

Geneva-I to Geneva-II

Increasing contradictions in words & deeds

Worsening situation in the Northeast

1 March 2006 - 15 October 2005

2. Military offensives and Displacement

LTTE Peace Secretariat

October 2006

2. Military offensives and Displacement

Civilians killed: 443
Displaced: 180,000

Since the beginning of August 2006, the Sri Lankan government has been on a campaign of military onslaughts. These onslaughts have targeted civilians directly causing large scale displacement and casualties. 443 civilians were killed during these military offensives, artillery shelling and air strikes. Each onslaught swelling the refugees numbers at an alarming rate. These onslaughts are categorized and presented in three categories: major offensives, air strikes on civilian areas, and shelling into civilian areas.

2.1 Mavilaru onwards – major Sri Lankan military offensives

The Sri Lankan government has continued with its major military offensives in spite of agreeing for direct talks, in spite of the call by the co-chairs to halt military offensives at their last meeting in September in Brussels, and in spite of repeated requests by the LTTE to the international community to apply pressure on the GoSL to halt its military offensives.

Offensive 1 -Mavilaru

Mavilaru sluice gate issue is a civil dispute between people who had no drinking water and the government of Sri Lanka. 3000 families from 12 villages were badly affected by the drinking water crisis. People closed the sluice gate to raise awareness about their plight. Discussions were already afoot with SLMM facilitation to resolve the issue. The GoSL using the civil dispute as a pretext launched a military onslaught saying they want control of the sluice gate. Fact remains that this area of Trincomalee has come under repeated air strike since April 2006. Please see the list of aerial bombardments at the end of this document. More than 30 schools were damaged in this area by these aerial attacks.

On 26 July, Sri Lankan government launched air and land attack on the pretext of capturing the sluice gate.

On 1 August, LTTE took defensive attacks but withdrew to CFA positions soon after.

On 6 August, SLMM Head of Mission went with Elilan to open the sluice gate. The Sri Lankan military bombarded the location and forced the SLMM monitors to take cover. Due to the bombardment the opening of the gate had to be abandoned. Air attacks on the same day killed 15 civilians.

On 8 August, representatives of the protesting civilians with LTTE Political Head for Trincomalee, Elilan, opened the sluice gate. However, the opening of the sluice gate did not bring an end to the Sri Lankan government onslaught. The continued onslaught forced thousands to flee, destroyed transport infrastructure including bridges.

On 10 August, Sri Lanka Army (SLA) launched a fresh offensive, involving thousands of troops, from Kallaru SLA camp towards Maavilaru sluice-gate while launching

indiscriminate aerial and artillery attacks on Eachilampathu and its suburbs. 50 civilians were killed and more than 200 were injured as thousands of civilians were still fleeing the areas.

Offensive 2 - Thenakam

On July 29, Sri Lankan Air Force bombed a Liberation Tigers' Thenakam Conference Centre in Karadiyanaru, 24 kilometers northwest of Batticaloa. Eight LTTE members were killed.

Offensive 3 - Tharavai

On 11 August, Sri Lanka Air Force jets bombed residential Tharavai area. SLAF Kfir bombers dropped at least 16 bombs in four bombing sorties destroying homes and setting fire to the surrounding scrub jungles. Farming activities were also destroyed. Tharavai is in the LTTE area in Batticaloa.

Offensive 4 - Muhamalai-1

On 11 August, Sri Lankan military began heavy artillery bombardment towards the LTTE from the Muhamalai end in the north. The attack lasted several days as LTTE took defensive action.

The military also closed the Vavuniya, Uyilankulam, and Madhu checkpoints effectively blocking out the northern sector of Northeast. These borders have remained closed since.

Offensive 5 - Sampoor

On 28 August, Sri Lankan military began an onslaught to occupy the LTTE area of Sampoor. The stated purpose according to GoSL was to neutralize the LTTE attack on Sri Lankan Naval facility in Trincomalee. However, negotiations were in progress with Norway facilitation for LTTE withdrawal of weapons from Sampoor. While the negotiations were in progress, GoSL launched its onslaught for occupation. The attack and occupation achieved through a scorched earth policy left the area deserted with heavy damages to life and property. 46,000 people displaced. All farming activities were destroyed. Close to 100 civilians were killed.

Offensive 6 - Kanchikudichcharu

On September 06, Sri Lanka military started an onslaught towards the LTTE area of Kanchikudichcharu from its Kanjirankuda camp in Amparai district. A shop and two civilian houses were damaged in Sri Lankan military shelling.

Offensive 7 - Muhamalai 2

On 9 September, Sri Lankan military again attempted to move forward from the northern FDL at Kilali.

Offensive 8 - Kaluwanchchikudy-Paddiruppu Bridge

On 12 September, Sri Lankan military attempted a land offensive to move over the Kaluwanchchikudy-Paddiruppu Bridge in LTTE area in Batticaloa. LTTE repulsed the

offensive. Artillery shells fired by the STF fell and exploded in the villages Palugamam, Porativu and Munaitivu in the LTTE held areas.

Offensive 9 - Pullumalai

On 30 September, Sri Lankan military carried out an ambush on Pullumalai, inside the LTTE area in Amparai. Eleven LTTE members were killed. The Sri Lankan military took the bodies of the LTTE members in military vehicles into GoSL area. SLMM visited the area to investigate the incident.

Offensive 10 - Vaharai

On 6 October, Sri Lankan military attempted a three pronged attack to capture the Vaharai area under LTTE administration. Taking part in the offensive with the Sri Lankan military were members of the Karuna-paramilitary group. One group of the Sri Lankan military moved from its Mankerny camp and attempted to go northwards. They moved up to the Pannichchankerni LTTE point. At the same time the Sri Lankan Navy landed troops and Karuna-group members slightly north of the Pannichchankerni LTTE point. Heavy clashes ensued and both groups were repelled by the LTTE. The third group of Sri Lankan military attempted to move from Kaddumurippu, an inland region, towards Kathiraveli. This was also repelled by the LTTE.

Offensive 11 - Muhamalai 3

On 11 October, Sri Lanka Army launched a major offensive into LTTE areas of Muhamalai and Kilali in the north. SLA troopers who broke through the LTTE Forward Defence Line (FDL) positions in Kilali and Muhamalai were defeated.

Repeated calls by the LTTE to the SLMM to visit the FDL and investigate the party that is initiating the offensive were unimplemented because the Sri Lankan military refused permission to halt military activities so that the SLMM can visit the area. On four occasions arrangements for the SLMM to visit the FDL were aborted due to this refusal.
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Offensive 12 - Eastern attempts

On October 15, since the Muhamalai defeat on 11 October, Sri Lankan military attempted several offensives in the east in Batticaloa and Amparai to penetrate LTTE areas. All were repulsed by the LTTE. In one offensive south of Batticaloa, a Tiger Major and a Captain were killed in action. In a separate shelling, two civilians were injured as they fled the shelling in Periya Porathivu. In yet another offensive, in Amparai the Sri Lankan military penetrated into Kanchikudicharu and were forced to retreat following a series of Tiger ambush attacks.

2.2 Aerial bombing of civilian areas

Beginning with the bombing of Mutur east on 25 April in which 18 civilians including three children were killed, the Sri Lankan Air Force Kfirs pounded Tamil civilian settlements in 35 air raids over a period of under six months as listed in Table-2 below. This amounts to six air

raids per month. 188 civilians were killed. Many more were injured. Houses were destroyed. Crops were destroyed.

Besides causing death and destruction the panic it caused among the civilian population is not measurable and has devastating effect among the population. Parents have kept children away from school due to fear of aerial attacks.

Table 2				
Aerial bombardments by the SLAFs since Geneva-I until 15 Oct				
Date	Place	Type of Incident	Description	
1	25-Apr-06	Muttur east (Trinco)	Air Strike	15 civilians killed and 25 injured
2	26-Apr-06	Muttur east (Trinco)	Air Strike	3 civilians killed, 8 injured and 3000 displaced
3	11-May-06	Karuppaddamurippu (Vavuniya)	Air Strike	
4	11-May-06	Mankulam, Oddusuddan, Kilinochchi (Kilinochchi)	Air Strike	
5	15-Jun-06	Muttur east (Trinco)	Air Strike	100 civilians displaced
6	15-Jun-06	Selvapuram tsunami camp (Mullaithivu)	Air Strike	1000 civilians displaced
7	15-Jun-06	Tharavai (Batticaloa)	Air Strike	Several houses damaged
8	15-Jun-06	Suburbs of Kilinochchi	Air Strike	
9	15-Jun-06	Suburbs of Kilinochchi	Air Strike	
10	26-Jul-06	Mavilaru & Kathiraveli (Trinco)	Air Strike	7 civilians killed, 8 injured and 3000 displaced
11	28-Jul-06	Eachchilampathu (Trinco)	Air Strike	
12	29-Jul-06	Karadiyanaru (Batticaloa)	Air Strike	8 civilians killed and 4 injured
13	1-Aug-06	Trinco	Air Strike	Many houses destroyed
14	2-Aug-06	Trinco (Trinco)	Air Strike	
15	3-Aug-06	Vadamaradchi East (Jaffna)	Air Strike	2 civilian injured
16	4-Aug-06	Verukal (Trinco)	Air Strike	
17	10-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Air Strike	Kfir attack on displacing people killed nearly 100 civilians and injured more than 200.

18	12-Aug-06	Poonahari (Kilinochchi)	Air Strike	
19	14-Aug-06	Vallipunam (Mullaithivu)	Air Strike	Kfir attack on a school camp in the old Senchcholai complex. 55 girls killed 155 injured
20	18-Aug-06	Nelliyan (Jaffna)	Air Strike	A boat yard built for tsunami affected people was burnt down.
21	23-Aug-06	Vanni (Kilinochchi)	Air Strike	
22	25-Aug-06	Puthukkudiyiruppu (Mullaithivu)	Air Strike	
23	26-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Air Strike	2 civilians killed and 5 injured
24	29-Aug-06	Mullaittivu	Air Strike	Schools closed as children stayed home.
25	30-Aug-06	Iyakkachchi (Kilinochchi)	Air Strike	
26	31-Aug-06	Kathiraveli (Batticaloa)	Air Strike	2 civilians injured
27	12-Sep-06	Sundikkulam (Jaffna)	Air Strike	4 fishermen injured and many fishing huts, nets and 5 boats burnt down
28	19-Sep-06	Tharavai, Erukkalam (Batticaloa)	Air Strike	
29	25-Sep-06	Semmalai (Mullaithivu)	Air strike	
30	25-Sep-06	Nayaru (Mullaithivu)	Air strike	
31	26-Sep-06	Vellankulam (Vavuniya)	Air Strike	
32	27-Sep-06	Vattappalai (Mullaithivu)	Air Strick	Kfir attacked two times within a day 10 am and 10:45 am
33	27-Sep-06	Keppapilavu (Mullaithivu)	Air Strick	Kfir attacked two times within a day 10 am and 10:45 am
34	4-Oct-06	Kudarappu (Jaffna)	Air Strick	Four Tsunami reconstructed houses were destroyed in the bombardment
35	13-Oct-06	Muthaiyankaddu (Mullaithivu)	Airstrick	6 Kfir bombers dropped 48 bombs in two sorties over farmland. Large areas of crops destroyed. 10 cows killed.

2.3 Artillery shelling into civilian areas

Over 23 heavy artillery firings into civilian areas has killed 83 civilians and injured many more. The Table-3 gives the details of some of the shelling into civilian areas. Thousands of people displaced as a result of such shelling.

Date	Place	Type of Incident	Description
1	1-Aug-06	Paduvankarai (Batticaloa)	Shelling 3 civilians injured
2	2-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Shelling 1 child killed and 4 injured
3	2-Aug-06	Thopur (Trinco)	Shelling hit fleeing people. 1 civilian killed more than 10 injured.
4	3-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Shelling 3 civilian (Muslims) killed and 25 injured
5	3-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Shelling Arapu church was hit by artillery where people had taken refuge. 10 Muslims were killed and more than 60 injured
6	3-Aug-06	Thopur (Trinco)	Shelling Artillery hit Al-Sarja Muslim school where people had taken refuge.12 civilians were killed and more than 15 injured
7	4-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Shelling 5 civilians were killed
8	4-Aug-06	Panichankerni (Batticaloa)	Shelling 3 civilians killed were killed and 4 injured
9	6-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Shelling 20 civilians killed and more than 20 injured
10	6-Aug-06	Kaddaiparichchan (Trinco)	Shelling 1 civilian killed and 2 injured
11	7-Aug-06	Muttur (Trinco)	Shelling
12	14-Aug-06	Varani (Jaffna)	Shelling 6 civilians killed
13	16-Aug-06	Vannankery (Kilinochchi)	Shelling 1 civilian injured
14	26-Aug-06	Ilupaddichenai (Batticaloa)	Shelling 2 civilians including 10 year old child injured
15	28-Aug-06	Paddalipuram (Trinco)	Shelling 20 Killed and more than 20 injured
16	19-Sep-06	Erakkalam (Batticaloa)	Shelling where IDPS from Vadamunai, Oothuchenai and L.B villages were sheltered
17	19-Sep-06	Koolavadi, Pendugalchenai, Kooraveli and Chenaikudirruppu (Batticaloa)	Shelling More than 50 shells dropped, five residential homes were destroyed

18	25-Sep-06	From Vavunathevu to LTTE area (Batticaloa)	Shelling	2 civilian injured and 5 houses damaged
19	27-Sep-06	Sempankunru (Jaffna)	Shelling	Father of two seriously wounded (Selvarasa Serooban)
20	27-Sep-06	Varani, Kodikamam, Kachchai (Jaffna)	Shelling	Several people displaced
21	12-Oct-06	Vaharai (Batticaloa)	Shelling	Shelling from military camps in Kommanthurai, Murakoddanchenai and Valaichenai.
22	12-Oct-06	Manunai, Sempiyampattu, Thalaiyadi, Maruthankerni, Vathirayan, Uduthurai, Arliyavalai (Jaffna)	Shelling	
23	13-Oct-06	Mullaithivu, Alampil, Semmalai, Nayar (Mullaithivu)	Shelling	Sri Lankan Navy and Sri Lankan Army from Mankindimalai fired at fishermen at sea. Fishermen forced to turn back were again fired at as they reached the shores.

2.4 Displacement

Table-4 shows the displacement data spread over the Northeast. Displaced people may have gained an improved security for their lives. But they loose in so many other ways. Especially those who displaced in LTTE areas are facing the economic blockade and the depressed economic activity. Many of these refugees are living in places where drinking water is not readily available. Yet, brining water to the refugees in tanks becomes an impossible option under the fuel restriction placed by the military at borders. Most refugees build temporary shelters using mud and forest trees. Even this becomes a struggle when water is not readily available.

INGOs including the ICRC have reported that they have been denied access to locations of refugee population inside LTTE areas. Nearly 40,000 refugees displaced from Trincomalee are staying in Kathiraveli and Vaharai in the LTTE areas of Batticaloa. Sri Lankan military has blocked supplies as well as aid agencies reaching these refugees. People are virtually living under trees.



Frightened people who have wanted to displace from their homes have been prevented from doing so by the SLAFs for the purpose of using them as human shields. On 29 August, people from the islets of Nedunthivi, Nainathivu and Punguduthivu off Jaffna coast traveling in five buses towards Jaffna town were turned back by the Sri Lankan Navy at the Allaipiddy checkpoint. In a similar blockade, the villagers in the village of Manalkadu in the eastern coast of Jaffna are also entrapped and are not permitted to move out of the area by the military.

**Table-4 Displaced people
by the AGA divisions where they have displaced**

District	AGA Divisions	Families	Persons	Children under 17
Kilinochchi	Kandawalai	1021	3819	1266
	Karachchci	2484	8987	3111
	Poonakary	1142	4246	1333
	Pallai	416	1488	532
	Total	5063	18540	6242
Mullaitivu	Maritempattu	2115	7457	2638
	Puthukudiyiruppu	5113	18165	6377
	Oddusuddan	555	1977	698
	Manthai East	539	4310	679
	Thunukkai	1193		1479
	Total	9515	33848	11871
Batticaloa	Koralaipattu North - Vaharai	9693	36562	11922
	Koralaipattu - Kiran	165	550	205
	Manmunai West - Vavunatheevu	215	750	270
	Total	10073	37862	12397
Trincomalee	Town	1470	4412	1822
	Kantalai	5572	22136	6853
	Thampalagamam	1877	8806	2346
	Kinniya	891	3289	1122
	Seruvavila	626	1907	788
	Muthur	1903	6818	2359
	Total	12339	47368	15290
Mannar	Madhu	75	337	94
	Thadsanamaruthamadu	303	1067	381
	Total	378	1404	475
Vavuniya North	Vingnanakulam	336	1535	426
	Mannakulam	89	338	113
	Periyakulam	42	173	51
	Total	467	2046	590
Jaffna	Jaffna Peninsula	10385	33760	12877
	Vadamaratchi East	1400	6815	1736
	Total	11785	40575	14613
To India				12,000
	Grand Total	49,620	181,643	61,478

Civilian displacement in the Northeast since Geneva I

To India
Persons - 12000

 Location of mass displacement
 Location of large refugee settlements

Jaffna
Persons - 40575
Children - 14613

Kilinochchi
Persons - 18540
Children - 6242

Valikamam
 Palai
 Poonahari
 Vadamaradchi East
 Karachi

Mannar
Persons - 1404
Children - 475

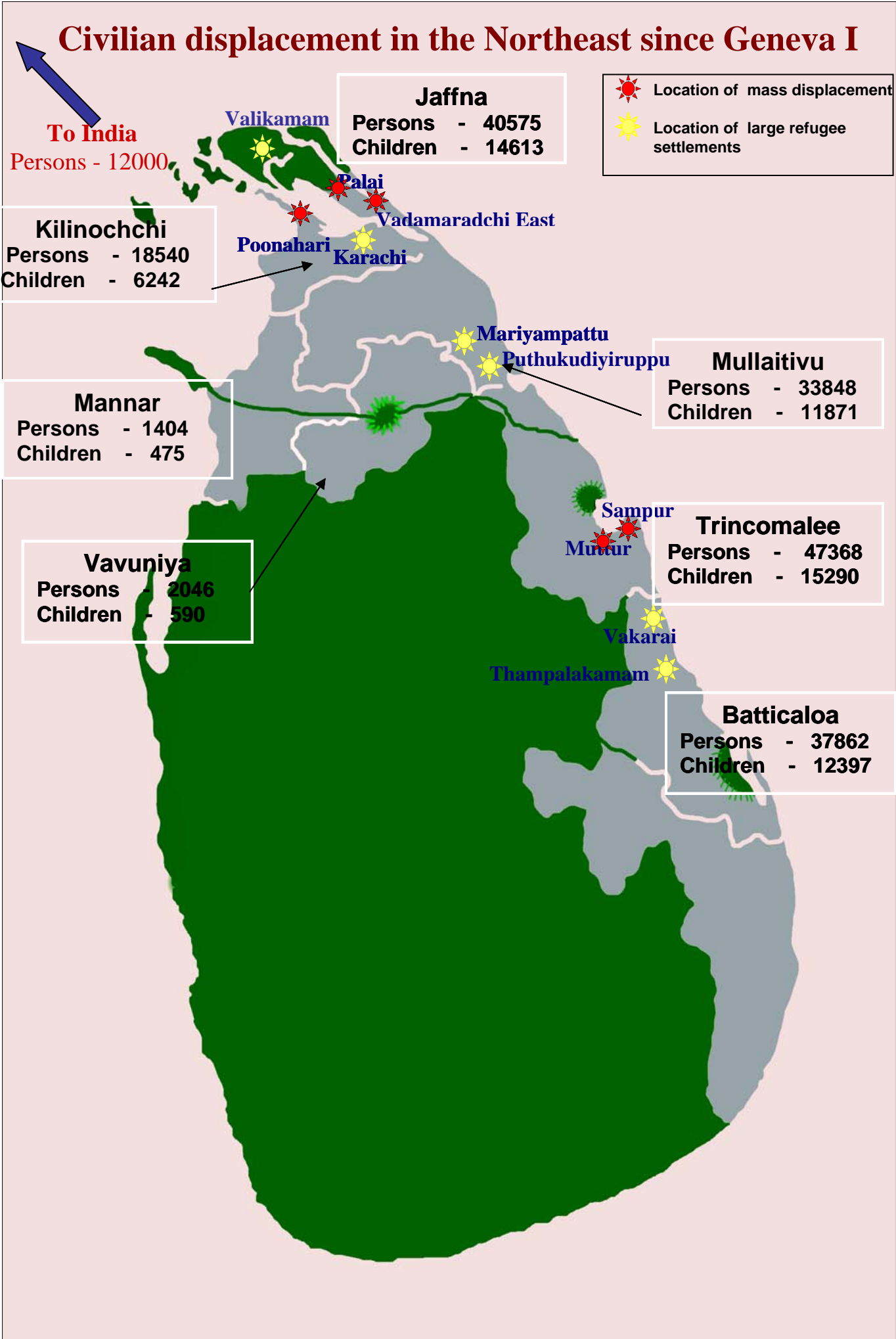
Mariyampattu
 Puthukudiyiruppu
Mullaitivu
 Persons - 33848
 Children - 11871

Vavuniya
Persons - 2046
Children - 590

Sampur
 Muttur
Trincomalee
 Persons - 47368
 Children - 15290

Vakarai
Thampalakamam

Batticaloa
Persons - 37862
Children - 12397



2.5 Affected Schools

Schools and hospitals like other people based institutions are disrupted when people displace en mass. This section and the next section give data on schools and hospitals affected by the shelling and displacement. Some of them are made inoperative because they are destroyed by the shelling. Others stop functioning because people have displaced. In the case of schools, some are not functioning because these schools are housing the large number of refugees. Given that school building is the only building large enough to accommodate large number of refugees there is no other option but to let the refugees stay there thus affecting the school's educational functions.

Pachchilapalli Asistant Government Agent Division, near the Muhamalai FDL is one of the worst affected area. Data collected so far on the number of public building destroyed there are,

Churches - 17

Temples - 56

Hospitals - 05



Pre Schools - 26

Public buildings - 41

Commercial buildings - 163

Carpentry workshops - 03

Schools – 13

Schools affected in the Northeast since August 2006 by Sri Lankan artillery shelling	
Kilinochchi District	Size
Following schools in Kilinochchi district are not functioning since the children and staff were displaced due to bombing and shelling.	
Palai Education Zone	
Six schools are not functioning affecting 1955 students	
1 Palai Central College (Damaged)	1084
	

2	Iyakkachchi Government Tamil Mixed School	288
3	Kilali Roman Catholic Tamil Mixed School	126
4	Mukavil Government Tamil Mixed School	81
5	Palai Roman Catholic Tamil Mixed School	272
6	Tharumakerni Government Tamil Mixed School	104
		Total 1955

Poonahari Education Zone

12 schools are not functioning due to displacement affecting **2672** students

1	Poonahari Mahavidhyalayam	830
2	Chellaiythivu Government Tamil Mixed School	212
3	Poonahari Nallur Mahavidhyalayam	353
4	Samipulam Government Tamil Mixed School	55
5	Gnanimadam Government Tamil Mixed School	101
6	Karukkaithivu Mahavidhyalayam	220
7	Koutharimunai Mahavidhyalayam	75
8	Paramankirai Mahavidhyalayam	40
9	Madduvilnadu Government Tamil Mixed School	43
10	Vinasiyodai Government Tamil Mixed School	61
11	Sunnivil Government Tamil Mixed School	137
12	Poonahari Srivigneswara Vidhyalayam	515
13	Thambirai Government Tamil Mixed School	30
		Total 2672

Jaffna District

Following schools in Jaffna district are not functioning since the children were displaced due to bombing and shelling.

Maruthankerni Education Zone

12 schools are not functioning due to displacement affecting **2457** students.

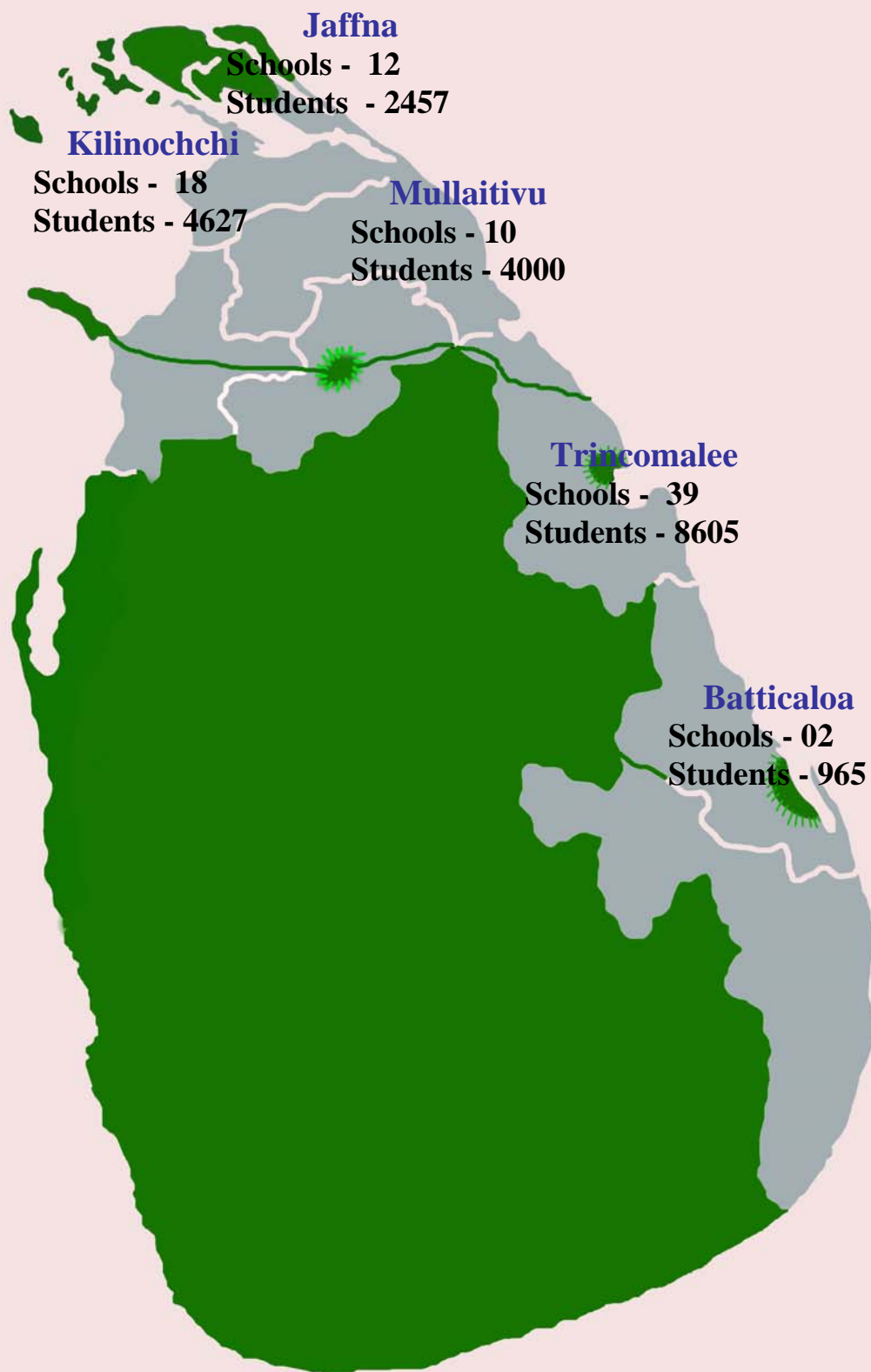
1	Mamunai Government Tamil Mixed School	96
2	Chempianpatru Roman Catholic Tamil Mixed School	80
3	Maruthankerni Hindu Tamil Mixed School	355
4	Kaddaikadu Roman Catholic Tamil School	246
5	Kevil Government Tamil Mixed School	106
6	Chempianpatru Government Tamil Mixed School	256
7	Vetrilaikerni Government Tamil Mixed School	
8	Parameshwara Vidhyalayam	277
9	Vetrilaikerni Roman Catholic Tamil School	50
10	Uduththurai Mahavidhyalayam	425
11	Aliyavalai Government Tamil Mixed School	420
12	Thalaiyadi Roman Catholic School	146

Total 2457

Mullaithivu District		
<p>The schools listed below are used to house refugees from Poonahari and Palai. As a result these schools are unable to function. A total of 4000 students are affected. In other schools in the area attendance is down due to fear of aerial bombing</p>		
Mullaithivu Education Zone		
1	Poothanvayal Government Tamil Mixed School	
2	Thanimurippu Government Tamil Mixed School	
3	Kaiveli Ganesha Vidhyalayam	
4	Kokkilai Government Tamil Mixed School	
5	Vedduvaikal Government Tamil Mixed School	
6	Maathalan Roman Catholic School	
7	Udayarkaddu Mahavidhyalayam	
8	Kombavil Vigneswaran Vidhyalayam	
Thunukkai Education Zone		
1	Mallavi Central College	
2	Thirumuhandy Hindu Vidhyalayam	
Trincomalee District		
<p>These schools are located in Muthur east, Veruhal and Eechchilampatru areas. They have all gradually stopped functioning as the artillery shelling by the Sri Lankan military intensified and the people displaced from these areas. A total of 8274 students are affected. In other schools in the area attendance is down due to fear of aerial bombing</p>		
Damaged		
1	Cheenanveli Athavan Vidhyalayam	85
2	Chennaiyoor Government Tamil Mixed School	38
3	Eechchilampatru Chanpaka Mahavidhyalayam	650
4	Ilankaithurai Government Tamil Mixed School	188
5	Ilankaithurai Muhaththuvaran Mahavidhyalayam	700
6	Kadatkarachenai Government Tamil Mixed School	287
7	Kaddaiparichchan Vipulananda Vidhyalayam	353
8	Kanesapuram Maha Viththiyalayam	726
9	Nallur Government Tamil Mixed School	210
10	Neeliyamma Viththiyalayam	160
11	Pallikudiyiruppu Kalaimahal Hindu College	450
12	Poonahar Thiruvalluvar Vidhyalayam	350

13	Sampoor Mahavidhyalayam	753
14	Sampoor Srimurugan Vidhyalaym	136
15	Santhanaveddai lynkaran Vidhyalayam	18
16	Soodaikuda Government Tamil Mixed School	60
Not functioning due to displacement		
17	Ammannagar Ambal Vidhyalaym	41
18	Chinnakulam Government Tamil Mixed School	136
19	Ilakanthai Government Tamil Mixed School	
20	Ilankaithurai Alaimakal Viththiyalayam	135
21	Kalaimunthal Malaimunthal	90
22	Kallady Government Tamil Mixed School	
23	Karukkkamunai Government Tamil Mixed School	
24	Koonithivu Navalar Vidhyalayam	
25	Malaimunthal Namahal Vidhyalaym	
26	Maruthanagar Puvaneswari Vidhyalayam	
27	Mavadichenai Government Tamil Mixed School	325
28	Muththichenai Government Tamil Mixed School	120
29	Paddalipuram Government Tamil Mixed School	490
30	Poomarathadichenai Sithi Vinayakar Vithiyalayam	125
31	Poonathivu Navalar Viththiyalayam	366
32	Punnaiyadi Government Tamil Mixed School	145
33	Santhosapuram Sivasakthi Vidhyalayam	166
34	Senaiyoor Central College	120
35	Thankapuram Ganeshan Vidhyalayam	78
36	Uppural Government Tamil Mixed School	
37	Vaddavan Government Tamil Mixed School	125
38	Valaithoddam Government Tamil Mixed School	98
39	Veruhal Thavaraka Vidhyalayam	550
Total		8605
Batticaloa District		
These schools are not funtioning because the students are displaced due to Sri Lankan military artillery shelling		
1	Vellaveli Kalaimahal Vidhyalayam	820
2	Vavunathivu Government Tamil Mixed School	145
These schools are not functioning because they are housing refuges.		


Schools and students affected in the Northeast by the Sri Lankan bombing and shelling



2.6 Affected Hospitals

Sri Lankan military shelling since Geneva-I has destroyed 6 hospitals. There were other hospitals that were rendered dysfunctional because the entire people displaced from the area. In other cases the hospitals stopped functioning because the all the medical staff displaced due to fear of shelling.

Adampan hospital in Mannar district is a good example. It was rebuilt since the signing of the CFA. It has good facilities. Yet, the hospital was coming under the artillery shelling of the Sri Lankan military and for reasons of safety it was forced to relocate. It is currently functioning in a community hall in Andalkulam. The hall does not even have the very basic facilities for living let alone for a hospital. The only department that is able to function in this new location is the outpatient clinic. The hospital is not able to accommodate even urgent minor surgeries. The outpatient clinic is seeing around 125 patients daily and these patients are undergoing many difficulties due to the poor facilities. The people, in spite of having a better hospital, have been denied the right to use it by the Sri Lankan military artillery shelling.

Hospitals destroyed in the Northeast by Sri Lankan military artillery shelling and claymore attacks - since August 2006	
Kilinochchi district	
1 Palai hospital	
	
2 Poonahari hospital	
3 Vannerikulam hospital (not functioning because there are no doctors)	
Jaffna district	
4 Maruthankerni hospital	
Vavuniya district	

5	Puliyankulam hospital
6	Iranai Iluppai hospital
	Claymore attack on ambulance from Nedunkerni hospital killing a doctor, and 4 hospital employees
	Mannar district
7	Adampan district hospital
8	Periyamadhu hospital (not functioning because there are no doctors)
	Trincomalee district
9	Eachilampattu hospital (Damaged)
10	Sampoor central hospital (Damaged)
	Batticaloa district

In the LTTE administered areas of Batticaloa district and Trincomalee district there are no hospitals functioning. Only medical facility available in these areas is provided by the Tamileelam health services

2.7 Places of Worships

Places of Worships destroyed in the Northeast by Sri Lankan military artillery shelling and claymore attacks - since August 2006	
1	Kooniththivu Vadapathirakali Alayam
2	Sampur Arasadi pillayar Alayam
3	Sampur Sri Pathirakali Alayam
4	Kaddaiparichchan Katpaha Vinayakar Alayam
5	Senayoor Varnakulappillayar Alayam
6	Kaddaiparichchan Nahammal Alayam
7	Amman nakar Ammachchi Ammal Alayam
8	Senayoor Veerapathirar Alayam
9	Sampur Siththivinayakar Alayam
10	Koonithivi Pillayar Alayam
11	Kadakkaraichchenai Paththirakali Amman Alayam
12	Kadakkaraichchenai Pillaiyar Kovil
13	IlankaithuraiMuhathuvaram Pillayar Alayam
14	Paddalipuram Methadist church

2.8 Refugee voices

From Batticaloa

Raman aged 60 among the refugees in Eerakulam Government Tamil Mixed School



“We are one hundred families staying here. There was shelling in our village continuously for three days. The shelling appeared to be directed deliberately on the civilians. It was not directed at the LTTE camps. We, the villagers were discussing among ourselves about displacing from our village. Before we could displace many Sri Lankan military vehicles arrived. There were many members of Karuna party in the military vehicles.

They got off and told us to go away from our village. They told us that Batticaloa is for Karuna party. They told us to go to Vanni and not come back to Batticaloa. They threatened to shoot us if we do not go away.

The entire village started to walk at 6.30 am and arrived at this school at 6.30 pm. No one has come to help us so far. We are sharing whatever food we brought with us. This is a small

poor school. There are no toilet facilities for 100 families. We do not have enough clothes to wear. Hygiene is very poor.

People are still displacing from villages near our village. Those who are arriving here now are saying that the same pattern of attack that happened to our village is happening to other villages. First the military shells the civilian areas in the village. Then Karuna party comes and chases them away. Some of our families have been separated by the displacement.



I was farming 200 acres of rice field. I had to leave the crops which will be wasted now. I took a big loan to do this. How can I repay the loan when my crops are not cared for to maturity? It is better to die here than to face life after all this with the huge loan to be repaid.”

Voice of Krishnapillai (65), a daily wage labourer,

“Sri Lankan military shelled the villages of Kayamadu, Panimadu, Kalankudimadu, and Kurinchamunai. Even in normal times we face shortage of water at this time of the year. Now, we are struggling to get even drinking water in this place. There are no people living here. The wells have not been maintained and they are full of decaying leaves.

Why is the Sri Lankan military attacking civilians? If they want to fight with the LTTE they must attack the LTTE camps, not the civilian settlements. The government should stop the war it is waging against the civilians.”

Voice of Yogarasa Magendran (25), a daily wage labourer says,



“Sri Lankan military shelling from the Vavunathivu camp has destroyed the villages of Kurinchamunai and others in the Kokkadicholai area. We were already displaced and were living in the Kayamadu refugee camp when we were forced to displace again because this refugee camp was also shelled. We are now living in the forest in tiny huts. How can I describe our situation of displacing from a refugee camp due to Sri Lankan military shelling the refugee camp?

When the military starts shelling, we try to run. How about the young children, old people and pregnant mothers? We try to help them and lives are lost as a result. One night we ran due to the shelling. An 80 year old woman could not keep up. Only the next morning her family went looking and found her in the forest where she has stopped unable to run.

The Kannakuda school is completely destroyed. There is no schooling for the children. Bridges have been broken. The hospital is not functioning because most of the hospital staff come from the Batticaloa town and they are unable to travel. Sick people here are not receiving treatment. Yesterday one sick man died without treatment. His family has no means to conduct his funeral. They are wondering what to do.

We were already refugees and we do not have money to put a small shed. Can't the international community realize what is happening to us?"

Kalimuthu of Kannankuda



"Army is shelling our village constantly. A shell hit my leg. I was taken to Korathivu Venpura (TRO run artificial leg fitting organization). They gave me an artificial leg..

We left our village with what ever we could carry, that is all. People are waiting under trees. When it rains they put a cloth over their head. There is no roof here. It is hard. We have not much food. Water is hard to find."

Ranee of Urkamam

"We have no medicine and we have no protection here. We are living under trees. We have been displacing over and over again. We left our half built home and came away because of the shelling. Now we are living on the road. There are 215 families here. Only about 5 families are still in Ulukamam. The Vavunathivu and Sengalady roads are closed. We cannot go back to get our things. People there cannot come here. We cannot see each other"



Urkamam

"We were living in Urkamam. Life was hard there. The Sri Lankan government and other organizations came and forced us to leave Urkamam and settle in Pullumulai. They promised to build houses for us in Pullumulai.



We shifted to Pullumulai. It was actually a forest with elephant. There were massive trees that were hard to cut. Government gave us Rs 25,000. We put many more 25,000. We put all our savings to create a home. Government gave money to some people to build houses. People put their own money as well and built houses. Our house was built by the government. It has far too many problems. Roof is bad, floor is bad.

Now there is shelling in Pullumulai all the time We ran away three times and then went back. Now the entire village decided to displace because we could not bear it anymore. There is severe shortage here. The Black Bridge has been closed for so long. We have no fuel, no water, no rice. We will die here."

(4)"It is hard to bring things when we displaced. We left everything. No one came to look at our plight. Many



children are here and they are in a sad plight. What can we do? Other countries must help us. No one seems to want to know about our misery. Only the people in this area give us some food. It is not much. How are we to share it? They are still shelling our village. We are too scared to go there.

Shelling damaged my home. Four children in my village were injured in the shelling. We could not take them to the hospital. Cows were injured too. Everything was damaged”.

From Jaffna

Amutha

“We walked 3 Kms on 11 August and then a truck picked us up and we came to this church in Kilinochchi. We were already displaced from Sri Lankan military controlled area to east Jaffna that is under the LTTE due to fear. When the clashes started on 11 August, the entire villages of Uduththurai, Chempianpatru, and Maruthankerni, all together about 2000 families started to walking towards Kilinochchi.”



N Vadivel,

“Children are not going to school now. We hope we can get back home before the rainy season. Not sure what we will do if it rains

From Kilinochchi

Nadarasa Navalauxmi speaking from Mukkompan in Kilinochchi district:

“How many times we have displaced since 1990. I am from Elalai in Jaffna.

From there we displaced to Kopay from there to Thannakillapu from there to Poonahari in 1995, from there back to Jaffna in 2002, from there back to Poonahari in 2005 and now from there here in Mukkomban. We moved to Poonahari in December 2005 frightened of the killing and disappearance in Jaffna. From Poonahari we displaced to here because of the Sri Lankan army artillery shelling.



One month ago, my brother was badly injured by an artillery shell in Poonahari. His children saw it happen. They were lucky because they have just gone inside the house. After that we did not want to stay in

Poonahari so we moved here.

My husband cleared the forest here and put up this hut with borrowed money. My husband works for daily wages. He had to do this as well as work for our bread. What to do we need a place to live with three children. One of them is a baby. UNICEF and SOLIDAR came and gave us sleeping mats. They also built toilets. Water is a problem. We have to walk one and half Km to get water.

Because this is a forest there are lots of snakes, scorpions and centipedes. One day in the early morning as the children were sitting outside a cobra came. My nine year old son killed it. Earlier there was one inside the hut. My husband was here so he killed that. At night this is a worry. We sleep inside the mosquito net for protection.

People in this village say that we are fools to have built our homes in this forest. They say that when it rains water flows through this area with great force. We will have to wait and see.

How can the children study in this atmosphere? My children's school is also displaced and is functioning here. The cost of living is unbearable. Our hardships never seem to end."

Aerial bombardments since October 15

Sri Lankan Kfir bombs kill one and injure another baby – a children's home also affected

Four Sri Lankan Kfir bombers dropped 16 bombs in Puthukkudiyiruppu in Mullaithivu yesterday around 5.30pm. Three children, including one year old baby Thansika were killed and 16 others were injured.



Nine homes were damaged. One of the families was in their bunker with their one month old baby. The bomb exploded only 8 metres from the bunker. The baby went into a coma and was rushed to the hospital where the baby died.

Ironically two bombs also fell in the Arivuchcholai complex which is the brother complex of Senchcholai which was bombed on 14 August killing 53 school girls. Unlike the Senchcholai complex which had shifted its children to a new complex in January, the Arivuchcholai complex still has more than 200 children living. The children escaped injuries since they had taken refuge in bunker. However, one boy sustained moderate injuries.

One bomb fell near a house but did not explode. Twenty people had taken refuge under a big tree only a few metres from this unexploded bomb. If it had exploded obviously the carnage will be much higher.

Sri Lankan Kfir bombers hit Tamil village in Batticaloa

At 10.00am, on 18 October, two Sri Lankan Kfirs dropped five bombs killing a woman and injuring two more including a child. Of the five bombs two failed to explode.

Vairamuthu Arasamma, a woman aged 50 was killed. Kohu aged 10 and Rosan aged 38 were injured. Six houses were damaged.

The bombs fell on the village of Thalaichenai in Karadiyanaru which is located on the Senkaladi-Badulla road, 3Kms from Senkaladi.

It is worth noting that the bombing occurred just as the meeting between YashusoAkashi, Japanese special envoy, and LTTE Political Head, Tamilselvan, started in Kilinochchi.

VOT Radio tower destroyed by Sri Lankan Kfir bombers



Sri Lankan Kfir bombers destroyed a transmission tower of the Voice of Tigers (VOT) radio broadcast located in Kokkavil in the Mullaithivu district on Tuesday 17 October. VOT is the only radio broadcasting service that is outside the GoSL control area and thus able to broadcast without the usual threats posed by the GoSL operated forces.