K. S. Rahu

Sri Lanka

2006

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER

Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)

UNITED NATIONS

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Sri Lanka

2006

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER

Kaithiravelly school - Batticaloa District, Sri Lanka OCHA, 2006

Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)

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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the ICRC and IFRC, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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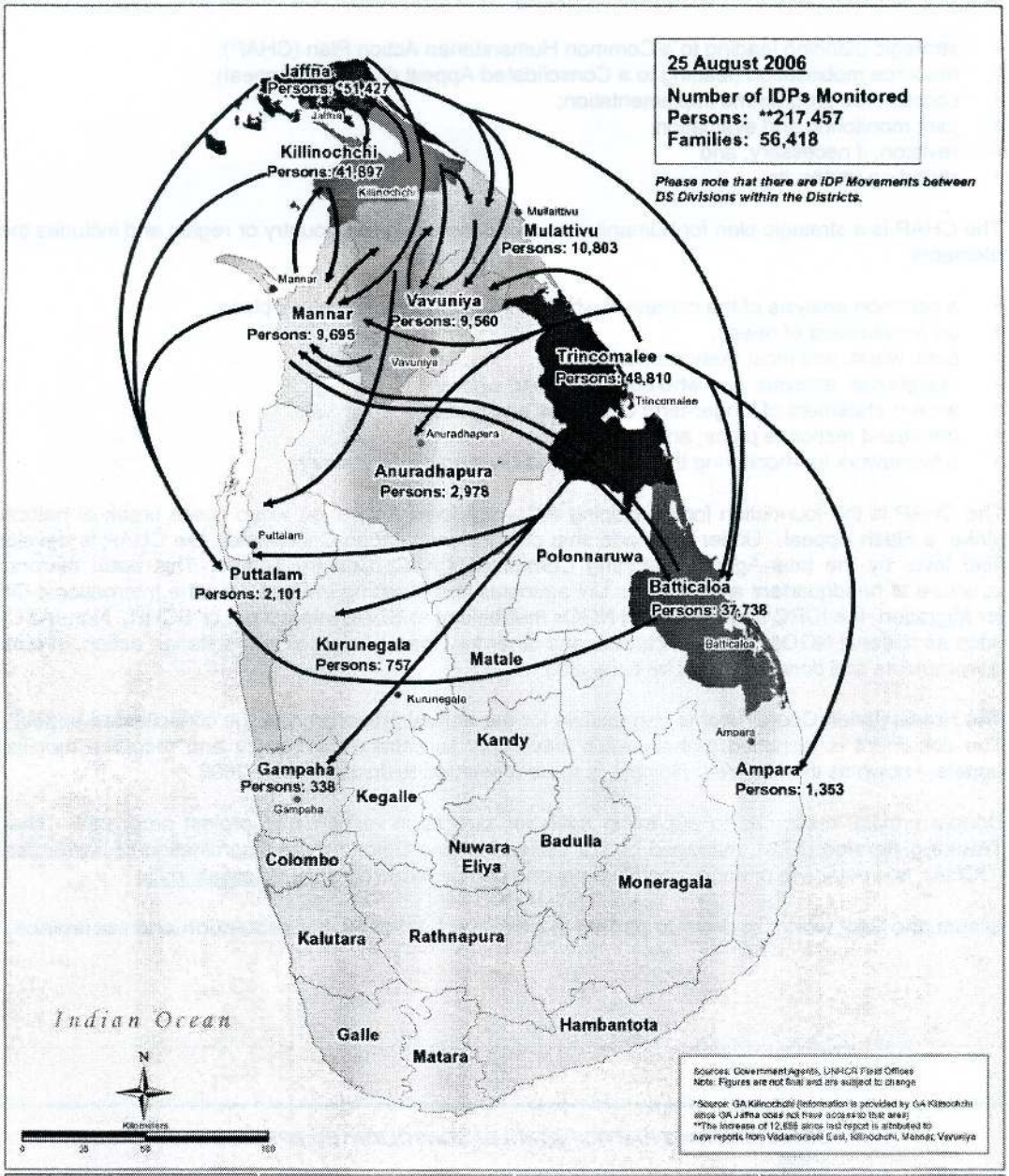
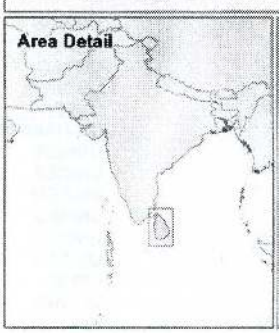
IDP Movement Trends between Districts

Sri Lanka





Legend

- Town

Persons

- 300 - 1,500
- 1,501 - 3,000
- 3,001 - 11,000
- 11,001 - 42,000
- 42,001 - 51,427
- No Reported new IDPs
- IDP Movements

Data source(s):	
Government agents, UNHCR Offices	
Updated as at:	25-Aug-2006
Produced on:	29-Aug-2006
Projection / Datum	Transverse Mercator Kandawala
GLIDE number	TS 2004-0001470LKA
Admin boundaries provided by:	Survey Department, Govt. of Sri Lanka

MapNumber: OCHA/LK/Colombo/IDP/012 / V03

This map is designed for printing on A4 size

The boundaries, names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

UN OCHA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

2. THE CONTEXT 3

3. SCENARIOS 3

4. HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES 4

5. PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE 5

ANNEX I. CHAP SRI LANKA 2006 CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF ACCOMPANYING PROJECTS 8

ANNEX II. PLANNING FIGURE BASED ON SCENARIO 3 UP TO 400,000 IDPS - OUTLINE FOR RESPONSE 9

ANNEX III. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 18

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The renewed and spiralling levels of open warfare in the North and the East have shattered the fragile cease-fire causing grave humanitarian consequences including significant civilian casualties and new displacement. Persisting hostilities, albeit localised to some areas of the country, as well as the failure to implement the Cease Fire Agreement (CFA), do not allow hopes for an easy return to normalcy.

Protection concerns and human rights violations have taken centre stage. The caseload of new displacement in areas controlled by state and non-state actors is exceeding 200,000 people. Insufficient and irregular access continues to be a major challenge. The unprecedented killing of 17 Action Contre le Faim (ACF) workers in August dealt a severe blow to the humanitarian space.

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for Sri Lanka is a stand-alone humanitarian strategy document, time framed by the end of 2006. As such, it is an agreement of humanitarian stakeholders on the:

- definition and analysis of the humanitarian context;
- scenarios;
- humanitarian consequences;
- priorities for humanitarian response.

As a programming and coordinating platform, the CHAP outlines immediate and prioritised interventions for the affected populations, including displaced people in protection, shelter, food, water and environmental sanitation hygiene (WASH), health, education, livelihoods and logistics in a coordinated manner with pre-defined roles and responsibilities. As a fund-raising tool, the CHAP pursues a two-fold objective: a) to seek bridging funds to cover newly emerging and unforeseen needs and vulnerabilities; b) to seek realignment of tsunami funds for targeted equitable aid to affected populations.

Activities and resources under this CHAP will further complement Government's capacity and efforts for potential emergency settings. A consolidated mechanism for humanitarian coordination has been established between Government of Sri-Lanka [GoSL] (focal point is the Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights) and the in-country Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) member agencies.

This CHAP has been elaborated by the IASC Country Team (CT) in consultation with GoSL, donors locally and other stakeholders.

The IASC CT also approved a set of criteria for prioritisation of projects, according to which and in line with the agreements of this CHAP, projects can be presented to donors on behalf of the IASC CT by sector or by individual agencies.

Current emergency programmes will be based on established level of about 200,000 newly displaced while aiming at preparedness capacity for up to 400,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

The total requirements of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Sri Lanka amount to **US$ 37,465,095**[1].

[1] All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this CHAP should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2006 page.

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Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 29 August 2006

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,370,495
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,340,000
EDUCATION	2,300,000
FOOD	12,800,000
HEALTH	2,500,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,550,000
SECURITY	150,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	7,945,600
WATER AND SANITATION	2,500,000
Grand Total	**37,456,095**

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 August 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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2. THE CONTEXT

Renewed violence in Sri Lanka has killed over 1,000 people this year and triggered significant new displacement. The recent spate of open hostilities in the North and East brought the country to the brink of a new war. The humanitarian consequences include hundreds of civilian casualties with a total newly displaced population over two hundred thousand[2]. The population in exodus out of these areas is undergoing enormous suffering. Restricted outbound passage and insufficient humanitarian access prevent aid agencies from timely and uninterrupted delivery of emergency assistance. In an unprecedented murderous act, 17 national staff members of the International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO) ACF were killed in early August in the town of Muttur. Aid workers have witnessed a serious shrinking of humanitarian space due to threats, attacks, access curbs and bureaucratic hurdles. Not too long ago Sri Lanka was badly affected by the Tsunami and implementation of recovery programmes in the North and East has slowed down or was stalled altogether.

The CFA signed in 2002 allowed some 418,500 IDPs from an original conflict induced caseload of 735,000 to return to their homes during the period 2002–2006[3]. However, recent violence is again causing thousands to leave their homes and escape for safety. This insecurity has also led to over 8,700 persons fleeing to India in the past twelve months. Various initiatives to mediate a solution to the crisis have not been successful to-date.

Despite the existence of the CFA, since January 2006 targeted killings of civilians as well as artillery bombardments and aerial attacks have occurred. National and international monitoring bodies have brought up numerous human rights violations. The European Union (EU) proscribed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in May this year as a terrorist group, to which the LTTE responded by demanding the departure of CFA monitors originating from EU countries. Another troubling development is the operations conducted by the 'Karuna' faction, a splinter group from the LTTE.

The UN agencies and its partners developed in early 2006 an Inter-Agency Contingency Plan, which was endorsed by GoSL and elements of which had been tested in local crises in April-May and in July-August. Updating of modalities and assets including contingency stocks has been the responsibility of district level coordination mechanisms, which are normally led by Government Agents and involve all major actors on the ground.

3. SCENARIOS

I. Low Level Conflict

This scenario assumes that open hostilities would subside and the CFA would be upheld thus paving the way for a negotiated settlement. The new displacement would stay at the level of up to 50,000 people. While no additional humanitarian support would be required, the aid community would have to assist the GoSL in addressing already existing/established needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations in an equitable manner.

II. Medium Intensity Warfare

No progress is made in the peace process and the CFA is continuously violated thus perpetuating the "no peace – no war" situation. That would mean more social disturbances, provocations, restrictions on movement, ambushes, child recruitments, abductions, claymore mine attacks and killings on a frequent basis, with intermittent aerial and artillery bombardments and occasions of open warfare. Areas affected would include the Wanni, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. Population displacements would be from 50,000 to 150,000 people for a period of two to six months.

III. Full-Scale Conflict

The CFA is renounced and large-scale open hostilities commence. There would be increasing trainings/forced recruitment, open warfare, frequent artillery exchanges, aerial bombings, high casualty figures on both sides, large numbers of civilian deaths and damage to property/infrastructure, and an unmistakable reduction in humanitarian operating space. Affected areas would include the Wanni, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara while Colombo would face the

[2] according to estimates provided from the field.
[3] data provided by UNHCR, 22/08/2006.

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risk of retaliatory attacks. Number of IDPs would be in the range of 150-400,000 people with periods of displacement in the North and East approximated to range from a few weeks to years.

This document is based on a general assumption that the situation in Sri Lanka will resemble a medium-intensity warfare with localised and time-bound elements of more intensive military engagement.

4. HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The United Nations recently reaffirmed the need for the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as the interlinking and mutually reinforcing nature of human rights, peace and security. It called for the need of a comprehensive approach through respect for and protection of human rights, national reconciliation and good governance/rule of law, while ensuring that basic social and economic rights are upheld and promoting broader sustainable development principles. Current developments in Sri Lanka contribute to further polarisation of the communities. The worrying signs of human rights violations enacted with impunity are increasing the mistrust amongst local residents. This mistrust is breaking down the fabric of society and will have to be firmly addressed. Equity in assistance is yet another feature calling for attention. Initiatives need to assure fair distribution between conflict and Tsunami IDPs as well as civilians in their host communities.

Protection of civilians

The security and human rights situation, deteriorating for several months, and the escalating conflict have had a dire impact on the protection situation of the civilian population. Lack or inadequate protection of the civilian population, child recruitments, abductions, torture, murders and the high risk of violent death or injuries by being caught in cross fires are only some of the immediate consequences of escalating conflict for the civilian population. Investigations into violations and abuses are not often conducted or concluded, while their objectivity is often questionable. The deteriorating security, human rights and protection situation have had far-reaching implications on food security, employment, livelihoods of the affected groups, on their health and education situation, as well as on the family, community and inter-communal ties. The risks of sexual and gender based violence, as well as discrimination and/ or marginalisation by host populations, have considerably increased in the current security conditions. Hence, protection issues must be addressed in accordance with the constitution of Sri Lanka, the Human Rights Law and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to guarantee provision of basic services and the safeguarding of security and dignity, urgently required by the civilian population and those actors involved in the humanitarian operations.

Displacement

As of 29 August 2006, displacement levels since April 2006 rose to 217,457 IDPs and 9,203 refugee arrivals in India. However, current assessments and estimates indicate that the figures may continue to increase. At present, there are three types of displacements in the country. These are: the conflict related case load from the pre 2002 period; people displaced because of the Tsunami; those who have fled due to the recent violence. Harassments, intimidation, shelling, aerial bombings and retaliatory attacks are causes for people to flee once again according to a recently conducted assessment. The recent displacement has seen large groups of civilians moving into adjacent areas, adding pressure to existing communities, already affected by the crisis. Schools and community buildings have so far been used for shelter creating problems for education of host populations as well as the children of displaced families.

Breakdown of community structures

Recurrent conflict resulted in a breakdown of family structures and social safety nets. Coping mechanisms and resilience are pushed to the limits if not shattered exposing individuals to extreme vulnerability. Together with the children and the women in reproductive age, the elderly and the chronic patients (e.g. diabetics) are especially vulnerable. Pressures exerted on ethnic groups could also lead to polarisation of the communities risking explosions of communal riots and endangerment of existing local markets and economic structures due to the creation of false markets, price inflations, goods shortages, and restricted cross-ethnic trading.

Humanitarian access

Considering recent developments there is an urgent need for restoring and safeguarding of humanitarian operational space to ensure effective access to allow the delivery of services (shelter, food, health care, watsan, education, etc.) and the monitoring of assistance programmes. For relief actors the eroding security and access situation has lead to lack of access, reduced staff safety and

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heightened security concerns. A conducive working atmosphere has been further diminished with administrative hurdles brought forth in the form of changing procedures for obtaining permits to access both state- and non-state actor controlled areas and registrations for the non-governmental humanitarian agencies to operate in the affected areas. All those factors have led to difficulties in delivering humanitarian relief items and essential public services. Systemisation and clarification of entitlements, mutual responsibilities, GoSL-agency demarcations, decision making process and clearance procedures (preferably in the form of Standard Operating Procedures) are key prerequisites for delivery of timely and effective humanitarian assistance[4].

5. Priorities for humanitarian response

As a response to the deteriorating situation in various parts of the country, humanitarian agencies have so far responded by re-allocating goods and services from other programs. However, should the situation persist or deteriorate further, appropriate response cannot be guaranteed through existing programmes or preparedness measures. Hence, new initiatives might be required in the sectors outlined below. These responses have been identified on the basis of joint needs assessments and comply with SPHERE standards, the IASC guidelines and the roles and the responsibilities and commitments of the IASC Country Team member agencies.

Overall Coordination with GoSL (IASC CT, United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator [UNHC], Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA])

The IASC CT member agencies[5] led by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and representing the broader humanitarian community, work in close cooperation with the GoSL. While a number of agencies and ministries are involved in the response, the Ministry for Disaster Management and Human Rights has been introduced officially as the leading government coordinating institution and therefore the main interlocutor of the IASC CT. UNOCHA serves as the Secretariat of this coordination framework. The same type of streamlined coordination structures is being replicated in affected districts. They are led locally by the Government Agents in close conjunction with the UN Focal Points/Area Security Coordinators assisted by OCHA.

Protection/HR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], specialised NGOs, implementing partners)

Numerous violations of human rights and the break down of rule of law need to be halted and require enhanced monitoring, reporting, and investigation through increased participation of international community and enlarged space for national civil society. The involved Agencies will step up advocacy towards accountability, promote interventions to the identified violations, address human rights abuses in a systematic manner, and monitor compliance with international humanitarian law, so as to address pressing issues and prevent recurrences. Affected individuals must be provided with proper and timely legal assistance. Women and girls are vulnerable to gender discrimination and abuse. This includes exposure to violence and exploitation at temporary shelter sites and the need for monitoring and violence prevention mechanisms at such locations. Unaccompanied and separated children will be registered and arrangements made for alternate care. Special initiatives will be put in place to prevent, detect and mitigate violations of children's right to protection from military hostilities and in situations of displacement. Underage recruitment will continue to be monitored and measures taken to address the enhanced vulnerability of children, specially displaced and unaccompanied/separated children, as there is a potential for a surge in recruitment as hostilities increase and continue over a prolonged period[6]. Furthermore to contribute to reduced tension and polarisation of communities, confidence building and stabilisation measures are needed. Hence, suitable initiatives are urgently required on the ground from appropriate agencies and institutions. The early provision of child-friendly spaces will provide a protective environment for children and encourage their speedy recovery from trauma.

Shelter/Site Management/Non-Food Relief Items [NFRI] (UNHCR, implementing partners)

Displacement will imply the need for temporary emergency shelter, possibly for large groups of people. To ensure provision of shelter, priority will be given to supporting host families and groups residing in public buildings on a temporary basis, with a view towards erecting emergency shelter and tents as a

[4] Agencies like WFP who implement directly through the government, need to have clear guidance on strategic issues such as operational independence, procedures and partners. Agencies also need to clarify and agree on common approach to initiatives and their long-term implications - supporting host families in place of assisting camps, providers, and timelines.

[5] The IASC CT in Sri Lanka is chaired by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and includes full members FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and standing invitees ICRC, IFRC, IOM, World Bank, OHCHR, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies, Foundation for Coexistence, Sarvodaya, Sewalanka, OXFAM, NRC, CARE, World Vision, ACF, ZOA, Solidar, Save the Children in Sri Lanka and Merlin.

[6] UNICEF reports claim a total of 113 children had been recruited into the LTTE between April and June 2006 and that the Karuna group has recruited 70 children since breaking away from the tigers in 2004.

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last resort. Assistance will be delivered through the provision of family shelter support packages, comprised of construction tools and materials which cannot be sourced on a sustainable basis by the families themselves, such as drums for making mud bricks, cad Jan (natural roofing material), plastic sheeting and nails. Should camp-like situations occur, services for campsite selection, planning and management will be offered by selected organisations. It would be imperative that proper camp site selection processes are undertaken by ad-hoc technical committees comprised of GoSL authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and recognised IDP leaders, utilising proven site selection criteria and internationally recognised planning standards. Shelter planning/management also need to take into consideration women's perspectives and the specific needs of children. While immediate assistance to the people displaced is necessary the return option should be assessed regularly, and as such, investments in infrastructure should follow the return process as soon as conditions are deemed safe. As many internally displaced have lost or left behind their belongings and possessions, the displaced families will further need provision of Non Food Relief Items (NFRI) to provide basic support for their households.

Water and Environmental Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], implementing partners)

The increasing number of IDPs will result in a greater strain on the already inadequate water and sanitation services available to the communities in the North and East. Furthermore, the current IDP locations are often congested, thus causing a risk of an outbreak of water-borne diseases. Addressing this situation will require: a) establishing water sources for drinking, b) washing and personal hygiene, c) constructing temporary latrines and making provisions for waste disposal, as well as d) systems for proper drainage and garbage disposal, to avoid deterioration of the health and sanitation situation in the congested IDP concentrations. In the planning and design of water and sanitation facilities, women and women leaders will be particularly consulted. In addition, both host and IDP communities will participate in the hygiene promotion activities. Ensuring adequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene is essential to prevent larger-scale humanitarian consequences of the continued displacement.

Food/Nutrition (World Food Programme [WFP], implementing partners)

Complex movement and clearance procedures and a lack of granted access as well as the refusal of some subcontracted logistic staff to travel to non-state actor (uncleared) areas had already restricted food assistance by approximately 35% in recent six months[7]. The lack of access to food and scarcity of other goods could potentially set off rising prices, decrease earnings, produce trade imbalances, and result in population migration[8]. The onset of a crisis situation will leave displaced people in temporary shelters depending on food rations. Special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women to meet their increased nutritional requirements. Furthermore, the already high levels of malnutrition among children, especially in the conflict-affected areas, continue to be a major concern. Considering their already volatile nutritional status, a new emergency-displacement environment would further increase their nutritional risk caused by additional shortages of food in terms of quantity, quality and variety. The particular needs of 6-24 month old children should also be recognised by supplying nutrient dense, fortified complimentary food. It is important to recognise women as heads of households and their eligibilities and roles should be given special consideration. Their involvement in distributions should thus be encouraged.

Health (World Health Organization [WHO] – overall; (UNICEF– field; implementing partners)

Conflict results in large numbers of casualties, loss of staff, damage to equipment, scarcity of medicines and eruptions of sicknesses that would have been otherwise contained. Medical capacities and personnel are usually overextended. Immediate response and replacing lost assets and supplies, reactivating or upgrading key health facilities are crucial to keep the health delivery system functioning, if even at a bare minimum. Facilitating primary health care, timely treatment to the sick and injured, addressing sexual violence cases, monitoring the overall public health system regularly (including sexual and reproductive health), support through technical expertise to local authorities, contribute to mitigating the risks encountered by civilians exposed to the violence[9]. Further, normalising and psychosocial support needs to be provided to people affected or traumatised by the conflict situation.

[7] Information provided by WFP. The agency reported that FFW, MCN and FFE activities to some areas had already been temporarily suspended.

[8] See UNICEF joint UN N/E monitoring situation report for July 2006 for further details.

[9] Currently WHO support is channelled through the existing GoSL health delivery system and MoHs in the districts.

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Education (UNICEF)
Conflict and deteriorating security environment impact on access to education. Many school buildings are now often being used to house IDPs as temporary shelter sites. In other locations, the authorities decide to cancel classes due to unsafe security conditions and departure of the teaching staff. Disruption of education among displaced children and those affected living in host communities could lead to children not finishing their school years and result in a potential increase of overall school drop-outs for the region. Monitoring of girls education is important at this point as many of them, while living in a camp-like situation, end up having additional workload and responsibilities. Children that are not able to attend school are deprived not only of their right to an educational cycle and qualifying for the labour market, but also are unable to mingle and play with their friends, which provides a powerful breathing space and venue to cope with the abnormal external environment.

Livelihood (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], implementing partners)
Protecting livelihoods remains a major challenge when considering the frequent shocks and overarching insecurity experienced by the civilians on a day-to-day basis. The insecurity affects the livelihoods of large parts of the population: who are displaced, those living in the receiving communities, as well as those who decide to stay behind. Rapid needs assessments will lead to provision of trainings and support services and distribution of material assistance to promote food security and income generation. Many displaced households are also separated from regular livelihood and natural coping mechanism. Furthermore, their displacement also affects the neighbouring communities who may not be directly affected but whose livelihoods are closely linked to the displaced through markets etc. Casual labour opportunities might be available for displaced civilians but overall insufficient opportunities to meet all needs, especially those heading vulnerable households (sick, elderly and single headed). Many women are primary and others secondary income providers in the household, and at times face the risk of getting left out of livelihoods initiatives. Therefore engaging women in livelihoods opportunities is an important and necessary feature.

Security (United Nations Department of Safety and Security [UNDSS])
The UNDSS unit in Sri Lanka serves as a focal point for security while providing direct advisory services to the Designated Official and agencies, of which all are part of the Security Management Team (SMT) arrangements. Safety and security of staff is also being coordinated within the IASC mechanism though member agencies have their own policies, procedures, and regulations. The UNDSS is liasing on a weekly basis with the IASC and the GoSL to discuss/analyse security related matters and where applicable coordinate implementation.

The consistent decrease of security since December 2005 to date (and the assessment that the condition at best will remain unchanged but probably get worse before it improves) has resulted in an increase in humanitarian needs. Presently the UNDSS does not have the capacity to manage effectively the increased security requirements.

Logistics (World Food Programme [WFP])
Joint UN/IASC emergency logistics bases are being established in critical, selected locations. The logistics sector of the IASC CT is led by WFP. Under a Special Operation for the 'Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity', WFP will create/utilise logistics hubs in strategic locations to facilitate the delivery of food and non-food supplies to the North and East for newly displaced IDPs. These logistics hubs will be used by all humanitarian agencies and coordinated by WFP, the logistics sector lead agency.

Coordination (Humanitarian Coordinator [HC], OCHA)
The humanitarian coordination will take place both in Colombo and in the field. At the Colombo level, the HC is chairing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team (IASC CT) and serves as a main counterpart between the international humanitarian community in Sri Lanka and the Government. The Inter-Agency is facilitated by OCHA, which serves as secretariat of the IASC CT and provides support to field-level coordination. OCHA will continue to provide inter-agency information products and services through its Information Management Unit[10].

[10] this amount is a proportionate part of the 2006-2007 cost plan.

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ANNEX I.

CHAP SRI LANKA 2006

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF ACCOMPANYING PROJECTS

- Geographical: Focus on North East

Projects presented under this CHAP will be implemented in the conflict-affected district of the northern and North-eastern Sri Lanka.

- Demographic: IDPs and vulnerable populations caught in the renewed conflict

Projects presented under this CHAP will be implemented to assist the conflict-affected populations, especially the internally displaced persons, the communities hosting the IDPs, as well as other communities affected by the recent violence.

- Sectoral: protection and assistance (food, NFI, education, etc) to civilians caught in renewed conflict.

Projects presented under this CHAP focus on immediate relief assistance to the affected populations and efforts to sustain them during the expected period of displacement.

- Temporal: project will have impact by the end of 2006

Projects presented under this CHAP will have to be implemented from September to December 2006.

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ANNEX II.

PLANNING FIGURE BASED ON SCENARIO 3 UP TO 400,000 IDPS - OUTLINE FOR RESPONSE

This table will be supplemented with a detailed list of funding requirements by agency and by activity to be released in the week ending 6 September.

SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPS) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPS) ($)
Protection ***Sector Lead:*** *UNHCR* **Project Code:** SRL-06/P/HR/RL01 **Partners:** *UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IFRC, IOM, OHCHR, CHA, FCE, Sarvodaya, Sewa Lanka, OXFAM, NRC, DRC, CARE, World Vision, ACF, ZOA, SOLIDAR, ASB, SCiSL, Merlin, HRC, SLRCS, RDF, ERO, TRRO, JSAC, PCA, NCVC, NVPF, CPA, MIC, Muslim Aid, COHRE, Christian Aid, OfERR, CARITAS, JRS, SEDEC, CWD, IHR, HHR, LAC, FORUT, UNOCHA*	**Provide basic protection coverage to the IDPs in displacement including the right to freedom of movement. Activities include:** Support the government in continuous registration of the displaced, including returns Survey/Assessments of the displaced in terms of preferences, needs, security concerns, etc. Monitoring of the IDP protection situation in places of displacement and return Outlining and implementing possible protection initiatives Access to justice through legal aid clinics and legal representation, assistance in completing applications for compensation Assistance in providing replacement documentation to the displaced A study of the best methods for providing assistance to host families and/or IDPs living with host families Prevention of SGBV in displacement sites and places of return Advocacy for respect for the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement – including voluntary return and the right to remain in displacement (and be provided with assistance therein) Advocacy for protection of international human rights and humanitarian law principles	Comprehensive, continuous Registration (including de-registration) of the displaced Data regarding the preferences, needs and concerns of IDPs and returnees Regular protection monitoring Number of cases with appropriate protection initiatives and follow-up Provision of legal aid, legal representation and replacement documentation Community policing measures implemented, including community-based neighbourhood watch programmes SGBV protection networks (counselling, legal aid, medical treatment) resulting in reduced SGBV IDPs are allowed to remain in displacement until such time as they are ready to return, on a voluntary basis, in safety and dignity (and receive assistance while in displacement) Equitable provision of assistance Increased humanitarian access	2,550,000	1,890,000	660,000

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPs) ($)
	Confidence Building and Stabilisation Measures Implemented. Activities include:				
	Facilitating & promoting Government-organised "go & see" visits for IDPs to assess the situation in places of return	Existence of IDP Advocacy Groups & Peace Committees			
	Conflict prevention and peaceful coexistence initiatives	Existence of effective communication between host communities and displaced communities			
	Development and implementation of confidence building measures to reduce mistrust and fear between displaced communities and local & central authorities, the police and security forces	Number of Town Hall and/or community discussions organised			
	Facilitate the development of coping mechanisms and community initiatives that address the underlying issues of displacement, and increase stability while reducing fear & mistrust in communities that suffer from communal tensions, violence and hostile acts	Number of "go & see" visits organised			
	Assist the restoration of community structures in places of return	Reduced tensions between displaced communities and local & central authorities, the police & security forces, between host & displaced communities and amongst displaced communities			
	Mitigate tensions between host communities and the newly displaced in areas of displacement through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) that benefit both the host community and the displaced	Number of QIPs implemented in places of return			
	Assistance to returnees with small-scale QIPs	Number of QIPs implemented in places of displacement			
Human Rights	**Strengthening national Human Rights capacity**	Number of trainings and follow up workshops held.			
Partners: *OHCHR*	Improved knowledge and application of human rights and humanitarian law principles by government authorities, including armed forces and police, and other parties to the conflict.	Successful advocacy on human rights concerns			
	Results-oriented liaison, coordination, and advocacy on human rights issues with Government, armed forces, HR Commission, civil society and others.	Reduction in the number of human rights violations			
	Strengthened cooperation with UN Special procedures and human rights system.	Increase in number of cases for which redress is achieved			

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPs) ($)
Children's Rights ***Partners:*** *UNICEF, ASB, SOLIDAR*	**Protection responses to children affected by armed conflict**				
	Support government and child protection agencies to coordinate responses to children affected by conflict	Functioning child protection coordination forum			
	Vulnerable children in institutions are taken to alternate places of safety or placed with alternate carers	Data available on numbers of children taken to alternate places of safety and placed with alternate carers			
	All unaccompanied children to be identified; registered and provided necessary care and protection	Agreement reached on roles and responsibilities of different agencies			
	Alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied (including orphaned) children supported by the provision of assistance and/or social work services	Provision of social work forms of assistance organised through the GO and NGO sectors			
	Child friendly spaces for children providing guided recreational activities established	Number of CFS created in camps/communities and children participating			
	Psychosocial support services made available for children	Community based PS support workers identified and trained			
	Coordinated psychosocial response mechanisms established	Guidelines and standards for psychosocial services adhered to by all agencies			
	System established for monitoring & reporting on underage recruitment and other rights violations	Number of cases of violations reported & responses recorded			
	Systems established for the prevention of child recruitment & responding to the needs of children released or captured	Number of child protection networks strengthened & functioning			
	System established to minimise and monitor number of mines/ UXO casualties	Reports on incidence of mines /UXO casualties			
	Advocacy activities developed to avoid use of landmines	Number of awareness raising activities			
	Mines/UXO survivors are provided with psychosocial support and (If security allows it) with physical rehabilitation services	Number of mines/UXO survivors receiving psychosocial support and physical rehabilitation services			

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPs) ($)
Shelter ***Sector Lead:*** *UNHCR* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/S/NF01 ***Partners:*** *UNICEF, IOM, OCHA, IFRC, GTZ, SLRCS, NRC RDF, Muslim Aid FORUT, SPI, JSAC, UMCOR, SOLIDAR, NPA, ASB, ASH, VOVCOD, Sewa lanka, ZOA, FCE, World Vision*	In each district establish joint shelter coordination teams, meeting and reporting regularly to a Colombo based Shelter Coordination Cell Undertake a survey of host family capacity In close coordination with the local authorities identify locations suitable for IDP accommodation, (welfare centres, public buildings, open sites) Ensure preparations for some ten open sites in strategically placed locations. Sites should include facilities for WatSan etc. Joint inventory and local sourcing of shelter material for construction Construction of emergency shelters for up to some 100,000 IDPs Undertake an inventory of tents amongst the different agencies Asses the needs in return locations and develop a standardised "Return Shelter Repair Kit"	Country wide coordination ensured Local capacities assessed Emergency sites identified, agreed with local authorities and prepared Material availability assured Adequate number of emergency shelter constructed in temporary locations to avoid congestion Contingency stocks identified	3,675,000	2,500,000	1,175,000
NFRI ***Sector Lead:*** *UNHCR* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/S/NF02 ***Partners:*** *UNICEF, IFRC, UNOCHA, GTZ, SLRCS, NRC, RDF, Muslim Aid, FORUT, SPI, JSAC, WV, UMCOR, SOLIDAR, NPA, ASB, ASH, VOVCOD, Sewa lanka, ZOA, FCE,*	Establish district NFRI distribution committees and regular reporting structures Ensure adequate amounts of non-food relief items are available with the different agencies Ensure timely distribution from Colombo to Districts/Divisions and to end beneficiary Track the distribution to beneficiaries through a beneficiary card	Country wide coordination ensured IDPs minimum needs are covered Transport is facilitated Regular reporting is ensured	3,680,000	3,000,000	680,000
Site Management ***Sector Lead:*** *UNHCR* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/S/NF03 ***Partners:*** *NRC, Muslim Aid, RDF, FORUT, JSAC, FCE*	Training of IDP camp leaders, local NGO staff, local authorities and INGOs in camp management, including roles and responsibilities, references to international technical standards and protocols on human rights and protection	Number of trainings conducted, topics covered and participants trained	590,600	590,600	0
	Provision of practical tools and services for daily camp operations	Demonstrable improvement in camp management practices in relation to SPHERE Project			
	Strategic planning measures drawn up for improving camp management	Guidelines/policy drawn up and measures initiated			

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPs) ($)
Water and Environmental Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) ***Sector Lead:*** *UNICEF* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/WS01 ***Partners:*** *UNHCR, IOM, OXFAM, ACF, World Vision, ASB, SOLIDAR*	Conflict affected IDP families have access to sufficient quantities of water for drinking and hygienic use, and the prevention of stagnant water sites in areas where displaced families are concentrated	Number of affected families having access to water according to standards prescribed by SPHERE and the prevalence of vector borne disease among IDP/host communities	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
	IDP families have access to proper sanitary facilities in camps and host locations	Number of affected families having access to sanitation according to SPHERE standards			
	Displaced families have appropriate hygiene facilities and supplies (including hygiene kits)	Number of families having access to hygiene facilities and receiving kits according to SPHERE standards			
	Effective communication of hygiene messages and information to affected families	Percentage of affected families covered by hygiene communication and having knowledge of adequate hygiene practices Percentage of sanitation facilities in camps and host locations in clean/hygienic conditions **assessed** regularly			
Food/nutrition ***Sector Lead:*** *WFP* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/F01 ***Other agencies active in this sector:*** *FAO, UNICEF* *ACF, CARE International* *Caritas / CRS* *World Vision International / Sri Lanka*	Basic food basket provided to the affected populations in need and complementary targeted initiatives to identified vulnerable groups Basic food commodities for 400,000 people for four months Complementary fortified foods for pregnant / lactating women, children under five, school children etc	Number of affected families/households/ people supplied with food Metric tons of food distributed	12,800,000	6,400,000	6,400,000
	Nutritional assessment, monitoring and surveillance will ensure nutritional status of vulnerable groups monitored and additional supplements provided which, in conjunction with the promotion of good nutritional practices, will help prevent deterioration of nutritional status during displacement.	Number of promotional activities for IDPs organised and completed Number of nutritional assessments completed Number of monitoring visits completed			
	Long-term food, nutrition and food security programmes supported as much as possible to ensure continued sense of normalcy in affected areas and work towards programme objectives	Number of metric tons of food distributed Number and value of other commodities distributed			

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPs) ($)
Health ***Sector Lead:*** *WHO – Colombo* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/H01 ***Partners:*** *UNICEF – field* *World Vision, Sewa Lanka, UNFPA, IOM, Caritas, JRS, MERLIN*	Rapid health assessments conducted by joint UN teams (includes combined evaluations in partnership with GoSL)	Number of assessments conducted, team compositions and regions.	2,500,000	2,000,000	500,000
	Availability of routine immunisation and micronutrients for all children including those displaced and other preventive measures taken (conducting fogging to control vectors)	Prevalence of communicable diseases among children under the age of five years, number of outbreak of vector-borne diseases in IDP camps. Number of children receiving immunisation and receiving supplementation			
	Support MoHs and DPDHS with health coordination in affected areas and appropriate links with the United Nations	Improved coordination at central, district and divisional levels and linking systems in place.			
	Ensuring the provision of an essential package of health services and interventions according to the life cycle approach	Number of IDPs benefiting from health services and interventions according to life cycle target age groups			
	Dispatching of basic emergency health kits with medical kits (each kit covers 10,000 people), equipment, infant kits, supplies and technical guidelines (includes means for addressing psychosocial and mental health issues) to areas in need	Number of emergency health kits, infant kits provided, numbers of beneficiary families and local health system supported			
	Ensuring psychosocial support and mental health care, including host communities	Number of IDPs benefiting of psychosocial support and mental health care			
	Reactivating damaged health facilities and upgrading health facilities in the host communities	Number of facilities renovated or restored or upgraded			

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS ($)	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) ($)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPs) ($)
Education ***Sector Lead:*** *UNICEF* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/E01 ***Partners:*** *NRC, Sewa Lanka, Jesuit Refugee Services, Caritas, SCiSL, CHA, World Vision, ASB, SOLIDAR*	Provision of learning spaces and education supplies (textbooks and learning materials) to displaced children and host community children Provision of temporary learning spaces Provision of learning materials Provision of uniforms Provision of recreational materials Setting up play areas and learning space Technical and operational costs	Number of learning spaces and other support provided Numbers of school going IDP and host children not having access to education	2,300,000	1,400,000	900,000
	Continuing/resuming schooling at the earliest during acute displacement (this includes hosting displaced children in school with minimum disruption to educational activities): NRC Training education service providers on minimum standards Training teachers on classroom environment (psychosocial) School, vocational and life skills training Psychosocial support School feeding Technical and operational costs	Time needed to resume classes Numbers of IDP children and teachers integrated			
	Renovating damaged schools and schools occupied by IDPs	Number and type of schools renovated			
	Ensure coordinated approach to education recovery in all the affected districts: Setting up/strengthening coordination committees Joint assessment missions Coordination meetings Complementing activities	Number of functioning coordination committees at district/provincial / divisional levels			

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS $	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPs) $	Additional Needs (Up to 400,000 IDPs)
Logistics ***Sector Lead:*** WFP ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/CSS01 ***Other agencies active in this sector:*** IOM	Joint UN/IASC logistics bases established in selected locations and logistics network capacity strengthened. Actions planned to achieve results: As part of WFP's mandate to lead the logistics sector, WFP is chairing inter agency coordination meetings to identify key logistics gaps. The WFP Special Operation 10539 captures many of the requirements of humanitarian agencies for augmented transport and warehousing capacity by strengthening the existing logistics network capacity and ensures the prepositioning and delivery of humanitarian relief goods. While the above-mentioned activity will provide common services for logistics, there are other agencies of the IASC CT involved in the logistics sector and may require additional funding due to the increased humanitarian requirements. For example, with additional funding, IOM can provide transport support for food, shelter materials and other non-food items during this CHAP period.	Formation and full operation of a coordinated, logistics system.	3,026,000	3,026,000	0
Security ***Sector Lead:*** UNDSS ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/S01	UNDSS security support measures to be expanded and security management capacity increased to meet the growing requirements of a deteriorating security situation. Recruit additional international and national security officers. Obtain additional security communications operational funds. The deteriorating security situation would require armour-protective vehicles to gain safer access in high-risk conditions.		150,000[11] in kind[12]	150,000	0

[11] expenses for additional staff.
[12] requested in kind contribution of five armoured vehicles.

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SECTOR – LEAD AGENCY, PARTNERS	RESULTS	INDICATORS	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS	IMMEDIATE NEEDS (200,000 IDPS)	ADDITIONAL NEEDS (UP TO 400,000 IDPS)
Overall Coordination ***Sector Lead:*** *HC/OCHA* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/CSS02 ***Other agencies active in this sector:*** *OCHA, CHA*	Strong advocacy directed both at the government and non-state actors to ensure humanitarian access. Coordinated provision of essential services/relief items ensured. Information collection/dissemination, analysis, mapping. Actions/activities planned to achieve Results: Coordination and information management support provided to UN HC and to the IASC CT.	Humanitarian access to areas and populations granted and facilitated by the GoSL and non state actors	1,344,495[13]	1,344,495	0
Livelihoods ***Sector Lead:*** *UNDP* ***Project Code:*** SRL-06/ER/I01 ***Other agencies active in the sector:*** *ILO, FAO, CARE, Sewa Lanka, IOM, CHA, JRS, CARITAS, ASB, SAH, OXFAM, World Vision, FCE*	Understating of the livelihood needs (Livelihoods assessment conducted inclusive of host communities) Income generation enhanced through grants for asset replacement and start up capital Employment opportunities for IDPs identified (Demand and supply of labour within camps and host communities matched) Skills development including trainings	Number of needs assessments 8000 persons have been provided with grants 25 camps provided with registration services for emergency employment services 4000 people have been provided with livelihoods skills development	2,340,000	936,000	1,404,000

[13] this amount covers expenses from July to December 2006.

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ANNEX III.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action contre la Faim
ASB	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland
ASD	Advisory Services Department
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFA	Cease Fire Agreement
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CHA	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
COHRE	Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions
CPA	Centre for Policy Alternatives
CT	Country Team
CWD	Centre for Women & Development
DPDHS	Deputy Provincial Health Services
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EU	European Union
ERO	Eastern Rehabilitation Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCE	Foundation for Coexistence
FFE	Food for Education
FFW	Food for Work
FORUT	Forut
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HHR	Home for Human Rights
HRC	Human Rights Commission
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASC CT	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHR	Institute of Human Rights
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Services
JSAC	Jaffna Social Action Centre
LAC	Legal Aid Commission
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MCN	Maternal Child Nutrition
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MIC	Muslim Information Centre
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCVC	National Centre for Victims of Crime
NFI	Non-Food Item
NFRI	Non Food Relief Items
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NVPF	Non Violent Peace Force

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OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OfERR	Organization for Eelam Refugees Rehabilitation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCA	Peace & Community Action
QIP	Quick Impact Projects
RDF	Rural Development Foundation
SAH	Swiss Labour Assistance
SCiSL	Save the Children in Sri Lanka
SEDEC	Social Economic Development Centre
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLRCS	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
SMT	Security Management Team
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SPI	Sub Committee on Political Issues
TRRO	The Refugees Rehabilitation Organization
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN HC	United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOVCOD	Voluntary Organization for Vulnerable Community Development
WASH	Water and Environmental Sanitation Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision
ZOA	Zoa Refugee Care – Netherlands

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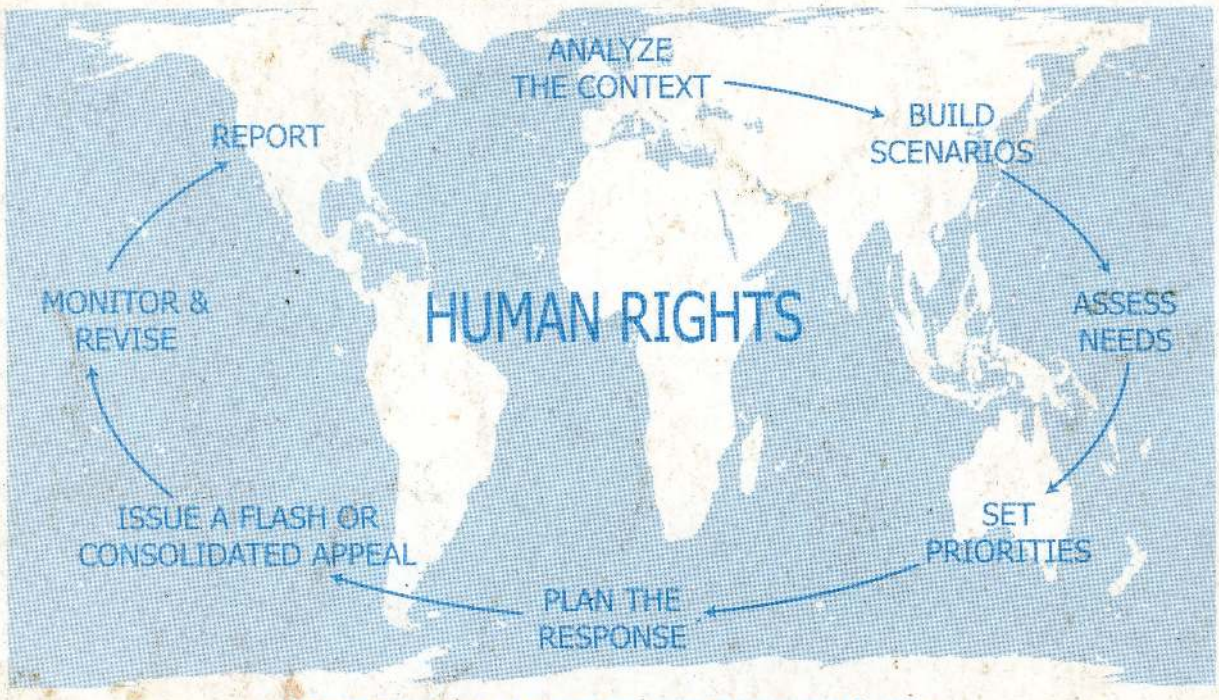

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