

UMCOR

United Methodist Committee On Relief

Agreement No. DFD-A-00-07-00248-00

**UMCOR Sri Lanka SHARE Program
Sub-grants for Humanitarian Relief in Emergencies**

**Annual Report
October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009**

Submitted December 31, 2009



Contents

- Section 1: Program Background and External Environment**
- Section 2: Beneficiaries**
- Section 3: Program Methodology**
- Section 4: Program Performance**
- Section 5: Success Stories**
- Section 6: Constraints Encountered and Adjustments Made**
- Section 7: Looking Forward**

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Section 1: Program Background and External Environment

With the cessation of hostilities occurring nearly one year later than expected, the SHARE program was well positioned to respond swiftly and accurately to the needs of over 330,000 Tamils that were effectively being used as human shields during the final months of the 20-year civil war. Fortunately, SHARE program experience in Y1 in the regions of Batticaloa and Trincomallee contributed significantly to the strong capacity for effective emergency response within the SHARE mechanism. The SHARE Program has been functioning extraordinarily well, having recruited experienced staff and building and strengthening relationships with many of the key actors in Sri Lanka. This has allowed for timely access to information and an ability to respond quickly to crisis. Aid dollars were sometimes directed to response in little as 5 days.

Nearly 330,000 IDPs left the Vanni area during the reporting period and the SHARE mechanism was in the forefront, providing for the needs of the displaced. During the first quarter of the reporting period, the SHARE program was able to refocus its efforts on the worsening conflict situation in the LTTE stronghold of the Vanni and citizens trapped in the area. While the Eastern coastal cities began a new transitional phase into development, the districts of Mannar, Jaffna and Vavuniya began to experience the influx of IDPs that had managed to flee areas of increasingly heavy combat. The Sri Lankan Army launched a massive offensive at the beginning of the second quarter that resulted in the capture of the key towns throughout Killinochi.

By the middle of the second quarter, despite tremendous issues of access of I/NGO's and UN agencies to IDPs, SHARE programming responded vigorously to the ongoing out flux of IDPs from the Vanni and became active in core sectors most relevant to a camp scenario: WASH, Shelter and Settlements and Health. By the end of the third quarter, SHARE funding had covered **69% of the total need**¹ for medical supplies, **50%** of the total need for hospital equipment, **10%** of the total need for latrines, **6%** of the total need for shelters, **6%** if the total need for bathing areas, **9%** of the total need for water points and **4%** of the total need for waste bins.

With the final defeat of the LTTE in May, SHARE has become a key player on the national stage in both supporting the civilians that were interned in IDPs camps as well as advocating for expedited returns according to the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) 180 day plan to resettle all IDPs. By the end of the fourth quarter, the situation in the camps remained deplorable with conditions of mass overcrowding and extremely limited freedom of movement for the IDPs. Fortunately, outbreak of disease has been averted and the situation has stabilized. At the time of writing, 110,000 Tamils still remain within a camp scenario but with improved freedom of movement. Many that have left the camps remain as IDPs residing with host families in Jaffna and

¹ As compiled by UNOCHA. See the Google Earth tool available from http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/srilanka_hpsl/ which provides mapped overlays and popups including regularly updated population data, needs data and other information.

Vavuniya and a limited number have been allowed to return to home areas. Returns into the most devastated areas of the country will continue throughout 2010.

Section 2: Beneficiaries

This section covers the required reporting of beneficiaries targeted by objective, beneficiaries reached by objective, cumulative beneficiaries targeted by objective, cumulative number of beneficiaries reached by objective, and the total number of beneficiaries targeted and reached by the program. In addition, it includes analysis of beneficiaries by sector for the approved sub-grants.

Beneficiaries targeted and reached by objective (reporting period and cumulative)

While the GoSL announced that only 70,000 Tamils would be displaced by the fighting culminating in the final defeat of the LTTE in May, an astonishing 330,000 IDPs left the Vanni into government relief centers in Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya. A vast majority were steered to Menik farm, Vavuniya, the largest IDP camp in the world during the reporting period with a population of over 280,000 in ten zones and satellite camps. During the reporting period, access to IDPs remained high on the agenda as agencies grappled with various roadblocks created by the increasing hard-line Rajapakse government suspicious of civil sector activity as well as GoSL administrative inexperience at civil military coordination.

The SHARE program, as an umbrella grant mechanism that works through sub-grants, had only one objective in the reporting period, and Table 2.1 and below outlines the beneficiaries reached within that objective. Table 2.2 and 2.2 disaggregates these numbers by age and gender, and this breakdown is illustrated in Chart 2.1.

Sectorally, for reporting purposes, all beneficiaries targeted/reached in the reporting period are covered by the Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management Sector. However, individual sub-grants focus on a range of different sectors and given the umbrella grant nature of the SHARE program, this report also focuses upon sector specific activity both in beneficiary numbers and funding spent and allocated.

Table 2.1 – Beneficiaries reached by objective

Sector:	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management
Objective:	An emergency funding mechanism is in place to provide sub-grants to humanitarian aid organizations that are responding to crises involving conflict affected populations in Sri Lanka.
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted ² (Reporting period and cumulative):	Cumulative : 330,000 (total for project to date)
Number of Beneficiaries Reached (Reporting period and cumulative):	Reporting Period : 340,842 Cumulative : 459,960 (total for project to date)
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted (Reporting period and cumulative):	Cumulative: 280,000 (subset of number above and total for project to date)
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Reached (Reporting period and cumulative):	Reporting Period: 222,760 (subset of number above) Cumulative: 267,426

² Due to the rolling nature of funding for the grant, all agreed upon targets are cumulative rather than for reporting period

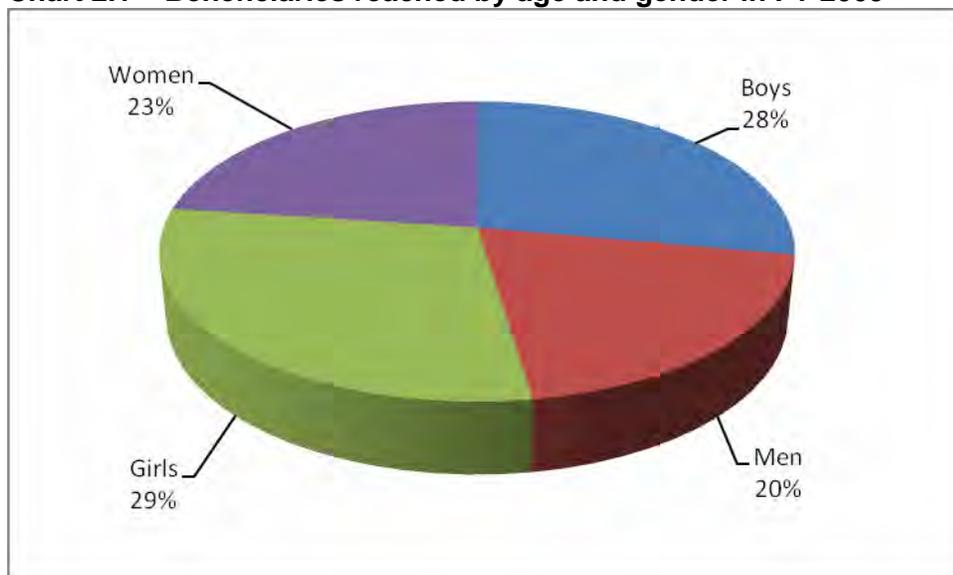
Table 2.2 – Disaggregated Beneficiaries reached during FY 2009

Category	Men		Women		TOTAL
	Under 18 y.o.	Over 18 y.o.	Under 18 y.o.	Over 18 y.o.	
IDPs	55,778	55,199	55,541	56,242	222,760
Members of Host Communities	3,086	1,687	1,367	1,182	7,322
Returnees	8,949	8,933	8,662	14,338	40,882
Conflict-Affected Residents	27,299	1,341	34,781	6,457	69,878
TOTAL	95,112	67,160	100,351	78,219	340,842

Table 2.3 – Cumulative Disaggregated Beneficiaries reached

Category	Men		Women		TOTAL
	Under 18 y.o.	Over 18 y.o.	Under 18 y.o.	Over 18 y.o.	
IDPs	69,929	61,535	70,718	65,244	267,426
Members of Host Communities	5,914	2,408	4,216	2,008	14,546
Returnees	14,376	11,024	14,259	16,598	56,257
Conflict-Affected Residents	37,820	15,987	45,898	22,026	121,731
TOTAL	128,039	90,954	135,091	105,876	459,960

Chart 2.1 – Beneficiaries reached by age and gender in FY 2009



The Share program has always tried to maintain gender equity among beneficiaries.

To ensure all beneficiary numbers are considered in context, the success stories in Section 5 detail the individual beneficiaries reached by each SHARE project to date on projects active in FY 2009. A precise count of individual beneficiaries cannot be achieved with the type of activities conducted under many of these projects as individual registrars of beneficiary names are

unavailable and cross checking among projects is impossible. It is highly likely that some individuals are receiving two to three types of assistance funded by OFDA, whether it is access to water at SPHERE standards or access to healthcare. Thus, in tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, UMCOR has taken into account only the activity with the highest number of beneficiaries in a particular zone and even block if possible. The maximum number of beneficiaries will not exceed the number of IDPs per zone or again per block if possible in order to improve accuracy in numbers. Beneficiary numbers in other tables and charts in this report are totaled separately by sector.

In addition, UMCOR had been working in different geographical regions in Eastern Sri Lanka before the recent influx of IDPs out of the Vanni and has assumed that these new beneficiaries were inaccessible before April of this year and were not served by the SHARE program previously. Thus, beneficiaries reported before March 2009 are not susceptible to double counting.

The SHARE program's remit allowed UMCOR to support projects in all of OFDA's recognized sectors with the exception of nutrition (this is covered by a separate USAID program). In the second year, particular emphasis was placed on Shelter and WASH and transitioned away from the Protection and Economy and Market Systems as effort focused on the IDP response.

Section 3: Program Methodology

This section provides the required description of assessments and surveillance data used to measure results.

Because of the umbrella grant nature of the SHARE program, some indicators are administrative and fairly easy to capture. As previously reported, these include simple numerical values such as numbers of organizations partnering (29) and number of direct beneficiaries reached through funded sub-grants (340,842 for this reporting period). However, other indicators such as indicator (B) under the Coordination sub-sector ("All projects funded through the emergency funding mechanism are implemented in underserved conflict-affected areas") require extensive local analysis and assessment. To achieve this, UMCOR has field-based staff who constantly monitor coordination mechanisms, reports, news websites and local information sources. These inputs are used to produce regular Context Analyses which document changing needs in each project location. These are kept on file, and are used to inform the assessment of project proposals submitted to SHARE.

A full breakdown of the indicators and progress towards them can be found in Table 4.1 below.

To prevent duplication and beneficiary fatigue, UMCOR rarely does its own needs assessments, instead collecting a range of information from both active and potential partners and other informed parties including local district Secretariats and Government Agents. This provides a balanced and informed analysis that enables every project submitted to be checked for overlap and duplication, and often allows us to coordinate between partners to ensure maximum impact for beneficiaries.

Section 4: Program Performance

This section provides the required discussion of overall performance of the program including discrepancies between expected and actual results and recommendations. It also provides a comparison of accomplishments with the established goals and objectives and, where applicable, provides reasons why goals/targets were not met. It also addresses the question of cost effectiveness, including significant cost impacts.

Overall performance of the program

Program performance against its objective and individual indicators is summarized in Table 4.1 below. Table 4.2 indicates performance against Cross Cutting Theme indicators.

Table 4.1: Performance against Objective and Indicators

Sector:	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management
Objective:	An emergency funding mechanism is in place to provide sub-grants to humanitarian aid organizations that are responding to crises involving conflict affected populations in Sri Lanka.
Performance Against Objective	The Objective is achieved . A two-track Emergency funding mechanism was established from December 2007 and remains in place. Over the reporting period it has monitored 36 sub-grants to humanitarian aid organizations. 23 grants began during the reporting period. 79 proposals have been reviewed since the onset of the program.
Sub-Sector:	Coordination
Indicator (A):	<p>Indicator: All projects funded through the emergency funding mechanism are implemented in underserved conflict affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress: All projects funded through the emergency funding mechanism continue to be implemented in the under-served conflict affected areas of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar, Vavuniya, Jaffna, and the Vanni with the vast majority of funding directed to overcrowded IDP camps in Menik Farm and Pulmoddai Camps in Vavuniya and Trincomalee respectively. Trincomalee and Batticaloa were no longer considered for future funding after 2007 but ongoing projects continued.
Indicator (B):	<p>Indicator: All projects funded through the emergency funding mechanism address confirmed gaps in the basic human needs of conflict affected persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress: All projects address gaps in the basic human needs of conflict affected persons as confirmed by NGO, government and independent agency needs assessments.
Indicator (C):	<p>Indicator: Number of organizations coordinating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress: SHARE has received expressions of interest from no less than 45 potential partner organizations and by the close of the prequalification period had pre-qualified 29 potential partners. In addition, at least 20 other organizations both governmental and non-governmental are communicated with on a regular basis.
Sub-Sector:	Information Management
Indicator (A):	<p>Indicator: An early warning system is established and operational during the first month of program implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress: A structured system of field monitoring remains operational as previously reported.
Indicator (B):	<p>Indicator: All humanitarian aid organizations working in conflict affected areas are informed about the rapid response sub-grant mechanism during the first three months of program implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress: All humanitarian aid organizations working in conflict affected areas continue to be informed about the SHARE program through a range of forums, including several local and national coordination bodies and through the Common Humanitarian Action Plan.

Indicator (C):	<p>Indicator: Number of organizations utilizing services</p> <p>➤ Progress: 36 projects from 21 humanitarian organizations utilized SHARE funding in the reporting period to deliver humanitarian assistance and services.</p>
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Table 4.2: Performance against Cross-Cutting Theme (CCT) Indicators

Name of CCT	Relevant Sector and Sub Sector	Indicators
CCT (A)	Host Government	<p>Indicator: All DS offices in conflict affected areas participate in the identification and selection of target locations and aid recipients.</p> <p>➤ Progress: DS offices in all five conflict affected districts continue to participate in the identification and selection of target locations and aid recipients.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of activities involving collaboration with the host government.</p> <p>➤ Progress: All 36 projects and all the activities therein are conducted with the consent and support of the Sri Lankan Government.</p>
CCT (B)	Gender Relations	<p>Indicator: Incorporation of gender considerations into all humanitarian aid projects carried out during the program contributes to an overall improvement in gender relations among the target population.</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of the men and women in the targeted population who report improvements in gender relations as a result of the activities.</p> <p>➤ Progress: All projects consider gender relations in both their design and delivery.</p>
CCT (C)	Protection Mainstreaming	<p>Indicator: Percentage of disseminated documents that include protection information.</p> <p>➤ Progress: All projects incorporate an assessment and proactive thinking about their protection implications.</p>

Key outputs

Activity 1: Program start up

- As previously reported, program start-up activities were completed in previous reporting periods.
- The first stage of the funding process, the prequalification stage, is complete as previously reported. **(Sub-sector: Coordination, Indicator C).**

Activity 2: Security monitoring

- Monitoring of the humanitarian and wider security situation continues as part of a structured system of field monitoring. Given the developing situation in the north, this has continued to include significant travel to the Menik Farm IDP camps that have developed in Vavuniya district over the reporting period by senior SHARE program staff, USAID Senior Staff, Senior State Department Officials, and Regional and DC-based OFDA representatives to ensure accurate first-hand information. **(Sub-sector: Information Management, Indicator A).**
- As previously reported, significant numbers of coordination and security meetings continue to take place both in Colombo and in the field to support monitoring and ensure that program staff remains aware of humanitarian issues. SHARE staff have been vocal advocates in meetings in both Colombo and in the government-designated 'humanitarian hub' in Vavuniya. As a leading agency, UMCOR has played a key role in co-ordination and support to several sectors, most notably protection and shelter, and UMCOR staff attends

all cluster meetings in Vavuniya and Colombo with the exception of food coordination meetings.

- The security situation stabilized over the reporting period.

Activity 3: Response to Crisis

- As anticipated in scenarios shared with OFDA, the humanitarian situation, or at least the part of it accessible to international humanitarian assistance, stabilized over the project period albeit. The SHARE program responded rapidly to the improving access, reviewing, processing and **initiating over \$ 3,901,599 of new projects during the reporting period**, often with as little as **five days** passing between the initial needs assessment on the ground and the transfer of funds.³
- As previously reported, the GoSL still has not taken any steps towards greater freedom of movement for those IDPs detained in the camps. For that reason, the SHARE program is still focusing on short term assistance and not operating in areas that specifically benefit the government's decision to construct semi-permanent housing. Leading NGOs, during the end of reporting period, were in final discussions regarding a pull back from support to closed camps after the monsoon season with the exception of life saving interventions. As of writing this coordinated action proved unnecessary but undoubtedly contributed to the expedited returns seen in Y3Q1 and lessening of movement restrictions.

Activity 4: Solicit and review proposals for emergency funding

- UMCOR has been proactive in identifying possible projects with partners, and a total of **seventy-nine proposals**, which 14 were received in the Y2Q4 alone, have now been received, evaluated and reviewed by the SHARE team. At the end of the reporting period **\$5.608 Million** of the total sub-grant funding had been allocated. Nearly five consultative meetings are held weekly with partners in addition to informal/semi-formal meetings during coordination groups.
- Forty-one proposals have now been reviewed and rejected by the SHARE team mainly due to high cost per beneficiary, lack of coordination or inattention paid to project structure and monitoring.
- Maintenance of a comprehensive database of potential partners and their progress towards sub-grant funding has continued, and has regularly been shared with both OFDA and USAID staff to prevent overlap with other programs and ensure transparency while still respecting partner confidentiality.
- As previously reported, projects that are rejected at any stage are returned to the partner with detailed feedback explaining why they were not selected for funding. For reasons of transparency full details of all SHARE programs are also posted in hard copy in the UMCOR office in Colombo.

Activity 5: Sign Sub-grant awards and disburse sub-grant awards

- During the reporting period **23 new sub-grants** were awarded, bringing the total to 38.
- In every approval, a letter of intent to fund was signed **within a week** of approval and funds disbursed, ensuring that wherever possible activities commenced with appropriate speed to have direct life-saving impact.
- At the end of the fiscal year, **\$4,142,281 had been disbursed to partners over the course of the SHARE project**, of which \$3,983,201⁴ had been reported spent.

³ Total value of projects begun since October 2008

⁴ This figure differs from the amount recorded spent by sub-grantees on the Y2Q4 report due to a lag in financial reporting.

As can be seen in the table above, performance has been good with the overall objectives of the program met.

The program has delivered solidly from late 2007, with funds allocated rapidly to projects as they were approved and disbursed to partners in accordance with USAID requirements. This is shown by the Chart 4.1 below. Chart 4.2, on the following page, gives a visual representation of SHARE project implementation.

Chart 4.1: SHARE funds allocated and disbursed October 2007 – September 2009

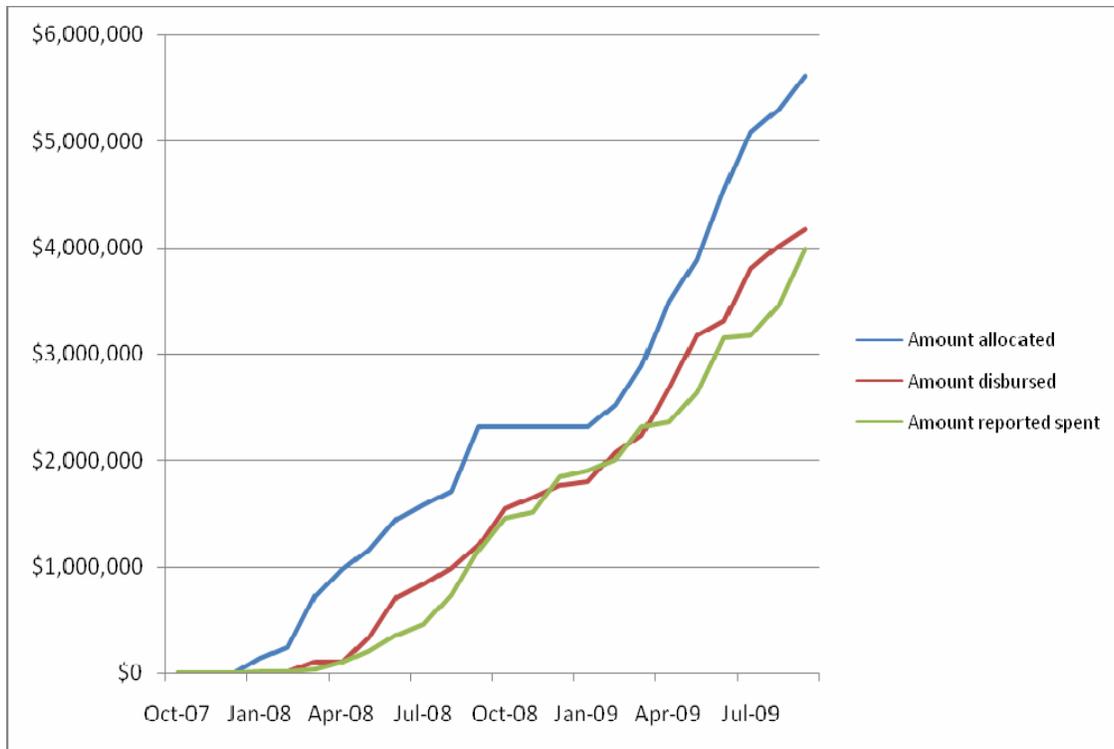
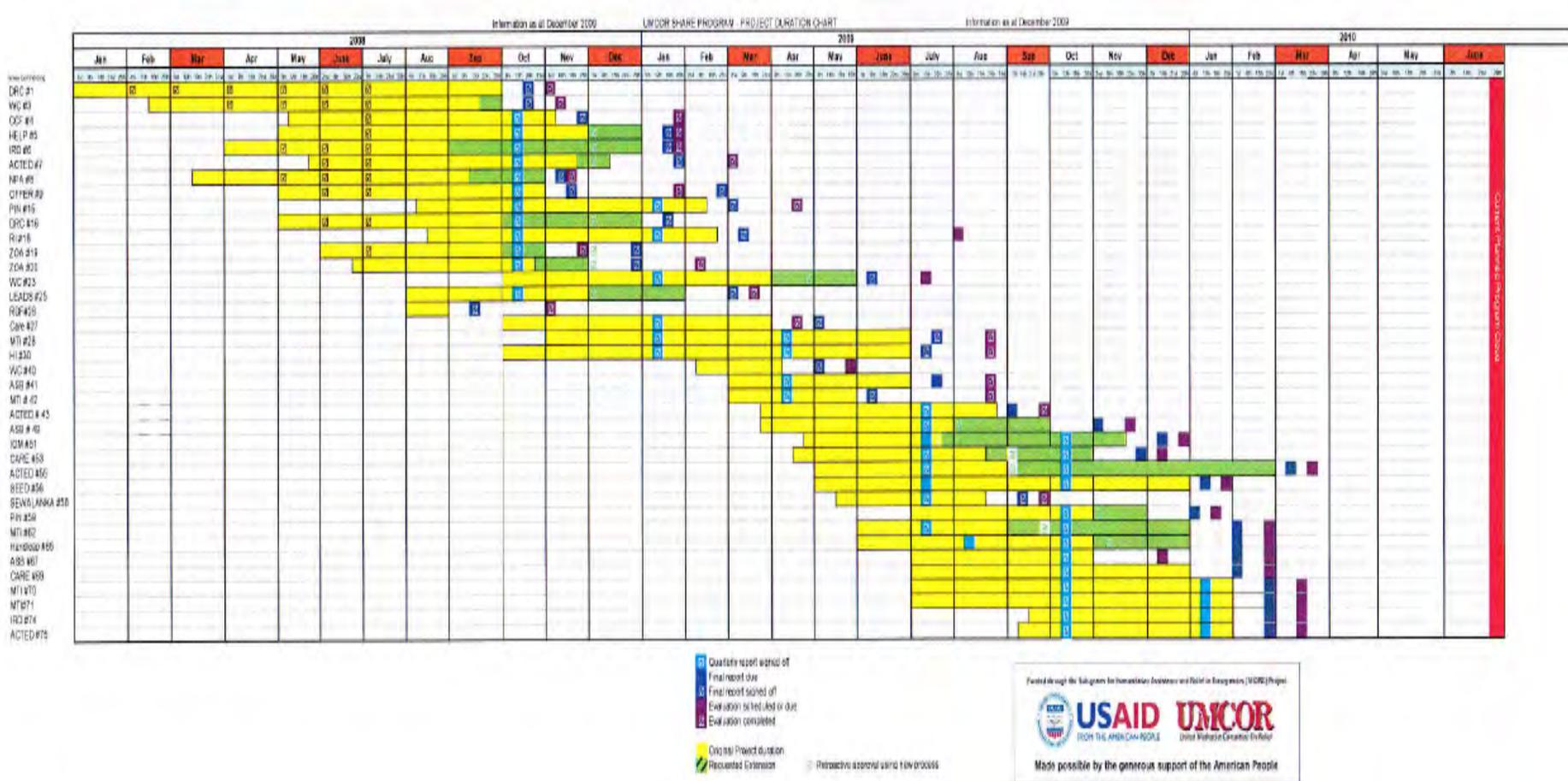


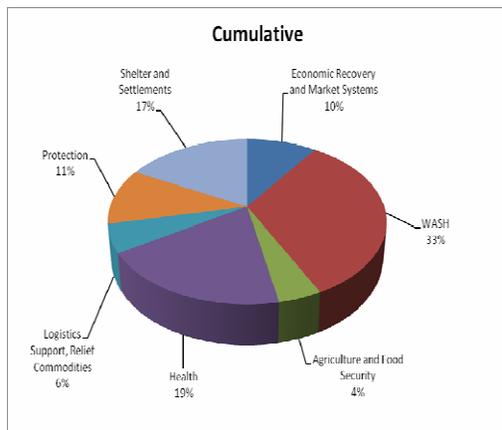
Chart 4.2: Summary chart showing distribution of SHARE project implementation over time⁵



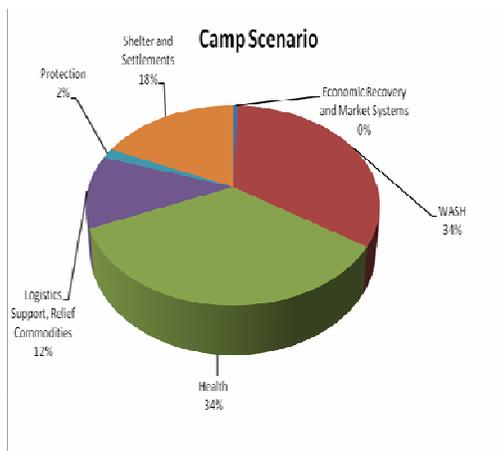
⁵Note that this chart includes the all SHARE projects up to the end of the reposting period. Projects before the reporting period (DRC 1 and World Concern 3 are included here for information only.)

The project also succeeded in ensuring a broad coverage both in terms of sector and geography. Chart 4.3 indicates the sectoral spread of SHARE partner spending, while Chart 4.4 reflects the allocation of sub-grants and where the anticipated spending in the next months is already programmed.

Chart 4.3: SHARE Sub-grant distribution by Sector⁶



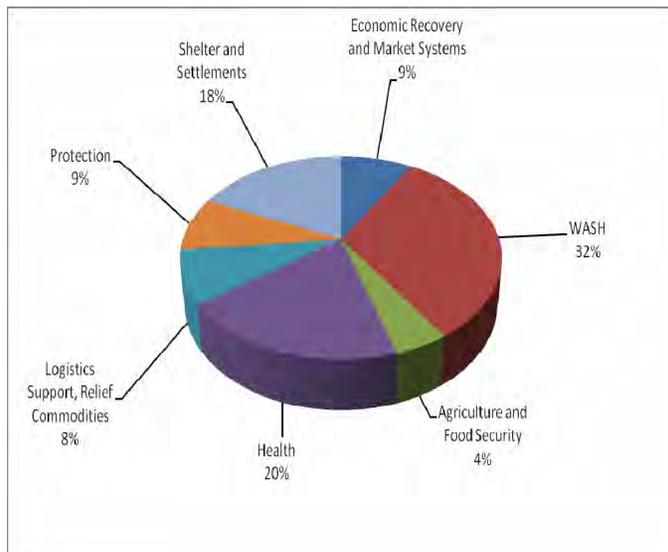
Sector	\$
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	402,198
WASH	1,280,781
Agriculture and Food Security	177,454
Health	797,342
Logistics Support, Relief Commodities	228,759
Protection	460,795
Shelter and Settlements	635,872
Total	3,983,201



Sector	\$
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	12,838
WASH	657,465
Health	663,216
Logistics Support, Relief Commodities	228,759
Protection	32,374
Shelter and Settlements	353,781
Total	1,948,434

⁶ Please note that these figures only cover funds recorded spent by sub-grantees. The Camp Scenario covers grants allocated to IDP camp populations.

Chart 4.4 Sub-grant funding allocated by Sector



Sector	\$
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	482,892
WASH	1,800,688
Agriculture and Food Security	57,102
Health	1,099,164
Logistics Support, Relief Commodities	71,262
Protection	81,676
Shelter and Settlements	1,015,504
Total	5,608,288

The chart above gives a more accurate picture of SHARE funding per sector. Of note, logistics support and relief commodities were expected to have a bigger share of programming but gaps in NFI distribution was much less than expected.

Overall program cost-effectiveness

Total spending on the SHARE program during the reporting period was \$ 5.003 Million, of which sub-grant payments made up \$4.154 Million, or just over 82%. Overall, the SHARE program as a whole, including the administrative costs incurred by UMCOR, has a spending to beneficiary ratio of just over 12 dollars per beneficiary, but this hides huge variations between individual projects. Table 4.3 summarizes the cost to beneficiary ratio of each sub-grant, illustrating the wide variation between different projects, which reflects the diversity of activities covered by the SHARE program.

Table 4.3: Cost to beneficiary ratios of individual SHARE projects⁷

Project Number	Partner	Sectors	Number of beneficiaries	Total Budget	Spend per Beneficiary
SHARE - 2008-#1	DRC	Protection	14,445	\$133,624	\$9.25
SHARE - 2008-#3	World Concern	Protection, Economy and Market Systems, WASH	1,739	\$106,888	\$61.47
SHARE - 2008-#4	CCF	Protection	2,905	\$89,578	\$30.84
SHARE - 2008-#5	Help from Germany	Economy and Market Systems	525	\$152,380	\$290.25
SHARE - 2008-#6	IRD	WASH	44,425	\$195,781	\$4.41
SHARE - 2008-#7	Acted	WASH	12,464	\$189,773	\$15.23
SHARE - 2008-#8	NPA	Health, WASH	13,507	\$134,162	\$9.93
SHARE - 2008-#9	OFERR	Economy and Market Systems	1,397	\$106,287	\$76.08
SHARE - 2008-#15	People in Need	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	628	\$99,956	\$159.17
SHARE - 2008-#16	DRC	Protection	13,997	\$50,364	\$3.60
SHARE - 2008-#18	Relief International	Protection	88,070	\$93,351	\$1.06
SHARE - 2008-#19	Zoa	Shelter and Settlements	702	\$199,445	\$284.11
SHARE - 2008-#20	Zoa	Shelter and Settlements	1,551	\$82,645	\$53.28
SHARE - 2008-#23	World Concern	Protection, Agriculture and Food Security and WASH	1,848	\$199,968	\$108.21
SHARE - 2008-#25	LEADS	Agriculture and Food Security	7,766	\$43,857	\$5.65
SHARE - 2008-#26	RDF	Shelter and Settlements, Logistics and Relief Commodities	412	\$28,595	\$69.41

⁷ Projected beneficiaries are used when project is still ongoing.

SHARE - 2008- #27	Care	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, WASH, Protection	1,600	\$199,987	\$124.99
SHARE - 2008- #28	MTI	Health, Risk Reduction	57,914	\$199,565	\$3.45
SHARE - 2008- #30	Handicap International	Health, Protection	1,339	\$199,922	\$149.31
SHARE - 2008- #40	WC	Logistics support and Relief commodities	6,502	\$54,837	\$8.43
SHARE - 2008- #41	ASB	WASH	16,000	\$160,365	\$10.02
SHARE - 2008- #42	MTI	Medical Commodities and Pharmaceuticals	181,469	\$80,445	\$0.44
SHARE - 2008- #43	ACTED	Logistics support and Relief commodities	48,949	\$77,825	\$1.59
SHARE - 2008- #49	ASB	Shelter and Settlement	4,124	\$180,592	\$43.79
SHARE - 2008- #51	IOM	Shelter and Settlement and WASH	5,600	\$200,000	\$35.71
SHARE - 2008- #53	CARE	WASH, Health	26,010	\$183,290	\$7.05
SHARE - 2008- #55	ACTED	WASH	17,500	\$234,546	\$13.40
SHARE - 2008- #56	SEED	Humanitarian Coordination	450,000	\$85,328	\$0.19
SHARE - 2008- #58	Sewalanka	WASH	12,000	\$199,623	\$16.64
SHARE - 2008- #59	PIN	Shelter and Settlement and WASH	4,000	\$174,063	\$43.52
SHARE - 2008- #62	MTI	Health, Logistics Support, Relief Commodities	150,000	\$230,128	\$1.53
SHARE - 2008- #65	Handicap International	Health, Protection	2,000	\$179,994	\$90.00
SHARE - 2008- #67	ASB	WASH	20,000	\$173,115	\$8.65
SHARE - 2008- #69	CARE	WASH	8,000	\$200,000	\$25.00
SHARE - 2008- #70	MTI	Health/Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	103,816	\$198,239	\$1.91

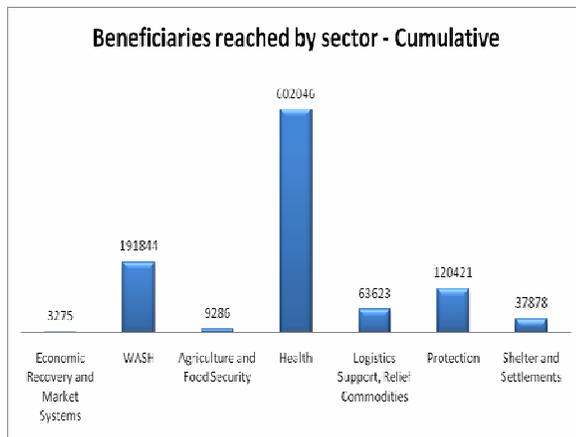
SHARE - 2008- #71	MTI	Health/Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	87,760	\$167,495	\$1.91
SHARE - 2008- #74	IRD	WASH	60,000	\$198,567	\$3.31
SHARE - 2008- #75	Acted	Logistics support and Relief commodities	28,000	\$123,705	\$4.42

Section 5: Success Stories

This section includes the required reporting on success stories and an explanation of successes achieved. It also includes a section briefly outlining the successes and impact of individual sub-grants funded under the program.

As mentioned earlier in the report, cumulative numbers do not tell the full story on people positively affected by life sustaining aid provided under the SHARE partnership. However, the cumulative numbers, as shown in the graphs below, do demonstrate the scope of SHARE activity in each sector. In order to better demonstrate the effectiveness of the aid distributed by the SHARE mechanism, project by project overviews are given below. It was only through the fast response mechanism afforded by the SHARE partnership that allowed such a multitude of agencies to deliver need with such efficiency and benefit per dollar.

Chart 5.1 – Beneficiaries reached by sector⁸



Most IDPs and conflict affected persons benefited from SHARE programs in more than one sector

Project-by-project Success Stories

The following success stories represent the total number of projects active in FY 2008 and serve to demonstrate the wide scope of projects implemented by SHARE partners in Sri Lanka.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#04 Child Protection Emergency Response for
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⁸ Note that because some projects reached the same beneficiaries in more than one sector, the total number here exceeds the total reached in Table 2.2.

	Returned Persons in Batticaloa District
Sub-grantee:	Christian Children's Fund
Sectors covered:	Protection
Budget:	\$89,578
Beneficiaries targeted:	3,532
Reached to date:	2,905
<p>This project has successfully delivered a range of protection activities designed to support community protection of children of all ages through the formation of and community support to Child Wellbeing Committees. These have successfully delivered not only regular and normalized social venues for children, but helped reduce children drawn into political violence in the area, trained them on mine awareness and supported the introduction of aspirational activities such as the Duke of Edinburgh awards scheme. Community support has been ensured through small cash-for-work and community projects, which have bolstered the efforts of parents to get community support.</p> <p>The project has also been successful in re-establishing a peer-support network for both parents and children that had been damaged by dislocation and conflict, and in supporting key community leaders. Upon final evaluation of the project by SHARE team, final beneficiary numbers (children that participated in psycho-social activities) were reduced to 2,905 based on actual beneficiary lists.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#05 Vavunathivu Emergency Recovery Project
Sub-grantee:	Help from Germany
Sectors covered:	Economy and Market Systems
Budget:	\$152,380
Beneficiaries targeted:	525
Reached to date:	525
<p>SHARE #05, delivered by Help from Germany in the conflict-hit Vavunathiva area of western Batticaloa, successfully provided cash-for-work and agriculture inputs including goats and cows in order to kick start rural livelihoods for returnees to conflict areas. During the project, 133 beneficiaries completed cash-for-work in model gardens while a further 27 beneficiaries completed cash-for-work on the rehabilitation of water resources. 115 beneficiaries successfully completed handicraft training in palmyra and food production and established a partnership with a commercial wholesaler for their products. Cows and goats (along with supporting training and veterinary care) were provided to 60 beneficiaries, focusing on an organic approach that improves sustainability by lowering the amount of external inputs required.</p> <p>123 beneficiaries have also been trained in appropriate organic agriculture that lowers the cost of ongoing inputs required through six workshops in organic agriculture. 110 beneficiaries were taken on an exposure trip to look at organic methods in other parts of the country.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#06 SODIS Emergency Water Treatment (SEWAT) project for conflict affected population in Jaffna District
Sub-grantee:	International Relief and Development
Sectors covered:	Economy and Market Systems
Budget:	\$195,781
Beneficiaries targeted:	54,940
Reached to date:	44,425
<p>SHARE #6 successfully rolled out the use of SODIS project water purification methods in the district of Jaffna, which is accessible from the rest of the country only by sea and air. The project</p>	

was not only aimed at disseminating knowledge about SODIS and thereby encourage the use of the method to obtain safe drinking water at the household level, but also eventually to have a positive impact on the local population's health.

Within the short period of its use, the available evidence shows success in encouraging use of the SODIS water purification method and in disseminating SODIS information. The advantages for beneficiaries are the low cost and easy handling, and the SODIS method has proven its value in reducing morbidity due to enteric disorders. The SHARE project was developed from IRD's earlier work in other areas of Sri Lanka, and SODIS implementation has developed from small pilot projects to district-scale programs

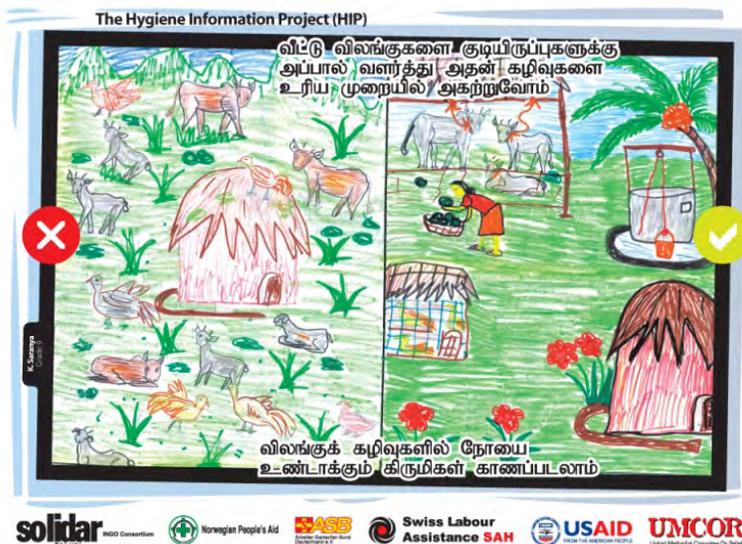
Reaching over 44,000 people, the goal of providing safe water to the whole population in the difficult rural areas was achieved only by working with the close cooperation of the Health Department.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#07 Water and Sanitation in areas of Return in Batticaloa District
Sub-grantee:	ACTED
Sectors covered:	WASH
Budget:	\$189,773
Beneficiaries targeted:	8,583
Reached to date:	12,464
<p>SHARE #07 has had a number of successes, overcoming challenges from local authorities who had presented obstacles in terms of program design. Successful tendering processes resulted in the appointment of a very effective contractor for the construction of WASH facilities, and in particular the quality of construction delivered at sites has been very high.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#08 Hygiene Information Project (HIP)
Sub-grantee:	Norwegian Peoples Aid
Sectors covered:	Health, WASH
Budget:	\$134,162
Beneficiaries targeted:	12,000
Reached to date:	13,507
<p>SHARE #8 was an extension of existing health-education activities to new areas affected by the conflict and likely to bear the brunt of any newly displaced populations. The project has had success in establishing a series of active health clubs to mobilize conflict-affected students to maintain their own school water and sanitation facilities. Students are exhibiting increased toilet usage according to reports from principals, teachers and the students themselves. Female students are now able to use dedicated clean toilets rather than jungle areas outside school grounds because existing facilities are being maintained properly. In particular, HIP had great success in ensuring toilet cleaning kit items are visibly in use and mechanisms have been put in place by principals and health clubs to continue a supply of these items after the HIP project phases out.</p> <p>A major component of this project was to stress the importance of not only practicing good hygiene behaviors at school but also to encourage students to share HIP messages with their families. This was of particular importance for those students living in welfare centers and host family villages where only basic water and sanitation facilities exist. Reports from both students and principals state that this has indeed been the case though, it has been difficult to monitor on a</p>	

household level.

Support was given by both Education and Health Departments of the Districts. They have expressed their appreciation for the project and their desire for continuation of hygiene/health education programs targeting the displaced population. This is especially necessary now as the IDP population located in Vavuniya and Mannar are slowly increasing with the movement of Vanni IDPs into Government-controlled areas.



Conversations and surveys with stakeholders suggest they consider the project to be a success.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#09 Restarting Livelihoods for Returned IDPs of Eastern Province
Sub-grantee:	OfeRR
Sectors covered:	Economy and Market Systems
Budget:	\$106,287
Beneficiaries targeted:	1,000
Reached to date:	1,357



SHARE #9 has had considerable success in addressing the needs of those who started to return to their home villages in September 2007 with the commencement of the government-managed resettlement process. On return, the IDPs have found their livelihood options very limited by destruction of their resources, principally livestock.

Although only 904 beneficiaries had been reached by the end of the previous reporting period, by the end of the project in October 2008 1,397 individuals from 375 families had been provided with a supply of three goats (1 male and 2 female)

per family. This was higher than the original targeted number of 1000 individuals. The provision of goats to these individuals is expected to provide increased food security and improved income generation. The gestation period of goats is relatively short at 6 months and income can be produced in a relatively short time from mutton produced from male goats. In practice, two female goats and one male goat can multiply to ten goats within a year. During project implementation 1,125 goats have been multiplied by 78 within 6 months, a 7% increase in population. This remains well within the carrying capacity of the area, which previously sustainably held a much higher livestock population.

Although all beneficiaries were previously livestock farmers, successful training given on care and maintenance and issue of handouts is expected to improve their long-term ability to look after the goats and increase their life span and productivity.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#15 Restoration of Livelihoods of War Affected Communities in Mutur East with returning IDP's
Sub-grantee:	People in Need
Sectors covered:	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems
Budget:	\$99,956
Beneficiaries targeted:	628
Reached to date:	628 (200 families)



The goal of this project was to reduce poverty and restart income generating activities for war affected communities. Just after the resettlement in Mutur East, the total population depended on the dry food rations from WFP. During that time PIN had identified the real needs of 200 families, including 65 female headed households, and restored their livelihoods and to help them make change for themselves. 132 beneficiaries were supported for cow rearing; four were supported for goat rearing. In addition to livestock, the project also focused on restoring the previous livelihoods lost during the conflict, and thus 12

beneficiaries were assisted with sewing machines and have successfully restarted previous tailoring activities while another six beneficiaries who had previously earned their living from two bakeries were also successfully assisted. The two bakery were completely renovated and now are operational and supplying the bakery products to the village people and adjacent villagers. In addition to this assistance, some beneficiaries received support for other income generating activities such as carpentry, salons and small rental establishments. Business skill development trainings and livestock management training were also mandatory for the beneficiaries



During the project evaluation conducted several months after project completion, it was found that 90% the beneficiaries are earning 500 LKR per day, thus providing a model for future economic recovery and market systems projects in Northern Sri Lanka.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#16 Protection Profiling of IDPs in the Vanni
Sub-grantee:	Danish Refugee Council

Sectors covered:	Protection
Budget:	\$50,364
Beneficiaries targeted:	9,600
Reached to date:	13,997
<p>Despite very restricted access, DRC protection teams in Kilinochchi successfully carried out 285 visits to new IDP sites and met with local government officials, local NGOs and IDPs to compile demographic data about IDPs, as well as basic emergency needs. This information was compiled into the 'IDP Coordination Cell', managed by DRC (and UN OCHA in their absence) and shared with all agencies in the regular twice or thrice-weekly IDP Coordination Cell meetings in Kilinochchi. The particular success of this project in reaching these beneficiaries during a time when gaining access to Kilinochchi is dangerous, bureaucratic and time-consuming should also be noted. Even with the departure of internationals from the LTTE-held territory in September 2008, DRC has maintained a low-level presence through its national staff, now working as 'volunteers' with the Government Agent's office.</p> <p>Protection teams in Kilinochchi made 13 community referrals and six individual referrals– covering 895 families, and also conducted 14 follow-ups with agencies to assess the outcome of earlier referrals and confirmed that 10 follow-up actions had been taken. This project was subsequently extended to enable the extension of protection services in the North through to December 2008.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#18 Psychosocial Services Program
Sub-grantee:	Relief International
Sectors covered:	Protection
Budget:	\$93,351.49
Beneficiaries targeted:	34,000
Reached to date:	88,070
<p>This project aimed to facilitate a return to normalcy and stability through psychosocial interventions. It was designed and implemented when a number of IDPs was already in Vavuniya district but a large scale influx was expected, and sought to build capacity for psychosocial support for IDP and conflict-affected students. The project was implemented in all schools in Vavuniya and Cheddikulam DS divisions with appropriate coordination with the Zonal Director of Education. During the first phase of implementation, a group of psychosocial facilitators were trained, who later delivered psychosocial assistance in schools. Also, a psychosocial training was facilitated for all teachers in the district.</p> <p>The immediate benefit of the SHARE # 18 grant was in increasing number of trained psychosocial facilitators in the district. These facilitators were providing assistance in the camps after displacement. Due to the nature of the camps, since IDP children were not attending local schools, training of teachers did not have impact but became beneficial when IDPs were released to host families.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#19 Semi Permanent Shelter Project for Nalloor village
Sub-grantee:	ZOA
Sectors covered:	Shelter and Settlements
Budget:	\$199,445
Beneficiaries targeted:	730
Reached to date:	702

This project has had considerable success in providing shelter to returnees who had previously also been affected tsunami in Neenankerny, which houses 125 of the 196 beneficiary families. Following the 2004 tsunami these beneficiaries were assisted with new homes. However, shortly after completion these homes were destroyed in the fighting of July 2006, when the population was again displaced. They remained displaced in the IDP camps in Batticaloa for almost 2 years.

This project successfully overcame a large number of bureaucratic and security obstacles to enable materials and equipment to be brought into the area. Beneficiaries are happy to be able to return to their own area and all newly constructed shelters are already occupied.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#20 Emergency Shelter in Mannar
Sub-grantee:	ZOA
Sectors covered:	Shelter and Settlements
Budget:	\$82,645
Beneficiaries targeted:	1,600
Reached to date:	1,551

Although this second project with ZOA also provided shelter, it differed substantially from project #19 as the beneficiaries were currently displaced but expected to be able to return home soon. Successes were hard won, given the substantial Sri Lanka Army resistance to bringing in shelter materials to the project area, amid concerns that they could be used for military purposes. In many cases this was a difficult case for the SLA to sustain but it still caused huge delays in implementation.

This project also successfully adapted to new information gathered in the field. During the process to clarify the most urgent needs for both the emergency shelters and the tarpaulins for the roofs, it became clear that the needs of many of the targeted displaced families were already largely met. However, a second beneficiary population, those who have fled from the Vanni prior to the establishment of the Kalimodai internment camp, were found to have more urgent needs than was initially anticipated. This provided a useful finding: that target groups should be broad rather than narrow to enable adjustment to better information and changing needs during implementation.



ZOA's experience has proven that the participation of the beneficiary in the receipt of materials and construction of the shelter can successfully contribute to ownership of the asset and improved skills. It also occupies the family and creates a mental state of normalcy within a war environment.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#23 Echilampattai Emergency Response Program 2 (EERP 2)
Sub-grantee:	World Concern
Sectors covered:	Agriculture and food security, Protection, Water sanitation and hygiene(wash)

Budget:	\$199,968
Beneficiaries targeted:	1298
Reached to date:	1848

This is the second project was implemented by the WC and the follow up project of EERP-1 (SHARE #3).

The goal of EERP II was that target communities in Echilampattai DS division would be safe from personal harm and better equipped within the current emergency environment to meet minimum livelihood, water, sanitation and security requirements. Five communities assisted by the project have shown significant resilience and recovery at the end of the project. Many families have reaped their vegetable harvest for the first time since returning and many are now able to feed their families three times a day. Water sources have made a particular difference to the Verugal community as they used to travel 2-3 km to fetch water. EERP II has installed tube wells across Verugal so they now have a number of safe water sources within their village. The solar lighting initiative is making a very tangible contribution to the security of vulnerable households with recipients now willing to sleep at home and confident that the light will act as a deterrent to would-be intruders. To add to this, young girls and widows are happy to have improved security, with water sources and latrines installed in close proximity.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#25 Revised Emergency Food security in Mannar
Sub-grantee:	Lanka Evangelical Alliance Development Services
Sectors covered:	Agriculture and Food Security
Budget:	\$43,857
Beneficiaries targeted:	7,000
Reached to date:	7,766

This project has successfully provided innovative home gardening inputs and training to counter the conflict-induced reduction in access to food items with the aim of improving nutrition and an increase in food security. A number of challenges had to be successfully overcome to deliver this project, including a lack of modern communication - with no mobile phone and CDMA contact available due to the cutting of services by the Sri Lankan Army, the travel cost of the project has risen sharply, with every errand having to be dealt with by staff physically traveling long distances.

Due to security delays, a no-cost extension up to 31st January granted to ensure completion to the planned number of families.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#27 CARE's Emergency Response Project-CERP
Sub-grantee:	CARE -International
Sectors covered:	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection
Budget:	\$199,987
Beneficiaries targeted:	1600
Reached to date:	1600

This is another project that supported the 2006 war affected returnees for access to water and sanitation facilities, livelihood resources and protection services.

In the field of economic recovery and market systems, the project sought to assist 210 resettled families in re-starting their livelihoods. Employing a variety of methods similar to PIN 15, CARE staff, with UMCOR support, worked closely with local government as well as community based organizations. After project completion, based on the discussion with the beneficiaries during the

monitoring and final evaluation visits, steady income ranging from LKR 200 to 400 on average per day was reported.

In Poomarathadichchenai village, about 60 families had to walk more than 600 m to get water for drinking, bathing and other domestic purposes. CARE constructed two open dug wells and one tube well which are being used by 60 direct households in the project village and about 25 indirect households in the adjacent villages. The water in those three wells has already been tested and found potable and hygiene promotion trainings were also provided to ensure the proper usage and maintenance of the facilities.

The action groups formed by CARE in the villages are functioning actively to identify domestic and gender based violence taking place in the villages. Such identified cases are referred to respective officials. Women meet at the information centers in the villages to speak about such issues and share their grievances.

After the conflict, these families, which had virtually everything destroyed during the fighting, were able to recover and are now working on the future development of their communities.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#28 Emergency Crisis Intervention: Northern Province, Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	MTI
Sectors covered:	Health
Budget:	\$ 199,565
Beneficiaries targeted:	79,850
Reached to date:	57,941



The overall objective to reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality was achieved by implementing a system of emergency care which included both the required “hardware” of ambulance and emergency department supplies, and the critical “software” including community based education and professional medical education. Based on the success of the project, the demand for future training went beyond expectations. The Nurses Union in Jaffna requested all nursing staff to be trained on the EMT and trauma curriculum; the ambulance drivers union has required that all ambulance drivers

are now certified as Emergency Medical Technicians.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#30 Assistance to persons with disability and injury in conflict-affected areas of North Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	Handicap International
Sectors covered:	Health and Protection
Budget:	\$ 199,922.16
Beneficiaries targeted:	6,540
Reached to date:	1,339

The project initially focused on capacity building of both government and non-government sectors to address specific needs of people with disabilities (PWDs), while assisting PWDs in Vavuniya and Mannar districts with mobility devices, protection and referral. With the influx of IDPs, the scope of the project successfully changed to meet the acute needs of the displaced persons by providing direct assistance and capacity building activities were suspended to maximize

resources. Many of the beneficiaries were recently displaced and were living with disabilities and without adequate assistive devices or had lost them during the displacement. Activities were carried out in all hospitals in the Vavuniya district, transit sites, Zone 3 in Manik Farm, after overcoming initial problems with access to Menik Farm.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#40 Emergency Relief for War Casualties
Sub-grantee:	World Concern
Sectors covered:	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities
Budget:	\$ 54,837
Beneficiaries targeted:	800
Reached to date:	6,502

As medical facilities and makeshift camps in the north were evacuated due to danger of assault, the Government decided on February 10 to transport civilian casualties by boat to Trincomalee General Hospital (in the East) for treatment. Most injured people were transferred to the Trinco hospital at the time and World Concern was given unprecedented access to Trincomalee General Hospital prior to arrival of the first boat, along with ICRC. NFRI's such as cloths, bed sheets and other items were given to the injured IDPs as immediate assistance.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 41 WATSAN Project in the North of Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	ASB Solidar
Sectors covered:	WASH
Budget:	\$ 160,365.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	16,000
Reached to date:	62,650

This project, designed by ASB, aimed to construct 400 emergency latrines (200 twin-block latrines), followed by regular distribution of toilet cleaning kits during the duration of the project. Out of savings identified during the implementation, ASB was able to construct 564 emergency latrines (282 twin-block latrines) and additional 210 latrines were repaired at the later stage of the project. Prompt response through SHARE mechanism was highly appreciated, since at the beginning of the emergency response, immediately upon arrival of IDPs, the capacity for construction of emergency WASH facilities in the district was insufficient. 48,711 IDPs in Zone 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Menik Farm and transit site received access to urgently needed sanitation facilities due to these efforts. Due to overcrowding of the camps, which were planned based on the capacity according to the minimum standards, number of persons using latrines was much higher than planned and limited space on the site did not allow for additional construction. Still, timely construction of latrines, maintenance, and ensuring that these are maintained hygienically were some of the main contributions to ensure that there were no outbreaks of disease in the camps.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 42 Emergency Health Equipment and Supply Surge
Sub-grantee:	Medical Team International
Sectors covered:	Health
Budget:	\$ 80,445.45
Beneficiaries targeted:	50,000
Reached to date:	181,469

The project was originally designed by the partner upon the request of Ministry of Health to supply five medical kits containing medicines and consumables to district general hospitals in

Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Mannar. At the time, urgent cases were transported by ICRC boats from the Vanni and massive influx of IDPs was expected. The Ministry reported that these kits, each sufficient to cater for 10,000 patients, were given to the hospitals as planned but MTI did not have field presence at the time and could not verify. UMCOR staff discovered that the kits never reached the hospitals in the field. MTI immediately intervened with the Ministry and the kits were sent to the field hospitals which were being opened at that time. Properly utilized, the assistance proved to be extremely useful. The field hospitals had a critical shortage of medical supplies identified by UMCOR at Health coordination meetings, and these medical kits filled the gap in early stages of the emergency until proper supply system was established.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 43 Provision of Emergency NFI's in IDP Transit Centers in Vavuniya and Mannar
Sub-grantee:	ACTED
Sectors covered:	NFRI and Hygiene Promotion
Budget:	\$ 77,825.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	6,000
Reached to date:	48,949

At the beginning of emergency response, most agencies focused on providing NFI's, yet UMCOR identified and communicated to partners many severe gaps in consumable hygiene items, such as hygiene kits and toilet cleaning kits. ACTED was one of the agencies that contributed to overall efforts to cover this NFI gap in IDP camps, as well as a large gap of baby kits. ACTED was also the first agency to introduce cleaning kits for water tanks, which were highly appreciated by the WASH cluster. Due to the general problem with access, especially for non-tangible assistance such as hygiene promotion, the partner worked closely with PHIs sensitizing them to the hygiene issues specific for camp environment. ACTED also produced posters promoting responsible use of toilets, as well as rational water use which was of great importance since water supply was limited and behavior changes were required. The project was implemented in Zones 2, 3 and of the Menik Farm and the transit sites according to the plan.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 49 Emergency Shelter Project
Sub-grantee:	ASB Solidar
Sectors covered:	Shelter
Budget:	\$ 180,592.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	4,124
Reached to date:	1,215

The project was designed to address the large gap in emergency shelters at the early days of emergency while expecting waves of large scale influx. Shelter materials were procured and prefabricated, to be as ready as possible for quick response with timber-framed structures. The unexpectedly large influx of IDPs called for the fastest possible shelter response and it was decided that for initial accommodation tents would be used in overcrowded camps, while the emergency shelters would later be used for decongestion of sites once the government made new sites available. Only limited numbers of sites were made available, and only 383 shelters out of 1,100 were constructed in Zone 6. It was agreed with the partner that the rest of the prefabricated materials would be utilized to address the gaps emerging in the future, assisting IDPs in host families, returnees or any other situation that could arise.



Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 51 Shelter and and Watsan Provision to the Vanni IDPs in the Districts of Mannar, Vavunia and Jaffna
Sub-grantee:	IOM
Sectors covered:	Shelter and WASH
Budget:	\$ 200,000.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	5,600
Reached to date:	Still not reported (Report due January 20, 2010)

This was another project designed to ensure provision of shelters, but unlike other shelter projects where materials were fully or partially purchased and prefabricated, this project allowed for reprogramming of funds to meet the changing needs. One of the urgent needs identified by mid-2009 was preparedness for the yala monsoon season. Considering the specific capacity of the partner, in coordination with the shelter cluster, it was agreed that IOM would undertake road and surface drainage and that materials for shelter repair would be procured based on the lessons learned. Due to the high fire risk, which was at the time increasing due to the shift from communal to individual cooking, fire prevention was another pressing need, and was addressed through fire prevention program. The project greatly contributed to the prevention of consequences of heavy rain and reduction of fire hazards in the camp, especially since IOM was the only agency involved in fire prevention in the camps. The activities were carried out in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8.



Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 53 Provision of 800 Emergency Shelters Project
Sub-grantee:	CARE International
Sectors covered:	Shelter
Budget:	\$ 183,290.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	8,000
Reached to date:	26,010

This was another project originally aiming at provision of shelters, but the phased approach to the purchase of materials allowed for most of the funds to be reprogrammed to preparedness for a rainy season – site drainage and shelter maintenance. Since at the beginning of implementation it

was already clear that the requirement for emergency shelters would not be as large as initially foreseen, only a part of materials was procured and was utilized for construction of 286 shelters in Zone 6 and 7, while the rest of the funds were used to construct 317 individual kitchens in Zone 4 and 7 and maintenance of shelters and for surface drainage on the sites.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 55 Emergency Watsan
Sub-grantee:	ACTED
Sectors covered:	WATSAN and Hygiene Promotion
Budget:	\$ 234,546 173,186.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	17,500
Reached to date:	28,085

Water supply was one of the biggest challenges throughout the emergency since the camps were built in the area with low groundwater capacity. Most of the water had to be bowsered to the sites even after establishing water supply pipelines that used water from the river. The pressure on water sources in the area was high and bowzers had to travel often large distances to get the water. Additional challenges were related to problems with access but were successfully overcome by the partner. The ACTED project contributed to the overall effort for water provision in Zones 2, 3, 4 at Menik Farm and Puthukulam IDP transit site and also supplied water tanks which were installed at Kanthapuram, Saivapirakasa, Tamil MV, Sooduventhapulavu, Poonthottam College of Education IDP transit sites, as well as in Zones 2, 4 and 5 in Menik Farm. In addition, ACTED procured a gully sucker with savings from the project. Due to overcrowding in the camps, the toilet septic tanks were overflowing when the gully sucker fleet could not cope with the demand.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 56 Support to Vavuniya NGO Consortium for capacity building to strengthen coordination capacity
Sub-grantee:	SEED
Sectors covered:	Humanitarian Coordination
Budget:	\$ 85,328.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	450,000
Reached to date:	Not yet reported

In light of the upcoming emergency, it was found that the coordination should be strengthened between local NGOs and UN agencies and INGOs, as well as that the capacity of local NGOs should be built in emergency-related standards, approaches and practices. The funds were channeled through SEED as one of the pre-qualified partners and the most active members of the Consortium. The project did not start as planned, with months of delays due to difficulties to recruit both expatriate and national staff. It was not possible to recruit expatriate staff due to the restrictive visa regime and competent national staff was difficult to identify due to the high demand during the emergency. Another obstacle was a misperception of the channeling of funds through SEED, which was resolved with involvement of UMCOR staff. Though the lack of staff was an obstacle in achieving some of the objectives of the project, the NGO Consortium played a very important role in coordination during the emergency. Their role of coordinating complementary food assistance – which was never covered by the cluster lead, since it was implemented solely by international and local NGOs – was critical for the survival of IDPs in the camps. It was recognized by most of the humanitarian actors that the role of the NGO Consortium would be even more important during the early recovery when most international organizations have a policy to implement through local partners, so strengthening coordination and capacity building would be needed even more. It is planned to consider a non-cost extension of the project with activities modified to meet the needs of operating in new, post-emergency environment

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 58 Response to Emergency WASH Needs of Influx of IDPs of North
Sub-grantee:	Sewa Lanka
Sectors covered:	WATSAN and Hygiene Promotion
Budget:	\$ 199,623.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	12,000
Reached to date:	23,084
<p>The project was designed to address the need for latrines that was still high at the time of approval of the project, but also to address construction of other hygiene facilities where the gaps were higher since the government continued to request latrines while neglecting other WASH needs. During the implementation of the project, lessons were learned about the appropriateness of the materials and designs, especially when heavy winds occurred. In consultation with UMCOR, Sewa Lanka started using alternative materials to improve durability and also to meet specific needs in certain blocks such as the orphanage block. However, Sewa Lanka maintained an acceptable level of equity and managed to withstand the pressure for construction of inequitable assistance on sites where it was not appropriate, e.g. sites especially designed for Brahmins. Project was implemented in Zones 2, 3, 4 ,5 and 7 of Menik Farm.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#59 Provision of emergency shelters and latrines to Vanni IDPs in Pulmoddai
Sub-grantee:	People In Need
Sectors covered:	Shelter and Settlements (s&s), Water Sanitation and hygiene(wash), Logistic support and relief commodities
Budget:	\$174,063
Beneficiaries targeted:	4,000
Reached to date:	2,652
<p>Another project was support to Vanni returnees when they were in the Pulmodai IDP camp. 355 temporary shelters, eight emergency latrines and one dug well were constructed, NFRIs were distributed to 1000 IDPs. The last IDPs were released from the camp to their host families and and the IDP camp was closed in December 2009.</p>	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 62 Emergency Health Response
Sub-grantee:	Medical Team International
Sectors covered:	Health
Budget:	\$ 230,128
Beneficiaries targeted:	150,000
Reached to date:	226,400



This project was designed to address great need of medical services for the IDPs in the camps, especially since due to the security concerns. IDPs were not allowed to leave the camps for any reason, including urgent medical needs with few exceptions. Under this project, one field referral hospital with support facilities was constructed in Zone 2. This was the central hospital for the zone where IDPs were coming directly or referred to from Primary Health Care Centers. It was planned to construct another

field referral hospital at Zone 4, but the plan was dropped as the activity was allocated to another health agency by the Ministry. These funds were redirected into expansion of activities to Zones 0 and 1 mainly focusing on strengthening the health volunteer base.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 65 Assistance to persons with disability and injury in conflict-affected areas of North Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	Handicap International
Sectors covered:	Health and Protection
Budget:	\$ 179,994.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	2,000
Reached to date:	2,082

Due to the mentioned restriction of movement of IDPs out of the camps and given the very high numbers of recently and previously disabled persons with mobility impairment, temporary facilities were needed within zones to provide physiotherapy, follow up and assistance with mobility devices. In Zones 2, 3, and 4, HI opened a contact center for PWDs. A few agencies provided some mobility devices in the peak of emergency, which was beneficial due to the large needs and limited capacity of HI, but HI remained the only agency addressing the needs of the mobility impaired in the camps. HI also provided assistance to



rehabilitation facilities in Vavuniya district hospital and once IDPs from vulnerable groups started being released to the host families, allocated one of their teams to attend to the needs of PWDs in host families. The project had great impact, especially due to the flexibility of the HI team and the prompt change of activities according to needs during different phases of the project.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 67 Emergency Sanitation Project
Sub-grantee:	ASB Solidar
Sectors covered:	WATSAN
Budget:	\$ 173,115.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	20,000
Reached to date:	1380

The project was approved when latrines were a pressing need. The GoSL, in order to expedite assistance, started giving the Ministry of Defense clearances for new agencies only if a commitment to latrine construction was made. Due to this lack of coordination, over 1,000 latrines were made available in the district through the bilateral agreement of INGOs and the central government without the knowledge of clusters. This uncoordinated action resulted in large stocks of latrines in the district. It would have been beneficial to utilize some of these latrines to improve the latrine/beneficiary ratio, but since site plans were developed for a much lower number of people than actual numbers, space did not exist for latrine installation. ASB attempted to utilize the materials for individual kitchens and waste management facilities, but because of the lack of space and reduction of population in the camps due to releases and foreseen returns it was agreed not to move forward in this direction. The materials will be utilized for support to returnees, IDPs in host families.



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Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-#69 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	CARE International
Sectors covered:	WATSAN and Hygiene Promotion
Budget:	\$ 200,000.00
Beneficiaries targeted:	8,000
Reached to date:	15,389

This project also had to be reprogrammed due to the sudden large stocks of materials for latrines. The revised activities were chosen to address the newly identified needs, related to preparedness for the rainy season. Surface drainage, latrine maintenance, repair and operation cost for gully suckers, provision of environmental cleaning kits and toilet cleaning kits were undertaken and contributed to overall effort to minimize impact of the rain during the monsoon season.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 70 Health System Support for IDP Care in Menik Farm Zone 2, Zone 5 of Vavuniya District, Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	Medical Team International
Sectors covered:	Health
Budget:	\$ 198,238
Beneficiaries targeted:	103,816
Reached to date:	74,286



IDPs in poor health could not reach the hospital for treatment, which resulted in several preventable deaths. The urgent need for community health workers and transport facilities for sick IDPs within the camp to the Referral Hospital and Primary Health Care Centers were recognized. The volunteer structure of health promoters that were previously trained and supporting health services in the Vanni was utilized. Also, under this project six Tuk Tuk (three wheelers) were deployed for patient transport. The project had incredible impact on improved access to health in the camps.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 71 Health System Support for IDP Care in Menik Farm Zone 3, Zone 4 of Vavuniya District, Sri Lanka
Sub-grantee:	Medical Team International
Sectors covered:	Health
Budget:	\$ 167,495
Beneficiaries targeted:	87,760
Reached to date:	74,286
This project was similar to SHARE #70 and was catering to Zones 3, 4 and 5. Under this project five tuk-tuks were provided.	

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 74 WATSAN Project for IDP population in Jaffna District
Sub-grantee:	International Relief and Development
Sectors covered:	WASH
Budget:	\$ 191,814
Beneficiaries targeted:	60,000
Reached to date:	N/A



The IRD project introduced a package type sewage treatment plant to treat water using a Rotating Biological Contactor (RBC) treatment method for human waste. On completion, the plant will be operated by IRD until the end of the project and then handed over to the local government - Pradeshiya Sabha (PS). During the IRD operation period, technical staff of PS and the few selected persons from IDP camps will be trained by IRD staff on operation & maintenance of the plant.

Along with this RBC installation, rehabilitation of toilets will be performed, in accordance with the approved drawings of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Disaster Relief Services, National Water Supply and Drainage Board & UNICEF, and using local labour. Health Education materials will be provided to the IRD trained hygiene promoters to be used in the camps. The project is ongoing, but began slightly behind schedule due to availability of building material. The SHARE team monitors from Colombo with regular visits to Jaffna but as

the returns commence, SHARE has hired an additional Monitoring and Evaluation officer for the UMCOR Jaffna regional office.

Sub-grant:	SHARE-2008-# 75 Risk mitigation for rainy season hazards in IDP camps
Sub-grantee:	ACTED
Sectors covered:	NFRI
Budget:	\$ 123,705
Beneficiaries targeted:	28,000
Reached to date:	7,852

During the upcoming rainy season, humanitarian actors in the NFRI cluster moved to deliver Rain Seasonal Kits to the IDP families to safeguard themselves and their dry food ration as well as their important documents from possible flooding situations. The Rain NFI Kit contained containers to keep food rations dry, umbrellas, slippers and document holders. This assistance was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and contributed to overall effort to minimize impact of the rain.

Section 6: Constraints and Adjustments Made

This section includes the required reporting on the constraints encountered, and adjustments made to the program.

The program suffered from three key constraints:

Government hostility/qualified support

As reported during the first year, NGOs and INGOs in particular are widely used as scapegoats and accused of supporting the LTTE with regularity. This has large implications on program delivery and staff deployment in particular. Visas for expatriate staff routinely take months to acquire via a bureaucratic and opaque process, and expire rapidly. Permissions for moving program materials and staff are equally bureaucratic and difficult to obtain. While during Y2Q3-4, restrictions on movement of goods eased somewhat, necessary permissions from the Military of Defense were granted arbitrarily and without time considerations.

Access

Access to LTTE controlled areas was severely limited at the beginning of the reporting period. As individuals left the Vanni into displacement camps, access to I/NGO's was limited until the GoSL recognized the large scale nature of the undertaking and the necessity for international involvement. Towards the end of the reporting period, access into Menik Farm was more permissive for registered NGO's, although photography and interviews were not allowed.

Coordination

Because of the political sensitivity of the humanitarian situation, coordination is increasingly challenging. In addition, many agencies do not coordinate within the UN cluster system, making allocations for needed items among participating agencies problematic. Also, non-traditional donors such as the Government of China donated heavily to certain sectors and without any pre-conditions placed upon aid. SHARE partners had to be flexible with commitments as unannounced provisions of items were common in the reporting period, thus catching sub-grantees and even the UN unaware until the very last moment.

In addition, some agencies did not take into consideration key agreements among humanitarian actors designed to limit the internment of Tamils within closed camp settings. Thus the collective decision not to build permanent structures or support zones (0, 1) that were designed to be long term solutions were often undercut. In addition, local and national NGO's felt increasingly pressured by the government to support longer term captivity and provide aid without assessments.

Section 7: Looking Forward

This section includes an additional summary of where the program is likely to go in the next year, including updated information from the time of writing (December 2009).

UMCOR currently anticipates that the SHARE program will continue making grants into 2010, and will request additional funds from OFDA as the humanitarian situation in the North of the country persists.

UMCOR/SHARE has witnessed some positive developments at the time of writing and after the reporting period. Freedom of movement in the IDP camps is still limited but a pass system has been introduced, effectively allowing ten day passes with permission of authorities. The host-family solution, advocated heavily by NGO's, has been employed extensively, effectively completing the return of all residents of Jaffna to home areas. 80 percent of those returned to Jaffna are currently living with friends or family. The host family solution has also been employed heavily in Vavuniya. However, the citizens of Mullaitivu and Killinochi, the areas currently most affected by conflict, are currently unable to return to home villages in large numbers due to the slow progress of de-mining and lack of infrastructure.

It is in these areas that SHARE focus is greatly needed, as insufficient support has been given to those slated to return to these conflict areas. Bearing in mind that SHARE funding will position beneficiaries to be able to take advantage of the next phase of early recovery funding, SHARE will focus on the most basic humanitarian needs during this next year with a focus on Livelihoods, Shelter and WASH. Access to return areas will continue to be problematic with international agencies struggling to obtain necessary Northern Task Force approval especially in the Vanni region. However, it is expected that these areas will open to assistance from all actors and follow the same progression as resettlement and recovery in the East.