

THREE MONTH REPORT

SUMMARY

This three month report provides a comprehensive overview of all activities, interventions and initiatives launched by the Green Movement of Sri Lanka (GMSL) in response to the devastating impact of the December 26th Tsunami. The report attempts to consolidate all available information concerning the initial emergency relief response dispatched by the organisation. This includes specific details on the numbers and locations of immediate relief from a district perspective. It also outlines the programmes and sectors GMSL became involved with during this initial phase of disaster response. As the short term needs of affected communities were satisfied GMSL directed their recovery strategies towards transitional rehabilitation and long term recovery. On the basis of this, the report outlines the specific rehabilitation efforts by GMSL including the extensive support directed towards livelihood recovery in the fisheries and agriculture sectors, housing reconstruction, continuation of water and sanitation provision and support in education. In each of these areas, the need for further assistance and long term sustainable development is acknowledged by GMSL as the organisation prepares to initiate strategies that move beyond transition. These long term recovery programmes are detailed in the final section of the report with additional information concerning proposed future projects in housing, agriculture and protection of bio-diversity. It is hoped that in conclusion a very clear picture is presented of all GMSL activities over the past three months in response to the Tsunami disaster but with recognition of the complex and changing situation that will be faced in the coming months regarding long term recovery for affected communities.

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction | 4 |
| Background | 5 |
| Impact of The Tsunami..... | 6 |
| Impact on Fisheries..... | 7 |
| Impact on Tourism | 7 |
| Impact on Agriculture | 8 |
| Relief And Recovery | 9 |
| Kalutara | 11 |
| Galle..... | 11 |
| Matara..... | 13 |
| Hambantota..... | 14 |
| Ampara..... | 14 |
| Batticaloa..... | 15 |
| Transitional Rehabilitation And Mid-Term Relief | 17 |
| Support in Fisheries | 17 |
| Support in Agriculture | 19 |
| Support in Housing..... | 20 |
| Support in Education..... | 21 |
| Water and Sanitation..... | 23 |
| Long Term Relief And Rehabilitation..... | 24 |
| Livelihood Recovery | 24 |
| Support for Housing..... | 25 |
| Environmental Protection and Recovery of Bio-diversity | 26 |
| Support for Schools and Education..... | 27 |
| Reducing Trauma and Promoting Psychosocial Wellbeing..... | 27 |
| Assessing Health Needs and Mitigating Disease Threat..... | 27 |
| Final Comments | 28 |
| Acknowledgements | 29 |
| References..... | 32 |
| Appendix A – Income and Expenditure Report..... | 33 |
| Appendix B - Targeting Procedure for Fishermen..... | 35 |
| Appendix B - Targeting Procedure for Fishermen..... | 36 |
| Appendix C - Assistance provided to Fisheries..... | 37 |
| Appendix D - Future Assistance to be Provided to Fisheries | 38 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1. Distribution of Relief Aid by District..... | 9 |
| Figure 2. Distribution of Relief to Kalutara District..... | 11 |
| Figure 3. Distribution of Relief to Galle District | 12 |
| Figure 4. Distribution of Relief to Matara District | 13 |
| Figure 5. Distribution of Relief to Hambantota District | 14 |
| Figure 6. Distribution of Relief to Ampara District | 15 |
| Figure 7. Distribution of Relief to Batticaloa District | 16 |
| Figure 8. Future Distribution of Boats | 24 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1. Preliminary Estimates of Losses and Financing Needs (\$ Millions) | 6 |
| Table 2. Distribution of Fisheries Support by District..... | 18 |
| Table 3. Summary of Affect Divisions & Damage to Agriculture and Livestock Sectors | 19 |
| Table 4. Number of Schools Supported by GMSL | 22 |
| Table 5. Schools to be Assisted by DS Division | 22 |
| Table 6. GMSL Involvement in Water and Sanitation..... | 23 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|---|
| DDC | Disaster and Development Centre |
| DMIP | Disaster Management and Information Programme |
| GOSL | Government of Sri Lanka |
| GMSL | Green Movement of Sri Lanka |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |

INTRODUCTION

On 26th December 2004, the coast of Sri Lanka was hit by a series of tsunami waves generated by an earthquake centred off Sumatra Island in the Indian Ocean. The waves initially lashed the Eastern coast and subsequently hit many areas of the Southern, Western and Northern provinces, causing extensive loss of life and damage to property. There were an estimated 31,000 deaths, 6,000 persons missing and almost total destruction of the built environment within the zone of wave impact. The natural coastal structure and environment suffered significant changes up to one kilometre from the shore. The tsunami also triggered the displacement of up to 426,000 persons, with the total affected population exceeding 800,000.

Ampara district on the Eastern coast suffered the greatest loss of life (34%) and displacement, while Hambantota, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Galle and Kalutara districts also experienced extremely high levels of mortality, destruction and displacement amongst their coastal communities. The tsunami affected a broad range of livelihoods and ethnic groups, both rich and poor and the impact upon fishery and tourism was severely detrimental. The agricultural sector was greatly affected through salt water contamination and river flooding further inland.

The relief response by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), civil society groups such as the Green Movement of Sri Lanka (GMSL) and the international donor community is now in a period where the need for long term recovery and rehabilitation, aiming at the sustainable development of Sri Lanka, is becoming increasingly apparent.

This document presents a consolidation of the available information and activities of GMSL during the immediate emergency response and transitional relief efforts. Based on the implementation of these activities the organisation has been able to ascertain the requirements for long term recovery and the promotion of sustainable development amongst the affected communities. The required approaches to successfully achieve these objectives are outlined, including future projects and strategies of rehabilitation as GMSL continues to work beyond transition.

BACKGROUND

The GMSL is a consortium of 144 civil society organizations in 22 districts in Sri Lanka, with collaborations from 78 international organizations, universities and government ministries including the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UN agencies. The focus of work centres on environmental conservation, consumer rights and sustainable development.

Established in 1998, GMSL is motivated to achieve natural resource based sustainable development through empowerment of the poorest and sustainable livelihoods, focusing on current environmental problems and providing solutions utilizing collective efforts. Activities launched by GMSL with people's participation envisage the emergence of vibrant, environment-friendly communities throughout the island.

In 2003 the Executive Board of GMSL expanded its focus by integrating disaster management into the sustainable development activities of the network. Based on this decision and collaboration with the Disaster & Development Centre (DDC) of Northumbria University, United Kingdom the Disaster Management & Information Programme (DMIP) was established in April 2004 as the disaster management unit of GMSL. Activities were aimed at improved preparation through the coordination of humanitarian emergency mitigation, planning, assistance, management and interventions. It also intended to facilitate a rapid, well-coordinated response to complex humanitarian emergencies and fast-onset natural disasters.

Following the tsunami the DMIP became the leading component of GMSL, immediately deploying six trained teams to gather information and assess the impact of the disaster. A Rapid Assessment report was released 31st December 2004, by GMSL through the DMIP, covering the 13 affected districts and providing the basis for the relief and recovery strategy.

IMPACT OF THE TSUNAMI

Overall damage is estimated to be approximately \$1 billion (4.5% of GDP). Many of these assets were concentrated in the private sector and the largest share of output losses emerge in the fisheries and tourism sectors. The livelihoods of many coastal fishermen and small scale farmers were impacted by the tsunami, causing greater vulnerability to poverty. Additionally, many people working in the informal sector, who service the fisheries and tourism sectors, have also temporarily lost their livelihoods.

Table 1. Preliminary Estimates of Losses and Financing Needs (\$ Millions)

| Sector | Losses | | Financing Needs | | Total Needs |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Asset Loss | Output Loss ³ | Short Term | Medium Term | |
| Housing | 306-341 | - | 50 | 387-437 | 437-487 |
| Roads | 60 | - | 25 | 175 | 200 |
| Water and Sanitation | 42 | - | 64 | 53 | 117 |
| Railways | 15 | - | 40 | 90 | 130 |
| Education | 26 | - | 13 | 32 | 45 |
| Health | 60 | - | 17 | 67 | 84 |
| Agriculture ¹ | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Fisheries ¹ | 97 | 200 | 69 | 49 | 118 |
| Tourism ¹ | 250 | 130 | 130 | - | 130 |
| Power | 10 | - | 27 | 40-50 | 67-77 |
| Environment | 10 | - | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Social Welfare ² | - | - | 30 | - | 30 |
| Excluded Items Plus | 90 | - | 30 | 120 | 150 |

¹Includes estimates from livelihoods damage assessment of fishermen, small farmers, and small businesses in tourism totalling \$140 million.

²Targeted assistance to vulnerable groups.

³Refers to 2005 and 2006.

Source: Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP estimates (2005).

Financing needs are estimated to amount to between \$1.5-1.6 billion, this is in addition to the \$200-300 million that the GoSL estimates to have already spent, and excludes further relief expenditures. Table 1 details that the recovery needs run parallel to the level of damage sustained by each sector, with some variation depending upon the recovery strategy and its intent to replace damaged assets with those of equal value. This is the

case for housing and health, with upgrades to services and infrastructure in the cases of power, transportation, water supply and sanitation.

Impact on Fisheries

Initial assessments indicate that 80% of boats in the worst affected areas on the coastline have been destroyed or seriously damaged. UNDP estimates over 1,200 multi-day boats, 8,000 motorized boats and 10,000 non-motorized boats have been destroyed. Out of the twelve fishery harbours, ten have suffered considerable damage, with extensive loss of essential infrastructure such as ice plants, cold rooms, workshops, spillways and marine structures. The basins of these harbours are congested with sunken vessels which require removal.

Sea fishing has been the most severely hit livelihood, approximately 27,000 fishermen and their family members died, the largest number (approximately 20,000 – source LTTE) in the north and east. A further 90,000 members of fishing communities have been displaced due to the loss of housing and assets. This totals approximately 100,000 lost jobs and total damages within the industry in excess of \$97 million.



Impact on Tourism

The tourism sector accounts for approximately 2% of GDP, generates direct employment for 50,000 people and indirect employment for an additional 65,000, producing over \$350 million in foreign exchange earnings. The tsunami caused extensive damage with approximately \$200 million in damages to hotel rooms and \$50 million in tourism-related assets (souvenir shops, vehicles and restaurants). About 3,500 hotel rooms out of the total 14,000 rooms in medium to large scale hotels are currently not in operation. In small guest houses, about 1,200 of 4,000 rooms have been affected. An estimated 27,000 working in tourist and tourist-related services have lost their jobs,

including those working in internet cafes, diving shops, driving taxis, and selling souvenirs. The future of at least 6,000 more jobs in tourist hotels is uncertain as tourist arrivals were poised to reach 600,000 in 2005, but have subsequently been revised downwards to 425,000. A preliminary estimate of the resultant output loss in 2005 and 2006 for the sector currently stands at \$131 million, with a full recovery not expected until beyond 2006.

Impact on Agriculture

Predominantly damage to the agriculture sector was caused through destruction of coastal paddy crops, with additional ruin to banana and vegetable crops and livestock. Other crop fields and home gardens along the entire coastal belt have been washed away along with parts of cashew and betel cultivations along the eastern coast. Perhaps the most significant impact is through the seawater and sand deposits on productive fields, inducing high levels of soil salinity. Consequently, farmers will be unable to grow crops in those soils for about 3-4 years until the salinity is naturally flushed away by seasonal monsoon rains. Approximately 2,300 hectares of paddy lands, 590 hectares of other field crops, 470 hectares of vegetable cultivation, and 200 hectares of fruit crop areas were completely destroyed. In terms of livestock, the overall damage has significantly affected many poor families whom have lost domestic animals, which served as a safety net against vulnerability to crop failures, provided supplementary incomes, and added health and nutritional benefits. About 63,000 poultry, 6,500 cattle and 3,000 goats are reported to have been killed (Needs Based Assessment of Agriculture and Livestock Sectors Affected by Tsunami, GMSL, 2005). Agricultural infrastructure was also damaged, including a large number of public buildings, irrigation canals and village fairs. The total damage to the agriculture sector is in the region of \$3 million.

RELIEF AND RECOVERY

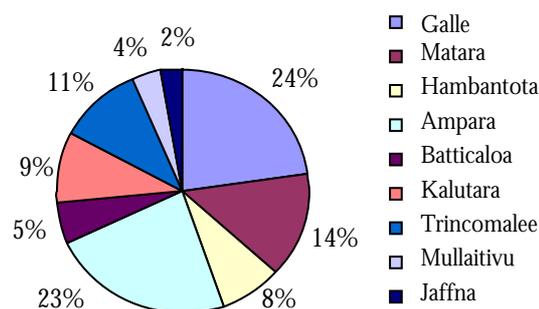
The Gap Filling Relief Response was launched as a complementary process to the national mainstream efforts by the GoSL and a necessary initial step in a three part strategy to deal with the disaster;

1. Gap Filling Relief Response,
2. Transitional and Mid-term Relief,
3. Long Term Recovery and Rehabilitation Process.

Through such an approach, GMSL assisted socially and politically marginalised communities, encompassing 120,000 beneficiaries from ten districts. Immediate relief assistance given was based on a needs based approach, with over 62% of the total recipients located in the worst affect districts within the Eastern Province. The district proportions of relief aid items, distributed by the GMSL through the DMIP, are shown in Figure 1, this assistance was provided under the following categories:

Figure 1. Distribution of Relief Aid by District

1. Direct relief intervention,
2. Water and sanitation facilities,
3. Health care,
4. Livelihood support,
5. Education support,
6. Housing.



Source: DMIP/GMSL, 2005

During this relief phase, DMIP worked to strengthen the capacity of several agencies; including its network members, National Health Services, Peace & Community Action, co-operative societies and village level committees. Direct assistance was provided to 14,384 people through these partners in the form of medical equipment and stationery, health staff uniforms, child care and youth facilities, training and equipment, including bicycles and motorbikes. As relief needs continued throughout the Gap Filling Response GMSL refined its support to direct assistance in six districts across the Eastern and Southern province. A specific breakdown of relief items distributed to each district is provided in the following section.



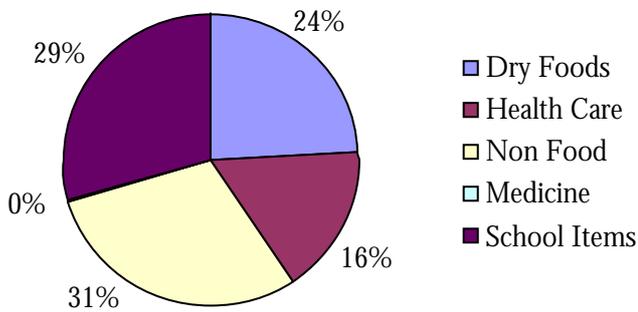
Distribution of Relief Items on the East Coast

DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Kalutara

Kalutara district is 1,606sq kilometres, the population, which comprises Sinhala (91%), Tamil (1%) and Muslim (8%) communities, totals approximately 141,000. The district is part of a fertile belt of cinnamon and spice plantations which are cultivated along with strong rubber, tea and paddy plantations. A significant proportion of income is generated through service and government sector jobs.

Figure 2. Distribution of Relief to Kalutara District



Source: DMIP/GMSL, 2005

Initial efforts by GMSL led to the distribution of emergency relief items to 600 families, detailed in Figure 2. Three hundred volunteers worked with two local community organisations to assist in school and well cleaning across the district. A total of

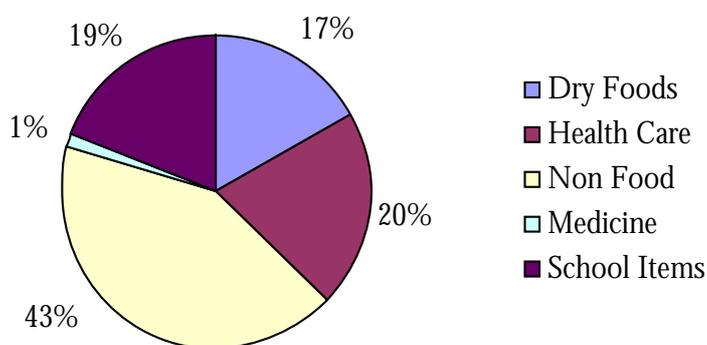
108 wells and one school were cleaned at completion of the Gap Filling Response, with further efforts to be targeted in these areas throughout the transitional recovery period.

Galle

Galle district is 1,625sq kilometres containing a population of approximately 990,000, predominantly made up of Sinhala and Muslim ethnic groups. With its golden beaches, abundant scenic beauty, recreational facilities and places of historical, archaeological and cultural significance the district has become one of Sri Lanka's most popular holiday resorts. The tourism industry has grown extensively in recent years, providing a valuable source of income for many households in the area. Agricultural activity is widespread, with a long history of cultivation for export including tea, rubber, coconut, paddy and spices. The fishing sector also plays an important role in the local economy utilising both motorised and non-motorised craft.

The overall impact of the Tsunami was particularly localised along a one kilometre coastal strip in six DS Divisions including Habaraduwa, Ambalangoda and Galle city but its impact created more displacement than in any other district in Sri Lanka. According to the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies approximately 5,000 people died, thousands were injured and about 128,000 were affected (USAID & Norwegian Embassy, February 2005). In total, 13,500 houses were either completely or partially damaged. Of its six divisions, Hikkaduwa Division was hardest hit with 40 percent of the district's damaged housing stock and a moving passenger train that was struck by the tsunami, killing the 1,500 passengers. Thirty-six transitional camps were initially constructed, housing approximately 4,300 IDPs. A further 100,000 chose to live with either relatives or friends.

Figure 3. Distribution of Relief to Galle District



Source: DMIP/GMSL, 1st March 2005

GMSL/DMIP responded to this situation through coordination with the Forest Department of Sri Lanka, HELP-O (a local NGO) and its district network members to provide critical support during the immediate

aftermath of the disaster. A total of 1,324 families were the recipients of emergency relief supplies throughout the course of January including dry food rations, non-food items such as clothes, kitchen items and sleeping items, along with medicines, health care items and school items. Further resources were directed towards waste management through the deployment of fifty volunteers to clean Galle city, minimising pollution and promoting health and safety. By completion of the Gap Filling Response 372 wells and 3 schools had been cleaned across the district.

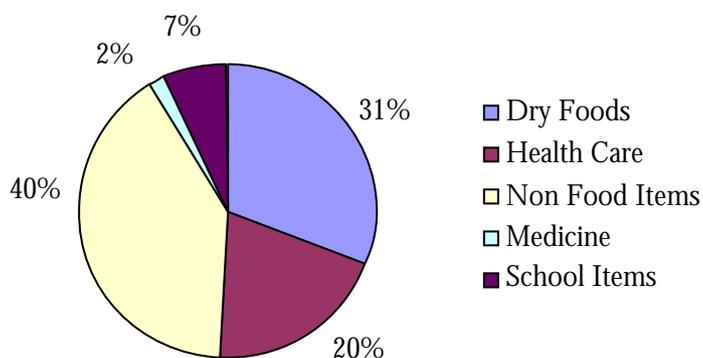
In addition, GMSL provided specific assistance to the Sambohdi Home for the mentally and physically challenged following a request from the Department of Social Services of the Southern Provincial Council. The Home was extensively damaged and with support from the Australian High Commission in Sri Lanka and the Development Fund of Norway, it was refurbished and equipped with 50 beds and mattresses, bed sheets,

pillows, pillow cases and kitchen utensils. A security mesh was also built around the premises. All these activities took less than 2 weeks and the re-furbished home was ceremonially opened on the 14th January by the Hon. Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, H.E. Assistant High Commissioner for Australia in Sri Lanka and Hon. Ian Cohen, MP Parliament of New South Wales, Australia.

Matara

Matara district is 1,283sq kilometres containing a population of approximately 761,000 of which Sinhala ethnic groups make up a clear majority. Tourism has grown extensively over recent years due to the abundance of natural and cultural places of significance. This has provided a valuable source of income for many households represented by both direct forms of employment such as the hotel and catering industry, as well as indirect jobs covering souvenir shops, diving businesses and taxi driving. Agriculture activity is also extensive throughout the district, with a long history of cultivation for export. Tea, rubber, coconut, paddy and spices are extensively farmed. The fishing sector plays an important role in the local economy utilising both motorised and non-motorised fishing craft. There are also a large number of service and government sector jobs within this district.

Figure 4. Distribution of Relief to Matara District



Source: DMIP/GMSL, 1st March 2005

Approximately 2,000 people died, 6,000 were injured with a total of 79,000 affected. Over 7,500 houses were either partially or completely damaged resulting in the establishment of 28 camps to house almost 3,000

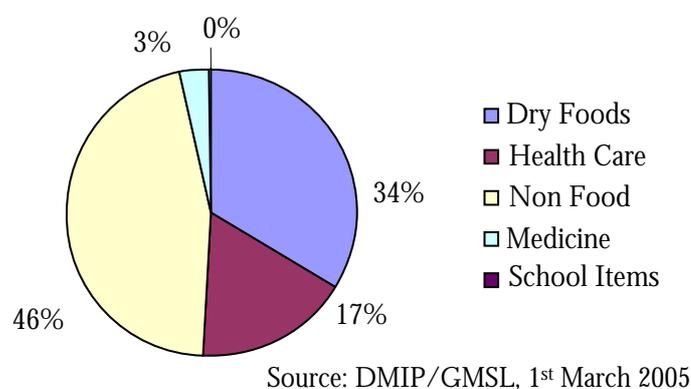
displaced people (USAID & Norwegian Embassy, February 2005). GMSL initially provided 5,526 families with immediate relief assistance through the provision of dry food rations and non-food items, Figure 4. Ten full time and over four hundred part time volunteers worked throughout affected areas in the district to clean drinking water wells along with cleaning and repairing schools. GMSL immediately recognised the importance of education to enable children to return to a level of normalcy. The

organisation strongly believed projects of this nature benefited the community at large and therefore focussed efforts to ensure such tasks were undertaken. A total of 20 wells and 2 schools were cleaned by the end of January with a further 20 well cleaning projects and 5 schools to be repaired over the following weeks during the transition period.

Hambantota

Hambantota district is 2,609sq kilometres with a population of approximately 525,000, predominantly Sinhala, but with a large number of Muslim communities. Tourism, agriculture and fisheries are important forms of livelihood within the district, and in recent years there has also been some growth in service sector industries.

Figure 5. Distribution of Relief to Hambantota District



Almost 96% of buildings along the coastal belt of the district were completely or partially destroyed (DMIP/GMSL, January 2005). Over 43,000 people were affected, with the loss of life estimated at 3,000 (SIDA/DFID/GTZ,

February 2005). Infrastructure was heavily damaged as bridges linking towns and villages were destroyed leaving many communities isolated. GMSL responded to needs of affected households through the provision of emergency relief items to 566 families during the initial aftermath of the disaster. These efforts continued throughout the course of the gap filling response, details of which are provided in Figure 5. During this period, GMSL successfully cleaned a number of wells and one school in the district. Further relief support was distributed through the provision of three 20,000 litre water tanks in acknowledgement that affected communities were totally dependant on external assistance for clean drinking water.

Ampara

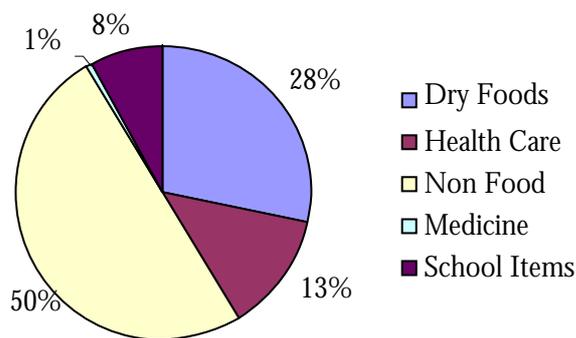
Ampara district is 4,431sq kilometres, the population, comprising of Sinhala (39%), Tamil (19%) and Muslim (42%) communities, totals approximately 605,000. The district consists of 20 Divisional Secretariat areas, 505 Grama Niladhari Divisions and 828

villages. The main industry is agriculture, with paddy cultivation as the predominant livelihood. Ampara district is in the dry zone of Sri Lanka and therefore irrigation facilities are used during two seasons. Total area cultivated under paddy is 555,000 hectares and the average production is 250,000 mega tonnes a season, representing a fifth of the country's requirement.

Ampara was the most seriously affected coastal regions on the East Coast with 11 Divisions affected. The majority of devastation occurred within 1 km of the coast. 11,073 people died, many hundreds were injured, 29,000 homes were destroyed and an estimated 181,000 were displaced (CIDA, February 2005). It is estimated that of this latter group: 40% are in camps and the remaining 60% are with friends or relatives; but still accessing services provided by camps in the immediate vicinity (CIDA, February 2005). The majority of the affected population are either Tamil or Muslim.

Figure 6. Distribution of Relief to Ampara District

GMSL initially provided emergency housing for 135 affected families at the Iyanapuram welfare centre; this was in conjunction with the distribution of emergency relief to 3,500 other families, given in Figure 6. Further recognition of



Source: DMIP/GMSL, 1st March 2005

communities' dependence on external water supplies led to the prioritisation of water distribution among affected communities in Thirrkovil. 26,000 litres of water was initially distributed, increasing to 56,000 litres per day reaching approximately households, IDP camps and hospitals in the area. These efforts continued throughout the Gap Filling Response in conjunction with cleaning wells and seven schools and in coordination with distribution of other relief items outlined in the chart above.

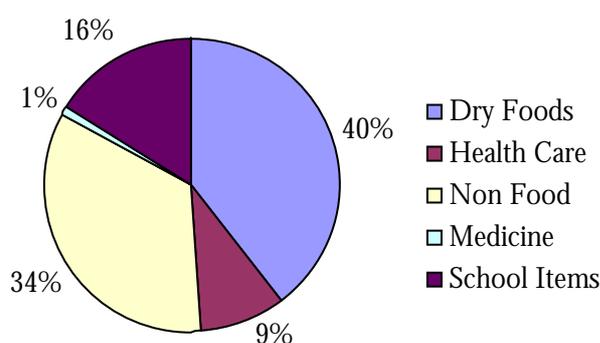
Batticaloa

Batticaloa district is 2,463sq kilometres containing a population of approximately 531,000 which is predominantly rural (72%). Agriculture is the main industry, in which paddy cultivation is the principal livelihood. The district is in a dry zone and two seasons are cultivated with the help of irrigation facilities. In addition to agriculture, animal

husbandry such as poultry rearing and cattle farming represents a significant proportion of income generating activities. The sale of milk has become a cornerstone of the district's agricultural output. Further inland the sale of forest products has become a strong income generator for numerous communities.

Figure 7. Distribution of Relief to Batticaloa District

Batticaloa district was one of the worst affected coastal regions following the Tsunami, the district is located close to the coast and lagoons and it suffered considerably. 14 Divisions were severely affected. 2,840 people died, 2,375 were injured 1,033 are missing and 62,846 are displaced



Source: DMIP/GMSL, 1st March 2005

(Operations Room of the Disaster Management Centre, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Social Welfare, February 2005). 16,000 houses were completely damaged and approximately 5,500 houses partially damaged (SIDA/DANIDA, February 2005). Given this situation, GMSL responded through the distribution of immediate relief to almost 3,000 families, the proportions of which are displayed in Figure 7, and with the supply of five 20,000 litre water tanks. Two schools were cleaned during the Gap Filling Response in addition to nearly 300 wells.

TRANSITIONAL REHABILITATION AND MID-TERM RELIEF

“In every sector, transition should lead to recovery that facilitates movement to sustainable development. In other words, the foundations laid for sustainable recovery during transition must put people on a path to sustainable development.” (Preveen Pardeshi, UNDP 2002).

From the outset of the tsunami disaster DMIP has planned for the long term recovery and rehabilitation of affected districts, without compromising the larger objective of constructing sustainable livelihoods and lifestyles. As the immediate post-tsunami relief efforts are phased out in order to resolve the perennial question of dependency, the GMSL and its partner organisations prepared transitional relief efforts that subsequently move towards long term recovery strategies for sustainable development and livelihood recovery. Through such an approach, the foundations for recovery can be successfully implemented while ensuring current needs are still adhered to. This process has been implemented by the District Focal Points, Green Network members and partners of DMIP, in keeping with the humanitarian base of assisting politically and socially marginalized people in affected districts from Kalutara to Jaffna.

In addition to the continuation of general clean-up and basic infrastructural reconstruction initiated during the Gap Filling Response, the Transitional and Mid-Term Relief efforts focused on livelihood recovery. Given that initial assessments estimated nearly 80% of affected households lost their main source of income as a result of the tsunami (ILO, 2005) it became of paramount importance to offer support to promote a sustainable solution to this dramatic loss of income. This has been represented by the establishment of revolving loan schemes, promotion of small business and support for livelihood activities. These efforts have been complemented by programmes to enable people to return to their normal occupations. GMSL has targeted its support to the fisheries and agriculture sectors, facilitating a return to a reasonable level of normalcy and minimise dependency on relief aid.

Support in Fisheries

The marine fishing fleet consists of mainly small to medium sized craft, owned and operated by private individuals. Despite many development strategies over recent years,

traditional/ indigenous craft still constitute almost 54% of the fleet (MFAR/FAO, February 2005). Except for the offshore boats, others fish primarily in coastal waters, with the beach seine craft and other indigenous boats operating throughout inshore waters. Fishing, especially in offshore areas, has a significant degree of seasonality.

GMSL has been a leading organization in campaigns against illegal fishing methods that have detrimental impacts, the through destruction of mangroves and negative environmental effects caused by unregulated tourism such as oil pollution to lagoons from power boats. In addition, GMSL has promoted advocacy and policy issues surrounding the personal health and safety of fishermen and harbour construction in many areas of Sri Lanka. Support of large numbers of fisheries co-operatives was gained during these campaigns and the organisation has been able to build on this reciprocal relationship. Assistance has been primarily coordinated through fisheries co-operatives, as the mechanism for appropriate distribution of equipment and support. Targeting those fishermen with the greatest needs and ensuring community participation throughout. A breakdown of the targeting procedure is provided in Appendix A. Further information outlining specific distribution by village, co-operatives used and the number of families benefiting from this initial livelihood support are given in Appendix B, while a summary of support distributed across the six districts is given below in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Fisheries Support by District

| District | Boats Built | Boats Repaired | Nets Provided |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Kalutara | 10 | 63 | 120 |
| Galle | 5 | 44 | 524 |
| Matara | - | - | 210 |
| Hambantota | 20 | 103 | 180 |
| Ampara | 10 | 38 | 480 |
| Batticaloa | - | - | - |
| Total | 45 | 248 | 1,514 |

Source: DMIP/GMSL, March 2005

GMSL have provided further assistance to individuals indirectly involved in this sector through the distribution of fibre boxes and bicycles for small fish traders who lost property. Since the Tsunami, GMSL have delivered 98 bicycles, fishery boxes, knives and weight scales for families in Kalutara and Galle District.

Support in Agriculture

An agricultural and livestock assessment was carried out by the GMSL in conjunction with the Faculties of Agriculture of three Universities and coordinated with government administration and line agencies. This needs based assessment was undertaken in 10 coastal districts from Jaffna to Kalutara and was presented at an open meeting on the 28th of February. The report had two objectives, to review the extent of the damage caused by the Tsunami to the agriculture and livestock sectors and to assess the needs of the affected individuals farm families and communities. Table 3 displays a short summary of some of the available results of the agricultural and livestock assessment.

Table 3. Summary of Affect Divisions & Damage to Agriculture and Livestock Sectors

| District | Divisions Affected | | Estimated Damage (US\$1000) | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | DS | GN | Agriculture | Livestock | Equipment |
| Kalutara | 3 | 56 | 39.4 | 12.1 | 7.6 |
| Galle | 6 | 88 | 123.6 | 8.9 | 5.6 |
| Matara | 4 | 63 | 57.6 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Hambantota | 4 | 43 | 48.2 | 3.4 | 9.6 |
| Ampara | 9 | 116 | 66.8 | 40.9 | 3.5 |
| Batticaloa | 8 | 56 | 59.5 | 44.5 | 11 |

Source: Needs Based Assessment of Agriculture and Livestock Sectors Affected by Tsunami, GMSL, 2005.

Based on the recommendations within the Needs Based Assessment of Agriculture and



Damage to crop land on the East coast

Livestock Sectors Report, greater levels of appropriate support can be directed towards farmers currently unable to recover their livelihoods. This has generated a specific strategy for potential future projects which are discussed in detail within the Long Term Recovery section of this report.

Support in Housing

A massive number of houses were destroyed throughout all coastal districts; the impact was particularly high in Hambantota where almost 96% of buildings along the coastal belt of the district were completely or partially destroyed (DMIP/GMSL, January 2005). The Hambantota District Focal Point of the DMIP responded to this issue faced by 31 displaced families in the Kalamatiya fisheries village. With the proposed relocation site situated on the outskirts of Kalamatiya bird sanctuary, GMSL liaised with the Prime Minister's Office to become directly involved in the village development process. The organisation committed to the long term development of the village through the construction of houses, providing support for families and overall livelihood recovery for the community.

With financial support secured from SAHANA Project USA, through their comprehensive fundraising efforts throughout America, initial work commenced ensuring full community participation throughout planning and construction phases through the establishment of a village rebuilding committee, which consisted of five village members. Further consultation with villagers at all stages of the project from housing layouts, design and construction has created community empowerment through project ownership. At present, the foundations for the 31 houses have been laid by a thirty-five man workforce with further assistance from Green Brigade volunteers. GMSL has also designed this project to adhere to environment friendly life styles for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the area. In the process, GMSL is promoting waste management, eco-friendly materials and construction mechanisms and long term approaches to effective resource management and environmental protection in the village. This will be strengthened through mainstream activities of the GMSL such as promotion of home gardening, sustainable agriculture, eco-friendly livelihoods and pressurizing local government authorities to implement proper environmental protection and sustainable development policies.

GMSL also aims to implement a series of activities in addition to the construction of housing for Kalamatiya village. These projects will encompass a vast section of the community through four primary categories of intervention;

1. Re-establishment of livelihoods and market access,
2. Micro-credit for women,
3. Youth skills development,
4. Village development society.

Using a series of partners at the local level GMSL will continue these initiatives into long term rehabilitation efforts. At present US\$3,000 has been designated to the savings and credit exercise facilitated by Janadiriya Women's Development Foundation for women's mobilisation into self employment and small business development. A further US\$5,000 has been directed towards youth skills development programmes that will initially target efforts towards environmentally friendly eco-tourism training.

Support in Education

Initial efforts during the Gap Filling Response quickly progressed into longer term projects that became a strong component in the transitional rehabilitation implemented by GMSL within affected districts. In addition to the immediate provision of school items such as uniforms, text books and stationary, GMSL acknowledged the need for more sustainable measures of support through the continued repair and cleaning of damaged schools across the coastline. This approach has been heavily focussed in the Eastern Province through recognition of diminished support at the national level in school rehabilitation. Working through five network members (Peace and Community Action, NETHRA, Beacon of the East, NASIDA and WWDF) and using 375 volunteers, GMSL have been able to successfully clean 38 schools across the province benefiting over 500 children. In accordance with GMSL philosophy and approaches to development strategies, this rehabilitation process facilitated community mobilisation and ownership of efforts in school support. Volunteers worked to clean their own schools and were provided with replacements for the school items they lost during the disaster.

It was also deemed necessary to ensure adequate support was given to teaching staff through the provision of University students to undertake teaching assistant positions and school students themselves, through the provision of tuition fees for particularly vulnerable pupils. GMSL currently supports 35 university students through provision of their travel expenses and educational materials. This allows these individuals to teach science, maths, languages and social sciences to students from affected schools within the Eastern Province. GMSL is also providing indirect tuition fee support to O/L and A/L

students in Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Ampara districts respectively through the provision of school items such as text books. Direct support has also been focussed towards 50 children in Ampara district. GMSL is distributing US\$600 a month for a total of six months. Further tuition fee assistance has been distributed to 10 pupils in Galle, Matara and Hambantota based on their individual needs for the past three months. Table 4 below details the number of schools cleaned and repaired by GMSL upon completion of the transitional phase of rehabilitation. Those schools that still require assistance are also included in Table 4 with further explanation regarding the form of support outlined in Table 5.

Table 4. Number of Schools Supported by GMSL

| District | Number of Schools Cleaned and Repaired | | Number of Schools To Be Cleaned and Repaired | |
|--------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Pre-School | School | Pre-School | School |
| Kalutara | | 1 | | |
| Galle | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Matara | | 3 | | |
| Hambantota | | 1 | | 1 |
| Ampara | | 7 | 1 | |
| Batticaloa | | 32 | | 10 |
| Total | 2 | 47 | 5 | 14 |

GMSL aims to repair the remaining 14 schools and 5 pre-schools through the provision of Green Brigade volunteers. A total of ten toilets will be constructed along with the repairs and provision of furniture in each of the schools. Specific details are given in the Table 5 below.

Table 5. Schools to be Assisted by DS Division

| District | DS Division | School | Form of support to be Provided |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Galle | Balapitiya | Balapitiya Siddartha | Colour washing of building and construction of four toilets |
| | | Madampagama Kashyapa Maha Vidyalyaya | Provision of water tank, general repairs to building and construction of one toilet |
| Hambantota | Hambantota | Kiwula Vidyalaya | Colour washing, repair to building and construction of 4 toilets |

Water and Sanitation



The provision of clean water and sanitation was given a high priority during Gap Filling relief efforts in recognition of communities' dependence on external sources for water supplies. As previously noted, cleaning wells and constructing toilet facilities have been a major part of GMSL's relief

efforts. This process has continued throughout the transitional relief period as GMSL continues to clean between three and ten wells per day. It is anticipated that the process will continue into July. Provision of WATSAN facilities, including the supply of toilets, slippers and soap has also been prominent throughout GMSL's involvement in this sector. Details of GMSL's involvement in water and sanitation over the past three months are outlined in Table 6 below.

Table 6. GMSL Involvement in Water and Sanitation

| District | Provision of WATSAN facilities | Provision of water tanks | Number of wells cleaned |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kalutara | 3108 | - | 108 |
| Galle | 6455 | 1 | 424 |
| Matara | 8336 | 3 | 39 |
| Hambantota | 3867 | 8 | 67 |
| Ampara | 912 | 32 | 600 |
| Batticaloa | 1803 | 3 | 151 |
| Total | 24,481 | 47 | 1,389 |

LONG TERM RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Long term recovery and rehabilitation from the impact of the tsunami requires vigilance and commitment on the part of all actors to build a sustainable future. Therefore, GMSL has committed to continue working beyond transition in which the following activities will be conducted in all the affected districts on the coastal belt;

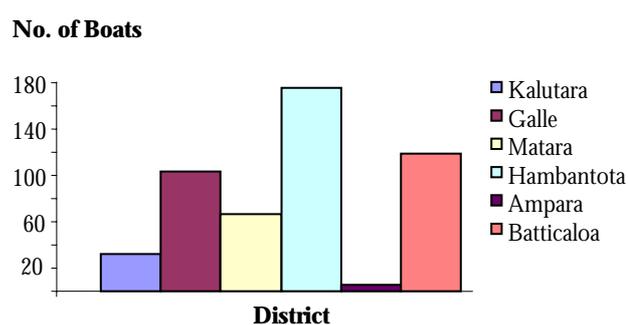
1. Livelihood Recovery
2. Support for Housing
3. Support for Schools and Education
4. Youth skill development and promotion of sport activities.
5. Protection of Biodiversity
6. Reducing Trauma and Promoting Psychosocial Wellbeing
7. Assessing Health Needs and mitigating Disease threat

GMSL has taken on the responsibility of raising funds to support the above activities in the long term, giving special attention to women, children and youth in the most affected and discriminated, isolated and marginalized patches of tsunami affected districts. These activities will be coordinated and managed in a transparent, accountable and community participated process, enabling GMSL to influence policies and monitor implementations for sustainable development.

Livelihood Recovery

More than 40 fisheries organizations are actively participating in relief programmes conducted by GMSL in the affected coastal provinces providing detailed information about affected families and damaged properties. The long term plans involve social networking, market access strategy development and the introduction of new technology within affected fisheries communities. Repair and delivering of small scale fibre boats and traditional crafts (*oru*) is also an ongoing concern.

Figure 8. Future Distribution of Boats



At present GMSL anticipates supplying further support to fisheries through the provision of 503 traditional craft, details are presented in Figure 8. A specific breakdown of the co-operatives

used and the costs associated with this distribution are available in Appendix C. A further 455 nets will be supplied through existing fisheries co-operatives in conjunction with the development and strengthening of institutional capacities of fisheries co-operatives and co-operative banks. Through the Institute of Technological Information (ITI) this capacity building will target the following programmes;

- Exchange of experiences on fishing methods,
- Post harvest treatments,
- Management of enrolled funds,
- Self governance,
- Book keeping and methods of crediting.

GMSL will continue to work closely with a number of NGOs in this sector including; Kinniya Vision, TYDUP, OXFAM and GOAL ensuring participatory approaches to the continuing sustainable development of livelihoods are adhered to.

GMSL are currently aiming to implement a series of projects across all six districts to assist the recovery of livelihoods within the agricultural and livestock sectors. Implemented through the local farming village cooperatives projects will work to establish the rehabilitation of irrigation channels and paddy fields and the purchasing and distribution of required tools, machinery, livestock and seeds. This will encompass some of the following specific planned activities;

- Reclamation of damaged paddy fields,
- Soil testing of affected fields for pH and salinity levels,
- Replanting with high yielding coconut varieties,
- Promotion of small-scale livestock farming,
- Reconstruction of village fairs with improved design to facilitate marketing of agricultural produce,
- Rehabilitation of agro-wells.

Support for Housing

GMSL is planning to construct 80 eco-friendly houses in Sangamamgramam Village, Ampara District. Additional village infrastructure will be included such as a children's playground, Hindu temple, road development, provision of solar energy and a water supply system. These processes will follow the international standards of Sphere

Guidelines and UNEP Environment Guidelines for Housing Projects. Through these guidelines, the GMSL plans to promote a number of important environmental concerns. This will include an adequate uncontaminated source of water, grey water disposal, sanitation facilities, and solid waste disposal. Other social networking and sector specific education processes will also be implemented in the form of waste management mechanisms, fishing village community stores, establishment of home gardens, micro-credit initiatives and youth skills development.

GMSL is currently in negotiation with various donors to obtain funds for this 10 month programme. Further resources are sought for a housing project in Kalutara to house approximately 60 families affected by the tsunami disaster.

Environmental Protection and Recovery of Bio-diversity

GMSL plans to work with communities for the protection of wildlife and bird sanctuaries, coral reefs and promoting environmental friendly livelihood practices. Networking with the relevant UN agencies and other environmental NGOs, GMSL conducted an environmental impact assessment of the affected coastal belt. GMSL will seek to ensure the long term sustainable development of Tsunami affected coastal zones integrating both environmental sensitivities and awareness to promote successful rehabilitation of the natural environment. Acknowledging that communities are dependant on the goods and services provided by natural ecosystems and based on the initial impact assessment, it has become paramount to ensure effective mechanisms are established to guarantee current environmental issues are resolved. This entails the introduction of long term sustainable approaches to issues of waste management and environmental rehabilitation such as cleaning beach and lagoon areas, national parks and nature reservations. Through these strategies it is anticipated that both natural and social benefits can be achieved along the coastal belt of Sri Lanka. GMSL plans to actively address the issues of waste management, cleaning of natural habitats and natural barrier rehabilitation through the following objectives:

- Cleaning sand and soil from Tsunami affected areas to enable natural vegetation regeneration,
- Tree planting programmes within naturally vulnerable coastline areas,
- Mediate and develop methodologies to facilitate environmental regeneration,
- Implement effective and sustainable waste management strategies along coastal and affected inland areas with particular focus upon lagoon and beach cleaning,

- Awareness raising among affected communities of issues in sustainable environmental conservation, protection of bio-diversity, effective waste management and natural resource management participation.

Support for Schools and Education

The GMSL will continue its commitment to education through cleaning and repainting schools. Currently there are many temporary camps situated within school grounds and as these are vacated, by a move to transition shelter, GMSL will work to ensure that the buildings and grounds are suitable for the return of pupils. Arrangements have also been made to provide tuition fees for students preparing to sit the O/Level and A/Level examinations, while undergraduates who have lost one or both parents are being helped by the provision of their boarding fees. We are working with our Green Network members and partners to provide long term support for children and youth for education and sports. This process will continue over a five year period with emphasis placed on supporting children from socially and economically disadvantaged families' right through to the tertiary level.

Reducing Trauma and Promoting Psychosocial Wellbeing

A psychological impact assessment is being planned to understand the effects the tsunami disaster caused within communities and how this could influence the long term recovery and rehabilitation process in Sri Lanka. Initial background research has commenced within this field and it is anticipated that a team of researchers will be fully trained to gather information from all affected districts by May 2005. DMIP intends to use the information to contribute towards necessary policy changes and effective implementation at the community level.

Assessing Health Needs and Mitigating Disease Threat

The formulation of an Infectious Disease and Risk Management Programme of DMIP, in collaboration with the National Health Services Trade Union Alliance, is in the planning and development stage. Through this programme, DMIP is aiming to minimize the risks of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, Hepatitis and Dengue in affected districts in Sri Lanka. The programme also intends to merge new knowledge into traditional health care practices among communities, in conjunction with an examination of local coping mechanisms. This will ensure the emphasis will not be on 'doing development' when the solutions are already embedded in local practice.

FINAL COMMENTS

As affected communities gradually move out of IDP camps and begin the process of reconstructing their lives and livelihoods, GMSL believe that what is understood as 'immediate needs' will also undergo some degree of transformation. GMSL appreciates and indeed envisages that this necessitates constant review of activities and projects, continuous dialogue and consultation with affected communities and other organisations including state agencies. It will also require flexibility in approach and intervention as three months after this catastrophic disaster the numerous tasks completed in recovery paradoxically lead to an increasing need for further involvement. GMSL will naturally endeavour to adapt to these changing needs and continue to provide required intervention strategies to facilitate full long term sustainable recovery for socially and politically marginalised communities affected by the tsunami.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special recognition is made to the following organisations and personnel in light of their committed support, continuous hard work and genuine efforts during this difficult period. In continuing work to provide rationale sustainable recovery of lifestyles to those most acutely affected by the tsunami the Development Fund of Norway has extended its unstinted support for all facets of the DMIP/GMSL relief process – special thanks to Arvid, Oyvind, Waranoot, Knut and all the members of the Development Fund of Norway. Their funding efforts work seamlessly with the values and ethics of GMSL and therefore it has been a pleasant and rewarding exercise working together. Special mention must also be directed to the support generated by SAHANA Project and the community in Maine, USA for their specific partnership in the Kalametiya Housing and Development Project. Also, the DMIP/GMSL would like to thank UNDP/GEF/SGP and PTF, Hon. Ian Cohen – MLC, New South Wales and the community of Byron Bay, Australia, Australian High Commissioner to Sri Lanka and staff and the Norwegian Coastal Campaign whose support has been vital for the organisation. GMSL appreciates the technical partnership with the Disaster & Development Centre of Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom throughout this process. Additional thanks are for the individual contributions from Ishikawa, Katho, Ravi, Debi, Arjuna, Malinda, Ru and many other friends of GMSL for their continuous support throughout all aspects of GMSL’s strategies and programmes.

Further acknowledgements of thanks are for:

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- Hon. Dinesh Gunawardhana – Minister of Urban Development and Water Supply
- Universities of Ruhuna, Eastern and Jaffna – Sri Lanka
- Mr. Basil Rajapakse – Secretary (Political) to the Hon. Prime Minister
- Mr. Willy Gamage – Adviser to the Hon. Prime Minister
- Mr. Vidura Wickramanayake – Chairman, Land Reform Commission

- Dr. Lionel Weerakoon - Senior Lecture, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka
- Dr. Suren Batagoda- Chief Executive Office, Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit,(THRU)
- Mr. Saman Ralapanawa - Director- Housing Urban and Environment, TAFREN
- Mr. Gunar Albam – Friends of the Earth, Norway
- Mr. Namal Premawaradana - Private Secretary to the Hon. Deputy Minister for Higher Education
- Mr. Gamunu Iddamalgoda - Private Secretary to the Hon. Minister of Water Supply and Urban Development
- Ms. Subashini Vithanage - Coastal Resource Management Project
- Staff of the Hambantota District Tsunami Disaster Relief and Development Programme
- Mr. Sumanasiri and friends from Finland
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- Saman Rathnapriya and Health Services Trade Union Alliance
- Oxfam Belgium Solidarity
- Goal Ireland
- International Services Bureau
- Ministry of Social Services
- Mr. Harsha Jayatilaka and friends
- Women's Bank, Colombo 08
- Integrated Communication System Pvt Ltd
- Fisheries Co-operatives and Fisheries Inspectors in the affected coastal belt
- Team Architrave
- Varuna Rathnabharathi
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Special mention must also be made of the immense contribution of all GMSL's network members across the country and Green Brigade volunteers many of whom have relocated to assist in post tsunami emergency relief and long term rehabilitation programmes. Finally, the entire catalogue of activities undertaken by the organisation has only been possible due to the dedicated efforts of all GMSL staff and volunteers from all over the country. Their devotion, commitment and continuous hard work throughout the past three months have been imperative to the success of all DMIP/GMSL programmes and interventions.

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APPENDIX A – INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR DMIP PROGRAMME MONTH ENDED 31ST MARCH 2005

| <u>Income</u> | SLRs | US \$ |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| Norwegian Development Fund | | |
| 1. Direct Support | 49,842,448.00 | 502,444.03 |
| 2. Agriculture Programme | 4,650,000.00 | 46,875.00 |
| Sub Total | 54,492,448.00 | 549,319.03 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| → Note -01 | 54,426,255.00 | 548,651.76 |
| Balance, Cash and cash Equivalent | 66,193.00 | 667.27 |
| <u>Australian High Commission</u> | | |
| 1. Sambodhi Project | 279,053.00 | 2,813.03 |
| Sub Total | 279,053.00 | 2,813.03 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| → Note -02 | 272,000.00 | 2,741.94 |
| Balance, Cash and cash Equivalent | 7,053.00 | 71.10 |
| <u>Other Donations</u> | | |
| 1. Donation from UK | 100,000.00 | 1,008.06 |
| 2. Donation from Japan | 250,000.00 | 2,520.16 |
| 3. From local donation | 40,000.00 | 403.23 |
| 4. From Australia | 468,900.00 | 4,726.81 |
| Sub Total | 858,900.00 | 8,658.27 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| → Note -03 | 858,900.00 | 8,658.27 |
| Balance, Cash and cash Equivalent | - | - |
| <u>From ODW</u> | | |
| 01. For School Programme | 325,000.00 | 3,276.21 |
| → <i>Expenditure</i> | 334,200.00 | 3,368.95 |
| Note -04 | 9,200.00 | 92.74 |
| Balance, Cash and cash Equivalent | | |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| 01.SHANA Project | 3,570,406.40 | 35,992.00 |
| 01Kalamatiya Village Development project | | |
| Expenditure | <u>2,562,417.00</u> | <u>35,992.00</u> |
| Note -05 | <u><u>1,007,989.40</u></u> | <u>-</u> |

Expenditure

Norwegian Development Fund Note 01

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 01. Administration | 2,601,560.00 | 26,225.40 |
| 02. Agriculture Programme | 4,117,673.00 | 41,508.80 |
| 03. Purchases of fix Assets | 4,798,106.00 | 48,368.00 |
| 04. Traveling and Transport | 658,000.00 | 6,633.06 |
| 05. Fisheries Activities | 6,802,685.00 | 68,575.45 |
| 06.Gap Filling, Relief and Livelihood | 34,934,231.00 | 352,159.59 |
| 07. Focal Points Maintenance | 320,000.00 | 3,225.81 |
| 08. Stationary and Materials | 194,000.00 | 1,955.65 |
| | <u>54,426,255.00</u> | <u>548,651.76</u> |

Australian High Commission Note 02

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Sambodhi Project</u> | <u>272,000.00</u> | <u>2,741.94</u> |
| 01. Cleaning, Equipment and Materials | <u>272,000.00</u> | <u>2,741.94</u> |

Other Donation Note 03

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 01. Fisheries Activities | <u>858,900.00</u> | <u>8,658.27</u> |
| | <u>858,900.00</u> | <u>8,658.27</u> |

Amount Received from ODW Note 04

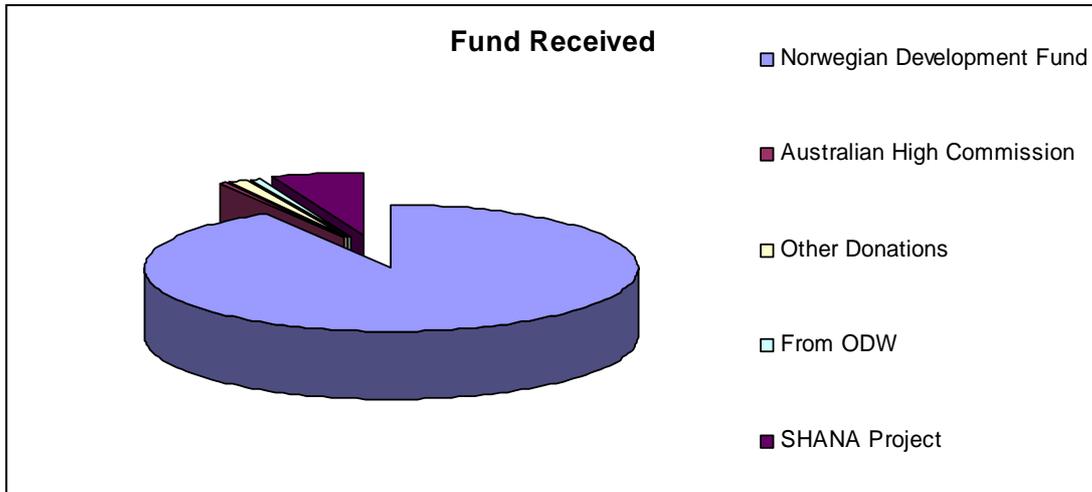
| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 01 School repairing Charges | 181,500.00 | 1,829.64 |
| 02 Traveling and Transport Charges | 81,200.00 | 818.55 |
| 03 Foods and Voltears charges | 71,500.00 | 720.77 |
| | <u>334,200.00</u> | <u>3,368.95</u> |

SAHANA PROJECT

Note 05

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 01. Purchase of Building material | 2,100,978.00 | 21,179.21 |
| 02. Labours Charges | 225,918.00 | 2,277.40 |
| 03. Other | 235,521.00 | 2,374.20 |
| | <u>2,562,417.00</u> | <u>25,830.82</u> |

| FUNDING SOURCE | FUNDS RECEIVED | FUND DISBURSEMENT | FUND BALANCES |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Norwegian Development Fund | 54,492,448.00 | 54,426,255.00 | 66,193.00 |
| Australian High Commission | 279,053.00 | 272,000.00 | 7,053.00 |
| Other Donations | 858,900.00 | 858,900.00 | - |
| From ODW | 325,000.00 | 334,200.00 | (9,200.00) |
| SHANA Project | 3,570,406.40 | 2,562,417.00 | 1,007,989.40 |
| TOTAL | 59,525,807.40 | 58,453,772.00 | 1,072,035.40 |



APPENDIX B - TARGETING PROCEDURE FOR FISHERMEN

1. Gathering information on affected fishermen has been conducted in a number of ways:

- Collection of information by activists of GMSL;
- Data collected through the public sector mechanisms;
- Meetings with regional officials of fisheries ministry;
- Visits of fisheries sector coordinating officials to villages of effected areas and organization of joint meetings with office bearers of Co-operative Societies and fisheries inspectors (government officer on investigations);

2. Criteria for selection of fisheries communities;

- Levels of damage to fishing vessels and equipments;
- Economical background of fishermen (most poor);
- Organizational level within the community (Co-operatives, Community organizations etc.);
- The Level of financial or material support, received so far by the government/by NGOs.

3. Organization of special meeting with representatives of fisheries communities

(Invited representatives of fisher folk from Ampara, Trincomalee, Hambanthota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara and Gampaha districts).

4. Receiving written requests on urgent needs prepared by the organizations;

5. Visiting coordinating officials of GMSL fisheries sector to the tsunami effected areas and collectively finalize priorities of assistance. (Convening of meetings with GMSL coordinating officials, fisheries community organizations and government officials responsible for the respective area);

APPENDIX C - ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO FISHERIES

1. Provision of fishing nets:

| Village | No of nets | Families |
|---|-------------|------------|
| <i>Hambanthota District:</i> | | |
| i. Kirinda | 48 | 16 |
| ii. Kirindagama | 36 | 12 |
| iii. Patalangala (Yala) | 72 | 12 |
| iv. Kalametiya – kiwula | 180 | 30 |
| <i>Galle District:</i> | | |
| i. Habaraduwa – Koggala (Stilt fishermen) | 220 | 110 |
| ii. Boossa | 144 | 24 |
| iii. Urawatta | 160 | 20 |
| iv. Dodanduwa – Modara | | |
| v. Usmudulawa | | |
| <i>Matara District:</i> | | |
| i. Thotamuna | 120 | 20 |
| ii. Kottagoda | 90 | 15 |
| <i>Kalutara District:</i> | | |
| i. Kalutara North Fishermen's Society | 120 | 20 |
| <i>Ampara District:</i> | | |
| i. Sinhapura | 36 | 6 |
| ii Ullai | 36 | 6 |
| iii Sangaman Gramam, including lagoon fishing | 408 | 68 |
| TOTAL | 1754 | 373 |

2. Provision of traditional craft (orus):

| <i>Hambanthota District</i> | Boat building | Repairing |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Kudawella | 20 | 72 |
| Kalametiya | | 31 |
| <i>Galle District:</i> | | |
| Ambalangoda-Urawatta | 05 | 44 |
| <i>Kalutara District:</i> | | |
| Kalutara North | 10 | 63 |
| <i>Ampara District</i> | | |
| Kalmunie | 10 | 38 |
| | 45 | 248 |

APPENDIX D - FUTURE ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED TO FISHERIES

Hambantota District:

| Name of the Co-operative | No of orus | Cost (Rs.) |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Rekawa FCS | 18 | 171000 |
| Bataatha South FCS | 22 | 209000 |
| Hambanthota West FCS | 37 | 351000 |
| Pathirajya FCS | 5 | 47000 |
| Bundala Modara FCS | 5 | 47000 |
| Uraniya FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Malala Modara FCS | 5 | 47500 |
| Godawaya FCS | 18 | 171000 |
| Hungama FCS | 12 | 114000 |
| Tangalle FCS | 9 | 85500 |
| Hambanthota East FCS | 22 | 209000 |
| Hathagala FCS | 8 | 76000 |
| Mawella South FCS | 9 | 85500 |
| TOTAL | 176 | 1670500 |

Galle District:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Induruwa FCS | 9 | 85500 |
| Ahungalla FCS | 7 | 66500 |
| Osmadulawa FCS | 9 | 85500 |
| Akurala FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Hikkaduwa FCS | 12 | 114000 |
| Magalla FCS | 7 | 66500 |
| Dodanduwa | 42 | 399000 |
| Ahangama | 11 | 104500 |
| TOTAL | 103 | 978500 |

Matara District:

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Matara – Fort FCS | 8 | 76000 |
| Dewinuwara FCS | 9 | 76000 |
| Suduwella FCS | 7 | 85500 |
| Beliwatta FCS | 8 | 66500 |
| Dodampahala West FCS | 4 | 76000 |
| Talalla FCS | 6 | 38000 |
| Weligama FCS | 5 | 57000 |
| Mirissa FCS | 5 | 47500 |
| Dikwella FCS | 8 | 608000 |
| Thotamuna | 15 | 142500 |
| TOTAL | 67 | 1197000 |

Kalutara District:

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Maggona FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| BeruwelaFCS | 12 | 114000 |
| Payagala North FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Katukurunda FCS | 8 | 76000 |
| TOTAL | 32 | 304000 |

Ampara District:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|
| Kalmunei Tamil Division FCS | 6 | 57000 |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|

Batticaloa Distict:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Devapuram FCS | 18 | 171000 |
| Pesalei FCS | 20 | 190000 |
| Sangitipalei FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Nasivanthiru FCS | 5 | 47500 |
| Vinayagampuram FCS | 7 | 66500 |
| Kumburu mulla- Vembu FCS | 9 | 85500 |
| Amatalgal FCS | 8 | 76000 |
| Namal Adi FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Mattakalei FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Trimadu FCS | 7 | 66500 |
| Ariyampattu FCS | 3 | 28500 |
| Palamunei FCS | 6 | 57000 |
| Shivapiriven Kulam FCS | 5 | 47500 |
| Settipalayam FCS | 10 | 95000 |
| Kalawaduwalei FCS | 3 | 28500 |
| TOTAL | 119 | 1130500 |