

Shelter, Livelihood and WASH Assistance in Mullaithivu, Sri Lanka

5th Quarterly Report
July to September 2013
ZOA AID-OFDA-G-12-00105 Sri Lanka

1. Beneficiary Information

BENEFICIARY NUMBERS DISAGGREGATED BY DISTRICT, GENDER AND AGE

Village	Total Fam	Total IDPs	Total Male	Total Female	<5yrs		5-18 yrs		18-60 yrs		>60yrs	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ampalavanpokkanai	112	398	208	190	22	19	72	68	93	88	21	15
Mulliwaikal West	129	515	280	235	40	28	80	57	124	129	36	21
Semmankuntru	26	102	53	49	05	08	16	15	25	23	07	03
PTK East	308	1232	645	587	90	77	202	190	293	278	60	42
PTK West (venavil)	141	564	286	278	30	26	99	93	141	138	16	21
Sivanagar	193	772	398	374	49	48	110	98	209	199	30	29
Thimbili	66	231	108	123	10	11	32	37	59	66	07	09
Ananthapuram	65	272	143	129	13	12	55	40	70	74	05	03
Karunadukerni	58	195	106	89	12	09	23	19	52	49	19	12
Kokulai East	09	29	18	11	02	01	03	02	11	05	02	03
Kokulai West	20	69	38	31	05	03	07	06	20	18	06	04
Higirapuram	04	25	12	13		04	08	04	04	05		
TOTAL	1131	4404	2295	2109	278	246	707	629	1101	1072	209	162

RETURNS TO TARGET AREA (POPULATION INFORMATION)

DS	Targeted Villages	Village population
Puthukkudiyiruppu	PTK East	2128
	PTK West	4205
	Sivanagar	1222
	Thimbili	310
	Ananthapuram	743
Maratimepathu	Ampalavanpokkanai	1052
	Mulliwaikal East	1059
	Mulliwaikal West	699
	Semmankuntru	131
	Karunadukerni	734
	Kokulai East	495
	Kokulai West	792
Higirapuram	2275	
TOTAL		15845

BREAKDOWN OF BENEFICIARY NUMBERS PER SECTOR

Sector	Individual Beneficiaries
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	2168
Latrines	645
Wells	1154
ERMS	1431
Agricultural (Livestock)	214
Agricultural (Plant cultivation)	1118
Fishery Packages	586
TOTAL	7316

2. Progress on Indicators by Sector

Shelter and Settlements (S&S)

Planned Output	Actual #	
	Reporting period	Cumulative
600 households receiving Emergency/Transitional shelter, pursuant to Sphere standards and USAID FOG guidelines	45	604
0.7% affected population receiving Emergency/Transitional shelter assistance		13.68%
USD 326,996 and 75% of approved project budget for Emergency/Transitional shelter spent in the affected local economy.	-	\$427,044

Update on Activities

The fifth quarter saw the completion of the shelter implementation with a further 45 transitional shelters being constructed. This has taken the final total to 604 transitional shelters implemented. While the planned amount of 600 an additional 4 shelters were constructed on request of the GA (Government Agent) in the village of Higirapuram, a predominantly Muslim area. There are limited agencies supporting this area and those selected for shelters were among the most vulnerable and all were 4+ member families. ZOA was able to provide the extra 4 shelters by using existing G.I pipes and roofing sheets from ZOA's own stock.

Bush Clearing

Acres cleared for shelter	Planned	Reporting period	Cumulative
	17	14	20

In this reporting period there was no further land clearance. As it stands land was cleared in PTK East – 8 acres, Sivanagar – 5 acres, Ananthapuram – 5 acres and in Mullivaikal East – 2 acres.

The land mines previous reported have since been cleared in PTK East however a larger area of 1 acre was checked by the demining organisations revealing another 20 land mines which was also quickly cleared.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)

Planned Output	Actual #	
	Reporting period	Cumulative
510 people assisted through economic asset restoration activities.	9	1431
Total USD 62,500 channelled into the local economy (through cash grants, vouchers, livelihoods fairs, etc.).	-	\$172,529

Update on Activities

After the fifth quarter of the project 431 ERMS packages were distributed assisting 1431 individuals. This quarter saw a further two families receiving assistance. A FHH with a disabled son was one of the 2 beneficiary families this quarter receiving 60 rental chairs, 10 coffee tables and 4 armless chairs as a means of generating income by renting the furniture for large functions. After the livelihood assessments of the family it was important to establish a livelihood in which the family could maintain alongside the other challenges they faced. The provisions of rental chairs was seen to be a good means of income generation that didn't take the breadwinner away from her family responsibilities and the needs of her disabled son. She is also quite elderly and as this livelihood is not too labour intensive, it was assessed to be the best and most sustainable means of income generation.

A sewing machine was also provided to another FHH with 3 children. Livelihood feasibility assessments indicated that the 3 children were all female who also had sewing abilities. The family had completed a sewing course however did not have the resources to continue with this skill and use it for their livelihood. The provision of a sewing machine, machine oil, table, and chair, scissor, measuring tape, storage cupboard, threads and material will provide the necessary kick-start for the family to start a sustainable livelihood.

In the assessments and deliverance of the ERMS and Agricultural packages it was found there was a greater need for ERMS packages than what was initially planned. As the packages are tailor-made these were adjusted to meet the needs of the beneficiaries. As already communicated this has meant that the ERMS budget line will be slightly over spent whereas the agricultural budget line under-spent however the overall budget will remain unaffected.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Planned Output	Actual #	
	Reporting period	Cumulative
Sanitation		

300 and 100% of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standards	131	140
300 and 90% of households disposing of solid waste appropriately.	131	140
Water Supply		
75 and 100% of household water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100ml.	25	290
Average water usage of target population 15 litres per person per day after interventions	-	-
60 and 100% of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l.	-	-

Update on Activities

Well (new) – A total of 9 wells have been completed out of the current 18 that have been assessed. ZOA initially planned to implement 15 new wells but due to savings made to the varying depths of wells constructed it has enabled ZOA to assist more families' access to safe drinking water. Of those completed there are 5 in Thimpili, 2 in Ampalavanpokkanai and 2 in Mullivikal East.

There have been extensive efforts in selecting and assessing the best locations for the well construction. In Maratimeputhu in the villages of Mullivikal west, east and Ampalavanpokkanai a total of 12 were planned. However due to this area experiencing the last and heavy stages of the war there were concerns of the ground water quality. ZOA ensured additional tests were carried out by the water board which consisted of a physical and chemical analysis. The reports indicated only 5 wells were approved as containing safe drinking water and therefore only these 5 were constructed. The other 7 were rejected due to high levels of nitrate and iron within the water. The area of Ananthapuram is considered to have high salinity rates in their water and therefore ZOA had the Engineering Earth Resource company conduct Hydrology and Geology investigations to assess where best to construct wells in the area. From these reports 3 wells were approved for construction. This constant assessment and analysis of the best location for well construction has delayed the implementation of the wells slightly as many tests had to be carried out and locations changed according to the results they produced.

Well (repair) – This reporting period saw an additional 22 wells being repaired taking the total for the project to 44 repairs out of the 60 that is planned. There are 40 well repairs planned for PTK East and due to the deepness of the wells in this area and ZOA equipment unable to effectively clean and test them this has been outsourced to ADT (Alliance Development Trust) with the remaining 20 wells to be tested by ZOA.

The depth of the wells in PTK East means many beneficiaries find it difficult to maintain and clean them. Many lack the resources and necessary pumps to take out the debris that fall in. In an effort to assist families with this ZOA has constructed well coverings on all 40 wells in PTK east. The coverings will help keep the wells clear of debris and ensure it stays cleaner for longer. An additional benefit of such coverings is also the extra safety it provides around the well. Recently it was reported of a young child fatally falling into a well. The provision of a covering will also act to keep the wells safer for people using them.

Well (cleaning) – This reporting period saw a further 25 wells water tested meaning all 290 wells have now been water tested by ZOA. There were 20 wells that required re-chlorination to ensure water quality that is currently in progress.

Latrines – This reporting period saw 131 latrines completed taking the overall total to 140 latrines completed. ZOA has planned to do a total of 325 latrines consisting of 256 new latrines and 69 repairs. Currently all 325 beneficiaries have been selected and of these 201 have been approved by the relevant government authorities

being the GN (Grama Nilidari) and DS (Divisional Secretary). Receiving the relevant approvals from the government officials and having the PHI (Public Health Inspector) check each latrine has been a lengthy process and caused some delays.

Agriculture and Food Security

Planned Output	Actual #	
	Reporting period	Cumulative
Livestock		
2,584 people benefiting from livestock activities.	198	214
Fisheries		
2,584 of people benefiting from fisheries activities	76	586
80 kilograms of fish captured/fisher/month	-	-
Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs		
(Projected) increase in 6 months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families	-	-
2,584 people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities	158	1118

Update on Activities

Total Agricultural packages: 479 (121 this quarter)

Farming – 294 packages (53 this quarter): There were a total of 53 farming packages distributed this quarter to vulnerable families. Of these 51 packages consisted of a water pump and motor, deliver pipes, foot valve, spray pump for fertilising and barbed wire. 14 beneficiaries received ground nut seeds of 6-8 kilos each and the other 37 beneficiaries received coconut trees and onions for plantation. The other 2 packages received high quality water pumps as their package. The seeds that were pending from previous agricultural packages distributed have now all been distributed.

Fishing – 139 packages (28 this quarter): This quarter saw 28 fishing packages handed out, each one containing 11 pieces of fishing nets, 2 rolls of 7mm ropes and 2 types of fishing thread. Beneficiaries living within Puthukkui have access to lagoon fishing whereas those in the coastal areas of Maritimepathu can undertake deep sea fishing.

Livestock –43 package (40 this quarter): After overcoming the hurdles of purchasing cattle, 19 families were able to receive a milking cow and calf, a further 9 families received goat packages containing 3 goats each and 12 families received poultry packages containing a chicken coup, 50 chickens (5th old) and medicine for maintenance, 2 watering cans, feeding plates and 2 types of chicken feed. The poultry packages were limited to FHHs and elderly as the best means of providing livelihood options for this group.

Bush Clearing

Acres cleared for agriculture	Planned	Reporting period	Cumulative
		153	47

This quarter saw 47 acres of land cleared for agricultural purposes. There was 37 acres cleared in PTK East and another 10 acres cleared in Venavil in an effort to assist widows and the elderly to start home gardening activities for livelihood and food security purposes. In Venavil the heavy war in the area left behind a large bund stretching across 1 km in length and approximately 6ft in height. The large mound was covering 20 plots of land

and hindering the ability for families to use this land. Due to the size and level of clearance heavy machinery (dozer) was brought in to clear it. Taking 8 days to complete the land was successfully cleared which has allowed not only families to start home gardening activities but also greater access to the area.

Case Study:



They are a family of 9 with 7 dependent children aged between 11-2 years old. They struggled during the war and now their road to resettlement has not been an easy one. Displaced in 2009 as the war hit its peak the family spent 3 years in Menik Farm IDP camp. The world's largest IDP camp at the time it was full of innocent civilian seeking safety. The wife was heavily pregnant at the time and she described how she suffered to manage and eventually gave birth to her youngest in the camp. With very young children the family struggled in a very unstable environment and eventually were able to return home in 2012, but home was far from how they left it. With the remnants of war everywhere the land presented a thick, over-grown jungle and the family worked tirelessly to rebuild and restart their lives.

When ZOA started work in the area assessments were immediately carried out and the family received a transitional shelter, livelihood support and a latrine. The wife expresses the great assistance ZOA was able to provide *'We have a very large family and the shelter is very important to us. It is a very safe place for us. The toilet too is good.*

Especially in the rainy season we now don't need to go out in the rain but have our own place which is safer also'.

With four females in this family of 9 the provision of their own latrine is not only one of basic necessity but also of safety. There is no electricity in the area as yet and washroom facilities for the family were near-by bushes. The safety risk for females going into dense coverings as night falls is neither easy nor safe.

The strain of the war and all they have suffered has caused immense stress on the family; the husband is now struggling with alcoholism. Their battles are far from over but there is a strong fight resinating in the eyes of this determined wife. The small sense of stability and a foundation of assistance this project has been able to provide have given a new sense of hope for this family to now strive towards.

3. Financial Overview of the Project

As per the budget allocation no vehicles have been purchased or leased under this project. All ZOA existing vehicles have been used for project operations. Please see attached Annex 1: Financial Report for detailed financial information.