

Appeal

Sri Lanka

Relief to flood affected LKA111

Appeal Target: US\$ 235,153

Balance Requested: US\$132,608

Geneva, 8 April 2011

Dear Colleagues,

As of 26 December 2010 a persistent depression over the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rains which have resulted in floods, land slides and displacement in several districts in Sri Lanka since the beginning of January. According to the Disaster Management Centre¹ (DMC), 1,246,545 people from 333,383 families have been affected by the bad weather conditions. Women and children are amongst the worst affected. Nearly 273,995 people had sought shelter in 534 temporary camps (schools, churches and public buildings), 225 of them in Batticaloa district, set up by the government.

Once the water receded, most of the families returned to their original places but find it difficult to rehabilitate due to major losses to property and livelihoods. Several families continue to live with host families, as their houses have been destroyed or are not fit to live in.

As on 25 February the GoSL estimated that the floods damaged more than 95 percent of rice paddys in Batticaloa. Farmers whose crops have been damaged or destroyed may not have sufficient resources to purchase seeds for the upcoming yala² planting season, typically beginning in mid-March or April. For the displaced farmers who had accrued debt in order to purchase seeds for the current season, livelihoods degradation is a serious concern. Families typically dedicate one-half to one acre of land to home gardening, providing households with a source of food. In Batticaloa District, floods destroyed up to 20,000 acres of home gardening plots.

During the crisis phase ACT member, the National Christian Council in Sri Lanka (NCCSL) with the support of its partner church members in Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Ampara as well as CBOs in Polonaruwa and Badulla, provided cooked meals and dry rations to over 3,000 families, kitchen utensils for 125 families and education packages for 1,000 students. Other ACT members, present in the country through regular development programmes, also responded to the humanitarian needs in their respective operational areas, through their regular development partners. During the post crisis phase, NCCSL and its partners will focus on prioritised needs, i.e. rehabilitation of livelihood and restoration of mud built homes.

¹ Disaster Management Center Situation Report on 10th February t 09.00 hrs

² Yala is an effective cultivative season during the period from May to end of August

Project Start/Completion Date:

1 January – 31 July 2011

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT Secretariat	Interim narrative & financial	Final narrative & financial	Audit
NCCSL	N/A	31 August 2011	30 September 2011

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$):

	US\$
Appeal Target	235,153
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	<u>102,545</u>
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	132,608

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and the Regional Programme Officer, Sudhanshu S. Singh (sss@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Sudhanshu S. Singh (phone +41 22 791 6035 or mobile phone +41 79 285 2916)

or

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Rebecca Larson (phone +41 22 791 6069 or mobile phone +41 79 376 1711)



Rebecca Larson
Deputy General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- National Christian Council of Sri Lanka (NCCSL)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The National Christian Council of Sri Lanka has been in existence for over sixty-four years and promotes joint action in many areas of the life and witness of the churches and ecumenical organisations. The programmes on justice, peace & reconciliation, development, relief & rehabilitation, youth programmes, awareness raising on HIV & AIDS and caring for the HIV & AIDS patients and their families, communication, women, education, interfaith relations etc. are some of the concerns where the council generally co-ordinates the activities on behalf of all its constituent members. However, the members are also free to initiate activities on their own. NCC SL has established various specialized units to carry out the mandate given to it by the constituent members. The constituent members, member churches of NCCSL and ecumenical organisations are spread throughout the island and consist of both Sinhala and Tamil communities. The multi-ethnic nature of the Christian communities gives added impetus to the work and greatly enhances the capacity to implement work.

Member Churches of the NCCSL include: The Church of Ceylon - Diocese of Colombo, The Church of Ceylon - Diocese of Kurunegala, The Methodist Church of Sri Lanka, The Sri Lanka Baptist Sangamaya, Jaffna Diocese of The Church of South India, The Christian Reformed Church, (until a few years back was called the Dutch Reformed Church) the Salvation Army and the Presbytery of Lanka.

Member Institutions include: The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), The Ceylon Bible Society (CBS), The Christian Literature Society (CLS) and the Student Christian Movement. (SCM)

For this flood response, NCCSL also supports community based organizations in Polonaruwa (Aruna Universal Social Foundation), Kiran (Christa Seva Ashram) and Badulla (UVA farmer's development foundation)

Implementing partners

Methodist Church of Sri Lanka

The Methodist Church in Sri Lanka came into being with the arrival of the Methodist missionaries in the year 1814. The preaching of the Gospel and spreading of the good news continued steadily and in the process the missionaries made special efforts in providing education in the country. The Methodist Church also engaged in ministering to the poor, needy and distressed communities. Over the years the Methodist Church has worked and acquired experience in caring for internally displaced people (IDPs) due to natural calamities such as Tsunami and human made disasters such as conflicts. The Methodist Church now considers that they have a greater responsibility to care for the needs of the people recently displaced by the conflict. Their needs are enormous due to a war that lasted for three decades. The increasing frequency of natural disasters poses serious impediments in the rehabilitation efforts of the IDPs.

Church of Ceylon Diocese of Colombo - Board of Social Responsibility (BSR)

The Board of Social Responsibility is one of the duly constituted boards of the Diocese of Colombo. Its mandate is to carry out relief and rehabilitation work, development work and awareness raising in areas coming under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Colombo. The BSR is headed by a chairperson a secretary, and an honorary treasurer as well as several board members, both clergy and laity who are specialized in different fields. They are appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Colombo and are answerable to the Diocesan Council. The BSR works through the network of parishes

and serves people of all races, communities and faiths. Its activities are financed both by locally raised funds as well as by overseas institutional and individual donors.

National Council of the YMCAs of Sri Lanka (YMCA)

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) is a voluntary, international Christian youth movement founded in 1844. Currently the YMCA has a constituency of 38 member YMCAs all over the island. The National Council of YMCAs is located in Colombo. The YMCA movement is one of the oldest people's organizations in Sri Lanka. Its aim is to mobilize young people to work for justice, prosperity and peace. It focuses on learning opportunities and leadership in order to build a strong sense of ownership and empowerment, sustainable and holistic youth development. It is also imperative to involve parents in order to improve their understanding of the role of youth in society and strengthen youth – parent dialogue. The YMCA was involved with the tsunami emergency relief work including building and repairing of houses and recovery. The YMCA, as a constituent member of the NCCSL, is aware and committed to adhering to ACT principals and guidelines and willing to work according to the Sphere standards

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

As of 26 December 2010 a persistent depression in the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rains which have resulted in floods, land slides and displacement in several districts in Sri Lanka since the beginning of January. According to the Disaster Management Centre³ (DMC), 1,246,545 people from 333,383 families have been affected by the bad weather conditions. Women and children are amongst the worst affected. Nearly 273,995 people had sought shelter in 534 temporary camps (schools, churches and public buildings), 225 of them in Batticaloa district, set up by the government. Several families were also hosted in nearby communities. The torrential rains and subsequent floods caused serious damage and seriously disrupted the everyday activities of the people, including breakdown in transport and telecommunication, services. All the schools had to be closed in the affected areas. Over two hundred small and medium tanks (reservoirs) were completely breached and washed away and many other tanks were overflowing. Several incidents of land and rock slides were reported from districts such as Badulla, Kandy, Trincomalee, Mannar and Nuwara Eliya.

The livestock and livelihoods of people were severely affected, with standing crops either being seriously damaged or totally destroyed. Assessment reports reveal that most of the mud houses have been completely destroyed or are uninhabitable.

Once the water receded, most of the families returned to their original places but find it difficult to rehabilitate due to major losses to property and livelihoods. Several families continue to live with host families, as their houses have been destroyed or are not fit to live in.

³ Disaster Management Center Situation Report on 10th February t 09.00 hrs

Table 1: Comparative table of peak flood-affected statistics for January and February 2011

Month	Peak # affected	Peak # displaced	IDP sites	# of district affected	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Fully damaged	Houses partially damaged
January	1.1 million	362,646	594	16	44	51	04	8,000	26,000
February	1.2 million	320,408	693	18	18	24	03	10,000	33,800

Impact from the January floods and further flooding in February took its toll on population of the already flood-affected areas. Over 1.1 million individuals were affected in the first floods in January, with a further 1.2 million people affected in the second floods one month later. A total of 62 deaths have been reported by the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) for both disasters. Damage to housing has been more acute in the second floods due to the intensive pressure of waters released from already-full tanks.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

Current situation in the area of proposed response:

With all 14 Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs) being affected in Batticaloa District, 60% of the rural population and 37% of the urban population are estimated to be affected by the recent floods. Of the 14 DSDs, six are most vulnerable (Koralai Pattu South, Eravur Pattu, Manmunai West, Manmunai South West, Poraitivu Pattu and Koralai Pattu) include people that were resettled between 2007 and 2009. Many of these populations lived in semi-permanent housing and had just begun to re-establish themselves when floods destroyed both homes and livelihoods. This is the case in many of the other districts in the eastern and northern provinces.

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

The seven districts with the highest number of persons affected and displaced due to floods (source: DMC, as of 12 Jan)

District	Affected		Displaced	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
Batticaloa	143,352	533,837	32,641	122,047
Ampara	88,376	336,470	7,813	28,744
Trincomalee	7,949	29,632	7,949	29,632
Polonnaruwa	2,705	10,842	2,705	10,842
Anurdhapura	2,793	10,887	751	2,829
Matale	182	776	131	560
Kandy	573	2196	232	1027
TOTAL	245,930	924,640	52,222	195,681

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

As of 25 February the GoSL estimated that the floods damaged more than 95 percent of rice paddy in Batticaloa. Farmers whose crops have been damaged or destroyed may not have sufficient resources to purchase seeds for the upcoming yala⁴ planting season, typically beginning in mid-March or April. For the displaced farmers who had accrued debt in order to purchase seeds for the current season,

⁴ Yala is an effective cultivative season during the period from May to end of August

livelihoods degradation is a serious concern. Families typically dedicate one-half to one acre of land to home gardening, providing households with a source of food for subsistence. In Batticaloa District, floods destroyed up to 20,000 acres of home gardening plots.

As of 15 February floods had damaged 17,000 houses in Batticaloa District in addition to approximately 55,000 houses damaged or destroyed countrywide, according to incoming reports from local authorities. The majority of houses affected by floods were partially-damaged mud structures.

An estimated 300,000 students were unable to attend school as the schools had been officially closed and were being used to accommodate the displaced population. All schools have resumed now and classes are held even on Saturdays to make up for the lost school days during the floods. Many students have lost their note books, school bags and uniforms in the floods. These children, especially in rural areas, need assistance to resume their studies and prepare themselves properly for the exams to be held in August.

Actions to date

Government response

The government with the assistance of other stakeholders provided emergency relief such as cooked food and dry rations to the people affected by the flood. However, the relief assistance that was provided did not adequately meet all the needs of the people. As the need was massive, the government requested for public support to augment the relief assistance programme. The government also issued an appeal to NGOs and INGOs to become actively involved in the relief efforts.

Food assistance requirements are expected to go down over the coming months, as a result of improved conditions on the ground and upcoming livelihood opportunities. The number of persons in need of food assistance is estimated to fall steadily to a level of 35,000 households in July, after which only minor improvements are expected before the Yala harvest in August⁵.

The government has allocated over US\$ 31 million for relief supplies since 11 December 2010. On 10 January 2011 the government officially requested the United Nations for relief assistance to support the government's efforts. Based on the needs assessments, the DMC and Humanitarian Country Team prioritized critical needs for food security, immediate agricultural and livelihood interventions, shelter and non-food items, health and nutrition, WASH and education to meet the humanitarian needs in the flood and landslide-affected districts. According to UNOCHA Sitrep 25 February 2011, in support of government efforts, the humanitarian agencies who were focusing on addressing the emergency needs of flood-affected populations are now taking a more medium to long-term approach to planning their emergency and recovery activities in flood-affected areas. While agencies are committed to provision of flood relief and to engage in reconstruction, many projects remain under-funded across the sectors with special reference to those focusing on shelter, agriculture/livelihood and infrastructure sectors, thus making future planning and timely responses challenging.

ACT members

National Christian Council in Sri Lanka (NCC SL) with the support of its partner church members in Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Ampara as well as CBOs in Polonaruwa and Badulla provided cooked meals and dry rations to over 3,000 families, kitchen utensils for 125 families and education packages for 1,000 students during the relief phase. Other ACT members, namely, Christian Aid, DanChurchAid, LWR, UMCOR, NCA and Diakonia, present in the country, also responded to the humanitarian needs in their respective operational areas, through their regular development partners.

⁵ UNOCHA Sitrep 25 Feb 2011

Security situation in the area of proposed response

During the war till May 2009 the flood affected areas were under the control of armed groups. However, the security and accessibility had increased with the end of the war in 2009. However, in some areas there is still a threat of land mines. These areas have been cordoned off by the authorities. Remnants of armed groups continue to exert political influence on the people in some areas

Since the road conditions are bad in these areas, the only safety concern is road accidents.

Location for your proposed response

Location (District & Town)	Implementing partners
Batticaloa	
1. Kottaimunai	Methodist Church
2. Valachchenai	Methodist Church
3. Chenkaladi	Methodist Church
4. Kallar	Methodist Church
5. Puliyanthivu	Methodist Church
Ampara	
1. Kalmunai	Church of Ceylon
2. Thirukkovil	Church of Ceylon
3. Komari	Church of Ceylon
4. Akkarapathu	Church of Ceylon
5. Thuraineelavanai	Church of Ceylon
Trincomalee	
1. Trinco Town	
2. Muthur	
Badulla	NCC SL direct implementation
Nuwera Eliya	NCC SL direct implementation
Anuradhapura	NCC SL direct implementation
Total	

The emergency relief response is intended to be undertaken in the following seven districts that are heavily affected. The locations that are stated below are under direct management and supervision of the partner churches which are coordinating with the respective government authorities.

The areas have been chosen with following consideration:

- Severely affected by the flood
- Churches exist and are active (as this will ensure the sustainability of the work as church is part of the community)
- Coordination with government exists to avoid overlap

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Location (District & Town)	Total number of families	Total number of persons
Batticaloa		
1. Kottaimunai	445	1780
2. Valachchenai	395	1899
3. Chenkaladi	330	1635
4. Kallar	220	880
5. Puliyanthivu	230	985
Ampara		
1. Kalmunai	260	1040
2. Thirukkivil	310	1240
3. Komari	200	800
4. Akkarapathu	200	800
5. Thuraineelavanai	150	600
Trincomalee		
1. Trinco Town	275	1113
2. Muthur	174	696
Badulla	50	250
Nuwera Eliya	75	300
Anuradhapura	100	400
Total	3,414	14,418

Note: Emergency requirements in some areas were fulfilled with local donations. During the recovery phase, activities have been planned to focus on four districts i.e. Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Badulla and Polonnaruwa

Locations of the rehabilitation phase

Area	Implementing Partner
Batticaloa Kiran Morakottanchenai	Methodist Church Church of Ceylon Dioceses of Colombo
Kokadicholai Kalmunai	Methodist Church Church of Ceylon Dioceses of Colombo
Polonnaruwa	NCCSL with farmers
Anuradhapura	Church of Ceylon Dioceses of Kurunegala
Badulla	NCCSL with Uva Farmers Development Foundation

A major part of the activities has been completed in the Badulla District through smooth and efficient coordination. The activities in Polonnaruwa and Badulla have been coordinated with local community based organizations, which have representation from different ethnic communities and therefore expected to promote harmony between Sinhala and Tamil communities. This approach will also enhance the NCC SL mandate to incorporate reconciliation activities into the intervention.

Regardless of religion, ethnicity or any other differences, approximately 3,414 families (14,418 persons including children) are targeted, who are temporarily displaced and equally affected due to the torrential rains.

Therefore considering the nature of the crisis and its impact on each household it remains essential to feed the total number of families who have sought shelter in the church premises and other public building such as schools. However the recovery phase of the NCCSL will exercise selection criteria to address the most vulnerable and the worst affected. According to the direct information obtained from the church ministers, it is understood that at least 60% of the affected are women and children. The churches are on the process of gathering more solid information.

Criteria for selection and how they are selected

In a consultative meeting with the local churches, following criteria have been agreed upon:

- Directly affected by flood
- Female-headed households with ages below 45 years old
- Physically challenged
- Families who have lost their livelihood base or are unable to resume livelihood activities

Note: *The principles of ACT Code of Conduct and Do No Harm will be strictly followed during the selection process, especially given the sensitive ethnic issue. The selection process will be carefully carried out to avoid bias and perceptions of discrimination in favour or against any ethnic group. Rather, the selection process will be used to help bridge the ethnic divide.*

The selection criteria have been discussed by NCC field officers, local church clergy and community leaders. It is also reported to the Grama Sevaka (GS) – the lowest administration level (village) and acknowledged by them. Most of the flood affected communities in targeted areas understand the prioritization criteria and the fact that disaster brings different impact on each family and individual so that possible conflict (due to limited amount of aid compared to number of affected population) can be diminished. The principle of impartiality is strongly applied by local churches as aid is given without considering the religious background, race and social status. It is given based purely on need alone.

Number of targeted beneficiaries according to proposed assistance

Proposed assistance	Proposed No. of benefamilies
Food aid	3,414 families
Cooking utensils	100 families
Education package	1500 students
Livelihoods	250 families
House repairing	48 families
Capacity building	520 direct workshops participants and the whole NCC SL constituents

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal: To reduce the suffering of the flood affected people by addressing identified needs and facilitating capacity building towards basic rights oriented approach for faster and improved recovery process.

The objectives are:

- To address emergency needs of 3,414 families in targeted areas through food (cooked meals and dry rations) and non food (cooking utensil and education package) distribution in relief phase
- To support the rehabilitation of 200 flood affected families in targeted areas through livelihood recovery and repairing mud houses (48 families)

- To improve program quality in organizational level as well as in community level by promoting accountability, meeting humanitarian standards and strengthening visibility of ACT Alliance

Activities

Crisis Phase

Objective 1: To address emergency needs of 3,414 families in targeted areas through food (cooked meals and dry rations) along with distribution of non food (cooking utensils and education packages) during the relief phase

In view of the present emergency situation, the following activities are proposed under this emergency intervention for the period of 2 months.

1.1. Food distribution: providing cooked meals for 200 families in targeted areas. The respective churches will procure and mobilise the assistance among the families to cook meals in the local kitchens that are set up and monitored by the church volunteers.

1.2. Dry Rations: food packs consisting of 3kg rice, 1 packet of soya meat, 250g tin fish, 500g of dhal, salt packet, 250ml coconut oil, 1 packet samaposhha (nutritious food for children) 2kg flour, and 500 gram sugar to 3,714 families. Church volunteers will conduct group discussions to sensitize people on protection and security related issues, including good health practices.

1.3. Distribution of cooking utensils : 100 packages of cooking utensils consisting of clay pot, basin, jug, sauce pans, cooking pots are distributed to selected families who have lost everything in the floods, to enable them to prepare their own meals and become more self-reliant.

1.4. Distribution of education packages: The NCCSL will provide educational items, including books and stationery to 1,000 of the most severely affected children to continue their education in targeted areas.

Post Crisis Phase

Objective 2: To support the rehabilitation of 250 flood-affected families in targeted areas through livelihood recovery and repairing mud houses for 48 families

Post crisis phase intervention will focus on prioritized needs i.e. livelihood restoration and mud houses renovation.

2.1. Livelihood recovery: The NCCSL will support and make financial contributions to 250 families (200 for agriculture and 50 for livestock) to restore their livelihood as soon as possible. The local churches are coordinating this activity with the respective government authority. The Grama sevaka⁶ and the divisional secretary acknowledged the good relief work done by the local churches and has invited them to coordination meetings during the rehabilitation phase. The approach in each village is discussed with the church and GS leaders.

The agriculture inputs such as seeds, manure and implements will be given to marginalised flood-affected farmers. To do so, the farmers will be organized into groups (farmers association). The association will develop a plan for each farmer and accordingly prepare a cumulative procurement plan, to be submitted to NCCSL. Gram Sevaka's help will be sought to link these farmers associations with the relevant agriculture institutions in the area for possible support in sustainable and disaster resistant

⁶ The village headman or Headwomen who is officially responsible for the village. (Government appointed)

agriculture and thereby improve food security. Climate change and adaptation practices shall preferably be included, by incorporating disaster resistant seeds, organic farming etc. whilst the livestock intervention will be given through farmers groups as well and linked to necessary veterinary support and insurance.

2.2. Promoting awareness and knowledge on organic farming and climate change & adaptation to support livelihood recovery process: The livelihood activities are directly related with the main livelihood means of the affected people in the areas selected. They are mostly rural agriculture farmers who depended on agricultural for livelihood. To improve their livelihood practices, two training of trainers each in organic farming and climate change & adaptation will be conducted in Batticaloa & Badulla for farmers in targeted areas. The training of trainers will be followed by a sequence of six workshops on organic farming and six workshops on climate change & adaptation in the respective villages of the participants. Each training of trainer workshops will be attended by 30 participants.

2.3. Repairing mud houses: Most of the beneficiaries are poor farmers residing in mud houses, prior to the flooding. Many of these houses are severely damaged during the two floods. Under this component the poorest of the poor flood-affected families will be helped to construct semi-permanent shelter.

NCCSL will make a financial contribution to 48 identified families (based on selection criteria above and in discussion with the Grama Sevaka and church representatives) to renovate their mud houses through the owner driven approach (ODR). Under this approach, disbursement of the housing grant will be done to the beneficiaries at different stages of the renovation of their house, following the norms already agreed with them. Each beneficiary family will be encouraged to build a homestead considering the previous flood level. Relevant temporary structures will be made from bamboo and zinc sheeting. A development committee will be formed to address the common development issues faced by the beneficiaries. This methodology was widely used in Sri Lanka by the International Federation and different Red Cross National Societies in supporting the Sri Lankan Red Cross activities.

A proposed shelter design is attached as Annex 1.

Objective 3: To improve program quality in organizational level as well as in community level by promoting accountability and peace building, meeting humanitarian standards and strengthening visibility of ACT Alliance

The objective above will be achieved through the following activities:

3.1 Conducting organizational capacity assessment for NCC SL: Initiate the process of capacity building by deploying an ACT Rapid Support Team (RST) support officer to NCC to initiate the process of OCA (organizational capacity assessment) as well as strengthening coordination with other humanitarian organizations including other ACT members in the country.

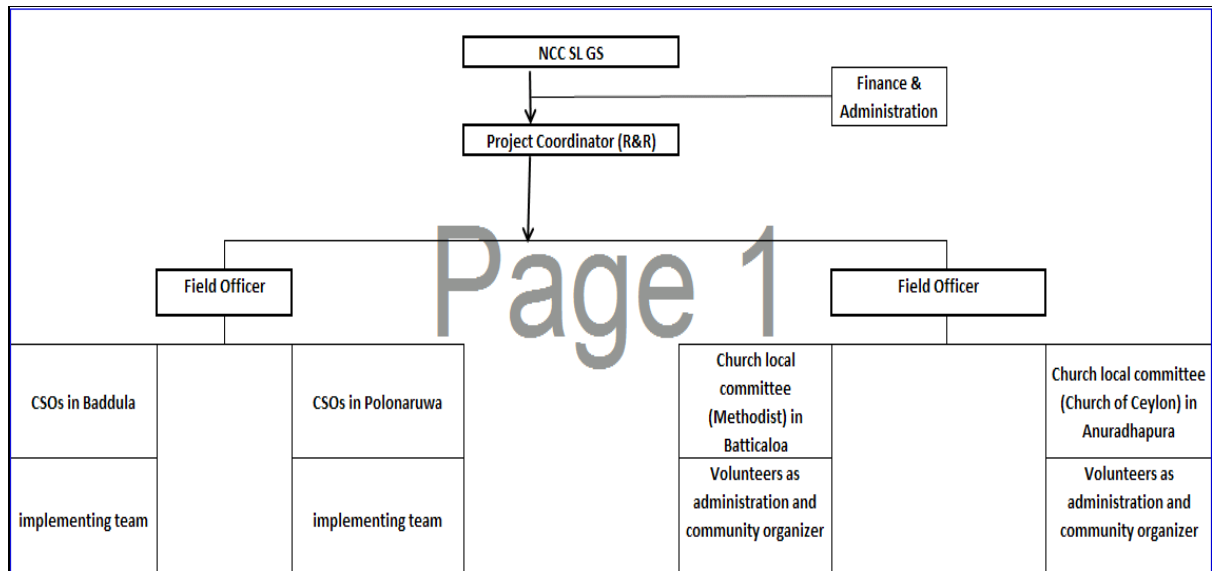
NCCSL, with support from the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) unit of ACT Alliance, will commence the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) process, immediately after completing the activities under the crisis phase. The OCA process will help in identifying the current strengths and areas needing improvement of NCCSL and its member churches. This will further help in developing a long-term action plan (3-5 years) to systematically build the capacity of NCCSL to be better in disaster response and disaster preparedness.

3.2 Partner Capacity Building Support: The capacity building support for the member agencies of NCC SL covers issues relevant to improving quality of disaster response capacity and thereby protecting the rights of the affected population. The activities will include:

- Introduction of accountability principles to member organizations of NCC SL, implementing this appeal and beneficiary representatives: one workshop for 30 participants on accountability principles to identify accountability gaps and make a plan in promoting accountability among the affected population. A small facilitation grant will be provided to facilitate the follow-up plan in accountability for the implementing partners.
- Capacity building for two staff from NCCSL (female and male) in SPHERE (attending SPHERE training of trainers).
- Conflict prevention by strengthening the relations between Sinhala and Tamil farmers
- This appeal gives an opportunity to work among village based farmers in many areas which fortunately includes Sinhala and Tamils. We would like to use this opportunity to bring together all Tamil and Sinhala farmers receiving assistance for a two day interaction, to share their experiences and challenges in dealing with floods. This should facilitate a good Sinhala/Tamil interaction with the hope that we can establish farmer groups that motivate authentic reconciliation among people. Four workshops will be held in the targeted areas with 30 participants from implementing partners and community representatives.
- Promoting ACT (Action by Churches Together) visibility by ensuring NCCSL's attendance in local and national coordination meetings as well as logo branding in any capacity building activities (banners, stickers, etc).
- As part of the effort to link with the development phase, climate change impact assessment at livelihood level will be conducted in four districts by trained village surveyors after a training of trainers in the subject (under invitation and support by an ACT member in Bangladesh). The results of the climate change impact assessment will be presented in a district workshop and will be utilized as input in a developing continuum plan /strategy in the development phase.

Project implementation methodology

All relief activities will be implemented through the existing local church mechanism and church volunteers and congregations. Most particularly the NCCSL will implement the proposed interventions through three key constituent members namely the Methodist Church of Sri Lanka, the Board of Social Responsibility (BSR) of Church of Ceylon Diocese of Colombo (DOC), and the National Council of YMCA, while the NCCSL will coordinate as well as implement selected interventions through the existing community based organizations in Kiran, Badulla and Polonnaruwa. Proposed project structure is explained below to ensure that different churches will function as cohesive units, implementing one project in different areas.



The General Secretary and the relief and rehabilitation unit staff in Colombo head quarters will coordinate and facilitate the initiatives through 1 full time project coordinator (NCCSL from R&R or the development unit) and supported by 2 field officers responsible for Baddula and Polonaruwa and for Batticaloa and Anuradhapura. The ministers and the church leaders will be the focal points and sole responsible agents in the districts, under the guidance of the NCCSL. Under each church's social responsibility committee, two trained volunteers will serve for administration purposes (recording and reporting) and for program purpose (community organizer). The district level coordination is conducted by the respective ministers. The NCCSL and the church ministers will develop links with relevant authorities and other stakeholders throughout the process while continuing constant dialogue with the respective divisional secretaries and the government agents. The communication initiatives of gathering, updating and sharing information will also be the key aspect of the process that will enable effective implementation with ACT Members.

Hence in locations in which the camps are administrated by the government authorities, the NCCSL/partner churches will coordinate and deliver assistance through the camp. The implementing partners and the local churches will be responsible for the implementation in association with the local farmer groups to be established. The NCCSL will monitor and co-ordinate in the field to ensure uniformity and effective sharing among the implementing partners in a specific region.

NCC SL would also facilitate meetings of the key persons of the implementing churches, the establishment of farmer groups, identifying beneficiaries with community participation and follow up or workshops on organic farming and peace and reconciliation work.

Prioritization

- Livelihood – Workshops
- Education
- Mud houses

The local church ministers and NCCSL staff will continue to monitor the implementation and will report to the NCCSL accordingly. The finance will be administrated and accounted for by the NCCSL finance unit at headquarters, while the respective partner church will produce all necessary information and accounts and support documentation to the NCCSL.

Capacity building activities under objective 3 should be organised by parishioners who have the relevant professional knowledge on livelihood training, agriculture or disaster management and who can contribute the necessary time to the social responsibility committees in respective churches. By ensuring this, planning, implementation and reporting will be more timely.

The implementation will follow a rights based approach and adhere with the Code of Conduct, Sphere and HAP benchmarks. The capacity of the partners will be built up around all these areas for which they have not received any training so far. In this situation of ethnic division, it is imperative to adhere to the International Red Cross Code of Conduct particularly with emphasis on impartiality and non-discrimination. Proper quality and accountability mechanisms will be integrated into the implementation. It would be challenging to adhere to all benchmarks recommended in HAP; therefore, the partners will start with one or two benchmarks. Similarly Sphere standards will be followed and indicators will be adhered to, wherever possible. Every attempt has been made to adhere to the Sphere standards and specifically in the designing of the activities in the food sector.

The partner agencies have already been involving the beneficiaries in decision-making. The process will be further consolidated, and people's groups will be given increasing responsibility in the implementation. Selection of direct beneficiaries will follow participatory principles. ACT Alliance

will encourage its partners to maintain transparency in the process and set-up complaint mechanisms wherever possible. The staff involved in the project has been sensitised on the need to follow the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief as well as the ACT guidelines on prevention of sexual abuse and gender, while implementing the project.

Cross-cutting issues, such as gender and HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed wherever possible. The implementation will gradually move towards the LRRD approach, so that the development programmes of ACT Alliance members would be able to continue activities once the recovery and rehabilitations phases are over.

The ACT Alliance realises that the present capacity of NCCSL and its partners needs building in order to respond effectively to disasters. Therefore, this response programme will be used as an opportunity to build capacity of the partners and to build a culture of preparedness. The project implementation will follow a rights based approach and therefore, government departments have been considered key duty bearers wherever possible. Activities, particularly under the protection and livelihood sectors will be implemented in close collaboration with different departments and ministries of the government.

Strong coordination will be maintained with other humanitarian agencies by continuing to be a part of the government coordination and cluster system. At the same time, ACT Alliance is keen to see stronger information sharing among the ACT members working in Sri Lanka and the building of an ACT Sri Lanka national forum in the long run. While ensuring better coordination of activities, this forum will ensure integration of quality and accountability standards in the implementation of all organizations.

Inputs for project implementation

Title	Nr	Duration	Note
Project coordinator	1 person	4 months (full time)	NCC SL staff
Field Officer	2 persons	4 months (full time)	NCC SL staff
Supporting staffs (finance and admin)	2 persons	7 months (part time)	NCC SL staff
PME staff	1 person	7 months (part time)	NCC SL staff
Volunteers for program (community organizers) & admin	8 persons	Part time	Parish members of respective church under the relevant committee &/ or CSO volunteers.

Planning, Assumption and Prioritisation

There are several assumptions and risks concerning the planned program which may affect the implementation and its outcome:

Assumptions:

- Transportation and communication between the target villages and NCC SL office continues to run well and there is no change in government policies regarding access towards the affected areas
- Information and coordination systems are functioning effectively to avoid overlap of relief distribution and/or assistance.
- The close proximity with relief supplies may guarantee timely procurement.
- The Appeal is reasonably funded to achieve the stated objectives.

Risk:

- The pattern of rainy seasons as well as the extent of damage to the soil will certainly affect the livelihood recovery process because most of the affected population rely on agriculture and livestock activities.
- Capacity building processes at local church level can be affected by turnover of local pastors and this may affect the quality of implementation and reporting.

- Government policies in disaster management generally and rehabilitation programs in the flood affected areas particularly may be changed and reduce the accessibility and accountability towards affected population. Appropriate coordination and advocacy strategy at local as well as national level needs to be identified.

Prioritisation:

Should insufficient financial support be received, the number of villages and the number of participants/beneficiaries will be reduced. Capacity building activities should be prioritized.

Transition and continuum strategy

This appeal is originally designed for relief and early recovery interventions. NCCSL and the implementing partners will therefore conduct climate impact assessments at household level in targeted areas (as part of pertinent disaster risks analysis) to identify needs for further recovery and development intervention. Staff will be trained and supported by ACT members in Bangladesh in carrying out climate impact assessments. The result of the assessments will be discussed and shared in a sequence of workshops for analyzing and further planning which then serves to create continuum opportunities in the development phase.

Once the appeal is successfully implemented, it is hoped to continue to work with the villages for peace, reconciliation, advocacy and empowerment.

It is also expected that the project implementation team will continue to create awareness on rights and entitlements and the beneficiaries will eventually be able to claim their rights and entitlements themselves from the government.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Funding from ACT Alliance will be sent directly to the NCCSL account and a separate ledger will be maintained for this appeal to facilitate reporting and auditing.

On the advice of the relief and rehabilitation unit who discuss and plan with the implementing partners during the planning stage, the general secretary and the finance and administration managers of the NCCSL will be responsible for disbursement of funds, financial control and audit, according to the agreement with partners.

The finance will be administrated and accounted by the NCCSL finance unit at head quarters, while the respective partner churches will produce all the necessary information and accounts with adequate documentation to the NCCSL. The general secretary will be responsible for the final reporting and ensuring that it is sent, along with the external audit, to the ACT Secretariat according to the ACT guidelines.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Based on the proposed planning and agreed activities from the implementing partners, NCCSL assigns NCCSL program staff in the relief and rehabilitation unit for monitoring duties throughout the implementation and reporting phases. The methods of monitoring will be adjusted to the situation and mostly done through field visits, focus group discussion with the beneficiaries and meeting with relevant stakeholders in the field as well as scheduled workshops with the implementing partners to prepare the continuum phase in respective areas. Reporting will be done by implementing partners on a monthly basis to NCCSL. Based on these reports as well as the monitoring reports, progress and final reports will be developed by staff from the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit as well as financial unit. Reporting from both these units will be prepared by the NCCSL manager and submitted to the general secretary for final approval and submission to ACT Secretariat.

At programmatic level, this flood response is also discussed with other units on a monthly basis so it does not get isolated.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

Co-ordination with other ACT members

Sharing information mechanism among ACT members present in Sri Lanka has been agreed on March 22, 2011 in which bimonthly meetings of the ACT members will be conducted in the NCC SL office.

Shared information should not only be limited around this respective appeal but also see ways forward in sharing resources among the ACT members as well as their implementing partners.

Co-ordination with other organizations in the area of intervention

The NCCSL will coordinate and facilitate with its constituencies to strengthen the implementation. NCCSL will have regular meetings with its constituencies to share information with regard to the situation and implementation. NCCSL will update the ACT Secretariat with regard to the implementation and situation.

All activities will be conducted by NCCSL and by its partners in coordination with the government authorities and other organizations involved in managing the project interventions and providing assistance to the affected families. While making all pertinent preparations and planning, it remains the responsibility of the NCCSL to coordinate the proposed activities with the government authorities and to have an agreement in receiving their assistance /facilitation. Also NCCSL and partner churches will coordinate with other organizations and other relevant players with the aim of avoiding duplication and to foster transparency and accountability.

Communications:

The NCCSL and the all the partner churches implementing these emergency responses are well informed about the appeal and the need to share stories and lessons along the progress of implementation. There is a need to improve the communication mechanism and skills especially to produce stories for showing the achievement within NCC SL and their church and ecumenical organizations members. This will be assessed the during organizational capacity assessment process to come with practical recommendations. For the time being the relief and rehabilitation unit of NCC SL will be responsible for launching bimonthly situation reports and relevant pictures as the output of their regular monitoring visit.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type	No.	Unit cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	in LKR	LKR	USD
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE					
DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
Crisis Phase					
FOOD DISTRIBUTION					
Cooked meals 200 persons @ LKR 150 per day x 2 days	Persons	3,500	150	1,050,000	9,545
Sub total				1,050,000	9,545
DRY RATIONS PACK DISTRIBUTION					
Rice (3 kg)	Kgs	5,323	75	399,225	3,629
Soya Meat (1 packet)	Packet	5,323	50	266,150	2,420
Oil (250 ml)	M. Litre	5,323	75	399,225	3,629
Tin fish (1 tin)	Tin	5,323	110	585,530	5,323
Dhal (500g)	Gram	5,323	80	425,840	3,871
Samaposha (1 packet)	Packet	5,323	50	266,150	2,420
Flour (2kg)	Kgs	5,323	85	452,455	4,113
Salt 100 g (1 packet)	gms	5,323	35	186,305	1,694
Sugar (500 g)	gms	5,323	60	319,380	2,903
Sub Total				3,300,260	30,002

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS (cooking utensils: clay pot, basin, jug, souse pans, cooking pots)	Families	165	2,000	330,000	3,000
Sub total				330,000	3,000
EDUCATIONAL SECTOR					
Educational pack - school books etc	Packs	2,625	400	1,050,000	9,545
Sub total				1,050,000	9,545
TOTAL CRISIS PHASE				5,730,260	52,093
POST CRISIS PHASE					
LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY					
Agriculture	Families	200	30,000	6,000,000	54,545
Livestock	Families	50	25,000	1,250,000	11,364
Sub total				7,250,000	65,909
PROMOTING ORGANIC FARMING & CLIMATE JUSTICE					
4 TOT workshops each workshop 20 person - Badulla & Batticaloa					
Food & Lodging - 1250/- X 3 days X 30 persons X 4 Programmes	Work shop	4	112,500	450,000	4,091
Resource Persons Fee	Person	12	5,000	60,000	545
stationery & communication	Work shop	4	3,000	12,000	109
Transport	Work shop	4	15,000	60,000	545
Accommodation for facilitators	Work shop	4	3,000	12,000	109
12 village workshops x 30 persons (x 3 days), 6 workshops in organic farming & 6 workshops on climate change)					
Meals - 300/- X 3 days X 30 persons X 12 workshops in village level	package	12	27,000	324,000	2,945
Resource Persons Fee	Days	36	5,000	180,000	1,636
stationery & communication	workshop	12	3,000	36,000	327
Transport & meals for facilitator	workshop	12	15,000	180,000	1,636
Accommodation for facilitator	workshop	12	3,000	36,000	327
Sub total				1,350,000	12,273
REPAIR OF MUD HOUSES (400 sq m2 hall n kitchen) - Semi Permanent - Modular Bamboo					
Foundations	house	48	13,500	648,000	5,891
Walls & Flooring	house	48	42,250	2,028,000	18,436
Roof	house	48	39,000	1,872,000	17,018
Building Mat. - Bamboo Etc	house	48	23,500	1,128,000	10,255
Doors & windows	house	48	12,000	576,000	5,236
Sub total				6,252,000	56,836
OCA assessment to NCC SL					
Sub Total		1	872,800	872,800	7,935
Partners Capacity Building Support					
Accountability workshop					

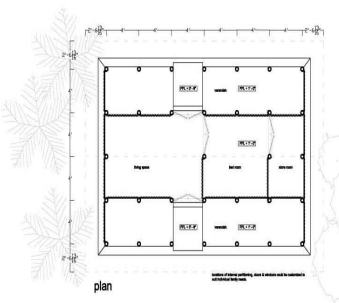
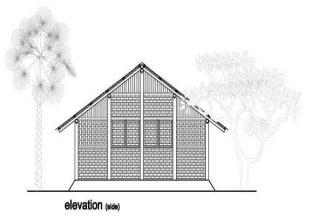
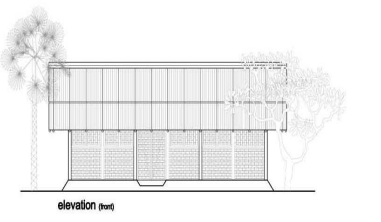
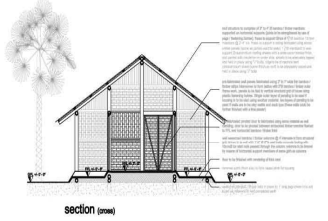
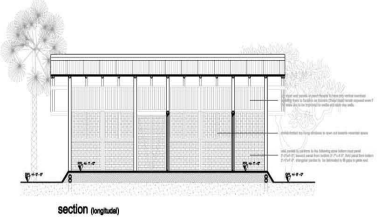
Food & Lodging - 1250/- X 3 days X 30 persons	persons	30	3,750	112,500	1,023
Resource Persons Fee	days	3	5,000	15,000	136
stationery & communication	lumpsum	1	3,000	3,000	27
Transport	persons	30	500	15,000	136
Accommodation for facilitator	days	3	1,500	4,500	41
small grant for workshop follow up promoting accountability in the affected population	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	45
ToT SPHERE training for 2 participants	persons	2	35,000	70,000	636
Accommodation 5 days	days	5	3,000	15,000	136
transportation (round trip)	RT	1	20,000	20,000	182
Promoting peace building in disaster areas between Sinhala & Tamil farmers affected by flood (2day workshop x 40 people)					
Food and Accomodation 1250/- X 2 days X 40 persons X 4 workshops	package	4	100,000	400,000	3,636
Participants travelling 40 Person X 4 workshops	package	4	24,000	96,000	873
Meals & transport for facilitators	package	4	15,000	60,000	545
Accommodation for facilitators	package	4	2,000	8,000	73
Climate change impact assessment in household level (to explore continuum phase in similar targeted areas)					
Transportation and meals subsidy for village volunteers in 4 DS (survey)	20 pers/days	14	3,000	840,000	7,636
Food & accommodation 1250/- X 2 days X 40 persons X 4 workshops (each district)	meeting	4	100,000	400,000	3,636
Participants travel 40 Person x 4 workshops	meeting	4	24,000	96,000	873
Transport & meals for facilitator	person	4	15,000	60,000	545
Accommodation for facilitator	person/2 days	4	2,000	8,000	73
Sub Total				2,228,000	20,255
TOTAL POST CRISIS				17,952,800	163,207
Direct Personnel Cost					
Stipend for volunteers in local church level and CSO (4 volunteer teams) consists of					
Administration x 4	Month	4	3,000	48,000	436
Community organizer	Month	4	3,000	48,000	436
Field Staff x 2	Month	4	3,000	24,000	218
Sub Total Direct Personnel Cost				120,000	1,091
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				23,803,060	216,391
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & LABOUR					
Transport (4 partners, 5 RT/partner)	trip	25	7,500	187,500	1,705
Labour charges	Persons	30	500	15,000	136
Packing and handling Charges	Lump sum	1	50,000	50,000	455
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & LABOUR				252,500	2,295
INDIRECT EXPENSES					
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					

Emergency Project Team	Days	90	1,000	90,000	818
Partner church staff (7 Partners)	Months	5	35,000	175,000	1,591
NCCSL - Salaries and benefits					
General Secretary (25%)	Months	7	10,000	70,000	636
Excutive Secretary (75 %)	Months	7	26,250	183,750	1,670
Project Coordinator(75%)	Months	7	18,750	131,250	1,193
field officer (50%)	Months	7	10,000	70,000	636
Manager Administration (10%)	Months	7	3,500	24,500	223
Finance Officer (10%)	Months	7	3,000	21,000	191
Driver (10%)	Months	7	1,500	10,500	95
Insurance (Staff accidant & health	Months	7	10,500	73,500	668
Admin and office operational support cost NCCSL					
Stationery and photocoping	Months	7	4,000	28,000	255
Communication & Staff Travel					
NCCSL Communication	Months	7	3,000	21,000	191
NCCSL Staff Travel	trips	8	20,000	160,000	1,455
Partner churches communication	Months	5	7,000	35,000	318
Partner churches tavel - 7 partners X 2 trips	trips	14	10,000	140,000	1,273
Monitoring & Evaluation					
NCCSL	Months	7	10,000	70,000	636
Partner churches 300/- X 7 partners	Months	5	21,000	105,000	955
Documentation, reporting, visibility	Lump sup		175,000	175,000	1,591
Audit Fee	Lump sup		175,000	175,000	1,591
TOTAL COST OF DIRECT & INDIRECT EXP.				1,758,500	15,986
International Co-ordination Fee (3%)				52,755	480
GRAND TOTAL				25,866,815	235,153
Exchange Rate : 1USD = 110 LKR					
		110			

SHREE BHAY ARCHITECTS
 ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES PVT. LTD.
 117, LAKSHMI BLDG., 100/0001 +
 110, L. 100/1017 + 100, L. 100/0001 +
 100/0001 + 100/0001 + 100/0001 +
 100/0001 + 100/0001 + 100/0001 +

Estimated Cost Of Construction - modular bamboo house

Item No.	Description	Unit	Qty.	Rate	Amount
1	Foundation & Earthwork		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
2	Roof		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
3	Walls		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
4	Floor		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
5	Windows & Doors		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
6	Interior Finishes		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
7	External Finishes		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
8	Sanitary & Electrical		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
9	Contingency		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
10	Professional Fees		1.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
11	Grand Total				100,000.00



This design addresses the issue of providing a quick and adequate solution of housing persons displaced by war in the northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka. The construction of this unit would be done using pre-fabricated modular components, which are joined using simple jointing techniques ensuring that the houses are erected quickly and easily. The use of building materials found locally makes obtaining building material for construction very easy. Once the foundations, floor and columns are erected the remaining portion of the structure can be erected within a few hours. The design provides a great deal of flexibility in terms of internal partitioning and placement of openings. The structure is meant to be modified and improved incrementally by the users to better suit their needs.

modular bamboo house

proposed homes for the internally displaced persons

