



Beyond Improvisation ...

The Journey Continues

Six Month Report of the Tsunami Operation
April 1 - June 30 2005



Disaster Management and Information Programme
GREEN MOVEMENT OF SRI LANKA

SIX MONTH REPORT

SUMMARY

This six month report presents an overview of all the activities that GMSL/DMIP have implemented in the aftermath of the immediate relief and response phase through its Disaster Management Unit, Disaster Management Information Programme (DMIP). It provides comprehensive information on the strategies and programmes implemented in the transitional and mid-term relief and those embarking on longer-term recovery and rehabilitation. These include livelihood recovery in the fisheries and agricultural sectors, housing reconstruction, water and sanitation provision and support in education. The transition to the longer-term recovery incorporates projects, some of which have already been implemented whilst others are planned in the near future. These primarily concern livelihood recovery, housing, education support, water and sanitation, youth skill development, protection of the environment, psychosocial wellbeing and infectious disease risk management.

In essence, it is hoped that this report indicates the commitment of GMSL/DMIP as a network and advocacy group to the socially and politically discriminated tsunami-affected communities and to an environmentally friendly, community owned and sustainable future.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASIA ONLUS	Association for the International Solidarity of Asia
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
DDC	Disaster and Development Centre
DMIP	Disaster Management and Information Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GMSL/DMIP	Green Movement of Sri Lanka
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
MS	Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke
NGO	Non Government Organisation
OCAA	OXFAM Community Aid Abroad
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PIA	Psychological Impact Assessment
PCA	Peace & Community Action
SLNFFC	Sri Lanka National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
SPCD	Society for People Centred Development
THRU	Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

INTRODUCTION

It has been six months since the waves destroyed most of Sri Lanka's coastal infrastructure along with a large proportion of the population who aided its' development. That which took hundreds of years to build with more than 3,000 years of history, was destroyed in half an hour. Any effort to re-build it in a matter of a few months or even years



A shed soon to be replaced by a proper school building in Kalmunai

must be considered to be the ultimate in optimism if not the ultimate in foolhardiness. For what was lost were not only buildings, agricultural lands, fishing equipment, water sources or livelihoods. Entire socio-economic sub-systems; community and human networks; life and environmental systems were completely destroyed.

With all the goodwill, economic models, disaster management and mitigation models, finance, human resources, caring, gap filling relief, interim relief, long term relief and other keywords and buzzwords, we need to face a fact.

That fact is that the sheer number of parameters that are brought into play in socio-economic disaster situations of this magnitude, there is relatively little actual benefit or effectiveness in the use of the various and varied "models", "plans", "mechanisms" and "processes" that follow in their wake.

The GMSL's DMIP, is right at the commencement of its' post-tsunami Disaster Mitigation effort, has used these models. However, GMSL/DMIP has always kept in mind the fact that situations will arise on the ground for which no tested and tried response model exists and thus, have been able to move further and faster than others by constant qualitative monitoring of statistics and model based activities.

Yes, the GMSL/DMIP has a plan. Yes, it has the model. Yes, it has the infrastructure to bring that model down from a drawing board to the ground. Yes, it has assessment and monitoring mechanisms. Is also has another, very important qualitative factor that has contributed to its' success. It has a lot of heart. The GMSL activists, have achieved a

great deal that has been as a direct consequence of an all out effort on the part of every single person involved with the movement and their will to succeed in all humanitarian efforts. Let us attempt to quantify our work.

Six months after the tsunami hit the coast of Sri Lanka, devastating the Eastern, Southern, Western and Northern provinces, the initial emergency relief and response phase has now reached a certain degree of completion.

Published reports commemorating six months of the tsunami have identified that a total of 31,229 people died; 4,100 people are missing, and 14 out of 28 Sri Lankan districts were affected by the tsunami. Currently, 516,150 persons are registered as displaced, either living in welfare centres or with friends and relatives. The tsunami also caused widespread destruction to ethnic groups, the wealthy and poor, and livelihoods in the agricultural, fisheries and tourism sectors. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, a total of 23,449 acres of cultivated land was affected, to include 9,000 acres of paddy, 645 acres of other field crops, 12,928 home gardens, 559 acres of vegetable farms, and 317 acres of fruit trees. The FAO and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture have estimated that 16,479 fishing craft were damaged or destroyed by the tsunami, representing 50% of the Sri Lankan fleet (OCHA, June 2005).

This document presents the activities GMSL/DMIP has pursued since the immediate emergency relief and response. The organisation has since entered into the transitional and mid-term relief efforts and more recently the long term recovery and rehabilitation phase, where the promotion of sustainable development remains at the forefront of all projects assisting the affected communities.

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 and drought 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, the first phase of which was funded by MFA/DF, Norway.

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 of December 2004, by GMSL through the DMIP, covering the 13 affected districts and providing the basis for the relief and recovery strategy.

The official alliance launch ceremony between GMSL/DMIP and DDC of Northumbria University, UK, will take place on July 19th of 2005. The Chief Guest Hon. Minister of Urban Development and Deputy Minister of Education (Higher Education Division) and Dr. Andrew Collins, Director of DDC of Northumbria University U.K, will be attending this occasion.

DISASTER STRATEGIES

A three phased disaster cycle was adopted by GMSL/DMIP in the aftermath of the tsunami:

1. Gap Filling Relief Response (December 29, 2004 to January 31, 2005)
2. Transitional and Mid-term Relief (February 01 to March 15, 2005)
3. Long Term Recovery and Rehabilitation Process (March 15, 2005 – onwards)

Throughout these three stages, the DMIP of GMSL has focused on socially and politically marginalised communities in the disaster affected areas. GMSL/DMIP works directly with volunteers, Green Network members and partnerships with international and local civil society groups in Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara and Batticaloa districts. In Trincomalee, Mullativue, Killinochchi and Jaffna the GMSL/DMIP works through Green Network members and partnerships.

GMSL/DMIP is now working towards the end of the transition phase and initiating the long term recovery and rehabilitation process in the affected areas. Current activities comprise of:

- Building Houses
- Cleaning Schools and Support for Education
- Recovery of Livelihoods (Fisheries, Agriculture, Home-based Industries and Self-employment Schemes)
- Protection of Bio-diversity and the Environment
- Youth Skills Development and Sports Activities
- Water and Sanitation programs
- Trauma Risk Reduction and Infectious
- Networking with Government, Civil Society, UN and International Agencies
- Policy Lobby and Advocacy through Campaigns and Legal Aid Actions.

One of the greatest dangers that the GMSL/DMIP has perceived in the six months of post-tsunami relief in general is the rise of the dependency syndrome. Having observed the methods that were being used by government agencies and others to aid survivors, it was not difficult to determine that most of them started to become increasingly

dependent on the aid alone. This, obviously, seriously affects social and economic recovery and in all activities of the GMSL/DMIP, the thinking was to reduce and subsequently completely eliminate this.

TRANSITIONAL REHABILITATION AND MID-TERM RELIEF

From the outset of the tsunami, the move towards longer-term sustainable development and livelihood recovery was planned for, and as the Gap Filling Stage was phased out, implementation ensued.

An estimated 275,000 people (nine out of ten working men and women) lost their main source of income as a result of the tsunami with 34 per cent of these in the fishing industry (ILO, 2005). It therefore became imperative to alleviate this revenue loss in the affected areas. GMSL/DMIP has assisted in this respect by supporting the livelihood recovery of discriminated communities through the implementation of holistic, environmentally friendly and sustainable programmes.

Fisheries Support

The fisheries industry plays a dominant role in the development process of the Sri Lanka's economy. It provides job opportunities, foreign exports and supplies necessary fish protein to improve the populations' nutritional requirements.



Canoes built by the GMSL/DMIP ready to be distributed to fishermen at Tirukkovil

The GMSL/DMIP livelihood recovery program decided on a strategy for empowering fishing communities, ridding them of exploitative mechanisms and strengthening their socio-economic and socio-cultural foundations at a grass roots level.

The plan envisaged aiding the most affected and poorest segments of the fishing communities throughout the island.

There are 900 fisheries cooperative societies island wide, which represent fishermen and fisheries women. These cooperatives have collectively formed District Cooperative Unions in respective geographical areas, organized under the umbrella of the National Federation. Due to various policies conducted by successive governments and

subsequent changes in support, cooperative movement in Sri Lanka has faced severe setbacks in the past. This situation was worsened by the tsunami disaster.

In response to this, GMSL/DMIP has been in dialogue with the Sri Lanka National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives Societies Ltd to improve and strengthen institutional and organizational capacities of fisheries cooperatives. After several meetings, the leadership of the Sri Lanka National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Societies prepared a program of immediate action, to strengthen cooperative societies at the national and district level and form strong fisheries cooperative movements to overcome faced challenges.

Initial steps of the program have been conducted through district workshops in Ampara, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Hambantota and Galle. These have involved the participation of representatives from district fisheries cooperatives, the relevant public sector, other organizations and institutions.

These have facilitated the National Fisheries Federation to detail their future activities and the opportunity for discussions on future development plan proposals. GMSL/DMIP has since improved its institutional and organizational capacities of the fishery sector, through the relocation of its premises and the formation of a “Special Consultative Committee” (GMSL/DMIP, June 2005). In this endeavour, the GMSL/DMIP was supported by the Coastal Campaign Norway.

The interim relief is now phasing out and long term recovery, institutional strengthening of corporative and sustainable management of coastal resources is being phased in.

See Appendix D, for details of activities over the last six months.

Agricultural Support

Crop agriculture is closely related to poverty alleviation, income generation and employment opportunities of the rural peasantry, and it was greatly affected by the tsunami. The importance of paddy cultivation at the national, provincial and district level cannot be overemphasised; it is the principal crop grown throughout the country, and contributes substantially to communities’ socio-economic benefits.

Subsequent to recommendations from the Needs Based Assessment of Agriculture and Livestock Sectors Report, a six month pilot project was implemented between GMSL/DMIP and GOAL Ireland, to restore all affected local farmers' livelihoods. The focus of which is the AGA divisions of Amabalantota and Tissamaharama in Hambantota District.



Agriculture in Hambantota

washed out the majority of salt deposited by the tsunami, Hambantota soil salinity levels have remained a major constraint for paddy field cultivation. However, the occurrence of higher rainfall than normal and flushing from unusual water provision through the irrigation network following the tsunami will, according to the FAO (2005), facilitate the affected paddy fields to recover in less than one growing season.

The Hambantota District is one of the leading agriculture districts in the south, with more than 80% of people engaged in agriculture, livestock and agro-based industries. It is one of the driest districts in Sri Lanka with a 75% expectancy rate of more than 750mm annual rainfall. In contrast to the south western and

Implementation will involve the reclamation of paddy land, clearing of waste, desalinising of soil; planting paddy fields, supply of immediate equipment and tools, nursery development, capacity building of farmer organizations, the restoration of irrigation canals and monitoring and evaluation. The total area of land which will undergo this is shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Quantification of land to be cleared, reclaimed and planted

AGA Division	Location	Affected paddy land (Acres)	Irrigation Canals to be restored (km)
Ambalantota	Walawa farmers organisations (6 yayas)	76	0.5
	Madawinne Yaya	94	2.0
	Thawalupothta Yaya	22	3.0
	Puhujulgoda Yaya	29	0
	Madagoda Yaya	14	0
Tissamaharama	Dorawa Yaya	70/31	5
	Thelkede Edame	68/34	6.5
	Sooriya Walana	15	2

(Source: GMSL/DMIP, April 2005)

The project will assist 227 affected beneficiaries (farmer families) affected by the tsunami through existing farming village level cooperatives; “farmer organisations” assisted by GMSL/DMIP member organisations (Janadiriya National Women’s Development Foundation and Human Resources and Environment Protection Organisation) to strengthen the social network and enhance community participation. Table 2 shows affected beneficiaries by location:

Table 2: Total number of affected farmer family beneficiaries by location

AGA Division	Location	No. Farmer Families
Ambalantota	Walawa farmers organisations	74
	Madawinne Yaya	35
	Thawalupothta Yaya	22
	Puhujulgoda Yaya	12
	Madagoda Yaya	4
Tissamaharama	Dorawa Yaya	31
	Thelkede Edame	34
	Sooriya Walana	15

(Source: GMSL/DMIP, April 2005)

The provision of farm inputs (e.g. seeds), planting materials, farm tools, machinery, and a home garden programme will also build and strengthen the capacity of the farming organisation network, which in turn emphasises the sustainability of the project (GMSL/DMIP, April 2005). In Ambalanthota, several of the initial proposed activities

(i.e. the reclamation of the land and reconstruction of the irrigation canals) have already been completed, whilst others are still ongoing.

Plans currently exist to implement the program in Matara, then subsequently over on the east coast.

Housing Support

GMSL/DMIP is involved in various housing projects for displaced coastal communities affected by the tsunami. The long term development of these communities not only incorporates the construction of houses, but also the provision of support for families and livelihood recovery. All houses have similar generic dimensions, although the overall housing plans vary from one site to another (See Appendix C). The variance is due to ground conditions and the needs of each community.

The GMSL/DMIP uses a very successful participatory mechanism in their house building activities. Each of the building committees for a given community has a majority of villagers who can outvote the GMSL/DMIP and their donors if they so wish. The programs also insist on using the services of skilled carpenters and masons from the region if possible. If materials for construction were to be found in the area then those materials were used in construction. All the materials that are used are environmentally friendly.

Since housing support is a key part to the recovery of a community, the strategies for livelihood support, youth and women's empowerment etc. were incorporated in line with the GMSL/DMIP holistic disaster response approach.

➤ Kalamatiya –Ambalantota DS Division, Hambantota District:

The relocation site, for the displaced families, is situated on the outskirts of Kalamatiya bird sanctuary. Financially supported by the SAHANA Project USA, on behalf of the community of Maine, a total of 31 houses have now been constructed. The programme will also incorporate the following activities:

- Building of a Community Hall;
- Long-term Livelihood Support – strengthening social and economic networks e.g. training for fishermen on market access, economic literacy and marketing tools;

- Youth Skills Development Scheme – training and support on youth skills training; long-term support for education (supported by the Byron Bay community); playground construction (with support from ITDG South Asia);
- Rain Water Collection and Infrastructure Facilities (funded by UNDP Emergency Fund);
- Revolving Savings and Credit Fund for Women - support for small entrepreneurship activities and home garden development, with coordination support from Jana Diriya Foundation.
- Fencing around the Kalamatiya village and Waste Management Programme; by Coastal Recovery Management Project (CRMP)
- Helping the women in their home gardening efforts.



Almost completed – Eco-friendly housing at Kalamatiya

Completion is anticipated for the end of July, shortly after which, the beneficiaries will relocate to this site (GMSL/DMIP, January 2005).

➤ **Sangamangramam – Thirukkovil DS Division, Ampara District:**

A total of 80 fisheries families were affected by the tsunami, and became internally displaced as a result of their houses being completely destroyed. These families constitute the beneficiaries of this project, who have been unable to recover their livelihoods without



The IDP camp at Sangamangramam

assistance. They will be assisted by GMSL/DMIP who will work with the community in Sangamamgraman to build environmentally friendly lifestyles and sustainable economic, social and cultural development through the promotion of ownership and responsibility via the following interventions:

1. Village Development Society,
2. Construction and re-establishment of infrastructure,
3. Sector specific education process,
4. Micro-credit, income generation, livelihood development and home gardening for women;
5. Use of renewable energy (Solar)
6. Youth Skill Development Programme
7. **Waste Management**

GMSL/DMIP will work alongside its Italian partner, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) to develop an effective mechanism for the project process. The construction of houses, water well, home garden and solar energy is planned to begin in July, with completion anticipated by October 2005. In addition a playground, community road system, Hindu temple, solid waste management mechanism and fisher folk community store and centre will be completed by December 2005 (GMSL/DMIP, March 2005).

➤ **Atanikitha – Imaduwa DS Division, Galle District:**

Atanikitha is situated in Imaduwa G S Division near Habaraduwa D S Division in Galle District. The Government offered this site for the construction of houses for the tsunami victims of Moragampitigoda, which total 50 affected families.

The GMSL/DMIP is working closely with the Moragampitigoda village to build an environmental friendly community. This will be achieved via a participatory planning approach involving community members, to give them ownership and responsibility of village development and ongoing activities. As such the GMSL/DMIP is actively supporting livelihood recovery of the affected fishermen, carpenters and small industries through the provision of waste management; eco-friendly materials and construction mechanisms. In addition a long term approach to effective resource management; environmental protection and sustainable development will also be implemented in the village. These will be strengthened through the mainstream activities of the GMSL/DMIP, via home gardening, sustainable agriculture, eco-friendly livelihoods in

addition to pressurizing the local government authorities to implement proper environmental protection and sustainable development policies.

The GMSL/DMIP is working in partnership with the Japanese Association for Aid and Relief (AAR), the UNDP Transition Programme, to develop an effective mechanism for the project process. The construction of 50 houses, a community centre for pre-school and other community activities; road infrastructure improvement; amongst other activities, are planned to be undertaken over a period of eight months.

These processes will follow international standards of Sphere Guidelines and UNEP Guidelines for Housing Projects. Through using these guidelines the GMSL/DMIP is planning to promote some of most important environmental concerns include an adequate uncontaminated source of water, grey water disposal, sanitation facilities, solid waste disposal, contamination of water and soil erosion and access to roads and public transportation.

GMSL/DMIP will continue to work with the Atanikitha community following the development process through the provision of necessary technical assistance and support (GMSL/DMIP, 2005).

➤ **Weragama Watta – Parnadura DS Division, Kalutara District:**

In the Kalutara District, human losses were lower than other areas affected by the tsunami. However, considerable material damage caused consequent difficulties for the vulnerable population to resume acceptable livelihood standards. In conjunction with Association for the International Solidarity in Asia (A.S.I.A. ONLUS), GMSL/DMIP is implementing a holistic reconstruction project in Weragama Watta. The three components focus on the demand and urgent needs of the most affected and vulnerable families, to incorporate:

- Community mobilisation, reconstruction and development which will establish and improve all social network and mechanisms;
- Housing scheme - construction of 50 new houses on the basis of families' needs and local building technologies;
- Training on home based activities to provide the families with the necessary capacities and knowledge of sustainable home based activity management. This

will allow integration of each family's income and improve the environmental sustainability of the whole settlement.

Each constituent will be planned and implemented with maximum integration between them, through participatory approaches and methodologies, involving all stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The housing development plan forms part of a wider scheme in Kalutara. Another housing project consisting of 60 houses (funded by UCODAP and Society for People Centred Development (SPCD)), is proposed to take place on an adjacent site; and future plans for a further housing development site, is dependent on acquiring interested benefactors (GMSL/DMIP, May 2005).

Support in Education

GMSL/DMIP has continued to provide assistance and support for schooling and education in the communities of affected districts, through the distribution of the following items, displayed in Table 3:

Table 3: Distribution of School Items by District

	Ampara	Hambanhota	Galle (Balaptiya)	Matara	Kalutara
Exercise Books	1600 ¹	1000		800	
School Bags	260		100	200	125
Uniforms	120 (boys)	125	100		
Shoes/Socks		125	100		
Mathematical Sets	60		25		
Water Bottles			100		75
Pass Paper Books		60 ²		120	
Books					600 ³
Colour Boxes		20			
Violin		1			
Sinhala-English Dictionary				1	

Water and Sanitation

In conjunction with Oxfam Belgium Solidarity and DF, Norway, the GMSL/DMIP has instigated a water and sanitation programme to assist the socially and politically marginalised tsunami affected families (4,671 in total) in Arugam Bay, Ulla, Kalmunai, Thirukkowil and Panama (Ampara District).



The water purification unit at Panama

Salinisation of the land after the tsunamis in these areas was extensive and penetrative. There is no clear idea on how long it will take to remove the salinity through both artificial and natural means. The GMSL/DMIP has been continuing emergency provision of water from the immediate aftermath of the tsunamis and will continue to do so for as long as required through the water purification plants at Tirukkovil and Panama.

The programme entails the strengthening of existing water and sanitation activities, through the proposed means:

1. Vehicles (two tractor-bausers) and necessary equipment (two water filters, pump and bowsers to store water) to strengthen water distribution amongst affected communities;
2. Raising awareness amongst communities on water and sanitation standards – through focus groups and coaching activities primarily targeted at women and children in Internally Displaced People (IDP) Camps;
3. Cleaning water sources and sanitation amenities – providing access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities in IDP camps. The use of participatory approaches throughout this process will present IDPs with ownership and responsibility of these conveniences.

The table below shows the current progress of the well programme on a district level:

Table 4: Current Progress of Well Programme by District Level

	Cleaned Wells	Water Distribution (litres per day)	Filling tanks (per day)
Arugam Bay & Ullei	121	-	-
Kalmunai	61	-	-
Panama	84	20,000	14
Thirukkovil	83	40,000	37

Subsequent to implementation, GMSL/DMIP will transfer this procedure over to local civil society groups and communities in the Ampara district (in collaboration with local health authorities and international agencies). GMSL/DMIP will, however, continue to monitor and support the water and sanitation activities, through its mainstream water related programmes (GMSL/DMIP, May 2005).



LONG TERM RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

This phase of the GMSL/DMIP disaster stratagem requires the coordination, management and monitoring of policies and participation to ensure sustainable development practices are pursued in the tsunami affected communities. As such, the following activities are currently ongoing in the coastal affected districts:

1. Livelihood Recovery
2. Housing Support
3. School and Education Support
4. Youth Skill Development (and Promotion of Sport Activities)
5. Protection of Biodiversity and Environmental Recovery
6. Reducing Trauma and Promoting Psychosocial Wellbeing
7. Assessing Health Needs and Mitigating Disease Threat

Livelihood Recovery

The GMSL/DMIP is supporting various livelihood schemes, which form part of a holistic approach to their projects, to ensure that sustainable development is maintained.

➤ Agriculture:

Based upon the achievements from the GMSL/DMIP and GOAL Ireland pilot project (implemented in the AGA divisions of Amabalantota and Tissamaharama in Hambantota District) to restore all affected paddy farmers' livelihoods, GMSL/DMIP plans to extend this to larger geographical areas. This intends to incorporate the rest of Hambantota and Ampara Districts. In addition, intentions exist to divert the initial focus from paddy lands to more upland crops, community forests and home gardens. The promotion of other sustainable agricultural practices e.g. organic farming, integrated pest management, is also on the agenda.

➤ Fisheries:

GMSL/DMIP has collaborated with the Sri Lanka National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (SLNFFC). This is to initiate several self employment programs for the empowerment of vulnerable fishing families, using the existing building and training facilities of SLNFFC. They are targeted towards those who lost their incomes as a result of the tsunami, and will provide necessary tools and machines, for members of fishermen families. GMSL/DMIP has provided sewing machines, coconut fibre processing



Boats provided by the GMSL/DMIP in Sangamamgramam

displayed in Table 4:

machines and traditional bobbin lace (beeralu) tools in tsunami affected areas of Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Batticaloa and Hambanthota Districts. GMSL/DMIP has funded the recovery of fishery livelihoods, both indirectly and directly in the following districts, as

Table 5: Distribution of Fisheries Support by District

District	DIRECT					INDIRECT
	Building Of Boats (Orus)	Boats (Orus) Repaired	Nets Provided/ Family	Engines Provided	Engines Repaired	Fish Trader Bicycles
Kalutara	10		20			10
Galle	20	10	158			28
Matara			38			20
Hambanthota	52	06	208			04
Ampara	60	10	134	10	05	28
Colombo						05
Total	142	26	558	10	05	95

Details of proposed and implemented provisions of canoe and Nets in each district, from both the initial outset, and consequently after consideration of requests, can be found in Appendix D.

➤ **Crafts and Home-based Industries:**

Shortly after the tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka, Ian Cohen – MLC from New South Wales, Australia worked with the volunteers of GMSL/DMIP to plan and raise funds for long-term recovery and rehabilitation activities. The donor community of Bryon Bay through the implementing agency OXFAM Community Aid Abroad (OCAA) in partnership with GMSL/DMIP is currently assisting GMSL/DMIP volunteers of discriminated communities in the tsunami affected areas. From the outset, these

volunteers were involved in an interview and consultation programme to realize how the tsunami had affected them.

Those selected from the twenty three male and seventeen female volunteers involved in the interview and consultation programme will be provided with assistance to develop their personal qualifications and promote their livelihoods. GMSL/DMIP has since issued the following: two sewing machines, a set of carpentry tools, three facilitators to assist in the development of their business, a computer, a set of watch repairing tool, two guitars and one set of drums (GMSL/DMIP, April 2005).

Housing Support

The GMSL/DMIP is planning to build three completely damaged houses and three partially damaged houses in the Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts, in partnership with Byron Bay /Byron Environment Centre which is based on the friendship with Hon. Ian Cohen-MLC from New South Wales, Australia, and the implementing agency OXFAM Community Aid Abroad (OCAA).

These families are from the lowest economic level and marginalized people in the society. In addition, the young people in these families work closely with the GMSL/DMIP Green Brigade Volunteer Programme, in the social mobilization process with District Focal Points in Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara Districts. The implementation process for the assistance will be done through a participatory process, which will allow the volunteers to have ownership and responsibility of their own lives (GMSL/DMIP, April 2005).

School and Education Support

The Green Brigade/Green Movement and Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke (MS)-Copenhagen have entered into a Co-operation Agreement under the MS Youth Denmark Exchange programme. The objective of which, emphasises intercultural understanding and cooperation of solidarity between Danish and Sri Lankan Youth. The reconstruction of a primary and secondary school situated on the Eastern Coast of the Ampara district, forms part of this overall objective to be achieved by the youth brigade (See Appendix B for school plan details), the construction of which commences on Monday 11th July (GMSL/DMIP, July 2005).

In conjunction with the housing scheme and livelihood recovery, assisted by Hon. Ian Cohen – MLC from New South Wales, Australia; and funded by the community of Byron Bay through the implementing agency OXFAM Community Aid Abroad (OCAA), assistance has also been provided for education support.

GMSL/DMIP has selected to support five people studying for their A-Levels; three people for their O-Levels and another eleven studying Language Diploma courses, from the twenty three male and seventeen female volunteers involved in the interview and consultation programme.

GMSL/DMIP is also providing the following support for education:

Table 6: GMSL/DMIP Support for Education by District

District	Numbers of Education Support				
	Prior to O/L	O/Levels	A/Levels	Diploma	University
Kalutara	-	-	02	-	-
Galle	-	01	-	-	-
Matara	-	01	02	02	-
Hambanthota	08	-	01	01	01
Total	08	02	05	03	01

Youth Skill Development and Promotion of Sport Activities

GMSL/DMIP is supporting the development of youth skills, through the provision of the following:

Table 7: GMSL/DMIP Support for Youth Skill Development by District

Items of Skill Development	District	Number of Students
English Language courses	Kalutara	03
Japanese Language courses	Galle	01
Self Employment Courses	Matara,	05
Driving Licence	Hambanthota and Rathnapura	02

In addition, GMSL/DMIP is also assisting with the development of sport activities in the Districts of Galle, Hambanthota and Ampara. Volley ball and net equipment has been

distributed amongst welfare camps and youth societies, to promote youth activities. In Ampara, the organisation of tournaments by youth societies and provision of refreshments by GMSL/DMIP volunteers has enhanced interest of sport amongst the adolescence population in tsunami-affected communities.

Protection of Bio-diversity and Environmental Recovery

The tsunami, amidst all its destruction and tragedy, created a space for environmental concern. A notable amount of awareness on the role played by natural barriers, such as sand dunes and coastal forests; to protect human settlements from the tsunami disaster has since ensued. Likewise, a common understanding that degraded natural ecosystems and barriers left many areas along the coast especially vulnerable to the disaster. This is certainly in line with the scientific evidence of natural disasters, that degraded natural areas are more disaster prone than intact ecosystems. GMSL/DMIP views this common understanding as a fundamental reason for safeguarding the environment and an enormous opportunity for raising further awareness on environmental issues.

GMSL/DMIP integrates the concept of sustainable development in all its activities. Environmental concerns such as conservation of biodiversity and resource management are pursued in other post-tsunami programmes:

- The housing scheme incorporates the rebuilding of environmentally friendly villages through maintaining the resource use and waste generation to a minimum through the non-utilisation of detrimental materials i.e. asbestos and cement bricks; promotion of solar power, waste management, home gardens.
- In the livelihood sector, GMSL/DMIP promotes environmental friendly livelihood practices, working with the fisheries cooperatives and farmers societies promoting environmentally friendly harvesting methods, resource management, and social mobilization on environmental protection.
- The water and sanitation scheme provides clean drinking water from purification plants while at the same time cleaning wells and raising awareness on how to purify water and protect water sources.
- In GMSL/DMIP's crosscutting voluntary youth programmes their skills and enthusiasm is reaped whilst extensive awareness is raised amongst the volunteers on environmental issues.

GMSL/DMIP works in cooperation with farmer organizations and fisheries cooperatives at the grassroots level, and coordination is sought with government, UN agencies, and INGOs on the cleaning, clearing and recovery efforts, such as tree planting and resource management schemes. GMSL/DMIP is currently involved in the south, with the Coastal Conservation Department in sea-bed tsunami debris clearing. Liaison is currently underway with the: GoSLs' Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit (THRU), on environmental guidelines for permanent IDP housing; and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded conservation project (NECTOP) on coastal ecosystem recovery.

In terms of long-term recovery, GMSL/DMIP is currently formulating an environmental rehabilitation program in the eastern districts of Ampara and Batticaloa, according to five main activities:

- Planting of Community Forest - based on the concept of agro-forestry, GMSL/DMIP will combine natural barrier planting along the coastal strip with useful fruit and herb production for the communities in selected villages of the two districts.
- Mangrove planting - replanting of tsunami destroyed mangrove forest around selected lagoons.
- Waste mitigation campaigns - clean up campaigns on beaches and public spaces, including planting of trees and flowers for enhancing the beauty of public areas.
- Promoting sustainable natural resource based livelihoods - training of farmers on the alternatives to Chena (slash and burn) cultivation; provision of input factors for sustainable agriculture and training; provision of equipment for resource friendly fishing.
- Raising awareness - conduct campaigns on the theme of environmental protection for human wellbeing, i.e. "Don't litter campaigns" with signboards, garbage bins, children and youth programmes i.e. street drama, drawing competitions etc.

In the Southern Province (Kalamatiya Lagoon and Bird Sanctuary, Bundala National Park and Yala National Park), GMSL/DMIP has been involved in the clearing of natural habitats and the rehabilitation of natural coastal defences, in partnership with other local based organisations and societies (Janadiriya Women's Foundation Association, Wildlife Department, Sri Lanka Environmental Exploration Society, Young Zoologist

Association). The recovery of bird habitats and mangrove ecosystem have now attained a degree of normality, due to the flushing out of salt deposits left behind by the tsunami, from the heavy monsoonal rains received in the area.

Reducing Trauma and Promoting Psychosocial Wellbeing

GMSL/DMIP has been involved in a variety of programmes related to this topic area:

- From April 2005 onwards, GMSL/DMIP collaborated with the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to launch child-wellbeing a total of 23 programmes in Galle (4) and Matara Districts (19). These incorporated activities such as song, dance, shows, sports, games, and handicraft workshops in the refugee camps of tsunami-displaced communities.

- GMSL/DMIP has assisted and supported the tsunami-displaced community of Kalametiya Village, in the celebration of the cultural related New Year and important Buddhist Vesak ceremony, to sustain a degree of normalcy and wellbeing amongst the villagers.



Children at Kalametiya with aid workers

- In conjunction with the Peace & Community Action (PCA)/Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), GMSL/DMIP has launched a training skills programme for the community mobilisation for 40 GMSL/DMIP Volunteers who are working with of tsunami-affected people in Galle and Matara Districts.
- GMSL/DMIP and the DDC launched a Psychological Impact Assessment (PIA), encompassing all the tsunami-affected districts, (Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee), which aims to:
 - Provide a more detailed analysis of tsunami-related psychological experiences (at both individual and community levels) than is already in existence, to prompt improved tailoring of psychosocial services.
 - To identify affected peoples' perceptions of post-tsunami relief and recovery activities, so as to prompt new debate on future directions in sustainable development and disaster management, from the needs and desires of affected communities.

The volunteer research assistants consist of over twenty Sinhalese and Tamil-speaking GMSL/DMIP Green Brigade Volunteers, overseen and trained by Jo Mattock (social worker and DMIP intern, completing MSc Disaster Management/Sustainable Development at Northumbria University, U.K) and Janaka Jayawickrama (Trauma and Refugee Care Practitioner and a Research Associate of the DDC, Northumbria University, U.K).

To ensure the assessment is carried out in a comprehensive manner, a days training session (in English, Sinhala and Tamil) involving the twenty plus research assistants was carried out on 1st July 2005 at the GMSL/DMIP Office in Colombo, and covered various topics, for example, the introduction to impact assessments; case study participatory exercises on post-disaster psychological impact assessments; data collection using questionnaires and using informal discussions etc.

Subsequent to this, one research assistant from each district team (each district team comprises three research assistants) will return to Colombo, with the completed questionnaires from each tsunami-affected district. A representative sample from each district will then be selected for translation, prior to the analysis and composition of the PIA report.

The final PIA report will be shared with other organisations (governmental and NGOs, international and local) working on post-tsunami psychosocial recovery to prompt debate on how to achieve improved tailoring of psychosocial services, to better meet the needs and wants of affected people and enable GMSL/DMIP to design psychosocial programmes.

FINAL COMMENTS

The transferral from the immediate relief and response phase into the longer-term rehabilitation and recovery demonstrates that GMSL/DMIP has pursued its commitments to continuing its involvement with the tsunami-affected communities. The participatory and intervention strategies that GMSL/DMIP pursues in projects inevitably supports and assists both socially and politically marginalised communities in the ongoing task of rehabilitation and recovery, so that a degree of normalcy can be obtained.

The holistic approaches adopted by GMSL/DMIP, has shown that the organisational commitments to ensure that environmentally friendly, community owned and sustainable futures remain at the forefront of implemented activities. The dedication of GMSL/DMIP will endeavour to support these long-term programmes for as long as necessary, with diminishing intervention over time, in order that responsibility and management lies solely with each community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special recognition is made to the following organisations and personnel in light of their committed support, continuous hard work and genuine efforts following the immediate relief and response period:

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- 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
- Dr. Suren Batagoda- Chief Executive Office, Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit(THRU)
- 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
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- Staff of the Hambantota District Tsunami Disaster Relief and Development Programme
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- Saman Rathnapriya and Health Services Trade Union Alliance
- International Services Bureau
- Ministry of Social Services
- Centre for Non Governmental Sector - Ministry of Finance & Planning Division
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- Team Architrave
- Our Japanese friends
- Ola, Eilen, Marius and Oline from Norway
- Jo Mattock and Janaka Jayawickrama in their pioneering development and hard work to launch the GMSL/DMIP Psychological Impact Assessment.

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- GMSL/DMIP's network members;
- Green Brigade volunteers;
- GMSL/DMIP staff and volunteers.

The success of all GMSL/DMIP programmes and interventions would not have been achieved without their devotion, commitment and continuous hard work throughout the past six months.

Finally, GMSL/DMIP gratefully acknowledges Anne-Marie Parker, Sandy Firth and Ross Edgeworth for the development of the data-base, reports and proposals; strengthening the disaster management information system within a very short period. In addition, Anna Roughley for the compilation of the sixth month report.

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APPENDIX A – INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

STATEMENT OF 6TH MONTH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR DMIP – 26TH DEC 2004 TO END OF JUNE 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
3 Fisheries programme	26,338,600.00	265,510.08
Sub Total	80,831,048.00	814,829.11
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Note -01	66,175,870.00	667,095.46
Balance, Cash and cash Equivalent	14,655,178.00	147,733.65
Australian High Commission		
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
Other Donations		
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	-	-
From ODW		
01.For School Programme	625,000.00	6,300.40
<i>Expenditure</i>	334,200.00	3,368.95
Note -04	290,800.00	2,931.45
Balance, Cash and cash Equivalent		
01.SHANA Project	3,570,406.40	35,992.00
01Kalamatiya Village Development project		
<i>Expenditure</i>	7,262,417.00	73,209.85
Note -05	3,692,010.60	37,217.85

01 Oxfam Belgium		
Water and sanitation project	3,129,910.00	31,551.51
<i>Expenditure</i> →	1,545,000.00	15,574.60
Note -06	<u>1,584,910.00</u>	<u>15,976.92</u>
01.Byron Bay Programme		
Assisting Communities Recovery and development	3,156,736.00	31,821.94
<i>Expenditure</i> →	1,899,100.00	19,144.15
Note -07	<u>1,257,636.00</u>	<u>12,677.78</u>
01.Association for the International Solidarity in Asia		
Emergency Reconstruction (Commitment)	43,212,400.00	435,608.87
<i>Expenditure</i> →		
Note -08	<u>43,212,400.00</u>	<u>435,608.87</u>
01 Goal		
Agricultural programme	4,716,745.00	47,547.83
<i>Expenditure</i> →	1,531,623.00	15,439.75
Note -09	<u>3,185,122.00</u>	<u>32,108.08</u>
Expenditure		
Norwegian Development Fund		
Note 01		
01. Administration	2,901,560.00	29,249.60
02. Agriculture Programme	4,117,673.00	41,508.80
03. Purchases of fix Assets	4,798,106.00	48,368.00
04. Travelling and Transport	858,000.00	8,649.19
05. Fisheries Activities	16,552,300.00	166,857.86
06.Gap Filling, Relief and Livelihood	36,134,231.00	364,256.36
07. Focal Points Maintenance	520,000.00	5,241.94
08. Stationary and Materials	294,000.00	2,963.71
	<u>66,175,870.00</u>	<u>667,095.46</u>
Australian High Commission		
Note 02		
<u>Sambodhi Project</u>	272,000.00	2,741.94
01. Cleaning, Equipment and Materials	<u>272,000.00</u>	<u>2,741.94</u>
Other Donation		
Note 03		
01. Fisheries Activities	858,900.00	8,658.27
	<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 Travelling and Transport Charges	81,200.00	818.55
03 Food and Volunteer Allowances	71,500.00	720.77
	<u>334,200.00</u>	<u>3,368.95</u>

SAHANA PROJECT

Note 05

01. Purchase of Building material	5,900,978.00	59,485.67
02. Labours Charges	925,918.00	9,333.85
03. Other	435,521.00	4,390.33
	<u>7,262,417.00</u>	<u>73,209.85</u>

01 Oxfam Belgium

Note 06

Vehicle Equipment	1,038,000.00	10,463.71
Cleaning water source	477,000.00	4,808.47
Project coordination and management	30,000.00	302.42
	<u>1,545,000.00</u>	<u>15,574.60</u>

01. Byron Bay Programme

Note 07

Building of damage house	1,800,000.00	18,145.16
Support for education	36,800.00	370.97
Support for training	26,300.00	265.12
Support for livelihood	36,000.00	362.90
	<u>1,899,100.00</u>	<u>19,144.15</u>

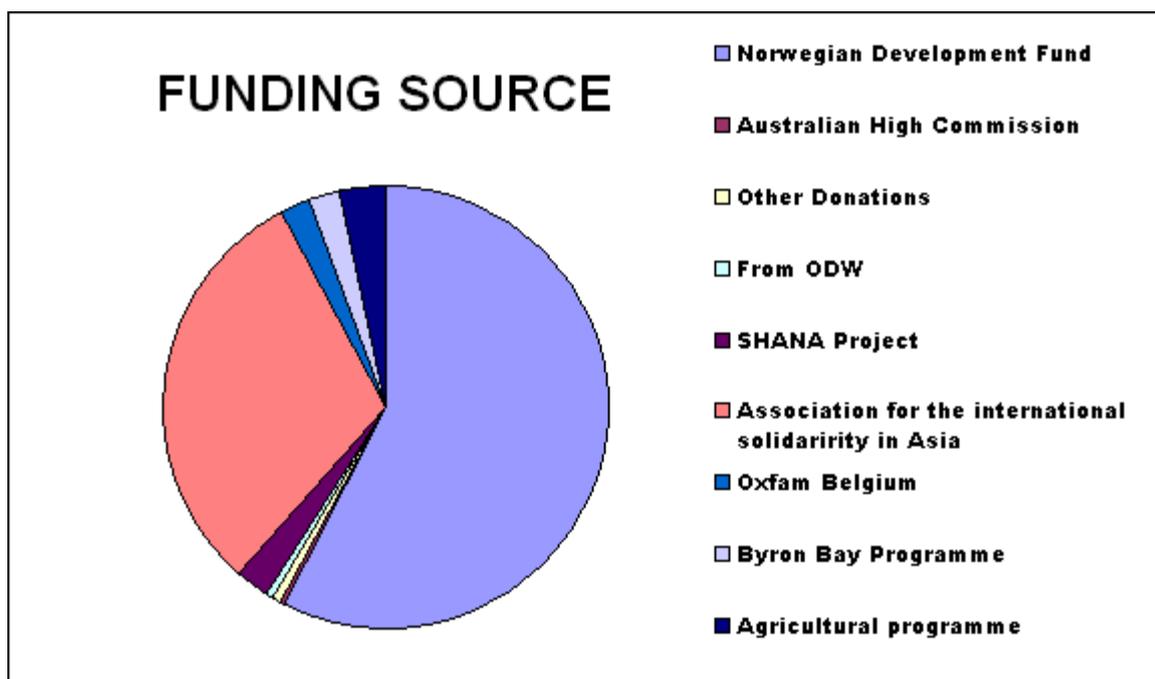
01 Goal

Agricultural programme

Note 9

Cleaning of land	83,400.00	840.73
Paddy cultivation	1,364,224.00	13,752.26
Monitoring and evaluation	30,659.00	309.06
Transport	34,860.00	351.41
Administration	18,480.00	186.29
	<u>1,531,623.00</u>	<u>15,439.75</u>

FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDS RECEIVED	FUND DISBURSEMENT	FUND BALANCES
Norwegian Development Fund	80,831,048.00	66,175,870.00	14,655,178.00
Australian High Commission	279,053.00	272,000.00	7,053.00
Other Donations	858,900.00	858,900.00	-
From ODW	625,000.00	334,200.00	290,800.00
SHANA Project	3,570,406.40	7,262,417.00	(3,692,010.60)
Association for the international Solidarity in Asia	43,212,400.00	-	43,212,400.00
Oxfam Belgium	3,129,910.00	1,545,000.00	1,584,910.00
Byron Bay Programme	3,156,736.00	1,899,100.00	1,257,636.00
Agricultural programme	4,716,745.00	1,531,623.00	3,185,122.00
TOTAL	86,164,407.40	74,903,387.00	60,501,088.40
CHART NO	1	2	3



APPENDIX D – PROVISION OF FISHING EQUIPMENT

➤ TRADITIONAL BOATS (ORUS)

PROPOSED UP TO JULY 2005

	Before March	Up to end June	Total
<i>Hambanthota District</i>			
Kudawella	20	59	79
Kalmetiya		27	27
<i>Galle District:</i>			
Ambalangoda-Urawatta	5		5
<i>Kalutara District:</i>			
Kalutara North	10		10
<i>Ampara District</i>			
Kalmunie- Sangaman Gramam	10	61	71
	45	147	192

IMPLEMENTATION AFTER CONSIDERATION OF REQUESTS

	Planned	Implemented	To be built
<u>KUDAWELLA BOAT YARD (88 Orus)</u>			
<i><u>Small size:</u></i>			
Kudawella East	26	22	4
Kalmetiya	30	30	
<i><u>Large size</u></i>			
Kudawella East	22		22
Mawella	10		10
<u>AMBALANGODA BOAT YARD (20 Orus)</u>			
Boossa.	7	7	
Ambalangoda.	3	3	
Akurala.	7	7	
Usmudulawa.	3	3	
<u>KALUTARA BOAT YARD (10 Orus)</u>			
Kalutara North	10	10	
<u>THIRUKKOVIL BOAT YARD (62)</u>			
<i><u>Small size:</u></i>			
Thirukkovil	27	27	
Kalmunai TD	10		10
<i><u>Large size</u></i>			
Thirukkovil	10		10
Sangaman Gramam	15	15	
<u>POTHUVIL - ULLAI BOAT YARD (18 Orus)</u>			
Ullai Sinhapura	18	18	
Total	198	142	56

➤ **NETS**

Hambanthota District:

Planned (Families)	Provided Nets (Families)
239	208

Village	Co-op Society	No of Families	No of Nets received
Kirinda.	Kirinda FCS	24	144
Kirindagama.	Kirindagama FCS	26	156
Nidangalawella.	Nidangalawella FCS	12	72
Patalangalla.	Patalangalla FCS	20	200
Kalameiya – Kiwula.	Kalameiya – Kiwula. FCS	30	186
Hambanthota East.	Hambanthota East FCS	24	240
Hambanthota West	Hambanthota West	24	240
Sisilasagama	Sisilasagama FCS	10	60
Amaduwa	Amaduwa FCS	16	96
Kudawella	Kudawella	22	156
	Total	208	1550

Galle District:

Planned (Families)	Provided Nets (Families)
210	158

Ahangama Stilt Fishermen	Koggala FCS	55	110
Habaraduwa	Habaraduwa Stilt Fishermen FCS	70	140
Boossa.	Boossa GS Co-op Society.	07	42
Ambalangoda.	Urawatha Co-op society.	03	18
Akurala.	Akurala FCS	07	42
Usmudulawa.	Usmudulawa FCS	03	18
Galle - Dewata	Dewata FCS	13	78
	Total	158	448

Ampara District

Planned (Families)	Provided Nets (Families)
187	134

Sangaman Gramam.	Sangaman Gramam FCS	27	162
Thandiadi.	Sangamam Gramam Umarai Lagoon FCS	89	237
Ullai.	Ullai Sinhapura FCS	18	108
Total		134	507

Kalutara District:

Planned (Families)	Provided Nets (Families)
20	20

Kalutara.	Kalutara North FCS.	10	60
	Kalutara Wella FCS	10	60
Total		20	120

Gampaha District:

Planned (Families)	Provided Nets (Families)
02	02

Gampaha	Ja Ela FCS	02	12
Total		02	12

Number of Benefited fishermen families by delivering of nets up to end June: 522
Total Number of Planned for Distribution of Nets up to end July 2005: 658