

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

Emergency appeal n MDRLK002

8 July 2011

This Revised Emergency Appeal now seeks CHF 6.17 million in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) to assist at least 7,000 families (35,000 people) for 36 months, and will be completed by the end of 12 April 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 12 July 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

The budget has been increased based on perceived gaps and changing needs of the resettling communities. The revised Appeal now targets a caseload of 7,000 families in northern Sri Lanka. The operation will provide assistance in shelter, health care, water and sanitation as well as support to livelihoods. The operation will also aim to strengthen the capacity of the civil society and the National Society in order to respond to emergencies and humanitarian needs.



Present shelter of Kanmani Kumarasami at Ananthapuram, Kilinochchi (photo by GRC)

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; or here to view contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 12 April, 2010 for CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3,382,480 or EUR 2,504, 250) for 24 months to assist 5,000 families.
- Operations Update no. 1 (12 April to 12 May 2010), Operations Update no. 2 (13 May to 15 July 2010), Operations Update no. 3 (16 July to 16 August 2010), Operations Update no. 5 – 6 months' update (12 April to 11 October), Operations Update no. 6 (11 October 2010 to 12 January 2011) and Operations Update no. 7 – yearly update (12 April 2010 to 13 April 2011) were issued highlighting the recovery and reconstruction activities carried out and the gaps of assistance.

- This Revised Emergency appeal is to address the perceived gaps and changing needs of the resettling communities in the north.

## Summary

The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCRP) in Sri Lanka has been implemented successfully by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) since April 2010, having a partnership with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Movement partners. The programme aims to contribute to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka, which is an area of the country which remains in great need of development. It primarily supports people who have been displaced and resettling due to the conflict. The programme is an integrated movement intervention with overall coordination of IFRC, with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. The entire programme follows the owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve the sense of community ownership.

The initial Emergency Appeal component of the shelter programme covers 1,900 families; 650 under multilateral support in Kilinochchi (300) and Jaffna (350) districts, and 1,250 under bilateral support. The multilateral partners are United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, Monaco Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross. Construction of new houses following the owner-driven approach is the key constituent of the programme, while other components; water and sanitation, community infrastructures, livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organizational development, complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community.

With the inception of the programme, Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches were re-established - appointing the governance, deploying key staff - and are functional now. The evolution of RC PCRP is able to attract youth and professionals in the area, to re-establish strong Red Cross volunteer network. There are more than 300 volunteers in action at the moment.

'Volunteers in Action (VIA)' programme, an innovative approach was launched combining the software components of the programme to develop multi-skilled volunteers. This programme aims to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities. Volunteer capacities are developed through trainings/workshops and creating platforms for integration and multi-cultural dialogue. Trained volunteers are expected to be the catalysts in the change process of the rebuilding of resilient communities.

The emergence of, and huge gap in unmet needs of communities in question and donor interest in filling the gap compelled to revise the emergency appeal launched in April 2010. With the revision, RC PCRP targets a caseload of 7,000 families in the north, by strengthening the shelter and livelihood components and socio-economic infrastructure in a more efficient and effective manner, while adhering to the same framework of the existing operation.

## The situation

With the end of the conflict, the government has been making tremendous efforts to bring the affected communities back into normalcy 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.

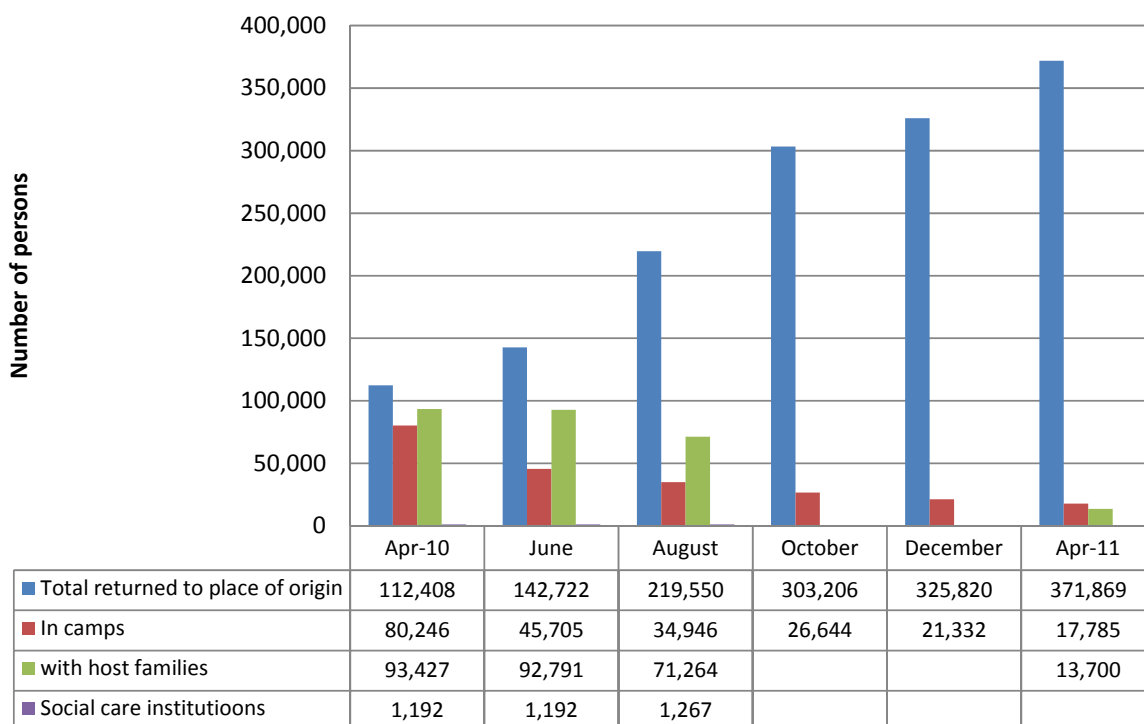
The total population that lived in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka prior to May 2009 is yet to be assessed as the government just started the population census in this year. Considering the size, complexity, and evolving nature of the situation, it had been a challenge to gain access to isolated or inaccessible areas and to assess the needs of the most-affected until recent past. Entire Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts were fully deserted by the conflict displacing all the inhabitants. Further, there were partial displacements in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts.

As a result, the situation in the north of Sri Lanka was critical for hundreds of thousands of people at the end of the war, who lost almost everything and suffered without shelter, water, sanitation, health care, livelihood and other basic facilities. Those needs still remain unmet at a considerable level. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation.

### IDP statistics and resettlement progress

According to the most recent Joint Humanitarian Update, 371, 869 persons (113,941 families) have been released from transitional camps and/or returned from host families by 20 April 2011. There are 17,758 IDPs still in Vavuniya and Jaffna camps. UNHCR estimated that a secondary movement of around 9,900 families living with host families will take place when their residential areas are announced and released as safe areas for use. UNHCR further revealed 400 families (933 individuals) have returned to Sri Lanka from India by the end of February 2011, while another 5,000 refugees have yet to return. The discussions between the two governments continue and this number may rise in future.

**Figure 1: IDP statistics in the north**



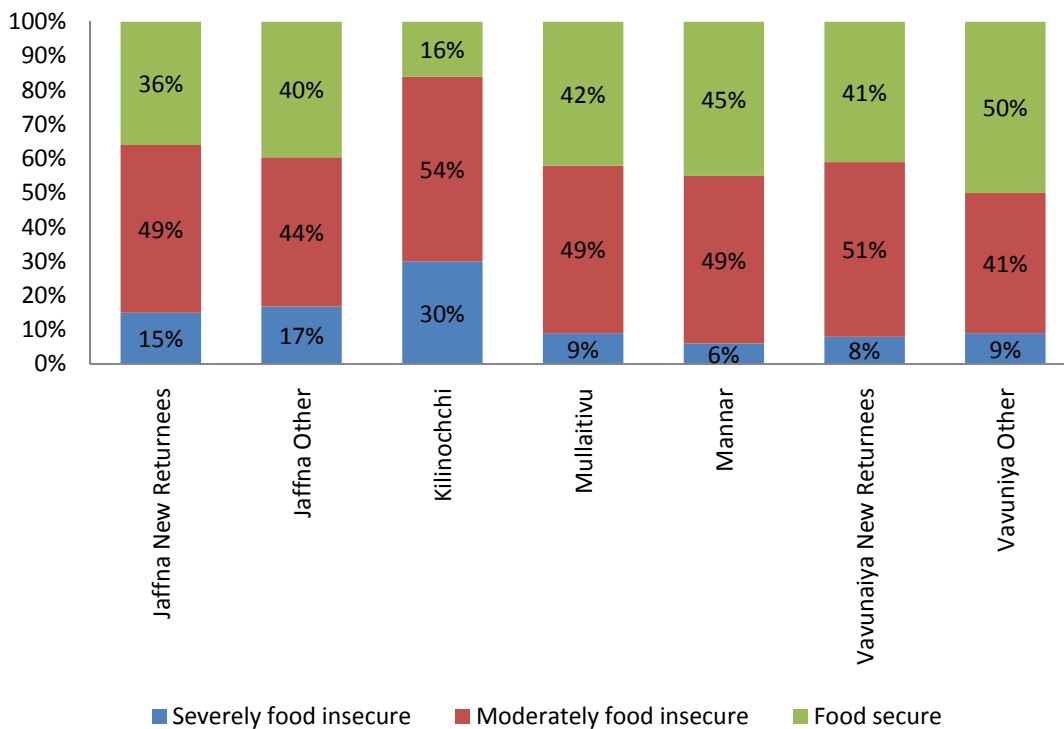
### Income poverty and food insecurity

According to the food security assessment conducted by World Food Programme – jointly with the Ministry of Economic Development (MoED), Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) – in April 2011 of the five post conflict district of northern Sri Lanka and five flood affected districts in the east and north central parts of the country, with low income levels and high food prices, a majority of households in the Northern Province live below the poverty line.

The assessment reveals that the median income for all the surveyed population in the Northern Province falls under the national poverty line<sup>1</sup> of 3,318 LKR (26 CHF) per person per month. The majority of households live below the poverty line, which is deep and widespread. In Killinochchi, more than a quarter of the population is surviving on less than half the amount needed to even reach the poverty line. There is a very large gap between reported median per capita per month income and expenditure in the Northern Province, in which the income is 1,667 LKR (13 CHF) and expenditure is 2,747 LKR (22 CHF). The inability of households to generate enough income to cover basic expenses has resulted in high indebtedness and liquidation of assets.

According to the survey, people spend most of their money (59 per cent) on food. Rice, vegetables and fish are the individual items that account for the largest proportion of total expenditure. The most severe shocks or challenges to income generation and livelihoods were floods and high food prices. Sickness and high health care expenditures, and low/reduced wage rates and underemployment/unemployment also account for responses from large proportions of the population. Poorly developed livelihoods, lack of employment opportunities, high food prices and delayed and insufficient livelihood interventions puts severe stress on the economy of many households.

**Figure 2: Proportion of households in the north with food insecurity**



The survey further reveals a clear deterioration in food intake from October 2010 to March 2011 among returnees in the Northern Province. The result of simultaneous and significant reduction of food assistance indicate that food assistance did play an important role in maintaining adequate food intake among the returnee population as the dietary intake of households showed deterioration to levels below what is required. Food insecurity continues to be widespread in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The trend and severity of food insecurity are particularly worrisome in Killinochchi. For the very large food-insecure populations in the surveyed areas, particularly in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu, development interventions are needed to create capacity and productive assets. Given widespread food insecurity and deteriorating dietary intake, innovative food

<sup>1</sup> The national poverty line is defined by the Department of Census and Statistics and it had been 3,318 LKR per person per month at the time of the assessment, which is the equivalent of 1 USD per person per day.

interventions – as part of an overall strategy to rebuild livelihoods – remain a natural and recommended modality of development assistance.

## Coordination and partnerships

Early recovery coordination mechanism led by the government was in place since the end of the war and was further strengthened and streamlined through the establishing of a national level body; “The Presidential Task Force (PTF) for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province” for national recovery coordination. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, mandated as auxiliary to government in humanitarian assistance, does coordination work at all levels with government authorities in early recovery.

The government authorities have issued their plans at the initial stage, which are comprehensive in the description of actions needed as well as mapping of recovery and rebuilding endeavors. Subsequently, all the actors are requested to prepare their early recovery plans in line with the government plan. Local government authorities have delegated the authority to support and coordinate the efforts, particularly to avoid duplication of humanitarian assistance. Government guidelines for the plan of action for recovery and rebuilding of the north for 2011 has been developed under seven sectors as follows.

1. Shelter and Non Food Assistance (NFRI)
2. Water and sanitation
3. Health
4. Education and sports
5. Service provision
6. Food security, agriculture and livelihood
7. Mine action and economic development

UN-led cluster coordination mechanism is still active and plays a key coordination role in the north.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme

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 primarily aims to support the people who are resettling in original locations. This programme has been implemented successfully by the SLRCS since April 2010.

The programme aims to contribute to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka, which is an area of the country which remains in great need of development. It primarily supports people who have been displaced due to the conflict. The programme is an integrated movement intervention with overall coordination of IFRC, with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. The entire programme follows the owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve the sense of community ownership.

The programme offers a comprehensive package consisting support for shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood, health and care and disaster management. The programme started with the owner-driven shelter component, which enhances the community ownership leading to community empowerment with active community participation.

The project has already completed 300 houses with the German Red Cross (GRC) support, and ongoing 650 houses under emergency appeal of IFRC and 200 houses with the Japanese Red Cross (JRC) support. The project further expanded with GRC supporting 600 houses and Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) supporting 200 houses.

**Table 1: Expected total movement response under PCRP in North**

District	DS Division	Funded by	Status	Number of Families
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	German Red Cross	Completed	300
		Multilateral funding of Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent through IFRC	Ongoing	300
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	Multilateral funding of Australian Red Cross through IFRC	Started	350
Mulathivu	Oddusuddan	Japanese Red Cross	Ongoing	200
	Maritemapattu	German Red Cross	Ongoing	600
Mannar	Madu	Norwegian Red Cross	To be started	150
Projected in the revised appeal				350
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,250</b>

## The needs and the gap of assistance

The government has identified two major areas under its Early Recovery Programme to address the needs of the returning population and the initial assessments confirm the needs are in line with these priorities.

- 1) Rehabilitation and restoration of all social, economic and community infrastructure facilities.
- 2) Assist families in the process of livelihood restoration/development.

### Shelter

The government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of reconstruction is around 160,000 in the north of Sri Lanka (as shown in table 2), excluding more than 100,000 families scheduled for return from India and other countries over the next couple of years.

**Table 2: Situation of houses by damages in the Northern Province**

District	Fully Damaged <sup>2</sup>	Partially Damaged <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>Killinochchi</b>	<b>32,520</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>41,990</b>
<b>Mulathivu</b>	<b>22,746</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>27,835</b>
<b>Vavuniya</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>15,200</b>
<b>Mannar</b>	<b>17,138</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>20,751</b>
<b>Jaffna</b>	<b>37,286</b>	<b>23,556</b>	<b>60,842</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,849</b>	<b>43,769</b>	<b>166,618</b>

Source: UN Habitat (Data source: District Planning Secretariats and Respective agencies)

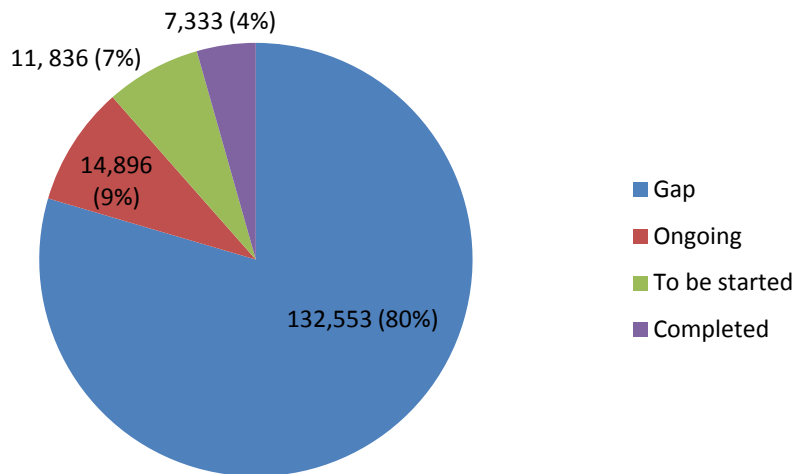
Of these 166,618 houses to be reconstructed, 74 per cent are new constructions and the rest are repairs. Donors have committed to building or repairing only 34,065 (20.5 per cent) houses in the Northern Province. Out of that, 7,333 houses had been completed up to now and 14,896 houses are ongoing, as of 31 May 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Repair cost is more than 40% of the replacement of the house

<sup>3</sup> Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

There is a commitment of 50,000 houses by the Indian Government, in which 40,000 are to be constructed in Northern Province and the rest in North Eastern and Central Provinces according to the Presidential Task Force (PTF)<sup>4</sup>, but there is still a total gap of 94,062 families who are left without houses.

**Figure 3: Progress of the shelter assistance and the gap of assistance**



Source: UN Habitat (31.05.2011), Data sources: Respective District Planning Units, Relevant agencies, District officers – NEHRP

The Sri Lankan Government continues to prioritize permanent housing needs in the Northern Province and only permanent houses will be constructed under the housing programme in the year 2011. Government programmes are advocating three options for permanent housing interventions in owner-driven housing approach, namely;

1. **Repair Program** - Repairs to damaged houses with the minimum cost of 150,000 LKR, where the actual requirement will be provided in instalments after an estimate.
2. **Full reconstruction** - Construction of new permanent houses and the minimum cost for a basic house is 325,000 LKR.
3. **Core Housing** – Construction of new permanent core houses with minimum of 200,000 LKR.

**Health**

Three decades of conflict have hampered institutional knowledge about basic health care in targeted communities. The presidential task force considers health and the nutritional condition of the resettling 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. Many people require reinforced interventions and support for basic health care, first aid, clean water, and adequate sanitation.

<sup>4</sup> PTF – Presidential Task Force, the government body for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province

Access and income deficits leave residents heavily reliant on traditional practices. A recent World Food Programme assessment found alarming child malnutrition levels in the Northern Province. Poor personal and household hygiene results in widespread diarrhoeal disease. There is also a concern about water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Dengue haemorrhagic fever is endemic, as elsewhere in Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Health reports a substantial increase over the past decade, while Vavuniya and Mannar have seen severe recent outbreaks. Because malaria is also at unacceptable levels compared with elsewhere in Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Health has launched a special initiative in the Northern Province.

### ***Water and Sanitation***

District and divisional plans in Sri Lanka's Northern Province indicate dozens of communities without current access to safe drinking water and basic 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.

### ***Livelihood***

The Northern Province economy depends heavily on agriculture. Three decades of conflict have severely hampered both cultivation and infrastructure. Farm enterprise suffers from deteriorated irrigation facilities, lack of basic inputs, limited technology, post-harvest losses, neglected fields, land mine proliferation, marketing constraints, and inadequate price information. Husbandry lags far below its potential due to poor inputs, technology, awareness and experience. Non-farm enterprise has been retarded by deficient investment, capital flight, poor banking and finance access, neglected communication and transportation infrastructure, inadequate skill capacities, violence, forced recruitment, hampered mobility due to security restrictions, work disruptions, school absenteeism and human capital flight.

In view of these impediments, it is no surprise that Northern Province incomes, growth rates and especially productivity fall far below national averages. Well-conceived interventions to support agriculture and diversified livelihoods can play a major role in consolidating sustainable communities.<sup>5</sup>

The Joint Plan of Action (JPA) and district plans call for action on crop diversification, intensified husbandry, farm and non-farm capacity building, capital formation, and livelihood diversification, along with initiatives in value-added marketing and entrepreneurship.

Opportunities for women and disabled people will receive special emphasis. The JPA emphasizes assistance to vulnerable and women-headed households. It also endorses capacity building for both farm and non-farm enterprise. District plans call for development of various non-farm enterprises.

Agencies provide livelihood assistance package, worth a minimum of LKR 35,000 (304.28 CHF), per family in consistence with the standard livelihood package agreed upon by government authorities and the humanitarian agencies. This is mainly for agriculture, livestock and fisheries assistance, as well as other income-generation activities, such as carpentry, masonry etc. for returnees.

### ***Branch Capacity***

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

### ***Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA)***

The Government of Sri Lanka and the UN launched a Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for the Northern Province in 2011. The JPA was developed in support to the overall national programme to help the people of the Northern

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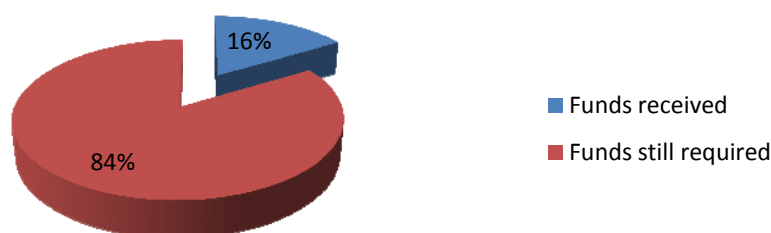
<sup>5</sup> Sources: International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rural Poverty Country Profiles: Sri Lanka; Website: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; S. Premaratne and G.G.C. Premalal, Country Pasturage/Forage Resource Profiles: Sri Lanka; JPA

Province to recover, rebuild and return to a normal life in the coming years. The JPA provides a framework for meeting immediate needs while linking interventions to the early- and medium-term recovery efforts, including the priorities of building shelters and homes, supporting agriculture, food security and livelihood recovery. The plan also includes a wide-range of early recovery efforts, such as improving health and nutrition, clearing mines to support continued resettlement, education initiatives, water and sanitation strategies and strengthening of civil administration and national protection mechanisms. The sector breakdown of funding requirements is shown below (table 2).

**Table 3: Sector breakdown of 2011 JPA funding requirement Sector Total Required US\$**

Sector	Total Required US\$
Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	25,975,735
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	4,000,000
Education and Sports	20,117,453
Food Security, Livelihoods and Agriculture	90,759,212
Health and Nutrition	17,857,764
Mine Action	30,672,167
Security	839,668
Shelter, NFI, Permanent Housing	76,992,228
WASH	22,028,976
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>289,243,198</b>

**Figure 4: Current gap of funds for JPA**



With this situation all the actors involved in the humanitarian assistance face a huge funding gap to assist those people in need. The Joint Plan of Action (JPA) calls for urgent action.

## The proposed operation

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

- Shelter interventions, including construction of permanent houses;
- Health and care services, including water and sanitation, in the selected areas of operation as returnees settle;
- Livelihoods support;
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction with focus on building community resilience to deal with future emergencies;
- 'Volunteers in Action' initiative under the post-conflict intervention mobilizing community-based volunteers to implement awareness programmes seeking behavioral change on water and sanitation, first aid, disease control, hygiene, nutrition, mine danger, livelihoods, communal harmony, humanitarian values and civil society action.

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

**Shelter** component is complemented by activities from the health, water and sanitation, and disaster management sectors. Shelter as a sector provides support to rebuild 1,000 houses that were completely destroyed, which is the multi-lateral contribution. **Health** component focuses on provision of primary healthcare infrastructure, first aid as well as the implementation of community-based health programming using approach of CBHFA. Under the provision of primary health care infrastructure a special focus will be given to improve access to differently abled people. In **water and sanitation**, activities focus on ensuring improved access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in order to maintain a safe and healthy living environment.

The **livelihood** component augments community livelihood resources and capacities. This programme will stimulate community incomes and savings by enhancing productive assets skills and knowledge through proposed activities using community volunteers and SLRCS staff. Other than the beneficiaries receiving shelter assistance, special vulnerable households will receive the standard livelihood package.

The programme necessitates the strengthening of the SLRCS's **organizational capacity** in the target districts, including mobilizing the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, in strengthening the SLRCS branch structures, and in maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer run.

The overall assessment of communities' capacities and risks creates 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 located close to implementation areas as feasible. Technical support and management supervision of the overall operation remains the responsibility of the SLRCS headquarters, partner national society delegations and the IFRC country office. Field-based management plays 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 is a continuing challenge to both the Sri Lankan government and the humanitarian community supporting it in this work. This revised Emergency Appeal is proposing to expand the assistance due to enormous amount of needs which are still existing and the well set operational structure in place will be able to support the expansion. SLRCS has gained growing acceptance from all the partners as a reliable credible implementer in northern Sri Lanka.

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

The revised Appeal now targets a caseload of 7,000 families in northern Sri Lanka, which increased from 5,000 families from the original. The shelter assistance had been increased from 650 families to 1,000 families to cater to the huge gap of unfulfilled shelter needs. The number of targeted families had increased from 5000 to 7000 in health and care, and water sanitation and hygiene promotion objectives. The improved community access to primary health care still remains as a need and it is included in the revised appeal as a new output. It is also planned to train 600 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities under health and care, since the first aid assistance was identified as important in the area due to lack of infrastructure and health facilities. In the revised appeal it is planned to distribute 1,200 household water filters; with training, one per

family in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water (under the water and sanitation component). To assist more families in the process of livelihood restoration/development, the original number of families had changed from 650 to 1200.

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

### Shelter

**Outcome: 1,000 affected families (5,000 beneficiaries) 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
1,000 constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of sites and beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Strengthening of community based organizations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints;</li> <li>• Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems;</li> <li>• Initiate 1,000 house constructions;</li> <li>• Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure;</li> <li>• Monitor and technical verification of progress.</li> </ul>

### Health and care

**Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 7,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced knowledge and improved health practices in targeted communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Conduct health awareness events in communities, emphasizing nutrition, disease control (mosquito-borne, water-borne, HIV/AIDS, diabetes/high blood pressure), hygiene, blood donor recruitment, water conservation, mosquito net and water filter distribution.</li> <li>• Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers.</li> <li>• Deliver community-based first aid training to community members.</li> <li>• Train 600 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.</li> </ul>
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities.</li> <li>• Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Psychosocial support is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 50 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support.</li> </ul>

provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to returning population.</li> </ul>
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective health interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches.</li> <li>• Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches.</li> <li>• Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS.</li> <li>• Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities.</li> </ul>

### 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 7,000 families (or 35,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Increased sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct/repair school water and sanitation systems and hygiene promotion for school children.</li> <li>• Construct public drinking water wells.</li> <li>• Construct/repair individual household wells.</li> <li>• Distribute 1,200 household water filters; with training, one per family in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities where needed.</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers.</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation; excreta disposal is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of toilets for individual and common use.</li> </ul>

### Livelihoods Support

**Outcome: To assist 2,500 displaced families (12,500 beneficiaries) 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"> <li>• Assess the livelihood needs of some 2,500 (12,500 beneficiaries) families within re-settlers.</li> <li>• Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.</li> </ul>
Sustainably improved community livelihood assets and capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct household livelihood survey to identify the families in order to provide them the necessary skills and to facilitate access to government and other institutions for assistance on skills acquisition. Families are selected based on specified vulnerability criteria to acquire livelihood assets.</li> <li>• Construct facilities for community centres, storage and market space through methods promoting local economy and using local labour.</li> <li>• Upgrade minor irrigation facilities, in targeted area as prioritized by GOSL through methods promoting local economy and using local labour.</li> <li>• Assist in establishing model farms on gardening.</li> <li>• Beneficiary training on agriculture and integrating farm and</li> </ul>

	composting practices, livelihood skills and vocation training on different trades.
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## Disaster Management

<b>Outcome: Local communities are fully aware of local risks and resources available and are prepared and equipped to respond to disasters. Number of families targeted is 5,000 (25,000 beneficiaries).</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Communities are educated in safe behaviours and principles and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop/conduct awareness raising activities on mine and other risks (information, education and communication material development, school level competitions, humanitarian values).</li> <li>• Support school children with recreational activities/facilities.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Formation and training of local disaster response teams.</li> <li>• Provision of standard equipments.</li> <li>• Develop local contingency plans for the identified risks/hazards.</li> <li>• Facilitate coordination with government disaster response mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Skilled human resources base is established in two branches to carry out disaster management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct disaster management trainings for staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>

## Organizational development

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accreditation of the beneficiary committees as Red Cross units/divisions</li> <li>• Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination.</li> <li>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches.</li> </ul>
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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 IFRC's 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 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 endeavors in times of disasters and post disaster relief, recovery and reconstruction phases.

SLRCS is represented in almost all the districts of the country with 25 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.

The SLRCS Mulathivu 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 neighboring 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:

- 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 program, 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. A total of 6,431 houses constructed in five tsunami affected districts (Jaffna, Ampara, Batticaloa, Kalutara and Colombo) under this programme.

#### **Capacity of the IFRC**

The IFRC is represented by a country office that consists of six international and 80 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 well before the tsunami, and 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.

Matthias Schmale  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services 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 (NGO's) 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:**

- **Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:** Tissa Abeywickrama (Acting Director General); email: [directorgen@redcross.lk](mailto:directorgen@redcross.lk); phone +94.11.269.4487; fax +94.11.269.5434
- **International Federation country office in Sri Lanka Delegation:** Bob McKerrow (Head of Country Office); email: [bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org](mailto: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); email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128
  - Michael Higginson (Regional Programme Coordinator); email: [michael.higginson@ifrc.org](mailto:michael.higginson@ifrc.org); phone: +91.11.2411.1122
- **International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:**
  - Jagan Chapagain (Zone director); email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org); phone: +603.9207.5700
  - Al Panico (Acting Head of Operations); email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org); phone: +603.9207.5700
  - Disaster management unit: Drew Strobel (Operations Coordinator); email: [drew.strobel@ifrc.org](mailto:drew.strobel@ifrc.org); phone: + 603.9207.5727; mobile: +6019.2744.960
  - Regional logistics unit: Jeremy Francis (Regional Logistics Coordinator); email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org); phone: +603.9207.5771

For pledges of funding: [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

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

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

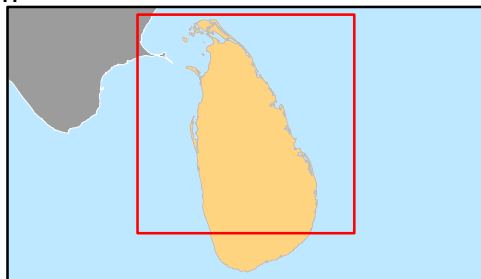
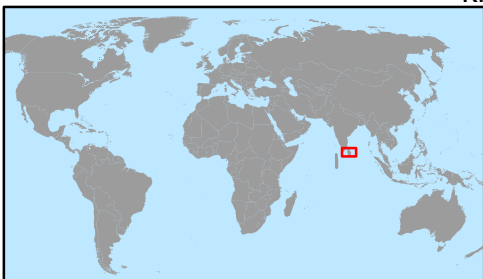
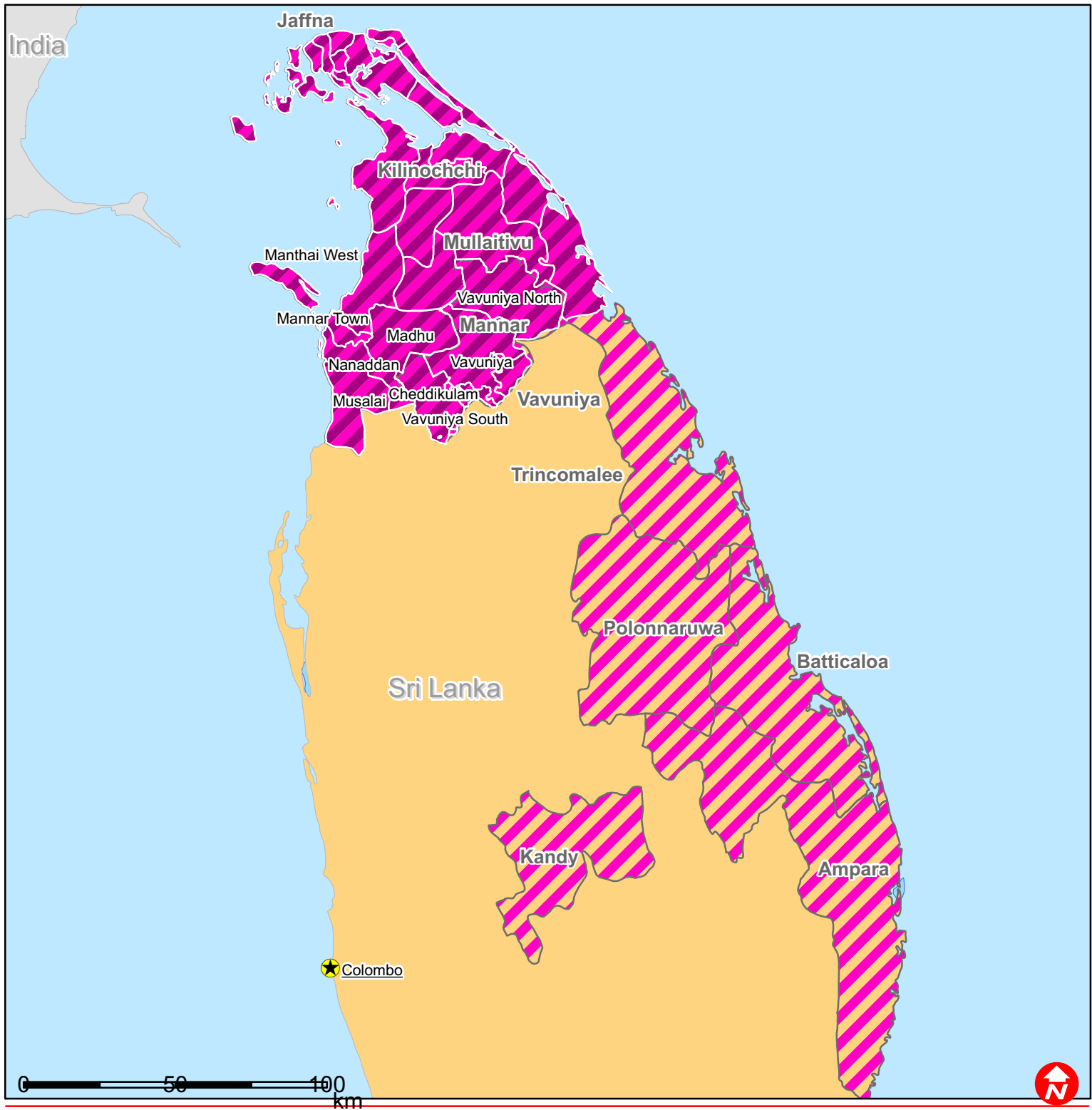
08/07/2011

## MDRLK002- Sri Lanka Support for Internally Displaced People

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Construction - Housing	2,876,106			2,876,106
Construction - Facilities	265,487			265,487
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	312,080			312,080
Teaching Materials	1,947			1,947
Other Supplies & Services	883,497			883,497
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>4,339,117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,339,117</b>
Vehicles Purchase	8,036			8,036
Computer & Telecom Equipment	13,411			13,411
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	14,143			14,143
Other Machinery & Equipment	4,821			4,821
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>40,411</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,411</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	1,062			1,062
Transport & Vehicle Costs	148,073			148,073
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>149,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149,135</b>
International Staff	140,000			140,000
National Staff	113,200			113,200
National Society Staff	219,155			219,155
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>472,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>472,355</b>
Consultants	143,540			143,540
Professional Fees	25,000			25,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>168,540</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168,540</b>
Workshops & Training	126,172			126,172
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>126,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126,172</b>
Travel	15,000			15,000
Information & Public Relations	55,575			55,575
Office Costs	31,558			31,558
Communications	26,000			26,000
Financial Charges	100,000			100,000
Other General Expenses	18,500			18,500
Shared Support Services	248,794			248,794
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>495,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>495,427</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	376,425	0	0	376,425
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>376,425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>376,425</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>6,167,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,167,581</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>6,167,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,167,581</b>



# Sri Lanka: Population movements



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