

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

### Emergency appeal n° MDRLK002

#### Glide n° FL-2010-000253-LKA

#### Operation update n°12

#### 21 December 2012

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 13  
April to 30 November 2012

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 23.3 million.  
[<click here to view the attached Revised  
Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** 35 per cent based on  
current revised appeal budget.  
[<click here to go directly to the updated  
donor response report, or here to link to  
contact details >](#)

#### Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#): This was initially launched on 12 April 2010 for CHF 3.6 million as a preliminary basis to support 5,000 families of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka for 24 months.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#): This was launched on 8 July 2011 for CHF 6.1 million to support to assist 7,000 families (35,000 people) for 36 months.
- [2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Emergency Appeal](#): This was launched on 20 September 2012 for CHF 23.3 million in cash, kind, or services to support to assist at least 20,000 families (100,000 people) for 67 months with expected completion by end of October 2015. A Final Report will be made available by January 2016 (three months after the end of the operation). The revised appeal looking forward to;
  - a. **Fulfil existing funding gap** - In order to be in line with the Government directive, Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCR) increased the value of the housing grant per beneficiary family from LKR 360,000 to LKR 550,000 while keeping the number of instalments and works to be carried unchanged.
  - b. **Provide same integrated package to the families under [Indian Housing project \(IHP\)](#)** – The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) as its implementing partner, is executing construction and repair of 16,800 houses with water and sanitation facilities under IHP funded by the Government of India (GoI). Additional funds are required to ensure the same integrated package under the standardised RC PCR to these 16,800 families.
  - c. **Fulfil unmet needs** – After three years since the end of the conflict, there remains a huge gap and unmet needs of the communities who are being resettled, mainly shelter, water and sanitation, health and care, and community infrastructure.



Livelihood workshop conducted at Madiyamadu village in Vavuniya in September 2012. **Photo:** IFRC.

- d. **Extend present software programme** – The current activities with civil society through the existing 'Volunteers in Action (VIA)' programme is being extended to all districts in the north.

**Summary:**

RC PCR in Sri Lanka, which is being implemented by SLRCS since April 2010, having a partnership with IFRC and other Red Cross and non Red Cross partners. It primarily supports people who have been displaced due to the conflict and resettled at present. The entire programme follows the owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve the sense of community ownership. Construction of new houses and repairing damaged houses is the key constituent of the programme, while other components (water and sanitation, livelihoods, health care, disaster management, organizational development and community infrastructures) complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community.

With the latest revision of the Emergency Appeal, number of benefitting families increased significantly, targeting 20,000 families in the north (table 1) by strengthening the shelter and livelihood components and socio-economic infrastructure in a more efficient and effective manner, while adhering to the same framework of the existing operation. The budget has been increased from CHF 6.1 million to CHF 23.3 million and the operation was extended by 31 months with expected completion by end of October 2015.

**Table 1: Number of families supported by the Emergency Appeal**

Programme component	Before revision	At present
Construction of new houses	1,000	15,355
Repair of damaged houses	-	2,804
Health and care	7,000	20,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	7,000	20,000
Disaster management	7,000	20,000
Livelihood	3,200	20,000

Shelter programme under the Emergency Appeal will benefit a total of 1,359 families. During the reporting period, 484 houses were completed, 849 houses are in progress and the rest is expected to commence soon. Three projects are ongoing in Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam and Selvanagar GN<sup>1</sup> divisions in Kilinochchi under community infrastructure. Water and sanitation (WatSan) activities are being implemented in conjunction with shelter component whereby 818 families (60 per cent) are implementing the activities. Upon successful submission of livelihood proposals, 1,205 families (88 per cent) received the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment, while 978 families (72 per cent) received both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> instalments. Furthermore, health, disaster management and organizational development workshops were carried out under VIA programme.

**Our Partners:**

The programme is an integrated movement intervention with overall coordination of IFRC and implemented by SLRCS with the support of Red Cross (table 2) and non Red Cross partners.

**Table 2: Summary of Supports from Red Cross partners**

Type of support	Partners
Multilateral	Australian Red Cross (ARC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC), Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Irish Red Cross (IRC), Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent
Bilateral	German Red Cross (GRC), Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), and Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO)

<sup>1</sup> Smallest administrative division in Sri Lanka.

Meanwhile the Government of India (GoI) is the major donor to the programme supporting shelter and WatSan component. SLRCS and IFRC are advocating to partners such as International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), GRC, CRC, NRC, JRCS and TRCO to have joint plans for core programmes.

## The situation

For nearly three decades, Sri Lanka has been scarred by a bitter war and in May 2009, the Government of Sri Lanka announced a decisive military victory over the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE or Tamil Tigers). All the districts of the Northern Province affected by the conflict, the entire Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts were fully deserted displacing all the inhabitants and there were partial displacements in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. Between 2006 and February 2009, over 281,000 people became internally displaced. This was in addition to over 214,000 people who had been displaced before 2006, meaning that over half a million people had been displaced by the conflict. As a result, the situation in the north of Sri Lanka was critical for the affected people at the end of the war, who lost almost everything including accessibility and availability of shelter, water and sanitation, health care, livelihood and other basic services and facilities.

Over the three years, the government and partners have committed significant resources to help former IDPs return to their home areas and rebuild their lives post-displacement. The Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update ([JH-ERU](#))<sup>2</sup> (October 2012, report no. 47) reveals, a total of 471,588 persons (141,336 families) have been released from transitional camps/ returned from host families to their former locations during past three years. Menik Farm IDP camp in Vavuniya district had closed and 7,329 IDPs (1,981 families), displaced prior to April 2008, remained in welfare centres in Jaffna and Vavuniya districts.

### Need, government plan and the gap of assistance

The challenges in post conflict rebuilding in poverty reduction, provide education and employment opportunities, improve health and nutrition, livelihood support and infrastructure development are still remain at a significant level. The Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) 2011 provided a framework for meeting immediate needs while linking interventions to the early- and medium-term recovery efforts, including the priorities of building shelters and homes, supporting agriculture, food security and livelihood recovery. Then in 2012, [Joint Plan for Assistance Northern Province 2012](#) had been done continuing the strong partnerships made between the Government, UN, I/NGOs and IOs during the 2011. Building upon good practices and lessons learned, discussions have taken place between the Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province (PTF), and respective stakeholders to determine the most urgent areas per sector for humanitarian intervention in 2012. 'Software assistance', in terms of capacity-building to strengthen Government provision of basic services in the resettlement areas, is a major component of this year's strategy.

Government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of reconstruction is 170,938 in the north of Sri Lanka (table 3), excluding more than 100,000 families scheduled for return from India and other countries over the next years. The coverage by donors on shelters is still very low - with committed funding for building or repairing sufficient only for 75,232 (44 per cent) houses, including 40,000 houses committed by GoI to the Northern Province.

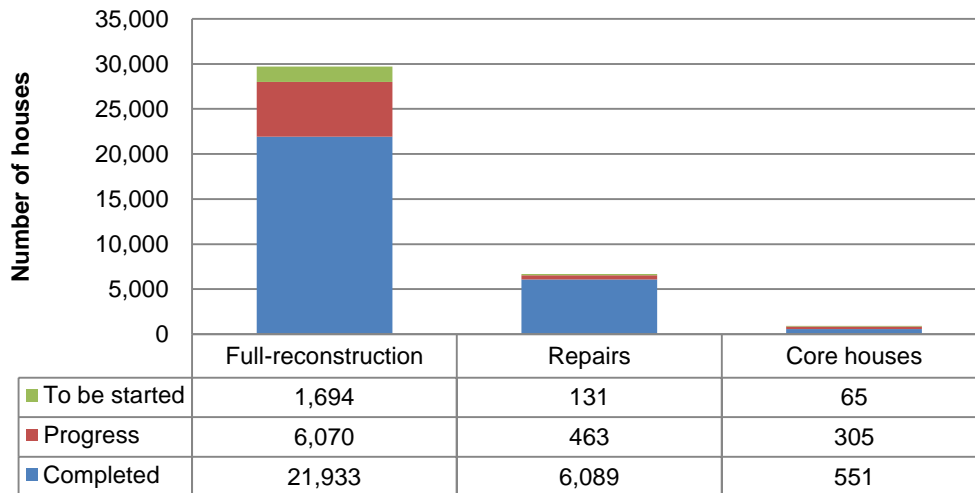
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<sup>2</sup> This report indicates the UN and NGO partner response to continuing humanitarian needs and early recovery concerns, in support to the Sri Lankan government's efforts to rebuild the former conflict-affected regions. Activities show progress towards the sectoral priorities and goals described in the 2011 joint plan for assistance.

**Table 3: Situation of houses by damages in the Northern Province**

District	Fully Damaged <sup>3</sup>	Partially Damaged <sup>4</sup>	Total
Kilinochchi	32,520	9,470	41,990
Mullaitivu	22,746	5,089	27,835
Vavuniya	13,159	2,041	15,200
Mannar	23,438	1,633	25,071
Jaffna	37,286	23,556	60,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,149</b>	<b>41,789</b>	<b>170,938</b>

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

**Figure 1: Progress of the shelter assistance in the Northern Province**

Source: JH-ERU, UNOCHA (October 2012, report no. 47)

Refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) for more information.

With those identified and unattended needs, the 2012 Joint Plan of Assistance for the Northern Province (JPA) remains underfunded at USD 33 million, or 23 per cent of the total request of USD 147 million for the humanitarian response in the Northern Province. The total humanitarian funds received during 2012 are USD 52.7 million with USD 19 million received outside the JPA (Refer to the [Financial Tracking Service](#) for more details). With this situation all the actors involved in the humanitarian assistance face a huge funding gap to assist those people in need. A summary of the gap and the achievements for each section are as follows.

## Coordination and partnerships

An early recovery coordination mechanism led by the government has been in place since the end of the war and was further strengthened and streamlined through the establishing of PTF for national recovery coordination. SLRCS, mandated as an auxiliary to government in humanitarian assistance, does coordination work at all levels with government authorities. The entire programme is carrying out assessments and consultations with the government authorities and representatives such as Government Agent, District Secretary, and Grama Niladhari. IFRC representatives participate in the monthly Development Partners Forum where members of the diplomatic community, international organizations and UN agencies meet to discuss key issues in the north and east of the country. In addition the IFRC participates in the UN led humanitarian country team meeting, and various technical working groups and coordinates closely with local authorities ensuring the appropriateness of support provided. The PTF adopted the 'who does what where ([3W](#)) online system' as the

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

<sup>4</sup> Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

primary monitoring tool to track the progress. Following the launch of the JPA in 2011, this 3W tool is being used as an effective monitoring tool to track progress of the humanitarian and early recovery efforts across the Northern region.

[RC PCRP is implemented by SLRCS](#) with the overall coordination of IFRC, as an integrated programme with the support of Red Cross and non Red Cross partners (please refer to the summary section above). A RC PCRP field office was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and the IFRC, SLRCS and JRCS are operating from this office at present. The SLRCS recruited project staff including the field staff deployed in project sites in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. The field staff is based in field offices in Wadamarachchi (Jaffna), Kanagarayankulam (Vavuniya), Poonagary and Mulangavil (Kilinochchi) and in Mannar, Jaffna and Mullaitivu branches.

Existing Rural Development Societies (RDS) of the villages takes the leading role in community level, organizing community meetings and activities, to facilitate the programme staff for field level activities. RDSs are being engaged in the process from the beginning to end in each and every step of the implementation. They are the community representatives, with whom the needs, issues and concerns of the communities are discussed. Transparent and effective relationship and coordination are maintained with government authorities from the ground to national level. Furthermore, the programme shares the experiences and coordinates with other partners at divisional and district level cluster meeting and other forums.



#### [Indian Housing Project \(IHP\)](#)

The IHP for construction and repair of 43,000 housing units in Northern (40,000) and Eastern Provinces (3,000) of Sri Lanka which is part of the overall commitment of 50,000 houses announced by the Government of India (GoI) in June 2010. This project planned to support the reconstruction and repair of fully and partly damaged houses in the North and East belonging to former IDPs who are being resettled, in order to accelerate rebuilding and rehabilitation. The project also endeavor to provide housing to the most vulnerable groups in these provinces, such as the landless, widows, old and disabled persons.

IHP is implemented under the parameters of the [Memorandum of Understanding](#) signed between the GoI and the Government of Sri Lanka on 17 January 2012. After the successful proposal by SLRCS/IFRC, the agreement was signed between GoI and IFRC on 13 July 2012, to construct 16,800 houses in the Northern Province. Within this project IFRC is one implementing agency with the SLRCS as its partner for repair (2,800) and construction (14,000), and the project is to be implemented together with three other organizations. While the project will be implemented in all five districts of the North, the district-wise allocation of the houses is currently being finalized and beneficiary assessment is in progress for the five districts. A considerable number of people in the Northern Province do not possess legal documents to prove their ownership of land, resulting in delays for beneficiary selection and prioritization.

## Red Cross Post-Conflict Recovery Programme

### Overview

The RC PCRP is implemented as a joint Red Cross Red Crescent Movement programme by SLRCS with operation modalities agreed upon with the partners. It is an integrated programme to support resettling

communities within a comprehensive package of shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood, health and care, disaster management, community infrastructure and organizational development, to contribute to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka, which is an area of the country which remains in great need of development assistance. Moreover, it provides complementary assistance to the government and other agencies' ongoing efforts and ensures strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to minimize the risk of both duplication and gaps.

Since the inception of the programme, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu branches of the SLRCS have been re-established, electing their governance and deploying key staff. The evolving RC PCRP has been able to attract youth and professionals of the area helping to re-establish a strong Red Cross volunteer network.

To strengthen the volunteer network and provide integrated assistance to the community a programme called "Volunteers in Action (VIA)" is introduced. VIA programme, an innovative approach combining the software components of the programme to develop multi-skilled volunteers. This programme aims to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities. Volunteer capacities are developed through trainings/workshops and creating platforms for integration and multicultural dialog. Trained volunteers are expected to be the catalysts in the change process of rebuilding of resilient communities. The VIA programme launched its activities in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu at the start, and now expanded in to entire northern province for the delivery of core programmes, while mobilizing volunteers and communities. As a result, health and care, water and sanitation, disaster management and organizational development programmes are being implemented in Jaffna, Manna and Vavuniya districts as well.

Construction of new houses following the owner-driven approach is the key constitute of the programme, while other components; health care, water and sanitation, community infrastructures, livelihoods, disaster management and organizational development, complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community. The RC PCRP is advocating for the most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. The programme needed to expand further to extend its support to cater to the increasing needs of the resettling communities on their own lands where they were before the conflict. From 13 July 2012 onwards, the RC PCRP entered a new partnership with the Gol receiving funding for the repair of 2,800 and construction 14,000 new houses (total of 16,800). Through this additional assistance 19,776<sup>5</sup> families (2,976 families with Red Cross support and 16,800 families with Gol support) get assistance to build their homes, which is 11.6 per cent of the total need of 170,938 houses. With the demand for improved housing, the programme is expected to expand further for rebuilding process upon available funding.

### **Programme monitoring and evaluation**

A base line survey is carried out at the initial stage of the programme, which is a very important tool to measure the outcome of the interventions. The programme will administer the same questionnaire with the beneficiary families, three months after the completion as an end line survey.

The operation management team maintains and implements regular monitoring mainly through an electronic database to follow all the vital milestones of the programme and putting in transparency and accountability to the programme. Operational implementation and coordination meetings take place periodically as planned, including weekly and monthly progress review meetings. IFRC housing construction monitoring system, IFRC bi-weekly management update and periodical operations updates provide enough support to the monitoring mechanism. Additionally, IFRC receive reports from the field and undertake regular visits and/or spot-checks. This helps to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems. Regular and ad hoc reports provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation; and any changes in the situation during the reporting period and any particular problem, constraint or unmet need. Technical support and quality assurance is supported by programme partners within the management team and with technical departments of national

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<sup>5</sup> Of the total 19,776 houses, the IFRC will support through this Emergency Appeal 18,159 families with shelter assistance.

headquarters and PNS teams in Colombo and field. IFRC delegation supported by Asia Pacific disaster management unit ensures the implementation of operational reviews and evaluation as set in the plan of action.

An overall external evaluation will be commissioned after final completion of the programme. Resources needed would be shared between all partners involved. The wide-scale evaluation is vital at the end of the operation to ensure institutional learning.

SLRCS and IFRC were granted permission to work in the north. With this facility, implementation and monitoring activities became more efficient and effective and being done periodically as required.

## Progress towards outcomes

Shelter	
<b>Outcome: 18,159 affected families (90,800 beneficiaries) in northern districts have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of cash grants and guidance on improved building techniques.</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Repair and constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of sites and beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Strengthening of community based organizations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints.</li> <li>• Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems.</li> <li>• Initiate 18,159 house constructions/repairs.</li> <li>• Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure.</li> <li>• Monitor and technical verification of progress.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

#### Implementation with emergency appeal funds

The emergency appeal supported 1,359 families under the shelter component. During the reporting period, 249 houses were completed of which totalling 484 houses. Some 849 houses are in progress and 26 houses are starting construction soon.

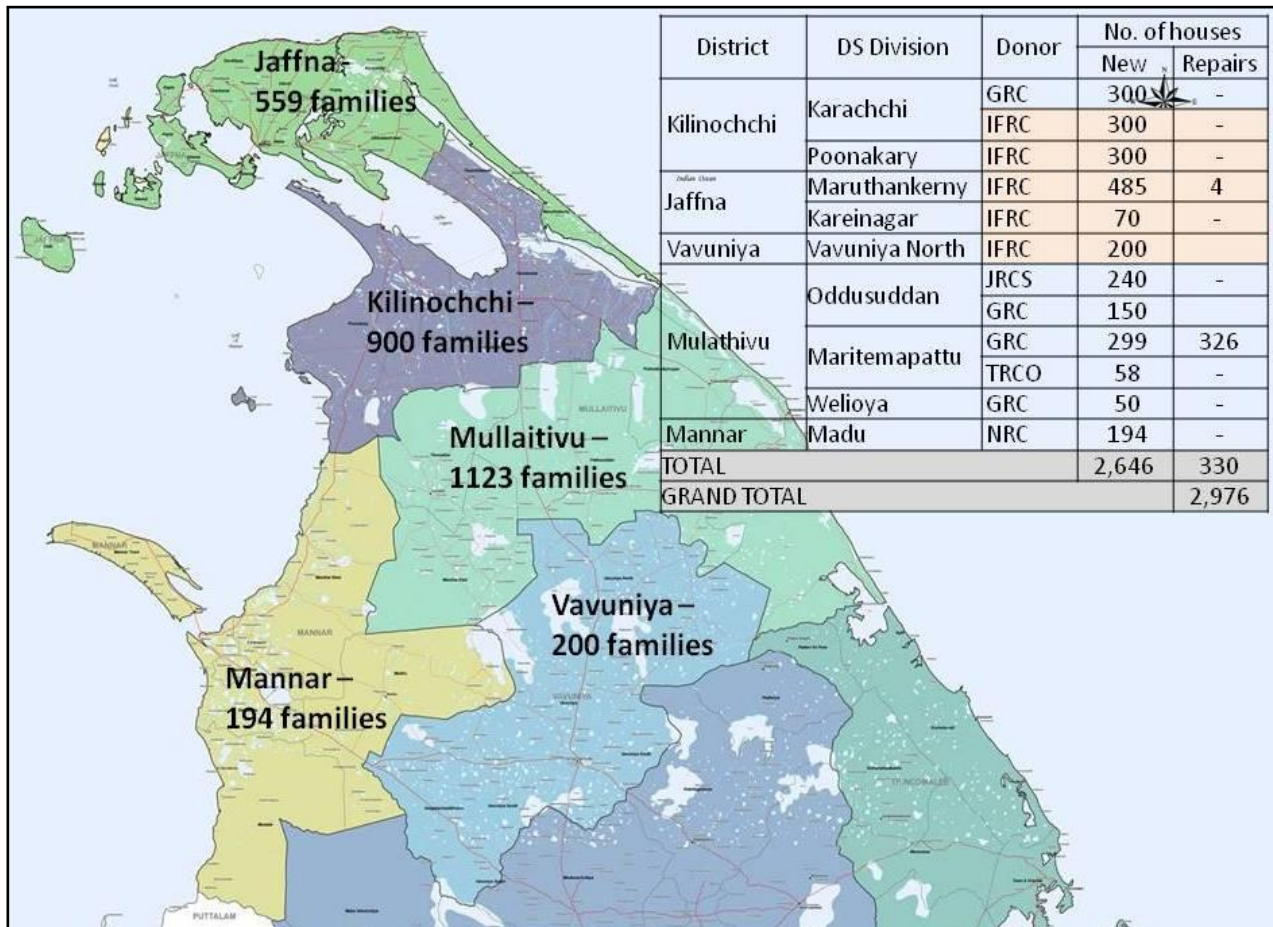
**Table 4: Summary of distribution of shelter support**

District	DS Division	Number of houses			Progress since appeal			No. of houses completed during reporting period
		New	Repairs	Total	Completed	Ongoing	Started	
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	300	0	300	273	27	0	38
	Poonakary	300	0	300	29	271	0	29
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	485	4	489	177	312	0	177
	Kareinagar	70	0	70	5	65	0	5
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	200	0	200	0	174	26	0
		<b>1,355</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>249</b>

#### Implementation by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

In addition to the houses funded multilaterally by IFRC Emergency Appeal, GRC, JRCS, NRC and HKRC are supporting bilaterally (figure 2). Currently, a total of 2,976 families (EA - 1,359 and PNS - 1,617) are in the programme constructing/repairing their permanent houses.

**Figure 2: Summary of distribution of shelter support**



#### Implementation with Indian Government funds (IHP)

This component of RC PCRP commenced in August 2012 and the project was officially launched on 2 October 2012. The main inauguration ceremonies of IHP were held in three Red Cross sites in Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Mannar. Some 984 families are in the process of constructing new houses (table 4). Beneficiary assessment is in progress for the five districts to select the most vulnerable families as decided by the Indian Housing Committee (IHC).

**Table 4: Summary of distribution of shelter support**

District	Number of families
Kilinochchi	187
Mullaitivu	226
Mannar	338
Jaffna	233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>984</b>

#### Community Infrastructure

Three projects are ongoing in Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam and Selvanagar GN divisions in Kilinochchi under community infrastructure. In Krishnapuram and Ampalkulam, finishing work of the community halls are ongoing. Improvements to the Selvanagar government school (construction of six urinals (three boys and three girls), construction of fence of 470 ft<sup>2</sup> and repairing septic tank and soakage pit of the old toilet) are planned, where fencing completed at current.

**Challenges:**

- A considerable number of people in the Northern Province do not possess legal documents to prove their ownership of land, resulting in delays for beneficiary selection and prioritization.
- Some of the beneficiaries in the local authorities' list are not permanently resettled and SLRCS had to request for new lists. This is the key issue which delayed beneficiary identification and housing construction timeline.
- The beneficiary selection process of the IHP is time consuming due to different interests and delays by the stakeholders involved in the process, which need more human resources in order to complete the project in time. The programme team is working on mobilizing its available resources at its best and it is expected that full human resources will be on board during next couple of months.
- Skilled labour on masonry and carpentry is a limiting resource with the increasing demand. SLRCS is in process to organize training and capacity building for local people to increase the skilled labour force that may assist in speeding up the housing construction.
- Escalation of prices of building materials due to the high demand and short supply of construction materials such as sand and timber.
- Difficulties in accessing interior locations due to poor road networks.

<b>Health and care</b>	
<b>Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of health promotion and disease prevention 20,000 families (100,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Enhanced knowledge and improved health practices in targeted communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community.</li> <li>• Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, and billboards.</li> <li>• Conduct health awareness events in communities, emphasizing nutrition, disease control (mosquito-borne, water-borne, HIV/AIDS, diabetes/high blood pressure), hygiene and blood donor recruitment.</li> <li>• Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers.</li> <li>• Deliver community-based first aid training to community members.</li> <li>• Train 1,000 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.</li> </ul>
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities.</li> <li>• Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year.</li> <li>• Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.</li> </ul>
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 100 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to returning population.</li> </ul>
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective health interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches.</li> <li>• Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches.</li> <li>• Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches.</li> <li>• Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS.</li> <li>• Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities.</li> </ul>
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### Progress:

A total of six community assessment workshops conducted in Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam, Selvanagar, Thiruvaiaru and Thirunagar GN divisions in Kilinochchi and Ponnagar, Mulliyawalei, and Uppamaveli GN divisions in Mullaitivu with the involvement of 141 people (60 male and 81 female) representing one person from each recipient family. Subsequently, integrated Community plans (health, livelihood, WatSan and infrastructure) were developed for those areas (Kilinochchi – one year, Mullaitivu - six months). Those are being implemented by the volunteers of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu branches, with the support of VIA programme of PCRCP.

During the reporting period, PCRCP beneficiaries, school teachers and students, community police personnel and other community members, as well as SLRCS and PCRCP staff and volunteers, received trainings on first aid, psychosocial support and community health. These trained people are expected to support the communities in addressing health needs and priorities, since there is a present gap in disease surveillance, prevention and control, preventive health, maternal and child health and nutrition in the North. Simultaneously, these trainings would strengthen the SLRCS's capacity in serving the most vulnerable people in health and care services.

**Table 5: Summary of persons trained in health and care**

Training	No. of trainings	No. of persons trained			Participants	
		Male	Female	Total		
Conducted before reporting period	Basic first aid	11	85	208	293	Staff, volunteers, school teachers, students, community members, PCRCP beneficiaries
	Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)	3	10	80	90	Staff, volunteers
	Psychosocial support programming (PSP) 2011	1	6	21	27	Staff, volunteers
Conducted during reporting period	Basic first aid	15	85	258	343	School teachers, community members, PCRCP beneficiaries
	Advanced first aid	1	14	14	28	Participants qualified through basic first aid training
	Training of Trainers (ToT) on first aid	1	11	5	16	Persons qualified through advanced first aid training
	PSP follow-up workshop	2	4	14	18	Participants of 2011 PSP training

Advanced First Aid training was conducted in May 2012 for some 28 persons from northern districts who have completed the basic first aid trainings. In August 2012, 16 of the 28 persons who successfully completed the advanced course also received Training of Trainers (ToT) on first aid. The progress of trainings within the community people has built on sustainability in capacity building whereby these community trainers are well-prepared to train others on first aid and further expanded SLRCS pool of first aid trainers in the north.

A series of Basic First Aid trainings is being conducted for most vulnerable communities in the North in commemoration of World First Day. This is being conducted for a total of 10 communities in all five districts in the Northern Province. Eight trainings were completed so far. All the trainings were enlightened by an activity of Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) tool kit and conducted by the YABC peer educators of the respective branches.

Mullaitivu branch had planned a dengue awareness/prevention programme in line with the community plans developed in 2011. An action plan was developed to provide knowledge to those three villages in Mullaitivu using cluster meetings. It is planned to give basic knowledge on dengue and then to prepare a monitoring chary by the villagers. The first programme will be conducted in last two weeks of November 2012 for 450 families (150 families per village) and planned to conduct every year.

As an outcome of PSP follow-up workshops action plans were prepared by the volunteers. As the first activity of Kilinochchi branch under this PSP initiative, to apply training in to practice, volunteers (6 male and 3 female) spent a day with the children (36 boys) of the 'Kanthi Children's Home' in Kilinochchi. It comprised games and a drawing competition with children, singing and dancing, presenting gifts and sport items (volley ball, cricket bats and balls, badminton sets, chess board, carom board) and a water filter for assuring safe drinking water. Volunteers are planning to carry out other activities in the plan, as well, in future which greatly help to psychological wellbeing of the conflict affected communities.



A volunteer conducting a game with the children of Kanthi Childrens' Home. **Photo:** IFRC.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion for up to 20,000 families (or 100,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct and repair 18,159 household latrines in conjunction with the permanent shelter construction.</li> <li>• Construction and repair of 41 communal school water and sanitation systems.</li> <li>• Construct public drinking water wells.</li> <li>• Construct/repair individual household wells.</li> <li>• Distribute 20,000 ceramic household water filters; with training, one per family<sup>6</sup> in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure (including training on repair maintenance of the infrastructure).</li> </ul>
Knowledge of good hygiene behaviours has increased in target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline of hygiene knowledge and practices.</li> <li>• Training of community volunteers in hygiene promotion through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).</li> <li>• Develop/revise and print relevant IEC materials to be used.</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers.</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion for school children through child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST).</li> <li>• Conduct household level monitoring and an endline assessment to evaluate level of improvement in hygiene knowledge.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> In the lessons learnt following 2004 tsunami by SLRCS distributing ceramic household water filters, it was documented that for larger households, one filter may not provide sufficient safe drinking water. However, due to limited resources, SLRCS will continually increase the support in this component when additional resources are made available.

**Progress:**

Water and sanitation activities are being implemented in conjunction with housing construction and included construction and repairing of individual household wells and provision of toilets for individual use. Of those 1,359 families in the programme, 818 families (60 per cent) have received the WatSan grant since appeal to construct/repair individual household WatSan infrastructure. The priority is given for the sanitation component (construction of the toilet) and if that is already been addressed, the funds are then used for the improvements of water supply. Toilet construction is being monitored by technical officers to ensure good construction quality.

**Table 6: Present status of the water and sanitation component of the programme**

District	DS Division	No. of families in the program	No. of families received grant		Present status
			since appeal	during reporting period	
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	300	293	6	Ongoing
	Poonakary	300	71	71	Ongoing
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	489	386	347	Ongoing
	Kareinagar	70	68	68	Ongoing
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	200	0	0	To be started
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,359</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>492</b>	

25 volunteers (3 male and 22 female) of Mullaitivu branch were trained on hygiene promotion in July 2012 and community programmes were planned in line with the community plans developed in 2011. An action plan was developed to conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through those trained volunteers. It was planned to give awareness on hand washing, personnel health, safe drinking water, proper sanitation and food safety, using PHAST tools during household visits to promote hygiene practices of those three villages in Mullaitivu. In addition, those trained volunteers of Kilinochchi branch conducted a two weeks hygiene promotion campaign with the support of VIA programme in August 2012. Awareness on safe water and sanitation behaviour, via house to house visits in three GN divisions (Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam and Selvanagar) were carried out. Similarly these volunteers will conduct sessions with the resettled communities on good hygiene practices which aim to improve hygiene behavior and knowledge.






**Table 7: Summary of persons trained in water and sanitation**

Training		No. of trainings	No. Of persons trained			Participants
			Male	Female	Total	
Conducted before reporting period	Training on well cleaning	1	6	14	20	Volunteers
	Hygiene promotion	1	2	14	16	Volunteers
Conducted during reporting period	Hygiene promotion	1	3	22	25	Volunteers

A total of 889 families received ceramic water filters with training on cleaning and maintenance to ensure safe drinking water.

Construction and repair of water and sanitation infrastructure in five schools has commenced through VIA programme. Estimates are being prepared to commence construction work by the respective School Development Societies, upon receiving the permission from relevant authorities. This also follows the owner driven approach, with monitoring and technical supervision by the programme. Hygiene promotion activities are planned to conduct by the trained volunteers, following hardware improvements.

**Table 8: School water and sanitation infrastructure improvement**

	Name of the School	Need	Present status	Progress
1	Vinayagar Pre-school, Vinayapuram (Krishnapuram GN), Kilinochchi	To repair the exiting toilet		Estimate is being prepared to renovate toilet and construct attached water tank to toilet.
2	Ampal Pre-school, Ampalkulam, Kilinochchi	To provide drinking and utility water supply		Estimate is being prepared to provide water supply.
3	Thiruvalluwar Vidyalaya, Malayalapuram, Kilinochchi	To provide drinking and utility water supply		Estimate is being prepared to construct a water tank with water pump and tap network and provide a solar system to get electricity to operate the water pump
4	Bharathy Vidyalaya, Bharathypuram, Kilinochchi	Well is there to clean and provide water pump (pup house is available), tank and tap network)		Estimate is being prepared to renovate well, construct a new overhead water tank, install a water pump and renovate tap network
5	Oddusuddan Maha Vidyalayam	Provide water supply		Prepared budget estimation to renovate two wells, water tank and distribution tap network

Livelihood Support	
<b>Outcome: To assist 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries) in replacing, repairing, re-establishing and strengthening their household income through the provision of cash grants and guidance on sustainable livelihood interventions.</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Improved livelihoods for the most vulnerable of the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the livelihood needs of some 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries) within re-settled population.</li> <li>Provide grants/resources to enable households to re-establish and strengthen their livelihoods such as farming, livestock rearing, fishing and microenterprise.</li> </ul>
Sustainably improved community livelihood capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct household livelihood surveys to identify needs of the families in order to provide them the necessary skills and to facilitate access to government and other institutions for assistance on skills acquisition.</li> <li>Assist in establishing model farms on gardening.</li> <li>Beneficiary training on agriculture and integrating farm and composting practices, livelihood skills and vocation training on different trades.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

The beneficiaries were made aware through introductory livelihood workshops on potential livelihood avenues, resources and challenges prevailing in the local socio-economic context. Furthermore, the livelihood sub-groups were identified based on the types of livelihood, the beneficiaries are already or would like to engage in. After successful submission of livelihood proposals by each family, the cash grant of LKR 35,000 is provided under the programme in two instalments, based on the investment proposal submitted. The livelihood programme obtains service of community mobilizers to carry out ground level beneficiary motivation and monitoring under guidance and close supervision of a livelihood and community development expert. The programme encourages community incomes and savings by enhancing productive assets, skills and knowledge through proposed activities.

**Table 9: Summary of the persons trained in livelihood**

Training/workshop		No. of workshops	No. of persons trained			Participants
			Male	Female	Total	
Conducted before reporting period	Training on monitoring livelihood grant	1	2	5	7	Volunteers and community mobilizers
	Livelihood workshops	8	313	241	554	Beneficiaries of Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam, Selvanagar, Thiruvaiaru, Thirunagar, Maruthankerny, Championpattu North, Championpattu South, Kudaruppu villages
Conducted during reporting period	Livelihood training	1	12	6	18	PCR staff
	Livelihood workshops	8	249	245	494	Beneficiaries of Kiranchi West, Kiranchi East, Pokkaruppu, Mulliyan, Vathirayan, Uduthurai, Aliyawalai, Vettlakerny, Mamadu, Paranthan and Sinnadampam villages

Simultaneously, the programme staff and volunteers received livelihood trainings, which support to do their tasks efficiently and effectively.

**Table 10: Present status of the livelihood component of the programme**

District	DS Division	No. of families In the program	Since appeal		During reporting period		Present status
			1 <sup>st</sup> instalment received	2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment received	1 <sup>st</sup> instalment received	2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment received	
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	300	300	300	0	01	Completed
	Poonakary	300	298	261	298	261	Ongoing
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	489	485	405	250	405	Ongoing
	Kareinagar	70	70	12	70	12	Ongoing
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	200	52	0	52	0	Ongoing
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>679</b>	

**Challenges:**

- Changing of intended livelihood activity and investment plans after receiving the first instalment has become a challenge during post-monitoring. However, the programme is flexible to accept such changes, if they fall under the livelihood framework of the RC PCR. P.
- Lack of well established markets for improved productive inputs, such as hybrid and adaptable crop varieties and extension and support service facilities to introduce modern and advance techniques, particularly for the agriculture and livestock sector hinder the potential of high productivity. Physical access to some agricultural lands in the area is restricted due to land mines which are yet to be cleared.

### Disaster Management

**Outcome: Local communities are fully aware of local risks and resources available and are prepared and equipped to respond to disasters. Number of families targeted is 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries)**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Communities are educated in safe behaviours and principles and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop/conduct awareness raising activities on mine and other risks (information, education and communication material development, school level competitions, humanitarian values).</li> <li>• Support school children with recreational activities/facilities.</li> </ul>
Disaster response tools, mechanisms and systems are established in northern districts with adequate capacities to deliver services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation and training of local disaster response teams.</li> <li>• Provision of standard equipments.</li> <li>• Develop local contingency plans for the identified risks/hazards.</li> <li>• Facilitate coordination with government disaster response mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Skilled human resources base is established in northern branches to carry out disaster management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct disaster management training for staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

'Vinayagar Pre-school' in Krishnapuram, Kilinochchi received furniture (chairs and tables) in July through Kilinochchi Branch. 'Kaddavinayagar Kovil Paripalana Sabha Pre-school and Sunday school' in Mulliyavalai, Mullaitivu district received 60 chairs in August 2012 through Mullaithivu Branch. These activities greatly supported the schools to uplift the educational facilities for the village children.

**Table 11: Summary of persons trained in disaster management**

Training	No. of trainings	No. of persons trained			Participants	
		Male	Female	Total		
Conducted before reporting period	Mine Risk Education (MRE)	5	29	58	87	Staff, volunteers
	Basic Disaster Management	3	12	62	74	Staff, volunteers
	Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) - Mullaitivu	1	12	19	31	Branch governance (3), government officials of Disaster Management

						Centre (2), staff (2), volunteers (24)
Conducted during reporting period	Contingency planning workshop	1	8	6	14	Governance, management staff and volunteers of Mullaithivu branch
	Workshop on communication in emergencies	1	19	3	22	Staff

Mullaithivu branch conducted contingency planning workshop in July 2012 and developed their contingency plan for the identified risks/hazard, which is flood. Two hazardous/flood prone divisions were selected in Mullaithivu District, which can accommodate by the existing branch resources and capacities. Now the branch is fully equipped to respond to an emergency situation due to floods. Governance, volunteers and management staff of the Mullaithivu Branch (8 male and 6 female) was joined the workshop.

### Organizational development

**Outcome: Branch-level structures in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts are able to provide effective support for local population to improve community resilience, to develop healthy lifestyles, prepare for disasters and respond to emergencies.**

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

#### Progress:

The programme is in the process of strengthening of SLRCS's organizational capacity, mainly in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts. This includes mobilizing the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, strengthening the SLRCS branch structures, and maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer run. Furthermore, the programme extended support to Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna branches during the reporting period.

SLRCS, IFRC, CRC, GRC and ICRC are jointly supporting the organizational development support programme for Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu branches. CRC and GRC have long term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and

Mullaitivu branches respectively, primarily for the construction of new branch building. Meanwhile, ICRC also committed their support to strengthen both branches. SLRCS and IFRC are planning to have joint programmes in future with the partners, particularly GRC, CRC and JRC.

**Table 12: Summary of persons trained under organizational development**

Training/workshop		No. of workshops	No. of persons trained			Participants
			Male	Female	Total	
Conducted before reporting period	Training on Baseline survey	1	6	3	9	Staff
	Social mobilization workshop	1	-	-	-	Staff
	Training of YABC peer educators	1	14	8	22	Staff and volunteers
	Red Cross Dissemination workshop	5	25	82	107	Staff and volunteers
	Basic digital photography workshop	1	24	6	30	Staff
Conducted during reporting period	Social media workshop	1	15	5	20	Staff
	YABC review workshop	1	6	6	12	YABC peer educators of 2010 training
	Gender equity training	1	13	5	19	Staff
	Workshop on beneficiary communication	1	19	3	22	Staff

Both Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu branches carried out a series of activities celebrating world Red Cross Day on 8 May 2012. Those were organized by the Branches with staff, governance, volunteers, school children and other stakeholders. Activities carried out are Red Cross dissemination, volunteer appreciation, sharamadana activity, cultural event and mobile first aid service. Moreover a quiz contest was held among the school junior circle, students and volunteers and afforded prizes to top three in both groups.

Fifty volunteers from each of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu branches were trained as 'multi skilled volunteers' through VIA programme from March 2011. These volunteers are the spirits of the branches who plan, organize and implement the branch activities with the communities (community services, first aid services, hygiene promotion activities, PSP activities, celebrate international days). Moreover, those capacity building trainings were helpful for efficient and effective service delivery to the communities by both staff and volunteers. The trained YABC peer educators work together with VIA programme, in executing sessions of the YABC tool kit, in those activities/workshops/trainings under health, WatSan, disaster management and organizational development. These sessions are instrumental in successful delivery of those programme components to communities, which makes a difference to the lives of vulnerable people.

#### Challenges:

- Volunteer retention is a challenge, since they tend to go out of the area for career opportunities or limited time due to other commitments such as getting married and full time jobs. Branches are planning the work with the volunteers during weekends or with convenient time schedules to ensure maximum participation.

### Logistics

For the success of this operation, efficient and timely coordination and delivery of logistical support should be met. IFRC will liaise and coordinate actions with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that the IFRC's logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur has set-up a mobilisation table to track all in-kind donations and international procurements (available on DMIS). As such, donors should coordinate with ZLU regarding

outstanding needs. ZLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through ZLU.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The steady flow of timely and accurate information between those working in the field and other major stakeholders will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for SLRCS and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate the interests of vulnerable populations. In close collaboration with the operation, those affected by this emergency will be provided with information to support their relief and recovery. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation and communications initiatives will help to build the information and public relations capacity of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society for future emergencies.

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## Contact information

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka - Support for IDP

Appeal Launch Date: 12 apr 10

Appeal Timeframe: 12 apr 10 to 31 oct 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2015/10
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>23,364,593</b>					<b>23,364,593</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	3,846,285					3,846,285	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	1,598,921					1,598,921	
<i>India Government</i>	420,942					420,942	6,196,642
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	617,513					617,513	
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i>	11,547					11,547	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	22,196					22,196	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	139,279					139,279	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	485,520					485,520	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	1,073,853					1,073,853	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>8,216,056</b>					<b>8,216,056</b>	<b>6,196,642</b>
<b><u>Other Income</u></b>							
<i>Sundry Income</i>	50					50	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>50</b>					<b>50</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>8,216,106</b>					<b>8,216,106</b>	<b>6,196,642</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>8,216,106</b>					<b>8,216,106</b>	<b>6,196,642</b>
<b>Coverage = DIA</b>	<b>35%</b>					<b>35%</b>	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>8,216,106</b>					<b>8,216,106</b>	<b>6,196,642</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-6,473,267</b>					<b>-6,473,267</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,742,840</b>					<b>1,742,840</b>	<b>6,196,642</b>

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2012/11
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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>23,364,593</b>					<b>23,364,593</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Housing	4,972,950	4,077,685				4,077,685	895,265	
Construction - Facilities	249,999	12,229				12,229	237,770	
Clothing & Textiles	639	712				712	-73	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	949,854	22,184				22,184	927,670	
Teaching Materials	1,833						1,833	
Utensils & Tools	25,000	12,570				12,570	12,430	
Other Supplies & Services	5,606,807	645				645	5,606,162	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>11,807,082</b>	<b>4,126,025</b>				<b>4,126,025</b>	<b>7,681,058</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	186,550	163,335				163,335	23,215	
Computers & Telecom	32,994	31,088				31,088	1,906	
Office & Household Equipment	20,617	5,417				5,417	15,200	
Others Machinery & Equipment	3,000						3,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>243,161</b>	<b>199,840</b>				<b>199,840</b>	<b>43,321</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,000	170				170	830	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	541,827	127,557				127,557	414,270	
Logistics Services	65,881	2,250				2,250	63,631	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>608,708</b>	<b>129,977</b>				<b>129,977</b>	<b>478,731</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	558,000	112,684				112,684	445,316	
National Staff	730,401	167,943				167,943	562,458	
National Society Staff	3,087,770	295,035				295,035	2,792,735	
Volunteers	623	643				643	-20	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>4,376,794</b>	<b>576,304</b>				<b>576,304</b>	<b>3,800,489</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	259,967	115,115				115,115	144,852	
Professional Fees	74,116	15,926				15,926	58,190	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>334,083</b>	<b>131,042</b>				<b>131,042</b>	<b>203,041</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	541,665	83,063				83,063	458,602	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>541,665</b>	<b>83,063</b>				<b>83,063</b>	<b>458,602</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	64,020	9,144				9,144	54,876	
Information & Public Relations	542,334	53,112				53,112	489,222	
Office Costs	346,736	102,739				102,739	243,997	
Communications	132,702	14,273				14,273	118,429	
Financial Charges	240,310	133,212				133,212	107,098	
Other General Expenses	2,142,345	191,421				191,421	1,950,924	
Shared Office and Services Costs	501,581	120,426				120,426	381,156	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>3,970,028</b>	<b>624,327</b>				<b>624,327</b>	<b>3,345,701</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	31,661	31,661				31,661	-0	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>31,661</b>	<b>31,661</b>				<b>31,661</b>	<b>-0</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		162,325				162,325	-162,325	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>162,325</b>				<b>162,325</b>	<b>-162,325</b>	

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Interim Report

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Appeal	MDRLK002
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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>23,364,593</b>					<b>23,364,593</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	1,424,357	394,197				394,197	1,030,160	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>1,424,357</b>	<b>394,197</b>				<b>394,197</b>	<b>1,030,160</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		12,405				12,405	-12,405	
Pledge Reporting Fees	27,054	2,100				2,100	24,954	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	<b>27,054</b>	<b>14,505</b>				<b>14,505</b>	<b>12,549</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>23,364,593</b>	<b>6,473,267</b>				<b>6,473,267</b>	<b>16,891,326</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>16,891,326</b>				<b>16,891,326</b>		