

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMISSION

Global Plan 2007

Humanitarian aid for IDPs, refugees and conflict affected communities

in Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu, India

A proposal is hereby submitted to the Commission for the financing of humanitarian aid for an amount of EUR 12,000,000 from budget line 23.02.01 of the 2007 general budget of the European Communities. The duration of the decision should be of 15 months, starting from 1 July 2007. The Plan has the necessary flexibility in order to ensure appropriate and prompt response to changing circumstances during the duration of the decision.

The draft decision was made available to the President of the competent Parliamentary Committee on 12 June 2007 under the right of scrutiny of the European Parliament (articles 7 and 8 of Council Decision 1999/468/EC).

The Commission is asked to approve this decision.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The conflict between Tamil separatists¹ and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) in the north and east of the country has been ongoing since 1983 and has claimed over 70,000 human lives. Over 800,000 people have been internally displaced during almost 25 years of civil war and a further 100,000 Sri Lankan Tamils have fled to refugee camps in Tamil Nadu, India. A ceasefire agreement (CFA) signed in February 2002 allowed the country to experience the longest period without fighting since 1983 but this was short lived and since the end of 2005, hostilities in the north and east have increased dramatically. By 2007 both parties had declared their intention to pursue a military solution to the conflict if necessary over the next three to four years².

The effects on the civilian population in the north and east have been devastating. Shelling, aerial bombardment, detonation of claymore mines, suicide bombs and assassinations are ongoing daily. Over 4,000 people have been killed in the last year and according to the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission (SLMM)³, 60% of these are civilians. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that 300,000 people have been displaced since April 2006⁴. 80,000 people were displaced in one week alone in the district of Batticaloa. Vulnerable groups extend beyond the internally displaced and host population caseload since the everyday existence of all communities in the conflict areas has been severely affected. The brutality of the conflict is particularly appalling on both sides and there are major violations of international humanitarian law and human rights on a daily basis. The climate of impunity which prevails means that nothing is done to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The majority of actors agree that the situation may deteriorate even further in the short to mid term. In a worst case scenario, there could be an additional displacement of 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in the north and east in the coming year⁵.

The focus of this global plan will be to provide integrated relief assistance to IDPs, host communities and vulnerable population caught up in the conflict in Sri Lanka. The main needs identified are protection, food aid and food security, shelter and non food relief items, health, water and sanitation and mine action. Due to the different levels of intensity of the war⁶ in different districts, there is also a need for rehabilitation assistance in support of return and resettlement processes where this is possible. In Tamil Nadu, the main needs are for the provision of water and sanitation in the refugee camps.

Unfortunately in Sri Lanka there are a series of constraints which hamper the implementation of humanitarian operations. These include security constraints, limited access to areas of conflict, bureaucratic wrangles and delays on all sides and criticism of NGOs by the government and media. Sri Lanka is currently ranked as the second most dangerous country in the world for humanitarian actors⁷. 23 local aid staff were killed in 2006, including 17 staff from the French NGO "Action Contre la Faim".

¹ Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

² Interview given by Secretary of Defence, Mr Gothabaya Rajapakse on 23rd of March 2007

³ SLMM: The international monitoring mission chaired by Norway and composed of members of non-EU Nordic countries continues to supervise the respect of the ceasefire by both parties.

⁴ UNHCR Sri Lanka Situation Update 28 March, 2007

⁵ Source: ECHO Workshop held with all partner organizations on the 8th of February 2007 to brainstorm on worst case scenarios and relevant emergency preparedness measures.

⁶ Levels range from full scale war through low intensity civil war to uneasy peace

⁷ 2006: A violent year for aid workers Dec 2006 www.alertnet.org

COMMISSION DECISION
of
on the financing of a Global Plan for humanitarian operations from the budget of
the European Communities in
Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu, India

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid⁸, and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The conflict between the Tamil separatists and Government forces in the north and east of Sri Lanka since 1983 has exacted a heavy toll on the country and claimed over 70,000 human lives;
- (2) The conflict has escalated substantially since the end of 2005 causing a further 4,000 deaths and over 300,000 new Internally Displaced People (IDPs);
- (3) 320,000 persons remain displaced from the previous conflict and a further 100,000 to 150,000 persons are still displaced following the tsunami bringing the total IDP population to around 770,000;
- (4) A further 18,500 Tamils have fled to India since January 2006, bringing the total population of the Sri Lankan refugees in the camps there to over 78,000;
- (5) The conflict is expected to intensify in the short to mid term;
- (6) It is necessary to provide a coherent framework for action as the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis is such that it seems likely to continue;
- (7) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 15 months;
- (8) In order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid for the victims, it is necessary to maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field;
- (9) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 12,000,000 from budget line 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over 740,000 beneficiaries, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors;

¹OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01000

(10) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002⁹, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002¹⁰ and last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1248/2006¹¹, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the budget of the European Communities.¹²

(11) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Regulation (EC) No.1257/96, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 12 June 2007.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 12,000,000 for humanitarian aid for IDPs and conflict affected communities in Sri Lanka and for Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu by using line 23 02 01 of the 2007 general budget of the European Communities.

2. In accordance with **Articles 2 and 4** of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

- To assist IDPs and conflict affected communities in Sri Lanka with integrated humanitarian assistance
- To improve access to water and sanitation and shelter for the Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu
- To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.

The amounts allocated to each of these specific objectives are listed in the annex to this decision.

Article 2

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific objectives set out in Article 1(2) to another objective mentioned therein, provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this Decision and does not exceed EUR 2,000,000.

²OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p. 1

³OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p. 1

⁴OJ L 227, 19.8.2006, p.3

⁵Commission Decision of 06.02.2006, SEC(2006)131

Article 3

1. The duration for the implementation of this decision shall be for a maximum period of 15 months, starting on 01 July 2007.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 01 July 2007.
3. If the operations envisaged in this Decision are suspended owing to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this Decision.

Article 4

1. The Commission shall implement the budget by direct centralised management.
2. The actions supported by this decision will be implemented by humanitarian aid organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements and the FAFA.
3. Taking account the specificities of humanitarian aid, the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the specific location constraints and the level of urgency, the activities covered by this decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. This means that in case of co-financing, the possible rate of co-financing can go up to 99% if needed.

Article 5

This Decision will take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission

Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives

Specific objectives	Amount per specific objective (EUR)
To assist IDPs and conflict affected communities in Sri Lanka with integrated humanitarian assistance.	11,250,000
To improve access to water and sanitation and shelter for the Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu.	500,000
To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations.	250,000
TOTAL	12,000,000



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID - ECHO

HUMANITARIAN AID

for

IDPs, refugees and conflict affected communities in
Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu, India

GLOBAL PLAN 2007

Humanitarian Aid Committee
June 2007

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The conflict between Tamil separatists¹³ and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) in the north and east of the country has been ongoing since 1983 and has claimed over 70,000 human lives. Over 800,000 people have been internally displaced during almost 25 years of civil war and a further 100,000 Sri Lankan Tamils have fled to refugee camps in Tamil Nadu, India. A ceasefire agreement (CFA) signed in February 2002 allowed the country to experience the longest period without fighting since 1983 but this was short lived and since the end of 2005, hostilities in the north and east have increased dramatically. By 2007 both parties had declared their intention to pursue a military solution to the conflict if necessary over the next three to four years¹⁴.

The effects on the civilian population in the north and east have been devastating. Shelling, aerial bombardment, detonation of claymore mines, suicide bombs and assassinations are ongoing daily. Over 4,000 people have been killed in the last year and according to the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission (SLMM)¹⁵, 60% of these are civilians. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that 300,000 people have been displaced since April 2006¹⁶. 80,000 people were displaced in one week alone in the district of Batticaloa. Vulnerable groups extend beyond the internally displaced and host population caseload since the everyday existence of all communities in the conflict areas has been severely affected. The brutality of the conflict is particularly appalling on both sides and there are major violations of international humanitarian law and human rights on a daily basis. The climate of impunity which prevails means that nothing is done to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The majority of actors agree that the situation may deteriorate even further in the short to mid term. In a worst case scenario, there could be an additional displacement of 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in the north and east in the coming year¹⁷.

The focus of this global plan will be to provide integrated relief assistance to IDPs, host communities and vulnerable population caught up in the conflict in Sri Lanka. The main needs identified are protection, food aid and food security, shelter and non food relief items, health, water and sanitation and mine action. Due to the different levels of intensity of the war¹⁸ in different districts, there is also a need for rehabilitation assistance in support of return and resettlement processes where this is possible. In Tamil Nadu, the main needs are for the provision of water and sanitation in the refugee camps.

Unfortunately in Sri Lanka there are a series of constraints which hamper the implementation of humanitarian operations. These include security constraints, limited access to areas of conflict, bureaucratic wrangles and delays on all sides and criticism of NGOs by the government and media. Sri Lanka is currently ranked as the second most dangerous country in the world for humanitarian actors¹⁹. 23 local aid staff were killed in 2006, including 17 staff from the French NGO "Action Contre la Faim".

¹³ Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

¹⁴ Interview given by Secretary of Defence, Mr Gothabaya Rajapakse on 23rd of March 2007

¹⁵ SLMM: The international monitoring mission chaired by Norway and composed of members of non-EU Nordic countries continues to supervise the respect of the ceasefire by both parties.

¹⁶ UNHCR Sri Lanka Situation Update 28 March, 2007

¹⁷ Source: ECHO Workshop held with all partner organizations on the 8th of February 2007 to brainstorm on worst case scenarios and relevant emergency preparedness measures.

¹⁸ Levels range from full scale war through low intensity civil war to uneasy peace

¹⁹ 2006: A violent year for aid workers Dec 2006 www.alertnet.org

2. CONTEXT AND SITUATION

2.1. General Context

Sri Lanka is a densely populated island nation of 20 million people located off the south east tip of India. It is a lower middle-income country ranking 93 in the UNDP Human Development Index 2006. The incidence of poverty has reduced over the past four decades, but 22% of the population still subsist below the poverty line²⁰. Sri Lanka is a multi-religious and multi-ethnic nation. The Sinhalese community forms the majority of the population (around 74%) with Tamils, who are mostly concentrated in the north and east of the island, forming the largest ethnic minority (8.5%).

The conflict between Tamil separatists and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) in the north and east of the country has been ongoing since 1983 and has claimed over 70,000 human lives. Over 800,000 people have been internally displaced during almost 25 years of civil war. Initially, the population was displaced within the Jaffna peninsula and south towards the Vanni region²¹. In subsequent years however the conflict has moved steadily further south, leading to massive new displacements of people within the northern and eastern provinces. The conflict has also led to the exodus of over 100,000 Sri Lankan Tamils to Tamil Nadu in the south eastern part of India.

The ceasefire agreement (CFA) of 22 February 2002 allowed the country to experience the longest period without fighting since 1983 and many IDPs returned to their land during this respite in the fighting. Of an estimated 740,000 IDPs living inside and outside so called "welfare centres"²² before the ceasefire, over 400,000 returned to their areas of origin between January 2002 and December 2005²³. A further 18,000 Sri Lankan refugees returned from Tamil Nadu during this period.

As early as April 2003 however, when the LTTE withdrew from direct negotiations between the parties, the situation began to deteriorate. The split of the LTTE in 2004, following the breakaway of the Karuna faction²⁴, brought further instability to the north and east. Finally, the shift in government policy following the Presidential election in 2005 brought an ambivalent attitude to the peace process, a focus on waging war against terrorism and a further deterioration of the security situation in the north and east. The situation in the country is expected to deteriorate further in the short to mid-term.

In addition to the ongoing conflict, the tsunami of 26 December 2004 heavily affected Sri Lanka with the deaths of 30,957 people and the disappearance of 5,637 others²⁵. It was hoped that this tragedy would lead to a revival of the peace process but this has not materialised despite the fact that an important component of the reconstruction aid was originally tied to the peace process.

²⁰ National poverty line 2002, Rs 1423/person/month Dept of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka www.statistics.gov.lk

²¹ The "Vanni" is an area covering partially Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Vavuniya districts in N. Sri Lanka.

²² Welfare centres: 318 IDP camps in the conflict-affected areas and their bordering districts. They are managed by the Government with some support from UNHCR and other humanitarian actors.

²³ UNHCR and Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees, December 2005.

²⁴ Karuna faction (TMVP) is a Tamil para-military group which split from the LTTE in March 2004.

²⁵ Source: Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

2.2. Current Situation

Since mid 2006 hostilities in the north and east of the country have intensified significantly. Both parties are currently pursuing a military solution to the conflict with little regard for the civilian population. The ceasefire agreement of February 2002 is virtually redundant and open warfare, including shelling and aerial bombardment, the detonation of claymore mines, suicide bombs and assassinations, is ongoing daily on several fronts. Abductions, disappearances, harassment, forced under-age recruitment and the use of civilians as human shields by both parties to the conflict are all “common” features of the current environment. Meanwhile, the government continues to present to the outside world the image of a country which is fundamentally stable but which is suffering from outbreaks of terrorist activity which can be overcome militarily.

At present, heavy fighting is ongoing in at least three districts, in Batticaloa, Jaffna and Mannar. The casualty toll among the civilian population is dramatic. According to the SLMM, nearly 4,000 people have lost their lives in incidents connected to the ethnic conflict during the past 15 months. For the first three months of 2007 alone, 585 people have been killed and 807 wounded. 60% of these were civilians.

The situation has been further aggravated with increased activity by para-military groups, notably the Karuna faction who has slowly been setting up offices and operations spread out over the north and east. According to many reports, this eastern Tamil faction has been working closely together with the Sri Lankan Army (SLA) in their military campaign against the LTTE, the GoSL allegedly allowing them to forcibly recruit under-age children in GoSL controlled areas²⁶. Other Tamil para-military groups are operating in the northern districts, particularly Jaffna and Vavuniya.

The number of newly displaced people has risen to over 300,000 since April 2006. Since the conflict is fluid and spread over a wide area, patterns of displacement are recurrent and unpredictable. Many people have been displaced several times in the course of the past year. There is also an “old” caseload of 320,000 IDPs from the previous phases of the conflict, around 60,000 of whom are living in deplorable conditions in government building “welfare centres”. And between 100,000 and 150,000 tsunami displaced²⁷ have still not found permanent solutions. This brings the total IDP caseload in the country to around 770,000 which in a country of only 20 million citizens has put considerable strain on the already limited and depleted support services. If the conflict continues DG ECHO²⁸ and other agencies estimate that an additional 500,000 to 1,000,000 could become displaced bringing the total caseload to between 1.2 and 1.7 million.

Vulnerable groups extend beyond the IDP and host population caseload. The everyday existence of all communities in the conflict areas has been severely affected, economically and socially, through violence, hartals²⁹ and increased restrictions. Due to the protracted nature of the crisis coping mechanisms of the population in the north and east are now severely depleted.

In addition to IDPs in Sri Lanka, more than 18,500 Sri Lankan refugees have fled to Tamil Nadu in India since January 2006³⁰ and the numbers are increasing daily. This comes on top of the 60,000 Sri Lankan refugees already living in 122 camps under minimum sub-standard conditions.

²⁶ Source: Report by UN’s Deputy Special Rapporteur on Children affected by Conflict, Mr Allan Rock

²⁷ The north and east were especially hard hit during the tsunami experiencing two thirds of the deaths and almost 60% of the displacement

²⁸ European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian aid – DG ECHO

²⁹ Hartal: a strike or close down of all activities normally lasting one to two days

³⁰ UNHCR Sri Lanka Situation Update 2 March, 2007

An added problem in Sri Lanka is that the humanitarian space has been seriously diminished due to severe restrictions on access, security concerns, bureaucratic procedures and the repeated violations of international humanitarian law (IHL). Since August 2006, 23 local staff of humanitarian agencies have been killed in the north east including 17 staff of the French NGO *Action Contre La Faim*. To date there has been no effective investigation into these deaths. Aid agencies are unable to work to their full capacity leading to a critical shortage of basic services in some areas particularly in the Jaffna peninsula and in the Vanni.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

3.1 In Sri Lanka

The consequences of the resumption of hostilities by the parties have been disastrous for the Sri Lankan population, notably in the north and east of the country. The key requirement is for emergency relief assistance to IDPs, host communities and vulnerable population, but due to the fluidity of the conflict and the fact that resettlement is ongoing in some areas there is also a need for rehabilitation assistance in support of return processes. The following humanitarian needs have been identified:

Protection

Deaths and injuries, especially among civilians³¹ have increased rapidly since mid-2006. Direct attacks have been reported on IDP dwellings, schools and welfare camps and there have been reports of civilians being used as "human shields" by both parties to the conflict. Forced return, abductions by para-military groups and the LTTE, killings and torture are frequently reported from the north and east both among hosting communities and the IDP camps. There is little or no investigation into these cases and no enforcement of the rule of law. A climate of total impunity prevails. This has severely affected the civil population, leaving them fearful and without any place to find refuge.

Children

Since the resumption of the conflict children have become especially vulnerable. The number of underage recruitments has been increasing with 305 reported cases in 2005 and 583 in 2006³². This increase in 2006 can mainly be attributed to the Karuna faction who has reportedly recruited 208 children in 2006. According to the UN Deputy Special Rapporteur on Children affected by conflict, Allen Rock, this recruitment by Karuna has taken place with the consent and sometimes cooperation of government forces. It should be noted that both UNICEF and ICRC have indicated that the reported figures are the tip of the iceberg, since most families are too afraid to report abductions with the agencies for fear of reprisal. Other problems relating to children in the IDP camps include Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and psychosocial disturbances which are particularly disruptive for children.

Food aid and food security

The main elements of the food aid and food security component will be financed from the DG ECHO Food Aid Budget Line. Where partners are proposing an integrated relief programme with a small food aid or food security component however, these programmes will be financed from this decision.

³¹ According to SLMM at least 60% of the casualties are civilians

³² Source: these figures have been reported both by UNICEF and ICRC
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01000

Food production capacities of both IDPs and hosting communities have been seriously weakened in many parts of the north and east. The agricultural sector, which has been the main source of income for numerous subsistence families, has suffered, and there are bleak projections for the next harvest, due to insufficient resources. Fishing communities have also suffered heavily because of the Sri Lankan Army ban on fishing activities near high security areas. Isolation in Jaffna and the LTTE controlled areas has resulted in a general scarcity of food commodities and an escalation in food prices leading to migration, pockets of malnutrition, reduced food consumption and unsustainable coping mechanisms³³. Both staple food commodities (i.e. rice, oil, sugar, flour, dhal) and complementary food distribution (i.e. fresh vegetables, chilli, tea) are required for the affected population. In some cases, cash for work may be appropriate as a temporary response to the food security problem.

Shelter and non food relief items (NFRI)

Emergency shelter is one of the main needs for those communities being displaced. The provision of relief shelter allows public buildings such as schools and temples to be vacated, avoiding excessive disruption in the lives of both the host community and the IDPs. Semi-permanent shelter is also considered one of the main needs among the returning IDPs and refugees³⁴. Given the low coverage of permanent housing programmes for conflict IDPs (around 15% of the needs), the IDPs rely on the provision of semi-permanent structures as a first step towards a durable solution. For the sake of equity, it is essential that standards provided in semi-permanent shelter match those used for tsunami IDP relief as strongly advocated by DG ECHO and its partners. The provision of NFRI remains a need linked to the provision of shelter in both emergency and semi-permanent categories.

Health, Water and Sanitation

The increasing numbers of IDPs has put additional stress on the already weak water and sanitation services. In addition, reduced levels of health resources and staff mean that existing systems will be unable to cope with large scale emergency situations or outbreaks of water-vector borne diseases. Sufficient water supply and sanitation facilities are therefore a priority for the affected communities. The rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructures is also an essential component of the return support packages for the resettlement process. The psychosocial and mental health impact of the conflict is apparent through a myriad of social problems exacerbated by poverty.

Mine Action

With the renewed hostilities, there is a risk of increased UXO (unexploded ordnance) contamination affecting the fighting areas, often former civilian settlements. In addition, the SLA offensives aimed at pushing back the LTTE positions in the forward defence line (FDS) have triggered the use of APL (anti personnel landmines) as a defence weapon. New mines have been placed and new casualties have been reported. According to the latest reports³⁵ 64 civilian mine casualties were reported in 2006, of which 27 were killed and 37 were injured. In order to ensure the safe return of IDPs to their original lands, mine action activities such as technical survey, demarcation, de-mining, mine risk education and mine survivor assistance should be implemented before resettlement takes place.

³³ Source: EFSAs (Emergency Food Security Assessments) WFP, 2006 Sri Lanka

³⁴ Source: The IDPs in Sri Lanka – Discussion paper on Equity (1 Nov 2005), CARE, Christian Aid, Jaffna Social Action Centre, OXFAM, NRC, ZOA, UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR

³⁵ Source: latest UNICEF mine risk education reports
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01000

Natural disasters

Sri Lanka is a disaster prone country. In addition to the recent tsunami, floods and droughts occur on a regular basis and in districts affected by the conflict. Areas of large concentrations of IDPs are particularly vulnerable to natural disaster since settlements are frequently built on land which is unsuitable for construction. Increased concentrations of people also place additional stress on already sparse water availability during the dry season.

3.2. In Tamil Nadu

In Tamil Nadu the refugees are currently placed in 122 camps which have been established by the state and central governments, and are spread across 25 districts of Tamil Nadu. India is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol. Consequently, apart from the special agreement UNHCR has obtained with the Indian authorities to monitor and aid repatriation requests, UNHCR has no mandate to provide emergency assistance and has no access to these camps. In addition, the Government of India only allows access to the camps to a small handful of International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs).

The government provides a small monthly cash assistance to refugees and some food items such as rice, sugar and kerosene are subsidized. The refugees are supposed to have free access to the public health system and to government primary/secondary schools, but most refugees view these as very poor compared to the systems in Sri Lanka. Access to tertiary education is very difficult. Refugee movements are closely monitored by the police and local authorities. A refugee requires a special permit in order to stay overnight outside the camps.

The state of the camps varies from appalling to adequate. All camps suffer from a total lack of sanitation and also from very poor hygiene. Maintenance by the state government is non-existent. The major need is for the provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and waste management. Repair and rehabilitation of existing shelters may also be required. It is worth noting that the flow of refugees to Tamil Nadu has increased over the last weeks and it is possible that there may be a significant surge in numbers if the security situation in Sri Lanka continues to worsen.

4. PROPOSED DG ECHO STRATEGY

4.1. Coherence with DG ECHO's overall strategic priorities

Sri Lanka is classified by the GNA³⁶ as a "high crisis" country with "medium vulnerability" and the potential for "high violent conflict". The fact that Sri Lanka is considered a "medium vulnerability" country reflects its relatively advanced economic and social development in relation to many other countries where DG ECHO traditionally intervenes. However, the relative affluence of the south of the country is far removed from the serious humanitarian needs in the north and eastern districts affected by the conflict.

³⁶ General needs assessment established annually by DG ECHO
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01000

In terms of **Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)**, regular meetings are held between DG ECHO and DGs RELEX and AIDCO³⁷ at both field and HQ level. While effective LRRD is difficult under the present conflict conditions, the Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) Budget Line for 2007-2010³⁸, will address the medium term needs of the conflict affected communities which cannot be addressed by DG ECHO with a focus on the "old" caseload. The needs of the new caseload will be supported when they reach the resettlement phase. DG RELEX and DG ECHO are cooperating closely at all levels of the programme which is due to be launched later in 2007. Further European Commission instruments are in place to provide LRRD once a peaceful solution to the conflict has been established.

In terms of **disaster preparedness**, DG ECHO pursues a policy of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction measures in the humanitarian projects it funds in Sri Lanka. The country has not been added to the 2007 Action Plan for South Asia in view of the humanitarian priority needs in a very complex conflict situation where security of humanitarian aid workers is not fully ensured.

To increase awareness of this crisis in Europe and **underline the positive role of humanitarian aid activities**, implementing partners will be encouraged to undertake a co-ordinated media campaign in their countries of origin. DG ECHO will coordinate with willing partners and co-finance these campaigns.

4.2. Impact of previous humanitarian response

DG ECHO has been operational in Sri Lanka since 1994. Since then, activities have benefited over 2,000,000 conflict affected people in Sri Lanka, over 65,000 Tamil refugees living in Tamil Nadu, India and over 1,000,000 tsunami-affected population in both Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Since starting operations in Sri Lanka, the Commission has provided over EUR 85,000,000 of humanitarian assistance including over EUR 40,000,000 in response to the tsunami.

Following the signing of the ceasefire agreement in 2002, the Commission increased its funding levels to gradually shift from relief to rehabilitation and resettlement activities. Since the escalation of the conflict, DG ECHO's partners have placed a greater emphasis on emergency response and relief operations whilst still assisting resettlement and return where possible.

Results/Impacts:

- During the conflict years until 2002, DG ECHO supported partners to meet relief needs of IDPs and refugees by providing shelter materials, water and sanitation solutions, non food items, food supplies, as well as supporting boat transport for civilians and cargo from Trincomalee to Jaffna.
- Since the ceasefire agreement of 2002, DG ECHO has assisted in resettlement/relocation process of some 400,000 returning IDPs and 5,000 refugees³⁹ by providing semi-permanent shelter, water supply, latrines, livelihood inputs, hygiene promotion, capacity building, protection, psycho-social support and non food relief items.

³⁷ Directorate General for External Relations (RELEX) and EuropeAid Cooperation Office (AIDCO)

³⁸ EUR 24,000,000 for Sri Lanka

³⁹ Source: UNHCR Sri Lanka Statistics. Available at www.unhcr.lk

- Between 2002 and 2005, DG ECHO supported all areas of mine action (survey, mapping, demarcation, clearance and mine risk education) including survivor assistance. Around 1,000,000 people in the Vanni and Jaffna benefitted directly and indirectly from these actions. These operations were handed over to the EC Delegation to Sri Lanka⁴⁰ in 2005.
- Following the tsunami of December 2004, DG ECHO assisted over 900,000 people affected by the disaster in Sri Lanka and the Maldives through food aid rations, water and sanitation, drinking water, temporary and semi-permanent shelters, livelihood start up kits, capacity building of local stakeholders, psychosocial assistance, protection, registration, health and hygiene promotion, logistics and coordination.
- Since 2006, DG ECHO's partners in the field have been assisting up to 300.000 newly displaced persons in the north and east and an additional caseload of affected vulnerable host communities, through emergency relief assistance, whilst continuing to assist the older caseload of IDPs who are able to resettle.

4.3. Coordination with activities of other donors and institutions

4.3.1 In Sri Lanka

Coordination of donors and institutions at all levels in Sri Lanka has greatly improved following the tsunami. At field level, DG ECHO participates in a series of regular meetings between Member States as well as between all donors at the Bilateral Donor Group (BDG) meetings and at a security forum.

The European Commission has been instrumental in the establishment of a Committee for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (CCHA) which links key Ministries and donors in fortnightly meetings in an attempt to find solutions to some of the ongoing problems in terms of the humanitarian space.

A UNOCHA Country Office supported by DG ECHO also works towards strengthening the humanitarian coordination mechanisms through regular thematic and district-wise meetings between NGOs and UN agencies.

Finally, coordination between DG ECHO and DGs RELEX and AIDCO is excellent both at field and HQ level with daily exchanges of information and regular meetings.

4.3.2 In Tamil Nadu

The project will be implemented in close coordination with the Department of Rehabilitation, Tamil Nadu State Government, India, which is the key department dealing with Sri Lankan refugee issues in the state and with the concerned district level authorities.

There are currently only three INGOs working in the refugee camps and information on project activities is shared on a regular basis.

⁴⁰ European Commission's Delegation to Sri Lanka and the Maldives

4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions

For operations implemented in Sri Lanka, the following risks and constraints should be considered during the time period of this decision:

Security

As outlined above, both sides have indicated their intention to opt for military solutions to the conflict. Against this backdrop we expect a further deterioration of the security environment and shrinking of the humanitarian space in Sri Lanka during the time period of this decision. The humanitarian workload will continue to increase but in an environment which has become more and more volatile and unfriendly for humanitarian agencies due to the high intensive “war among the people”⁴¹ taking place in the operational areas, as well as increasing restrictions from the GoSL.

Increased number and flow of IDPs

In a deteriorating security environment as discussed above there could be an additional displacement of 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in the north and east in the coming year (on top of the existing 300,000). The fluidity and nature of the conflict also means that patterns of displacement are recurring and unpredictable which can often cause problems in terms of delivery of humanitarian aid.

Lack of access

Since August 2006, both parties to the conflict have limited the access of humanitarian agencies to conflict areas in the north and east. The LTTE has restricted access to Jaffna by refusing to cooperate on a humanitarian corridor, the GoSL restricts access by bureaucratic procedures for work permits for INGOs and refusing access to LTTE and conflict areas. In previous escalations of the conflict, the parties were able to agree on humanitarian corridors, in the current conflict they are both obstructing humanitarian transport by sea, road or air. This violation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) has compromised the humanitarian space and has left thousands of IDPs and affected communities facing severe shortages in basic services and commodities.

Marginalisation of the humanitarian aid community by the Government

The humanitarian community faces worsening constraints of access, hostility towards humanitarian actors, lengthy and burdensome government imposed procedures, tax burdens, problems with work permits and registration. If this negative campaign is continued by the authorities the humanitarian space will diminish further and interventions will be jeopardised.

Criticism of humanitarian actors

The media, which is largely controlled by the government, seems to have a clear strategy of criticizing ICRC⁴², UN and INGOs, blaming them for siding with the LTTE. This has resulted in a total lack of respect by the authorities, army and sometimes even the communities themselves for humanitarian agencies and their principles. This has led to harassment, attacks and even the assassination of humanitarian workers.

⁴¹ Classification given by the UN DSS office of the current situation in the East

⁴² International Committee of the Red Cross

4.5. DG ECHO Strategy

In response to the escalating conflict in the country and following the conclusions of the needs analysis undertaken by the partners and the DG ECHO Technical Assistants (see 3.1) the primary focus of the global plan for 2007 will be integrated relief for newly displaced IDPs, host communities and local vulnerable population. Given the fluid nature of the conflict exact numbers are difficult to ascertain, but the estimated total beneficiary number is 650,000 rising to over 1,000,000 if the conflict escalates further. This figure of 650,000 includes the 300,000 newly displaced plus an estimated 350,000 people in host families and in the local vulnerable population.

The global plan will also address resettlement and rehabilitation for those people who have the chance to return or resettle on new land. Beneficiaries will include approximately 60,000 IDPs from the "old" conflict caseload of 320,000. These 60,000 people are living in particularly deplorable conditions in government building "welfare camps" (see 2.2 above). New IDPs from the caseload above who have the chance to return or resettle will also be supported.

This brings the total caseload of beneficiaries in Sri Lanka to **710,000** (650,000 plus 60,000).

The main areas of intervention will be the north and east of Sri Lanka, including neighbouring districts, where most of the humanitarian needs are.

In Tamil Nadu, the population targeted by this decision are the Sri Lankan refugees living in camps and in particular women and children. It is foreseen that the DG ECHO programme will reach a minimum of **30,000** beneficiaries in the refugee camps.

The total beneficiary population for this decision is therefore 740,000 (710,000 in Sri Lanka and 30,000 in Tamil Nadu).

Principal objective: To save and preserve the lives of vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka and to assist the Sri Lankan refugees living in camps in Tamil Nadu.

Specific objectives:

Specific objective 1: To assist IDPs and conflict affected communities in Sri Lanka with integrated humanitarian assistance.

Sector	Activities:
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of IDPs, vulnerable groups and host communities - Protection of children in welfare centres and camps - Provision of camp management training - Provision of Mine Risk Education to newly displaced and resettled populations - Provision of legal assistance to IDP population & host communities

Sector	Activities:
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of emergency shelter for newly displaced populations - Provision of temporary/semi-permanent shelter for resettled/relocated families - Care and maintenance of existing welfare centres and IDP camps

Sector	Activities:
Non Food Relief Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of NFRI to newly displaced and resettled/relocated IDPs - Provision of educational materials and aids to displaced children - Provision of clothing to newly displaced IDPs

Sector	Activities:
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of emergency and semi-permanent latrines - Construction and rehabilitation of latrines, drinking water wells, irrigation tanks - Provision of hygiene promotion activities to newly displaced and resettled IDPs - Capacity building to hygiene promoters and other stakeholders - Provision of solid waste disposal - Provision of drinking water by bowser

Sector	Activities:
Livelihood/Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of livelihood/food security kits to facilitate resettlement and re-start livelihood activities - Training in improved farming techniques - Preparation of arable land for cultivation - Provision of dry food rations, supplementary food and cooked meals to IDPs

Sector	Activities:
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of medical assistance to people with disabilities or injuries - Promotion of health and hygiene practices - Psycho-social interventions

Sector	Activities:
Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of internal access roads to mitigate against flooding - Construction and rehabilitation of culverts, canals - Capacity building & training

Sector	Activities:
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport of IDPs to facilitate voluntary return/resettlement processes - Transport of humanitarian goods

Sector	Activities:
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating adequate coordination amongst NGOs, UN and Government stakeholders - Provision of accurate and regular information on needs and responses - Provision of adequate security practises (e.g. information sharing and training)

Specific Objective 2: To improve access to water and sanitation and shelter for the Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu

Sector	Activities:
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of water and sanitation facilities in refugee camps in Tamil Nadu - Rehabilitation of septic tanks, latrines, solid waste disposal facilities - Provision of hygiene promotion activities - Capacity building of local stakeholders

Specific Objective 3: To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations

Sector	Activities:
Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of DG ECHO support office in Sri Lanka - Appraisal of project proposals and evaluation of other reports - Coordination and monitor implementation of humanitarian operations - Provision of technical assistance and necessary logistics for achievement of these tasks

4.6. Duration

The average duration for project activities will be 12 months. Given the difficulties of implementation in Sri Lanka however (see 4.4 above) it is proposed to allow some flexibility for possible time-extensions. The duration for the implementation of this decision therefore will be **15 months**.

Humanitarian operations funded by this decision must be implemented within this period.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this decision is suspended due to *force majeure*, or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid operations. Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

Start date: 1 July 2007.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 July 2007.

4.7. Amount of Decision and strategic programming matrix

4.7.1 Total amount of the Decision: **EUR 12,000,000**

4.7.2. Strategic Programming Matrix

STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PLAN

Principal objective		<i>To save and preserve the lives of vulnerable population in Sri Lanka and to assist the Sri Lankan refugees living in camps in Tamil Nadu.</i>			
Specific objectives	Allocated amount (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities proposed	Expected outputs / indicators	Potential partners ⁴³
Specific objective 1: To assist IDPs and conflict affected communities in Sri Lanka with integrated humanitarian assistance.	11,250,000	North and east Sri Lanka	<p>Sector: Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of IDPs, vulnerable groups and host communities - Protection of children in welfare centres and camps - Provision of camp management training - Provision of Mine Risk Education to newly displaced and resettled populations - Provision of legal assistance to IDP population & host communities <p>Sector: Shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of emergency shelter for newly displaced populations - Provision of temporary/semi-permanent shelter for resettled/relocated families - Care & Maintenance of existing welfare centres & IDP camps <p>Sector: NFRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of NFRI to newly displaced and resettled/relocated IDPs - Provision of educational materials & aids to displaced children - Provision of clothing to newly displaced IDPs 	<p>- Improved protection of conflict-affected people in Sri Lanka in accordance to the principles and practices of International Humanitarian Law</p> <p>- Improved protection of displaced and host community children including access to child friendly spaces and education facilities</p> <p>- Improved local capacity in vital camp management skills</p> <p>- Improved access to and availability of legal assistance to IDP and host communities</p> <p>- Newly displaced IDPs receive adequate emergency shelter materials</p> <p>- Resettled/relocated IDPs receive adequate semi-permanent shelters according to agreed standards</p> <p>- Care & maintenance of existing welfare centres & camps is ongoing</p> <p>- IDPs receive adequate NFRI in welfare centres, camps and resettlement/relocation site</p> <p>- Displaced children receive appropriate educational materials and aids to assist in continuing education</p> <p>- Newly displaced IDPs are provided with clothing and other essential items to replace items lost in flight</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACF - ACTED - CARE (DE) - DRC - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - HI - ICRC-CICR - IOM - MAG - NRC - OCHA - OXFAM GB - SC(UK) - UNHCR - WFP-PAM - ZOA

⁴³ ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT (FR) - Adventistische Entwicklungs- und Katastrophenhilfe (DEU), CARE INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHLAND E.V. (DEU), DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DNK), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE / GERMAN AGRO ACTION, (DEU), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE (CH), INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (CH), MINES ADVISORY GROUP (GBR), NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NOR), UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (CH), OXFAM (GB), THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (B), wORLD FOOD PROGRAM (B), ZOA-Vluchtelingenzorg (NL)

			<p>Sector: WatSan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of emergency and semi-permanent latrines - Construction & rehabilitation of latrines, drinking water wells, irrigation tanks - Provision of hygiene promotion activities to newly displaced and resettled IDPs and host communities - Capacity building to hygiene promoters & other stakeholder - Provision of solid waste disposal <p>Provision of drinking water by bowser</p> <p>Sector: Livelihood/Food Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of livelihood/food security kits to facilitate resettlement and re-start of livelihood activities - Training in improved farming techniques - Training in alternative income generation activities - Preparation of arable land for cultivation - Provision of food rations, supplementary food and cooked meals to IDPs <p>Sector: Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of medical assistance to people with disabilities or injuries - Promotion of health practices and hygiene promotion - Psycho-social interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency and temporary latrines constructed in welfare centres & IDP camps in accordance with SPHERE standards - Existing wat/san infrastructure repaired and rehabilitated according to agreed standards - Provision of hygiene promotion activities to IDPs and host communities - Hygiene promoters and local stakeholders have increased knowledge in correct hygiene practices and key messages to disseminate - Solid waste disposal facilities are provided - Drinking water is supplied according to SPHERE standards to IDPs and host communities will limited access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettled/relocated families are provided with adequate livestock & agricultural inputs to re-start livelihood activities - Beneficiaries have an improved knowledge of agriculture and fishing techniques - Training in alternative income generation activities to people who are unable to continue in traditional activities (i.e. fishing etc) due to restrictions - Supplementary food, dry rations and cooked meals are provided to IDPs in camps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with disabilities or injuries are given appropriate medical assistance, receive prosthesis, orthotics or mobility aids - People with disabilities or injuries are referred to relevant organisations to assist in income generation activities - Hygiene and Health promotion activities are conducted with IDPs and key messages conveyed 	
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			<p>Sector: Disaster Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of internal access roads to mitigate against flooding - Construction and rehabilitation of culverts, canals - Capacity building & training <p>Sector: Logistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport of IDPs to facilitate return/resettlement - Transport of humanitarian goods <p>Sector: Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating adequate coordination amongst NGOs, UN & Government stakeholders - Provision of accurate and regular information on needs and responses - Provision of security information and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity to save and preserve life during natural disasters - Access to villages and welfare centres is improved - Flood mitigation measures are put in place - Local stakeholders and beneficiaries have improved knowledge of disaster preparedness measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people transported - Tonnage and goods transported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and Coordination mechanisms are put in place and are functioning - Regular information flow between UN, NGOs, GoSL is guaranteed - Security trainings and information is shared amongst UN & NGO communities 	
<p>Specific objective 2: To improve access to water and sanitation and shelter for the Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu</p>	500,000	Tamil Nadu, India	<p>Sector: Water/sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of water and sanitation facilities in refugee camps in Tamil Nadu - Rehabilitation of septic tanks, latrines, solid waste disposal facilities - Provision of hygiene promotion activities - Capacity building of local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Latrines constructed in refugee camps in accordance with SPHERE standards - Existing wat/san infrastructure repaired and rehabilitated according to agreed standards - Provision of hygiene promotion activities to IDPs and host communities - Hygiene promoters and local stakeholders have increased knowledge in correct hygiene practices and key messages to disseminate - Solid waste disposal facilities are provided 	- ADRA Deutschland

<p>Specific objective 3: To maintain a technical assistance capacity in the field, to assess needs, appraise project proposals and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of operations</p>	<p>250,000</p>	<p>Colombo, Sri Lanka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of DG ECHO support office in Sri Lanka - Appraisal of proposals & evaluation of other reports - Coordination and monitor implementation of humanitarian operations - Provision of technical assistance 	<p>Proposal appraisals and evaluations of projects are completed in reasonable time frame</p> <p>At least 1 monitoring visit per project</p> <p>Partners receive adequate technical assistance from DG ECHO staff</p> <p>Relationship between HQ, RSO and Support Office is maintained</p>	
<p>Risk assessment</p>	<p>Deteriorating security situation Increased number and flow of IDPs Lack of access Marginalisation of humanitarian community Anti NGO feeling</p>				
<p>Assumptions</p>	<p>Humanitarian space can be maintained and defended.</p>				
<p>Total cost</p>	<p>12,000,000</p>				

5. EVALUATION

Under article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm.

6. BUDGET IMPACT ARTICLE 23 02 01

	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for 2007	485.000.000,00
Transfers Commission	-
Total available appropriations	485.000.000,00
Total executed to date (24 April 2007)	338.155.694,95
Available remaining	146.844.305,05
Total amount of the Decision	12.000.000,00

7. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) and by United Nations agencies based on the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_en.htm.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.

8. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Statistics on the humanitarian situation

General:

Total Population:	20.22 million
GDP (purchasing power parity):	\$93.33 billion (2006 est.)
HDI Rank/Value:	93/0.751
Official Poverty Line:	Rs.1423/person/month (2002)
Population below poverty line:	22% (2002)*
Economic Growth:	7.2% (2006)
Ethnic groups:	Sinhalese 73.8%, Sri Lankan Moors 7.2%, Indian Tamil 4.6%, Sri Lankan Tamil 3.9%, other 0.5%, unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)*
Average Life Expectancy:	74 years

(* Due to inaccessibility, official statistics often do not include entire districts of the North & East, resulting in somewhat incomplete or inaccurate results)

Humanitarian Situation in Sri Lanka:

No. of IDPs in 2002 (estimated)	800,000
No of returns since 2002 (estimates)	440,000
No. of IDPs remaining in March 2006 (old caseload)	320,000
No. of displaced persons (since April 2006)	308,612 (28 March UNHCR)
Displaced families	72,648
Areas of displacement	Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Kurunegala
Total number of Sri Lankan refugees to arrive in Tamil Nadu, India (since 2006)	18,500 persons (2 March 2007, UNHCR)
Highest number of displaced per District	Batticaloa: 159,355 persons (42,366 families) Jaffna: 32,208 persons (9,220 families) Killinochchi: 45,675 persons (11,693 families)
Civilian deaths & injuries (2006) Source: SLMM	2493 wounded; 2209 killed Military: 907 wounded, 634 killed Police: 167 wounded, 74 killed LTTE: 63 wounded, 302 killed Civilians: 1356 wounded, 1199 killed
Sri Lanka in 2006	23 humanitarian workers killed – Rank 2 7 media staff killed - Rank 4 12,278 civilian disappearances 1980-2005 – Rank 2 910 civilian disappearances 2006 – Rank 1

Sources:

Human Development Report 2005
Department of Census & Statistics, Sri Lanka (www.statistics.gov.lk)
CIA World Fact book
UNHCR statistics (www.unhcr.lk)
ADB (www.adb.org)
Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission
'2006: A Violent Year for Aid Workers' (www.alertnet.org)
International Federation of Journalists, Annual Report 2006 (www.ifj.org)
Civil and Political Rights, Including the Question of: Disappearances and Summary Executions (www.ohchr.org)

Annex 3: List of previous DG ECHO operations

List of previous DG ECHO operations in India/Sri Lanka				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2005 EUR	2006 EUR	2007 EUR
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2006/01000	Emergency		5,000,000	
ECHO/LKA/BUD/2006/01000	Ad hoc		7,000,000	
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/07000	Ad hoc (tsunami)	10,000,000		
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2005/02000	Ad hoc	4,000,000		
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02000	Ad hoc (tsunami)	34,310,000		
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2005/01000	Ad hoc (tsunami)	8,270,000		
	Subtotal	56,580,000	12,000,000	0
	Grand Total	68,580,000		

Dated : 05 March 2007
Source : HOPE

Annex 4: Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in India/Sri Lanka the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	73,000	DG ECHO	12,000,000		
Belgium		⁴⁴ Other services	63,448,000		
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic	66,434				
Denmark	1,982,574				
Estonia					
Finland					
France					
Germany	1,898,136				
Greece					
Hungary					
Ireland	200,000				
Italy	352,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg					
Malta					
Netherlands	3,000,500				
Poland					
Portugal	959,276				
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	4,462,751				
United kingdom					
Subtotal	12,994,671	Subtotal	75,448,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	88,442,671		

Dated : 11 April 2007

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://hac.ec.europa.eu>
Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

⁴⁴ This figure reflects aid to Sri Lanka from DGs RELEX/AIDCO during 2006 and comprises several Budget Lines including Tsunami Rehabilitation and Aid to Uprooted People.