

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

FOOD		US\$
CARE INTERNATIONAL SOMALIA TSU-SOM-05/F01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Improving Household Access to Food and Essential Items	1,869,000
	Aim: To meet the immediate food and other essential livelihood needs of 10,000 disaster-stricken households for a 60-day period in the regions of Bari, Nugal, and Mudug of Somalia.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: 10,000 families, 42,000 Children, 18,000 Women</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ten Local Partner NGOs operational in different Somalia regions</td> </tr> </table>	
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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	Project Title: Emergency assistance for the tsunami-affected population in Somalia along the Indian Ocean coast	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To save lives and prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable children and mothers. To restore livelihoods and enhance resilience to further shocks.	
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MULTI-SECTOR		US\$
WORLD CONCERN INTERNATIONAL TSU-SOM-05/MS01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Kismayo Emergency Relief Project	212,829
	Aim: To save lives and alleviate the suffering of at least 6,000 people affected by the tsunami in the southern coast of Somalia, Kismayu district.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: 6,000 people</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: AFREC</td> </tr> </table>	
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HEALTH		US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-SOM-05/H01-SOMALIA	Project Title: Support outreach health response activities to tsunami affected areas	275,220
	Aim: To reduce morbidity and mortality from the impact of tsunami-related diseases. To prevent and provide an early response to epidemics in the affected areas	Note: 15,000 was covered by WHO's resources. The remaining requirement will be covered by un-earmarked funding allocated to Somalia.
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SRI LANKA

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The tsunamis triggered by last December's massive earthquakes off the coast of northern Sumatra caused unprecedented casualties and damage. The response too was unprecedented. The reaction of foreign governments, UN, NGOs, the Red Cross movement and individual donors across the world exceeded in scale and scope the response to any other natural disaster in history.

Requirements for Sri Lanka through the Indian Ocean Flash Appeal totalled US\$ 157,250,671 (UN only – US\$ 155,723,646) and as of 1 March 2005, contributions had reached US\$ 128,478,571 (UN – US\$ 122,258,657)⁶. Funding level stands at 77% (total shortfall – US\$ 39.4 million, UN only – US\$ 34 million). While humanitarian emergency operations have been in general well funded (see table of MTR Budget Revisions by agency), sectors such as critical infrastructure/environment, shelter/NFIs, restoration of livelihoods, agriculture and capacity building remain under funded.

Immediate emergency humanitarian needs have generally been met in terms of quantity. Vast operations in the aftermath of the disaster succeeded in preventing further deaths. Direct food distribution and the introduction of ration cards served to avoid famine and collective health initiatives managed to stop any outbreaks of disease. As the Flash Appeal was launched on 6 January, 637 camps and welfare centres as well as thousands of relatives and friends provided temporary shelter to 572,578 displaced persons.

To date, in most affected areas, people have been given access to sufficient and adequate water supplies, although in many camps, the standard of sanitation facilities has not yet reached an acceptable level. The clearing of debris has been completed along the main roads and temporary measures are in place where road access is deemed essential. Early recovery efforts have included capacity building and the restoration of health and educational facilities, infrastructure and sanitation. More than 85% of the children in tsunami-affected areas are back in school. Furthermore, general food distribution is gradually shifting towards more targeted feeding programmes for vulnerable groups and self-sustainability projects such as Food/Cash for Work.

With more than 180 agencies and NGOs now operating in Sri Lanka, coordination remains a major challenge as well as an opportunity. Existing coordination mechanisms have been streamlined and reinforced, information flows have been captured, and a strategy-planning calendar has been approved by the UNCT. Having entered a transitional stage, the post-tsunami relief and recovery effort faces even bigger challenges. It has become evident that much stronger efforts are needed to ensure smooth transition from relief to recovery. In anticipation of a Government National Reconstruction Plan (not ready as of 30 March), much more has to be done on optimising sectoral and overall coordination with authorities at all levels. Priority in this regard should be given to issues related to transitional shelter, ensuring adequate sanitation conditions and start-up of livelihoods activities.

The extension of the Flash Appeal to the end of 2005 will allow more precise targeting and better implementation while reducing the adverse impact of limited local absorbing capacities. However, while aiming to focus on extended relief and early recovery, the Mid-term Review cannot at this point address in a comprehensive manner the task of ensuring a smooth transition from relief to recovery in general. The reason for that is threefold: a) the National Reconstruction Plan is yet to be finalised by the Government; b) the results of the Second Phase of UN/International Financial Institutions (IFI) led Needs Assessment will be coming in by the end of April; and, c) UN "3W" (Who, What, Where) survey including NGOs is yet to be completed. The UNCT, therefore, decided for a "zero option" in terms of increasing requirements. As the above missing elements will become available, a 24-month UNCT Transition Strategy from relief to recovery will be drafted by the end of May 2005 in consultation with the Government and other major stakeholders. The Transition Strategy will include the original six months of the Flash Appeal. In parallel, efforts are being made to address unmet emerging needs, for example, FAO is developing a project in agriculture using own fund-raising mechanisms, and UNHCR has reallocated funds from shelter-related transport to protection.

⁶ Figures reflect only contributions against FA requirements. This figure assumes allocation up to full project requirements by WHO and UNICEF (both of which are fully funded with respect to overall Flash Appeal requirements), although those allocations are not yet formally reported to FTS.

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Thus, through the Mid-term Review, UN and its partners appeal to donors to consider proposed original projects, which have remained under funded. The Mid-term Review will also create the necessary momentum to define the Transitional Strategy, which the extended timeframe for implementation of the Flash Appeal will feed into. The Strategy, part from being a programming/coordination instrument, will also be used as a fund- raising tool to approach donors with a consolidated set of appropriate projects.

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SRI LANKA					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,159,491	23,329,766	13,767,787	9,561,979	59.0%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	39,275,000	39,275,000	16,416,455	22,858,545	41.8%
EDUCATION	5,525,340	5,525,340	1,763,304	3,762,036	31.9%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	23,160,000	23,160,000	8,400,184	14,759,816	36.3%
HEALTH	28,600,000	28,600,000	11,845,807	16,754,193	41.4%
MINE ACTION	4,232,000	4,232,000	-	4,232,000	0.0%
MULTI-SECTOR	4,942,000	4,896,410	5,243,962	-347,552	107.1%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	5,634,000	5,634,000	600,000	5,034,000	10.6%
WATER AND SANITATION	24,722,840	24,387,815	1,667,975	22,719,840	6.8%
Grand Total	157,250,671	159,040,331	59,705,474	99,334,857	37.5%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

SRI LANKA					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
CCF	7,070,500	6,689,885	2,502,385	4,187,500	37.4%
FCE	750,000	750,000	56,503	693,497	7.5%
ILO	8,425,000	8,425,000	-	8,425,000	0.0%
IOM	16,250,000	16,250,000	9,784,979	6,465,021	60.2%
NAWF	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0.0%
OCHA	1,171,991	3,342,266	1,471,927	1,870,339	44.0%
OXFAM UK	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,247,552	-347,552	118.3%
UNDP	25,100,000	25,100,000	17,747,000	7,353,000	70.7%
UNFPA	7,500,000	7,500,000	6,090,704	1,409,296	81.2%
UN-HABITAT	11,000,000	11,000,000	5,010,030	5,989,970	45.5%
UNHCR	15,351,500	15,351,500	4,633,987	10,717,513	30.2%
UNICEF	47,839,680	47,839,680	2,263,304	45,576,376	4.7%
WHO	12,500,000	12,500,000	5,755,103	6,744,897	46.0%
WV	2,142,000	2,142,000	2,142,000	-	100.0%
Grand Total	157,250,671	159,040,331	59,705,474	99,334,857	37.5%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

Based on the initial needs assessment undertaken by the UNDAC Team in partnership with key bilateral donors and NGO partners, the Flash Appeal requested US\$ 157,250,671 (food aid costs not included in this figure) for a period of six months. The appeal detailed immediate response plans in key areas, including food security, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, shelter and NFIs, protection and psychosocial support and coordination of humanitarian assistance. It also delineated areas in which additional response would be crucially needed. These included restoring livelihoods, rehabilitating critical minor infrastructure, supporting the quick reestablishment of education facilities and programmes, undertaking mine action operations and capacity building to strengthen local organisations and reduce disaster risks.

Three months after the tsunami, most immediate relief needs have been met in all affected districts. It has to be noted that relief and reconstruction efforts have progressed fairly smoothly in the North and the East, as the ceasefire between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), signed in February 2002, has been respected by both sides.

To date, US\$ 54,022,237 or 44% of funds received by UN have been spent.

On food security: food assistance and cash allowances have been received by more than 900,000 recipients, and the programme is beginning to shift to targeted food aid for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and nursing mothers.

On water and sanitation: Water and sanitation provisions in transitional camps are generally good with potable water available but, in some instances, there are too few facilities for too many people and some toilets are badly designed and difficult to access. Many wells still need to be cleaned. Most water systems in villages have yet to be rebuilt, as implementation has been delayed due to buffer zones and relocation schemes.

On health: There have been no additional tsunami related deaths and no serious outbreak of diseases. Health facilities and mobile clinics have been providing medical assistance to all tsunami-affected populations. Critical health clinics that were destroyed or damaged are being rebuilt or repaired. A joint nutrition survey has been completed which has revealed that 34.9% of tsunami-affected children in camps are underweight compared to a national average of 29%. Risk factors for malnutrition include diarrhoea and respiratory infections.

Shelter and NFIs: All displaced people in need of shelter have been relocated to welfare centres and camps. The emergency shelters are of varying quality, including plastic sheeting and some inadequate tents. Construction of transitional accommodation has begun. Equitable distribution as well as suitability of shelter still remains inconsistent.

Protection and psychosocial support: A variety of psychosocial support programmes have been established in communities nationwide. Activities include ToT, humanitarian workers and communities about how affected individuals may deal with losses, grief, change, etc., and how they could be equipped to facilitate activities that allow communities to adapt to the new situation in healthy ways. These activities will particularly focus on children. In the immediate response, a data collection exercise was completed to determine the number of unaccompanied and separated children and the number of children who have lost one parent. Data released on 10 March indicates that there are recorded 28 unaccompanied children, 1,169 separated children and 3,729 children who have lost one parent. Support to these children and their families, including assistance in the processing of foster arrangements, is on-going.

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

In most instances, coordination at the local level has been good with some inevitable gaps in communication between different government levels and other stakeholders. Affected population has not always been kept fully informed about benefits available to them and their relocation options.

Economic Recovery and Capacity Building: Given the initial focus on emergency relief and the complexity of the issues involved, there has been only modest progress in the first three months after the disaster. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) continues to look for optimal resettlement schemes and implementing agencies are just starting relevant programmes.

Education: Temporary schools and classroom shelters have been established, and the majority of schools initially used as welfare centres have now been vacated. School uniforms and learning and teaching materials have been provided. Attendance has returned in most areas to 80% of previous levels or more.

Environmental Protection: While efforts have been made for sound environmental practices in implementing water and sanitation schemes in the camps, there are mounting environmental concerns being raised regarding disposal of debris and waste disposal planning in transitional accommodations and ultimately permanent housing, particularly, in areas close to the sea. With the coastal forest resources and natural coastal vegetation, such as mangroves, damaged by the tsunami, good coastal management is being given high priority.

Capacity Building: Immediate emergency response has focused on needs at the district and division level. As the recovery phase develops, greater attention can be given to supporting the existing government and non-governmental entities to take greater ownership of the reconstruction process.

Mine Action: A rapid assessment was conducted of coastal areas in 8 mine-affected districts, and clearance had started on all areas where mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO) had been dislocated by the tsunami. Mine risk education is provided to displaced population.

Constraints

Geography has posed a general constraint, as the affected area is widely dispersed in a narrow strip of land along most of the island's coastline, with access to isolated communities difficult to establish in the immediate post-tsunami phase.

The "humanitarian traffic jam" – as well intentioned as it was – has become a major constraint in itself. Given the flood of international response, miscommunication, ad hoc or non-systemic planning, delays in clearance of relief items and operational equipment have been at times obstacles to smooth performance. Delivery of tents inappropriate by size and type has been identified as a problem, which is being addressed and solved. Difficulty in identifying IDPs living with friends and families led to a lack of knowledge about their specific needs. Final Government decisions are awaited regarding a number of issues, in particular, land allocation for semi-permanent and permanent shelters and on the width and use of the buffer zone.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

With life saving and emergency operations over, smooth transition from relief to recovery to longer-term development without missing existing or newly emerging humanitarian needs has been identified as a major challenge for UN and the aid community in general. As foreseen, humanitarian needs will remain for a long period. However, existing and emerging coping mechanisms and temporary solutions offered may last longer than expected with the danger of creating certain dependency, if aid related coping mechanisms are not timely replaced by traditional and alternative income generating opportunities and livelihoods.

The problem of equity of aid distribution is emerging. In this regard, a broader definition of tsunami-affected people is yet to be formulated. For example, many Sri Lankans who were not directly harmed by the tsunami, live close by and have been affected by the economic consequences. Stakeholders should also address the challenge of equity of assistance to pre- and post-tsunami IDPs.

On 4 February, the Sri Lankan Government's Centre for National Operations (CNO) ceased to function, with officials returning to line ministries. Special Task Forces, namely TAFOR (Task Force for Relief) and TAFREN (Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation) took over. On 7 March, the Centre for Non-Governmental Sector (CNGS) was launched by the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Psychologically, most tsunami-affected communities have recovered from the initial shock and have directed their attention to rebuilding their lives. Livelihood restoration, in particular, is becoming a priority issue, as people wish to restart income-generating activities. Unnecessary delays may encourage a culture of dependency.

4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Scenarios

The UNCT agree on a most likely scenario (a), and has considered possibilities for an undesired alternative development (b):

- a) The pace of implementation of transitional shelter and relocation has increased and IDPs are consulted and involved in the process, as per the Guiding Principles on internal displacement. Through enhanced coordination, actors are able to better target cross-sectoral needs, introduce more projects for income generating opportunities, and focus on longer-term community based activities. The perceived discrepancy of relief support towards the different areas/communities is addressed through improved tracking of provided assistance as well as better mapping of needs and coverage. The potential dissatisfaction among conflict IDPs is addressed, as projects for this category continue to be implemented at a similar pace;
- b) Low capacity, lack of effective coordination and other factors, such as delays in resolution of the coastal buffer zone, hamper resolution of issues related to relief distribution, relocation/shelter, and implementation of recovery projects generating greater frustrations among affected populations. Insufficient information and involvement/consultations with the IDPs regarding their future leads to further disappointment. Perceived inequities in the relief distribution causes tensions among communities. The situation is aggravated by other actors who use and further induce the feelings of frustration among the affected population, primarily directed towards the government, but also to the international aid community. This may potentially lead to greater civil unrest whereby access to the affected population may be restricted.

4.2 Overall response priorities

There is a clear and immediate need to continue supporting the Government in defining clear policy and guidance, as well as sustain its institutional structures, both at central and local levels. A blanket approach to addressing the remaining humanitarian needs will help building a vision for and practical linkages to reconstruction efforts of the Government. For instance, it is important to take into account communities affected indirectly by the tsunami, either because they are host families or because their livelihoods have been hampered. It is increasingly important to adopt principles of equity when addressing the needs within the tsunami-affected populations as well as between these and the pre-tsunami IDPs.

It is equally important to address the specificities of each area - North, East and South - affected by the tsunami taking into account their history, socio-economic livelihoods, political and institutional structures. This priority will become more and more acute as time goes by. For instance, a balance needs to be found between standardised and principled solutions and the expectations and aspirations of the communities. The land issue is very specific due to the pre-tsunami land-use patterns, as well as the availability of new land for relocation and resettlement in order to mitigate future risks. One clear priority is strengthening local decision-making processes and coordination, as they are close to realities and populations concerned. The situation is now appropriate to promote greater awareness and involvement of the population, which would in turn ensure a sense of ownership and sustainability.

Some remaining needs have to be addressed quickly in terms of organisation of mechanisms of allocation, management and use of cash compensation given to the population and anticipation of forthcoming monsoon-related risks (mudslides, floods and illnesses) and living conditions (appropriate shelter and sanitation).

Assistance in disaster preparedness and disaster management as well as establishment of an early warning system must also get particular and timely attention.

4.3 Updated response plans

Food (including Nutrition)

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The overall household food availability and nutritional status of the affected population have been stabilised over the first months of action through general food distribution. The level of food supply is deemed generally adequate though most vulnerable groups, such as women and children, as well as poor households, will need particular attention. This was reflected by the results of the joint Medical Research Institute/UNICEF/WFP nutrition assessment in IDP camps, which showed that malnutrition rates are 3.4% above the national average. A food coupon system recently introduced by the Government has caused some confusion among IDPs on how to obtain food supplies, and there have been delays in the issuing of coupons. WFP is working closely with the local Government authorities to address this issue.

Changes in sector objectives: No (only modification in the expected duration).

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

Phase I (Emergency feeding/supplementary feeding):

- Number of people receiving WFP rations/month/district;
- Total metric tonnes distributed/ month/ district (formats capture age groups and gender).

Phase II (Rehabilitation/Recovery):

- Number of people employed in FFW/month/district;
- Number and type of housing or infrastructure rehabilitated/month/district;
- Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving supplementary food;
- Number of boys and girls receiving mid-morning meal at school;
- Number of Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) eligible beneficiary households receiving WFP food;
- Total metric tonnes distributed/month/district/commodity/beneficiary category (formats capture age groups and gender).

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Within the GoSL reconstruction strategy for tsunami-affected areas of Sri Lanka, key actors such as WFP will contribute to the resettlement and livelihood recovery of affected populations in ways that promote sustainable food security. Targeted actions focusing on women, children and poor food-insecure households, such as FFW, School Feeding and Maternal and Child Health will have long term effects by: improving social services delivery and effectiveness; ensuring continuous access to food for the most vulnerable; contributing to asset and livelihood rehabilitation and improved resilience to deal with future shocks; and developing institutional capacity for risk management. Recovery assistance in this sector will involve a shift to a more inclusive approach that considers pre-disaster vulnerabilities in the affected areas.

Shelter and NFIs

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The provision of immediate shelter - primarily tents - is almost completed, albeit with some bottlenecks, including the clearance of tents from the port and the imposition of criteria for their distribution. A further problem remains with the timely allocation of land, with the necessary water and sanitation facilities to allow a viable short-term solution. Additional tents are, however, required, as an interim measure, for those remaining under plastic sheeting, residing in schools or currently living in inappropriate tents supplied during the emergency phase. The construction of transitional shelter has started, but only limited activities have been undertaken towards building permanent housing.

NFIs: Most tsunami-IDP camps have received basic NFIs, but distribution is still ongoing in some areas with more specific needs being met as required. Displaced persons with host families are more difficult to reach and some agencies are specifically targeting this population. Others, such as UNHCR, target particularly vulnerable families or persons (female headed households, elderly and large families). Discussions are ongoing about the period for which NFIs will continue to be distributed.

Changes in sector objectives: There are too many actors, often with large scale funding, in the shelter sector. The coordination of shelter construction, particularly with regard to international inputs, has, therefore, become a priority for some lead agencies. The objective is now to ensure the provision of government endorsed standardised shelter models and non-food items in accordance with international standards, and that related protection issues including documentation, registration, property rights, relocation and compensation are addressed.

Indicators for monitoring objectives

- Number of tsunami-affected families living in appropriate tents;
- Number of tsunami-affected families living in emergency shelters;
- Number of tsunami-affected families living in transitional accommodation;
- Prevention or reduction of spontaneous population movements from targeted camps;
- Quality of shelters/accommodation in relation to international standards and guidelines and the period of time required pending return to a permanent dwelling.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Temporary accommodation structures will bridge the gap between short-term measures, such as tents and emergency shelters, and the later provision of permanent housing.

Health (including Psycho-social support) Note: *in the original Flash Appeal psychosocial support came under Protection.*

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The tsunami caused considerable damage to the health infrastructure in affected districts, with many health clinics and hospitals completely or partially damaged. Initial emergency lifesaving objectives have been adequately met. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health coordination mechanisms were put into place both at the central and district levels to ensure effective and efficient emergency response with all stakeholders involved. Serious outbreaks of diseases were prevented and all injured victims were given treatment. Medical teams were deployed immediately to provide on the spot treatment and advice to the displaced, as well as on the disposal of the dead bodies and technical inputs on safe water and sanitation. Emergency equipment and supplies were provided by WHO, UNICEF and other partners to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks. UNFPA provided safe delivery kits and emergency reproductive health supplies to meet the needs of pregnant women. Continuous needs assessments and training have been carried out in clinical medicine, public health and water quality. With regard to psychosocial support, over 150 psychosocial support workers have been trained and are working in camps, schools and communities in the south. UNFPA along with other agencies is ensuring district level coordination, logistical support and capacity building in psychosocial and mental health service provision. Psychosocial health workers have been trained and deployed to camps to provide trauma counselling. The emergency activities are being integrated into the Government's long-term public health strategy. Support to restore damaged and destroyed health facilities and to re-establish health sector functions in affected areas are underway. In addition, UNICEF will focus on psychosocial support to children through the provision of recreational materials, through training and support to teachers and other community leaders, through the establishment and facilitation of children's clubs, including child-friendly spaces in IDP camps and youth centres in communities of return, and through the launching of a tsunami-awareness campaign aimed at getting children to discuss their fears and questions as they relate to the tsunami and to natural disasters in general. A number of UN agencies, supporting relevant authorities, have taken actions to indirectly reduce the threat of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV, including measures for the protection of women and children from sexual assault, assurance of safe deliveries and safe blood transfusion, provision of HIV/AIDS information, and universal precautions in medical settings.

Changes in sector objectives: Remain unchanged.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Whether adequate supplies and equipment have been delivered and are being used;
- Whether staff are able to keep the normal health services running both in clinical treatment and in public health services.

Links with longer-term reconstructions and development: The longer-term challenge is to ensure that assistance provided during the acute response to the tsunami disaster leads to a sustainable long-term improvement in the health services of the whole country. A plan for reconstruction of health facilities has already been developed and is supported by other donors. Recently, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MoH for the rehabilitation of damaged hospitals, health clinics and drug stores.

Education

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The tsunami had a devastating impact on children and the education sector. Thousands of children are estimated to have been killed and material losses were enormous, with nearly all furniture and equipment swept away from affected areas. In the immediate phase, great strides were made by UNICEF and other agencies to return to learning approximately 200,000 children. Essential items for schools, such as emergency education kits, furniture, stationary, and uniforms were supplied. To date, over 160 schools have been cleared of rubble, cleaned and in some cases been given minor repairs including to water and sanitation facilities. Efforts were also made to repair minor damage to buildings, including water and sanitation facilities, and to construct temporary school shelters as required. Initial steps were taken to train teachers in psychosocial support and to establish teacher support groups for the improved psychosocial monitoring of school-age children. UNICEF has played a lead role in the coordination of the education sector emergency response and this will continue through the relief and reconstruction phases.

Changes in sector objectives: Remain unchanged.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of children attending primary school with a breakdown of boys and girls;
- Number of emergency education kits delivered to schools;
- Number of school uniforms provided;
- Number of schools cleaned;
- Number of schools rehabilitated or reconstructed.

Links with longer-term reconstructions and development: The rehabilitation and reconstruction of 184 schools before the end of the year will be one of the main thrusts of longer-term reconstruction and development objectives in 2005.

Water and Sanitation

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The tsunami damaged water supply networks, contaminated water sources, and demolished sanitation facilities, leaving survivors vulnerable to disease. From the very beginning of the tsunami response UNICEF has played a lead role in coordinating the activities of the different agencies working in the sector and has also conducted a water and sanitation survey in IDP camps country-wide to assess gaps in the response. According to a UNICEF water and sanitation survey completed in February, approximately 1,800 water tanks have been supplied in camps, nearly 4,500 temporary toilets have been constructed, and 5,500 wells cleaned. Some 50% of IDPs in camps have been reached with a minimum supply of 20 litres per day of fresh water; nearly 44% of IDPs in camps have access to one toilet per 20 persons; and 75% of persons are estimated to have been reached with hygiene promotion messages. Water and sanitation facilities have been repaired in a significant number of affected schools.

Changes in sector objectives: Sector objectives have changed as follows: 1) the number of persons targeted has decreased from one million to 550,000; 2) the focus has shifted from assisting affected populations in camps to assisting affected populations in communities as well; 3) additional efforts will be made in the medium-term to develop local capacities.

Key challenges remain in maintaining the supply of adequate fresh water, particularly in the east where the dry season approaches; the emptying of temporary toilets in the camps; the construction of household toilets in communities where many IDPs are hosted; the rehabilitation of wells; and the safe disposal of waste.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of affected persons with minimum supply of 20 litres per day of fresh drinking water;
- Number of affected persons with access to one toilet per 20 persons;
- Number of persons reached with hygiene promotion messages;
- Number of wells cleaned; number of water tanks provided;
- Number of temporary toilets constructed;
- Number of gully bowsers dispatched to districts.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Local capacities will be developed in the medium-term in order to ensure the availability of proper facilities during the transition from relief to reconstruction. It is observed that local capacities are already stretched. As a result, there is the risk that the international community may become engaged in the payment of recurrent costs, which is unsustainable over the long-term.

Protection/ Human Rights/ Rule of Law

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: Significant progress has been made in achieving sector objectives in the first three months. In the immediate response, all unaccompanied children were registered and a data collection exercise was completed by the National Child Protection Agency and the Department of Probation and Child Care with the support of UNICEF, ILO and SCF to determine the number of unaccompanied and separated children. Following the exercise, partners have provided support to the local government counterparts, specifically in the application and processing of foster arrangements, and in the development of child sponsorship schemes. In addition, work has been carried out to prevent abuse, exploitation and neglect of women and children through the establishment of women's and children's committees in the IDP camps and through support to existing women and children's desks in police stations. Psychosocial programmes have been further developed and elaborated, and children have been provided access to recreational items and child friendly play areas. Systems are in place to ensure that documentation, such as birth certificates, is replaced, legal advice provided to the authorities and technical advice offered in relation to relocation and other land issues. UNFPA along with other Partners is addressing special needs of women and girls affected by the Tsunami, such as gender-based violence and creation of safe spaces at the community level. The Gender Desk at the National Committee for Women has been operationalised with the placement of a full-time coordinator. The Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka has established a special Disaster Relief Monitoring Unit to monitor, receive and investigate complaints on discrimination in relief distribution.

Changes in sector objectives: Remain unchanged.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Proportion of identified separated children placed in medium- to long-term family care arrangements and under regular monitoring;
- Follow up by social welfare authorities and/or habilitated NGOs, with court orders processed;
- Number of children with access to structured recreational, educational and psychosocial activities under the supervision of trained volunteers;
- Number of recreation kits distributed;
- Registration of all IDPs residing in camps, legal advice provided to the most vulnerable displaced, and the implementation and progress of fair and non-discriminatory compensation schemes.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: The systematic implementation of protection activities across all sectors would ensure the long-term empowerment of vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors and widows. Sustainable access to material, physical and legal safety will be provided through training, awareness campaigns, targeted coordination and information, as well as long-term community programmes and monitoring/documentation schemes.

Coordination and Support Services (including Transport and Logistics)

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: The UN has supported the Sri Lankan Government's coordination structures through assistance to the CNO, subsequently to TAFOR and TAFREN, and the Government Agents (GA) in all affected districts.

Overall coordination and support services have been provided by specialised UN services. The RC in country has also been appointed as HC. First UNDAC teams, then, as of end of January OCHA, have assisted the RC/HC functions. In most affected areas, UN Focal Points and UN Volunteers (UNVs) have seen their coordination functions enhanced. Those have been reinforced by four OCHA field offices in Galle, Ampara, Batticaloa and Kilinochchi. The UNJLC has provided facilitating support with regards to transport and storage capacities and conditions, goods and relief items clearances as well as international NGOs (INGOs)/UN passengers' movements to the affected areas. IOM has provided a centralised national transport system for movement of relief items and reconstruction materials as well as relief personnel. FSO has identified providers of communications upgrades and commenced purchase agreements. Additional local staff (security assistant) has been identified.

Other coordination and support services not included in the Flash Appeal: The RC Unit, UNDP/Colombo and UNDAC assisted from the onset the Centre for National Operations, thus, rendering crucial support to the government coordination at central level. UNDP accelerated assignment of national UNVs to Government Agents in a number of affected districts. In support of the demand for accurate and verifiable information to support coordination and operational planning, the HIC is in the process of establishing core information products and a website to facilitate information exchange and dissemination. At the Colombo level, the HIC is partnered with NGO and UN coordination structures, and has extended its support to complement national authorities. Also in collaboration with these partners, the HIC is working to set up effective information management capacities at the district level, particularly in support of the Government Agent offices' coordination efforts. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is managing passenger aircraft, thus, allowing greater flexibility and autonomy in movements. The UNDSS is providing guidance and monitoring of the situation in order to ensure security and safety of UN staff, particularly in areas prone to insecurity (North/East), in relation to working conditions, and medical preparedness.

Changes in sector objectives: No (only modification in the expected duration).

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- All players coordinate activities with the government including local structures through UN Focal Points/OCHA;
- Information flows captured/products disseminated regularly;
- National UNVs trained and deployed in all affected districts by the end of 2005;
- Reporting system in place for the government, donors and the public.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development:

A comprehensive Transition Strategy, developed by late May in consultation with the government, will aim to link extended relief with longer-term recovery and development programmes by objectives, timeframe, and measurable results. The key issue in addressing sustainability will be capacity building of the government at all levels. Exit strategies for OCHA, HIC, UNJLC, UNHAS will be approved in due course.

**Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
(including Restoring Livelihoods, Environment and Restoration of Critical Minor Infrastructure)**

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: Specialised UN agencies are providing support to small businesses in an early recovery effort. Priority has been given to rehabilitation of the fisheries sector. More than 10,000 traditional craft have been provided or are being ordered for delivery by end of May, exceeding the number of damaged and destroyed craft. This would put pressure on in-shore fishing resources. For motorised day boats and multi day boats, the needs are being re-assessed in view of the large numbers already being provided by NGOs. UNDP has initiated cash-for-work activities, largely focusing on debris clearance in affected districts and providing immediate support to over 5,000 beneficiaries. FAO, at the request of the GoSL, has set up a coordination forum with NGOs for fisheries and agriculture sectors. In agriculture, desalinisation of soils has been a high priority of the GoSL, to which the UN is giving high attention: 65 pumps for agro-wells for irrigation and 22 conductivity meter for soil salinity testing have been provided, and training has been conducted by Ministry of Agriculture staff on the use of this equipment to more than 50 national extension workers. Coastal management has been identified as a key sector for attention by the UN and an assessment by FAO senior forestry expert in conjunction with the Ministry of Forestry and Environment is in progress. A Rapid Environmental Assessment has been conducted to map out environmental risks in

tsunami-affected areas, and assistance has been provided to the coordination and/or up scaling of emergency waste management.

Changes in sector objectives: The sector objectives remain the same with new attention given to land titling and registration to facilitate orderly resettlement, and to rehabilitation of coastal forestry and damaged natural vegetation such as mangroves.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of boats, engines and infrastructure repaired and amounts of seeds and other agricultural inputs distributed to selected beneficiaries;
- Area of coastal vegetation rehabilitated;
- Number of people who resumed their normal activities with improved equipment, such as boats, nets and post harvest conservation systems and agricultural inputs;
- Number of people resettling in proper homes with officially recognised title with homestead gardens.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Agriculture, fisheries and forestry are the main livelihoods and source of employment of affected people as well as major economic sectors of the country. Providing well designed emergency assistance and incorporating improved technologies where possible to affected people will have a long-term positive impact on these sectors.

Capacity Building

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: Immediately after the Tsunami, professionals were deployed to the most seriously affected districts to provide immediate support to the local government authorities for gathering and disseminating information on the needs and responses to the disaster, and on managing and coordinating relief operations. This field-level team continues to work in complementarity with district based UN humanitarian information operations. Survey work to determine the capacity needs of local authorities and organisations (in particular, local CBOs and NGOs) is being initiated by UNDP with funds mobilised through the Flash Appeal. In the interim, support is being directed to assist local partner organisations (NGOs and CBOs) in replacing physical and other assets lost as a result of the Tsunami as well as the continuing registration of the tsunami affected populations at the district level.

Changes in sector objectives: Sector objectives remain the same, with the emphasis on ensuring that local communities are at the centre of and actively participating in recovery efforts.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Percentage of capacity needs, identified by the survey(s), addressed;
- Increase in local awareness among local populations, organisations and authorities of recovery programme and disaster risk reduction practice.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Restoring and strengthening local capacities and putting in place quality recovery programme and risk reduction information systems are essential for ensuring that recovery is sustainable over the longer-term period, and that it is responsive to local level needs and realities. Moving beyond recovery into longer-term reconstruction and development, as well as strong local capacities will be essential for reducing poverty and vulnerability in Sri Lanka and achieving the MDGs.

Mine Action

Progress to date in achieving sector objectives: In the North and East, the demining and marking/mapping of dislodged mines and UXOs started shortly after the tsunami and is still ongoing. Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes are also ongoing in all relevant districts. The issue is, however not as large as initially perceived.

Changes in sector objectives: Ripple effects are being assessed. Additional emergency priorities will depend on locations of resettlement and recovery activities.

Indicators for monitoring objectives:

- Number of new high priority tasks that are added to district work plans because of the tsunami;
- Number of sites declared low risk through survey and/or clearance;
- Delays in resettlement and recovery activities due to landmine contamination; number of mine/UXO casualties.

Links with longer-term reconstruction and development: Integrating Mine Action requirements into the overall reconstruction and development efforts would serve to address long-standing pre-tsunami challenges.

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5. PROJECTS AND BUDGET

FOOD SECURITY		US\$
WFP	Project Title: Emergency Food Assistance to tsunami-affected Households in Asia (Sri-Lanka)	Cost reflected in Regional Operations
	Aim: To save lives and protect the nutritional status of affected populations, with special attention to women and children; support reconstruction efforts that promote recovery.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: 255,000 Children: 245,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, UNICEF, World Vision (WF) International, OXFAM</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: 255,000 Children: 245,000	Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, UNICEF, World Vision (WF) International, OXFAM	
WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/WS02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Rebuilding communities in healthy environments	Original: 1,983,000 Revised: 1,647,975
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate and build awareness through training in proper water system management, environmental protection methods, and health issues related to malaria, dengue, etc. • To provide access to safe water and sanitary disposal. • To improve safe drinking water systems for affected communities. • To repair, clean and chlorinate existing and new water and sanitation systems. 	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) Women: 10,000 Children: 30,000 (50% girls)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: N/A</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) Women: 10,000 Children: 30,000 (50% girls)	Partners: N/A	
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/WS04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitary care	250,000
	Aim: To provide safe drinking water and sanitary care to tsunami disaster victims in 50 camps and villages.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Approximately 15,000 persons</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: District networks and local government authorities</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Approximately 15,000 persons	Partners: District networks and local government authorities	
NATIONAL ANTI-WAR FRONT TSU-SRL-05/WS03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitary care	250,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To clean 500 drinking water wells. • To supply safe drinking water and ensure sanitary conditions to 3000 affected persons. 	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 500 family units (approx. 3000 persons)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: District networks</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 500 family units (approx. 3000 persons)	Partners: District networks	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/WS01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Provision of water and sanitation to families affected by the tsunami	22,239,840
	Aim: To provide safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation to 1 million displaced persons, with particular focus on 360,000 children and 500,000 women.	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents (GAs).</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)	Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents (GAs).	

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HEALTH		US\$
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/H05-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Promoting Primary, Preventive and Curative Health Care	200,000
	Objective: To promote primary, preventive and curative health care by training community health workers and educating survivors in transit camps and affected villages (both women and men) in order to prevent the spread of endemic disease; to ensure basic health conditions through community capacity building.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Approximately 3000 persons living in camps and affected villages	Partners: District networks, NGOs and state health authorities	
UNFPA TSU-SRL-05/H03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of reproductive health services	6,500,000
	Aim: To re-establish reproductive health services through immediate implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP); to provide for safe deliveries and emergency obstetric care; to reduce STI and HIV transmission; and to prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Women & Girls: 500,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and NGOs </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Women & Girls: 500,000	Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and NGOs	
UNFPA TSU-SRL-05/H04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Psycho-social support for IDPs and capacity building of Ministry of Health	1,000,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide orientation to health service providers on the psycho-social needs of women and girls and communities • To disseminate information on psycho-social issues and on available support services to relief workers. • To build the capacity of NGOs and youth networks for responding to the psycho-social needs of communities. • To respond to sexual and gender-based violence with psycho social support services for girls and women. 	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women and Girls: 500,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: MoH, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare, NGOs, WHO and UNICEF </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women and Girls: 500,000	Partners: MoH, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare, NGOs, WHO and UNICEF	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/H02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of basic health and nutrition for women and children affected by the tsunami.	8,400,000
	Aim: To provide basic health and nutrition services for affected communities focusing on women and children, and to prevent disease outbreaks.	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million affected persons incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%) </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents, WHO, NGOs. </td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million affected persons incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)	Partners: National Water Board, Government Agents, WHO, NGOs.	

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HEALTH		US\$
WHO TSU-SRL-05/H01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Health sector response for survivors of the tsunami in Sri Lanka Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the health sector response. • To set up an early warning communicable disease surveillance system. • To assess the health needs of the affected population and the impact of the tsunami on health services and facilities. • To ensure access to adequate health care services. • To identify and fill critical gaps in the public health sector. • To contribute to ensuring that the medical supply chain functions as efficiently as possible. 	12,500,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 750,000 Women: (estimated 35%) Children: (35%)	
	Partners: Ministry of Health (at central, provincial, and district local levels), UNICEF, UNFPA, MSF, IOM, Sarvodaya	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		US\$
FOUNDATION FOR COEXISTENCE TSU-SRL-05/S/NF03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Providing semi-permanent housing and most essential household utensils. Aim: To provide minimum standard (semi-permanent) shelter and to supply essential household utensils to 500 victims in the Trincomalee district.	300,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: Approximately 3000 persons	
	Partners: District networks and victims groups	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/S/NF01A-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Shelter Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: To provide emergency and short-term shelter assistance to displaced families.	6,400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Men: 20% Women: 20% Children: 60%	
	Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Sarvodaya, Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS), local CBOs and NGOs	
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/S/NF01B-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Shelter Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: To increase the physical security of extremely vulnerable displaced individuals by providing them with shelter material.	6,400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 25,000 families (100,000 persons)	
	Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Government Agents, Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ), Sarvodaya, Norwegian Refugee Council, and other NGOs	
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/S/NF02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Non-Food Relief Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: To address the immediate humanitarian needs of individuals displaced by the tsunami.	2,500,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000	
	Partners: Sarvodaya, BAJ, Forbundet Mot Rusgift in Norwegian (League against Intoxicants, FORUT) and other NGOs	

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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		US\$
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/S/NF04- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Shelter and non-food relief items	7,560,000
	Aim: To provide essential shelter and non food relief items to affected communities.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%)	
	Partners: Local authorities, NGOs, UNDP	

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION		US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS01- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Registration of displaced families in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Hambantota districts.	600,000
	Aim: To register displaced individuals, their resources, and needs, so as to help government and humanitarian agencies to provide effective relief and resettlement assistance as well as provide vital data for post-emergency planning.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 360,000 Men: 90,000 Women: 90,000 Children: 180,000	
	Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Sarvodaya, SEEDS, local CBOs and NGOs.	
OCHA TSU-SRL-05/CSS02- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	Original: 1,171,991 Revised: 2,031,686
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen coordination capacity at the central and district levels. • To support the tracking and monitoring of humanitarian needs and response. • To strengthen information management and advocacy for humanitarian needs. • To strengthen disaster response preparedness at central and district levels. 	
	Beneficiaries: UN agencies and their partners	
	Partners: N/A	
OCHA TSU-SRL-05/CSS11- SRI LANKA NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Support for Humanitarian Information Centres in Sri Lanka	1,310,580
	Aim: To support humanitarian assistance efforts through the provision of timely and relevant information products and services	
	Beneficiaries: Aid agencies operating in Sri Lanka in response to tsunami, and their beneficiaries in turn	
	Partners: Government of Sri Lanka, Donor Governments, NGOs (international and local), UN Agencies, IFIs	

RESTORING LIVELIHOODS		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/ER/I01- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Rehabilitation of flood-affected communities	2,500,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To rehabilitate civic infrastructure and rebuild community amenities. • To conduct large-scale employment generation through civic works. • To promote economic development through employment generation and vocational skills. • To provide houses to the most vulnerable populations. 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 18,000 Men: 6,000 Women: 2,000 Children: 10,000 youth	
	Partners: N/A	

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RESTORING LIVELIHOODS		US\$
FAO	Project Title: Replacement and repair of boats, engines and fishing gear	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To resume marine fishing activities in the districts of Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha and Puttalam.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 28 244 Women: 5 648 Children: 11 297</td> <td>Partners: Department of Fisheries, provincial councils, local CBOs and NGOs and relevant State agencies</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 28 244 Women: 5 648 Children: 11 297	Partners: Department of Fisheries, provincial councils, local CBOs and NGOs and relevant State agencies	
FAO	Project Title: Emergency rehabilitation of fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To repair and rehabilitate fishery harbours and anchorages and production-related infrastructure to facilitate the early resumption of fishing activities.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 62 500 Women: 12 500 Children: 25 000</td> <td>Partners: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation and Ceylon Fisheries Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 62 500 Women: 12 500 Children: 25 000	Partners: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation and Ceylon Fisheries Corporation	
FAO	Project Title: Reclamation of affected agriculture land and provision of basic inputs to resume farming in the most affected districts.	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To restore livelihoods and economic activities through the resumption of production of crops in the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Mathara, Galle and Kalutara.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 28 000 Women: 6 600 Children: 13 200</td> <td>Partners: North East Provincial Council, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Livestock</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 28 000 Women: 6 600 Children: 13 200	Partners: North East Provincial Council, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Livestock	
FAO	Project Title: Establishment of a technical coordination unit for the agriculture sector	<i>Cost reflected in Regional Operations</i>
	Aim: To coordinate the rehabilitation efforts in the agriculture sector (fisheries, livestock and crops).	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Affected populations</td> <td>Partners: N/A</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: N/A	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/ER/108-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Livelihood assistance	2,250,000
	Aim: To allow affected persons to be self-supporting through assistance to re-establish livelihoods in the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and small businesses.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: Total: 15,000 IDPs 55% men 10% women 35% youth</td> <td>Partners: Government Agents, local CBOs and NGOs</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: Total: 15,000 IDPs 55% men 10% women 35% youth	Partners: Government Agents, local CBOs and NGOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/102-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Recovery of Fisheries Sector in some of the tsunami Affected Areas	4,000,000
	Aim: To provide an immediate alternative source of income through the creation of short term employment opportunities in the reconstruction and construction of small scale fisheries sector infrastructure required to promote economic recovery, such as markets, fishermen's rest rooms, and access roads.	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries: 10,000 families</td> <td>Partners: NGOs, FAO</td> </tr> </table>	
Beneficiaries: 10,000 families	Partners: NGOs, FAO	

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RESTORING LIVELIHOODS			US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/103-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sustainable recovery of micro enterprises in some of the tsunami Affected Areas		4,000,000
	Aim: To strengthen the local communities and their enterprises during the recovery and rehabilitation period. To establish new, or expand existing micro-finance systems to facilitate access to credit for families in the affected areas to purchase essential boats and equipment.		
	Beneficiaries: 6,000 small enterprises; 1000 individuals	Partners: ILO, FAO, Ministry of Samurdhi & Poverty Alleviation, NGOs/CBOs	
RESTORATION OF CRITICAL MINOR INFRASTRUCTURE			US\$
HABITAT TSU-SRL-05/ER/109-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Immediate Housing Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Programme		10,000,000
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of liveable houses in the tsunami-affected coastline through the urgent rehabilitation of 2000 partially damaged houses and the reconstruction of 8,000 destroyed houses. • To plan relocation of a minimum of 5,000 families living in hazardous areas, and to assist in settlement planning, rebuilding of community capital and reconstruction. 		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 150,000 Women: 35,000 Children: 90,000	Partners: Ministry of Housing, UNDP, NGOs, CBOs, and communities	
HABITAT TSU-SRL-05/ER/111-SRI LANKA	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist ten cities over a period of six months in the immediate rehabilitation of critical urban services. • To assist the affected cities with technical advisory services and temporary staff and equipment support to improve their depleted capacities. 		1,000,000
	Project Title: Urgent Rehabilitation of Critical Urban Services and Commercial Activities		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 500,000 Women: 150,000 Children: 200,000	Partners: Ministry of Housing, UNDP, NGOs, CBOs, and communities	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TSU-SRL-05/ER/112-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Immediate economic, social and community rehabilitation efforts in 4 of the worst affected districts		8,425,000
	Aim: To provide immediate support for the restoration of local commercial networks to facilitate economic livelihood activities.		
	Beneficiaries: Total: 160,000 Women: at least half Children: at least 2,000 Youth: at least 5,000	Partners: Ministry of Labour, Jobsnet Chambers of Commerce, Universities, Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG), local Pradesha Sabas, local NGOs, National Child Protection Authority, and UN agencies	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/110-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of Partially Damaged Houses		4,100,000
	Aim: To provide immediate support to the affected communities in order to restore their houses.		
	Beneficiaries: 12,000 affected households	Partners: Local NGOs, district administration of affected districts, Ministry of Housing, UN-Habitat	

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EDUCATION		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/E01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Back to School Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure access to education for affected communities through the provision of education materials. To contributing to the normalisation of children, parents, and caretakers' lives by restoring educational well-being of children. To encourage the return to home communities and livelihoods through the restoration of education. 	337,500
	Beneficiaries: Children: 45,000 Partners: N/A	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/E02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Restoration of basic education for children affected by the tsunami. Aim: To support the restoration of basic education for approximately 200,000 affected children.	5,187,840
	Beneficiaries: Children: approx. 200,000 school-aged children and their families Partners: Education authorities at national, provincial and district level.	
PROTECTION		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Child Protection, Tracing & Reunification Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up child protection and monitoring and response bodies in camps through Child Well Being Committees. To prevent and adequately respond to situations of child abuse, exploitation, and neglect in camps and host communities. To contribute to efforts to trace and reunify separated/orphaned children with their families or find other durable solutions in coordination with ICRC.	1,350,000
	Beneficiaries: Children: 45,000 Partners: N/A	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Medical and psychosocial community support to the displaced populations in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara districts Aim: To identify and address the increased mental health problems of the IDP population.	1,400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 20,000 IDPs 25% men 25% women 50% children Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, local CBOs and NGOs	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/P/HR/RL01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Protection of children and women. Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide psychosocial support for affected women and children and to develop a mechanism to provide psychosocial support in emergency situations. To develop a system, which ensures that unaccompanied children are reunited with their families after emergencies and to assist in the reunification of unaccompanied children who have been separated from their families due to the tsunami. 	2,884,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1 million displaced person incl. 300,000 displaced persons in 781 camps. Women: 500,000 Children: 360,000 (36%) Partners: National Child Protection Authority, Probation and Child Care Services, Save the Children (SC), Red Cross and other NGOs.	

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MINE ACTION		US\$
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/MA01-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Mine Action Aim: To reduce the risk posed by landmines and UXOs in the disaster affected areas and thus enable safe relief, recovery and resettlement of the affected people.	3,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected communities in mined areas	
	Partners: Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU), UNICEF and other NGOs	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/MA02-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Mine Risk Education Aim: To scale up mine risk education to affected communities.	1,232,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected communities in mined areas	
	Partners: Local authorities, NGOs, UNDP	
CAPACITY BUILDING		US\$
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS07-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Return of qualified nationals Aim: To rapidly repatriate qualified Sri Lankan human resources from abroad so as to expedite reconstruction efforts of the affected local communities.	500,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 IDPs 20% men 20% women 60% children	
	Partners: Government Agents, Sri Lanka Red Cross, local CBOs and NGOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS03-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Disaster Recovery and Risk Reduction Information Dissemination Aim: To improve access to information on different aspects of disaster recovery and risk reduction among the affected communities.	1,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	
	Partners: NDMC, Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS04-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening Local Organisations for implementing disaster recovery projects Aim: To provide immediate support to partner organisations in the coastal areas that lost their accommodation, administration and equipment.	1,000,000
	Beneficiaries: 60-80 CBOs and government departments	
	Partners: NGOs and CBOs	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/CSS05-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening of National, District, Divisional and Village level capacities for relief and recovery Aim: To provide capacity support to the administrative and transitional mechanisms at the local, provincial and national levels, enabling them to play an effective role in policy development and implementation with respect to all aspects of relief and recovery.	5,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Village, District, Divisional level administration of the affected areas and the relevant department of the national government	
	Partners: Provincial and local governments of the affected areas, Triple R Ministry, Ministry of Public Administration and the Presidential Secretariat.	

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CAPACITY BUILDING		US\$	
UNICEF TSU-SRL-05/CSS06-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Strengthening disaster management capacity in key social service sectors Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support coordination of humanitarian response in the water and sanitation sector, the education sector and the child protection sector, ensuring needs of children are respected To build capacities of national and district levels authorities in disaster preparedness and emergency response, including coordination of ongoing humanitarian assistance To ensure monitoring and evaluation of ongoing humanitarian assistance. 	336,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 1,600,000 Men: 503,354 Women: 503,354 Children: 593,293 (36%)		Partners: Government Agents, District Authorities, Line Ministries, Centre for National Operations
ENVIRONMENT		US\$	
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TSU-SRL-05/ER/113-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sustainable recovery of natural resources in the tsunami Affected Areas Aim: To undertake immediate short and medium term actions for the recovery of degraded natural resource systems for restoring livelihoods and conserving vital natural resources. To assess damage to natural resource systems in some of the worst affected areas.	3,000,000	
	Beneficiaries: Affected population		Partners: UNEP, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation, NGOs, CBOs
TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS		US\$	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) TSU-SRL-05/CSS10-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Transportation and logistical support for Emergency Relief Distribution Aim: In collaboration with the JLC to coordinate the transportation and delivery of shelter and non-food relief materials to beneficiaries of IOM support.	5,100,000	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 IDPs 25% men 25% women 50% children		Partners: Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Transport, Government Agents, Sardovaya, Registered Transporters, other NGOs
UNHCR TSU-SRL-05/CSS08-SRI LANKA	Project Title: Emergency Relief Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by the tsunamis Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the immediate humanitarian relief efforts. To increase the logistical capacities of UNHCR, UN agencies and other humanitarian relief agencies to transport, store and disseminate relief materials. 	6,451,500	
	Beneficiaries: Approx. 809,000 persons in 835 welfare centre in all tsunami affected areas in the country		Partners: Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Government Agents, BAJ, Sarvodaya, Norwegian Refugee Council, and other NGOs

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TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS		US\$
UNITED NATIONS JOINT LOGISTICS CENTRE (UNJLC)	Project Title: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre including an Air Coordination Centre providing Logistics & Movement Coordination to Humanitarian Agencies working in South Asia	
	Aim: To complement and co-ordinate the logistics capabilities of co-operating humanitarian agencies during the relief operation in response to the 26 December 2004 tsunami.	
	Beneficiaries: Affected populations	Partners: The humanitarian community, national Government, NGOs and donors
		Cost reflected in Regional Operations
MULTI-SECTOR		US\$
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND TSU-SRL-05/MS03- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Holistic and integrated child-focused emergency response	
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure access to non-formal education for IDP and host community children of various ages through the establishment Child Centre Spaces (Child Friendly Spaces). To monitor the nutrition and health situation of children, mothers, and expectant mothers, and to respond when necessary by feeding children and medical follow up. 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 19,500 Women: 4,500 Children: 15,000 (50% girls)	Partners: N/A
		Original: 900,000 Revised: 854,410
OXFAM GB TSU-SRL-05/MS02- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Sri Lanka Tsunami Response	
	Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the immediate risks to public health and livelihoods of affected populations in seven of the nine affected districts. To provide the population with access to adequate, safe water supply, as well as with means to safely dispose of excreta. To meet immediate food and income requirements, and to re-establish livelihood assets and strategies as quickly as possible. To provide the population with access to adequate roofing materials, clothing and other essential household items. 	
	Beneficiaries: Total: up to 50,000 families Women: up to 103,125 Children: up to 62,500 (25%)	Partners: N/A
		1,900,000
WORLD VISION TSU-SRL-05/MS01- SRI LANKA	Project Title: Phase I	
	Aim: To provide affected families with emergency relief, cooked food and non-food items.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 200,000	Partners: Assistant Government Agents (AGAs)
	Project Title: Phase II	
	Aim: To provide affected families with relief assistance in the form of drinking water, temporary shelter, dry rations, and basic household utensils.	
Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000	Partners: Assistant Government Agents (AGAs)	2,142,000

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MTR Budget Revisions and Disbursement by Agency – 29 March 2005				
UN Agencies	(A) Original FA Budgets	(B) Received at MTR	<i>Disbursed by End March 2005</i>	(B-A) Shortfall at MTR
UNHCR	15,351,500	4,633,987	5,638,036	0
WHO	12,500,000	5,755,103*	7,861,517	-6,744,897*
UNICEF	47,839,680	2,263,304*	30,000,000	-45,576,376*
FAO**	9,685,475	7,950,000	7,000,000	-1,735,475
UNJLC	900,000	600,000	470,000	-300,000
UNDP***	25,100,000	17,747,000	600,000	-7,353,000
UNFPA	7,500,000	6,090,704	450,000	-1,409,296
IOM	16,250,000	9,784,979	2,655,300	-6,465,021
ILO	8,425,000	0	0	-8,425,000
HABITAT	11,000,000	5,010,030	650,000	-5,989,970
OCHA****	1,171,991	1,471,927	35,420	-1,870,339
NGOs*****	12,112,500	6,819,914	-	-5,292,586
Total UN only	155,723,646	61,307,034	54,022,237	-85,869,374
Total	167,836,146	68,126,948	54,022,237	-91,161,960

* Field offices for these agencies indicate that country requirements for Tsunami are fully covered by allocations of pooled contributions, but agency headquarters have not yet informed FTS of the allocations of loosely earmarked contributions.

** FAO has received US\$ 16,793,668. However, the funds have gone to the fisheries sector, leaving the agriculture sector without funding - see table below

*** Does not include UNDP's original 8,000,000 project, erroneously omitted in the original FA

**** OCHA running cost in the field only

***** Concerned NGOs are in the process of reporting full / partial funding and their intentions regarding their further participation in the process

NB: WFP is absent from the table as it was not part of the original FA, but its Sri Lanka operation is fully funded by the Regional EMOP fund