

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° 2
26 July 2010

Period covered by this operations update: 13 May – 15 July 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).

Summary: The Federation country office has successfully delivered in owner-driven housing and honed many other skills during the tsunami operation. That, together with working closely with SLRCS and the national society's access in the Northern part of the country, puts the Federation country office in a position to begin work in an area of the country in great need of development such as the rest of the country has received for many years.



Displaced people living in temporary camps in Vavuniya prior to the end of civil war (Photo credit: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society)

The situation

On 18 May 2009, the government of Sri Lanka declared victory over the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), with the entire island territory going back under government rule for the first time since the war erupted in 1983. For over 25 years, the insurgency caused significant hardships for the population and a negative impact on the environment and economy of the country, with more than 80,000 people officially listed as killed during its course. The conflict left hundreds of thousands of people in transit, displaced, and seeking refuge with host families or in government-run camps or centres 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 has been no proper population census for 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.

The populations in the districts of Killinochchi and Mullaittivu were reported to have been completely displaced. Divisional Secretary (DS) Divisions of Manthai West, Madhu and Musali in Mannar district as well as Vavuniya North DS Division in Vavuniya district were reported to have faced a similar situation. 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, Cheddikkulam, Vavuniya and almost all in Jaffna DS divisions dating back to 15 to 20 years.

Throughout 2009, the uneven pace of return in the areas west of the A9 highway, North Vavuniya, Mannar, Killinochchi, Mullaittivu and Jaffna, the security conditions and conditional authorized access for humanitarian agencies have left large numbers of people at increased risk. As of March 2010, more than 180,000 people are reported to have returned in Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaittivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Kandy.

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. A large extent of land along the eastern coastal belt of Northern Province is to be demined and cleared, including the Maritimappattu and Puthukuduirippu DS divisions.

In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, the absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support, shelter and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation. The government and humanitarian actors estimate that the total number of houses in need of rebuilding and reconstruction, is around 260,000. 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.

IDP figures as per UN OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot (June 2010)

142,722 – Returned to districts of origin

92,791 – Staying with host families

1,192 – In social care institutions

Figures in Menik Farm as per the Government Agent office (28 June 2010)

45,705 - Individuals

13, 635 - Families

Coordination and partnerships

The government authorities of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaittivu, Killinochchi, and Vavuniya have issued their plans, which are comprehensive in description of action needed as well as mapping of recovery and rebuilding of physical infrastructures¹

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).¹

The IOM and the UN Habitat are providing returnee families essential shelter packages that include corrugated iron sheets and some timber to set up a basic frame. In addition, an allocation of USD 13.75 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was made on 1 April 2010 to help the UN agencies

and the IOM to support Sir Lanka's efforts in the North. Non-governmental organizations planning to support transitional shelters should follow the approved design.¹

Operation modalities are agreed upon with the partners, and the programme will be implemented as a joint Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operation. A uniform package will be offered to the beneficiaries by all Movement partners involved. The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Office will be established in Vavuniya in July. SLRCS, IFRC and partner national societies will be housed in this office. Intermittent disruption of access to beneficiaries is a key challenge to this operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the 2008-2009 phase of the conflict, SLRCS and ICRC provided services to the affected people from within the territory controlled by the LTTE. The SLRCS Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa branches, with support of several partner national societies and IFRC, responded in a coordinated manner as the crisis evolved.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

As of now, the distribution of non-food item kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans and plastic cans is ongoing, especially in the remaining IDP camps. Hygiene kits and other materials have also been distributed.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

The programme is still in the planning stage where over 100 trained emergency hygiene promotion volunteers will deliver health and hygiene messages to those displaced. Currently over 300,000 litres of water per day have been delivered to the remaining IDP camps.

Health and care

The current programmes of SLRCS in providing medical help to IDPs in the camps continue. Steps have been taken to distribute 2,400 emergency hospital packages containing personal hygiene items, clothing, and supplementary food. 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.

Disaster preparedness

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

Overview

Beneficiary lists have been obtained from the government agent (GAs) in Killinochchi and Mullaittivu. SLRCS began implementing owner-driven housing with German Red Cross in the Killinochchi district. Government authorities have provided beneficiary lists: 300 from Killinochchi and 106 from Mullaittivu.

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:

Killinochchi – The Divisional Secretary of the Karachchi DS Division in Killinochchi District handed over a list of 200 beneficiaries from Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions to SLRCS. Although beneficiary files were opened, site

audits were completed for 50 beneficiaries who have already received the first instalment to lay the foundation. Out of these, 35 have already completed the foundation. They are now eligible for the second instalment. SLRCS has started verification of beneficiaries with another 50, and with the majority of these, memorandums of understanding (MOUs) have been signed. They will receive the first instalment of LKR 50,000 in the coming week.

The first instalment for the initial 50 beneficiaries has been processed very quickly. Learning from the tsunami owner-driven housing projects greatly helped in expediting the process. Funding for these beneficiaries is provided through the bilateral contribution of German Red Cross to the IDP programme which is carried out in cooperation and coordination of all partners. This whole operation will be implemented as an integrated Movement programme with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners.

In Mullaittivu, beneficiary lists have been received from the government authority for 106 beneficiaries. SLRCS plans to implement this site as a multilateral project. Beneficiary verification will start this month.

In meetings, beneficiaries were briefed on the owner-driven housing reconstruction programme, fund disbursement procedures and how to set up owner-driven housing reconstruction committees (ODHRCs). A scaled plan of the sample house was also shared along with two documents: Construction Guidelines; and Good and Bad Practices in Construction (the latter circulated in Tamil). Beneficiaries were also informed that the SLRCS together with IFRC and partner national societies will provide 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.

Challenges:

Incomplete beneficiary files due to insufficient information. See following table for details:¹

GN Division	No. of beneficiaries in the list	No. of beneficiaries attended	Completed files	Land documents pending	Bank documents pending	Several documents pending	All documents pending	Site audits completed
Vevekanandanagar	58	58	58	-	0	0	-	58
Kaneshapuram	36	36	20	16	0	0	-	20
Anandapuram	35	25	22	3	0	0	-	22
Total	129	119	100	19	0	0	-	100

Many of the beneficiaries fail to prove landownership due to a number of different reasons. This will delay the initiation of permanent housing for the beneficiaries. Lack of skilled labour such as masonry and carpentry will be a major constraint in the near future when there is an increase in number of returnees and construction.

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

¹ RC-PCR report 01, 4-8 May 2010

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

SLRCS is focusing on establishing their branches to kick start their core programmes through their volunteer network.

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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.
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Progress:

Water and sanitation activities have been planned with the construction of the shelter. Community consultations are ongoing to identify the needs of the different communities and implementation modalities. At the moment the key focus is the construction of houses.

Challenges:

Many of the wells are contaminated with unexploded explosives. Well cleaning and rehabilitation may require expert skill support.

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 livelihoods support to the IDPs. 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.

Challenges:

Residential areas are a priority for mine clearance but until this is complete, land access for livelihood activities will remain a constant challenge.

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); 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.

SLRCS is focusing on establishing their branches to kick start the core programmes through their volunteer network.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish / reactivate SLRCS structures to support volunteer work of

<p>structures to facilitate community level service delivery mechanisms in Killinochchi and Mullaittivu districts.</p>	<p>units and divisions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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Progress:

An office building has been rented for the Killinochchi branch and the branch executive officer has relocated there. Additionally a branch interim committee has been proposed and is in the process of assuming duties. Access to Mullaittivu branch remains restricted; however, the process of setting up a branch committee is currently ongoing.

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.

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:
 - Neville Nanayakara (director general); email: directorgen@redcross.lk; phone +94.11.269.4487; fax +94.11.269.5434
- International Federation country office in Sri Lanka:
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- International Federation regional office in India:
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 - 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: zoner.m.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	2010/4-2010/6
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>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	11,547					11,547
C1. Cash contributions	11,547					11,547
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	20,123					20,123
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	20,123					20,123
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	31,671					31,671
D. Total Funding = B + C	31,671					31,671
Appeal Coverage	1%					1%

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	31,671					31,671
E. Expenditure	-2,260					-2,260
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	29,411					29,411

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/6
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							18,443
Others Machinery & Equipment	16,200							16,200
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	60,455							60,455
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,300							24,300
Total Transport & Storage	24,300							24,300
Personnel								
International Staff	144,000	1,301				1,301		142,699
National Staff	108,000							108,000
National Society Staff	190,543							190,543
Consultants	10,800							10,800
Total Personnel	453,343	1,301				1,301		452,042
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	93,940	502				502		93,438
Total Workshops & Training	93,940	502				502		93,438
General Expenditure								
Travel	99,297							99,297
Information & Public Relation	4,080	31				31		4,049
Office Costs	20,368							20,368
Communications	16,980							16,980
Other General Expenses	155,726							155,726
Total General Expenditure	296,451	31				31		296,420
Programme Support								
Program Support	219,981	138				138		219,843
Total Programme Support	219,981	138				138		219,843
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		288				288		-288
Total Operational Provisions		288				288		-288
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,604,299	2,260				2,260		3,602,039
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,602,039				3,602,039		