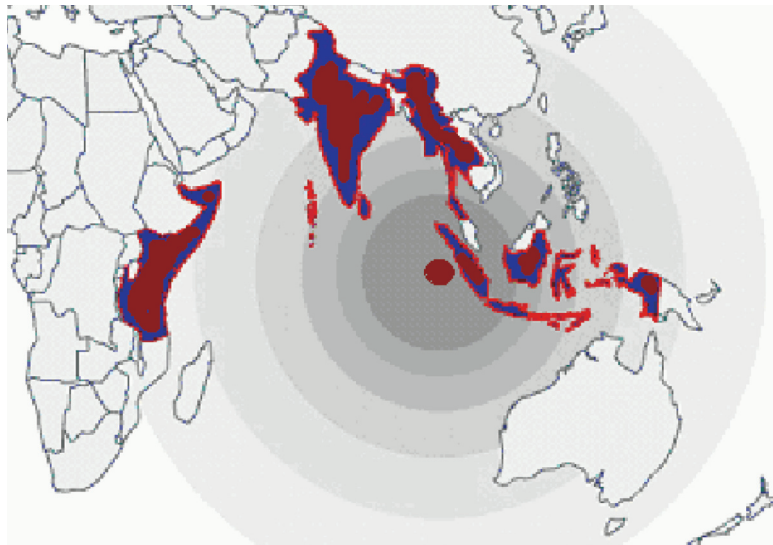


## Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC)

The International Community's Funding of the Tsunami Emergency and Relief



# Local Response

## Sri Lanka

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**PART 1**  
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S FUNDING OF THE TSUNAMI**  
**EMERGENCY AND RELIEF – SRI LANKA**

## **Fund Flow Overview**

### **Background**

Sri Lanka was one of the worst affected countries by the Tsunami which severely damaged and disrupted social and economic activities. Two geographic factors exacerbated the catastrophe. The first is the country's location as an island with a densely populated coastal zone, nearly two thirds of the coastline, extending over a distance of 1000 kilometers was affected by the tsunami. The second factor is the low elevation and flat terrain of most of the coastal areas which enabled the tsunami waves to penetrate inland. Many areas experienced 250-500 meter-wide waves which destroyed natural and human habitats. Thirteen out of 25 districts in Sri Lanka were affected to different extents. The social, economic and environmental damage caused by the catastrophe was massive, and the response was managed by state agencies, communities, individuals, NGOs, CBOs, and philanthropists.

The death toll in Sri Lanka was over 38,000 people. In addition 21, 441 people were injured and 5000 are still reported missing while about a million people have been displaced. This unprecedented disaster united the world, bringing a world wide response and funding flows from the international community, Sri Lankan citizens both at home and abroad, the government of Sri Lanka, the corporate sector and the civil society. The aid, in the form of cash, in kind or volunteer work, came in an ad-hoc manner which resulted in random distributions and difficulties or made it impossible to coordinate. There was no systematic recording, particularly at the initial stage, of any types of assistance flowing into the country. The absence of such records or data makes it difficult to capture the true value of the assistance received. Also relief and assistance (both in cash and in kind) provided by the local communities, NGOs, private charities, individuals and the corporate sector were not recorded. However, the Tsunami coordinating body at the National level - TAFREN does compile and maintain some of the information on funds received by the government to help the government to develop policies and for coordination purposes.

The distribution of funds for relief, recovery and reconstruction is influenced by a large number of intervening factors mostly geographical factors related to the environment, livelihoods, demographic features, conflicts, and unrest and instability in the North and East of the country. Therefore relief, recovery and reconstruction were dealt with within two broader geographical areas: the South and South-west and the East and the North. Around 40% of the affected people were in the South and the West, and around 43% were in Batticaloa and Ampara – which suffered from both an internal conflict as well as from the tsunami. Initial estimations revealed the spread of financial needs for rebuilding, for instance 41.1% is needed for the East; 29.1% for the South; 17.2% for the North and 12.1% for the West (except for tourism, environment and agriculture). The damage and needs assessment showed the profile of this spatial phenomenon (See Figure 1A and B). The relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts were also aiming to deal with three other features stemming from the local context. The first feature is poverty, because severely destroyed areas consisted of

poor communities in the South which depended mainly on unreliable sources of income. The second is that in the North and the East the reconstruction efforts have to deal with conflict affected areas and communities. The third is that severe destructions occurred in main tourism destinations in the South-West that have been developed with massive investments in the past. In addition, the ethnic composition of the affected people is another factor which featured in the local response and collaboration.

The livelihood sources destroyed by the tsunami are rather complex due to the heterogeneity of the communities and their multiple and informal nature. The overall situation reveals that the strip of costal area hit by tsunami is generally dominated by the poor, mainly squatter households and fishing villages. In terms of sectoral effect on the economy, the fisheries sector has suffered on enormous loss. According to WFP and ILO study two thirds of those who lost their income are fishermen; the second largest group are retail traders (around 53,000 people) followed agriculture and manufacturing (around 45,000 people) . The key point here is that all these people now depend mainly on subsidies, allowances, donations, welfare and charity for their livelihoods. Around 80,000 houses and private commercial buildings were either completely destroyed or damaged. Rehabilitation and resettlement costs of families involves compensational payments for losses and land acquisition for resettling them. It has been estimated that total cost of the required relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts would be around US\$ 2 billion, and the foreign exchange loss due to a reduction in tourism industry would be around US\$ 50 million in 2005. Relief in emergency, recovery from losses and reconstruction for normalcy and future are the challenges that depend heavily on funds and funding for deserving sectors.

While funding flow for relief, recovery and reconstruction are directly associated with investment needs and the state strategy, priority areas and concerns are determined by the nature of damage, emergency situation, relief pledged the state, donor countries, INGOs, NGOs, Private sector, Philanthropists, CBOs etc.

### **The Focus of the Study**

In regard to funding flows in the local response, this study covers the relief phase of three months up to the end of March 2005 and approximately seven months of the recovery and reconstruction phase. This study examines the relief and recovery phases focusing on the following.

- What was donated by the public and the state;
- Contributions from local communities;
- The role played by NGOs, INGOs, CBOs, and local welfare organizations in relief, recovery and reconstruction;
- The perception of local affected communities as regards spending/allocation of funds and relief measures.

### **The Data/sources**

The subject area of the funding response is rather complex. It consists of the immediate response to the emergency and the long term measures for recovery and reconstruction. The funding responses by the state, INGOs, NGOs, etc. and the affected people and communities in need of assistance are interconnected. The evaluation, using primary and secondary data was done in 3 steps.

1. Using secondary data available on the internet, various agencies, institutions and administrative bodies. Bearing in mind the discrepancies and the continuing process of enriching the sources by various agencies, the available data was collected during this period to provide an overview of fund flows at national, district/divisional and community and household level.
2. Gathering primary data from affected communities through community consultation. Concentrating on selected locations and communities, the fund flows to the affected communities were covered;
3. Covering selected households from each community through a process of in-depth consultation and interviews. Fund flows to affected units/individuals were covered.

Depending on the data, the evaluation covered the following areas:

- Funding flows and use of funds by the key sectors;
- Evaluation of response of donor agencies;
- Effectiveness of these from the perspectives of affected people/communities/households;
- Community's perceptions over relief and recovery measures; and
- Contribution on the part of public, affected communities and local people.

This report consists of two parts. The first part provides an overview of funding flows and sectoral allocation and the second part provides information gathered through community consultation. Data and information provided in the first part of the report is cut and pasted from different sources and some sections are enriched with unpublished data.

## Methodology

1. Collection of secondary information through retrieving data and direct contacts;
2. Collection of primary information from 20 affected communities. The communities were identified with reference to the number of affected people, extent of destruction and spatial representation. Accordingly 20 communities were identified for the in-depth study (See Table 1)

**Table 1. The areas/communities selected for community consultation**

SR #	District	Divisional Secretariat	GN Division
H-1	Hambantota	Tangalle	Kudawella-West
M-2	Matara	Weligama	Talarambe-East
M-3	Matara	Weligama	Talarambe-South
M-4	Matara	Weligama	Deruwila
G-5	Galle	Galle-four Gravets	Magalla
G-6	Galle	Galle	Katugoda
G-7	Galle	Galle	Lunuwilawaththa
G-8	Galle	Galle	Devata
G-9	Galle	Ambalangoda	Urawaththa
K-10	Kalutara	Beruwala	Kuda-Payagala
K-11	Kalutara	Beruwala	Maha-Payagala
C-12	Colombo	Moratuwa	Egodauyana-North
C-13	Colombo	Moratuwa	Egodauyana-South

T-14	Trincomalee	Paddanatheru	Veeranagar
B-15	Batticaloa	MS & EP	Periyakalum
B-16	Batticaloa	ME & EP	Kaluthavalai
A-17	Ampara	Alayadiwembu	Akkaraipattu
A-18	Ampara	Maruthemunai	Akkaraipattu
A-19	Ampara	Sainthamaruthu	Akkaraipattu
A-20	Ampara	Kalmunai	Kalmunaikudy

3. Community consultation for gathering information on flow of relief and recovery assistance, mapping out of areas and assets destroyed and recovery measures and involvement of communities in recovery and reconstruction;
4. In-depth household interviews through selection of 6 households from each community for evaluating what was received at the local level, who donated it and the role and involvement of the affected people in the process of recovery and reconstruction;
5. Compilation/synthesis of data;
  - Secondary data was compiled to provide a broad profile on fund flows, wherever possible, in relation to sectors and donors with some examples from the districts;
  - Primary data were presented by 20 communities – representing a typology of situations specific to local contexts; and
  - Household level data were synthesized to evaluate the flow of relief and assistance given by various donors at the level of families.

### **Limitations of this Study**

- This study has limitations due to the difficulty of covering all agencies, national focal points that dealt with internal and external donors and support agencies. Therefore the overview should not be taken as a full profile of funding flows.
- It was noted that the influx of relief to the affected areas and communities, particularly for a period of about two weeks after tsunami and was tremendous. Due to the heavy concentration of attention on emergency relief, records of such influx of relief has not been compiled and made available for follow up evaluation;
- There may be serious discrepancies in data due to uncoordinated sources and continuously changing figures on records;
- Due to time constraints, it was not possible to collect/consult local sources/agencies;
- The public response has been multiple and communities themselves find it difficult to recall sources and quantify the assistance they received.

## **FUNDING FLOW OVERVIEW**

### **The Funding Requirements**

This includes two components: the relief phase and the recovery and reconstruction phase. The rebuilding of destroyed/damaged houses and relocating of people residing in unsafe areas are quite costly and time consuming. The programme has been operationalized with immediate response for providing shelters for those who were seriously affected with a long term plan for reconstruction. The process includes:

1. Providing humanitarian assistance for the affected;

2. Providing temporary shelters for 95937 persons in 263 camps;
3. Providing transitional housing;
4. Financial assistance from the state to rebuild partly damaged houses with immediate effects;
5. Relocation of affected people in safe areas;
- 6.

The Government has adopted 3 schemes to implement rebuilding houses. These include:

1. Reconstruction of houses with a minimum of 50 square feet, free of charge, in safe areas;
2. Providing a grant of Rupees 250,000 in four stages for fully damaged houses – if repairing cost is more than 40% of the replacement cost;
3. Providing a grant of Rupees 100,000 in two stages for partly damaged houses – if repairing cost is less than 40% of the replacement cost.

In addition, for those who successfully used these schemes a concessionary loan of up to Rs. 500,000 from the state banks has been introduced.

### Allocation of State Funds by Sectors

Sri Lankan Government's immediate response to the relief efforts has been very successful. The government has spent Rs. 10,140.3 million to provide emergency responses by providing monthly livelihood allowances to affected people, with Rs. 5,000.00 per family supported by the World Bank, and support for food with Rs. 200.00 cash and Rs. 175.00 worth of food items supported by World Food Program and also Rs. 2,500.00 one time payment for kitchen utensils (See Table 2).

**Table 2. Tsunami Related Expenditure up to April 2005\***

Description	No of Recipients	Amount (Rs. Mn)
Death Relief (RS. 15,000/-per person)	23,892	358.4
Start up Rs. 5000/- per family **	246,803	2,365.6
Utensils for families (Rs. 2,500/- per family)	235,560	588.9
Housing grants	22,797	1,357.4
Fully damaged (Rs. 250,000/-)		
Partly damaged (Rs. 100,000/-)		
Dry rations & cash (Rs. 175/- and Rs. 200/- per person)	911,685	5,470.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,440,737</b>	<b>10,140.3</b>

\* The actual expenditure incurred is higher as some figures indicated are under recorded.

\*\* Expenditure incurred for first two rounds only.

Source: Central Bank Report

According to the Ministry of Finance, the Tsunami related government expenditure is only 1% out of a total expenditure of Rs. 224 billion during January to May 2005 (see Figure 2). General Public Services 14%, National Security 14%, Provincial Councils 8%, Public Debt %, Welfare 14%, Tsunami Related Expenditure 1%, Capital Expenditure 21%.

This shows a problem in funds utilization for the Tsunami reconstruction activities. According to the Interim Audit Report on Tsunami Activities published by the Auditor General's Department, it is revealed that funds have been under-utilized. These problems are



due to the magnitude and the scale of the problem and the fact that Sri Lanka has never faced or experienced such a disastrous situation before. There was no plan, and all the activities are being done on trial and error basis. According to this report US \$ 1,168.80 million worth of foreign aid has been received for several sectors. The government of Sri Lanka has so far disbursed only US \$158.34 million which is only 13.5%. In respect of local donations received from 20 local institutions amounting to Rs.4, 277,999,449, only Rs. 1,576,318,448 (37%) has been disbursed. The report further states that another Rs. 2,692,493,216 still remained with 18 of these institutions. Table 3 gives a sense on what has been received and how part of the funding is allocated.

(Figure 2. Where government's money is spent (missing))

**Table 3. Summary of the foreign aid received and expended by sectors**

Sectors	Foreign Assistance US \$Mn	Expenditure	Percentage Expenditure
Fisheries	120.50	9.90	8.2%
Water & Sanitation	161.31	19.91	12.3%
Housing & Urban Development	311.52	35.00	11.2%
Livelihood Support	151.10	37.00	24.5%
Health	247.00	33.84	13.7%
Education	177.37	22.69	12.8%

Source: Auditor General's Department Publication

### **Cost of Rebuilding the Tsunami Affected Areas by Sector**

Needs for emergency repairs, rehabilitation and also the improvements and additions have been taken into consideration by the state ministries and allied agencies. The total estimated cost of rebuilding included all the sectors related to humanitarian relief, services, infrastructure, livelihood, industry, environment etc. In January 2005, the government was in need of 3926.99 million US\$ for this purpose (See Table 4).

**Table 4. Estimated cost of rebuilding tsunami affected areas**

Sector	Cost US\$ mn.
Roads development	808.35
Railway	497.2
Bus transport	3
Electricity	126
Water supply and sanitation	425
Telecommunication services	87
Ports	32
Education	132.80
Health	118
Social services	4
Housing and townships	520
Fisheries sector	330.49
Industrial development	35

Tourism	328
Environment	74.95
Law and order	45.1
Finance	275
Assistance to affected people	85.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3926.99</b>

Source: TAFREN, January 2005, Department of National Planning.

## Government Needs for Post Tsunami Reconstruction

According to a World Bank report the government of Sri Lanka has estimated incremental financing needs for reconstruction activities for Tsunami affected areas and for the people to be around US \$1.5 to \$1.6 billion. It excludes the US \$200-300 million that the GOSL that has already spent on relief efforts. It has been estimated that over US \$2 billion has been committed out of which about half is private donations. As shown in Table 5, funding for medium term activities is greater.

**Table 5. Preliminary Estimates of Losses and Financing Needs (US\$ Millions)**

Sector	Losses		Financing Needs		
	Asset Loss	Output Loss***	Short Term	Medium Term	Total needs
Housing	306-341		50	387-437	437-487
Roads	60		25	175	200
Water & Sanitation	42		64	53	117
Railways	15		40	90	130
Education	26		13	32	45
Health	60		17	67	84
Agriculture*	3		2	2	4
Fisheries*	97	200	69	49	118
Tourism	250	130	130		130
Power	10		27	40-50	67-77
Environment	10		6	12	18
Social Welfare**			30		30
Excluded items	90		30	120	150
<b>Total (\$m. rounded)</b>	<b>970-1,000</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,000-1,100</b>	<b>1,500-1,600</b>

Source: ADB, JBIC, World Bank (2005). \* Includes estimates from livelihoods damage assessment of fishermen, small farmers, and small business in tourism totaling \$140 million.

\*\* Targeted assistance to vulnerable groups. \*\*\* Refers to 2005 and 2006

## Funding for Emergency Work

Clearing and cleaning of debris, providing access to affected areas and rehabilitation of some facilities were attended by the state, local communities, volunteer organizations, NGOs, army forces, police etc. In some areas records on these are available, particularly in situation where financial incentives were provided by formal organizations. Some of the

projects implemented by the UNDP through local partners under the transition programme in several districts are listed in Table 6.

**Table 6. Projects undertaken/implemented by UNDP**

DS Division	Project	Implementing Agency	Total cost of project US\$
Galle	Cleaning & environmental remediation of tsunami affected areas in Habaraduwa	Unawatuna Tourism Development Society	22,945
Galle	Cleaning & environmental remediation of tsunami affected areas	Katugoda Jamath Association	3,916
Galle	Cleaning & environmental remediation of tsunami affected areas	Dikkumbura Community Development Solidarity Organization (CDSO)	10,876
Galle	Cleaning & environmental remediation of tsunami affected areas	Balapitiya Pradeshiya Sabha	10,073
Galle	Micro credit support to Hikkaduwa Pragdana Cooperative Banking Society	Beruwala Pradeshiya Sabha	28,272
Galle	Rehabilitation of tsunami affected domestic toilets in low lying areas of Balapitiya Pradeshiya Sabha area	Balapitiya Pradeshiya Sabha	27,931
Galle	Rehabilitation of fuel station in Galle Fisheries Harbor affected by tsunami	District Fisheries Cooperative Society & Fisheries Harbor Corporation	18,972
Matara	Rehabilitation of tsunami affected access roads in Matara Municipality areas	Municipal Council – Matara	29,307
Kalutara	Cleaning & environmental remediation of tsunami affected areas	Financewatta Grama Sanwardana Samitiya	12,184
Kalutara	Rehabilitation of tsunami affected domestic toilets in low lying areas of Beruwala Pradeshiya Sabha area	Beruwala Pradeshiya Sabha	29,874
Hambantota	Cleaning of tsunami affected areas in Tangalle		9,664
Hambantota	Cleaning of tsunami affected areas in Tangalle		26,142
Hambantota	Construction of lavatories and tree planting in Kirinda, Godana Housing Scheme		16,609
Hambantota	Municipal road-1		26,000
Hambantota	Road construction – Ambalantota-		28,000

	2		
Hambantota	Provision of toilets – Osuwinna		50,000
Hambantota	Provision of training and trading centre		23,000
Hambantota	Supply of Gully Bowser to the Hambantota		50,000
Hambantota	Rehabilitation of lift irrigations scheme, Wadigala		75,000

Source: UNDP-OCHA Galle Office.

### Donor Assistance for Tsunami Recovery

The assistance pledged by various donors including bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, NGOs and private sector is US\$ 2,745 million. This includes US\$ 2150 million commitment, US\$ 339 million debt relief and US\$ 256 million additionally expected. Around 48% is from bilateral donors; 25% from multilateral agencies and 26% from NGOs/Private Sector (See Table 7).

**Table 7. Donor Assistance for Tsunami Recovery (Mn US\$)**

Donor Countries & Agencies	Total Commitment	Additional Expected	Debt relief 2005	Total
Bilateral Donors	784	199	339	1,322
France	109		9	118
Germany	81		36	117
India	22	30	5	57
Italy	11	149	10	170
Japan	180		209	389
USA	62		40	102
Multilateral Agencies	646	57	0	703
ADB	150			150
World bank	150			150
UN agencies	69	2		71
EU	75	55		130
NGOs/Private Sector	720			720
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2,745</b>

Source: Sri Lanka Development Forum: The Economy, The Tsunami and Poverty Reduction, World Bank publication

It is important to note that there exists a gap between the commitments made by the donors and the amount disbursed (See Table 8). Similarly this is a continuing process. For instance, according to one national news paper – The LankaDeepa of 26<sup>th</sup> October 2005, the EU has given another Euro 45 million for infrastructure development, in addition to the earlier commitments made for North-East development and roads construction.

**Table 8. The details of donor Commitments and Disbursements by Donor (US\$)**

Donor	Total US\$	
	Committed	Disbursed
ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian	34,945,235	25,844,863
AmeriCares	4,313,820	1,543,820
AQsian Development Bank	157,000,000	9,060,000
Australia	206,692	206,692
Belgium	1,921,945	1,489,532
British Red Cross	133,514	00
Canada	49,827,583	18,440,608
Canadian Rd Cross	1,670,911	00
China	366,667	200,000
Finland	1,045,000	1,045,000
France (AFD: Le Groupe de l'Agence franca	79,296,246	00
France (Development for International Cooperation)	6,968,355	2,303,614
France (Other)	8,673,027	00
French Red Cross	1,341,222	00
Germany (Government)	67,336,063	67,317,579
Germany (Other)	12,706,726	5,051,437
International Federation of Red Cross & Rehabilitation	85,575	00
Ireland	134,957	134,957
Italy (Italian Development Cooperation)	165,542	60,241
Italy (Other)	9,398,520	4,689,649
Japan (JICA – Japan International Cooperation)	8,293,605	3,657,600
Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	7,850,000	7,850,000
Japan (Other)	13,223,523	8,928,742
Japanese Red Cross	2,000,000	00
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	170,000	170,000
The Netherlands	1,316,946	1,020,000
New Zealand	278,000	278,000
Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	66,797,051	10,470,219
Norway (NORAD – Norwegian Agency for Development)	869,565	289,855
Norway (Other)	8,274,788	2,728,13
Norwegian Red Cross	20,000	00
OCHA (Greece)	3,924,200	3,184,876
OXFAM	20,904,303	3,029,043
OCHA	1,019,000	1,019,000
Poland	33,327	33,327
Portugal	160,835	160,835
Private funds	81,171	81,171
Sweden	47,506,588	00
United Arab Emirates	4,993	4,993
United Kingdom (DFID)	1,474,500	1,474,500
United Kingdom (Other)	703,610	703,610
UNICEF	136,000,000	74,940,201
UNDP	1,000,000	474,635
FAO	397,584	343,274
UNHCR	15,545,597	4,400,000
USA (Other)	850,421	850,421
USAID	3,446,988	1,196,289
World Bank	150,000,000	150,000,000
WFP	68,054,483	36,899,341
WHO	1,000,000	00
World Hope International	343,030	343,030
World Vision	2,981,255	2,981,255
Donors to be identified	2,883,908	00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,004,946,870</b>	<b>454,900,340</b>

The flow of donor assistance to the affected area/people shows a sector specific concentration. It is extremely difficult to capture an understanding of the actual amounts committed by various donors at district/divisional and Grama Niladari levels. Their funds are distributed among activities spread across the affected coastal areas and the values of actual work undertaken at different locations are not easily available. The broad overview of the concentration of INGOs and local NGOs in six divisional secretariats of the Trincomalee District provides a case for demonstration (See Table 9).

### Humanitarian Assistance

One of the areas taken into serious consideration is the improving the quality of life of the affected population. The services expanded at the grassroots for relief and recovery consists of many elements. These include education, health and nutrition, disaster management, child protection, non-food items, water supply, operation and logistic support. The Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) reported the contributions made by 15 partner organizations for providing humanitarian assistance for the affected. The number of organizations working in affected districts varies (See Figure 3). Sri Lanka has received the projected budget of US\$ 640,079,922 and the expenditure has amounted US\$ 28,830,000 in May 2005 (See Table 10).

**Table 10. Sri Lanka Funding by Sector as of 20<sup>th</sup> May 2005 (US\$)**

Sector	Project Budget reservation	Funds Received	Expenditure Amount
Education	20,984,543	20,984,543	8,242,000
Health & Nutrition	9,721,706	9,721,706	3,171,000
Disaster Management	312,581	312,581	63,000
Child Protection	5,783,448	5,783,448	1,506,000
Non-Food Items	5,934,332	5,934,332	5,934,000
Water Supply	12,843,538	12,843,538	6,403,000
Operation & Logistical Support	8,499,774	8,499,774	3,511,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,079,922</b>	<b>64,079,922</b>	<b>28,830,000</b>

### UNICEF Action: an example

The immediate emergency response has been introduced as a priority action for relief and recovery which consists a package of many elements. For instance, UNICEF Sri Lanka with a budget of US\$ 136 million has introduced multiple elements in its humanitarian assistance. This includes health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education and child protection and psychological support. The result, attributable to UNICEF Action is given in Table 11.

**Table 9. INGO/NGO funding for relief and reconstruction in Trincomalee District (East)**

Allowances/Construction	DS Serivila		Eachchilam Paththu		Town & Gravets		Kinniya		Muththur		Kuchchaweli	
	INGO	NGO	INGO	NGO	INGO	NGO	INGO	NGO	INGO	NGO	INGO	NGO
House reconstruction	HKRC 39•	TDDA 62•	HKRC 198• W.V. 133•	TRO 136• TDDA 143•	ICRC255• Caritas100• CARE 81•	Sarv. 150• RDF 51• Lion 100• KPMG20• Habitat14• A,miss,26• DVF 17• Germ. 96•	Caritas 333• JRCS 100•	Lions 131• SRJIS 100•	Caritas HKRC W.V. 533*	UMCOR SLRC TAid LEADS AOG 716•	JICA UNDP CRITAS Astrin Red Cross 910*	RWDO LEADS Lions SLARCH 504
Households utensils	ZOA 169✓	TDDA 62✓	DRC 900✓	TRO 1371✓	--	Lions SLRC RDF 850✓	UNCEF PIN,CARE 4200✓	S.Lanka 4165✓ TRO *	WV. 3615* ICRC 614*	--	--	Offer NRC,SL 7424✓
Kitchen utensils	ZOA 169✓	TDDA 69✓	W.V. 1341✓	TRO 1341✓	W.V. 650✓	Lions RDF 175✓	PIN✓	--	--	SLRC 1249✓	--	S. Lanka 7424✓
<b>Facilities/services</b>												
Sanitation	ZOA ✓	TDDA✓	ICRC✓ W.V. ✓	--	Caritas ✓ IOM 115✓ toilets	S.Lanka 200✓ Toilets	--	--	ICF INTERSO SCOSY✓	ECCA PRO CTF✓	--	--
Water	--	--	OXFAM✓	TRO✓	--	--	W.V. ✓	S. Lanka✓	--	--	OXFAM✓	S. Lanka✓
Infrastructure – Roads	--	--	UNPD✓	--	--	S.Lanka✓	UNDP✓	--	UNDP✓	--	UNDP✓	OFFER✓
Energy/Electricity	--	--	--	--	JVC✓	--	EHEAD✓	S. Lanka TRO✓	--	--	--	--
Public Health services	ICRC✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	SLRC NWMIT✓
Schools	--	--	World.V. •	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Rotary Club •
Food	--	--	--	--	--	SLRC Lions WACCOV	--	--	ZOA ✓	TRO 4000✓	ZOA	Sa. Lanka W.V. (SL) 7424 ✓
<b>Livelihood</b>												
Fishing	GTZ ZOA✓	--	CARE W.V. OXFAM ✓	TRO TDDA ✓	GTZ CARE IOM MERCY- CORPS ✓	NESED FRP CO-OP STF W.V. (SL) W.Concern ✓	Action Firm CARE CESVI MERCY- CORP GTZ OXFAM ✓	RDF ✓	CARE GTZ W.V. ✓	TRO ✓	CARE,IOM CESVI GTZ,WV MER-COP OXFAM SDRO ✓	Celinfo SEDOT ✓
Agriculture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	OXFAM ACF ✓	--	FAO	--

Source: District Secretariat, Tricomalee. • In progress; √ Completed; \* Not started



## Evaluation of Funding Response

**Table 11. Results attributable to UNICEF action**

Target Group	Relief/Assistance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 450,000 children between 6 months and five years;</li> <li>▪ 700,000 people including 60,000 children under 5 years age</li> </ul>	1.6 million vitamin capsules; Served with cold chain equipment including 196 vaccine carriers and 59 igloos.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 100,000 people reach with 15 liters drinking water per day.</li> </ul>	Provided additional 285 water tanks, 96 water bladders (15,000 liters) and 11 water bowsers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 49,000 people with sanitary facilities, water facilities.</li> </ul>	1150 temporary and permanent toilets in camps, schools and communities; Cleared 650 wells and installed 422 water points.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sanitation services benefiting 45,000 people in camps</li> </ul>	Supplied 9 gully emptiers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4,500 bathing facilities</li> </ul>	Bathing facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School children through supplies</li> </ul>	3,000 desks, 7,000 chairs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recreation for 810,000 children</li> </ul>	Recreational supplies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School children</li> </ul>	120,000 school uniforms.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School shelters</li> </ul>	97 temporary school shelters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Education</li> </ul>	170 schools cleared and cleaned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fostering for 650 children and 4,900 children benefited from social workers</li> </ul>	Fostering arrangement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 43,000 children relief from mental stresses</li> </ul>	Psychological activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 66,000 families benefited from multiple assistance</li> </ul>	Hygiene materials, mosquito nets, lanterns, cooking utensils, buckets, clothes, mattress, sleeping bags.

Several partners are involved in implementing the UNICEF's recovery plan in Sri Lanka (See Table 12).

**Table 12. Key partners in UNICEF activity by sectors**

Action area	Key partners
Health and nutrition	Government Ministries, WHO, UNFPA, WEP, IFRC, ICRC Merlin, Adra, IFRC, IOM, World Bank, Pfizer Inc.
Water and sanitation	Government Ministries, WHO, UNHCR, ACTED, ACF, ASPIC, AWF, CARE, Caritas, Christian Children's Fund, Cricket Board, DRC, ERRO Lanka, FORUT, GAA, GOAL, Green Movement, Hira Foundation, HDO, ICRC, IFRC, International Medical Corps, International Relief Development, Jamthul Islam, Leads, Loodstar, Malteser, Meesan, Merlin, MSF, NPA, OXFAM, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, Sarvodaya, SCF, Seva Lanka, SLF, SL Red Cross, Solidarites, STF, Thakya Mosque, TRO, TEAS, World Vision, WUSC, ZOA, French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross.
Education	Government Ministries, WFP, UNESCO, CARE, Save the Children, Norwegian Refugee Council, Rotary International, World Vision, FORUT, Plan Sri Lanka, GOAL, GTZ.
Child protection and psychological support	Government Ministries, Human Rights Commission, National Child Protection Authority, Police & CID, SLBFE, District Child Protection Committees, UNHCR, IOM, ILO-IPEC, UNFPA, WHO, Save the Children, Christian Children's Fund, Sarvodaya, The National Centre for Victims of Crime, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Women in Need (WiN), SEDEC, Caritas, CARE, OXFAM, FORUT, Migrant Services Centre, IDLO, SHADE, Rural Development Foundation, ESCO, National Youth Service Council, MDC (Multi Diversity Community), Jaffna Social Action Centre, Family Rehabilitation Centre, Mental Health Society, Association for Health and Counseling, Psychological Trauma and Human Rights Trust (Philippines), Annai Illam, Peace and Community Action, Sahanaya, Basic Needs, Shantiham, IFRC.

## **State Funding for Emergency Needs**

The state funding flow is featured by the relief for emergency action policy taken up by the state and implemented through a decentralized administration. The state funds have been allocated on the 5 major elements: food ration, non-food cash assistance, cash for kitchen utensils, death compensation and Rs. 5,000 family startup allowance. The detail overview of the actual situation reveals that state funding for the emergency has accomplished 99% of the target. For instance in Galle District Office records are available on all disbursement (See Table 13). In Tricomalee District state funding has been disbursed covering the areas pertaining to humanitarian aspects (See Table 14). Regarding other areas state institutional mechanism has undertaken the responsibility of providing services and some livelihood assistance. The area specific break down of humanitarian assistance reveals that most of the funds has gone on providing food and allowances (See Table 15).

**Table 13. State funding for humanitarian assistance in Galle District**

DS Division	Rs. 175 worth coupon (food/per week)			Rs. 200 worth coupon (cash/per week)			Rs. 2,500 worth Household utensils			Rs. 15,000 death compensation			Rs. 5,000 cash allowance (per month)		
	# received	Cash value	% of persons received	Cash value	% of persons received	# of families	Cash value	% of person received	# of families	Total paid	% received family	# of families	Cash value	% of persons received	
Galle Four Gravets	29880	5229000	99.9	5976000	99.9	5005	12512500	100	781	11715000	100	5316	26580000	100	
Habaraduwa	16418	2873150	100	3283600	100	2589	6472500	100	266	3990000	100	4743	22967500	100	
Bentota	1000	175000	45	200000	45	82	205000	100	18	270000	100	568	2840000	100	
Hikkaduwa	55616	9732800	100	11123200	100	9028	22570000	98	1014	15210000	100	14092	70460000	100	
Balapitiya	16000	2800000	100	3200000	100	3800	9500000	100	179	2685000	100	4628	23140000	100	
Ambalangoda	4498	787150	100	899600	100	787	1967500	100	57	855000	100	1284	6420000	100	
Akmimana	2500	437500	100	500000	100	156	390000	100	47	705000	100	324	1620000	100	
Karandeniya	58	10150	97	11600	97	--	--	--	10	150000	100	--	--	--	
Imaduma	200	35000	42	40000	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Walivitiya-divitura	30	5250	71	6000	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Yakkalamulla	52	9100	100	10400	100	--	--	--	5	75000	83	35	155000	100	
Baddegama	518	90650	100	103600	100	--	--	--	27	405000	100	74	370000	100	
Bope-poddala	1123	196525	100	224600	100	--	--	--	43	645000	100	261	1270000	100	
Nagoda	50	8750	100	10000	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127943</b>	<b>22390025</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>25588600</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>21447</b>	<b>53617500</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>2447</b>	<b>36705000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>31325</b>	<b>155822500</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: District Secretariat, Galle.

**Table 14. The state funding/services for relief and reconstruction in Trincomalee District (East)**

Allowances/compensation	DS Serivila	Eachchilam Paththu	Town & Gravets	Kinniya	Muththur	Kuchchaweli
Complete reconstruction of houses	--	(397)* 99,250,000	(222)* 55,500,000	(449)* 112,250,000	(87)* 45,240,000	(464)* 16,000,000
Repairing of damaged house	--	(41)* 4,100,000	(193)* 19,300,000	(1665)* 166,500,000	(50)* 5,000,000	(356)* 35,600,000
Providing kitchen utensils	(166)* 415,000	(1317)* 3,427,500	(250)* 625,000	(5935)* 14,837,500	(3614)* 9,035,000	(4116)* 10,290,000
Providing household utensils	(101 family) value not given	(922 family) value not given	(400 family) Value not given	(1419 family) value not given	(3615 family) Value not given	(1666 family) value not given
Providing food/stamps (per month)	(649) 454,300	(5371) 3,759,700	(1423) 996,100	(3100) 21,700,000	(16000) 11,200,000	(23000) 16,100,000
Providing weekly non-food assistance (per month)	(649) 519,200	(5371) 4,296,800	(1423) 1,138,400	(31000) 24,800,000	(16000) 12,800,000	(23000) 18,400,000
Monthly family allowance	(169) 845,000	(1379) 6,895,000	(9534) 47,670,000	(7250) 36,250,000	(3258) 16,290,000	(6296) 31,480,000
<b>TOTAL (Rs.)</b>	<b>23,335,000</b>	<b>121,729,000</b>	<b>125,229,500</b>	<b>376,337,500</b>	<b>99,565,000</b>	<b>127,870,000</b>
<b>Facilities/services</b>						
Water	√	√	For 1147 permanent unit	√		√
Communication	--	--	--	--	--	--
Infrastructure – Roads	Pradeshhiya Sabha, RDA	Pradeshhiya Sabha, RDA	Pradeshhiya Sabha, RDA	Pradeshhiya Sabha, RDA	Pradeshhiya Sabha, RDA	Pradeshhiya Sabha, RDA
Energy/Electricity	For camp generator	For camp generator	Temp. connection	Temporary supply	Connection to camps	Generators
Public Health services	MOH	MOH	MOH	MOH	MOH	MOH
Religious	--	--	--	--	--	--
Schools	Dept. of Education	Dept. of Education	Dept. of Education	Dept. of Education	Dept. of Education	Dept. of Education
Hospitals	MOH	MOH	MOH	MOH	MOH	MOH
Clothing	Not known	(for 1371 families)	(for 800 families)	Not known	(for 3614 families)	(for 2407 families)
<b>Livelihood</b>						
Fishing	--	--	-	161 boats, DoF.	25 canoe	10 boats
Agriculture	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production work	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: District Secretariat, Trincomalee. \* Estimated by units; (number in brackets gives the total number/units).

**Table 15. Areas specific concentration of state funding for humanitarian relief in Weligama Divisional Secretariat**

Area	# of families/ # of units	Total payment (Rs.)	Percentage
Funding for kitchen utensils	4070	12,175,000	1.8
Monthly allowance(for 2 months)	8051	80,510,000	14.3
Death compensation (number)	445	6,675,000	1.2
Food/ration (10 months)	31009	465,135,000	82.7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>562,495,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Data source: Weligama Divisional Secretariat, October, 2005.

In addition, the priority areas by which funds are allocated included:

1. Water supply and sanitation;
2. Livelihood restoration;
3. Financing micro-business;
4. Tourism industry;
5. Housing reconstruction;
6. Roads and bridges;
7. Community facilities;
8. Education; and
9. Cash for work support.

### **Water Supply and Sanitation**

Tsunami had destroyed the water supply systems and the sanitation facilities in the affected areas. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (the government department in charge of the water supply and sanitation in the country) started the rehabilitation process with the help of the military. Water became scarce as the sea water had contaminated wells, drinking water sources in the affected areas and also in the hinterland. About 550,000 people did not have water for drinking and other purposes. Ten piped water schemes were damaged and 50,000 connections from houses to the central water pipes were also destroyed. The government is implementing action focusing on 3 major aspects. The first is immediate need fulfillment. This includes temporary supply of safe drinking water to transit camps, repairing of damaged infrastructure. The second includes restoration of services and reaching pre-tsunami conditions. Extension and increasing of the capacity of existing schemes, improved sanitation facilities in the resettled areas are the strategies. The third includes improvement of water resources and expansion of other services. The investment needs of the country indicate a significant spatial variation (See Table 16).

**Table 16. Summary of investment needs**

District	Phase II	Phase III4.3	Total US4 Mn.
Gampaha	7	0	7
Colombo	4	0	4
Kalutara	8.2	1.9	10
Galle	13.3	14.1	27
Matara	6.8	37.9	45
Hambantota	5.3	13.2	18
Ampara	5.1	16.5	22
Batticaloa	1.5	25.1	27
Trincomalee	8.2	10.7	19
Killinochchi	1.9	8	10
Mullaitivu	1.6	4.3	6
Jaffna	1.5	3.9	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>200</b>

Source: TAFREN, Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2005.

A number of donors have provided water tanks for which the NWSDB provides water using bowsers. The Government has estimated the cost of restoring this essential service at US\$ 205 million. According to NWSDB, donors have shown a keen interest in participating in water-related projects. Pledges have been received from donors for US\$ 217 million out of which US\$ 51, 841,502/- has been disbursed. Projects were focused on the replacement and extension of the ground water pipe network, rehabilitation of pipe-borne water schemes, digging of new wells and flushing out the pollutants from the existing wells, and education in sanitation and hygiene. MOUs have been signed for US\$ 72 million in grants. 13.59 million US\$ has been committed under 9 projects (Table 17) and the total amount of MOUs signed is around US\$ 117.77 millions and 57 million Euros (See Table 18).

**Table 17. Funds flow for the water supply and sanitation**

Funding Source	Project	Commitment	Disbursement
Asian Development Bank	Tsunami Affect Rebuilding Project - Component D: Water Supply and Sanitation	10,100,000	1,100,000
Aktion Deutschland Hilft	Water	12,346	0
AmeriCares	Water Treatment Plant	80,000	80,000
AmeriCares	Water Treatment Plant	80,000	80,000
AmeriCares	Water Purification Unit	2,500	2,500
AmeriCares	Water Treatment Plant	80,000	80,000
AmeriCares	Water Treatment Plant	40,000	40,000
AmeriCares	Water Purification Sachets	50,000	50,000
Australia	World Vision - Water & Sanitation Equipment	3,150,000	3,150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>13,594,846</b>	<b>13,582,500</b>

Source: TAFREN, Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2005.

**Table 18. Summary of the MOUs**

Name of Donor	Amount Mn Us \$	Agreement	Date 2005
JBIC	21.81	Between JBIC (STAART) And GOSL	February
IFRC	30	Between SLRCS and GOSL	August
ADB/TRF	10	Between ADB and NWSDB	April
DANIDA	7.6	Between Government of Denmark and GOSL	April
UNICEF	25	Between MUD&WS, NWSDB and UNICEF	June
JICA	5	Between JICA & NWSDB	
Government of France AFD	9.9	Between AFD/Government of France and GOSL	June
KfW	57 million Euro	Between MUD&WS, NWSDB, ERD and KfW	July
WORLD VISION		World Vision and NWSDB	
• Dickwella Pumping System Project	0.30		July
• Matara Integrated WSS	0.37		July
• Kirinda/Boondala WSS	1.00		August
AmeriCares AmeriCares Clean Water Initiative for Sri Lanka	0.484	Between NWSDB and AmeriCares	March
Czech Republic	2.84	Between NWSDB & Czech Republic	May
Spanish Ground Water Studies		Between MUD&WS and WG	March
Italian Pipes Pipe Supply	2.43	Between MUD&WS,NWSDB and Italian Pipes	August
Helvitaz	0.65	Between NWSDB and Helvitaz	June
FINIDA	0.06	Between FINIDA & GOSL	

Source: TAFREN, Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2005.

In some administrative districts the funding flows for water supply and sanitation has taken place in partnership. For instance, a USAID/Sarvodaya effort has been widely implemented in 5 Divisional Secretariats in Gall district as well as in other areas (See Table 19). This multiple element – water supply and sanitation assistance has benefited around 40,255 individuals in 3092 families in the same divisional secretariats

**Table 19. USAID/Sarvodaya assistance for water and sanitation Project – Galle District**

DS Division	Village	# of new toilets	# of toilet repairing	# of wells	Rain water harvest tanks	# of compos T Bins	# of water tanks	# of Tool kits	Cash for work (Rs.)
<b>BALAPITIYA</b>	Randombe	147	15	9	--	30	4	1	142,150
	Brahmanawatta	61	8	7	--	43	--	1	119200
	-South	10	--	--	--	--	2	--	00
	Brahmanawatta	63	--	1	--	95	3	1	00
	-North	51	34	6	--	58	2	1	97450
	Wellabada								
	Mohittiwatta								
	Wenamulla	111	--	52	3	105	--	1	267450
	Pitivella	2	--	--	--	24	--	1	78450
	Malawenna	52	3	15	3	34	--	1	166850
<b>HIKKADUWA</b>	Kahawa	92	19	22	--	50	5	1	110200
	Akurala	103	19	30	--	95	6	1	298150
	Kirahendigoda	33	10	--	--	55	2	1	174950
	Peraliya	125	16	6	3	90	6	1	215700
	Godagama	35	--	2	--	55	2	1	4500
	Wellabada	47	10	8	--	85	4	1	112500
	Crawegoda	57	--	--	--	27	1	1	87125
	Thalapitiya	24	25	10	--	60	--	1	309500
	Galwadugoda	--	--	--	--	13	--	1	39600
	Piyadigama	22	41	--	--	38	--	1	161900
<b>GALLE FOUR GRAVETS</b>	Bope-West	42	20	11	--	42	--	1	258450
	Makuluwa	65	16	--	--	19	--	1	137450
	Osanagoda	43	4	6	--	15	--	1	234900
	Weliwatta	20	7	--	--	15	--	1	227650
	Galbada-	57	2	6	--	7	2	1	93800
	Athuruwella								
	Kuruduwatta	57	52	19	--	75	6	1	190950
	Walhengoda	24	17	1	--	15	4	1	662550
	Ahangama	21	2	2	--	--	1	--	82050
	<b>BENTOTA</b>								
<b>HABARADUWA</b>									



## Livelihood Restoration

According to the government and ADB sources in the affected districts, nine out of ten working men and women lost their sources of livelihood. More than 20,000 acres of cultivated land were affected, including 9,000 acres of paddy, 645 acres of other field crops, 12,928 home gardens, 559 acres of vegetable farms, and 317 acres of fruit trees. A large number of boats, estimated 16,479 boats, were destroyed, which resulted in more than 50 percent of the total fishing fleet being unusable.

The government has identified 50 programs for the livelihood restoration of the Tsunami affected communities for which Donors have pledged US\$ 136,032,569. Disbursements for these projects have amounted to US\$ 43,686,222.

The Government of Sri Lanka has initiated this process by providing families allowances. The government assistance program included provision of temporary cash transfers, which are already being delivered to the affected people. 234,000 beneficiaries are now obtaining a sum of US\$ 50 a month from the Government. In addition, a further 881,000 people are receiving US\$ 3.75 a week in cash and rations to meet their everyday needs. It is expected to promote income generating opportunities through community and public work once the temporary cash grants are phased out and these works will also contribute to local economic revival. The long term support for rebuilding economic activities include providing skills, training and business development services. Since a large number of interventions are directed at district and community level there exists the risk of duplication and uneven distribution of assistance due to a lack of consistency and coordination.

The Government has launched a program called the Rapid Income Recovery Framework which was initially planned to establish in the districts of Galle, Jaffna and Batticaloa and replicate to other Tsunami affected districts after trials in these districts. The government also has introduced number of loan schemes to assist people who have lost their sources of livelihood:

- A US\$ 50 million fund has been set up to provide Susahana loans through banks and financial institutions. The loans can be obtained for micro, small and medium enterprises. Presently US\$ 19.4 million has been disbursed to 4,154 recipients;
- A US\$ 7 million loan scheme is available for micro industries through the National Development Trust Fund (NDTF). Loans can be accessed through partner organizations such as NGOs which are registered with the NDTF. US\$ 1.36 million has been disbursed to 37 partner organizations, of which US\$ 0.7 million has been provided to 2070 borrowers;
- A loan of US\$ 28 million will be made available through donor assistance for small and medium industries; and
- A US\$ 20 million loan scheme will be created for micro enterprises with funds provided by a donor nation.

Table 20 provides an overview of donor commitments, and the disbursements made (actual and percentage) by donors.

**Table 20. Summary of donor commitments and disbursements for livelihood restoration**

Donor Agency	Total Commitments 2004/05 (US \$ m)	Total Disbursements 2004/2005 ( US \$m)	Percentage of Disbursements
ECHO- European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	1,491,128	1,174,542	79%
AmeriCares	10,000	10,000	100%
American Red Cross	443,038	0	0%
Asian Development Bank	41,518,000	3,549,600	9%
British Red Cross	133,514	0	0%
Canada	6,880,165	1,619,835	24%
France ( Dept of International Cooperation)	1,038,961	1,038,961	100%
Germany (Government)	6,172,840	6,172,840	100%
Germany (other)	1,938,360	334,362	17%
JICA	1,960,000	502,000	26%
Netherlands Red Cross	174,100	0	0%
Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	26,974,386	0	0%
OCHA (Greece)	1,700,000	1,700,000	100%
OXFAM	5,150,145	454,356	9%
Spanish Red Cross	458,655	0	0%
Sri Lanka Red Cross	30,570	0	%
Sweden	21,589,554	0	0%
USAID	1,556,386	232,019	3%
WFP	6,805,448	3,689,934	54%
World Hope International	20,889	12,775	61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,046,139</b>	<b>20,491,224</b>	<b>16.26%</b>

Source: DAD Sri Lanka – <http://dad.tafren.gov.lk>

## Fisheries Industry

The fisheries industry was one of the hardest hit sectors by the tsunami. In addition to the loss of lives and homes, fishermen also had the additional burden of loosing their fishing equipment. According to TAFREN data base 15300 boats and one million nets were destroyed affecting the community dependent on the fishing industry for their livelihoods. Table 21 shows that the government is expected to secure 145.2 million US\$ for phase I and phase II.

**Table 21. Needs assessment (in million)**

Activities	Phase I	Phase II	Total Amount	
	LKR	LKR	LKR	US\$
Providing new fishing boats or repairing damaged boats, including fishing gears.	8,000	2,844	10,884	98.41
Reconstruction of fishery ports/harbors, anchorages and landing centre facilities, provision of machinery and equipment.	500	1,500	2,000	18.1
Dredging of harbor basins and removing	--	553	553	5.0

and cleaning of sand and debris from harbor and boat landing basins.				
Micro-credit	--	110	110	1.0
Reconstruction and repairs to ice plants other fishery related small service infrastructure.	500	--	500	4.52
Repairing public buildings and replacing damaged office facilities.	300	1,100	1,400	12.65
Technical and financial assistance for modernizing the sector.	50	500	550	4.97
Vocational training and skill development.	--	55	55	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>16,052</b>	<b>145.2</b>

Source: ADB/JICA/World Bank Report

The Government has been actively involved in efforts to reconstruct and renovate the infrastructural facilities in the fisheries industry in order to ensure fishing activities are returned to normal. The estimated cost for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the fishery harbor and anchorage damaged or destroyed is US\$ 200 million. The government has received pledges amounting to US\$ 125 million from donors. Donors have pledged 12,900 boats for these affected communities. Apart from the boats that are classified as damaged and destroyed, a further 4592 have been repaired and are once more considered sea worthy. New nets have also been issued to the fishermen by the Government and NGOs to enable them to recommence fishing. Table 22 provides an overview of the commitments and disbursement of fund by donors. Nearly 42.5% has already disbursed by the donors.

The reconstruction of 9 fishery harbors and cold storage centers will get off the ground as MOUs have already been signed. Donors are also funding the establishment of boat repair centers and boat manufacturing yards.

**Table 22. Summary of donor commitments and disbursements for fisheries and aquatic resources**

Donor Agency	Total Commitments 2004/05 (US \$m)	Total Disbursements 2004/05 (US \$m)	Percentage of Disbursements
ECHO	4,563,000	2,007,325	44%
ADB	15,100,000	0	0%
Belgium	1,921,945	1,489,532	78%
France (Dept. of Int. Cooperation)	950,617	0	0%
France (other)	1,060,852	0	0%
Germany (Government)	3,536,519	3,495,857	99%
Italy (other)	9,398,520	4,689,649	49%
JICA	990,000	330,000	33%
Japan (other)	6,724,543	3,928,742	58%
Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	7,836,991	5,799,373	74%
Norway (other)	2,770,801	1,447,134	52%
UNFAO	298,188	257,456	86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,151,976</b>	<b>23,445,068</b>	<b>42.51%</b>

Source: DAD Sri Lanka – <http://dad.tafren.gov.lk>

## Financing Micro-business

The Government of Sri Lanka has launched a microfinance loan scheme for providing financial assistance to restart the destroyed or to start new industries/enterprises in tsunami affected areas. The major schemes include:

1. Loan scheme of Central Bank of Sri Lanka;
2. National Development Trust Fund (NDTF);
3. Other Microfinance programs.

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka has allocated Rs. 8 billion under 2 schemes. The first is Su-Sahana schemes for which 5 billion has been allocated. It is meant for small and medium scale enterprise development and for micro enterprise. Rs. 3 billion has been allocated for Sri Lanka Tsunami Affected Areas Recovery and Take-off Project (STAART).

The National Development Trust Fund is aimed at disbursing of up to Rs. 700 million through partnering institutions. This is established to provide loans for partner organizations and individuals.

The other scheme of microfinance programs include the items given in Table 23.

**Table 23. Microfinance programs**

Credit Line	Amount (Rs. million)	Donor
Rural Finance Sector Development Project	6,300	ADB
ARDQIP	560	ADB
GTZ Post Tsunami Loan	2,000	GTZ
ProMIS	1,120	GTZ
TBD	1,300	JBIC
Poverty Alleviation & Microfinance Project – ISURU	1,300	JBIC
Tsunami Emergency Recovery Program (TERP)	Less than 1,500	World Bank
REVIVE	Less than 1,000	USAID
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Less than 3,500	UN
ETIMOS	TBD	Italian Microfinance

## Tourism Industry

Tourism industry was affected very severely by the Tsunami, affecting 84 hotels along the southern and eastern coastal belt. In addition the industry suffered from a tourist arrivals decline following the disaster. Both the Government and the tourism industry are investing on encouraging tourists to return to the country. A Tourism Marketing Recovery Program with a budget of US\$ 5.3 million has been devised for this purpose. As a part of this initiative the Tourism Board has already launched a comprehensive international media campaign. It is also intended to promote 15 tourist towns through rehabilitation and reconstruction with an estimated cost of US\$ 30 millions. This also accompanied by a community restoration plan for housing and infrastructure development for resettling displaced communities at a cost of US\$ 15 millions.

Tour operators and Sri Lankan Airlines have also introduced special promotions in targeted countries to boost arrivals in the October 2005 season. In order to be prepared for the next tourist season, the Government has introduced several incentives for hoteliers and tourism-related enterprises. These include:

- Enhanced/established partner arrangements;
- Import duty waivers for hotel refurbishment;
- Su-Sahana loans up to US\$ 0.1 million - which don't require repayment in the first year;
- Replacement of tourism-related vehicles

The Government plans on developing a Tourism Resort Zoning plan to reconstruct and rehabilitate 15 key tourist centric towns. The master plan for the southern beach town of Unawatuna, which was devastated by the tsunami, has been drafted and planning approval is being sought for construction. A similar plan is being developed for the eastern town of Arugam Bay, another key tourist destination that was ravaged by the waves. The Sri Lanka Tourist Board will also commence building 50 houses in Unawatuna and another 50 in Arugam Bay for the local communities.

### **Housing Reconstruction**

According to the Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit (THRU), the government body entrusted with the task of planning, facilitating and overseeing the reconstruction of houses damaged by the Tsunami. It is estimated that around 90,000 houses were completely or partially destroyed. 41,393 houses were completely destroyed, while 36,168 houses were partially damaged – rendering a large number of people homeless. This includes around 45,000 in the 100 meters buffer zone declared by the government. The government carries out the reconstruction work with donor support.

Immediate relief was provided through temporary shelters. 17,382 families were housed in 102 camps and 4,750 tents. This number has reduced significantly as alternatives forms of housing have been found. A large number of donors has provided the displaced with transitional housing as a stop gap until the permanent houses were constructed. According to TAFREN data base as at 14th June 2005, 35,193 Transitional Accommodation units were completed and 7,455 more are under construction.

The government policy is to provide families whose houses were located beyond the buffer zone with grants up to US\$ 2,500 to rebuild their homes. 20,770 households have taken up this offer. Government has established a grant scheme for fully and partially damaged houses with donor assistance and it is amounted to US\$ 22 million for partially damaged and US\$ 47 millions for fully damaged category. The government has released US\$ 2,500 each for nearly 14,286 families. The total amount released is about US\$ 8.5 millions. Another 20,831 families received US\$ 100 each for partly damaged houses and the total released is around US\$ 10 million. The grant released by the government for each affected district is given in Table 24. Families whose houses existed within the buffer zone are not entitled to rebuild on the same land, even though they continue to retain ownership to the land. The Government in conjunction with various donor organizations has taken on the responsibility of providing such families with a sponsored plot of land. This is a time consuming process as land has to be identified, purchased, allocated and divided into blocks. Construction too – although being done as speedily as possible – will take time, considering that aspects of safety, quality and transparency need to be ensured when awarding construction contracts. 212 donors have made pledges to construct a total of 96,630 houses. 170 MOUs have been signed to build 35,901 houses and construction has already begun on 5,000 houses.

**Table 24. Tsunami housing grant release by the government**

District	Rs. 250,000/-				Amount	Rs. 100,000/-		
	Number of Families Received					Number of Families Received	Amount	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Inst	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inst	3 <sup>rd</sup> Inst	4 <sup>th</sup> Inst				1 <sup>st</sup> Inst
Ampara	3,666	0	0	0	208,180,000	7,177	0	358,850,000
Batticaloa	7424	157	2	0	412,040,000	4,064	12	187,920,000
Galle	1,780	0	0	0	103,720,000	4,953	0	205,900,000
Hambantota	109	24	8	0	7,070,000	696	155	34,995,000
Jaffna	33	0	0	0	2,310,000	68	0	3,400,000
Kalutara	450	0	0	0	26,400,000	2,122	0	72,100,000
Matara	592	44	0	0	38,420,000	3,397	611	155,750,000
Trincomalee	650	237	38	3	50,040,000	265	29	14,700,000
Colombo	10	9	6	1	1,630,000	7	1	400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,757</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>854,441,000</b>	<b>20,023</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,034,015,000</b>

Source: Ministry of Housing and Construction.

The housing program is operationalized under two categories: the owner driven scheme where reconstruction responsibility is borne by the owner and the donor driven category where donors bear the reconstruction responsibility. Grants have been released to the owners for reconstructing 23,385 housing units and repairing 32,729 partly damaged houses (See Table 25). MOUs have been signed for around 32,317 houses that are expected to construct under the donor driven category.

**Table 25. Owner Driven Housing Projects: (As at 30th September 2005)**

District	Fully Damaged					Partly Damaged		
	1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	Grant Released	1st	2nd	Grant Released
					(US \$)			(US \$)
Ampara	4,457	0	0	0	2,477,300	9,623	0	4,811,500
Batticaloa	9,817	727	173	0	5,713,900	5,293	175	2,734,000
Jaffna	33	10	0	0	29,100	525	16	270,500
Trincomalee	960	434	191	106	957,200	1135	40	587,500
Mullativu	2,544	0	0	0	1,272,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total (NE)</b>	<b>17,811</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>10,449,500</b>	<b>16,576</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8,403,500</b>
Galle	1,978	31	15	3	1,207,600	5,322	55	2,688,000
Hambantota	174	36	20	8	127,600	921	409	525,850
Kalutara	493	160	2	0	371,100	2,332	575	1,453,500
Matara	673	291	11	0	554,700	3,935	2,325	3,130,000
Colombo	11	9	9	7	22,800	12	5	8,350
Gampaha	2	0	0	0	1,000	26	0	13,000
<b>Sub Total (SW)</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,284,800</b>	<b>12,548</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>7,818,700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,142</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>12,734,300</b>	<b>29,124</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>16,222,200</b>

Total No of 1 <sup>st</sup> installment :	50,266
Total No of 2 <sup>nd</sup> installment :	5,298
Total No of 3 <sup>rd</sup> installment :	421
Total No of 4 <sup>th</sup> installment :	124

Grant Released : 28,956,500

\*Total payment made - 29 \$ Million (Approximately)

\*Estimated Funding – 58 \$ Million

\*Funding Agencies – ADB,KFW,SDC,IDA /

These numbers will be fine tuned after the Damage Assessment and Verification Survey is completed by 31st October 2005

Source: TAFREN, Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2005

The funding of donor driven housing constructions is committed by the donors while land is provided by the state or the owners of damaged houses. Although MOUs have been signed for over 32,000 houses, this has been a slow process and there are some disparities in this effort (See Table 26). For instance in Ampara district out of the planned 6,807 housing units, only 410 were under construction by the first week of September.

**Table 26. Donor Driven Housing Projects: (As at 9<sup>th</sup> September 2005)**

District	# of Damage Houses	% Damages	Amount US\$ (Approx.)	# of Houses Pledged	MOU signed	# of Houses under Construction	% Construction to date	Balance which require Donor/MOU to be signed
Ampara	12481		62405000	5094	4129	3396		8352
Batticaloa	4426		22130000	3787	3700	511		726
Jaffna	4551		22755000	4517	2936	1480		1615
Trincomalee	5737		28685000	5345	4673	2592		1064
Kilinochhi	288		1440000	1327	0	1214		288
Mullaitivu	3011		15055000	1100	1100	0		1911
<b>Sub Total (NE)</b>	<b>30494</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>152470000</b>	<b>21170</b>	<b>16538</b>	<b>9193</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>13956</b>
Colombo	5150		25750000	1178	1178	400		3972
Galle	5196		25980000	4803	4222	2430		794
Gampaha	690		3450000	453	422	239		268
Hambantota	1057		5285000	5099	4350	5027		-3293
Kalutara	4275		21375000	2647	2488	1141		1787
Matara	2316		11580000	3733	3119	1758		-803
Puttalam	95		475000	0	0	0		85
<b>Sub Total (SW)</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>93895000</b>	<b>17913</b>	<b>15779</b>	<b>10995</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>3000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49273</b>		<b>246365000</b>	<b>39083</b>	<b>32317</b>	<b>20188</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>16956</b>

## Roads and Bridges

Approximately 1,615 km of roadway (including 1,137 km of National Roads) was damaged by the tsunami, along with 25 bridges and causeways located in the North, East and South of the country. The affected roads were repaired and made motorable within two weeks of the tsunami while sufficient repairs to bridges / installation of temporary Bailey bridges was done to enable the movement of traffic. Donors have been forthcoming in their aid pledges to enable the rebuilding and modernization of both national and provincial roads and bridges along the southern, eastern and northern coastal belt. The Donor Matrix for this sector has now been finalized, detailing the allocation of the US\$ 353.6 million worth of aid. This amount is comprised of a US\$ 172.25 million loan and a grant of US\$ 174.49 million (See Table 27). The Asian Development Bank (ADB), Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA), World Bank, USAID, European Commission, Japan, France, Spain and Saudi Arabia will provide funding for this sector. These donors have been allocated a particular stretch of highway or road, and have been empowered to carry out the entire task related to the construction work, ranging from preparation of plans and bills of

quantities, getting the necessary approvals, hiring contractors for the actual construction work, and procuring all necessary material.

**Table 27. Summary of donor funding for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the roads and bridges**

Donor	Amount US \$M	
	Loan	Grant
Asian Development Bank		84.64
Government of France	29.49	
European Commission		49.45
Japan Bank for International Cooperation Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan International Cooperation System	56.06	14.0
United States Agency for International Development		5.80
World bank	34.30	8.00
Government of Spain	11.90	
Government of Saudi Arabia		12.60
Total	131.75	174.49

### Railway

The railway system was hit drastically leaving all parts of the system damaged. In the aftermath of the Tsunami about 160 km of railway tracks lay twisted from the Colombo Fort area to Matara, and also further up the coastline in the towns of Batticaloa and Trincomalee. Four locomotives, 3 power sets, 4 engines and 20 railway carriages were damaged or destroyed by the tsunami. Ten railway bridges were affected along with 69 railway stations and substations. The signaling and communications network on the southern coast was not spared either, with 176 km of the network damaged.

As the train service is an essential mode of transportation for people who travel to Colombo for work, the authorities including defense personnel, volunteers foreign and local and donors made immediate emergency repairs to ensure that tracks were operational in quick time.

A new track system has also been envisaged and a plan is being developed for a modern southern railway at a cost of US\$ 180 million.

## **COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

### **Health Sector: Hospitals and Clinics**

The total cost for reconstruction and rebuilding is estimated to be around US\$ 668 millions and this has been committed by various donors (See Table 28). According to the Ministry of Health the cost of reconstructing the damaged health sector is US\$100 million, and that nearly 90% of that has already been met by donor pledges. Donors have also offered to upgrade the services of undamaged institutions in specific districts. The Ministry of Health has already signed 96 MOU's to the value of US\$ 94.29 million with donor agencies comprising NGOs and reputed companies. The International Federation of Red Cross (ICRC), Sri Lanka Red Cross, UNICEF, UNFPA, Celltel Lanka, World Vision, CISP, Sri



Lanka Medical Association, and International Medical Corps are a few of the donors who have pledged such assistance (See Table 28). The donors have pledged support for reconstruction of infrastructure as well as for the supply of equipment for diagnostics, laboratories and minor surgery, improving of hygiene standards, medical training, and provision of qualified expatriate medical staff. The total cost of damaged hospitals is around Rs. 6,965.5 millions (See Table 29).

**Table 28. Donor commitments and MOUs signed**

District	Estimated cost (Rs. Mn.)	Donors MOUs Signed	
		Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Donor
Trincomalee	1,090	1,090	India, Red Cross, UNFPA, Indian Civil Protection.
Batticaloa	1,268	1,268	Red Cross, UNICEF, MMB ORG, UNFPA, Celltel.
Ampara	1,683	1,683	UNICEF, Red Cross, MMB ORG.
Kilinochchi	6.5	6.5	Red Cross
Mullaitivu	462	462	UNICEF, Red Cross, MMB ORG.
Jaffna	17	17	Red Cross, UNFPA.
Hambantota	22.5	22.5	Red Cross, UNFPA.
Matara	248	248	UNFPA, UNICEF, Italian Civil Protection, Red Cross, Celltel Intersos.
Galle	1,990	1,990	Germany, AES Kelanitissa, Caritas, Red Cross.
Kalutara	28.5	28.5	Red Cross.
Colombo	22.5	22.5	University of New Castle.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>6,338</b>	

Source: TAFREN, Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2005

Minister of Health is in the process of forming committees to drive the speedy implementation of each project.

**Table 29. Donor funding for the Ministry of Health for Tsunami reconstruction**

Donor	No of Hospitals	Estimated Cost LKR Mn.
Red Cross	15 Damaged 27 Non damaged	3125.5
UNFPA	10 damaged 4 Non damaged	549
UNICEF	8 damaged 4 Non damaged	1172
Merlin Organization	7 damaged	519
Italian Civil Protection	3 damaged 1 Non damaged	407.5
Doctors of the World (Cyprus)	1 damaged 3 Non Damaged	20.5
AES Kelanitissa	3 damaged	21
World Bank	2 damaged 1 Non damaged	390
Indian Gov. Mental Health Unit by DOW Spanish	1 damaged	760
Indian Government	1 Non damaged	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	50 damaged 41 Non damaged	6965.5

source: Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka.

## Education

The effects of the Tsunami in the education sector was great, it resulted in about 195 education facilities - including schools, universities, and vocational centers being damaged. Of this, 59 schools were totally destroyed and 117 partially destroyed. The destruction was not only on the buildings but affected the children as they were unable to attend the schools which hampers them getting into a normal life style. In addition 287 unaffected schools were mobilized in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami to house the thousands of displaced people who had lost their homes. Four universities, 3 technical institutes and 13 vocational institutes were also affected by the disaster. One hundred and two schools and 9 vocational institutes have been identified for relocation as they are situated in close proximity to the sea line.

According to the Ministry the cost of rebuilding within the education sector in the south, east and north of Sri Lanka is US\$ 169 million – with a bulk of this sum (US\$ 103 million) being spent to reconstruct damaged primary and secondary schools. The schools that housed the internally displaced people (IDP) will also have to be rehabilitated and at a cost of US \$ 60 million.

There has been an outpouring of aid from donor nations, NGOs, social groups, private sector firms and individuals to assist in the reconstruction of the education sector. Pledges have been received to rebuild all damaged schools, and 198 of the schools used by the IDPs. The estimated cost of reconstruction/relocation is US\$ 169 million. So far the government has signed MOUs with 176 donor organizations. The four universities are presently repairing whatever damage occurred to their buildings. All 13 vocational training institutes too, have been matched with donors who have signed MOUs to commence work. The Government is also negotiating with donors to reconstruct the 3 technical schools that were damaged by the tsunami.

Educational authorities are presently in the process of allocating land for schools that are to be relocated. A stumbling block in the progress of the projects in the East is the dearth of large parcels of land that could be apportioned for the construction of schools. The Government however, is attempting to overcome this hurdle in the near future. The Ministry of Education, with assistance from UNICEF, has set up national monitoring sub-committees to oversee the projects related to the education sector, in order to ensure speedy completion of the re-construction of schools. The estimated funding requirements for reconstruction of schools are given by districts in Table 30.

**Table 30. Funding for the reconstruction of schools damaged**

Donor	Estimated Cost (Mn. Rs.)	No of Schools
<b>Hambantota District</b>		
Norwegian Refugee Council	88.0	1
UNICEF	78.5	1
Japan International Cooperation System	38.5	1 (Relocation)
Rotary International District 3220 Colombo 4*	37.5	1 (Relocation)
JICS & UNICEF	84	1 (Primary & Secondary Schools)
<b>Matara District</b>		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation & Mr. Chandra Fernando*	40	1 (Primary and Secondary Schools)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	584.5	6 (3 relocations)

Elpish Foundation	147	1 (Relocation)
Norwegian Refugee Council	37	1
Federal Republic of Germany	136	2 (Relocations)
World Vision	297	1 (Relocation)
<b>Galle District</b>		
Italian Civil Protection Mission, Italian Embassy	215.5	4 (2 relocations)
Japan International Cooperation System	197	2 (Relocations)
Round Table Sri Lanka*	153.5	3 (2 relocations)
EW Information Systems Sri Lanka*	113	1
Rotary International District 3220 Colombo 4*	297.5	4 (relocations)
Coca-Cola Bewarages Ltd. Sri Lanka* and Round Table S.Lanka*	58	1 (Relocation)
UNICEF	158	2 (1 relocation)
Round Table Sri Lanka*	41	1 (Relocation)
A I D E R of France	40	1 (Relocation)
Gateway International School Sri Lanka*	38.5	1
Hayleys Ltd Sri Lanka*	58	1 (Relocation)
OXFAM Netherlands	105.5	1 (Relocation)
G. U. S. Italy	85	1
Hirdaramani Group of Companies Sri Lanka*	88	1
Herath Foundation Sri Lanka*	41	1 (Relocation)
Ms C S Ranatunge*	41	1 (Relocation)
Project Sri Lanka – Hettigoda Group*	44	1 (Relocation)
<b>Kalutara District</b>		
OXFAM Netherlands	104.5	1 (relocation)
St Joseph College OBU Sri Lanka*	46.5	1 (Relocation)
Bethany Christian Life Sri Lanka*	48.5	1 (Relocation)
Japan International Cooperation System	181	1 (Relocation)
World Vision	304.5	2 (Relocations)
Rotary International District 3220, Colombo 4*	40	1 (Relocation)
<b>Gampaha District</b>		
OXFAM Netherlands	49.5	1 (Relocation)
Japan International Cooperation System	167	1 (Relocation)
<b>Batticaloa District</b>		
Norwegian Refugee Council	436.5	10
Japan International Cooperation System	79	3 (1 relocation)
UNICEF	185	4 (Relocations)
World Vision	149.5	3
Rotary International District 3220, Colombo 4*	520.5	10 (4 relocations)
Federal Republic of Germany	45.5	1 (Relocation)
Italian Civil Protection Mission Italian Embassy	158	2 ( 1 relocation)
OXFAM Netherlands	156.5	2 (1 relocation)
Round Table Sri Lanka*	39	1
<b>Ampara District</b>		
World Vision	244.5	3 ( 1 relocation)
Federal Republic of Germany	47.5	1 (Relocation)
Japan International Cooperation System	121	3 (Relocations)
OXFAM Netherlands	58	1 (Relocation)
UNICEF	163.5	4 (3 relocations)
Norwegian Refugee Council	355	6 (2 relocations)
Rotary International District 3220, Colombo 4*	209.5	5 ( 4 relocations)
Relief International and Rebuild Sri Lanka	37	1
Italian Civil Protection Mission, Italian Embassy	370.5	6 ( 5 relocations)
Polish Humanitarian Organization	84	2 (1 relocation)
USAID Goal Project	173.5	3 ( Relocations)
People In Need Sri Lanka*	132	2 ( 1 relocation)
Sri Lankan Airlines*	39	1 (Relocation)
Hungarian Interchurch Aid	125.5	1 (Relocation)
SOS Children's Villages of Sri Lanka*	121.5	1 (Relocation)

<b>Trincomalee District</b>		
Italian Civil Protection Mission, Italian Embassy	376	9 ( 4 relocations)
World Vision	70	1 (Relocation)
OXFAM Netherlands	193	4 ( 1 relocation)
Norwegian Refugee Council	319.5	8 ( 3 relocations)
Federal Republic of Germany	40	1 (Relocation)
Rotary International District 3220 Colombo 4*	79	2
Friends of Sri Lanka Trust*	37	1 (Relocation)
<b>Mullaitivu District</b>		
Federal Republic of Germany	191	3 ( 1 relocation)
Norwegian Refugee Council	182.5	4
UNICEF	180	4 ( 2 relocations)
Rotary International District 3220 Colombo 4*	37	1
OXFAM Netherlands	74	2
<b>Jaffna District</b>		
Japan International Cooperation System	83	1 (Relocation)
Federal Republic of Germany	251	6 ( Relocations)
Rotary International District 3220 Colombo 4*	37	1
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	40	1 (Relocation)
UNICEF	100	2 (Relocations)

source: Ministry of education \* Local funding involved

### Cash for Work Support

Survivors of the Tsunami in seven of the worst affected districts of Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota and Galle have participated in cash for work programmes to clear coastal debris, repair schools and other structures, build latrines, water and sanitation works and restore the environment. According to UNDP report about 3, 490 people in 25 divisions (groups of villages) have participated in 25 completed and ongoing debris clearance projects. UNDP has spent an estimated US \$519,786 on completed and ongoing projects creating 88,603 work days.

Another debris clearing project has started in Galle District costing about \$33,118. Under the USAID funded GOAL Project US \$1,280,423 grant has been disbursed through the government for cash for work support program. USAID provided assistance through other implementers for “cash for work” activities (See Table 31).

**Table 31. Summary of cash for work activities funded by USAID**

Implementing Organization	Funding Amount US \$	Activities
Christian Children’s Fund (CCF)	1,512,051	114,000 days cash-for-work
Community Habitat Finance (CHF)	1,000,000	87,000 person-days in cash-for-work
GOAL	1,280,423	Cash for work program
CARE	1,366,837	7,500 families in cash for work
Mercy Corps	1,509,447	14,500 people in cash for work
Sarvodaya	1,748,120	6,012 people in cash for work
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,416,878</b>	

## **Psycho-social Support**

The Government has provided Psycho-social support and child protection for the affected community with assistance from France (Development of International Cooperation) and USAID. The contribution donor commitment is US \$228,205.00.

### **Part 2**

## **Local Response for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction**

### **Nature of Emergency Assistance**

Nature of emergency assistance and the local response is associated with the government sectors, general public and local NGOs. Initially it was designed to attend to immediate needs. Food, and drinking water for all affected families, shelter for displaced persons and families, health and sanitation for the people in temporary camps and shelters as well as for those in affected areas, clothing, medical care and taking care of children, widows/widowers and orphans comes under immediate response.

Relief for affected and displaced people took place initially with an influx of services and materials. Humanitarian support from unaffected communities was a necessity for providing temporary shelters, food, clothing, and meeting immediate needs.

At the stage of recovery more systematic solution were needed first for providing temporary shelters and then transitional shelters for individual family units. Other needs for the affected families/persons were addressed by state agency, in collaboration with INGOs, NGOs, private sector and forces.

Further systematization occurred in the recovery and reconstruction process because this included reconstruction of destroyed houses, infrastructure, public facility and services, livelihood etc.

One element of the recovery programme was focused on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). State institutional/administrative system was responsible for this. Recovery programmes for IDPs were coordinated and implemented through the District Secretaries, the Divisional Secretaries and Grama Niladaries. The programme was initiated by accommodating IDPs in temporary shelters, and who were then moved into transitional shelters with the inputs from international agencies, NGOs, private institutions and the public. Immediate response programme consisted of the supply of shelter, food, clothing, health care, drinking water and sanitation, medicine, child protection, counseling and infrastructure development – mainly construction of roads, dams, bridges and railway with the support of UN teams, INGOs, Government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector etc. Tsunami Disaster Management Action Unit established by the Sri Lanka Police played its role in gathering information on property losses, deaths, displaced people, recovered property and personal items, maintaining records on displaced and deaths of both local and foreign victims, and also keeping unidentified dead bodies at police morgue. The police provided security for the displaced children handed over to the police and to the camps. According to Police Commission reports this involved diverting assets to the affected areas, and the cost of operation has not been estimated. Special allocations have been obtained from the state for communication and transportation. Solid waste management has been a serious issue dealt

with. The tasks were attended by volunteers, humanitarian agencies, combined forces of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Police, US marines, USAID-Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), local NGO Help-O, etc. Debris clearing up and sorting up operations were largely handled by the forces, and people in the camps also have been involved under the cash for work programme of NGO – Help-O.

### **Emergency Response by the State**

The overview of the immediate response for relief and flow of assistance indicates some major areas of concerns. These include:

1. Health, Sanitation and Water Supply  
On the part of the state all national/district and divisional level agencies responsible for these have been involved. Water Supply and Drainage Board, public health sector have worked closely with UNICEF, OXFAM, ZOA and local NGOs and volunteers;
2. Relief and Non-food Supply  
The influx of assistance/relief is multiple and includes setting of temporary shelters, facilities in camps, providing medical services, leisure, treatment etc;
3. Relief and Local Supplies  
The influx of support from unaffected areas for the affected has been tremendous during first 2 weeks in particular. These include supply of food, clothing, infant food, drinking water etc;
4. Food Relief of State Agency  
This is lead by the Samurdhi Cooperative and World Food Programme.

### **The Concrete Initiatives of the State**

The response to tsunami catastrophe emerged in many forms. Establishment of emergency response mechanisms by the government was crucial in expediting relief including facilitating the international community activities.

Facilitation of relief operation was initiated by releasing Rupees 93 million from the National Treasury. Establishment of Centre for National Operation (CNO) to oversee and monitor emergency programmes and communicate with line ministries, NGOs, the private sector and other organizations working on and contributing to the relief and recovery.

Establishment of 3 task forces: Task Force for Rescue and Relief; Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation; and the Task Force for Logistics and Law and Order with representatives from public and private sectors.

Establishment of National Fund for Disaster relief to assist the affected people to centralize and account for the contributions of private donors. In addition many measures have been introduced.

- Coordination of local relief efforts in the affected districts by establishing district level Disaster Management Committees/authorities;
- Coordinating relief recovery activities with the LTTE in the North and the East, and involving LTTE in District Level Task Forces;
- Supply of temporary shelters, about 2,300 tents, 20,000 MT of food, clothing and other necessities to tsunami affected people; and

- The Government of Sri Lanka has initiated the process by spending Rs. 350 million on relief and another Rs. 2 billion on recovery.

## **The Public Response**

The public response for relief was in two forms: the first is emergency action to assist tsunami affected people and the second is the NGO and organization based action to assist them. Immediate needs of the affected people were addressed by the civil society in a broader context and the communities in the neighboring areas; local authorities, forces and police, community-based organizations including welfare societies and religious centers (temples, churches, kovils, mosques).

Food, health services, bottled water, and basic necessities have been provided by the public and local authorities. Sarvodaya, SEWA Lanka, National Red Cross Society of Sri Lanka, ICRC, CARE, Save the Children Fund and Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (north and east) provided emergency needs.

It has been a collective effort, and the attempt has been to address the needs, and therefore unaccounted amount of material assistance including food and non-food items have entered the affected areas. Hosting of affected families, children and lactating mothers, transportation of goods and services, and also collection of materials in thousands of collection centers, schools etc. have not been recorded. The labor volunteered by the general public has facilitated the fast delivery of goods and services.

For instance National Fund for Disaster Relief has made a tremendous progress in obtaining donations to assist the persons affected by tsunami. Donations from individuals, organizations, institutions, private companies, philanthropists, CBOs, NGOs, etc., both local and foreign has been received. Within the first month it received nearly Rs. 669 million.

## **Funding Flows at the Level of Communities**

In-depth study on funding flows at the level of communities was focused on specific topics. How much was donated or contributed by the state/public/local NGOs and by affected communities through self-help? In dealing with these questions a two stage consultation processes was followed:

- The first was the community/group consulting 20 communities selected for the study; and
- The second was the consultation of the affected households (a total of 131 from 20 communities covered).

## **State Funding on Food/Allowances at the Level of Communities**

The community consultations held in 20 communities indicated the flow of state funds/assistance was as follows.

1. Monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 per family – short term support by the state helping families to restore their livelihoods by covering basic food needs;
2. A weekly free food allowance of Rs. 375 consisting of a dry ration for Rs. 175 and Rs. 200 in cash to purchase non-food items for the total number of people of the

affected families in respective communities. The food items were obtained from local Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies;

3. Providing special attention to vulnerable groups specially children, pregnant and lactating women. Special programmes were implemented through FHW (Family Health Workers) with the assistance of social services. Records are scattered and not compiled under state assistance.

Relief and recovery efforts included food and allowances provided by the government. All the communities received a minimum of 2 monthly allowances amounting to Rs. 10,000. Every person in the affected families received a total of Rs. 7,000 worth of food items and a non-food allowance of Rs. 8,000 per month for approximately 10 months. The situation was grave (See Box 1).

**Table 32. State funding for food and livelihood assistance at twenty communities consulted**

SR #	District	Divisional Secretariat	GN Division	Monthly allowances for 2 months (Rs.)	Weekly food allowance (estimated*)	Weekly non-food allowance (estimated*)
H-1	Hambantota	Tangalle	Kudawella-West	78,000	2,184,000	2,496,000
M-2	Matara	Weligama	Talarambe-East	71,000	1,988,000	2,272,000
M-3	Matara	Weligama	Talarambe-South	63,000	1,764,000	2,016,000
M-4	Matara	Weligama	Deruwila	85,000	2,380,000	2,720,000
G-5	Galle	Galle-four Gravets	Magalla	64,000	1,792,000	2,048,000
G-6	Galle	Galle	Katugoda	147,000	4,116,000	4,704,000
G-7	Galle	Galle	Lunuwilawaththa	200,000	5,600,000	6,400,000
G-8	Galle	Galle	Devata	110,000	3,080,000	3,520,000
G-9	Galle	Hikkaduwa	Urawaththa	138,000	3,864,000	4,416,000
K-10	Kalutara	Beruwala	Kuda-Payagala	75,000	2,100,000	2,400,000
K-11	Kalutara	Beruwala	Maha-Payagala	165,000	4,620,000	5,280,000
C-12	Colombo	Moratuwa	Egodayana-North	66,000	1,848,000	2,112,000
C-13	Colombo	Moratuwa	Egodayana-South	73,000	2,044,000	2,336,000
T-14	Trincomalee	Paddanatheru	Veeranagar	180,000	5,040,000	5,760,000
B-15	Batticaloa	MS & EP	Periyakalum	390,000	10,920,000	12,480,000
B-16	Batticaloa	ME & EP	Kaluthavalai	320,000	8,960,000	10,240,000
A-17	Ampara	Alayadiwembu	Akkaraipattu	340,000	9,520,000	10,880,000
A-18	Ampara	Maruthemunai	Akkaraipattu	410,000	1,140,000	13,120,000
A-19	Ampara	Sainthamaruthu	Akkaraipattu	41,000	1,148,000	1,312,000
A-20	Ampara	Kalmunai	Kalmunaikudy	225,000	6,300,000	7,200,000
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,241,000</b>	<b>90,748,000</b>	<b>10,371,2000</b>
			<b>Percentage</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>52.5%</b>

Source: Filed Survey, October, 2005; (\*) Estimated for 10 months for 4 member family.

The total amount of state funds reaching these communities noted was Rs. 197.7 millions. 52.5% has been on providing non-food weekly cash allowance, 45.9% for helping families to restore their livelihoods. Table 32 provides the details of state funding at the level of 20 communities.



**Box 1. How was the assistance perceived?**

**“My family luckily got the monthly allowance. But it was stopped after 3 months. Then 4 people have to live on the dry ration and the non-food allowance. This is inadequate. We are not free to select our dry ration. We have to get what is allocated for us – equal amount of rice and wheat flour. Rice given to us is soggy and smelly; we are not used to eat such poor quality stuff. When children eat it they get diarrhea. We are not used to eat wheat flour every day. You must see the quality of wheat flour given to us. It is full of insects. We don’t use it. WE don’t try to make anything out of flour. Reason is that we have to have coconut to make ‘rotty’. Coconut is so costly. We try to sell flour, but only Rs. 10/= is offered per kilogram. It is less than the market price.**

**We have no future and hopes. We lost our son – the breadwinner of our family. We lived very comfortably. He was in wholesale fish trade, supported me, my husband, his wife and 13 months old son. After terminating monthly allowance we found it difficult to survive. My husband is too old to work. My daughter-in-law is not used to go on labor work. Now I have to support my family. I am too old to do heavy work, Do you know what I do to help that child? I sell Arrack (alcohol) illegally in our backyard. Would there be any other way for me to get enough money for the family.” (The woman was unable to control her tears)**

***Narration at Kudawella – Buduruppawaththa, on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005.***

**Water Supply and Sanitation**

In the aftermath of Tsunami, a pressing problem for those affected was the lack of potable water. The Tsunami left many coastal wells contaminated with seawater and debris and damaged the piped water supply systems. Providing clean water for drinking and other uses for the affected populations in temporary camps had become a problem. The immediate solution adopted by the NWSDB was to temporarily repair the damaged water pipes and to provide water for these communities by filling the water tanks given by donors. This system still prevails nine months after the tsunami. The communities are not satisfied with this system as the amount of water they receive is not adequate for their day to day activities. Also they have a problem with the water quality. According to them this water is not properly filtered or purified. They felt that without permanent housing they will have to live with these sub standard services like water, sanitation and electricity. All they have is temporary services. The national level plans with financial assistance from donors have not been discussed with these communities. The communities have become “helpless”, as they stated, because they do not know the responsible authorities. They claim that when they sought assistance of the provincial council in this regard the chief minister indicated that it was a matter for the National Water Supply and Drainage Board which is a national level institution. Relief for the tsunami victims is yet again a subject of the central government and the local authority has not been given the authority or a role to play in finding appropriate interventions for their constituencies. The government and the other donors’ contributions to the water supply services to these surveyed communities could be estimated at Rs 8,868,000 (US \$ 88,680). This includes setting up water supply and sanitation facilities (including water tanks, pumps, tap stands, latrine blocks), restoring the water supply in 3 hospitals, cleaning over 1000 wells in areas surveyed, providing national water authorities with aluminium sulphate for purifying water and water tanks received from the donors, supply of water by NWSDB using bowsers (once in two to three days depending on the availability) and the running cost for the NWSDB. Funding for water and sanitation services reaching the communities comes from various agencies (See Table 33).

### **Box 2. Life in a Temporary Shelter**

Immediately after the tsunami we were in the village school. Nearly 58 families were there. Then we moved to this Rawulmulla camp. Now we have 17 families in these temporary shelters. We all were in one fishery village. So whole camp is like a family place. Our hamlet was very close to the sea, located within 100 meter zone, so we are not permitted to return to same places. We share two open halls fixed as kitchens. Street lamps are given for the camp and for two kitchens. We take turns to cook; every family has its own cooker in here. Lights are not given for these shelter sheds. Because we have a TV here in the same space, so it is always noisy and full of men watching TV.

This is leased land taken for 6 months. Now land owner wants to remove the shelters. Once the owner threw stones from outside the fence to frighten us. We reported to the police. Police made an inquiry. Next day, our boys got on to the roofs and watched out. We share drinking water, filled into 3 tanks. Water is adequate for drinking. There are 4 temporary – huge plastic bucket-fixed toilets for 17 families. Very smelly. They are not emptied regularly. Women rotationally clean these toilets. We have two wells for bathing and washing. Water is salty. But there is no other source.

We have no place to put up our own houses. We are waiting for the donors to construct houses for us. But we cannot move to a distant location, because we have to go back to same old living – fishing.

This group is an isolated one, sitting in the interior away from the main road. We are marginalized. If we are on roadside we would have got more assistance and attention. We live on food assistance, wear cloths given to us. It seems that we have to live as refugees for ever.

*Narration at Denuwala - Rawulmulla camp, 6<sup>th</sup> October 2005.*

Apart from this there are informal sector funds flowing for this sector which have not been recorded or accounted for. The funds vary from donations of water tanks to building toilets, and estimations are hard to make. For example RSL a UK registered charity has built toilets in over 50 locations and wells and fresh water in many areas. Another example is that an individual fund raising has been done by Young Muslim Women's League through private contacts such as friends, relatives and colleagues. This group is assisting communities by providing water supply systems for clean drinking water. These are only two examples of hundreds of such occurrences. The question is where are these funding records? It is critical that follow-up analysis to be carried out to unravel the real funding situation (See Box 2).

### **Electricity**

Another major problem that these communities are facing is the lack of electricity needed for domestic and small businesses. The power supply in many of the tsunami struck regions came to an abrupt halt following the disaster, as infrastructure lay ravaged by the encroaching waves. 22,660 households lost access to electricity as service lines and voltage lines came crumbling down. The cost of rebuilding the power supply is estimated to be US\$ 67 million. About 6500 km of service lines and 650 km of low and medium voltage lines had to be restored. The Government has planned a three stage approach to the rebuilding of the power supply. The first phase costing US\$ 25 million will focus on the installation of electrical distribution systems along the coastal belt. Work on this phase has already begun. At present 47 substations are once more in operation. Approximately 170 km of voltage lines have also been repaired, enabling the restoration of power to 8,580 families. Some communities have been provided with power at the temporary shelters by the CEB with the

help of donors while some still do not have this facility. People are in limbo as they do not have permanent housing to get their own electricity connections. They feel neglected as they do not know where to go from here. The assistance they have received so far in providing the electricity service is only Rs. 4, 552,000.00 (US\$ 45,520). This amount covers consumer connections, bulk supply connections, repairs to substations and tools and equipments. In addition to this, the government funds the cost of the electricity consumption by these communities which could be estimated at approximately Rs. 1,500/= (US\$ 15.00) per household.

**Table 33. Fund flows for the services – water and sanitation and electricity**

Community	Water Supply & Sanitation		Electricity	
	Donor Agency	Estimated Amount (Rs.)	Donor Agency	Estimated Amount (Rs.)
<b>Galle District</b>				
<b>Four Gravets Division</b>				
Gebert Road Magalle GN	NWSDB Local Donor	500,000	CEB	150,000
Watta Katugoda GN	NWSDB USAID	540,000	CEB	231,000
Lunuwila watta Katugoda GN	NWSDB Local Donor	457,000	CEB	248,000
Dewata GN	NWSDB USAID	560,000	CEB	258,000
<b>Colombo District</b>				
<b>Moratuwa Division</b>				
Dharmadara Camp Egoda Uyana GN	NWSDB Local Donors	450,000	CEB	256,000
Egoda Uyana South	NWSDB Local Donors	423,000	CEB	234,000
<b>Kalutara District</b>				
<b>Beruwala Division</b>				
Kudapayagala GN	NWSDB Local & Foreign Donors	475,000	CEB	258,000
Payagala South GN	NWSDB Local Company	432,000	CEB	259,000
<b>Matara District</b>				
<b>Weligama Division</b>				
Talarambe East GN	NWSDB Sewa Lanka	421,000	CEB	247,000
Talarambe South	NWSDB Sewa Lanka	450,000	CEB	253,000
Rawulmulla Denuwala GN	NWSDB Sewa Lanka	500,000	CEB	250,000
<b>Hambantota District</b>				
<b>Tangalle Division</b>				
Temporary Housing scheme No 17 Kudawella West GN	Sewa Lanka NWSDB	432,000	Sewa Lanka CEB	221,000
<b>Ampara District</b>				
<b>Kalmunai Division</b>				
Akbar Place Maruthemunai-01 GN	ICRC & NWSDB	459,000	CEB	245,000
Mashoor Camp Kalmunai Kudy GN	ICRC, other NGOs & NWSDB	438,000	CEB	280,000
<b>Ampara District</b>				
<b>Alayadiwembu Division</b>				
College Road Akkaraipattu GN	ICRC & NWSDB	500,000	CEB	256,000
<b>Ampara District</b>				
<b>Sainthamaruthu Division</b>				
Sainthamaruthan GN	ICRC & NWSDB	487,000	CEB	262,000
<b>Trincomalee District</b>				
<b>Paddanatheru Division</b>				

Veeranagar	ICRC NWSDB	450,000	CEB	212,000
<b>Batticaloa District</b>				
Kaluthaveli GN	ICRC NWSDB	456,000	CEB	201,000
Periyakelle Refugee Camp	ICRC, other NGOs & NWSDB	438,000	CEB	231,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,868,000</b>		<b>4,552,000</b>

Source: Field Survey Information, October, 2005.

### Funding for Housing at Communities

From the communities surveyed out of 3305 families 3039 (91.8%) still live in temporary shelters and it is unknown when they will get permanent shelter (See Table 34). The 100 meter buffer zone is one of the major problems facing these communities. Most families had been living within the buffer zone before tsunami struck, and now they do not have a legitimate land outside this zone for permanent housing construction. They are uncertain of the policies and future plans on land allocation and feel isolated and neglected. The communities felt that they have not been consulted or informed by the authorities, and believed that their needs and requirements have to be considered before land allocations or construction work is planned. In one community an INGO called INTERBETON gave out 2 permanent houses, but the recipient families were not happy as it did not satisfy their requirements (See Box 3).

#### **Box 3. Funding for Housing**

**When the whole place was wiped out we had one place to live safely. That is our village temple 'Gangaramaya'. Nearly 150 families were in the temple. I had no place to put up houses, because construction within 100 meters distance to sea was not permitted. I am not eligible to get state assistance which is Rs. 250,000 to put up my house. So, in this cluster the families who lost their houses formed the Tsunami Trust Fund which the guidance given by 'Max-Wadiya' – the guest lodge, to secure assistance coming through the Trust Fund established by the owner of the lodge. I was lucky to get materials to put up this temporary shelter in my own land in the 100 meter zone and some basic furniture for the house. I am one of the worst affected, but unable to get assistance – even a loan for construction. All in this cluster are disregarded, but we are not willing to move away even if a house is given in a proposed housing scheme, away from the sea. I lost everything, my hope for rebuilding and recovery is my own livelihood.**

***Narration at Urawatta – Temporary housing cluster- Ambalangoda, on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2005.***

They had to agree on the plan whether they liked it or not. They are grateful for the house but would have preferred to have the house built on pillars so that it would be safe in future Tsunami type disasters. Another concern expressed by the community is that there is no fairness in allocation of houses, the families who have not had any impact from Tsunami have received new houses while most needy and Tsunami affected families have not been considered as they do not have a piece of land to build a house. Also there is a serious problem in activities not being coordinated or organized. There are so many NGO's, INGO's and other organizations and people involved in reconstruction activities. There seems to be no coordination among these stakeholders and there is no responsible entity coordinating these activities creating an anarchic situation. These communities strongly expressed their

concern about this ‘NGO anarchy’ as they put it and also on their urgent and desperate need for permanent housing to rebuild the lives.

The issue of land is connected, in one way or another. During consultations the communities expressed concerns on where and when families could rebuild their homes and start their lives again. What will be the impact on the social fabric of communities who have lived together for generations? What will be the impact on their livelihoods (fishing) if they do not get a house closer to the sea? These questions need to be resolved with the input of those directly concerned, so there will at least be a sense of ownership of the result which will help avoid destabilization in the long-term. People want to see resettling efforts extended beyond housing (See Box 4).

**Table 34. Housing Situation and Funds Allocation of the Surveyed Communities**

Community	# of Families	Temporary Shelter		Permanent Shelter		
		No	Amount Rs.	No	Amount Rs.	Donor
<b>Galle District Four Gravets</b>						
Gebert Road Magalle GN	78	78	3,510,000	4	2,000,000	UN HABITAT
Watta Katugoda GN	75	71	3,195,000	7	3,500,000	UN HABITAT
Lunuwila watta Katugoda GN	70	63	2,835,000	7	3,500,000	UN HABITAT
Dewata GN	95	85	3,825,000	10	5,000,000	UN HABITAT
Urawatta GN (Hikkaduwa)	120	64	3,840,000*	0	--	--
<b>Colombo District - Moratuwa Division</b>						
Dharmadara Camp Egoda Uyana GN	147	147	6,615,000	0	0	
Egoda Uyana South	290	200	13,050,000	110	33,000,000	Lions Club, Sethsarana, Church
<b>Kalutara District – Beruwala Division</b>						
Kudapayagala GN	160	110	4,950,000	50	22,500,000	CARITAS 7 Sethsarana
Payagala South GN	175	75	3,375,000	100	45,000,000	World Vision, CARITAS, Lions Club (New Zealand)
<b>Matara District – Weligama Division</b>						
Talarambe East GN	165	165	7,425,000	0	0	
Talarambe South	66	66	2,970,000	0	0	
Rawul Mulla Denuwala GN	78	73	3,285,000	5	2,250,000	USA
<b>Hambantota District – Tangalle Division</b>						
Temporary Housing scheme No 17 Kudawella West GN	180	180	8,100,000	0	0	
<b>Ampara District – Kalmunai Division</b>						
Akbar Place Maruthemunai -01 GN	390	390	19,500,000	0	0	

Mashoorra Camp Kalmunai Kudy GN	320	320	16,000,000	Unknown	0	0
<b>Ampara District – Alayadiwembu Division</b>						
College Road Akkaraipattu GN	340	340	17,000,000	Unknown	0	0
<b>Ampara District – Sainthamaruthn Division</b>						
Sainthamaruthan GN	410	410	20,500,000	Unknown	0	0
<b>Trincomalee District- Paddanatheru Division</b>						
Veeranagar	41	41	2,050,000	Unknown	0	0
<b>Batticaloa District</b>						
Kaluthaveli GN	225	225	11,250,000	World Vision	0	0
Periyakelle Refugee Camp	220	138	7,590,000	Unknown	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3645</b>	<b>3241</b>	<b>160,865,000</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>116,750,000</b>

(\*) including basic furniture.

#### **Box 4. Donor Constructed Houses**

**I am very lucky to get the support from COSV (Italian NGO). Initially I was advised to get Rs. 250,000 to rebuild my house at the same place because it is outside 100 meter zone. But I decided to get donor support, because I knew that cost of rebuilding would be more than Rs. 250,000. Constructor says that total cost for completing this house is around Rs, 800,000. Problem is that my sister is really upset because she has no land here so, is promised to get a house from Galgodawatta where more than 1000 houses would be constructed. 400-500 are completed. You must see the quality of those houses. Some are like match boxes, toilets are not constructed properly; contractors have handed over incomplete houses. I think this reconstruction business divides us. People in the 100 meter zone remained in their temporary shelters. Some of those who had land here get donors' funding to reconstruct houses. Others use Rs. 250,000 just to put up walls and a roof. Some have to go to the newly proposed settlement without any option. Settling people has extended beyond providing a house.**

***Narration at Urawatta – Ambalangoda, Nandana's temporary shelter on 5th October, 2005.***

#### **Livelihood Restoration**

Most of these affected communities have been traditionally engaged in fishing. What they have received so far is boats, nets and other fishing gear in an ad hoc manner. Roughly the assistance they have received is worth only about Rs. 40, 170,002.00 (See Table 35). Even this has not been done in a systematic way as the community stated, the boats have been given to people who are not involved in the fishing industry and that the distribution was unfair. Also some of them have received boats, but not the engine or the required type of nets. Some people we discussed with expressed concern in the way the assistance has been given. For example in one community the NGO's have just distributed boats to every one which has resulted in boats being stacked and there are no people to go fishing. They firmly believe that the provision of fishing boats needs to be more transparent and better coordinated to ensure the viability of the industry.

There had been quite a number of families involved in the coir industry, livestock, building construction industry, small businesses and agriculture. According to the communities there is no systematic assistance flow for the restoration of these lost livelihoods. They have received a very small number of bicycles, sewing machines, coir machinery, grinding machines, three-wheelers, carpentry and masonry tools, water pumps, "Biralu" machines, shop buildings etc amounting to a total of Rs. 2,303,000 as assistance.

The communities participated in the focus group discussions are of the view that "Cash for work" programs should be expanded beyond immediate needs. Other livelihood support should be targeted and comprehensive and should be done with the community participation.



**Table 35: Funding for communities for livelihood-fisheries, agriculture and livestock and other income generation activities**

Community	Fisheries			Other		
	Machinery Received	Value Rs.	Donor Agency	Machinery Received	Value Rs.	Donor Agency
<b>Galle District</b>						
Gebert Road Magalle GN	5 Boats	250,000	NGO	Biralu machine and thread	15,000	HELPO
Watta Katugoda GN	None			none		
Lunuwilawatta Katugoda GN	5 Boats	250,000	YMMA	Carpentry machine	16,000	Mosque
Dewata GN	25 Boats	1,250,000	Community Fisheries Society	5 three wheelers	750,000	Mosque/ YMMA
Urawaththa	Sea Boat 15 Inland B.15 Motor B.01	65,000 25000 50000	Max-Fund	Cr.machn.50 Refrige. 02 Bicycle 20 Fish box 10 Sewing m. 7	125,000 30,000 140,000 35,000 114,000	Max-Trust Fund
<b>Colombo District - Moratuwa Division</b>						
Dharmadara Camp Egoda Uyana GN	5 Boats (repaired)	110,000	Sewa Lanka			
Egoda Uyana South	10 Boats	500,000	Ceynor Corporation			
<b>Kalutara District – Beruwala Division</b>						
Kudapayagala GN	6 Boats	300,000	GOSL, Mosque, CARITAS, Sethsarana, World Vision	Bicycle 02	5,000	Un known
Payagala South GN				Bicycle 05	37,500	World Vision
<b>Matara District – Weligama Division</b>						
Talarambe East GN	None	--	--	Coir mach. 4 Shop build. 4	100,000 800,000	Save the C.F., Interbeton
Talarambe South	10 Boats	500,000	GSL	Masonry Tool Set	15,000	IMO
Rawul Mulla Denuwala GN	9 Boats & 2 Canoes	550,000	Foreigners	Coir mach. & raw materials	25,000	Un known
<b>Hambantota District – Tangalle Division</b>						
Temporary Housing scheme No 17 Kudawella West GN	None			Grinding Machine (spices)	40,000	Seva Lanka
<b>Ampara District – Kalmunai Division</b>						
Akbar Place Maruthemunai -01 GN	50 Boats	2,500,000	Fisheries Ministry	None		
Mashoora Camp	60 Boats	3,000,000	Fisheries	Sewing		

Kalmunai Kudy GN			Ministry	Machine 20 Agric. Equip.	840,000 50,000	NGO? EHED
<b>Ampara District – Alayadiwembu Division</b>						
College Road Akkaraipattu GN	75 Canoes and nets	4,250,000	Help Lanka			
<b>Ampara District – Sainthamaruthn Division</b>						
Sainthamaruthan GN	40 Boats	2,000,000	Fisheries Ministry			
<b>Trincomalee District- Paddana theru Division</b>						
Veeranagar	5 Boats and Canoes	250,000	Fisheries Ministry & EHEAD			
<b>Batticaloa District</b>						
Kaluthaveli GN				Water-Pumps 40	210,000	Un-known
Periyakelle Refugee Camp						
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,310,002</b>			<b>2,622,500</b>	

### The Roles Played by Local Communities

The community consultations held in 20 communities acknowledged the unaccounted roles played by local communities. The ‘relief phase’ of post tsunami catastrophe has been initially dominated by the local communities and the whole process has been initiated by village temples, mosques, churches and kovils. The less affected families, people in the neighborhood, friends and relatives in distant locations and local community organizations have catered for the urgent needs. Communities have attended the multiple needs and relief according to them has followed an ‘inclusive’ approach (See Box 5).

#### **Box 5. Flow of Assistance**

**I became a refugee soon after tsunami waves wiped out and took away my house, clothing, furniture and everything that we accumulated after getting married about 10 years ago, and also things given by my parents and in-laws. No need to talk about relief, I had to tie my two children to my body, hang on to a tree branch and then when water level was lowering I walked in my underwear through debris.**

**First relief came to me was a cloth – a chin to wrap around, and then I was able to walk as a human to the temple located in the interior about 1 kilometer away. My children were suffering psychologically; none of them talked or cried, and they were hungry. Women in the neighborhood came around them, curdled them and nurtured, and then they started crying. They didn’t want to eat or drink. Then a bundle of blankets, sleeping mats, pillows and clothes were provided by the neighbors within a few hours time – within 3/4 hours of our arrival in the temple. Buddhist temple priest was a father to us, we.... around 180 people gathered in the temple were free to use whatever the facilities that it has. At that point relief was safety and security for us. Initially all ingredients for preparing tea were provided by the priest. Pots of water and food packets were given by the neighboring communities for all of us. As refugees we received lot of day to day needs, but it was difficult for children to sleep together and share space. On the next day men started building latrines for women and children. Dry ration for meals and water were provided by the NGOs and local people. Women cooked meals for all of us. After a week as a refugee in the temple, I got a tent, placed in**

the school play ground, moved to it., then my husband who worked in a coastal tourist resort about 30 kilometers away found us. So our re-union was in a tent given by Tera-de-Home. It was our house for 2 months until we moved into this transitional camp with individual wooden housing units provided by Seva Lanka. State assistance, Rs. 5,000 was given for first two months. We get the allowance of Rs. 375 per week to live on. This is our hope now, living on state assistance, but do we have a place to live as a family? We are not permitted to put up a house in the same place. It is so close to sea, children recovered slowly from psychological trauma. When we talk about our house they cry saying “no sea mama”.

Recovery for me and children is a distinct goal, because our minds are full of fear, sorrow and uncertainties. My husband went back to work at the same resort, but we feel that there is no hope for us – my husband cannot earn to start afresh, perhaps a house might come from a new settlement; but we would not be able to make a home for children without having assistance from others.

*Narration of a story of 29 years old Mrs. X, in Gurubabila, on 5<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2005*

Self-help has been very strong at the initial stage, men provided labor to put up tents and temporary shelters, and women attended to the sick, children, elderly and food needs. Feeling of community and willingness to share the facilities has been strong during emergency. Now people are in need of making a living and to build up their own family environment and livelihood.

The roles of the affected communities extend beyond self-help, reciprocal exchange of labor and sharing of facilities. Building social capital to build resilience was noted as one important area empowering local communities for rebuilding. The community’s initiative is central to promote their voices and decisions for satisfying their needs (See Box 6).

#### **Box 6. Building Resilience**

**This Urawaththa fishing community is worst affected and we had nothing to live on and place to stay. The Temple was the place for safety and security. The owner of Max-Wadiya – the tourist lodge located in the neighborhood which was not affected, and the few tourists who were there helped us to organize our-self for recovery and rebuilding. We were encouraged to form Tsunami Relief Community organization to facilitate the efficient use of the Trust-Fund that Max-Wadiya wanted to build up with local management.**

**Then gradually we built up our capacity to workout our needs according to the priorities felt by the affected people. Our first priority was to have at least temporary shelters in our own devastated lands. Then nearly Rs. 60,000 each was obtained to put up 64 houses on our own plots where permanent reconstruction was not permitted. We got materials through the Fund and work was done through self-help system.**

**To start our livelihood we were able to get 31 boats, 50 machines for making coir ropes, 2 refrigerators to keep curd, 20 bicycles to restart our retail trade, 10 fish boxes, 7 sewing machines, and also put up about 30 toilets. We are in continuing process.**

**We realized that our strength is our social capital to work on our needs. We facilitate the activities. Actions are taken on our decisions. We want to go for permanent housing**

**with outside assistance because we are not eligible for compensation to build our houses on our own land located within 100 meters.**

**We also want to build community facilities at the temple which is located in relatively high elevation. This will provide us a safe and secure place to go during emergencies and risks of disasters; it will help us to reduce the risks of living on the sea front.**

*Narration held at Max-Wadiay with Community Leaders, on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2005.*

### **Funding at the Level of Affected Households**

The state funds/assistance for the affected households, as revealed from the field consultations has come through the state administrative mechanisms. The central government allocations have come down to the district, and then delivered through the divisional secretariats to the households of respective GN divisions. Finally the records of Grama Niladari on the victims and the affected households are linked up with the state relief. Households obtained state funding/materials under 6 categories.

1. Cash compensation for deaths;
2. monthly cash allowance for family recovery;
3. weekly cash non-food allowances;
4. Weekly food allowance;
5. Cash grant for purchasing household utensils;
6. Compensation for completely/partly destroyed houses or recommendation for donor constructed houses.

### **Cash Compensation for Deaths**

The 131 households interviewed in-depth have 59 death records in their families. The total funding received by them amounted to Rs 885,000 (See Table 36).

### **Funding for Startup Allowance at Household Level**

A startup allowance of Rs. 5,000 per month has been given as a measure for helping affected families to restore their livelihoods. In some divisional secretariats payments, have been completed only for the first 2 months. It has been expected that during the recovery process the number of families getting this allowance would decrease gradually. For instance, the Weligama Divisional Secretariat has paid Rs. 80, 660,000 to 8066 families for the first and the 2<sup>nd</sup> month. The number of families receiving the 3<sup>rd</sup> payment has reduced to 5362 and the amount spent has come down to Rs. 26,810,000. The value of the startup allowance received by 131 families is Rs. 1,310,000 for two months

All 131 families consulted during the survey have received 2 payments and 42% expect to receive the third payment by end of October. It was also reported that all the households have received the cash grants of Rs. 2,500 for purchasing kitchen utensils and total amount of funding allocated is 327,500.

**Table 36: Ethnic composition, demography of communities and compensation received at family level**

SR #	Village/ GN Division	Ethnicity (# of families)			# of family consulted	Demography			# of Deaths	Relief/funeral expenses (Rs.)	Who provided
		Sinhala	Tamil	Muslim		Pre-tsunami	Post-tsunami				
							Male	F/male			
H-1	Kudawella-West	09	--	--	09	35	22	33	17	105,000	GOSL
M-2	Talarambe-East	06	--	--	06	14	18	13	14	75,000	GOSL
M-3	Talarambe-South	06	--	--	06	17	17	17	17	--	--
M-4	Deruwila	07	--	--	07	21	14	21	14	--	--
G-5	Magalla	05	--	--	06	11	22	11	20	30,000	GOSL
G-6	Katugoda	--	--	06	06	20	11	20	11	--	--
G-7	Lunuwilawaththa	01	--	05	06	19	17	18	17	15,000	GOSL
G-8	Devata	01	--	05	06	13	20	13	17	45,000	GOSL
G-9	Urawaththa	06	--	--	06	13	15	13	15	--	--
K-10	Kuda-Payagala	06	--	--	06	11	19	11	19	--	--
K-11	Maha-Payagala	06	--	--	06	11	11	11	11	--	--
C-12	Egodauyana-North	06	--	--	06	12	17	12	17	--	--
C-13	Egodauyana-South	06	--	--	06	12	11	12	11	--	--
T-14	Veeranagar	--	07	--	07	15	16	15	16	--	--
B-15	Periyakalum	--	07	--	07	13	19	12	19	15,000	GOSL
B-16	Kaluthavalai	--	07	--	07	13	16	13	16	--	--
A-17	Akkaraipattu	--	03	04	07	18	18	17	15	60,000	GOSL
A-18	Akkaraipattu	--	--	07	07	24	23	18	14	225,000	GOSL
A-19	Akkaraipattu	-	--	07	07	20	23	14	17	180,000	GOSL
A-20	Kalmunaikudy	--	--	07	07	22	18	18	13	135,000	GOSL
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>334</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>885,000</b>	<b>59</b>

## Fund Flow for Weekly allowance at Household Level

The state funds are also received as a weekly food allowance which consists of dry ration worth Rs. 175, and cash allowance of Rs. 200 per person per week. All 131 interviewed households receive this weekly allowance introduced as a relief and recovery measure. This means that one affected family with 4 members receives a cash allowance of Rs. 3,200 and food ration worth Rs. 2,800 per month. The dry ration segment is supported by World Food Programme (WFP) while cash payment is from Samurdhi assistance. For the total population of 622 families, 131 families have received Rs. 839,700 for the post-tsunami 9 months.

## Role Played by the State in Housing

The state agency role in housing sector has been associated with following tasks.

1. Providing a profile of the status of destruction by families of the GN division;
2. Facilitation of donor driven housing reconstruction;
3. Providing state compensation for two categories: for full or partly damaged houses if the owners prefer to receive state funding;
4. Acquisition of land for donor constructed housing; and
5. Ensuring of that state support does not allocated for reconstruction of houses in the high risk zone which is the 100 meter zone.

The profile of the damage reported by 131 households includes 2 houses that did not claimed damage, 27 partly damaged and 102 completely damaged houses. Out of this only 3 families obtained Rs. 250,000 each from the state as compensation for the reconstruction of their houses and 6 families received Rs. 100,000 to recover the cost of repairing partly damaged houses. Those who expected to receive state funding indicated their interest for having cash compensation. Full reconstruction of 18 houses and partial restoration of damages of 5 houses has been completed by International donors. Other are waiting for donor constructed housing (See Table 37).

**Table 37: Role of the State for funding housing reconstruction**

SR #	GN Division	Nature of damaged		Sate funding		Donor funding	
		Fully	Partly	Fully	Partly	Fully	Partly
H-1	Kudawella-West	07	02	(6), 01√	02√	--	--
M-2	Talarambe-East	06	--	--	--	06√	--
M-3	Talarambe-South	01	05	--	--	(1)	(4)
M-4	Deruwila	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
G-5	Magalla	03	03	01√	--	(3)	--
G-6	Katugoda	02	04	--	--	02√	(1), 01√
G-7	Lunuwilawaththa	--	04	--	02√	--	02√
G-8	Devata	05	01	01√	--	02√	01√
G-9	Urawaththa	04	02	--	--	06√	--
K-10	Kuda-Payagala	05	01	(2)	--	03√	01√
K-11	Maha-Payagala	06	--	(5)	--	01√	--
C-12	Egodauyana-North	01	05	--	--	01√	--
C-13	Egodauyana-South	06	--	(6)	(3)	--	--
T-14	Veeranagar	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
B-15	Periyakalum	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
B-16	Kaluthavalai	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
A-17	Akkaraipattu	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
A-18	Akkaraipattu	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
A-19	Akkaraipattu	07	--	--	--	(7)	--
A-20	Kalmunaikudy	07	--	--	--	(7)	--

Reconstruction and rehabilitation is an area where the affected households have been able to negotiate for cash compensation or for the recommendations to get a donor constructed house. This flexibility is resulted in creating conflict, biases, and complexities (See Box 7).

**Box 7. Equity matters**

**Gradually the number of people in temporary construction has increased and more family units have emerged. Those who never had a house have entered their names to the waiting list. The direct victims who deserve urgent attention are placed lower in the list, because many influential parties want to make sure that best treatments go to their own fellows who were not affected all. We should not be treated equally, though we all were destroyed by the same tsunami.**

**I lost my house worth more than Rs. 5,000,000. Total funds needed for my recovery may be more than a billion. I had to accept this wooden shed; my family was here for 3 months, nothing was happening. Then I moved to a friend's house. This place was full of dust and insects. Now I am requested to wait for another one month to get a house in the 50 housing unit settlement. You see the ways that I am treated I will get a house of the same size to begin my life from the same standards of my workers going to start. Where is the justice? Do you expect me to accept the things equally given to those who lived in shanties, lived on labor etc.? The quality of those houses that donors are building is not suitable for me. Food, clothing, water, sanitary facilities were needed only in emergency. Now more concrete solutions should be provided taking into consideration the standards of living that the families have had.**

*Narration at Baduruppawatta, Mr. X, 17 temporary shelter block, on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2005.*

Many stories indicate that consultation for social acceptance has to be promoted for various reasons. Post-disaster reconstruction measures expected to be community oriented (See Box 8).

**Box 8. Funding should be for the priorities of the affected**

**I appreciate the way in which the state has helped us during emergency. We had to share things and accept what was delivered to us. No one should take these things simple. Do you think we were happy to accept donations? I was very reluctant, but lived on them for several months.**

**Now I need a permanent house. I have lived in this temporary 'cattle shed' for more than 6 months. At this level also state agencies try to equalize us and expect to move us to a house. It would be my next refugee place. I hate the strategy. Why don't we get permitted to put up solid construction on our own land? There anything can be done technically rather than encouraging us to vacate this place? Can you answer these questions? If not please make sure that our voices are heard by those who make decisions on recovery and reconstruction. We want to see that reconstruction is done according to our wish. You provided relief according to your wish. It is not too late to use resources to satisfy our needs by establishing us in an acceptable place and a house, helping us to restore our living.**

*Narration Mr. X. at Urawaththa, temporary housing unit, 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005.*

## Roles Played by Local NGOs

Information gathered and the observations made during field visits revealed that the roles played by the local NGOs were many, but not uniform. Their roles fall under several categories.

1. Generating assistance/donations, supply and deliveries to affected communities during the relief phase;
2. Clearing of public places and removing debris;
3. Providing assistance/undertaking responsibilities to reconstruct infrastructure and deliver services;
4. Continues engagement in fulfilling the needs of the affected who are still in camps/temporary and transitional housing;
5. Engagement in reconstruction – housing and other basic facilities;
6. Psycho-social recovery programmes targeting children, widows/widowers etc.;
7. Providing assistance – materials and financial assistance to rebuild and restore livelihood;
8. Training and support for self-employment;
9. Enhancing water and sanitation facilities;
10. Expanding partnership with state agencies/donors/INGOs while facilitating the grassroots activities.

Who does what and where? Those are the key questions that need to be answered based on a full inventory, because no one single agency maintains such record. The 20 communities covered during the field study enabled us to provide a profile of the roles played by local NGOs according to the experience of those who were involved in the discussion and interviews during the visits to households (See Table 38).

**Table 38. Roles played by local NGOs – summary of the finding at 20 communities**

SR #	Village/GN Division	Nature of roles
H-1	Kudawella-West	Fishing equipments, Temporary shelter, Construction of new houses, Repairing partly damaged, Water & sanitation, Clothing, Household furniture, Medical supplies, Psycho-socio therapy.
M-2	Talarambe-East	Coir rope making machines, Clothing, Water & sanitation, Food, Medical supplies.
M-3	Talarambe-South	Coir rope making machines, Self-employment (fish-drying) Temporary shelter, Fishing equipments, Temporary shelter, Construction of new houses, House repairing, Electricity, damaged, Water & sanitation, Clothing, Household furniture, Medical supplies.
M-4	Deruwila	Temporary shelter, Compensation for house, Construction of new houses, Electricity, Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food, Biralu machines, Fishing boats, bicycles, Equipments for electrical repairs, Medical supplies.
G-5	Magalla	Clothing, Food, Biralu machines, Fishing boats, bicycles, Equipments for electrical repairs, Medical supplies.
G-6	Katugoda	Latrines, Clothing, Food.
G-7	Lunuwilawaththa	Clothing, Food, Medical supplies.
G-8	Devata	Repairing houses, Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food,



		Fishing boats, equipments for making sweets, Medical supplies.
G-9	Urawaththa	Clothing, Food, Medical supplies.
K-10	Kuda-Payagala	Repairing house, Electricity, Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food, Medical supplies.
K-11	Maha-Payagala	Electricity, Repairing houses, Fishing boats, bicycles, Equipments for fish trade.
C-12	Egodauyana-North	Repairing houses, Electricity, Water & sanitation, Clothing.
C-13	Egodauyana-South	Clothing, Medical Supplies.
T-14	Veeranagar	Latrines, Food, Clothing, Medical supplies.
B-15	Periyakalum	Food, Clothing.
B-16	Kaluthavalai	Water & sanitation, Clothing, Medical supplies.
A-17	Akkaraipattu	Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food, Medical supplies.
A-18	Akkaraipattu	Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food, Medical supplies.
A-19	Akkaraipattu	Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food.
A-20	Kalmunaikudy	Water & sanitation, Clothing, Food, Medical supplies.

### Roles Played by Multi-Stakeholders in Restoring Shared facilities

Roles played by the communities themselves, NGOs, state, private sector and other volunteers have been effective in these communities. As in many other cases, there have been outstanding differences both in terms of their involvement and the level of restoration. The total number of reporting noted, out of the total of 20 is indicated in Table 39. This indicates the patterns of accepting responsibility by the stakeholders in dealing with these sectors. Key points revealed here include:

1. Community self-help has been concentrated to restoring facilities at religious places and attending to the work related to common wells;
2. NGOs involvement is marginal and higher number of reporting are associated with roads and schools;
3. State agency's responsibility is well spread between several common services. The highest number of reporting is with roads, providing electricity services and water supply;
4. Private sector involvement has been marginal and associated with water supply, electricity and banks.

**Table 39. Roles played by stakeholders in restoring shared facilities by number of reporting.**

Shared facilities/services	Community self-help	NGOs	State agency	Private sector	Other volunteers
Common well	05	01	01		--
Pine-borne water	01	--	09	05	01
Electricity	01	01	14	04	--
Play ground	01	--	--	--	--
Pre-school	01	03	--	01	--
Community hall	03	04	02	--	--
Library	--	01	--	--	--
Schools	01	06	04	--	01
Post office	--	01	03	--	--
Banks	--	--	04	03	--
Hospitals/clinics	--	01	--	--	01
Bus/Railway St.	--	01	03	--	--

Temple(Buddhist)	06	02	02	--	--
Mosque	05	--	--	--	--
Church	04	--	--	--	--
Hidu-kovils	02	--	--	--	--
Waste disposable place	01	01	--	01	--
Roads	01	06	-17	-	--

Number indicates the total number of reported out of 20 communities.

### **Voice of Affected Communities in Spending of Funding**

The affected communities strongly feel that they are seen throughout as tsunami victims, refugees, recipients and beneficiaries. Their helplessness in the face of property and human losses has been taken for granted throughout the process. The 20 communities are of the view that the emergency relief has been driven by humanitarian needs and the interest of helping out the affected. The process has been guided by the Emergency Need Assessment done by WFP and the Need Assessment done by JBIC, World Bank and ADB. During this process affected communities had various opportunities to indicate the losses. Some have insisted on purchasing materials to restore their livelihood. In total there has been no say regarding spending of funding for their own recovery and rebuilding. As a result although a rather fast recovery has occurred through spending on infrastructure development, on the basis of technical assessments, a rather insignificant progress is made in regard to restoring community life, economy, livelihood, and settling the affected people in permanent shelters.

The communities are of the view that lack of community consultation leads to various disputes between donors/state agency/NGOs and the affected. However, the priority needs according to this study for which funds should be allocated are in the following order.

1. Permanent housing with some basic furniture;
2. Livelihood restoration;
3. Supply of basic services to the households (water and electricity);
4. Self-employment avenues;
5. Financing (grants through local banks for micro-financing).

When these priorities are compared with the priorities noted by the WFP emergency need assessment made in January 2005, it is quite interesting to note that food, clothing, bedding and medicine that have been the priority are no longer considered as priorities. This implies that in spending funding it is important to consult the affected simply because 'social acceptability' is a serious issue in rebuilding.

They have had no say at all regarding temporary shelters – camps, tents and then transitional shelters. These were given and accepted as emergency relief, but gradually as it was discovered during this study, people would like to see that funds are spent according to their priorities and needs. All the respondents, except nearly 30% stated that permanent shelter is the unaddressed urgent need. It is not merely a shelter that they want to have, but a shelter constructed according to their main specification. Only very few affected families have an idea of their own housing unit because, houses are constructed on the land owned by the family. In some other cases where donor constructed housing are implemented people having no idea of the house that they tend to get and also of the quality of construction and floor arrangements.

The most serious concern expressed by those affected is related to the extra burden placed on those who lived and have land within the stretch of 100 meters. People have had no opportunities to express their views in declaring the 100 meters stretch a no construction zone and in purchasing alternative places to constructing their houses. The necessity for having community consultation prior to the spending of funds noted to be important. A narrative representing this is given in Box 9.

**Box 9. Communities Concern over Spending Funds**

**Construction of houses, takes place in a huge proposed settlement cluster in Galagodawaththa. It is meant to provide 1,500 houses, and we believe that many of the affected ones in Madampagama would get houses. Do you know that huge amounts of money have been spent on purchasing that land? It was a very productive land but now devastated for establishing one huge settlement. But now many people have put up their temporary shelters in the land in the 100 meter zone. Permanent construction also could be done, but no assistance would be given. The funds spent on purchasing Galagodawaththa itself are an utter waste.**

***Narration: Mr. XX – Interviewed at Urawaththa on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2005.***

There are many cases to justify the need for having voices and views of the affected for effective allocation of funding. For instances the ad-hoc spending of money reported to be a serious waste. In Buduruppawaththa a fishing boat worth around Rs. 70,000 has been given to a family who has never been in fishing, Similarly boats given to fishermen reported to be like ‘toys’. Delivering of boats to affect without knowing the group involvement in fishing is resulted in having unnecessary competition for labor and adverse effects on catch also. Giving coir machines for each and every household reported to have detrimental effects because 3 together have to operate one unit. Similarly there are families who have more than 12 sleeping mattresses while some others have nothing.

The point need to be stressed here is that in spending funds for recovery and rebuilding strategic procedure is to be followed integrating respective communities into the process through consultation and direct involvement.

## CONCLUSION

It is clear that the most effective actions have been taken at the 'relief' stage, because the task was to provide basic needs by any donors. Funds generated for recovery and reconstruction and funding at the levels of affected areas, communities, and households are not placed on one line of operations. The distance between relief and reconstruction has widened due to inadequate planning and attention given to the priority concerns of affected people. Infrastructure reconstruction has followed a fast process and partnership between stage agencies, aligned organization and the donors has made a fast move. Temporary reconstruction in relief and rebuilding in the long term has taken place simultaneously.

- The overview shows that the international community's funding is an important element in the recovery and reconstruction which are focused on housing and sectoral needs. The cash, materials and services received during relief in the emergency phase have been used more in partnership with state agencies, NGOs, INGO etc. National funding flows are featured with the providing of welfare during emergency as the role of the government and compensations for losses. The decentralized institutional and administrative mechanisms play the roles of facilitators to reach funding at the levels of communities and families;
- Funding is heavily influenced by the sectoral needs and the gravity of the problem. In terms of fund flow there seems to be a wide disparity between South, South-west, West and the East. Affected people in the East have received minimum, and the NGO activities are not reported to be effective other than some effort in the areas of relief, health and sanitation. Housing and livelihood restoration need special interventions for these areas. The state policy of rebuilding and expanding services should be implemented in these areas. Political unrest, disputes and lack of access and working environment impedes the funding flow to affected communities, people and the areas;
- Funding for local capacity building -for efficiency and effectiveness- was noted to be insignificant. This includes enhancing of institutional and community capacities. The selected interviews held in Matara and Galle where many activities on relief have been satisfactory noted that state agencies had no adequate or additional allocations to speed up the process. Partnership between local administrations and the INGOs and NGOs need to be established for proper coordination and to meet needs of the people. Affected communities on the other hand also should organize themselves to guide intervention;
- The institutional coordination mechanisms for effective use of funds for funding the activities as needed by the affected have not been strengthened. It is important to note that the decentralized public administration system has been fully activated for relief. The District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries and GNs have less responsibilities over the subsequent phases of recovery and reconstruction;
- In allocating funds for families the most deserving are to be considered first. A public hearing process taking into consideration infants, pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly etc. would help avoiding disputes and personal bias. More systematic procedure, following some criterion and priorities is need. In this respect, funding should be streamlined to avoid community level disputes, political interferences and to develop healthy connections between state agency/NGOs and the affected people. Policy instruments to maintain some standards in housing need to be reinstated. Huge gap in

quality of housing indicates non-instrumentalized fund allocation by INGOs. There is also a greater necessity to involve people in construction of their own houses. If people know exactly that a particular house is meant for them, it could stimulate them for reducing frustration. In Urawaththa at one location it was noted that masons provide dry food items and women prepare meals for them to speed up the process. Savings made by involving people could be given back perhaps in the form of household furniture or other utensils.

- When flow of funding is connected with the areas of livelihood, some progressive move is noted only for fishing sector, but less progress is noted in other areas related to carpentry, carving industry, coir industry, agriculture etc. The policy of improving while recovering is yet to be seen in reality. Many measures such as micro-finance would solve the dragging problems related to livelihood rather than direct funding for lost sources and equipments. The delay in restoring livelihood tends to increase the feeling of dependence and treating affected people as dependence/refugees/and victims. The psychological consequences of this need more attention, particularly to avoid this mentality in children. It was also noted that irrespective of very generous public action in emergency the children of the affected family are seen more as problems. It was noted that one girl (15 year old) living in Deduwala temporary shelter camp refused to continue her studies because in her new school she is treated as a refugee, and not accepted by the others. Her decision is to wait until her family get a house and farther start his trade;
- There has been a serious delay in paying housing compensation and rebuilding permanent shelters. Reconstruction does not take place up to the expectation of the people. Most of the communities accept that reconstruction with improved quality within 100 meter zone and compensation to repair partly damaged houses in the same zone should be accepted by the government. The situation of the 100 meter zone is not uniform all along the coast therefore people themselves feel that a strategy based on in-depth analysis is essential to make a progressive change. Quite simply the 100 meter zone has no reference to the local conditions, bio-physical resistance and elevation of the areas. Overall situation revealed during community consultation is a deepening frustration and disappointment among affected communities and people regarding recovery and reconstruction efforts. People who got permanent shelters are happier than the others. Many live in uncertainty. There is a greater tendency to create social fragmentation due to wider gaps in the standards and quality of housing, distribution of assets to those who do not have skills to use them, allocation of houses constructed on best sites on personal basis etc.; and
- Weaknesses of administrative bureaucracy and political interference exist in some places but not obstruct the process. This could be minimized through a process of community involvement, building social capital and by providing space for people to have a say in allocating funds. The community consultation revealed that only in one community political interference has become strong, but it was attributed to the lack of interest on the part of communities to indicate what they need and who need assistance.

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