	11
Batticaloa District	12
Jaffna District	13
Our Partners	14
TRO International Offices Programme support	17
Emergency Relief	19
Receiving goods via air and sea freight.	20
Health and Medical Relief	23
Shelter - Emergency, Temporary and Permanent Housing	24
Water and Sanitation	27
Community Mobilisation and Capacity Building	30
Education and Early Childhood Services	32
Income generation - Back to Work	33
Phase III – Sustainable Village Redevelopment	34
Tsunami Accounts Audit Report	38

Introduction

Six months after a devastating tsunami overwhelmed the coast of Sri Lanka on 26 December 2004, the Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO) is publishing this report to provide awareness of its tsunami related activities including current projects, challenges and partners.

In late December 2004, men and women worldwide interrupted their daily lives to read, watch and hear the devastating headlines coming out of Asia. Powered by an earthquake in the Indonesian Sea off the island of Sumatra, the devastating tsunami destroyed coastlines throughout the Indian Ocean. In Sri Lanka, over 40,000 people lost their lives, a further 500,000 were displaced and countless others injured and severely traumatised by the tragedy.

The tsunami aftermath has been a testing time for TRO offices all over the world. Six months on, the relief work is far from over but made a little easier due to the hard work and assistance of the 3,500 TRO permanent staff and thousands of volunteers, donor agencies, partner organisations, the Government of Sri Lanka, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and private assistance. TRO wishes to thank all those who assisted in responding to the disaster and acknowledges the time and effort put forward by countless individuals from all over the world.

Whilst there has been a shift of emphasis in TRO's activities post-tsunami, the immediate relief and rehabilitation needs of the war affected are also being carried out. This report excludes projects pertaining to the war affected, yet TRO wishes to acknowledge their presence as significant and note the important work still being carried out in the NorthEast to assist those who have been affected by the war.

For up to twenty years these people have been displaced, some numerous times, and waiting for due process before they are given the most basic of items; shelter, income generating opportunities, access to health services and education facilities. TRO will continue to assist these communities until such point when they are both

rehabilitated and developed to a point where external assistance is no longer required.

This ongoing work in the areas of resettlement, preschool education, vocational training, coordinating the removal of landmines, children's homes, children's nutrition programmes and community development are sectors that TRO is now redeveloping in the tsunami affected areas of the NorthEast. Ensuring that these services are provided to both war internally displaced persons (IDPs) in a timely manner is essential.

For 19 years TRO has worked tirelessly in assisting people in the NorthEast of Sri Lanka. However there has never been a more testing time for the organisation than the devastating tsunami that overwhelmed so much of Asia on that fateful day. TRO's experience in working in a conflict zone and its exceptional knowledge of the ground, culture, values and aspirations of the people allowed them to respond to the disaster with efficiency and speed in the NorthEast.

In any natural disaster it is essential to respond quickly to the devastation. In the critical days after the tsunami there were many immediate challenges TRO had to face including attending to the dead and injured, assisting the affected and housing them in welfare centres and providing food, clothes, sanitation and water in an orderly manner. While TRO did respond to the emergency in some areas within an hour of the tsunami impact, TRO also recognises the long term commitment of tsunami relief that could take years if not generations to deliver.

Now, six months later, even as the international media turns its attention to other headlines, the needs of those affected are still pressing and TRO continues to work around the clock to help them. With Disaster Management Units (DMU's) established in each of the affected districts the head office in Kilinochchi and in Colombo. In these units teams of staff and volunteers are working to return those affected to a sense of normality through permanent housing, infrastructure, employment and community facilities.

Letter from TRO Board of Governors and Executive Director

The 26th December 2004 will be a day that Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation will never forget, one that we hope that the world will never forget, for not only the devastation caused by nature in the form of the Tsunami but also by the way that people throughout the world reacted and responded giving goods, time and money to assist their fellow human.

The devastation caused by the Tsunami tested our commitment to humanitarian service and the core competencies of Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation. However, it was and still is, heartening to see the staff, volunteers and international community converging to assist us in a selfless and caring manner that is appropriate to the scale of the human tragedy.

The first few days of response to this tragedy addressing humanitarian needs bore testimony to human compassion and heartfelt passion to help fellow humans in their hour of need. The donations of time both within Sri Lanka and internationally will long be discussed and never forgotten.

The environment in which TRO was working was not easy, as assessment of need and monitoring was centralised, receiving and delivering goods and implementing relief programmes at the district and village level became an arduous task. Despite the challenging environment, TRO was not deterred and continued to meet the various bureaucratic requests in a timely manner.

The affected people in the NorthEast are still languishing in temporary shelters and in some cases, shelters that are not appropriate for living in for more than a few weeks. We cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved until affected people are fully and permanently resettled.

The Board of Governors of TRO recognises the consistent work contributed by all staff and sincerely expresses their appreciation. It

is obvious that the efforts of all members are contributing towards an environment that will be sustainable for the people living in coastal regions in NorthEast Sri Lanka.

We are particularly grateful to the international community for their assistance with the challenges. The organisations which came directly to TRO with unconditional support have been greatly appreciated. Ongoing support of the Diaspora community and their expression of support by financial assistance and volunteer help is also very much appreciated.

TRO has continued to work to assist the people who have been displaced by the war and will continue to do this. The rapid recovery and rehabilitation programme for war IDPs is still high on the TRO agenda.

TRO is mindful of the scale of challenges that are still ahead of us and will continue to diligently work towards addressing the needs of affected people. To this end, TRO is carrying out extensive initiatives to build the capacity of staff and other resources all of which were affected by the long lasting war in the NorthEast.



Executive Director

K.P Regi

PRESIDENTS AWARD

Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO) received an award on 22 August 2005 from Her Excellency President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga in recognition of its contribution to the Transitional Accommodation Project (TAP). The President invited representatives of the UN Agencies, and International and Local NGO's to Tea at the President's House where a ceremony was held to mark the building of 50,000 temporary shelters for tsunami affected families. The President thanked all of the organizations present for their outstanding work in reaching this goal so despite the enormity of the natural disaster that Sri Lanka experienced on 26/12/04. TRO was recognized for building 3,240 temporary shelters.



The TAP project was coordinated by the Task Force for Relief (TAFOR). TRO was one nine of NGO's and INGO's recognized for building over 1,000 Temporary Shelters. The others were: UNHCR, Ehed/Caritas, ZOA, IOM, Sevalanka, Medair, OXFAM, and WorldVision.

TRO has built transitional shelters that meet, or exceed, TAFOR's minimum standards in the districts of Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Amparai. The transitional shelters were constructed with cement floors, walls brick and tin or masonite, and roofs of cadjan or cooling sheets.

The building of the temporary shelters was coordinated through TRO's District Offices using local engineers for technical advice and management. Where available, local skilled and unskilled labour was employed in the districts to complete the construction and provide a source of income to the tsunami affected populations. All temporary shelters were built with access to potable water and toilets.

Access by the communities to schooling and health services is ensured by a team of camp managers and community based organisations. While more than 8,500 transitional shelters have been constructed there is still significant work to be undertaken to improve upon these shelters, provide permanent housing, improve village infrastructure and create a sustainable economy in the tsunami and war affected areas. TRO is seeking additional funding to ensure that this work continues in these areas.

Speeches at the ceremony were also given by Mr. Tilak Ranaviraja (Chairman TAFOR), Mr. Miguel Bermeo (UN Resident Representative, UNDP), Ms. Jo Da Silva (UNHCR), Ms. Mary Sheehan (IOM), Ms. Suriya Kumari (OfERR Ceylon), and Mr. Tapan Kumar Barman (Sevalanka).



TRO volunteers, local and international NGOs and international agencies

TRO was formed in 1985 to address the “relief, rehabilitation and development” needs of the NorthEast of Sri Lanka, the people of which were suffering due to war. Today, TRO still works as the principle relief, rehabilitation and development organisation in the region by working as a program partner with multilateral agencies, UN agencies, International Non Governmental Organisations and non government organisations. TRO’s twenty years experience in the field working allowed the organisation to provide an immediate response to the unprecedented scope of the destruction of the tsunami in a non discriminate way.

TRO is registered as a non governmental organisation in Sri Lanka with the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA). TRO employs over 3500 full time employees across eight district offices most of these people are working in the field. Meeting the challenge of managing the relief operations after the tsunami was initially made possible through volunteers. TRO has since actively recruited additional staff with project management and coordination skills.

The tsunami affected over 70% of the coast line of Sri Lanka, devastating lives indiscriminately. TRO works in the districts of the NorthEast of Sri Lanka these areas come under the governance of both the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE. In order to deliver humanitarian aid in the most effective manner TRO worked with both administrations to deliver much needed relief. TRO will continue to work with both administrative bodies to ensure that the delivery of aid is both timely and adequate to identified needs.

The people who came to offer their services to TRO as volunteers were from a broad selection of the community, age, gender, religion, nationality were no barrier as people came to offer help. This was received in Colombo, all districts that TRO works in and through TRO offices internationally. This collaboration of like minded people was inspiring to witness and be involved in.

TRO acknowledges and commends the work done by so many Sri Lanka based NGOs. Local NGOs at the district and village level contributed greatly to the delivery of emergency relief. The role of these organisations will only increase as rehabilitation and development of the affected areas continues. Each organisation was able to assess their own capabilities and needs to ensure they contributed appropriately to the relief process. They tirelessly engaged themselves in rebuilding medical service, construction of camps, distribution of food items, clothes, shelter, and many other activities. These activities continue without disruption to service the needs of tsunami affected communities.

TRO has been able to engage with international agencies to provide emergency relief ongoing rehabilitation. This has been a rewarding experience as the international community has been able to reach the people of NorthEast Sri Lanka. Some projects have been completed, others are ongoing or to be commenced. Feedback from these organisations has been positive as they are impressed with how TRO can deliver high quality and timely aid.

TRO has vast experience in delivering emergency relief to the people in the Northeast of Sri Lanka the prime example of this being when 500,000 people were displaced from Jaffna in 1995. At this time TRO was the lead agency coordinating and providing emergency shelter, food and water to these people. Of course the impact of the tsunami can not be compared, as the tsunami affected a vast geographical area resulting in a large number of deaths. The December 2004 tsunami was not like anything that TRO had ever experienced.

In the month leading up to the tsunami TRO was providing emergency relief to people in the Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts who had experienced severe flooding. Volunteers and relief items in this area proved invaluable for the emergency work of TRO post tsunami.

TRO has identified six sectors which will need to be redeveloped; Water and Sanitation, Income Generation, Health Service, Education and Child Care, Shelter and Capacity Building and Social Mobilisation.

TRO is approaching this tsunami redevelopment in a three phased manner.

Phase 1**Immediate relief**

Goal : Immediate relief

Functions: Provide daily relief

End Result: Prevention of disease, food security,

Programs: Medical, Food, Water, Clothing

Phase 2**Rapid recovery**

Goal : Basic self-sufficiency

Functions: Support beneficiaries to re-establish livelihoods

End Result: Environment for self-sufficiency

Programs – Income generation, Psychological, Housing Planning, Training, Public Health

Phase 3**Sustainable rehabilitation**

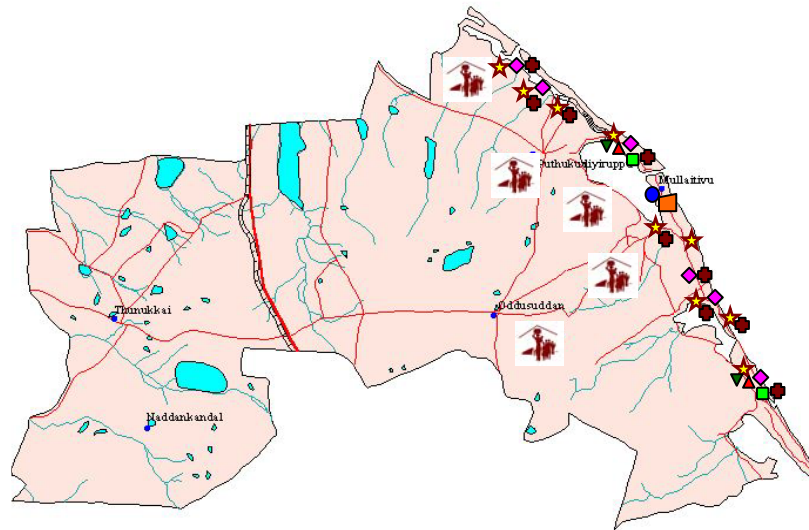
Goal: Village self-sufficiency

Functions: Provide community support

End Result: Self sufficient village

Programs – Income generation, Permanent Housing, Public Health, Vocational training, Support for women and other socially marginalized groups

Mullaitivu District

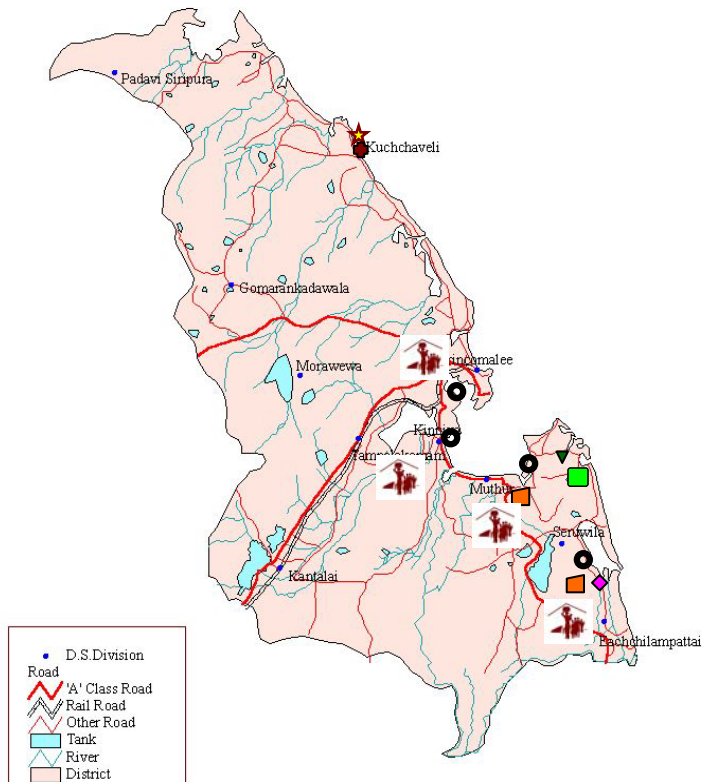


0 2 4 Kilometers

Affected Families	-----
Displaced Families	5,484
Total Displaced Persons	21,178
Deaths	3,000
Injured	2,590
Missing	1,300
Completely destroyed houses	3,400
Camps	23

	TRO OFFICE			
	ALL ACTIVITIES			
	RELIEF		Individuals	Days
		Food	13,463	95
		Water	13,463	95
		Clothes	13,463	
		Kitchen utensils (Packs)		1,685
		Non Food Relief (Packs)		2,816
		Clearing Debris – Heavy Machinery (Hours)		120
		Baby Items (Packs)		2,369
		Hostel		1
		Preschool		4
Temporary Preschool		17		
Play park		1		
	VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION	Kallapadu		
	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	Vehicles		55
		Office/Buildings		7
	BACK TO WORK	Boatyard		1
		Fishing Sector (Packages)		150
		Revolving Loan		Public Service
		Non Fishing Sector (Packages)		125
	SHELTER	Emergency (Families)		5,458
		Roofing Sheets		1,685
		Temporary Shelters		1,500
		Permanent Houses		90
	HEALTH & MEDICINE	Medical Teams		12
		Psychosocial Staff Trained		56
	WATER & SANITATION	Toilets temporary		873
		Wells Cleaned		273
		Wells Surveyed		953
		Water purification unit		1

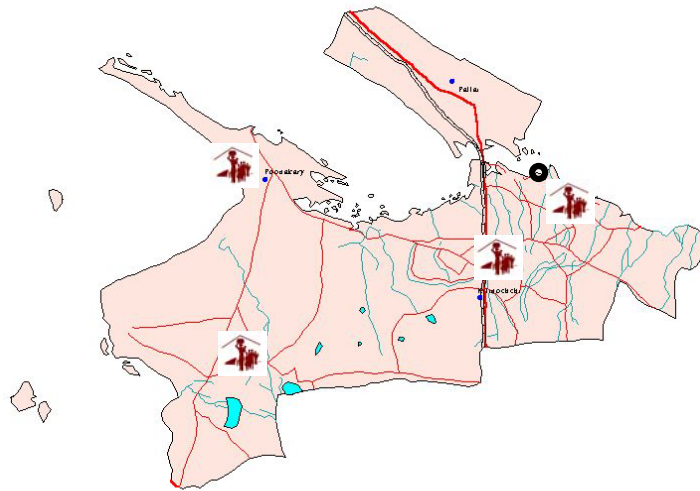
Trincomalee District



Trincomalee	
Affected Families	30,102
Displaced Families	27,746
Total Displaced Persons	100,589
Deaths	1,078
Injured	
Missing	337
Completely destroyed houses	5,974
Camps	52

	TRO OFFICE			
	ALL ACTIVITIES			
	RELIEF	Individuals	Days	
		Food	25.331	30
		Water	25.331	15
		Clothes	25.331	
		Kitchen utensils (Packs)		5000
		Non Food Relief (Packs)		6,332
				Hours
		Clearing Debris – Heavy Machinery		98
		Boat Service		1,584
			EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE	Baby Items
Preschool	15			
Temporary Preschool	1			
	VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION	Kalladi		
	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	Vehicles	7	
		Bicycles	58	
	BACK TO WORK	Boatyard	1	
		Fishing Sector (Packages)	180	
		Revolving Loan	Public Service	
	SHELTER	Emergency (Individuals)	25,331	
		Roofing Sheets	311	
		Temporary Shelter	1100	
		Permanent Houses	175	
	HEALTH & MEDICINE	Medical Teams	7	
		Psychosocial Staff Trained	45	
	WATER & SANITATION	Wells Cleaned	182	
		Wells Surveyed	182	
		Water purification unit	2	

Kilinochchi District

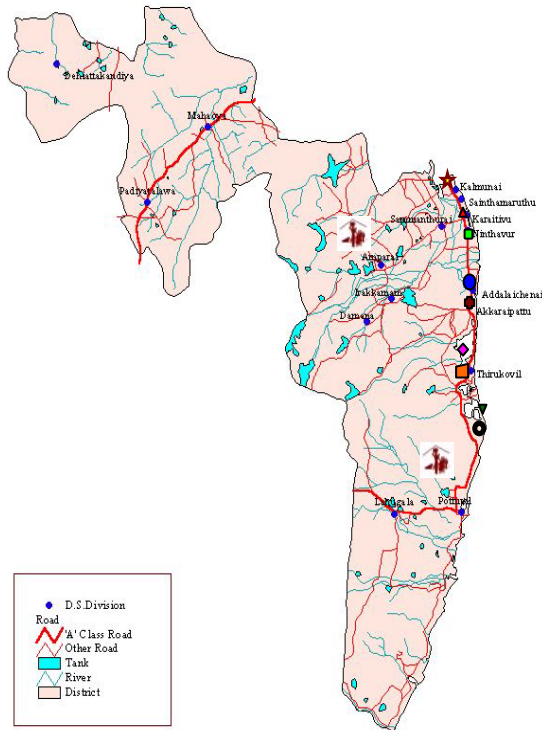


0 2 4 Kilometers

Kilinochchi	
Affected Families	2,273
Displaced Families	476
Total Displaced Persons	1,875
Deaths	560
Injured	670
Missing	56
Completely destroyed houses	1,250
Camps	3

	TRO OFFICE		
	ALL ACTIVITIES		
	EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE	Hostel	3
		Nutrition Centre	4
		Temporary Preschool	2
	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	Vehicles	5
		Prosthetic limb	296
		Office/Buildings	2
	BACK TO WORK	Boatyard	1
		Revolving Loan	Public Service
		Training Programmes	12120
	SHELTER	Temporary Shelters	825
		Permanent Houses	148
	HEALTH & MEDICINE	Medical Teams	3
		Psychosocial Staff Trained	12
	WATER & SANITATION	Water Purification Unit	1

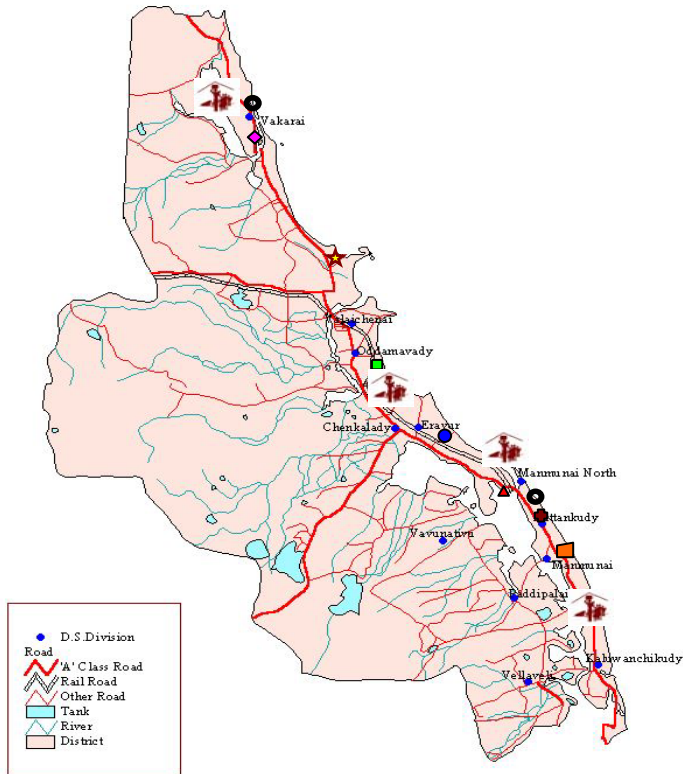
Amparai District



Amparai	
Affected Families	38,624
Displaced Families	
Total Displaced Persons	87,831
Deaths	10,436
Injured	120
Missing	822
Completely destroyed houses	29,097
Camps	84

	TRO OFFICE			
	ALL ACTIVITIES			
	RELIEF	Individuals	Days	
		Food	26,679	60
		Water	26,679	24
		Clothes	26,679	
		Kitchen utensils (Packs)		8,793
		Non Food Relief (Packs)		26,679
		Clearing Debris – Heavy Machinery (Hours)		989
	EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE	Baby Items (Packs)	8,793	
		School Equipment (Children)	1,000	
	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	Vehicles	18	
		Bicycles	58	
		Office/Buildings	1	
	BACK TO WORK	Boatyard	1	
		Fishing Sector (Packages)	250	
		Revolving Loan	Public Service	
		Non Fishing Sector (Packages)	125	
	SHELTER	Emergency (Individuals)	26,679	
		Roofing Sheets	8,793	
		Temporary Shelters	2,600	
		Permanent Houses	125	
	HEALTH & MEDICINE	Medical Teams	4	
		Medicines (lorry)	3	
		Psychosocial Staff Trained	111	
	WATER & SANITATION	Wells Cleaned	188	
		Wells Surveyed	385	

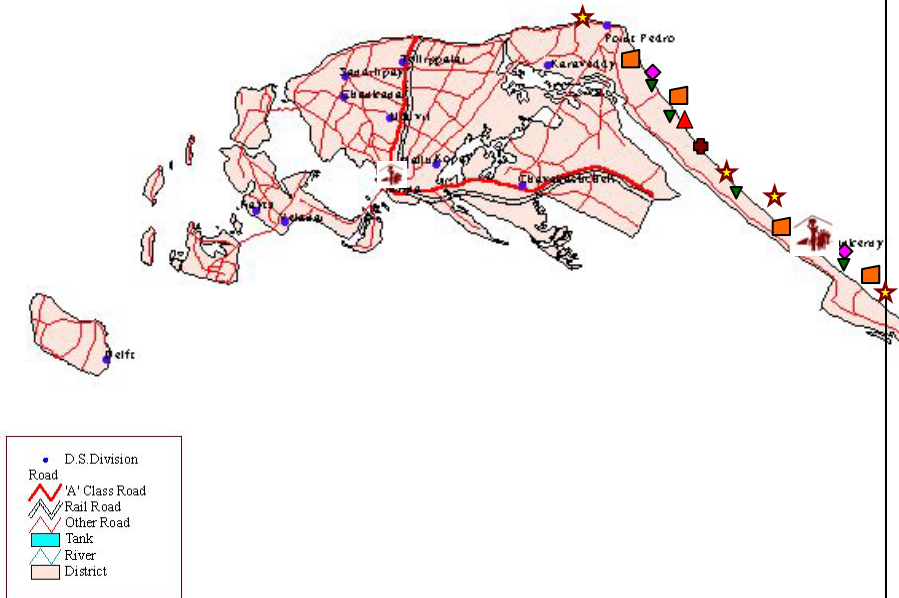
Batticaloa District



Affected Families	63,717
Displaced Families	12,494
Total Displaced Persons	55,919
Deaths	2,836
Injured	1,116
Missing	1,027
Completely destroyed houses	15,939
Camps	56

	TRO OFFICE			
	ALL ACTIVITIES			
	RELIEF	Individuals	Days	
		Food	25,021	99
		Water	25,021	11
		Clothes	32,935	
		Kitchen utensils (Packs)		189
		Non Food Relief (Packs)		7,455
		Clearing Debris – Heavy Machinery (Hours)		98
	Boat Service (Hours)		650	
	EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE	Baby Items (Packs)	6,487	
		Childrens Hiomes	1	
		Buildings	4	
		Temporary Preschool	26	
	VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION	Punochimanai		
		Thiramaidu		
		Mankerny & Vaharai		
	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	Vehicles	20	
		Bicycles	58	
		Office/Buildings	2	
	BACK TO WORK	Boatyard	1	
		Fishing Sector (Packages)	200	
		Revolving Loan	Public Service	
		Non Fishing Sector (Packages)	125	
		Training Programmes	1	
	SHELTER	Emergency (Family)	6,348	
		Roofing Sheets	189	
		Temporary Shelters	1,500	
		Permanent Houses	149	
	HEALTH & MEDICINE	Medical Teams	10	
		Psychosocial Staff Trained	126	
	WATER & SANITATION	Toilets temporary	270	
		Wells Cleaned	360	
		Wells Surveyed	2,250	

Jaffna District



Affected Families	13,652
Displaced Families	11,691
Total Displaced Persons	42,104
Deaths	2,640
Injured	1,647
Missing	540
Completely destroyed houses	12,000
Camps	24

	TRO OFFICE				
	ALL ACTIVITIES				
	RELIEF		Individuals	Days	
		Food	12,175	60	
		Water	12,175	120	
		Clothes	12,175		
		Kitchen utensils (Packs)		13,306	
		Non Food Relief (Packs)		3,306	
		Clearing Debris – Heavy Machinery (Hours)		144	
	EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE	Baby Items		714	
		Vocational Training Centre		1	
		Temporary Preschool		20	
		Permanent Preschool		3	
		Educational Building		3	
	VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION	Thalayadi	Alyawallaii		
		Mamunai	Pokaruppu		
	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	Vehicles		6	
		Bicycles		55	
		Camp Offices		16	
	BACK TO WORK	Boatyard		1	
		Fishing Sector (Packages)		130	
		Revolving Loan		Public Service	
		Non Fishing Sector (Packages)		285	
		Training Programmes		1	
	SHELTER	Emergency (Families)		2,051	
		Roofing Sheets		6,612	
		Temporary Shelters		555	
	HEALTH & MEDICINE	Medical Teams		3	
		Psychosocial Staff Trained		85	
	WATER & SANITATION	Toilets temporary		1,440	
		Wells Cleaned		34	
		Wells Surveyed		64	

Our Partners


Partner	Project
Operation USA	Village sponsorship of Kalladi Village in Trincomalee District
Asian German Sports Exchange Program (AGSEP)	Reconstruction of Mullaitivu Children's Home Construction of Vocational Training centre, Mulliyawalli, Mullaitivu.
Action Aid International (AAI)	3 x boatyards
Pediatrics du Monde	Rehabilitation of neo-natal and maternity wards of hospitals in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu
EMERGENCY	Village sponsorship of Punochchimunai village in the Batticaloa District
Cooperation Internazionale Sud-Sud	Construction of boatyards at Echchilampattu, Batticaloa and pre-school in Chempiyanpattu
SJAMO	Childcare centre – Batticaloa
Room to Read	Pre-school – Mullaitivu and Trincomalee
Sawnderborg.dk	Childcare centre – Batticaloa
Norwegian Royal Government	Shelter and relief – Mullaitivu, Amparai, Trincomalee and Batticaloa
Malteser Hilfiendienst	Temporary Shelter, Mullaitivu and Jaffna
GTZ	Temporary Shelter and Emergency Relief Items – Mullaitivu and Trincomalee
Homsa UK	Shelter – Mullaitivu
Action Aid	Shelter – Amparai and Trincomalee
Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL)	Children's care – Amparai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Mullaitivu
Georg Beck	Children's Care – Jaffna
ABC Foundation	Children's home and pre-school

Our Partners

Partner	Sectors
OXFAM	Water and Sanitation
FORUT	Water and sanitation, pre-schools
WFP (UN World Food Program)	Food relief
World Vision	Shelter
UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund)	Water and sanitation, children's welfare
ICRC	Water, sanitation and shelter
Sri Lankan Red Cross (SLRC)	Non food relief and Shelter
Halo Trust	Debris Removal
CARE	Water and Sanitation
Action Contra La Faim	Water and sanitation, shelter
Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ)	Water and sanitation
ASB	Water and sanitation, electricity
Norwegian People' Aid (NPA)	Mobility
SFD	Mobility
Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Mobility
Danish Demining Group (DDG)	Mobility
JCCP	Mobility
GTZ	Rehabilitation and resettlement
Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL)	Logistics support
Save the Children	Relief
Pediatrics du Monde	Medicine
Danish Refugee Council	Relief
Norwegian Refugee Council	Relief, Shelter





TRO International Offices Programme support	
Australia	Providing revolving loan facilities (RLF) to expand fishing activities; permanent housing.
Canada	Purchasing land for district office; board yard; providing RLF to expand fishing activities; purchasing of land for training centre; capacity building vehicles; purchasing new house for Vivekananthar Illam; construction of hostel for tsunami affected students; providing schools bags and learning materials; earth filling for Vipulananthar Illam; re-construction of Kalaimakal children park; re-construction of Sokkalingam children park; construction of permanent houses; temporary shelter (1000); temporary kitchen (512); installing new water testing lab and GSI System; construction of new well (2); water supply (2); providing small business packages (bicycle and money).
	
Denmark	Temporary boat yard; construction of new offices and training centre; building construction for Sonobo Children's Home; provision of headsets and radio for children in child care centre; construction

	of preschool.
France	Providing small business packages (bicycle and money); capacity building –vehicles, needs assessment for Phase III project; construction of community halls; renovation of Boys Hostel; construction of nutrition centre (2); construction of children's park; permanent housing, resettlement project – Kovitkulam, village reconstruction – Thaliyadi.
	
Germany	Construction of a boat yard; providing boat engine & nets; re-construction of Tsunami Office for Mullaitivu District; construction of hostel for home for aged; construction of primary school; Capacity building and Social Mobilisation Seemali East
Italy	Construction of boat yard; teachers salary; construction of well fencing and education service centre; evening classes; preschool; temporary shelters; road renovation, maintenance of transit camps (16).
Malaysia	Providing sewing machines and bicycles; providing

	boats, engines and nets; boat repair equipment.
Netherlands	Providing fishing packages; sewing training, cash crops.
New Zealand	Providing fishing packages; providing RLF to expand fishing activities; construction of day care and childcare centre.
Norway	Board yard; providing RLF to expand fishing activities; capacity building – vehicles; construction of new office and training centre; coordinating offices for transit camps (16); preschools (15); reconstruction of Anpu Nutrition Centre; reconstruction of Mamunai; providing boats, engine & nets
South Africa	Construction of new office building and training centre.
Sweden	Capacity building; construction of Kuma Nutrition Park.



Switzerland	Swiss Village Program; capacity building - providing computer operator training and six month salary and computer; construction of new office and training centre; construction of office building, multi purpose hall; purchasing land & construction training centre; provision of Bata for children learning materials; construction of pre-school;
-------------	--

	construction of nutrition centre (2); permanent housing (133).
United Kingdom (White Pigeon)	Hair cutting equipment for tsunami victims; vehicles; needs assessment for Phase III village development; construction of workshop, provision of artificial limbs and training, construction of Hostel (Ghandi Illam and Gurukulam); construction of day care centre; maintenance of water purification plant.
United States of America	Providing cooler truck or marketing fishing products; provision of fisheries equipments; providing RLF to expand fishing activities, capacity building – vehicle; construction of store for Work Department, construction of new office building; construction of school; construction of preschool; reconstruction of Kalladi Village; water purifying plant (2).

Emergency Relief

The tsunami unleashed a disaster of unimaginable proportions and devastation. Despite the enormous magnitude of the tragedy, TRO alongside the Government of Sri Lanka, LTTE and other organisations were able to effectively mobilise to immediately assist those affected by attending to the dead, providing medical assistance, food, water and shelter.



Volunteers played an essential role in providing immediate relief to those affected. In the initial stages of the disaster management there were over 10,000 volunteers mainly from the affected areas and Diaspora from all over the world engaged in the field level assisting the relief and disaster efforts of TRO. The tasks completed by these volunteers included attending to the dead, attending to the injured and assisting the affected and housing them in welfare centres. Although this number of volunteers has reduced, as the situation has moved from one of emergency relief to a long

redevelopment phase, hundreds of volunteers alongside the Diaspora still continue to assist TRO in the field.



In this emergency relief phase after the tsunami TRO, who was responsible for over 200,000 people in emergency accommodation, provided over 100,000 people with food every day. In total in this emergency phase TRO provided over 6.8 million days worth of food to people in these Phase I emergency shelter camps. In some districts Batticaloa and Mullaitivu this was delivered for the first three months after the tsunami and others for just 30 days after the tsunami.



TRO was provided with heavy earth moving machinery to assist in the clean up of debris; over 550 hours worth of fuel and labour were spent in this manner. Quick removal of debris was effective in containing the spread of disease and enabling temporary shelters to be erected.

Receiving goods via air and sea freight.

Immediately after the tsunami people the world over responded offering assistance to those affected by the disaster. This assistance was provided in various ways some people donated time, others money and some people also collected relief items including clothing and food. The tsunami affected 70% of the coast of Sri Lanka as well as neighbouring countries leaving the region with shortages of various goods. In some situations TRO felt it necessary to purchase these goods from the international community and import them.

In all situations TRO has attempted to meet all requests that have been made by various Ministries and authorities of the Government of Sri Lanka regarding importing goods. Approximately 120 containers of goods have been delivered to the Sri Lankan Port in Colombo addressed to TRO. Some of these were able to be cleared in January and February at a time when the GoSL was not charging import tax on items for emergency relief. TRO was financing the costs of transportation and storage for such items.

TRO has always endeavoured to ensure that these goods were delivered to those affected by the tsunami on an assessment of need. TRO found that initially district offices and welfare camps did not have facilities to store goods, for this reason goods were stored in a warehouse in Colombo. Until needs were identified and goods were transported in lorries to district offices where they were then distributed to specific welfare camps.

Although the majority of goods which were sent to TRO were of a high quality and were able to be utilised in the provision of emergency relief and rehabilitation there was a percentage of goods which were of no value. TRO received clothes which were old and unusable – in some situations not even washed. TRO also received medications which were past their expiry date, there were also instances of people donating medications which have not been approved by the Ministry of Health of Sri Lanka and hence TRO was responsible for sorting these and handing them to the appropriate authority to ensure that they were not issued inadvertently.

There have been several instances where unsolicited and unidentified goods were directed to TRO in these situations to avoid paying import taxes and duties on unnecessary items TRO has either abandoned containers or requested that the Department of Social Services manage the distribution of goods.

At the beginning of March 2005, the government declared that the period of providing emergency relief was over and hence duty was reimposed on goods being imported. TRO has attempted to continue to clear and receive goods in order to serve the needs of tsunami affected people. The combination of being sent unidentified goods and high import taxes left TRO with no choice other than to leave some containers at the ports requesting that the appropriate Government ministry disburse the goods.

TRO has employed several staff to liaise with the port authority and to clear these goods quickly. Unfortunately these staff have continually been obstructed from completing the task and TRO has also then been required to pay demurrage fees which accumulate at a daily rate.

The goods that TRO has been able to clear have been delivered to tsunami displaced people. In some situations the goods have been given to individuals directly and others have been used to assist communities.

In particular these items have been used for providing food and clothing, items donated have also benefited by assisting people with income generation activities. Many people donated soft toys and childrens activities these have been given to children in the camps to help them cope with the psychological effect of the tsunami.

Details of Containers Cleared n January / February 2005 without duty	Container No.	Country of Origin	Contents in Container
	SKTU 752878	Singapore	Food items, Milk foods
	SKYU 74710550	Singapore	Cloths
	SKYU 2365780	Singapore	Rice, Cloths, Milk Foods
	ZIMU 2348416	Malaysia	Foods, cloths and water bottles
	CLHU 2870850	Malaysia	Foods, cloths and water bottles
	TGHU 4021035	Malaysia	Cloths, biscuits, noodles and water bottles
	PCIU 3898280	Singapore	Rice, cloths, dried food etc..
	SSHU 2800925	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, jams
	SSHU 2601032	Malaysia	Cloths, mineral water, biscuits
	CRXU 1344164	Malaysia	Cloths, mineral water, biscuits
	ZUMU 2585932	Malaysia	Food, cloths
	AMFU 8629077	India	Cloths
	CRXU 1344164	Malaysia	Cloths, mineral water, biscuits
	IPXU 3393196	Malaysia	Food and water bottles
	ECMU 1297272	Malaysia	Food and water bottles
	ECMU 1642954	Malaysia	Food and water bottles
	INBU 5415143	Malaysia	Food, water bottles, biscuits
	GVCU 4010010	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, packet drinks
	ZCSU 2246987	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, packet drinks
GSTU 7531200	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, packet drinks	
ZIMU 2351810	Malaysia	Food, cloths	

Details of Containers Cleared After the 3 rd of March 2005 on which date Duty was Reimposed	HDMU 4227313	London	Used cloths
	GLDU 7001680	London	Used cloths
	ZIMU 2356155	Singapore	Milk powder, medicines, rice, clothes
	SKYU 2298635	Singapore	Mineral water, used clothes, medicines and food stuff
	MOTU 0314480	London	Clothes, food and medicine
	HDMU 4228367	London	Used clothes
	HDMU 4593307	London	Used clothes
	MISU 2344810	Malaysia	Milk powder, cooking oil, food, mineral water
	MISU 2373233	Malaysia	Milk powder, cooking oil, food, mineral water
	TCNU 9593793	Malaysia	Milk power, cooking oil, food, mineral water
	PCIU 9805834	New Zealand	Food, clothes
	TTNU 2510052	Germany	Dental equipment
	HDMU 2385177	India	Tents, bamboo sticks
	HDMU 4430001	India	Tents, bamboo sticks
	TEXU 4738199	India	Tents, bamboo sticks
	PONU 7237710	India	Tents, medicine
	BL 66042	India	Relief Items
	FSCU 4308032	London (UK)	Used clothes, medicine, food
	HDMU 2217487	Switzerland	Tents, clothes, beds
	4153843	Switzerland	Tents, clothes, bed
6298229	Switzerland	Tents, clothes, beds	
MOLU 8124338	London (UK)	Clothes, tents, medicine, electrical equipment	
TEXU 4460174	Germany	817 packages of relief goods	

CMBU 2351618	Italy	Shirts, relief items
HICU 4017935	Switzerland	Clothes, medical items
ECMU 1514871	Australia	Clothes, linen
HJCU 4061286	Holland	Food, clothes, bed line, blankets, shoes, shelters
SPKU 4027880	Switzerland	Tsunami relief items
KKFU 7170959	Denmark	1258 packages of relief goods
GATU 4315900	Italy	228 packages of aid cargo
KNLU 5008085	Malaysia	Jackets
NYKU 54645437	New Zealand	Relief goods
MOLU 7020848	London (UK)	Charitable goods
PCIU 3551809	Australia	Tsunami aid goods
TRLU 3035380	Germany	Used clothes
CLHU 4204920	Malaysia	Aid Cargo
TTNU 5706317	Malaysia	Aid cargo
HDMU 2333569	Switzerland	Fire brigade equipment and clothes
NYKU 2509850	New Zealand	Used clothes, food
EZXU 2370857	Malaysia	Mineral water
UXXU 43254698	Holland	Relief goods
TRLU 3230200	Australia	Relief goods
HLXU 3087243	Saudi Arabia	120 packages of relief cargo
PONU 7855908	Australia	Clothes, travel books, stationary
HDMU 6187631	USA	Food, medical items, water purification tablets, eye glasses
6196675	USA	Clothes, brushes, vitamins, syringes, bottled water
6365590	USA	Clothes, brushes, vitamins, syringes, bottled water

HJCU 7668463	Holland	1200 cartons of relief goods
HJCU 7500211	Holland	
TEXU 7139851	USA	
HDMU 4206727	USA	
HDMU 4491347	USA	
HJCU 8221021	Germany	Relief goods, beds
YMLU 2572056	Sweden	Aid cargo
SEAU 8662326	Denmark	Clothes, toys, medical equipment, buckets
TRLU 6814022	Norway	Medical supplies
MISU 5136699	London (UK)	Bottles of water, clothes
APHU 6117897	London (UK)	Relief items
OOLU 7316955	Australia	Relief items
HDMU 639530	London (UK)	Fabric, garments
PCIU 9985572	India	Tents with accessories
PCIU 9716887	India	Tents with accessories
MISU 2374965	Malaysia	Clothes, food
HJCU 1305460	Australia	Clothes, pillows, towels
TRIU 28737.7	Malaysia	Food, towels
PCIU 3701540	Malaysia	Relief items
9795736	Malaysia	Relief items
3917708	Malaysia	Relief items
CRXU 1209288	Malaysia	Empty bottles
MOGU 2050909	France	Used clothes
HDMU 6382284	London (UK)	Relief items
TRLU 8065978	USA	Clothes
PONU 7871600	Germany	Relief goods, clothes
CAXU 7302731	London (UK)	Used clothes
MOFU 0334950	London (UK)	Used clothes
HLXU 4428719	Canada	Used clothes
HLXU 4428719	Canada	Relief goods

Health and Medical Relief

Assisting those injured and preventing the outbreak of disease in the tsunami aftermath was a huge task made somewhat easier with the flow of volunteer medical and health professionals arriving from all over the world. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the medical division of TRO alongside the Centre for Health Care established 40 mobile medical units and 12 temporary shelters. International doctors including those from the Tamil Diaspora engaged in activities with TRO to provide immediate and essential medical attention to those who survived.

Other work undertaken by TRO in the health and medical relief sector include the following:

- ✚ 6000 wells chlorinated for the provision of safe drinking water.
- ✚ Preventive medicines distributed to inhibit the outbreak of disease.
- ✚ Temporary sanitation facilities organised with the assistance and collaboration of international donors.
- ✚ Large volumes of disinfectant sprayed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
- ✚ Solar panels provided for the supply of lighting in centres established for the injured, lactating mothers and pregnant women.
- ✚ Distribution of fresh vegetables, milk powder and canned food.

The coordination and delivery of medicines was supported by CitiHope International (CHI). CHI was able to deliver via airfreight over four million US dollars worth of medicines and hospital supplies into Sri Lanka. The medicines included antibiotics, antiemetics and painkillers. The necessary equipment for delivering these was also provided by CHI this included needles, syringes and where appropriate sterilised water for injections. Linen, catheters, disinfectants and baby clothes also formed the some of the shipment to enable the delivery of medical treatment in a sterilised environment.

Paid Duty for Clearance	TCKU 9756812	Malaysia	Clothes, food
	ZIMU 2582893	Malaysia	4900 packages of relief cargo
	ZIMU 2597297	Malaysia	4900 packages of relief cargo
	CLHU 3121918	Malaysia	4900 Packages of relief cargo
	FSCU 3685089	Malaysia	4900 packages of relief cargo
	TEXU 2568128	Switzerland	Toys, clothes, school materials, soaps, water, tents
	CAXU 70554411	USA	3420 Bags of rice
	HDMU 4604422	USA	3420 Bags of rice
	HDMU 4186744	USA	3420 Bags of rice
TEXU 4566335	USA	3420 Bags of rice	



These and all other medical supplies were imported through Sri Lankan customs. TRO worked tirelessly to work with necessary government ministries to complete this. To deliver the goods TRO worked with District Health Services and Government Agents to ensure things were accessed by people qualified to prescribe medicines.

In conjunction with Action Aid, TRO has provided training to social workers and community workers to assist people who are suffering from psychological problems after the tsunami. Many men, women and children who survived the tsunami are now struggling to resume their lives and families which have been devastated. The objectives of the programme are to ensure that each village has at least one person trained in recognising those in need of help and to then deliver the appropriate care to ensure full health.

It is important that over the coming months and years that people still have access to this type of service as they slowly rehabilitate. The nature of psychological health problems is that they can take along time to develop and people may be afraid to acknowledge them. TRO wants all people affected to have the confidence to speak out about their problems and TRO is ensuring that all people affected by the tsunami have equal access to these services.



Shelter - Emergency, Temporary and Permanent Housing

Emergency Shelter

Immediately after the disaster TRO was able to mobilise staff and volunteers to provide emergency shelter for displaced people. This was provided in a variety of ways in schools temples, churches and in make shift camp sites.



TRO ensured that food, water and clothing was made available to over 200,000 people, these services were made available for up to a month in some areas, before it was possible to transfer people temporary shelter.

TRO also assisted people who had family who could accommodate them, assisting with transport, food and clothing. Many of the emergency shelters and camps were established in any building that was left undamaged by the tsunami, others were erected shelters. Large tarpaulins or foliage were used for protection, accommodating large groups of people. In some situations thousands of people were housed under one roof or area which was not ideal, as this type of shelter was conducive to spread of disease. This public environment was also not conducive for the many people and families who were mourning the loss of loved ones and the lives that they had once had.

Temporary Shelter

Phase 2 of tsunami relief predominantly involves the construction of transitional shelter facilities including acceptable standards of basic sanitation and access to vital human security (food, medical and non food items.) Coordinated welfare centres consisting of temporary housing in a 'village' like atmosphere is the transitional step towards sustainable development and permanent rehabilitation.

Where practical, Phase II of relief operations has also consisted of affected communities being given the resources and encouragement to return to income generating activities. Given the serious nature of the mental trauma affected communities have endured, TRO envisions these initiatives being essential for psychological recovery and community building by returning a sense of normality to devastated regions.



Almost all Phase II projects are either completed or substantially underway. This structure of tsunami relief is designed to be somewhat temporary, yet will encourage a community atmosphere for working together through local participation as well as the strengthening of community identities and economic self-sufficiency.



Temporary shelters have been built by TRO in the districts in the NorthEast affected by the tsunami. Each temporary shelter houses one family. At each of these camps there is one toilet for four families and a shower cubicle for every ten families. TRO envisages that people will not be given permanent housing for at least one year and in some cases a lot longer. The funding for these shelters has come from a wide range of donors to whom TRO is extremely grateful. It includes Malteser, ActionAid, GTZ, Homsa and Operation USA.

The shelters were built with a minimum standard of 400sq feet. Built on a cement block the shelters were predominantly two rooms, with a four foot wall around them and then either wood or tin sheets to a height of 6 feet. The roofs were made from thatched Cajun, made from palm leaves. Thatched Cajun was found to be the best roofing material given the Sri Lankan weather conditions, as it allows air to circulate, prevents over heating and is water resistant.

TRO endeavoured to ensure that people were moved in to these village style camps in a similar way to how they were living previously – same neighbours, children with easy access to schools, fisherman near to beaches. TRO built nearly 10,000 temporary shelters – accommodation for over 30,000 people.



Permanent Housing

The mammoth task of providing each family who has lost their house with a new one will take some time. TRO acknowledges the obstacles which surround this and is eagerly awaiting the day when all families and communities have been resettled. The allocation of land within the GoSL buffer zone policy is just one of such obstacles, however TRO continues to work with Government Agents (GA) to complete this task. A mechanism for the releasing of money, pledged from the international community, is also required before these projects can be financed. Until this occurs TRO will continue to work with International NGOs and private donors to provide housing for tsunami displaced people.



TRO is offering to build a variety of styles of houses for people so that they can have a choice of design. Depending on environmental factors rain direction, existing shade available – the most appropriate house will be built. TRO is ensuring that all houses have access to potable water – with a preference of one well per house hold.

TRO will not compromise on the quality of housing. TRO has signed agreements with the Urban Development Authority (UDA) for land in several areas in the NorthEast – at these sites TRO will deliver permanent housing within one year. The houses will

TRO town planners and architects are working in conjunction with water and sanitation engineers to insure that water is not contaminated by toilet waste. This will enable sustainable living. Major roads are being built and maintained by the Road Development Authority (RDA). TRO will be responsible for creating access roads into the village and within the village connecting agriculture and fishing businesses to markets.

Water and Sanitation

Immediately after the 26th December tsunami, TRO began to provide accommodation to people who were displaced by this disaster. A vital part of this was ensuring that people had access to potable water and sanitation facilities. This is an ongoing need as people have been moved from emergency to temporary shelters and will then be resettled in to permanent housing. Expertise and assistance from OXFAM is continually being received for the water and sanitation needs of those affected. Under the direction of Professor Kalanithy, TRO developed high quality strategies for dealing with the challenge of clean water and sanitation. Widespread field tests were undertaken, water purification units provided and thousands of water purification tablets distributed to Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Amparai, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.



Many wells have been disrupted through salination after the tsunami, it was essential that the surveying and cleaning of wells began immediately to ensure the provision of safe drinking water. TRO received full technical support and back up from experienced water and sanitation specialists TOTA – UK and well cleaning

equipment, training and vehicles provided by both THW Germany and Arche Nova Germany.

The well cleaning process can be a difficult and time consuming activity as it involves extensive surveying and specific cleaning directions. However it is an extremely necessary activity in the overall rehabilitation and sustainable redevelopment of the areas affected. Surveys undertaken indicate 20% of tsunami affected wells are located in the 300 m government buffer boundary and another 25% of affected wells are located at fully damaged houses. Many wells may not be able to be used again until after the next monsoon season at this time the water levels will get flushed out and become useable.



Toilets and bathing facilities are available at all TRO transitional shelter camps. TRO is investigating and intends to implement the latest and most relevant technology for permanent housing. To ensure that water supplies are of a high quality and ones that will be sustainable. Disposing of toilet waste can become an environmental hazard and ensuring that water supplies are not contaminated is vital. TRO is continuing to use the expertise available through

Diaspora and international agencies to ensure that these issues are solved in a manner that can be included in to all future housing development projects.

District	Village	Wells Surveyed	Wells Cleaned
Trincomalee*	Eachchilmpattu	87	87
*Field work 19/03/05 – 31/05/05	Kinniya	94	94
	Trincomalee Town	1	1
Batticaloa**	Kaththankudi 01	320	320
**Field work 08/03/05 – 31/05/05	Kaththankudi 02	255	40
	Kaththankudi 03	600	0
	Kaththankudi 04	400	0
	Kaththankudi 05	350	0
	Kaththankudi 07	325	0
Vadamaradechi East***	Aaliya valai	64	34
*** Field work 25/02/05 – 04/05/05			
Mullaitivu****	Mullaitivu Town	47	38
**** Field work 31/01/05 – 31/05/05	Vattuvagal	83	6
	Selvapuram	198	127
	Naiyaru	8	4
	Chinnathankadu	19	5
	Mulliwaikal	47	0
	Vannankulam	49	9
	Manal Kuddiyurru	68	25
	Kovil Kuddirurru	18	46
	Sillawthai	77	1
	Alambil	9	0
	Semmalai	65	0
	Unnapulavu	9	4
	Karachchikuddiyurru	1	1
	Valayan Madam	33	3
	Kallapadu	223	4
	Total		3450

Agreements have been entered in to with both UNICEF and Oxfam to continue to ensure that water and sanitation facilities are made available at a community and dwelling level to ensure that potable water is available through out the village.





Community Mobilisation and Capacity Building

Community mobilisation is a fundamental component of rehabilitating and developing communities. TRO believes that to rebuild community spirit and a social environment for a village to be sustainable that the members of the community must be involved in decision making for that community.

TRO enables this to happen by encouraging members of the community to be involved in the decision making processes around development. By including all facets of the community the results can be embraced by all members and are sustainable.

Community mobilisation programmes are being conducted in all of the tsunami affected districts through the TRO district offices and district level DMU. The community mobilisation programme includes gender programmes – promoting women as decision makers and as active members of society who too are faced with problems that the community needs to address. Youth programmes encouraging the 'next generation' of the village to develop themselves as members of the community; to articulate their needs and wants and their vision for the community. The aged also are a key component they have knowledge and experience that can be harnessed to ensure that the community nurtures tradition and care for all aspects of the community.

After the tsunami it became apparent that TRO's capacity was stretched beyond its means. To address this situation TRO employed approximately 200 staff they were employed to meet the needs in the areas of project management, project accounting, operations, computer support and office support. TRO also found it necessary to purchase new computers to ensure that proper tracking and management of projects and finances. Communication which has been difficult around the island was made easier with phone and internet connections. TRO also purchased several new vehicles (motorbikes, lorries, bowsers etc) to enable timely project delivery. These vehicles were bought only after identifying specific needs for each district.

People who participate in the capacity building and social mobilisation programmes gain a highly diverse set of skills that leaves them highly flexible and adaptable to many situations. These people are full time workers in the camps as well as villages affected by tsunami; providing their skills to people who live in all areas to the benefit of the whole community.

The social mobilisers completed tasks including cleaning the camps, preparation of food, giving tuition to children, taking patients for medical care and to hospitals, participating in relief work, educating in social awareness, collecting data in relation to rehabilitation and development work. The social mobilisers helped to devise means to assist people to move out from camps to the temporary dwellings houses and to look after themselves. People were confident in approaching the social mobilisers to ask for help and to express their needs



In addition to these community development activities TRO also helped to establish village level community centres, preschools, sports clubs, social economic development councils, fishing industry and cooperative societies. These groups and forums provided people

with a secure environment where they can confidently identify and meet their needs.

Potential social problems were avoided due to the practical and pragmatic approach adopted in regard to women, widows, children, disabled, pregnant women, and injured people. Due to the realistic approach by the TRO they were able to be included from planning phases and project activities. This enabled all people within the society to participate in social interactions and where appropriate commence work again.

TRO helps communities to set up community based organisations that can be involved in the implementation of projects. TRO provides these organisations with skills through training programmes. The programmes cover areas of financial management and reporting, problem identification and solving, women's rights and gender equality, youth programs and child rights programmes. The tsunami brought two things to light, the first being the way TRO was able to meet the needs of those affected and the second were areas where TRO needed to increase capacity to do this on an ongoing basis.

TRO swiftly commenced training in the area of welfare centre management to ensure that each TRO managed welfare centre was done so in a standard manner to ensure that support for people living in them was available. A priority was educating TRO staff to ensure that they were able to help people gain access to support services – health, education, aged care, women's issues.

TRO has increased capacity in the following ways

- ✚ Increase number of staff unskilled and skilled
 - Engineers
 - Social workers
 - Project management
 - Finance and accountants
- ✚ Opened new offices in tsunami affected areas

- ✚ Purchased new vehicles for transport of people and resources and allocated them based on need – vehicles include motor bikes, tractors, cars, water bowsers and pick up trucks
- ✚ Purchased computers and office equipment
- ✚ Purchased new phone lines and other communication tools
- ✚ Training in the areas of project management, project accounting
- ✚ Introduced new organisational structure and decision making processes



TRO will continue to assess our capacity and what core abilities we need to strengthen to enable a smooth delivery of aid.

Education and Early Childhood Services

Understandably the tsunami was a major interruption to education services in all areas. The government run schools in Sri Lanka were all reopened by mid January. This gave much needed positive encouragement to all children to continue their education. Some schools were not able to reopen due to the extent of the structural damage, in these situations temporary structure were erected and transportation for teachers and students was provided. The GoSL does not provide education or child care facilities for children under school age.

Immediately after the tsunami struck the affect on children was horrifically visible there many reports of children sitting not playing, talking or eating. TRO with the financial support of Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL) embarked on a project to provide 5,000 children with toys and educational material. The toys were selected to be used as therapy tools as well as equipment such as cricket kits to encourage group play. The children were also provide with school bags to assist them in returning to school. SCiSL also funded the provision of 5,000 baby care kits for babies less than one year old. These kits included clothes, soap, bottles and feeding implements and linen to assist in the care of babies.

A school was constructed by TRO in Maruthankemy to provide children with access to education; TRO will also manage the school. The school will be attended by 150 children all of whom would normally attend schools which were devastated by tsunami.

Many pre-schools in the NorthEast were devastated by the tsunami. Their reconstruction is essential for children to be able the resume their emotional, intellectual and social development. Currently the GoSL does not provide preschool education and there is no budgetary allocation for pre-school development. Through the provision and management of preschools TRO tries to minimise this gap in access to education.

Save the Children in Sri Lanka and TRO have joined together to build thirty six (36) preschools in Batticaloa, Amparai, Jaffna and Mullaitivu Districts. Each preschool will have a classroom, access to water, sanitation systems, classroom furniture and staff. Preschools will be built with access to playparks which will also be available to the rest of the community. The programme also includes the development of parents associations to encourage community mobilisation and development.

SCiSL and TRO have again joined funds and resources to build and provide equipment for fifty (50) temporary libraries in the NorthEast of Sri Lanka. These libraries will be made available to students of all ages, to assist them study. Through the provision of a centralised resource centre it is an aim of the project to build community structures. Each library will be staffed by a librarian and two assistants; children selected from the camp trained through the programme.

Previous to the tsunami TRO was catering for needs of over 1,500 children living in children's homes, unfortunately the tsunami left many more children in need of these services. Some children have had both parents die, others have lost one parent. As parents are required to be away from the home during the day and support networks for childcare were destroyed by the tsunami TRO has been working to provide care for these children by supporting extended family. The students are encouraged to study and when their families have been able to re-establish themselves they will be able to live together.

TRO has extended several childrens homes and built another. TRO has attempted to combine children living in all homes to ensure that they are encouraged to interact with children who have had similar experiences and also children who have had unrelated experiences. Carers at the homes are provided with training to identify children who are suffering from traumatic psychological problems and assist them with their concerns.

Income generation - Back to Work

The effect that the tsunami had on the fishing industry in Sri Lanka is unfathomable; approximately 90% of the total population of the fishing community lost their primary source of livelihood (that is, 72,945 families out of 77,284). Approximately, 13,698 fishing boats of all varieties (valued at over \$US 40m) were damaged beyond repair.

TRO is working towards filling the gap in conjunction with the activities of providing people with temporary and permanent shelter. TRO also has activities including community mobilisation and economic rehabilitation. Without these concepts, developing at the same time as and supporting each other, the development would not be sustainable.



To meet this aim TRO has consulted the communities that we are working with and have started to create employment opportunities. TRO has embarked with its funding partners on the building of several boat yards, fishing net manufacturing operations, small business support (ie sewing machines), support for fisherman and education and training programmes.

The boatyards which are being built by TRO cover all districts in the NorthEast Vaharai, Eachilampattu, Amparai, Kilinochchi, Vadamarachchi East and Mullaitivu. TRO has employed a positive discrimination towards women with the aim of assisting female headed households. Boatyards in Mullaitivu and Amparai have been completed and are still under way in Vadamarachi East and Amparai. These boatyards are providing direct and indirect assistance to the communities that they serve employing people to build the boats that will then be used by others to create an income. The boatyards are able to meet the gap between the supply and demand of new fishing boats. The boatyards will be able to support and repair fishing boats in to the future as well as making boats which are appropriate to the needs of the local fisherman.

The provision of fishing boats to fisherman has been done with the assistance and support of fishing cooperatives. TRO has attempted to coordinate this delivery with the identified needs of the individual fishermen and the wider fishing community ensuring that the boat nets and other items that have been delivered.

It was not only the fishing sector that was devastated by the tsunami the high flowing water swept away small businesses, with people losing, stock, tools, machinery, buildings and most notably with the business owner and customer needing to evacuate the area trading was not possible. These small businesses that offer goods and services to the community are a necessary part of a village economy. TRO has provided assistance through several means including financial, education and goods in kind.

TRO believes that by allowing people, who have lost their livelihoods, to recreate an income and hence support their family financially that they will continue to develop and be able to support not only their only family but in turn their community. Allowing the community to continue to fully rehabilitate and develop into the future is essential to the success of the post tsunami work.

Phase III – Sustainable Village Redevelopment

The third phase of TROs post tsunami recovery strategy is self sustainable village development; the plan is for a tsunami affected village to encompass all basic infrastructure. Facilities that are available in similar villages such as water and sanitation, community centre, preschool, multi purpose hall, roads and markets.

The third phase of rehabilitation would also include all of the sectors that have been catered for in Phases I and II – Water and Sanitation, Income Generation, Health Service, Education and Child Care, Shelter and Capacity Building and Social Mobilisation. Each of these will be approached in a sustainable and long term manner.

Water and Sanitation

TROs consultant team of water engineers also have experience in working in local conditions. TRO will rebuild houses and village infrastructure ensuring that they have access to potable water. TRO is continuing to ensure that wells are cleaned. TRO has surveyed a significant number of wells across the tsunami affected areas, where necessary wells are being cleaned and hence made available to be used by villagers. As part of village redevelopment programmes TRO is endeavouring to ensure that all houses have access to their own water supply.

Much like the water and sanitation programmes that are currently being implemented as part of the provision of transitional shelters TRO is going to continue to apply high standards in these establishments using those set by SPHERE as a minimum. TRO has developed these further to obtain a higher level of standard.

The issues related to water supply and quality, sanitation, hygiene, and the disposal of solid and faecal waste are all being addressed systematically. A community awareness programme on the benefits of clean water is being carried out by TRO social mobilisers in the NorthEast.

Income Generation

This sector has been developed largely as part of phase II of post tsunami rehabilitation. TRO has built boat yards in several districts which are now open and producing boats. Economic development of the villages in the surrounding area has benefited, these boat yards are also enabling fisherman to return to work. As more fisher men are able to work they are able to prompt and promote other related industry. Drying fishing, fish auctioning and transporting, net repairing and day to day boat maintenance has all contributed to increasing rates of employment. Particularly in the boat building factories TRO actively promotes the employment of women where feasible.



Income generation projects will continue through out Phase III of redevelopment. To enable people to become gainfully employed TRO is providing education and skill development programmes. In

Muliyawalai, Mullaitivu district, a vocational training centre is being constructed and will be completed by the end of September 1995. This is being sponsored by the Asian German Sports Exchange Programme (AGSEP) on its completion the training centre will be staffed by permanent and guest specialised teachers and lecturers. Mulliyawalai is located centrally within the Mullaitivu district, with access being provided by main bus routes, but not directly on the shore land not using land that would have been used for housing. The courses offered will be in a wide range of areas including small business management, computer skills, brick laying and building, machinery repair and agricultural education classes. They will be tailored to meet the needs as identified by the community it serves. Similar programmes are being carried out in Trincomalee and Amparai districts in partnership with international NGOs.



Phase III income generation activities will also see TRO working with community based organisations to identify areas of supply and demand within the community. Financial assistance will be made available through grants and via loans. Revolving loans have been used successfully previously and TRO will continue to offer these through the Social Economic Development Bank (SEDB). People will

be encouraged to open small businesses which are needed to support and sustain a village.

Health Services

For the past several years TRO has been able to facilitate the provision of care of people from underprivileged situations to access high quality highly specialised health services. TRO has also run education programmes in areas of public health these have been supported with the provision of preventive health tools – mosquito nets, water purification tablets and medicines. TRO recognises the specialised skills required to provide a quality health services however we do recognise and wish to address the need. Hence TRO will build health care centres. The health care centres will be furnished and local public hospitals will coordinate visiting medical professionals – and part-time nursing staff. The services offered at these clinics will be general health checks, preventive health services and pregnancy checks. On identification of serious problems then patients will be referred to area hospitals and general practitioners.

This health programme will continue to offer the services that are currently available to people in temporary shelters. Essential for sustaining good health is the upkeep of accurate medical records including information regarding medications, dates of visits – physical and mental health can be monitored in this way.

Health care centres will be built centrally in most villages and so that all villages have access to a health centre. In some instances they will be built in conjunction with the village community centre – accessible by all. Through these centres TRO will be able to run health promotion and nutrition programmes.

TRO has been providing psychosocial support for people affected by the tsunami. TRO has employed volunteers trained to assist people who are suffering after the tsunami.

Education and Child care

One of the first things that TRO recognised as a high priority after the tsunami was to address the needs of children. Immediately this was in the form of food and shelter it has now become a process ensuring that they are in a safe and secure environment. The future of the devastated people in the NorthEast is with the children. Providing them with access to a comprehensive high quality education will enable them to lead their communities into the future. TRO has established temporary preschools located strategically close to transitional housing for tsunami victims. They are staffed by trained preschool teachers and TRO continues to provide this training to staff. These staff, many of whom are volunteers, have also been trained to recognise the signs of psychological trauma in young children, they have been instructed in ways that they can work with the children to express their experience through arts and drama. These programs have been constructed through funding from Save the Children.

TRO will be constructing preschools as part of the development of permanent villages. The curriculum for these will be the same as for other TRO preschools which has been developed with Forut Teacher education programmes. A model preschool is being built at Muliyawalai, Mullaitivu. Funded by ABC Foundation Germany and located at the same site as the AGSEP vocational training centre it will be used for children whose parents/carers are studying at the vocational training institute. At the model preschool facilities will be available for teacher training and accommodation. It will become a district preschool training centre.

TRO will expand its education programmes for Phase III of rehabilitation. The breadth of skills and subjects taught will increase and training programmes will become more advanced. Skills taught will be inline with employment opportunities and areas of interest, small loans will be available to some people on completion to assist in initiating income generating activities.

TRO will continue providing catch up education classes for high school students who due to the tsunami have had their education

interrupted, encouraging and supporting students to stay at school to complete both their O level and A level examinations. Students will be provided with exercise and text books, stationery and uniforms to enable them to continue their education.

Many women were widowed due to the tsunami and are now required to earn an income for their family – with no formal training or skill base this would be very difficult without coordinated and structured support. Through community based organisations TRO will work with women to identify areas of interest and build on skills that they already have to enable them to generate an income.

Before the tsunami TRO was responsible for the administration of 12 childrens homes. Over 2,500 children were cared for by TRO – the care for these children includes food, shelter, clothing, education, health care all provide in a secure environment.

In Batticaloa a new home is being built for both boys and girls who had one or both parents die on the tsunami. Some children may still have a parent but they may not be capable of providing adequate care for the child – either financially and/or emotionally.

Community Mobilisation and Capacity Building

TRO has put a lot of effort in the areas of community mobilisation and capacity building since the tsunami. Phase III of rehabilitation will see this work continue to grow and diversify. Currently volunteers within each transit camp are involved in community mobilisation and community assistance programmes. These volunteers have been provided with training which has enabled them to offer support to people who are in need, playing vital roles in camp maintenance, dispute prevention and resolution. Phase III community mobilisation will include the continued promotion of participation in CBO and other community groups at the village level. Encouraging community members to actively partake in village redevelopment.

Village Infrastructure

TRO has been involved in the resettlement and relocation of IDPs due to the war. TRO recognises that it takes more than housing and access to potable water to create a sustainable village. As such TRO is also rebuilding community centres, preschools, roads, markets, a variety of income generation activities and community mobilisation programmes. Currently TRO has commenced work on the complete village redevelopment of Kalladi, Trincomalee District and Punoichchimunai, Batticaloa District.

Kalladi village, redevelopment funded by Operation USA, will have the following structures and services provided;

- ✚ 235 houses
- ✚ 100 wells with water tanks and pumps
- ✚ 125 "Deep Sea Fishing Packages" (boat, net, outboard motor)
- ✚ 34 "Back to Work Packages" for agricultural families)
- ✚ Mobile Health Unit (will also service other villages in the area)
- ✚ Health Centre
- ✚ Multi-purpose community centre
- ✚ Pre-School (funded by Room to Read)



Punoichchimunai Village redevelopment is being funded by Emergency and will include the following development;

- ✚ 133 houses (including toilets)
- ✚ 133 wells with water tanks and pumps
- ✚ Fishing boats and nets (66 canoes and 33 18' fibreglass boats)
- ✚ "Back to school" pack for 193 children
- ✚ Primary Healthcare Centre
- ✚ Road reconstruction, Community centre, Women's programs, Vocational training, Agriculture income generation projects

Kallady Village Development Project Map (Kallady, Eachchilampattu)

Village – Kallady,
D.S.Division :- Eachchilampattu
District :- Trincomalee



**THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION
(GUARANTEE)
LIMITED**

**TSUNAMI PROJECT ACCOUNTS
FROM 01 JANUARY 2005 TO 30 JUNE 2005**

**NAGASINGHE & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

AUDITORS' REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION
(GUARANTEE) LIMITED**

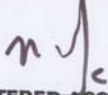
We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Tsunami Project Account of THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (GUARANTEE) LTD. , as at 30, June 2005 and the related Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Cash Flows for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005, together with the Notes.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors.

The Board of Governors and the Executive Director are responsible for preparing and presenting these financial statements in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement, based on our examination.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our examination in accordance with the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, which require that we plan and perform our examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the said financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in said financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made in the Project Accounts, evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements, and determining whether the said financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and any acceptable guidelines available for such Project Accounting. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit, except for the advances received from Socio Economic Development Bank. We therefore believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and the said Balance Sheet and the related accounts have been prepared and presented, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Tsunami Project Account of the Thamils Rehabilitation Organization (Guarantee) Limited for the relevant period.


**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.
COLOMBO**
07 September 2005.

THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
NO. 254, JAFFNA ROAD, KILINCHCHI, SRI LANKA.

TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROJECT

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FROM 01 JANUARY 2005 TO 30 JUNE 2005

BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD

Account No - 08	(316.27)
Account No - 09	(308.65)
Total	(624.92)

RMITTANCES RECEIVED DIRECTLY TO TSUNAMI PROJECT ACCOUNTS

Project Name	
Malteser	14,817,530.00
Save The Children	7,507,000.00
Back to Work	-
Light of Hope	18,192,076.36
Strength	-
Norway	16,401,108.86
Operation USA	29,550,000.00
AGSEP	23,019,375.00
Action Aid	31,004,880.59
SJAMO	1,447,990.04
CISS	1,808,314.88
ABC	2,425,758.50
GEROGE	-
TRO Swiss	33,578,542.44
DK	249,500.00
ITALY	-
Room to Read	991,980.00
GTZ	12,998,099.25
Total	193,992,155.92

Transfers from TRO Main Account	13,801,278.00
---------------------------------	----------------------

INTER ACCOUNTS TRANSFERS

Back to Work	35,200,000.00
Light of Hope	500,000.00
ITALY	18,574,875.00
Total	54,274,875.00

TOTAL	262,067,684.00
--------------	-----------------------

UTILIZATION

Funds Transferred Directly to Projects

Save the Children	1,390,000.00
Back to Work	23,900,948.00
Light of Hope	16,249,500.00
STRENGTH	4,699,652.57
NORWAY	15,974,939.04
Operation USA	6,100,000.00
Action Aid	2,600,000.00
SJAMO	250,000.00
TRO Swiss	21,000,000.00
GTZ	6,000,000.00
Total	98,165,039.61

INTER ACCOUNTS TRANSFERS

From Malteser - A/c 05	14,500,000.00
From AGSEP - A/c 21	18,574,875.00
From Action Aid - A/c 23	5,000,000.00
From GEORGE - A/c 28	1,200,000.00
From ITALY - A/c 31	15,000,000.00
Total	54,274,875.00
From A/c 07 Transferred to TRO Main Account	11,500,000.00

BANK CHARGES

Bank Charges	20,612.92
Debit Tax	45,279.11
Total	65,892.03

TOTAL

164,005,806.64

BALANCE ON 30 JUNE 2005 PER SCHEDULE

98,061,877.36

Standard Chartered Bank

04

Account No 05	317,230.00
Account No 07	2,115,349.26
Account No 08	11,286,232.79
Account No 09	2,430,789.79
Account No 10	7,824,923.62
Account No 11	418,744.82
Account No 20	23,443,100.00
Account No 21	2,443,672.18
Account No 23	23,402,730.10
Account No 25	1,196,134.82
Account No 26	1,807,496.30
Account No 27	2,425,258.50
Account No 28	75,978.00
Account No 29	7,067,433.18
Account No 30	249,200.00
Account No 31	3,574,575.00
Account No 34	991,180.00
Account PABC	6,991,849.00
TOTAL	<u>98,061,877.36</u>

THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
 NO. 254, JAFFNA ROAD, KILINOCHCHI, SRI LANKA.

TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROJECT

COMBINED CASH FLOW
PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 JANUARY 2005 OT 30 JUNE 2005

RECEIPT

Donations Received	1,335,214,722.67	
Advanced By TRO Main Account For Expenses	144,100,557.60	
Loan From Socio Economic Development Bank	80,000,000.00	
Funds Transferred From TRO Main Account	13,801,278.00	
		<u>1,573,116,558.27</u>

PAYMENT

Construction and Other Allied Assignments		
Paid Directly From Tsunami Operations Accounts	241,399,122.35	
Expenses Paid From TRO Main Accounts	1,168,348,651.28	
		<u>1,409,747,773.63</u>
Other Payments		
Asset Purchases	60,318,833.05	
Advance Payments	55,910,773.69	
Other Advances	745,491.25	
Local Bank Charges	65,892.03	
Funds Transferred to TRO Main Account	11,500,000.00	
		<u>128,540,990.02</u>
Total Payments		<u>1,538,288,763.65</u>

BALANCE ON 30 JUNE 2005

34,827,794.62

Project Accounts Balances Per Schedule
 Socio Economic Development Bank A/c No 05 - Overdrawn

98,061,877.36
 (63,234,082.74)

BALANCE ON 30 JUNE 2005

34,827,794.62

THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
NO. 254, JAFFNA ROAD, KILINOCHCHI, SRI LANKA.

TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROJECT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 JANUARY 2005 TO 30 JUNE 2005

INCOME

Donation Received		
Foreign Income	695,571,153.75	
Foreign Organization Income	75,872,981.71	
Public Contribution	106,560,622.05	
Project Income	457,209,965.16	<u>1,335,214,722.67</u>

EXPENDITURE

Projects Implementation		
Construction, Renovation and Rehabilitations		
Education and child care	75,385,989.10	
Capacity building and social mobilization	97,016,158.89	
Back to work	348,064,847.52	
Shelter	296,846,414.25	
Health, Medicine & Nutrition	137,251,404.70	
Watsan	36,871,561.30	
Village Construction	137,657,802.25	
Relief	178,337,075.85	
	<u>1,307,431,253.86</u>	
Financial Assistances		
Micro Credit	49,500,000.00	1,356,931,253.86
Administration Cost		
Administration	52,816,519.77	
Audit Fees	100,000.00	
Bank Charges	65,892.03	52,982,411.80
Total Expenditure		<u>1,409,913,665.66</u>
DEFICIT		<u>(74,698,942.99)</u>

NAGASINGHE & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
NO. 254, JAFFNA ROAD, KILINOCHCHI, SRI LANKA.

06A

TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROJECT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 JANUARY 2005 TO 30 JUNE 2005

TRO and Other Support Organisations	5,057,183.49
Australia *	1,766,201.06
Botswana	97,655,250.00
Canada	72,931,213.60
Denmark	61,376,877.50
France	102,230,000.00
Germany	5,023,441.39
Italy	20,505,850.00
New Zealand	63,413,400.00
Norway **	4,242,854.35
Sweden	92,885,900.00
United Kingdom	168,482,982.36
USA	
	695,571,153.75
Foreign Organisation	
Tamil Saiva Manram	1,492,665.85
Canadian Tamil Broad Casting	27,142,578.60
Wellington Tamil Society inc NZ	15,298,805.42
Critian World Service	1,110,978.00
Auckland Tamil Sports Club	204,233.25
UNICEF	3,505,246.10
Hindu Temple Society of Canada	7,239,293.25
Canadian Foundation for Tamil Refugees	13,380,750.00
Hindu Mission of Mississauga, Canada	6,498,431.24
	75,872,981.71
Public Contribution	106,560,622.05
Project Specific Funding	
ABC Foundation	2,425,758.50
Action Aid	31,004,880.59
AGSEP PVI	23,019,375.00
CISS	1,808,314.88
Emergency Italy	18,574,875.00
George Back	1,276,278.00
GTZ	12,998,044.25
Malteser International	29,650,057.50
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,200,000.00
Operation USA	29,550,000.00
RNG	249,785,167.60
Room to Read	991,980.00
Save the Children	7,507,000.00
SJAMO	1,447,990.04
Sondreborg.DK	249,500.00
TRO Swiss Village	33,578,542.44
Strength from Each Other Programme	12,142,201.36
	457,209,965.16
	1,335,214,722.67

*Rs 70,350,000 value of goods were received from TRO Australia for "Back To Work " Programme and Medical supplies. ** Rs 63,750,000 value of goods received from TRO Norway for Non food Items, Medicine and Back to Work Programme. These amounts were sent as goods to TRO Sri Lanka.

Four containers of Back to work programme material(Boat building Material) from Australia and Two containers of Medical items from Norway have been detained by the GOSL, yet to be cleared

**THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
NO. 254, JAFFNA ROAD, KILINOCHCHI, SRI LANKA.**

TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROJECT

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

ASSETS

Non Current Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment Per Schedule 60,318,833.05

Current Assets

Sundry Debtors 745,491.25
Project Advances 55,910,773.69
Cash At Bank 98,061,877.36 154,718,142.30

TOTAL ASSETS

215,036,975.35

REPRESENTED BY

Deficit For The Period (74,698,942.99)

TRO Main Account 146,401,835.60

SEDB Loan 80,000,000.00
SEDB A/c No 05 Overdrawn 63,234,082.74 143,234,082.74

Audit Fees payable 100,000.00

TOTAL LIABILITIES

215,036,975.35

THAMILS REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION - TSUNAMI PROJECT

NOTES

Project Implementation by
Thamils Rehabilitation Organization (TRO)

Project Period
From 01 January 2005 to 30 June 2005

Project Objective
Implementation of Rehabilitations Programmes in Tsunami affected areas in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka.

Project Financed by
Various Organizations abroad directly and indirectly connected with TRO Sri Lanka and others including foreign Governments.

Project Administration
Through TRO offices in Districts covering all affected Northern and Eastern areas and funds transferred directly to said offices through project accounts from donations received of the World.

Records Maintained

01. *Receipts have been issued for all the remittances received and entered in the Main Cash Book*
02. *All the receipts were deposited in respective Project Bank accounts and TRO Main Accounts.*
03. *Funds transferred to site offices in block amounts,*
04. *Funds released to persons who are handling implementation programmes in block amounts through payment vouchers.*
05. *Vouchers were connected with necessary supporting documents*

Project Accounts

01. *All Income connected with projects together with the project income credited to the TRO Main Accounts have been brought into accounts*
02. *All project expenses incurred through Project Accounts and TRO Main accounts have been brought into accounts.*

