

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK002
Operations update n° 4
18 October 2010

Period covered by this operations update: 16 August – 15 September 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3.4 million or EUR 2.5 million)

[<click here to view the attached revised emergency appeal budget and interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, including pledges in the pipeline, the appeal is about 40 per cent covered. Funds are urgently needed to enable Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to provide much needed assistance to those displaced by years of conflict.

[<click here for the donors' response list or here for contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

An emergency appeal was launched in April seeking CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3.4 million or EUR 2.5 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) as it assists approximately 5,000 families (25,000 people) for 24 months; this operation is expected to be completed by 12 April, 2012. A final report will be made available by 12 July 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).



Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, with IFRC, supports people displaced by conflict through community-based interventions, including an owner-driven post conflict recovery programme. **Photo:** IFRC

Summary: The Red Cross post conflict recovery programme in Sri Lanka is being delivered by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) with the support of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) country office and other Red Cross Red Crescent partners, primarily in support of people who have been displaced due to the conflict in Sri Lanka. This owner-driven programme is implemented in an area of the country which remains in great need of development. In terms of the owner-driven housing programme, SLRCS received approval from the government to assist 800 families: 600 in Kilinochchi district and 200 in Mullaitivu district. 399 houses are under construction, where 6 families had completed the roof, 56 families had completed the walls up to roof level and the roof work is in progress, 201 families had completed the foundation and construction of the walls is in progress and foundation work is in progress with another 136 families. 95 families will receive the first instalment in the coming week. 25 beneficiary files were opened and file completion is in progress. Beneficiary verification for 81 families is ongoing, bringing the total to 600 families in Kilinochchi District. Another 200 families will join the programme from Mullaitivu district.

With the establishment of the branch interim committees for Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, all the SLRCS branches have begun to function again. Kilinochchi branch office is physically established with basic facilities and its branch executive officer is planning activities, while both branches are re-establishing the volunteer network.

The situation

After the end of the 30-year conflict between the government military forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) which caused significant hardships for the population, environment and the economy of the country, with over 80,000 people officially listed as killed, the government has made efforts to bring normalcy to the affected communities through resettlement and various development endeavours.

The conflict left hundreds of thousands of people in transit, displaced, and seeking refuge with host families or in government-run camps or centers for internally displaced people. The total population that lived in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka prior to May 2009 is yet to be assessed as there was no proper population census for a period of nearly 30 years. Considering the size, complexity, and evolving nature of the situation, it has been a challenge to gain access to isolated or inaccessible areas and to assess the needs of the most-affected communities.

Need and the gap of assistance

All the five districts in Northern Province of Sri Lanka affected by the conflict and out of that entire Kilinochchi district, entire Mullaitivu district, Manthai, Madhu, Musalai District Secretariat (DS) divisions of Mannar district, Vavuniya North DS Division of Vavuniya district and Vadamarachchi East DS Division of Jaffna district fully deserted by the conflict completely displacing all the inhabitants. There were partial displacements in Nanattan and Mannar town DS Divisions in Mannar district, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South and Cheddikkulam DS divisions in Vavuniya district and some of the DS Divisions in Jaffna district, with displacements in Vavuniya South, Cheddikulam, Vavuniya and almost all in Jaffna DS divisions dating back to 15 to 20 years.

The situation in the north of Sri Lanka is desperate for hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people, who lack decent shelter, water, sanitation, tools and seeds to plant, and other basic livelihoods. The government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of rebuilding and reconstruction is around 160,000. Since the present commitment for new housing construction or repairs by the shelter agencies are around 20,000, a total of 140,000 families are left behind at the moment. Even though there is a commitment of 50,000 houses by the Indian government according to the presidential task force, still there is a gap of 90,000 houses. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation.

With this situation all the actors involved in the humanitarian assistance face a huge funding gap to assist those people in need. Funding shortages across all sectors combined with access constraints have reduced capacity to deliver immediate assistance to residual camp populations and returning communities. Many agencies have raised concerns due to the lack of funding for existing programmes and pre-positioning of stocks prior to the monsoon.

IDP statistics and resettlement progress

According to the Joint Humanitarian Update compiled and published by OCHA, as of 26 August, 34,946 individuals remained in IDP camps in the north of Sri Lanka. Out of that 32,707 in five zones in Menik Farm, Vavuniya, and 2,239 in Ramavil camp, Jaffna. According to the local authorities, zone 0, 1 and 3 of Menik Farm will be remaining until the end of this year. There will be another 5,000 people who may resettle in next couple of month in return areas and rest will be remaining there because of several other factors such as mine clearance and seasonal monsoon.

The Joint Humanitarian Update further illustrate that 292,081 people have been released and returned as of 26 August, to their places of origin, mostly to Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam and Kandy districts.

Table 1: Internally displaced people resettlement

Returns/release	Persons
To place of origin	216,262
With host families	71,264
In transit	3,288
In institutions	1,267
Total	292,081

It is also expected that a secondary movement of those people living with host families will take place as safe areas will be announced and released for residential use. According to UNHCR another 7,000 refugees are expected to return back to Sri Lanka from India by December 2010, where the discussions between two governments are on. Out of the 7,000 refugees, 1000 will be facilitated by UNHCR and the rest will by their own and this number may go up in future. Considering all those factors and figures, the government and humanitarian actors estimate that total houses in need of rebuilding and reconstruction is around 160,000.

Mine clearance

Though mine-clearance is ongoing and areas are being made safe, there are areas across northern Sri Lanka with significant explosive remnants of war contamination, exposing returnees as well as the resident population to significant risks. Mine Action activities in the return areas are supported by DDG, FSD, HALO Trust, HelpAge, Horizon, Sarvodaya, MAG, SARVATRA, UNDP and UNICEF.

Agencies cleared approximately 9 km² (9,578,044 m²) in August (minefield clearance as well as battle area clearance), bringing the total area cleared of landmine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in the Northern Province since the start of operations in January 2009 to over 396 km² (396,228,566 m²). At present, residential areas are prioritized for clearance to facilitate IDP resettlement. An additional estimated 552 km² of contamination in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar Districts (as well as residual contamination in the Eastern Province) have been identified through non-technical and technical surveys as of 31 August 2010. The non-technical surveys in the Northern Province are expected to be completed in October, after which technical surveys will further narrow down the extent of contaminated land. A large area remains to be demined in Manthai East, Puthukudiyiyuppu and Maritimespaththu DS divisions in Mullaitivu District and Madu DS division in Mannar District.

Early recovery coordination by the government is active since end of June. The government authorities of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, and Vavuniya issued their plans at the initial stage, which are comprehensive in description of actions needed as well as mapping of recovery and rebuilding of physical infrastructures. The earlier set guidelines for housing recovery have set the basic level of support for various initiatives, including the World Bank-funded North and East Housing Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP). Thereafter in August and early September 2010, the Presidential Task Force (PTF) chaired progress review meetings in all five districts of the Northern Province. Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Livelihood sectors continue to be prioritized. PTF visited all the affected areas and observe the reconstruction done by the various agencies and the progress of work.

Shelter

Table 2: Number of houses planned to construct and/or under construction at present

District	Number of houses		
	New constructions	Repairs	Total
Kilinochchi	8,615	1,255	9,870
Mullaitivu	4,006	1,490	5,496
Vavuniya North	2,361	541	2,902
Mannar	1,363	50	1,413
Total	16,345	3,336	19,681

The government continues to prioritize permanent housing needs in the Northern Province. According to the shelter cluster coordination group, a total of 16,345 new permanent houses are planned to be constructed for returning families in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts by SLRCS (with the support of German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross and IFRC), NEHRP, UNHabitat and other agencies. Out of that 7,742 permanent houses are under construction. Another 3,336 permanent houses are planned to be repaired in those districts, where 1525 are under repair at the moment. As a result 19,681 houses will be constructed or repaired by the shelter agencies. Since the government and humanitarian actors estimation of the total houses in need of rebuilding and reconstruction is around 160,000, a total of 140,319 families are left behind at the

moment. Even though there is a commitment of 50,000 houses by the Indian Government according to the Presidential Task Force, still there is a gap of 90,000 houses at present.

Out of the total commitment of 10,874 semi-permanent transitional shelters, 7,428 were completed or being built by end August 2010 in resettled communities in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts. The shelter agencies are currently working to provide transitional shelter assistance in the return areas in coordination with UNHCR as shelter lead. 38,874 returned families in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts are waiting to receive tin sheets to construct temporary shelters before the rains.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities and the rehabilitation of health facilities in the return areas is being supported by various agencies for returnees. Lack of health workers, lack of basic infrastructure (including communications, electricity, water and other utilities) in many of the health facilities, poor road conditions and lack of transport services impede access to health facilities and stoppage of mobile medical services to return areas located far away from functional health facilities which further affects the accessibility to health services are remaining gaps and constrains to be addresses soon as possible. Disease surveillance and environmental health activities have to be strengthened further.

Livelihood

Standardized livelihood package had been prepared and finalized for Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts jointly by the government counterparts, I/NGOs and UN agencies. Livelihood gaps remain across the northern districts, however needs are considered most urgent in the crop, livestock and fisheries sectors. Partners such as Christian Aid, FAO, Muslim Aid, Sewalanka, World Vision, ZOA continue to support agriculture and food security based assistance to returnees in the north.

Supporting agencies had planned paddy cultivation as the top priority with other field crops cultivation and home gardening/vegetable cultivation programmes for the upcoming "Maha season"¹ and a standard package will be distributed for each family. Provision of fruit plants and coconut seedlings to the resettled areas are also being done by those agencies. Out of a total of 245,173 acres of paddy land in the Northern Province, 94,663 acres were cultivated during the last *Yala* season, and an additional 99,507 acres are planned to back into production in the next *Maha*, leaving only 21 per cent abandoned. There are 163,869 acres for cultivation of other field crops in the Northern Province, of which 36,513 acres were cultivated during the past *Maha* and *Yala* seasons. An additional 20,279 acres is anticipated to be brought into cultivation during *Maha*, leaving 65 per cent of other field crops land still abandoned. This higher percentage of abandoned other field crops and is partly due to the fact that paddy land was prioritized for mine clearance.

There is a high demand for poultry, especially from women returnees. The army is supporting the rounding up of approximately 50,000 stray cattle. FAO is facilitating the process and is supporting vaccinations of the cattle before distribution to owners.

Capacity building

The ministry of public administration and home affairs planned to implement a project called Capacity Development for Recovery in North (CADRIN) facilitated by UNDP and funded by Norwegian government. The project objectives are capacity building of civil administration and community-based organizations.

Monsoon contingency plan

Humanitarian needs are likely to further increase in the next weeks and months, as the monsoon season approaches. The North-East monsoons deliver heavy rains to the northern districts between October and the following February, and are usually accompanied by strong winds, cyclones and causes extensive flooding. For the upcoming 2010-11 monsoon season, the Department of Meteorology forecasts higher than average rainfall, due to the current *La Nina* cycle. The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) with the support of OCHA is conducting a stocktaking exercise for preparedness and contingency planning. To prepare the northern province for the upcoming rains, UNDP, IFRC and SLRCS will conduct a training programme for disaster management, disaster relief services, Red Cross and other NGO staff in the north. Training will start in early October 2010 and will include about 30 officials in each district.

¹ There are two main cultivation seasons in Sri Lanka; the **Maha Season** (October-January), the period with excessive rainfall and the **Yala Season** (April-August), the drier season. The farmers do rain fed agriculture in Maha season, while they have to depend on irrigation in Yala Season.

Semi-permanent transitional shelters or any other quick solutions are required to cover immediate shelter needs of the resettling families and are becoming crucial as the North Eastern monsoon season draws close. This could also affect the housing construction process of those districts.

On the other hand the upcoming rains are an opportunity for farming communities. Government and agencies are focusing on prepositioning seeds, ploughs and tractors and to prepare land. Identification and creation of storage facilities have also been prioritized.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

During the conflict in Sri Lanka, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) was at the forefront of humanitarian action, providing services to the affected people within the territory controlled by the LTTE and assisting vulnerable people in a coordinated operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The activities were supported by IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent partners around the world. The SLRCS branches in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa responded in a coordinated manner as the crisis evolved.

Red Cross post conflict recovery programme

Operation modalities were agreed upon with the partners and the programme was implemented as a joint movement operation. In addition to the housing grant which is in line with guidelines defined by the presidential task force, a package which consists of support for livelihood, water, sanitation and sanitation, and health and care is offered. An operational office was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and SLRCS, partner national societies (German Red Cross) and IFRC are based here. SLRCS has already recruited project staff including field staff deployed in project sites in Kilinochchi.

The Red Cross post conflict recovery programme is slowly growing to cater the needs of the resettling population. Beneficiary lists of 800 families have been obtained for housing construction from the Government Agents of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. SLRCS kick started implementing owner driven housing assistance for 300 families funded by German Red Cross in the Killinochchi district. Another 300 families funded by IFRC are in the process of receiving assistance from Red Cross Red Crescent partners. German Red Cross has indicated to scale up assistance with another 979 houses.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

As of now the distribution of non-food item (NFI) kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans and plastic cans had been done for 288,242 families in Vavuniya, especially within the remaining IDP camps. Hygiene kits and other materials have also been distributed.

SLRCS Vavuniya Branch distributed NFI kits to 433 resettled families in 5 GN divisions in Vavuniya in August 2010. One NFI included two hygiene boxes, an EHI emergency pack, two tarpaulin sheets, a flask and a cooker. Additionally, distribution of hygiene kits and cleaning kits were done for 5,128 families in the IDP camps in Menik Farm, Vavuniya during that month. Complementary food items, hospital admission packs, pregnant mother kits, hygiene kits, baby kits, EHI emergency kits, EHI kitchen kits had been distributed to a total of 288,242 families in 2009 and 2010 as follows. The complementary food items had distributed to IDPs in Menik Farm, Nedhunkeny and Sinnadampan in Vavuniya.

	Detail of the Intervention	Donor	Units	Families
May.2010	Complementary food items	German Red Cross	193,708	193,708
December 2009	Hospital Admission Pack	German Red Cross	7,500	7,500
December 2009	Pregnant Mother Kit	German Red Cross	3,000	3,000
December 2009	Hygiene Kit	ICRC	57,300	57,300
December 2009	Baby Kit	ICRC	20,514	20,514
December 2009	EHI - Emergency	Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China	2,100	2,100

December 2009	EHI - Kitchen	Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China	4,120	4,120
---------------	---------------	--	-------	-------

SLRCS Jaffna Branch distributed non-food item kits to Jaffna, Uduvil and Tellippalai DS Divisions in November and December 2007, to 1496 families. Later in 2010 March NFI items such as match boxes, candle packs, sleeping mats, lanterns and clothing (sarongs, sarees, t-shirts, shirts, underwear and razors) were distributed.

Relief distributions (food items)

Relief food items in 27 Containers received by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Vavuniya branch on 24.10.2009, from Indian Red Cross. Those were distributed from 06.11.2009 to 01.06.2010 as follows.

Table 4: Distribution of Relief Food Items by SLRS Vavuniya Branch.

Type of beneficiaries	Number
IDPs in Menik Farm Zone -04 (205 families and 544 individuals)	749
The patients admitted to the Vavuniya General Hospital	1,250
The children home, elders home and other orphanages in Vavuniya District	1,284
Pambaimadu surrenders camp	1,400
The resettled families in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts	39,126
Resettled families in Jaffna and Trincomalee through SLRCS Branches	1,300
TOTAL	45,109

As a result a total of 40,426 families and 4,683 individuals received relief food items. Noodles packets, biscuit packets, flour, juice, sugar, dhal, corn flakes packets, soya packets, chick peas tins, rice, milk powder tins, canned fish, tea powder packets, mung beans, cooking oil, fruit cans, salt, tamarind, curry cans, coconut milk cans and jam bottles were distributed engaging 592 SLRCS volunteers in the distribution. Before the distribution a training program was conducted to the volunteers and staff on orientation of donation, preparation of the distribution plan, team building and team management, ware house management, logistic management, safety and security, and disaster preparedness programme.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

The main activities of SLRCS include hygiene promotion and cleaning up activities in the IDP camps, as well as the provision of clean water daily. SLRCS has also conducted first aid trainings and dengue awareness programmes.

Health and Care

The current programmes of SLRCS in providing medical help to people in the camps are continuing. Steps have been taken to distribute 2,400 emergency hospital packages (personal hygiene items, clothing, and supplementary foods). 7,500 Hospital admission packs and 3,000 pregnant mother kits had distributed to Cheddikulam Base Hospital, Vavuniya Rural Hospital, Pambaimadhu Ayurvedic Hospital, Poovarasankulam Hospital and Vavuniya Ayurvedic Hospital located in Vavuniya.

The emergency health and hygiene promotion project also continues within the IDP camps in Menik Farm aiding over 40,000 remaining people. All these interventions were carried out in IDP camps. Discussions are ongoing with Ministry of Health and local authorities to initiate a Community Based Health Programme in Vavunia.

In August, SLRCS with GRC carried out hygiene promotion activities to the IDPs. Hygiene kits are distributed to IDPs on a monthly basis, including 3,330 in August.

Disaster Preparedness

Currently discussions are underway between SLRCS and IFRC DM to come up with livelihood programmes after the resettlement has taken place. This project will be set up in the second phase of the IDP programme.

Livelihood support

ICRC had proposed livelihood intervention in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu to provide two wheel tractors, water pumps and farming tools for 2,000 families and fish gears for fishermen.

Volunteer Capacity

The Volunteer capacity of the Vavuniya Branch is being expanded and 500 trained volunteers are working at the moment. Out of that there are 100 volunteers trained in emergency hygiene promotion working in the camps to deliver health and hygiene messages to the displaced. In addition 125 active volunteers are working for distribution of the items, loading and unloading purposes and hospital assistance.

Table 5: Volunteer Capacity of the Vavuniya Branch

Type	No of Volunteers
Hygiene Promoters	100
First Aid Trained Volunteers	65
BDRT Trained Volunteers	85
CBDRM Volunteers	50
DDRT Trained Volunteers	50
Active Volunteers	125
WATHAB Trained Volunteers	25
Total	500

Progress towards outcomes

Shelter

Outcome: 1,150 affected families (5,750 people) in north-eastern districts have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of cash grants and guidance on improved building techniques.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
1,150 repaired and constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sites and beneficiaries; • Establishment of community groups to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints (in phases); • Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems; • Initiate 200 house construction and 950 houses repairs; • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure to promote healthy living conditions and sanitation; • Monitor and technical verification of progress.

Progress:

The presidential task force has given approval to assist 800 families; 600 in Kilinochchi district and 200 in Mullaitivu district. SLRC is constructing 300 houses with the support of German Red Cross and 300 houses with the support of IFRC, where the families live in seven GN divisions in Karachchi DS Division in Kilinochchi District. Another 200 houses are planned construct with the support of Japanese Red Cross in Oddusuddan DS Division in Mullaitivu District. All these are new housing constructions for the fully damaged houses.

Table 6: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by SLRCS

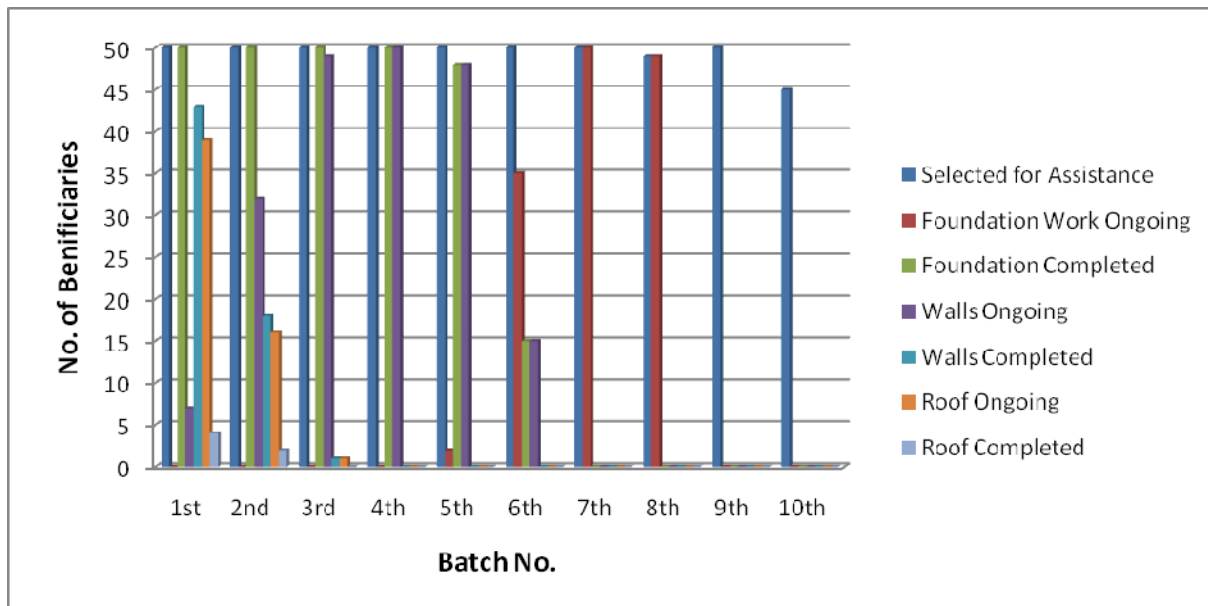
GN Division	Total	Funded by
Vivekanbandanagar	238	German Red Cross (300 families)
Kaneshapuram	40	
Anandapuram	22	
Krishnapuram	100	IFRC (300 families)
Ampalkulam	100	
Thirunagar North	19	
Selvanagar	81	
Thirumurukandi	40	Japanese Red Cross (200 families)
Inthupuram	66	
Not yet confirmed	94	
Total	800	800 families

Table 7: Progress of shelter assistance

Number of Instalment Released	Construction Stage	No of families
1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd instalment released	Completed the foundation Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure Completed roof work (including roof of the toilet)	
	Completed the foundation Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure Roof work is in progress (including roof of the toilet)	
1 st & 2 nd instalment released	Completed the foundation The brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure work is in progress	
1 st instalment released	Foundation work in progress	
Ready to receive 1 st instalment	Completed site clearance	
Beneficiary files Opened	-	
Beneficiary verification in progress	-	

399 houses are under construction, 300 funded by GRC and 99 by IFRC, where 6 families had completed the roof, 56 families had completed the walls up to roof level and the roof work is in progress, 201 families had completed the foundation and construction of the walls is in progress and foundation work is in progress with another 136 families. 95 families will receive the first instalment in the coming week. 25 beneficiary files were opened and file completion is in progress. Beneficiary verification for 81 families is ongoing, bringing the total to 600 families in Kilinochchi District. Another 200 families will join the programme from Mullaitivu District.

Figure 1: Construction progress up to 30 September 2010



The first 300 beneficiaries have been processed very quickly. Experience from the tsunami owner-driven housing projects helped a lot to expedite the process. This whole operation will be implemented as an integrated Movement programme with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners.

Seven mass meetings were conducted for 400 beneficiaries with the participation of 50 beneficiaries for each meeting. In these meetings beneficiaries were briefed on, the owner driven housing reconstruction programme and fund disbursement procedures. A scaled plan of the sample house was also shared along with two documents, *Construction Guidelines* and *Good and Bad Practices in Construction* which are in local language. All the documents were explained at the meeting by the field engineer and technical staff. Beneficiaries were also informed that the SLRCS, together with IFRC and partner national societies, will be providing them with financial and technical assistance and as such the national society will occasionally be joined by their partners on site visits to observe the progress of the project.

An electronic data base was established and updated with the photograph of the damaged house and present temporary house for all the houses. The foundation of the new house, walls, roof and other completion stages will be updated with the progress of the construction. In addition, uploading of the beneficiary files to the data base is in progress. A total of 544 beneficiary files had been completed at present. This is used as a monitoring tool to track the progress and to improve transparency and accountability.

Challenges:

Incomplete beneficiary files due to insufficient information, basically due to legal document issues related to land ownership such as loss of title document (Land Development Authority permit), loss of title deeds, delays in the issue of permits, delay in transfer of land. SLRCS is working with the authorities to sort out these issues in assisting beneficiary families. This will delay the initiation of permanent housing construction for the beneficiaries.

Lack of construction materials, such as sand is becoming an issue at the moment. Due to high demand, some suppliers tend to control the supply to claim for higher prices. SLRCS is working with the authorities to solve this matter. Project can expect a less supply of sand during the coming rainy season. Shortage of skilled labour such as masonry and carpentry is also a constraint, which will be a major constrain in the near future when there is an increase in number of returnees and constructions. Furthermore, lack of availability of transport of timber and other building materials is difficult with the increasing demand.

Since the demining is still undergoing, mine clearance is also a limitation. Limited access to beneficiaries still remains as a key challenge to this operation and has affected the implementation and monitoring activities.

Health and care	
Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced knowledge and improved health practices in target communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs; • Provision of first aid/mobile health clinic and ambulance services in transit camps and among population while in transit; • Develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community; • Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, billboards etc; • Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers; • Deliver community-based first aid training to community members based on Module 4 of the CBHFA training manuals.
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities; • Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year; • Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster

	response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support; • Provide psychosocial support to returning population.
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective CBHFA interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriately trained CBHFA staff in the national headquarters to support the health programme at all levels; • Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches; • Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches; • Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination at the national headquarters; • Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches; • Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS; • Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities; • Maintain high SLRCS profile through regular interactions with the media - print, radio and TV; • Expand and maintain partnerships with relevant movement and non-movement partners in the country.

Progress:

SLRCS has re-established their branches in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts to kick start their core programmes through their volunteer network and strengthen the humanitarian assistance to the resettling. Core programming will be initiated with first aid trainings. SLRCS has developed a training curriculum for a first aid training programme for the Volunteers with a special focus on mine injuries. SLRCS is planning to start the program from Kilinochchi. This will enable to disseminate the first aid knowledge and skills to the resettling communities, in which they are in need of those at times such as mine injuries, snake bites and injuries during constructions. Volunteer selection is ongoing from the communities. Furthermore project is planning to give a first aid box to each family after the training.

The basic first aid training events have been organized by SLRCS Vavuniya for Zone -00 and 01 targeting 10,397 individuals. Six dengue awareness programmes will be conducted for people living in Menik Farm.

IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as GRC, CRC and JRC in future for core programmes such as health care, livelihood, Disaster Management, livelihood and water and sanitation.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 5,000 families (or 25,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Access to sustainable safe water is provided to the targeted families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify damaged community water supply infrastructure; • Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure, including wells; • Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities where needed; • Conduct baseline survey. • Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on the safe use of water and sanitation facilities in the target areas through locally identified and trained community volunteers in selected communities supporting safe return. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers. • Conduct end-line survey.

Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of community contracts for the construction of sanitation infrastructure; • Conduct waste disposal and drainage clearing measures; • Provision of toilets, wells and other local community structures in schools, community halls and common sites; • Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.
--	--

Progress:

One water treatment plant unit is operating in Menik Farm IDP camp and over 300,000 litres of drinking water per day is being delivered to the remaining IDP camps. Additionally, water is being supplied through water bowers to the Cheddikulam Hospital. 100 volunteers are engaged in hygiene promotion and cleaning activities for 21,093 people in the IDP camps in Zones 0, 1 and 2.

Water and sanitation activities have been planned to implement with the construction of the shelter. At the moment community consultations are ongoing to identify the needs of the different communities and implementation modalities. The key priorities at this point to the resettled communities are construction of toilets, and hygiene promotion, which happens hand in hand with the housing construction process. Cash grants are being provided to households to complete toilet construction as part of the shelter programme, once the house roof is complete. Assessment is ongoing to identify the beneficiaries who are eligible for the water and sanitation grant.

Challenges

Many of the wells are contaminated with unexploded ordnates and therefore well cleaning and rehabilitation will need to be undertaken by trained technicians.

Livelihoods Support

Outcome: To assist 2,000 displaced families in replacing, repairing, re-establishing, strengthening and sustaining their household income.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Improved livelihoods for the most vulnerable of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the livelihood needs of some 2,000 families within re-settlers; • Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.

Progress:

As part of the community consultations livelihood needs will be assessed to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support to the resettled communities. Based on the findings they will be supported to reinforce livelihoods of their preference through cash grants. Technical support, provision trainings, market opportunities will be explored as part of the livelihood support. The baseline survey format including livelihood assessment completed and the field survey is going on. All the field staff were trained prior to the survey.

Challenges:

A district specific standardized livelihood package for Killinochchi was set up, with a minimum of LKR 35,000 and the livelihood areas under the package are crop cultivation, livestock, fisheries, small industries and other livelihood activities. Since the amount of funds are not sufficient, project look for other partners to amalgamate the livelihood package with IFRC.

Residential areas are a priority of mine clearance but until this is complete, land access for livelihood activities such as farming and livestock rearing will remain a constant challenge. Even the limited available lands such as home-gardens are abandoned for long period and the soil has become hard. Therefore, the land preparation for cultivation needs additional cost and effort. Further, high- breed and adaptable crop varieties to the area have not been introduced during the recent past.

Disaster Management

Outcome: Local communities are fully aware of local risks and resources available and are prepared and equipped to respond to disasters.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Communities are educated in safe behaviours and principles and values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop/conduct awareness raising activities on mine and other risks (information, education and communication material development, school level competitions, humanitarian values);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support school children with recreational activities/facilities
Disaster response tools, mechanisms and systems are established in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts with adequate capacities to deliver services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and training of local disaster response teams; Provision of standard equipments; Develop local contingency plans for the identified risks/hazards; Facilitate coordination with government disaster response mechanisms.
Skilled human resources base is established in two branches to carry out disaster management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a pool of master trainers in disaster response and preparedness in both branches; Conduct disaster management trainings for staff and volunteers.

Progress:

SLRCS is focusing on re-establishing their volunteer network. Once the volunteer network is re-established key Disaster Management (DM) interventions will start with the mine risk education with the objective of educating the communities and strengthening the MRE process which is on going in the resettled areas.

Mine awareness training to project staff was conducted by ICRC, organized by Canadian Red Cross (CRC) on 13th September 2010. A total of 16 staff participated the training, and they have given an introduction on mine awareness, mine risk, identification of mines and responding in such situations. The same training will be repeated for the rest of the project staff and Volunteers in future.

IFRC and Sri Lanka Red Cross will conduct a training programme for Disaster Management, Disaster Relief Services, Red Cross and other NGO staff in the north. Training will start in early October 2010 and will include about 30 officials in each district.

Organizational development

Outcome: Branch level structures in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts are able to provide effective support for local population to improve community resilience, to develop healthy lifestyles, prepare for disasters and respond for emergencies.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community level service delivery mechanisms in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish / reactivate SLRCS structures to support volunteer work of units and divisions; Orientation and support for divisional governance on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and constitution, policies and management manuals; Introduction and assistance for health and disaster management in implementing volunteer management systems at divisional level; Develop leadership capacity, awareness on good governance among the divisional level leaders; Support and training on project management and budgeting; Awareness on SLRCS systems and procedures (finance, planning, activity implementation, reporting, and others) for divisions; Support in formation of divisional health and DM volunteer action groups and induction trainings; Support for conducting integrated assessments; Support for initiation of community services; Support for development of fundraising and income-generation plans for divisions; Support community committees in raising common concerns, working to minimize impacts and participate in Red Cross activities. Accreditation of the beneficiary committees as Red Cross units/divisions

Progress:

Branch interim committees were established in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. With establishment of these interim committees all the SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka functional again. Killinochchi branch is fully functional now, where an office building has been rented and the BEO has relocated. Moreover the Branch governance had their first meeting, too. Killinochchi Branch Executive Officer is planning the activities to be conducted by the branch and received the office furniture to set up the office. Mullaitivu branch office and management is in

process of establishment. Discussions are ongoing on re establishment of volunteer network and staff of core programming.

Negotiations are ongoing with the partners such as CRC and GRC for long term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Branches. IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as GRC, CRC and JRC in future. Senior management of the SLRCS will be visiting Mulathivu to identify a suitable location to establish the Mullaitivu branch.

Logistics

For the success of this operation, efficient and timely coordination and delivery of logistical support should be met. IFRC will liaise and coordinate actions with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The steady flow of timely and accurate information between those working in the field and other major stakeholders will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable populations. In close collaboration with the operation, those affected by this emergency will be provided with information to support their relief and recovery. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation and communications initiatives will help to build the information and public relations capacity of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society for future emergencies.

A new web page is in place for the IDP programme in the SLRCS web site which will be a useful tool in dissemination information and get donations. A documentary on the Post Conflict Recovery Program is being prepared for the purpose of advocacy and fund raising.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:
Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
Enable healthy and safe living.
Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:
 - Tissa Abeywickrama (acting director general); email: directorngen@redcross.lk; phone +94.11.269.4487; fax +94.11.269.5434
- International Federation country office in Sri Lanka:
 - Bob McKerrow (head of country office); email: bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org; phone: +94.11.452.8698; fax +94.11.268.2671
- International Federation regional office in India:
 - Azmat Ulla (head of regional office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org;
 - Michael Higginson (regional programme coordinator); email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org; phone: +91.11.2411.1122
- International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:
 - Jagan Chapagain (director of operations); email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5700
 - Al Panico (head of support services); email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5700
 - Disaster management unit: Daniel Bolanos (operations coordinator); email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org; phone: + 603.9207.5727; mobile: +6019.2744.960
 - Regional logistics unit: Jeremy Francis (regional logistics coordinator); email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org; mobile: +6012.298.9752; fax: +603.2168.8573
 - Resource mobilization & planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit: Alan Bradbury (head of resource mobilization & PMER unit); email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5771

For pledges of funding: zonerms.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MDRLK002- Sri Lanka Support for Internally Displaced People

BUDGET SUMMARY

BUDGET GROUP	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Construction - Housing	1,889,851
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	233,158
Teaching Materials	1,200
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	331,620
Total Supplies	2,455,829
Vehicles	15,000
Computer & Telecom	10,812
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	18,443
Other Machinery & Equipment	16,200
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	60,455
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,300
Total Transport & Storage	24,300
International Staff	144,000
National Staff	108,000
National Society Staff	190,543
Consultants	10,800
Total Personnel	453,343
Workshops & Training	93,939
Total Workshops & Training	93,939
Travel	99,296
Information & Public Relation	4,080
Office Costs	20,368
Communications	16,979
Other General Expenses	155,729
Total General Expenditure	296,452
Program Support	219,981
Total Programme Support	219,981
TOTAL BUDGET	3,604,299
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	3,604,299

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,604,299					3,604,299
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	20,040					20,040
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	1,073,853					1,073,853
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	11,547					11,547
C1. Cash contributions	1,105,440					1,105,440
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	1,105,440					1,105,440
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,105,440					1,105,440
Appeal Coverage	31%					31%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	1,105,440					1,105,440
E. Expenditure	-109,139					-109,139
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	996,301					996,301

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

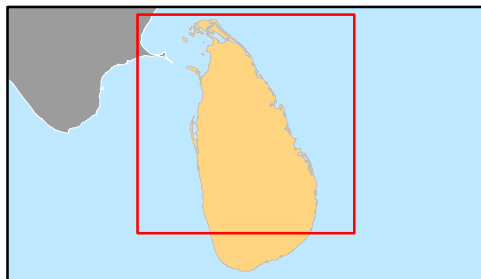
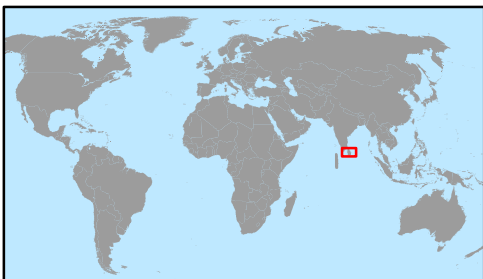
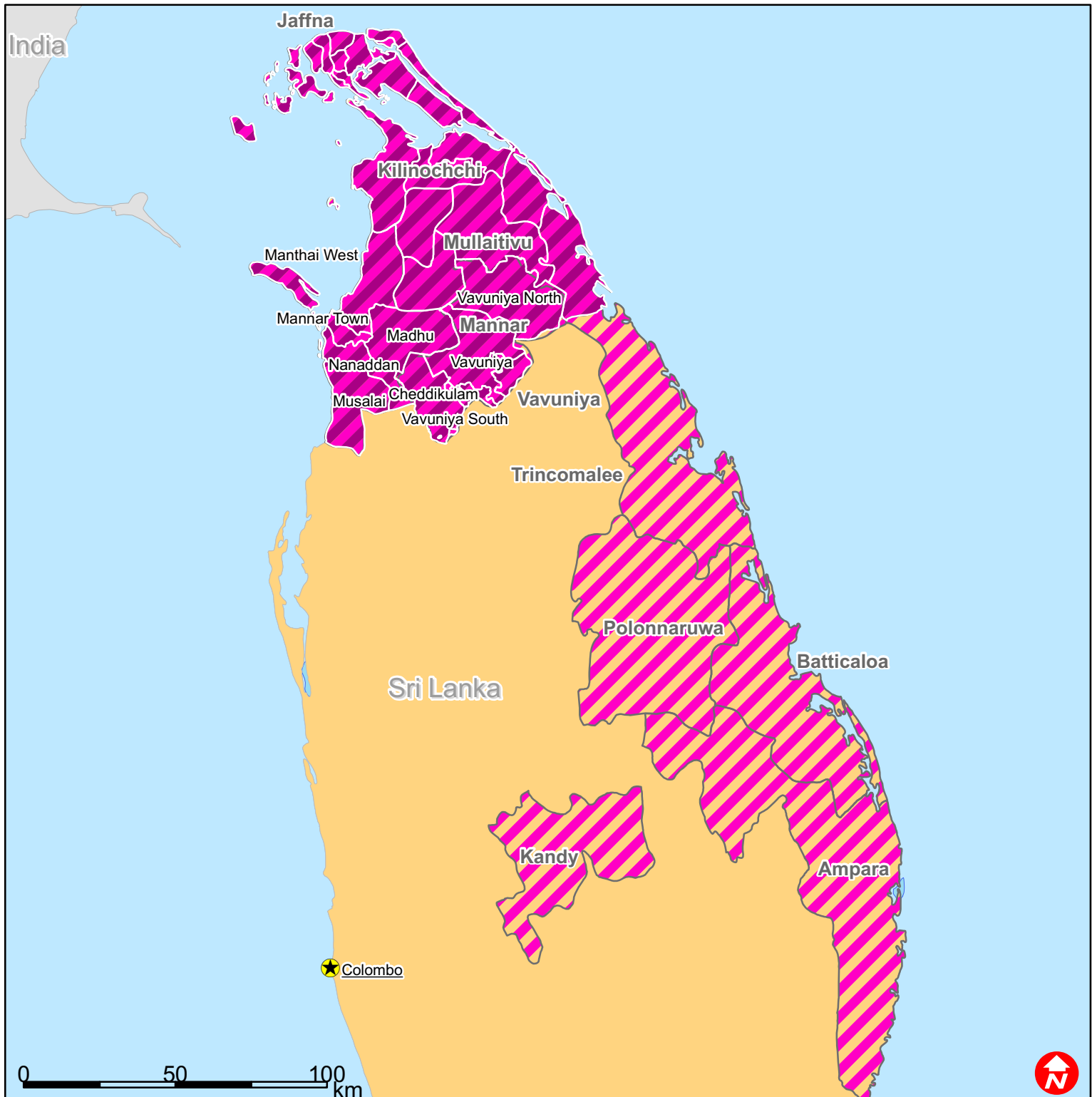
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,604,299					3,604,299	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	2,123,009							2,123,009
Teaching Materials	1,200							1,200
Other Supplies & Services	331,620							331,620
Total Supplies	2,455,829							2,455,829
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	15,000							15,000
Computers & Telecom	10,813							10,813
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	18,443	4,502				4,502		13,940
Others Machinery & Equipment	16,200							16,200
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	60,455	4,502				4,502		55,953
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,300	4,989				4,989		19,311
Total Transport & Storage	24,300	4,989				4,989		19,311
Personnel								
International Staff	144,000	1,961				1,961		142,039
National Staff	108,000	6,829				6,829		101,171
National Society Staff	190,543	3,198				3,198		187,345
Consultants	10,800	11,938				11,938		-1,138
Total Personnel	453,343	23,927				23,927		429,416
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	93,940	1,477				1,477		92,463
Total Workshops & Training	93,940	1,477				1,477		92,463
General Expenditure								
Travel	99,297	699				699		98,598
Information & Public Relation	4,080	240				240		3,840
Office Costs	20,368	9,612				9,612		10,756
Communications	16,980	109				109		16,870
Professional Fees		1,247				1,247		-1,247
Financial Charges		402				402		-402
Other General Expenses	155,726	57				57		155,669
Total General Expenditure	296,451	12,366				12,366		284,085
Programme Support								
Program Support	219,981	6,661				6,661		213,320
Total Programme Support	219,981	6,661				6,661		213,320
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		55,216				55,216		-55,216
Total Operational Provisions		55,216				55,216		-55,216
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,604,299	109,139				109,139		3,495,160
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,495,160				3,495,160		



Sri Lanka: Population movements



- Displaced people
- Returning people
- Capitals
- Rivers
- Lakes