



**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Sri Lanka – Floods and Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

June 15, 2011

Note: The last Sri Lanka Floods and Complex Emergency Fact Sheet was dated March 4, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 373,000 conflict-affected individuals had returned to home areas in Northern Province as of May 13, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Between April 1 and May 13, approximately 1,140 internally displaced persons (IDPs) departed the Manik Farm and Kodikamam Ramavil camps for home areas in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts in Northern Province, according to the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL).
- Monsoon rains in May caused flooding and landslides in southwestern Sri Lanka, affecting more than 17,000 individuals as of May 29 in Kegalle, Galle, Gampaha, Colombo, and Kalutara districts, according to the GoSL.
- Widespread food insecurity exists in Northern and Eastern provinces, as reported in a comprehensive food security assessment of five post-conflict districts in northern Sri Lanka and five flood-affected districts in eastern and central Sri Lanka conducted by the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), GoSL Ministry of Economic Development, and Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute. The assessment cited poorly developed livelihoods, lack of employment opportunities, high food prices, and delayed and insufficient livelihoods interventions as reasons for food insecurity. Reduced food assistance has resulted in deteriorations in food intake, particularly in Kilinochchi District.
- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs Robert O. Blake visited USAID-supported programs in northern Sri Lanka in May. During the trip, Blake visited water pump locations in Kilinochchi District that are part of a \$5 million USAID/Sri Lanka project conducted in partnership with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support recently resettled families in northern districts through agriculture livelihoods recovery activities.
- From May 4 to 14, a USAID/OFDA Regional Advisor (RA) for South Asia traveled to Sri Lanka to visit USAID/OFDA-funded early recovery programs in Northern and Eastern provinces. The RA visited projects carried out by local non-governmental organization (NGO) partners Sarvodaya and Sewalanka that support economic asset restoration, cash-for-work (CFW), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$2.6 million in response to the complex emergency in Sri Lanka, including \$2.4 million in new funding since March 4.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Resettled IDPs and Refugees	373,593	OCHA – May 16, 2011
Total Conflict-IDPs in Welfare Centers	35,160	OCHA – May 16, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE FOR FLOODS AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sri Lanka for Floods.....	\$1,771,998
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sri Lanka for the Complex Emergency	\$2,599,999
USAID/FFP¹ Assistance to Sri Lanka for Floods and the Complex Emergency	\$12,189,820
USAID/Sri Lanka Assistance to Sri Lanka for the Complex Emergency	\$5,000,000
State/PRM² Assistance to Sri Lanka for the Complex Emergency	\$2,680,000³
USAID/OTI⁴ Assistance to Sri Lanka for Floods	\$549,634
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sri Lanka	\$24,791,451

¹ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

³ To date in FY 2011, State/PRM has provided \$1.45 million and \$3.1 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) South Asia regional appeals, respectively, which benefit refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, and conflict victims across South Asia, including Sri Lanka.

⁴ USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI)

CONTEXT

- More than two decades of conflict between the GoSL and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam separatist movement and resulting population displacement caused a complex emergency in Sri Lanka. Following the end of Sri Lanka's civil war in May 2009, the GoSL established a Presidential Task Force (PTF) to supervise the return of displaced populations to northern areas of Sri Lanka.
- On February 10, the GoSL announced plans to resettle all conflict-affected individuals by mid-2011. As of May 2011, approximately 373,000 formerly-displaced IDPs and refugees had returned to areas of origin in Northern Province. An estimated 35,200 conflict-affected individuals remained in IDP camps as of May 2011, according to GoSL and OCHA.
- On February 22, the U.N. in Sri Lanka released a compendium of projects to respond to the priorities outlined in the Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for Northern Province. The PTF led the JPA on assistance needed for conflict-affected populations in Northern Province with assistance from the U.N. and NGOs.
- On October 14, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Patricia A. Butenis re-declared a disaster due to the effects of the complex emergency in Sri Lanka, including needs of returnees. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA's primary focus in Sri Lanka has shifted from basic humanitarian aid in camps to addressing the needs of returnees through activities aimed at shelter and settlements, economic recovery and market systems, and WASH, in coordination with a transition to longer term development. Since 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$20 million in response to the complex emergency in Sri Lanka.
- On January 11, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Patricia A. Butenis declared a disaster due to the effects of two waves of large-scale flooding beginning in November 2010. Continued flooding has caused widespread displacement and infrastructure damage countrywide, increasing the vulnerability of conflict-affected populations. In response to the flooding, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.7 million and deployed several regional advisors to assess conditions in the months following the flooding.

Displacement and Returns

- Following the resettlement of IDPs from Kilinochchi District residing in Manik Farm camp, approximately 16,000 IDPs remain in the camp, mostly from Mullaitivu District, according to OCHA.
- An estimated 118,000 IDPs were residing with host families in Vavuniya, Mannar, and Jaffna districts in northern Sri Lanka as of May 13, according to OCHA. In addition, nearly 1,800 displaced persons were stranded in transit locations in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Vavuniya districts.
- Many displaced persons residing in IDP camps or with host families must wait for mine action interventions in home areas before returning. The U.S. Government has provided approximately \$11 million to support mine removal in Sri Lanka since 2009.
- The GoSL reports that approximately 12,000 displaced persons from Jaffna District currently residing in welfare centers or with host families have expressed interest in returning to home areas following the removal of nine Grama Niladhari Divisions—the smallest administrative unit in Sri Lanka—in Jaffna District from the Thellipalai High Security Zone on May 9. To facilitate the resettlement of displaced persons returning to Jaffna District, the GoSL Ministry of Resettlement, with support from locally elected councils, plans to clean and chlorinate common wells and toilet facilities, supply safe drinking water, and distribute tin sheets for housing construction.

Agriculture, Food Security, and Livelihoods

- Floods during the October to February *Maha* harvest season have resulted in sustained agriculture and food security needs, particularly in Eastern Province. Agricultural and livelihoods support has focused on preparations for the May to August *Yala* season cultivation of rice paddy and other food crops, as well as the promotion of home gardening and CFW activities, according to OCHA.
- In March, USAID/OFDA conducted an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) in Sri Lanka, finding that the rice market system is functional; however, interventions could reduce market inefficiencies and the uneven distribution of market power. The EMMA recommends short-term improvements in storage, irrigation, and market information, as well as longer term support for the regrowth of farmer organizations, more sophisticated storage and financing options, and higher-value rice products, emphasizing the need to link humanitarian assistance with development efforts.
- USAID/FFP recently approved a \$1.5 million grant to the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to support CFW activities for flood-affected individuals in Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts in eastern Sri Lanka. ACTED plans to reach approximately 6,400 beneficiaries through CFW activities such as repairing and rehabilitating small-scale infrastructure, including irrigation channels, water tanks, and roads.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting local NGO Sarvodaya to distribute home gardening kits and agricultural inputs such as seeds to conflict-affected populations in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Vavuniya districts. In total, USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$190,000 to support Sarvodaya's agriculture and food security activities.

- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.5 million in agriculture, food security, and livelihoods support to benefit conflict- and flood-affected populations in Sri Lanka.

WASH

- OCHA reports that the cleaning, repair, and reconstruction of wells and toilets remains ongoing in resettlement areas in northern Sri Lanka. As of April 30, U.N. agencies and NGOs had cleaned, repaired, or reconstructed nearly 9,800 toilets and approximately 11,800 wells in five conflict-affected districts in Northern Province.
- USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$270,000 to the Sewalanka Foundation, a Sri Lankan NGO, to provide WASH assistance in Jaffna and Vavuniya districts, including hygiene promotion activities, construction of new latrines, and rehabilitation of wells and latrines. Sewalanka's WASH activities are targeted to benefit more than 2,000 conflict-affected returnees.
- With USAID/OFDA support, grantee ZOA Refugee Care (ZOA) plans to facilitate hygiene education programs and implement WASH interventions in northern Sri Lanka through activities such as well and latrine cleaning and construction. USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$280,000 to support ZOA's WASH activities for conflict-affected populations.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$795,000 to support WASH activities for conflict- and flood-affected populations in northern and eastern Sri Lanka in FY 2011.

Shelter and Settlements

- OCHA reports that large numbers of returnees have unmet shelter needs due to the widespread destruction of housing during the conflict and the gap between the overall housing need and the number of houses constructed and pledged by donors and the GoSL. As of April 30, construction and repair was ongoing on nearly 15,600 houses out of the approximately 33,000 houses pledged by donors; however, OCHA reports that an estimated 110,000 houses require repair or reconstruction.
- USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$400,000 to support shelter and settlements activities for approximately 1,800 returnees in five northern districts through grantee ZOA. To cover some gaps and address unmet shelter needs of the conflict-affected population, ZOA plans to provide transitional shelter for returnees, using previously distributed materials when possible, while supporting the varied needs of the returnee community.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$620,000 in shelter and settlements assistance to two NGOs to benefit conflict-affected populations in northern Sri Lanka.

FY 2011 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SRI LANKA FOR FLOODS

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Sarvodaya	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara Districts	\$399,998
Sewalanka	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Batticaloa and Ampara Districts	\$400,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara Districts	\$800,000
International Organization for Migration	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara Districts	\$20,000
SCF/US	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara Districts	\$50,000
	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern and Northern Provinces	\$102,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,771,998
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	320 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Pollonarwa, and Anuradhapura Districts	\$416,300
ACTED	Cash-for-work	Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts	\$1,493,920
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$1,910,220
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			

Development Alternatives, Inc.	Enhancing Citizen Participation in Relief and Recovery	Eastern and Northern Provinces	\$549,634
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$549,634
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SRI LANKA IN FY 2011			\$4,231,852

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 13, 2011.

FY 2011 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SRI LANKA FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Sarvodaya	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Vavuniya Districts	\$399,999
Sewalanka	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jaffna and Vavuniya Districts	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Northern Sri Lanka	\$200,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$400,000
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi Districts	\$1,100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,599,999
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	10,780 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Northern Sri Lanka	\$10,279,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$10,279,600
USAID/SRI LANKA ASSISTANCE			
FAO	Agriculture and Livelihood Recovery Activities	Northern Sri Lanka	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/SRI LANKA			\$5,000,000
State/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	IDP and refugee assistance and protection	Countrywide	\$2,680,000
TOTAL State/PRM			\$2,680,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$20,559,599

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 14, 2011.

²Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for flood and complex emergency response efforts in Sri Lanka can be found at www.interaction.org. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Sri Lanka may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc.); can be transferred very quickly without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidr.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int