

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK002

12 April 2010

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3,382,480 or EUR 2,504,250) in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) to assist at least 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 conflict in Sri Lanka which lasted over 25 years has devastated the northern and eastern regions of the country and claimed the lives of more than 80,000 people over a quarter of a century. Having caused significant hardships for the population and the economy of the country, the conflict left hundreds of thousands of people in transit, displaced, and seeking refuge with host families or in temporary camps and centres. One year after the end of the conflict, the internally



The conflict left hundreds of thousands of people displaced, who sought refuge with host families or in temporary camps and centers. Photo: International Federation.

displaced people as well as resident populations in the affected regions of Sri Lanka remain largely exposed to a range of risks due to the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate shelter, medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services. Many of the conflict-affected regions were also heavily impacted by the devastating tsunami which hit the area five years ago.

In response to the current humanitarian situation, SLRCS, in partnership with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, set out an integrated programme to support the resettlement and recovery of the displaced population with a total budget of CHF 5.8 million. The SLRCS' operation focuses on providing assistance to returning IDPs through the construction of 800 houses, repair of 1,200 damaged houses, provision of health and care services, restarting household livelihoods, and building resilience of communities over the next two years. The National Society has received bilateral contributions from a number of partner national societies in support of its programme. This Emergency Appeal is being launched at the request of the SLRCS and seeks funding to cover the gaps in the sectors of housing, health and care, livelihoods support, and building capacities of local communities and the SLRCS branches in the affected districts.

[<Click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to view contact details; or here for a map of the affected area>](#)

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, environment and the 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 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.

The populations in the districts of Kilinochchi and Mulativu 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 the similar situation. There were partial displacements in Nanattan and Mannar town DS Divisions in Mannar district, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South and Cheddikulam 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.

Throughout 2009, the uneven pace of return in the areas west of the A9 highway, North Vavuniya, Mannar, Killinochchi, Mulativu 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, Kilinochchi, Mulativu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Kandy. The government of Sri Lanka records indicate the following returnee locations:

- In places of origin: 91,682
- With host families: 92,253
- In institutions: 1,192

In addition, over 92,000 people are reported to be still accommodated in temporary camps in Vavuniya - 88,198 people¹, Mannar - 1,023² and Jaffna - 3,607³.

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 Maritimpattu and Puthukuduirippu DS divisions. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support, shelter and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation. The government and humanitarian actors estimate that total 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.

The government authorities of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mulativu, Kilinochchi, and Vavuniya have issued their plans 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). The IOM and the UN Habitat are providing returnee families essential shelter packages that include corrugated sheets and some timber to set 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 Sri Lanka's efforts in the North.

¹ Source: Government Agent Vavuniya

² Source: Government Agent Mannar

³ Source: Government Agent Jaffna

Coordination and partnerships

Coordination: The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, registered under the Social Service department is mandated as auxiliary to government in disaster response. SLRCS does coordinate at all levels with government authorities. The Government of Sri Lanka has established a national level body; “The Presidential Task Force (PTF) for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province” for national recovery coordination. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners will have one person of SLRCS who will work closely with IFRC head of country office, to handle recovery coordination with the Presidential Task Force and relevant authorities and the point of contact for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners for discussions and confirmation of funding opportunities and operational aspects. Field level coordination, lead by SLRCS ensures access to Government Agents (GA), who are responsible for overall coordination in their respective districts. All activities will be undertaken respecting the principles and guidelines established in the concept paper that was specifically developed as a guiding document for the IDP recovery response.

Internally, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have an operational Task Force established for the Tsunami response and a CROM structure established for the conflict relief operation where in-country partners have met on a monthly basis to review any outstanding issues and has undertaken initial movement coordination of the IDP response activities in northern and eastern regions in the past year. The Movement coordination for the current situation has a solid ground in the recently approved and signed concept paper of the Red Cross Red Crescent response, which clearly states principles for the IDP recovery operation.

Externally, the UN has convened an early recovery cluster system appointing four working groups focusing on permanent housing, infrastructure, livelihoods and civil administration to support the government of Sri Lanka in coordinating the broader humanitarian community. The IFRC and the ICRC will continue to participate in meetings and discussions of the Humanitarian Country Team. Information from this platform will be shared with other Red Cross Red Crescent partners through the Task Force and future operational structures.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the 2008-2009 phase of the conflict, the SLRCS and the 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. The table below summarizes the SLRCS support to IDPs, in partnership with the Movement partners, over the past 17 months:

Sector	Activities
Relief distributions (non-food items)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of assessment teams. • Distribution of non-food item kits, each containing two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, plastic mats and one hygiene kit. • Distribution of 11,500 hygiene kits.
Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 trained emergency hygiene promotion volunteers delivered health and hygiene messages to 10,000 displaced families. • Distribution of up to 250,000-300,000 litres of drinking water per day in 4 IDP camps.
Health and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of 2,400 emergency hospital admission packages (personal hygiene items, clothing, and supplementary food). • A semi-permanent ward to house over 85 patients was built on the grounds of the Vavuniya hospital. • An emergency health and hygiene promotion project in IDP camps in Menik Farm, Vavuniya implemented serving 40,000 through 250 health promoters. • First aid training for 425 hospital attendants and IDP-emergency response teams. • Basic psychosocial support and health promotion for affected population.
Disaster preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk reduction activities initiated and ongoing in Jaffna and Mannar districts.

During the first quarter of 2010, with the gradual relaxing of access restriction to the Northern region, the SLRCS and the Movement partners have developed an integrated programme to support the return and recovery of the IDPs. The programme is primarily in support of people who have been displaced due to the conflict and are either still displaced or in the process of resettlement. Secondly, the programme will provide support to host communities and those who have been displaced for longer periods, as is considered necessary on the grounds of equity or conflict sensitivity with regards to the primary beneficiary group.

The basis of primary target population for the programme will be Kilinochchi, Mulativu and Mannar districts as well as conflict-affected areas of Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that some of those displaced are either displaced to or intend to return to other areas in Sri Lanka and therefore these populations too could be considered for support under the programme. It is also recognised that some of the returnees were affected by the 2005 tsunami that struck that region and were displaced by it as well as by the conflict.

The needs

The government has identified two major objectives under its Early Recovery Programme to address the needs of the returning population – 1) rehabilitation and restoration of all social, economic and community infrastructure facilities, and 2) to assist families in the process of livelihood restoration/development. The initial assessments confirm the needs are in line with these priorities.

Shelter

The initial data collection and situation analysis of humanitarian agencies have identified housing as a top priority among the returning population. Affected households have requested assistance to repair or rebuild their homes. It has been observed that most of the houses where the IDPs are to be resettled are damaged, with about 75 per cent of houses needing repair works and 25 per cent of permanent houses needing reconstruction. The IOM and the UN Habitat have been providing returning families with essential shelter packages that include corrugated sheets and some timber to set a basic frame. In addition, the UNHCR plans to provide emergency shelter assistance in form of the shelter grants. The SLRCS plans to complement the ongoing activities of the government and non-governmental agencies with support of the partner national societies and IFRC.

Livelihood

It is reported that most vulnerable families have sustained considerable economic damage as a result of lost food reserves, destruction of farmlands, crops and fishing equipment (including boats), disruption to small businesses, and loss of farm animals. The already tight margins in this segment of the population have dwindled further. Assistance is urgently needed to help the affected households to regain their livelihoods.

Around 90 per cent of the people in the Northern District are farmers, with the rest being mostly fishermen. Animal husbandry also plays a significant role mainly during the off-season, as cultivation is possible only during the rainy season, using the rainwater stored in nearly 2,500 major, medium and small irrigation tanks.

At present the major obstacle faced by farmers is lack of capital to purchase seeds, materials and to prepare land for cultivation. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has agreed to assist the government of Sri Lanka by providing seed materials to all IDP families to cultivate at least one acre of land. Estimated cost of land preparation is around LKR 5,000 (CHF 47) per acre. IDPs do not have the necessary ploughing equipment neither do they have cash to hire the machines. In addition, some of the paddy lands that have not been cultivated for a long period of time due to the conflict need much clearing work prior to cultivation. Also, in order to revive high valued crops cultivation with lift irrigation, IDPs need to be assisted with pumps and the necessary irrigation pipes and accessories.

Prior to the conflict, animal husbandry was a significant part of livelihood and there were requests from the authorities to revive this industry in the north. Cattle, goat rearing and back yard poultry are the areas of interest where request for support has been outlined by the communities in the north. In addition, there is a need in bringing up the fisheries sector among the resettling families. Actions such as the provision of fishing gear, small boats and the setting up of market infrastructure need to be supported.

Health (including Water and Sanitation)

The presidential task force considers health and the nutritional condition of the IDP population as one of the most important activities in the recovery programme of the government. The level of malnutrition among children is reported to be very high. Some hospitals in the affected areas are functioning, but the primary

health care services are not up to the mark. There is a felt gap in access to care, prevention and health promotion. There is also a concern about water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Many people require reinforced interventions and support for basic health care, first aid, clean water, and adequate sanitation.

Humanitarian measures are necessary to prevent the possible deterioration of the health of the communities that could be triggered by poor water and sanitation conditions. SLRCS considers provision of safe water and sanitation through rehabilitation of ground water wells for drinking water and rebuilding of damaged household and school latrines in the communities that are not targeted by the government or other agencies. This will be complemented with targeted health education and hygiene promotion. Psychosocial support needs to be part of the package offered to the communities and volunteers who are resettling in.

Beneficiary selection will be based on the detailed assessments and consultations with the government authorities and communities. The Red Cross Red Crescent will conduct project activities in the areas that have been cleared of explosive remnants of war (ERW). Specifically, Movement partners will avoid providing an incentive through their project activities for beneficiaries to expose themselves to ERW risk.

Branch Capacity Building

Due to the conflict and displacement, the SLRCS Kilinochchi and Mulativu branches were badly affected. These branches need to be re-established and revamped to assist the population resettling in Kilinochchi and Mulativu districts. The SLRCS and the Movement partners see this as a key priority in the early recovery process.

The proposed operation

SLRCS and the Movement partners have identified an integrated programming focus in support of the return and resettlement of the affected population through:

- Immediate support with first aid, psychosocial services and referral transports while in transit from camps and temporary locations;
- Health and care services, including water and sanitation, in the selected areas of operation as returnees settle;
- Shelter interventions, including construction of permanent houses and repairs to partially damaged houses;
- Livelihoods support;
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction with focus on building community resilience to deal with future emergencies.

This in turn necessitates the strengthening of the SLRCS' institutional capacity in the target districts, including mobilizing the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, in re-establishing the SLRCS branch structures, and in maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer term.

Shelter component will be supported by activities from the health, water and sanitation, and disaster management sectors. Shelter as a sector will provide support to rebuild 800 totally destroyed houses and repair 1,200 partially damaged houses. Health component will focus on provision of first aid as well as the implementation of community based health programming. In water and sanitation, activities will focus on ensuring improved access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in order to maintain a safe and healthy living environment. The overall assessment of communities' capacities and risks will create a platform for developing activities in resource and risk mapping and local response planning. This includes a management of common data collection and utilization between all programme components.

This operation by its nature calls for one unified management that is able to support all components and provide a solid coordination and planning process throughout the implementation. Based on this requirement, an operational management is planned to be located as close to implementation areas as feasible. Technical support and management supervision of the overall operation will remain the responsibility of the SLRCS headquarters, partner national society delegations and the IFRC country office. Field-based management should play a key role in the capacity building of local branches as the process of community-based and owner-driven approaches together provide a real opportunity to establish the Red Cross presence in communities.

Meeting the total humanitarian need in the northern region of Sri Lanka will be a continuing challenge to both the Sri Lankan government and the humanitarian community supporting it in this work. This plan of action can be easily expanded as soon as the operational structure is set. Safe locations for the first phase have been allocated and the SLRCS has means to gain official acceptance for the broader operation if resources allow scaling up.

The Red Cross Red Crescent integrated programme provides complementary assistance to the government and other agencies' ongoing efforts and will ensure strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to minimize the risk of both duplication and gaps. The operation will highlight the SLRCS core activities in relation to disaster preparedness and response, and will take this opportunity to further strengthen both their capacity and community capacity. In essence, the continued support to affected communities will focus on providing immediate assistance, preserving dignity, protecting families while promoting recovery.

The national society has received bilateral contributions from a number of partner national societies in support of its IDP support programme. The current appeal is launched at the request of the SLRCS and will cover the gaps of the SLRCS programme in the sectors of housing, health and care, livelihoods support, and building capacities of local communities and the SLRCS branches.

Specifically, the appeal will support the following **objectives**:

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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities; • Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to

respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<p>rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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.

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.

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 Kilinochchi and Mulativu 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.

Organizational development

Outcome: Branch level structures in Kilinochchi and Mulativu 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 Kilinochchi and Mulativu 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;

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

Capacity of the National Society

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has operated since 1936, first as a branch of the British Red Cross and then from 1949 to 1971 as the Ceylon Red Cross Society. It was recognized by the ICRC and admitted into the League of Red Cross Societies (now the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) in 1952. The Ceylon Red Cross Society was renamed as Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in 1972. The society was recognized by Royal Charter in 1951 and as a charitable organization in 1959, by a gazette notification of the finance ministry. It was also registered under the Social Service Act 33 of 1980. With over 70 years of history SLRCS acts as an auxiliary to the government of Sri Lanka in its humanitarian endeavours in times of disasters and post disaster relief, recovery and reconstruction phases.

SLRCS is represented in almost all the districts of the country with 26 branches, divisions and units. Each chapter has a professional branch executive officer who acts as a manager in charge of operations and administrative functions. The SLRCS works in partnership with the government and non-governmental agencies in achieving effective networking and implementation of its services. It also has ongoing partnerships with a number of partner national societies, including the Spanish, German, Canadian, Danish and American Red Cross societies that maintain their offices in country.

The SLRCS Mulativu and Kilinochchi branches were badly affected by the conflict. The proposed operation sees the re-establishment of these branches as one of the priorities in order to ensure provision of needed services and building resilience of affected population. The process of establishment and the implementation of the proposed IDP assistance activities will be supported by neighbouring and experienced SLRCS branches and the headquarters.

Following the 2004 tsunami, the SLRCS and the Movement partners, under the stewardship of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement taskforce, has:

- 1) Provided relief goods and cash work inventions to nearly half a million people during the first year to overcome loss of their normal livelihood income.
- 2) Assisted financially and technically more than 30,000 families to rebuild houses through donor-driven and owner-driven housing programmes in 12 districts in line with ministry of housing guidelines.
- 3) Developed over 75 major hospitals, clinics, and other health facilities in 14 districts as per the request and guidelines of ministries.
- 4) Developed over 15 schools in 4 districts according to the ministry of education and provinces education ministries guidelines.

- 5) Will complete 11 major water distribution projects in 8 districts listed as national water board priority projects.
- 6) Conducted hundreds of programmes in community disaster preparedness and management, community-based health, first aid, and water and sanitation benefiting over a million people in the entire country. The programmes were conducted at the community level through the SLRCS district branch network. Programmes of this type are ongoing.

The major infrastructure programmes are implemented under the authority of individual memorandum of understanding established with respective authorities. The community-based disaster preparedness and management, community-based health, first aid, and water and sanitation programmes are conducted integrating and in line with local and national authority strategies.

The Red Cross has taken an active part in the owner-driven housing programme, through a partnership agreement named the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) with the government, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and UN-HABITAT. Currently, 990 houses are being constructed in Jaffna under this programme.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC is represented by a country office that consists of 17 international and 133 national staff, experienced in disaster management, organizational development, construction, health, logistics and administration. The Tsunami Operations have provided an opportunity to develop staff capacities and competencies and the proposed operation will be supported by a dedicated team of staff already existing within the country office management structure. The IFRC has had a presence in country since well before the Tsunami that has been supporting the National Society with technical advice and guidance. In the past year it has been working closely with the SLRCS to assist with a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process that has resulted in the development of a five-year strategic plan and five-year development plan 2009-2013. This document is now being used as the platform from which to ensure that focused and concrete longer-term support can be provided to the National Society and the IFRC is now aligning its core area programme support in line with it.

To further reinforce support for this operation, an operations coordinator from the Asia Pacific disaster management unit (AP DMU) and the health coordinator from the South Asia regional office assisted the country office and the SLRCS in finalizing their plan of action for this operation at the end of March 2010.

The AP DMU in Kuala Lumpur is coordinating international support for this operation. The Sri Lanka country office is further supported by the South Asia regional office in New Delhi and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur in disaster management; health and care; water and sanitation; organizational development; logistics; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and communications.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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 - Disaster management unit: Elzat Mamutalieva (operations coordinator); email: elzat.mamutalieva@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: Penny Elghady (resource mobilization & PMER coordinator); email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5771
- For pledges of funding: zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

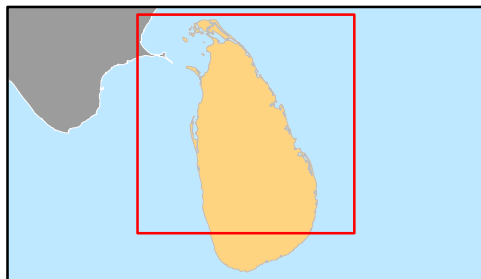
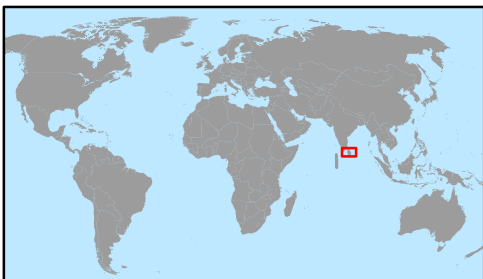
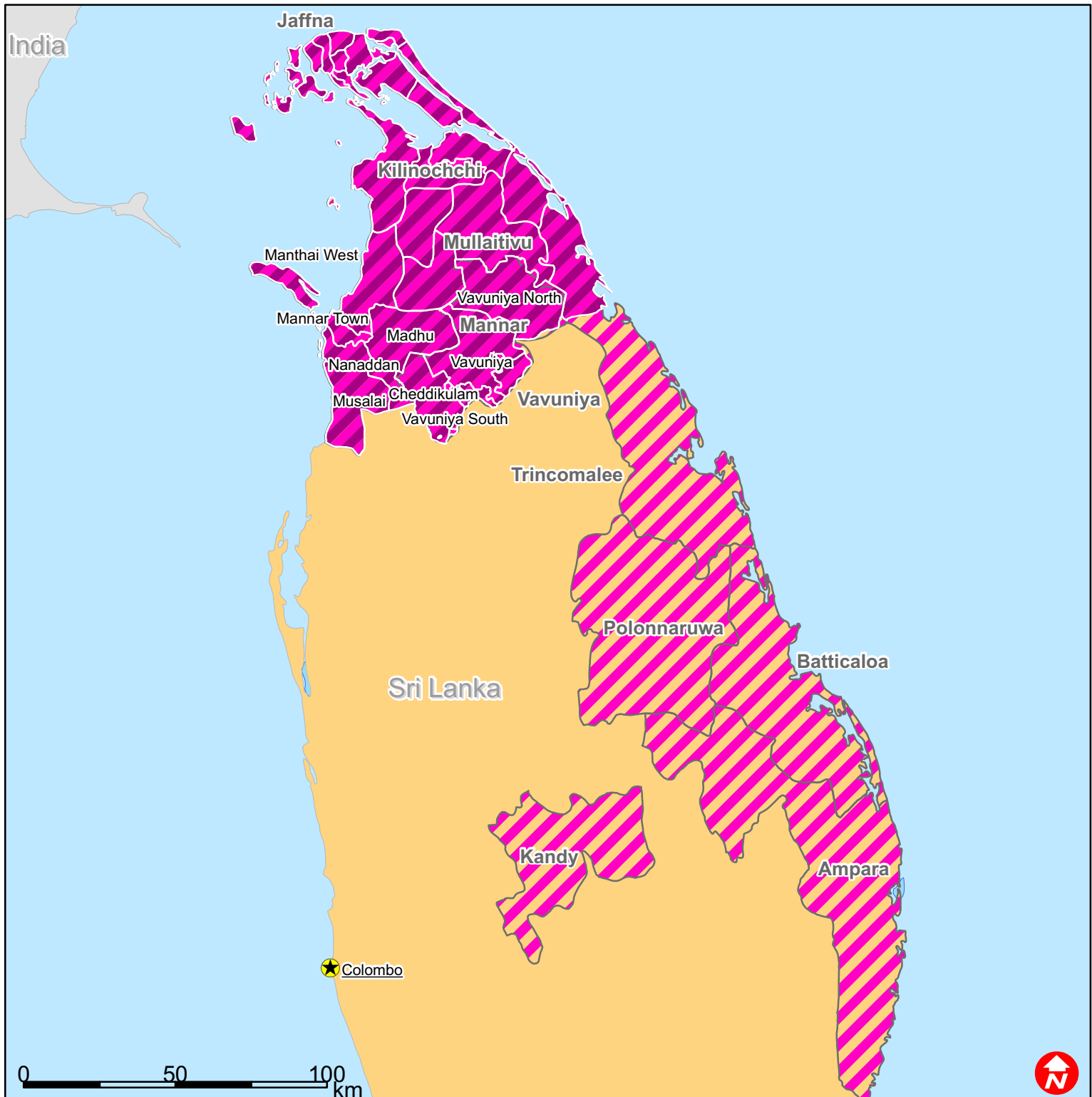
MDRLK002- Sri Lanka Support for Internally Displaced People

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



Sri Lanka: Population movements



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