

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sri Lanka : Support for internally displaced people

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK002
Operations Update n° 5
Six-month consolidated report
3 December 2010

Period covered by this report: -
12 April to 11 October 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 3.6 million (USD 3.4 million or EUR 2.5 million)

[<click here to view the attached interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, the appeal is 44 per cent covered. Funds are urgently needed to enable Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to provide much needed assistance to those displaced by years of conflict.

[<click here for contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

An emergency appeal was launched in April seeking CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3.4 million or EUR 2.5 million) in cash, kind, or

services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) as it assists approximately 5,000 families (25,000 people) for 24 months; this operation is expected to be completed by 12 April 2012. A final report will be made available by 12 July 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).



A house with its roof completed in Vivekanadanagar, funded by German Red Cross. Photo: SLRCS.

Summary:

The Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme (PCRP) in Sri Lanka is being delivered by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) country office and other Red Cross partners, primarily in support of people who have been displaced due to the conflict in Sri Lanka. This owner-driven programme is implemented in an area of the country which remains in great need of development and is slowly growing to support the needs of the resettling population.

SLRCS is working with 300 families in Kilinochchi district with the support of the government and IFRC. These 300 families are in the process of receiving funding assistance from IFRC. In addition to the housing grant which is in line with guidelines defined by the Presidential Task Force¹, a package which consists of support for livelihood, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, disaster management and health and care is offered to the beneficiaries.

With the establishment of the branch interim committees for Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts, all the

¹ The authority established by the government of Sri Lanka for the resettlement, development and security in the Northern Province.

SLRCS branches have begun to function again. The Kilinochchi branch office is physically established with basic facilities and the branch executive officer is planning the activities to be conducted and the both branches are in the process of re-establishing the volunteer network.

Operational modalities were agreed upon with partners and the programme was implemented as a joint Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operation. The whole programme is implemented by SLRCS with overall coordination by IFRC, as an integrated Movement programme with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. The implementation and field monitoring of project is done by SLRCS, which includes technical support and social mobilization. The plan, design and promotion of the programme is supported by IFRC, with a partial funding assistance. The monitoring mechanism (both physical and financial) and guidelines were developed by IFRC with the support of SLRCS and partner national societies. An operational office for Red Cross PCRCP was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and the SLRCS, German Red Cross and IFRC are currently operating from this office. SLRCS has already recruited project staff, including field staff, deployed in project sites in Kilinochchi.

Partners who made contributions to the appeal include Canadian Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

IFRC, on behalf of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners for their response to this appeal.

The situation, need and the gap of assistance

After the end of the 30-year long conflict between the government military forces of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) which caused significant hardships for the population, environment and the economy of the country, the government has made significant efforts to bring the affected communities into a situation of relative normalcy through resettlement and various development endeavours. The conflict left hundreds of thousands of people in transit, displaced, and seeking refuge with host families or in government-run camps or centres for internally displaced people.

All the five districts in the northern province of Sri Lanka were affected by the conflict. The following districts were fully deserted by the conflict, completely displacing all the inhabitants: Kilinochchi district, Mulathivu district, Manthai, Madhu, Musalai Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions of Mannar district, Vavuniya North DS division of Vavuniya district and Vadamarachchi East DS division of Jaffna district. There were partial displacements in Nanattan and Mannar town DS divisions in Mannar district, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South and Cheddikulam DS divisions in Vavuniya district, and some of the DS divisions in Jaffna district, with displacements in Vavuniya South, Cheddikulam, Vavuniya and almost all in Jaffna DS divisions dating back to 15 to 20 years.

The situation in the north of Sri Lanka is critical for hundreds of thousands of IDPs, who lack decent shelter, water, sanitation, tools and seeds to plant, and other basic livelihoods. The government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of rebuilding and reconstruction is around 160,000. Since the present commitment for new housing construction or repairs by the shelter agencies are around 20,000, a total of 140,000 families are left behind at the moment. Even though there is a commitment of 50,000 houses by the Indian government according to the Presidential Task Force, there remains a gap of 90,000 houses at present. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services exacerbate the situation.

Based on the current situation, all actors involved in providing humanitarian assistance face a huge funding gap to assist those people in need. Funding shortages across all sectors, combined with access constraints, have reduced capacity to deliver immediate assistance to residual camp populations and returning communities. Many agencies have raised concerns due to the lack of funding for existing programmes and pre-positioning of stocks prior to the monsoon season.

Progress towards outcomes

Shelter

Outcome: 1,150 affected families (5,750 people) in north-eastern districts have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of cash grants and guidance on improved building techniques.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities
1,150 repaired and constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sites and beneficiaries; • Establishment of community groups to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints (in phases); • Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems; • Initiate 200 house construction and 950 houses repairs; • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure to promote healthy living conditions and sanitation; • Monitor and technical verification of progress.

Progress:

The Presidential Task Force has given approval to SLRCS assist 300 families in Kilinochchi district. The National Society is constructing an initial 300 houses with the support of IFRC, where the families live in four Grama Niladhari² (GN) divisions in Karachchi DS division in Kilinochchi district. All these involve housing construction for houses which were destroyed.

Table 1: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by Emergency Appeal funds

GN Division	Total
1 Krishnapuram	100
2 Ampalkulam	100
3 Thirunagar North	19
4 Selvanagar	81
Total	300

Table 2: Progress of shelter assistance

Number of Instalment Released	Construction Stage	Number of families
1 st instalment released	Foundation work is ongoing	99
Ready to receive 1 st instalment	Completed site clearance	95
Beneficiary files completed		25
Beneficiary verification in progress		81
Total		300

A total of 99 houses were under construction in the first six months of the operation, funded by IFRC, where the foundation work is in progress. An additional 95 families were ready to receive the first instalment at time of reporting, with 25 beneficiary files completed and beneficiary verification for 81 families is ongoing, bringing the total to 300 families.

A mass meeting was also conducted for 100 beneficiaries in Krishnapuram. In the meeting, beneficiaries were briefed on the owner-driven housing reconstruction programme and fund disbursement procedures. A scaled plan of the sample house was also shared along with two documents, Construction Guidelines and Good and Bad Practices in Construction which are in local language. All the documents were explained at the meeting by the field engineer and technical staff. Beneficiaries were also informed that SLRCS, together with the IFRC, will be providing them with financial and technical assistance and as such the National Society will be joined by their partners on regular site visits to observe the progress of the project.



Technical instructions giving by SLRCS field engineer at the community meeting. Photo: SLRCS

An electronic data base was established and photographs of the damaged houses and present temporary houses in the programme are being uploaded to the data base at this initial stage along with the beneficiary

² GN division - Smallest administrative division of Sri Lanka

information. The construction stages of the new house such as foundation, walls, roof and other completion stages, will be updated to track with the progress of the construction. This is used as a monitoring tool to track the progress and to improve transparency and accountability.

Challenges:

Many beneficiary files are incomplete due to insufficient information, basically due to legal document issues related to land ownership such as loss of title document (Land Development Authority permit), loss of title deeds, delays in the issue of permits, delay in transfer of land, death of land owners, etc. SLRCS is working with the authorities to sort out these issues in assisting beneficiary families. This will delay the initiation of permanent housing construction for the beneficiaries.

The lack of construction materials such as sand is becoming an issue at the moment. Due to high demand, some suppliers tend to control the supply to claim for higher prices. SLRCS is working with the authorities to address this matter. The project can expect less supply of sand during the coming rainy season. A shortage of skilled labour such as masons and carpenters is also a constraint, which will increase in the near future when there is an increase in number of returnees and constructions. Furthermore, lack of availability of transport of timber and other building materials is difficult with the increasing demand.

Since de-mining is still underway, mine and unexploded ordinance clearance is also a limitation. Humanitarian actors need to seek permission from the Pcooresidential Task Force and ministry of defence to operate in northern Sri Lanka. There is no free access. SLRCS and IFRC were granted permission to work in north, with restrictions applicable more to the expatriate staff than the national staff. Even though this limited access to beneficiaries remains as a key challenge to this operation, the implementation and monitoring activities are being done periodically as required.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement progress

A total of 2,629 affected families are in the programme at the moment, funded by German Red Cross (1,279 families), IFRC Emergency Appeal (1,150 families) and Japanese Red Cross Society (200 families). Of the 1,279 families funded by German Red Cross, 979 houses were constructed under the German Red Cross tsunami housing project in Mulathivu and are to be repaired or reconstructed under the Red Cross PCRP. Australian Red Cross had shown their interest to support up to 491 families in their former post-tsunami reconstruction programme, where they had committed to construct 491 houses in four villages in Wadamarachchi East in Jaffna; 248 were for the conflict-affected families and 243 for the tsunami-affected families. Furthermore, Norwegian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross also have shown interest to support the programme. There is a potential to repair houses built by the Austrian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross consortium during the post-tsunami period in Kilinochchi, which was recently requested by the Kilinochchi branch.

To date, the Presidential Task Force has currently given approval to assist 800 families; 600 in Kilinochchi district and 200 in Mulathivu district. This 600 owner-driven housing assistance in Kilinochchi includes 300 families funded by German Red Cross (GRC) and 300 families funded by IFRC. These families live in seven GN divisions in Karachchi DS division in Kilinochchi district. Another 200 houses are planned for construction with the support of Japanese Red Cross in Oddusuddan DS division in Mulathivu district. All these are new housing constructions for fully damaged houses. IFRC and SLRCS plan to have joint programmes with the German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society in future for core programmes such as health care, livelihood, disaster management and water and sanitation.

Table 3: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by the programme

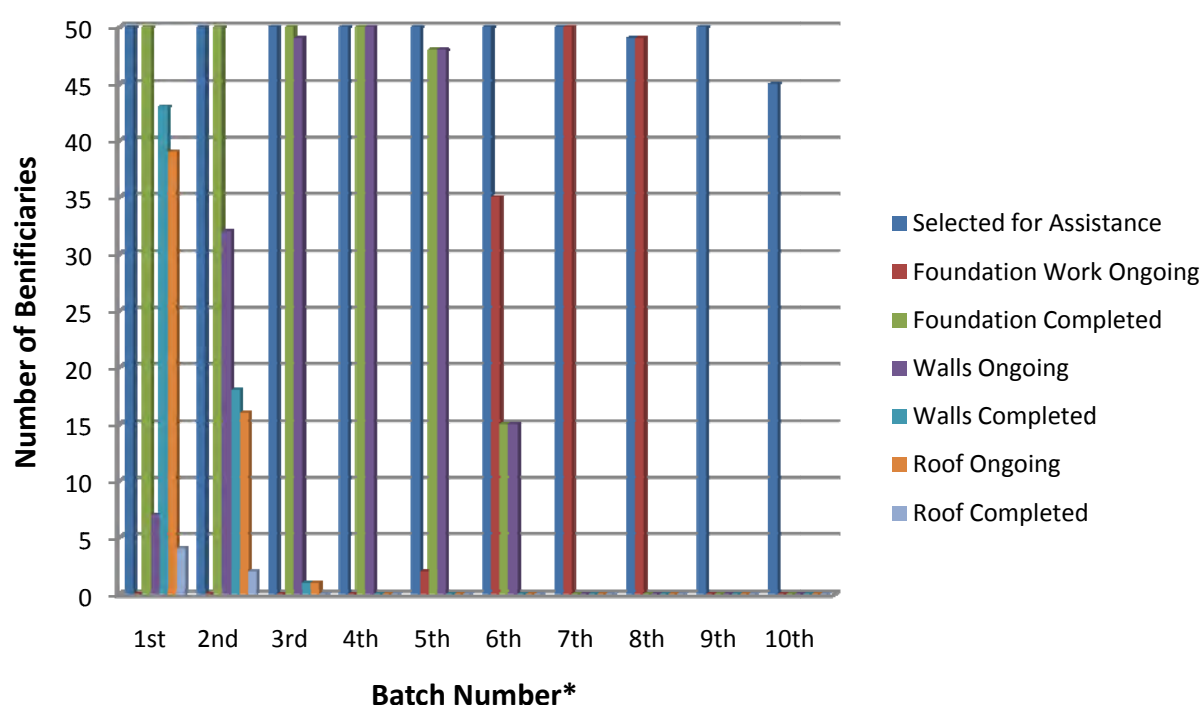
	GN Division	Total	Funded by	District
1	Vivekanbandanagar	238	GRC (300 families)	Kilinochchi (Karachchi DS Division)
2	Kaneshapuram	40		
3	Anandapuram	22		
4	Krishnapuram	100	Multilateral funding: Republic of Korea Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross and UAE Red Crescent through IFRC (300 families)	
5	Ampalkulam	100		
6	Thirunagar North	19		
7	Selvanagar	81		
	Sub Total	600	600 families	
8	Thirumurukandi	40	JRC (200 families)	Mulathivu (Oddusuddan DS Division)
9	Inthupuram	66		
10	Not yet confirmed	94		
	Grand Total	800	800 families	

Table 4: Progress of shelter assistance

Number of Instalment Released	Construction Stage	Number of families
1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd & 4 th instalment released	1. Completed the foundation 2. Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure 3. Roof work completed 4. Internal plastering & floor concreting of one bed room, kitchen & toilet is ongoing	6
1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd instalment released	1. Completed the foundation 2. Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure 3. Roof work is ongoing (including roof of the toilet)	68
1 st & 2 nd instalment released	1. Completed the foundation 2. The brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure work is ongoing	204
1 st instalment released	Foundation work is ongoing	121
Ready to receive 1 st instalment	Completed site clearance	95
Beneficiary files completed		25
Beneficiary verification in progress		81
Total		600

The first 300 beneficiaries funded by German Red Cross have been processed very quickly. Experience from the lessons learned from the tsunami owner-driven housing projects helped a lot to expedite the process. A total of 399 houses are under construction at time of reporting, 300 funded by GRC and 99 by IFRC. Six families have completed the roof, 68 families have completed the walls up to roof level and the roof work is in progress, 204 families have completed the foundation and construction of the walls is in progress. In addition, foundation work is in progress with another 121 families. A total of 95 families were scheduled to receive the first instalment at time of reporting, with 25 beneficiary files were completed and beneficiary verification for 81 families is ongoing, bringing the total to 600 families in Kilinochchi district.

Figure 1: Construction progress up to 30 September 2010



*Each batch consists of 50 families

Shelter and livelihoods are the key priorities of the programme at the moment which need urgent support. Moreover the shelter component was given priority due to the forthcoming monsoon season. The health and care, water and sanitation and disaster management activities will be carried out by SLRCS branches through core programmes of their volunteer network. The Kilinochchi branch was fully re-established in July 2010 and volunteer recruitment is in the process at the moment. The activities are being planned by the Kilinochchi branch and will be implemented once the volunteer network is established.

Health and care	
Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities
Enhanced knowledge and improved health practices in target communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs; • Provision of first aid/mobile health clinic and ambulance services in transit camps and among population while in transit; • Develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community; • Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, billboards etc; • Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers; • Deliver community-based first aid training to community members based on Module 4 of the CBHFA training manuals.
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities; • Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year; • 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.
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support; • Provide psychosocial support to returning population.
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective CBHFA interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriately trained CBHFA staff in the national headquarters to support the health programme at all levels; • Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches; • Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches; • Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination at the national headquarters; • Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches; • Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS; • Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities; • Maintain high SLRCS profile through regular interactions with the media - print, radio and TV; • Expand and maintain partnerships with relevant movement and non-Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in the country.

Progress:

SLRCS has re-established their branches in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts. This is a key component of building civil society in the communities who were affected by the 30 years of conflict. To kickstart their core programmes, SLRCS is in the process of recruiting volunteers in Kilinochchi district.. This will be the first tangible step in developing core programming. SLRCS has developed a training curriculum for a first aid training programme for volunteers, with a special focus on mine injuries. The first group of volunteers will receive the initial training in November. This will enable volunteers to disseminate first aid knowledge and

skills to the resettling communities.

Challenges:

The access to certain districts and security issues were the main challenges in the whole programme. Funding was a key concern in the initial few months of the programme. Funding was poor, and branch capacities, which need to be re-established, as well as human resource availability was not very conducive during this period. Unlike other response operations, activities needed to be started from scratch.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 5,000 families (or 25,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities
Access to sustainable safe water is provided to the targeted families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify damaged community water supply infrastructure; Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure, including wells; Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities where needed; Conduct baseline survey. Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on the safe use of water and sanitation facilities in the target areas through locally identified and trained community volunteers in selected communities supporting safe return. Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers. Conduct end-line survey.
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of community contracts for the construction of sanitation infrastructure; Conduct waste disposal and drainage clearing measures; Provision of toilets, wells and other local community structures in schools, community halls and common sites; Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.

Progress:

Water and sanitation activities have been planned to implement with the construction of the shelter. At the moment, community consultations are ongoing to identify the needs of the different communities and implementation modalities. The key priorities at this point to the resettled communities are construction of toilets, which takes place hand in hand with the housing construction process. The water and sanitation grants will be released once the roofs of the houses are completed. As mentioned earlier in the report, some of the beneficiaries are completing their roofs now.

Challenges:

Many of the wells are contaminated with unexploded ordinance. Well cleaning and rehabilitation may require advanced technical support.

Livelihoods support

Outcome: To assist 2,000 displaced families in replacing, repairing, re-establishing, strengthening and sustaining their household income.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities
Improved livelihoods for the most vulnerable of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the livelihood needs of some 2,000 families within re-settlers; Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.

Progress:

As a part of the community consultations, livelihood needs are being assessed to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support for the resettled communities. Based on the findings, they will be supported through the reinforcement of livelihoods of their preference through cash grants. Technical support, provision trainings and market opportunities will be explored as part of the livelihood support. The baseline survey

assessment has been completed and the field survey is going on. Training was given to all the field staff prior to the baseline survey.

Challenges:

District specific standardized livelihood packages for Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts were set up by the government with the agreement of the agencies working in the area. It is a package worth a minimum of LKR 35,000 (approximately CHF 304) per family and the livelihood areas under the package are crop cultivation, livestock, fisheries, small industries and other livelihood activities. IFRC and SLRCS advocated with all partner agencies to support with the proposed amount. Partners were very supportive in this regard.



Community mobilizer conducting interviews for the baseline survey at Krishnapuram. Photo: Ganga Kariyawasam/IFRC

Disaster management

Outcome: Local communities are fully aware of local risks and resources available and are prepared and equipped to respond to disasters.

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

Progress:

Progress under this heading was limited due to various constraints as mentioned earlier such as funding, community priorities, human resource capacity, security, access to beneficiaries, etc.

Mine and unexploded ordinance awareness training to project staff was conducted by ICRC, organized by Canadian Red Cross on 13 September 2010. A total of 16 staff participated the training, and they were given an introduction on mine awareness, mine risk, identification of mines and responding in such situations. The same training will be repeated for the rest of the project staff and volunteers in the future.

Organizational development

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community level service delivery mechanisms in Killinochchi and Mullaittivu districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish / reactivate SLRCS structures to support volunteer work of units and divisions; Orientation and support for divisional governance on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and constitution, policies and management manuals; Introduction and assistance for health and disaster management in implementing volunteer management systems at divisional level; Develop leadership capacity, awareness on good governance among the divisional level leaders; Support and training on project management and budgeting; Awareness on SLRCS systems and procedures (finance, planning,

	<p>activity implementation, reporting, and others) for divisions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in formation of divisional health and DM volunteer action groups and induction trainings; • Support for conducting integrated assessments; • Support for initiation of community services; • Support for development of fundraising and income-generation plans for divisions; • Support community committees in raising common concerns, working to minimize impacts and participate in Red Cross activities. • Accreditation of the beneficiary committees as Red Cross units/divisions
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Progress:

Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches had to start from the beginning, since both management and physical structures were destroyed due to the conflict. Branch interim committees were established in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts, and with this, all SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka are functional again. Kilinochchi branch is fully functional now, with an office building rented and the branch executive officer has relocated. Furthermore, the branch governance had their first meeting in this reporting period. The Kilinochchi branch executive officer is planning for the activities to be conducted by the branch and received office furniture to set up the office. Mulathivu branch office and management is in the process of establishment. Discussions are ongoing on the re-establishment of a volunteer network and staff for core programming.

Negotiations are ongoing with the partners such as the Canadian and German Red Cross for long term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches. IFRC and SLRCS plan to have joint programmes with the partners national societies in-country in the future. Senior management of SLRCS is constantly engaging with Mulathivu branch to identify a suitable location to establish the branch building.

Challenges:

Finding a suitable building to establish Mulathivu SLRCS branch remains as challenge.

Programme monitoring

A baseline survey is being conducted to measure the progress and outcome of the interventions detailed above. The project team has established monitoring mechanisms within the operations and holds regular coordination meetings. Technical support and quality assurance is provided by programme partners within the project team.

Regular monitoring mechanisms include bi-weekly coordination meetings to share information and discuss pertinent issues with all the partners. SLRCS presents the weekly progress at this meeting and regular field visits by IFRC are undertaken to validate information and resolve any problems.

The following monitoring tools are being used by the project:

1. Data base - This is the main monitoring tool of the housing construction. SLRCS manages the data base and all the partners share it with the facility to feed it through the Database Officer. It operates as a supporting tool for the Post Conflict Recovery Programme by providing information related to beneficiary details, lists of payments, construction progress with photographs. The database has been designed to support the PCRCP process from the phase of beneficiary selection until the completion of the project of providing vital and critical information. The data base includes:
 - Photographs of the original damaged house, temporary house after resettlement and all the stages of the house construction (completed foundation, completed walls up to roof level, completed roof, completed house)
 - Date of fund requested and received by individual beneficiary for each payment
 - Scanned documents of the beneficiary file for each beneficiary
 - Reports of the programme
 - Other photos
2. SLRCS weekly progress reports (individual update & summary)
3. IFRC bi-weekly management update
4. IFRC operations updates
5. Monthly follow-up of the work plan

Regular and ad hoc reports provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period and any particular problem, constraint or unmet need.

Logistics

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

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 in 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 partner national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation. Communications initiatives will help to build the information and public relations capacity of SLRCS for future emergencies.

A documentary was produced to promote the programme and provide more assistance to people in need, screened and disseminated in different forums to positive reception. This documentary can be accessed through the following link.

A new web page is in place for the IDP programme on the SLRCS web site which will be a useful tool in dissemination information and get donations. The webpage is linked [here](#).

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.

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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<interim financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Appeal Launch Date: 12 apr 10

Appeal Timeframe: 12 apr 10 to 12 apr 12

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,604,299					3,604,299
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	20,040					20,040
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	1,073,853					1,073,853
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	11,547					11,547
C1. Cash contributions	1,105,440					1,105,440
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	1,105,440					1,105,440
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,105,440					1,105,440
Appeal Coverage	31%					31%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	1,105,440					1,105,440
E. Expenditure	-179,545					-179,545
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	925,895					925,895

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Appeal Launch Date: 12 apr 10

Appeal Timeframe: 12 apr 10 to 12 apr 12

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,604,299					3,604,299	
Supplies								
Construction - Housing		43,923				43,923	-43,923	
Construction Materials	2,123,009						2,123,009	
Teaching Materials	1,200						1,200	
Other Supplies & Services	331,620						331,620	
Total Supplies	2,455,829	43,923				43,923	2,411,906	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	15,000	3,367				3,367	11,633	
Computers & Telecom	10,813	2,896				2,896	7,917	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	18,443	4,502				4,502	13,940	
Others Machinery & Equipment	16,200						16,200	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	60,455	10,765				10,765	49,691	
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,300	8,302				8,302	15,998	
Total Transport & Storage	24,300	8,302				8,302	15,998	
Personnel								
International Staff	144,000	1,961				1,961	142,039	
National Staff	108,000	11,439				11,439	96,561	
National Society Staff	190,543	8,322				8,322	182,221	
Consultants	10,800	15,718				15,718	-4,918	
Total Personnel	453,343	37,440				37,440	415,903	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	93,940	1,477				1,477	92,463	
Total Workshops & Training	93,940	1,477				1,477	92,463	
General Expenditure								
Travel	99,297	715				715	98,582	
Information & Public Relation	4,080	249				249	3,831	
Office Costs	20,368	10,289				10,289	10,079	
Communications	16,980	407				407	16,573	
Professional Fees		2,170				2,170	-2,170	
Financial Charges		1,046				1,046	-1,046	
Other General Expenses	155,726	120				120	155,606	
Total General Expenditure	296,451	14,996				14,996	281,455	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		2,911				2,911	-2,911	
Total Contributions & Transfers		2,911				2,911	-2,911	
Programme Support								
Program Support	219,981	10,958				10,958	209,023	
Total Programme Support	219,981	10,958				10,958	209,023	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		48,772				48,772	-48,772	
Total Operational Provisions		48,772				48,772	-48,772	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,604,299	179,545				179,545	3,424,754	
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,424,754				3,424,754		