

Our Partners


Partner	Project
Operation USA	Village sponsorship of Kalladi Village in Trincomalee District
Asian German Sports Exchange Program (AGSEP)	Reconstruction of Mullaitivu Children's Home Construction of Vocational Training centre, Mulliyawalli, Mullaitivu.
Action Aid International (AAI)	3 x boatyards
Pediatrics du Monde	Rehabilitation of neo-natal and maternity wards of hospitals in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu
EMERGENCY	Village sponsorship of Punochchimunai village in the Batticaloa District
Cooperation Internazionale Sud-Sud	Construction of boatyards at Echchilampattu, Batticaloa and pre-school in Chempianpattu
SJAMO	Childcare centre – Batticaloa
Room to Read	Pre-school – Mullaitivu and Trincomalee
Sawnderborg.dk	Childcare centre – Batticaloa
Norwegian Royal Government	Shelter and relief – Mullaitivu, Amparai, Trincomalee and Batticaloa
Malteser Hilfiendienst	Temporary Shelter, Mullaitivu and Jaffna
GTZ	Temporary Shelter and Emergency Relief Items – Mullaitivu and Trincomalee
Homsa UK	Shelter – Mullaitivu
Action Aid	Shelter – Amparai and Trincomalee
Save the Children in Sri Lanka (SCiSL)	Children's care – Amparai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Mullaitivu
Georg Beck	Children's Care – Jaffna
ABC Foundation	Children's home and pre-school


Our Partners

Partner	Sectors
OXFAM	Water and Sanitation
FORUT	Water and sanitation, pre-schools
WFP (UN World Food Program)	Food relief
World Vision	Shelter
UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund)	Water and sanitation, children's welfare
ICRC	Water, sanitation and shelter
Sri Lankan Red Cross (SLRC)	Non food relief and Shelter
Halo Trust	Debris Removal
CARE	Water and Sanitation
Action Contra La Faim	Water and sanitation, shelter
Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ)	Water and sanitation
ASB	Water and sanitation, electricity
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Mobility
SFD	Mobility
Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Mobility
Danish Demining Group (DDG)	Mobility
JCCP	Mobility
GTZ	Rehabilitation and resettlement
Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL)	Logistics support
Save the Children	Relief
Pediatrics du Monde	Medicine
Danish Refugee Council	Relief
Norwegian Refugee Council	Relief, Shelter





TRO International Offices Programme support	
Australia	Providing revolving loan facilities (RLF) to expand fishing activities; permanent housing.
Canada	Purchasing land for district office; board yard; providing RLF to expand fishing activities; purchasing of land for training centre; capacity building vehicles; purchasing new house for Vivekananthar Illam; construction of hostel for tsunami affected students; providing schools bags and learning materials; earth filling for Vipulananthar Illam; re-construction of Kalaimakal children park; re-construction of Sokkalingam children park; construction of permanent houses; temporary shelter (1000); temporary kitchen (512); installing new water testing lab and GSI System; construction of new well (2); water supply (2); providing small business packages (bicycle and money).
	
Denmark	Temporary boat yard; construction of new offices and training centre; building construction for Sonobo Children's Home; provision of headsets and radio for children in child care centre; construction

	of preschool.
France	Providing small business packages (bicycle and money); capacity building –vehicles, needs assessment for Phase III project; construction of community halls; renovation of Boys Hostel; construction of nutrition centre (2); construction of children's park; permanent housing, resettlement project – Kovitkulam, village reconstruction – Thaliyadi.
	
Germany	Construction of a boat yard; providing boat engine & nets; re-construction of Tsunami Office for Mullaitivu District; construction of hostel for home for aged; construction of primary school; Capacity building and Social Mobilisation Seemali East
Italy	Construction of boat yard; teachers salary; construction of well fencing and education service centre; evening classes; preschool; temporary shelters; road renovation, maintenance of transit camps (16).
Malaysia	Providing sewing machines and bicycles; providing

	boats, engines and nets; boat repair equipment.
Netherlands	Providing fishing packages; sewing training, cash crops.
New Zealand	Providing fishing packages; providing RLF to expand fishing activities; construction of day care and childcare centre.
Norway	Board yard; providing RLF to expand fishing activities; capacity building – vehicles; construction of new office and training centre; coordinating offices for transit camps (16); preschools (15); reconstruction of Anpu Nutrition Centre; reconstruction of Mamunai; providing boats, engine & nets
South Africa	Construction of new office building and training centre.
Sweden	Capacity building; construction of Kuma Nutrition Park.
	
Switzerland	Swiss Village Program; capacity building - providing computer operator training and six month salary and computer; construction of new office and training centre; construction of office building, multi purpose hall; purchasing land & construction training centre; provision of Bata for children learning materials; construction of pre-school;

	construction of nutrition centre (2); permanent housing (133).
United Kingdom (White Pigeon)	Hair cutting equipment for tsunami victims; vehicles; needs assessment for Phase III village development; construction of workshop, provision of artificial limbs and training, construction of Hostel (Ghandi Illam and Gurukulam); construction of day care centre; maintenance of water purification plant.
United States of America	Providing cooler truck or marketing fishing products; provision of fisheries equipments; providing RLF to expand fishing activities, capacity building – vehicle; construction of store for Work Department, construction of new office building; construction of school; construction of preschool; reconstruction of Kalladi Village; water purifying plant (2).

Emergency Relief

The tsunami unleashed a disaster of unimaginable proportions and devastation. Despite the enormous magnitude of the tragedy, TRO alongside the Government of Sri Lanka, LTTE and other organisations were able to effectively mobilise to immediately assist those affected by attending to the dead, providing medical assistance, food, water and shelter.



Volunteers played an essential role in providing immediate relief to those affected. In the initial stages of the disaster management there were over 10,000 volunteers mainly from the affected areas and Diaspora from all over the world engaged in the field level assisting the relief and disaster efforts of TRO. The tasks completed by these volunteers included attending to the dead, attending to the injured and assisting the affected and housing them in welfare centres. Although this number of volunteers has reduced, as the situation has moved from one of emergency relief to a long

redevelopment phase, hundreds of volunteers alongside the Diaspora still continue to assist TRO in the field.



In this emergency relief phase after the tsunami TRO, who was responsible for over 200,000 people in emergency accommodation, provided over 100,000 people with food every day. In total in this emergency phase TRO provided over 6.8 million days worth of food to people in these Phase I emergency shelter camps. In some districts Batticaloa and Mullaitivu this was delivered for the first three months after the tsunami and others for just 30 days after the tsunami.



TRO was provided with heavy earth moving machinery to assist in the clean up of debris; over 550 hours worth of fuel and labour were spent in this manner. Quick removal of debris was effective in containing the spread of disease and enabling temporary shelters to be erected.

Receiving goods via air and sea freight.

Immediately after the tsunami people the world over responded offering assistance to those affected by the disaster. This assistance was provided in various ways some people donated time, others money and some people also collected relief items including clothing and food. The tsunami affected 70% of the coast of Sri Lanka as well as neighbouring countries leaving the region with shortages of various goods. In some situations TRO felt it necessary to purchase these goods from the international community and import them.

In all situations TRO has attempted to meet all requests that have been made by various Ministries and authorities of the Government of Sri Lanka regarding importing goods. Approximately 120 containers of goods have been delivered to the Sri Lankan Port in Colombo addressed to TRO. Some of these were able to be cleared in January and February at a time when the GoSL was not charging import tax on items for emergency relief. TRO was financing the costs of transportation and storage for such items.

TRO has always endeavoured to ensure that these goods were delivered to those affected by the tsunami on an assessment of need. TRO found that initially district offices and welfare camps did not have facilities to store goods, for this reason goods were stored in a warehouse in Colombo. Until needs were identified and goods were transported in lorries to district offices where they were then distributed to specific welfare camps.

Although the majority of goods which were sent to TRO were of a high quality and were able to be utilised in the provision of emergency relief and rehabilitation there was a percentage of goods which were of no value. TRO received clothes which were old and unusable – in some situations not even washed. TRO also received medications which were past their expiry date, there were also instances of people donating medications which have not been approved by the Ministry of Health of Sri Lanka and hence TRO was responsible for sorting these and handing them to the appropriate authority to ensure that they were not issued inadvertently.

There have been several instances where unsolicited and unidentified goods were directed to TRO in these situations to avoid paying import taxes and duties on unnecessary items TRO has either abandoned containers or requested that the Department of Social Services manage the distribution of goods.

At the beginning of March 2005, the government declared that the period of providing emergency relief was over and hence duty was reimposed on goods being imported. TRO has attempted to continue to clear and receive goods in order to serve the needs of tsunami affected people. The combination of being sent unidentified goods and high import taxes left TRO with no choice other than to leave some containers at the ports requesting that the appropriate Government ministry disburse the goods.

TRO has employed several staff to liaise with the port authority and to clear these goods quickly. Unfortunately these staff have continually been obstructed from completing the task and TRO has also then been required to pay demurrage fees which accumulate at a daily rate.

The goods that TRO has been able to clear have been delivered to tsunami displaced people. In some situations the goods have been given to individuals directly and others have been used to assist communities.

In particular these items have been used for providing food and clothing, items donated have also benefited by assisting people with income generation activities. Many people donated soft toys and childrens activities these have been given to children in the camps to help them cope with the psychological effect of the tsunami.

Details of Containers Cleared n January / February 2005 without duty	Container No.	Country of Origin	Contents in Container
	SKTU 752878	Singapore	Food items, Milk foods
	SKYU 74710550	Singapore	Cloths
	SKYU 2365780	Singapore	Rice, Cloths, Milk Foods
	ZIMU 2348416	Malaysia	Foods, cloths and water bottles
	CLHU 2870850	Malaysia	Foods, cloths and water bottles
	TGHU 4021035	Malaysia	Cloths, biscuits, noodles and water bottles
	PCIU 3898280	Singapore	Rice, cloths, dried food etc..
	SSHU 2800925	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, jams
	SSHU 2601032	Malaysia	Cloths, mineral water, biscuits
	CRXU 1344164	Malaysia	Cloths, mineral water, biscuits
	ZUMU 2585932	Malaysia	Food, cloths
	AMFU 8629077	India	Cloths
	CRXU 1344164	Malaysia	Cloths, mineral water, biscuits
	IPXU 3393196	Malaysia	Food and water bottles
	ECMU 1297272	Malaysia	Food and water bottles
	ECMU 1642954	Malaysia	Food and water bottles
	INBU 5415143	Malaysia	Food, water bottles, biscuits
	GVCU 4010010	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, packet drinks
	ZCSU 2246987	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, packet drinks
	GSTU 7531200	Malaysia	Mineral water, biscuits, packet drinks
	ZIMU 2351810	Malaysia	Food, cloths

Details of Containers Cleared After the 3 rd of March 2005 on which date Duty was Reimposed	HDMU 4227313	London	Used cloths
	GLDU 7001680	London	Used cloths
	ZIMU 2356155	Singapore	Milk powder, medicines, rice, clothes
	SKYU 2298635	Singapore	Mineral water, used clothes, medicines and food stuff
	MOTU 0314480	London	Clothes, food and medicine
	HDMU 4228367	London	Used clothes
	HDMU 4593307	London	Used clothes
	MISU 2344810	Malaysia	Milk powder, cooking oil, food, mineral water
	MISU 2373233	Malaysia	Milk powder, cooking oil, food, mineral water
	TCNU 9593793	Malaysia	Milk power, cooking oil, food, mineral water
	PCIU 9805834	New Zealand	Food, clothes
	TTNU 2510052	Germany	Dental equipment
	HDMU 2385177	India	Tents, bamboo sticks
	HDMU 4430001	India	Tents, bamboo sticks
	TEXU 4738199	India	Tents, bamboo sticks
	PONU 7237710	India	Tents, medicine
	BL 66042	India	Relief Items
	FSCU 4308032	London (UK)	Used clothes, medicine, food
	HDMU 2217487	Switzerland	Tents, clothes, beds
	4153843	Switzerland	Tents, clothes, bed
	6298229	Switzerland	Tents, clothes, beds
	MOLU 8124338	London (UK)	Clothes, tents, medicine, electrical equipment
	TEXU 4460174	Germany	817 packages of relief goods

	CMBU 2351618	Italy	Shirts, relief items
	HICU 4017935	Switzerland	Clothes, medical items
	ECMU 1514871	Australia	Clothes, linen
	HJCU 4061286	Holland	Food, clothes, bed line, blankets, shoes, shelters
	SPKU 4027880	Switzerland	Tsunami relief items
	KKFU 7170959	Denmark	1258 packages of relief goods
	GATU 4315900	Italy	228 packages of aid cargo
	KNLU 5008085	Malaysia	Jackets
	NYKU 54645437	New Zealand	Relief goods
	MOLU 7020848	London (UK)	Charitable goods
	PCIU 3551809	Australia	Tsunami aid goods
	TRLU 3035380	Germany	Used clothes
	CLHU 4204920	Malaysia	Aid Cargo
	TTNU 5706317	Malaysia	Aid cargo
	HDMU 2333569	Switzerland	Fire brigade equipment and clothes
	NYKU 2509850	New Zealand	Used clothes, food
	EZXU 2370857	Malaysia	Mineral water
	UXXU 43254698	Holland	Relief goods
	TRLU 3230200	Australia	Relief goods
	HLXU 3087243	Saudi Arabia	120 packages of relief cargo
	PONU 7855908	Australia	Clothes, travel books, stationary
	HDMU 6187631	USA	Food, medical items, water purification tablets, eye glasses
	6196675	USA	Clothes, brushes, vitamins, syringes, bottled water
	6365590	USA	Clothes, brushes, vitamins, syringes, bottled water

	HJCU 7668463	Holland	1200 cartons of relief goods
	HJCU 7500211	Holland	
	TEXU 7139851	USA	
	HDMU 4206727	USA	
	HDMU 4491347	USA	
	HJCU 8221021	Germany	Relief goods, beds
	YMLU 2572056	Sweden	Aid cargo
	SEAU 8662326	Denmark	Clothes, toys, medical equipment, buckets
	TRLU 6814022	Norway	Medical supplies
	MISU 5136699	London (UK)	Bottles of water, clothes
	APHU 6117897	London (UK)	Relief items
	OOLU 7316955	Australia	Relief items
	HDMU 639530	London (UK)	Fabric, garments
	PCIU 9985572	India	Tents with accessories
	PCIU 9716887	India	Tents with accessories
Government Distribution	MISU 2374965	Malaysia	Clothes, food
	HJCU 1305460	Australia	Clothes, pillows, towels
	TRIU 28737.7	Malaysia	Food, towels
	PCIU 3701540	Malaysia	Relief items
	9795736	Malaysia	Relief items
	3917708	Malaysia	Relief items
	CRXU 1209288	Malaysia	Empty bottles
	MOGU 2050909	France	Used clothes
	HDMU 6382284	London (UK)	Relief items
	TRLU 8065978	USA	Clothes
	PONU 7871600	Germany	Relief goods, clothes
	CAXU 7302731	London (UK)	Used clothes
	MOFU 0334950	London (UK)	Used clothes
	HLXU 4428719	Canada	Used clothes
	HLXU 4428719	Canada	Relief goods

Paid Duty for Clearance	TCKU 9756812	Malaysia	Clothes, food
	ZIMU 2582893	Malaysia	4900 packages of relief cargo
	ZIMU 2597297	Malaysia	4900 packages of relief cargo
	CLHU 3121918	Malaysia	4900 Packages of relief cargo
	FSCU 3685089	Malaysia	4900 packages of relief cargo
	TEXU 2568128	Switzerland	Toys, clothes, school materials, soaps, water, tents
	CAXU 70554411	USA	3420 Bags of rice
	HDMU 4604422	USA	3420 Bags of rice
	HDMU 4186744	USA	3420 Bags of rice
	TEXU 4566335	USA	3420 Bags of rice



Health and Medical Relief



Assisting those injured and preventing the outbreak of disease in the tsunami aftermath was a huge task made somewhat easier with the flow of volunteer medical and health professionals arriving from all over the world. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the medical division of TRO alongside the Centre for Health Care established 40 mobile medical units and 12 temporary shelters. International doctors including those from the Tamil Diaspora engaged in activities with TRO to provide immediate and essential medical attention to those who survived.

Other work undertaken by TRO in the health and medical relief sector include the following:

- ✚ 6000 wells chlorinated for the provision of safe drinking water.
- ✚ Preventive medicines distributed to inhibit the outbreak of disease.
- ✚ Temporary sanitation facilities organised with the assistance and collaboration of international donors.
- ✚ Large volumes of disinfectant sprayed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
- ✚ Solar panels provided for the supply of lighting in centres established for the injured, lactating mothers and pregnant women.
- ✚ Distribution of fresh vegetables, milk powder and canned food.

The coordination and delivery of medicines was supported by CitiHope International (CHI). CHI was able to deliver via airfreight over four million US dollars worth of medicines and hospital supplies into Sri Lanka. The medicines included antibiotics, antiemetics and painkillers. The necessary equipment for delivering these was also provided by CHI this included needles, syringes and where appropriate sterilised water for injections. Linen, catheters, disinfectants and baby clothes also formed the some of the shipment to enable the delivery of medical treatment in a sterilised environment.

These and all other medical supplies were imported through Sri Lankan customs. TRO worked tirelessly to work with necessary government ministries to complete this. To deliver the goods TRO worked with District Health Services and Government Agents to ensure things were accessed by people qualified to prescribe medicines.

In conjunction with Action Aid, TRO has provided training to social workers and community workers to assist people who are suffering from psychological problems after the tsunami. Many men, women and children who survived the tsunami are now struggling to resume their lives and families which have been devastated. The objectives of the programme are to ensure that each village has at least one person trained in recognising those in need of help and to then deliver the appropriate care to ensure full health.

It is important that over the coming months and years that people still have access to this type of service as they slowly rehabilitate. The nature of psychological health problems is that they can take along time to develop and people may be afraid to acknowledge them. TRO wants all people affected to have the confidence to speak out about their problems and TRO is ensuring that all people affected by the tsunami have equal access to these services.



Shelter - Emergency, Temporary and Permanent Housing

Emergency Shelter

Immediately after the disaster TRO was able to mobilise staff and volunteers to provide emergency shelter for displaced people. This was provided in a variety of ways in schools temples, churches and in make shift camp sites.



TRO ensured that food, water and clothing was made available to over 200,000 people, these services were made available for up to a month in some areas, before it was possible to transfer people temporary shelter.

TRO also assisted people who had family who could accommodate them, assisting with transport, food and clothing. Many of the emergency shelters and camps were established in any building that was left undamaged by the tsunami, others were erected shelters. Large tarpaulins or foliage were used for protection, accommodating large groups of people. In some situations thousands of people were housed under one roof or area which was not ideal, as this type of shelter was conducive to spread of disease. This public environment was also not conducive for the many people and families who were mourning the loss of loved ones and the lives that they had once had.

Temporary Shelter

Phase 2 of tsunami relief predominantly involves the construction of transitional shelter facilities including acceptable standards of basic sanitation and access to vital human security (food, medical and non food items.) Coordinated welfare centres consisting of temporary housing in a 'village' like atmosphere is the transitional step towards sustainable development and permanent rehabilitation.

Where practical, Phase II of relief operations has also consisted of affected communities being given the resources and encouragement to return to income generating activities. Given the serious nature of the mental trauma affected communities have endured, TRO envisions these initiatives being essential for psychological recovery and community building by returning a sense of normality to devastated regions.



Almost all Phase II projects are either completed or substantially underway. This structure of tsunami relief is designed to be somewhat temporary, yet will encourage a community atmosphere for working together through local participation as well as the strengthening of community identities and economic self-sufficiency.



Temporary shelters have been built by TRO in the districts in the NorthEast affected by the tsunami. Each temporary shelter houses one family. At each of these camps there is one toilet for four families and a shower cubicle for every ten families. TRO envisages that people will not be given permanent housing for at least one year and in some cases a lot longer. The funding for these shelters has come from a wide range of donors to whom TRO is extremely grateful. It includes Malteser, ActionAid, GTZ, Homsa and Operation USA.

The shelters were built with a minimum standard of 400sq feet. Built on a cement block the shelters were predominantly two rooms, with a four foot wall around them and then either wood or tin sheets to a height of 6 feet. The roofs were made from thatched Cajun, made from palm leaves. Thatched Cajun was found to be the best roofing material given the Sri Lankan weather conditions, as it allows air to circulate, prevents over heating and is water resistant.

TRO endeavoured to ensure that people were moved in to these village style camps in a similar way to how they were living previously – same neighbours, children with easy access to schools, fisherman near to beaches. TRO built nearly 10,000 temporary shelters – accommodation for over 30,000 people.



Permanent Housing

The mammoth task of providing each family who has lost their house with a new one will take some time. TRO acknowledges the obstacles which surround this and is eagerly awaiting the day when all families and communities have been resettled. The allocation of land within the GoSL buffer zone policy is just one of such obstacles, however TRO continues to work with Government Agents (GA) to complete this task. A mechanism for the releasing of money, pledged from the international community, is also required before these projects can be financed. Until this occurs TRO will continue to work with International NGOs and private donors to provide housing for tsunami displaced people.



TRO is offering to build a variety of styles of houses for people so that they can have a choice of design. Depending on environmental factors rain direction, existing shade available – the most appropriate house will be built. TRO is ensuring that all houses have access to potable water – with a preference of one well per house hold.

TRO will not compromise on the quality of housing. TRO has signed agreements with the Urban Development Authority (UDA) for land in several areas in the NorthEast – at these sites TRO will deliver permanent housing within one year. The houses will

TRO town planners and architects are working in conjunction with water and sanitation engineers to insure that water is not contaminated by toilet waste. This will enable sustainable living. Major roads are being built and maintained by the Road Development Authority (RDA). TRO will be responsible for creating access roads into the village and within the village connecting agriculture and fishing businesses to markets.