

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° 7
One-year consolidated report
10 June 2011

Period covered by this operations update: 12 April 2010 to 13 April 2011

Appeal target (current): CHF 3.6 million [<click here to view the interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, including pledges in the pipeline, the appeal is 96 per cent covered. However, more funds are urgently needed to enable Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to provide much needed assistance to those displaced by years of conflict. The revised appeal will be launched in the coming weeks to address those pressing needs. [<click here for the donors' response list or here for contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

An emergency appeal was launched in April 2010 seeking CHF 3,604,299 in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) as it planned to assist 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). **IFRC and SLRCS are in the process of revising the emergency appeal based on perceived gaps and changing needs of the resettling communities, to scale up the assistance and to accommodate donor interest.**

In brief

Programme purpose:

- Restoration and support Sri Lanka Red Cross Society branch structure in northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka and increase Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability and increase same in local community and civil society through the branches.
- Support the returning population in shelter and livelihood to restore the living environment, in health & care and water, sanitation & hygiene promotion to reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies, and in disaster management to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters by enhancing coping capacities. .
- Coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.
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Summary:

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

The whole programme is implemented by SLRCS with the overall coordination of IFRC as an integrated Movement response with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. In terms of the owner-driven

housing programme, SLRCS received approval from the government to assist 1,900 families under the whole programme with funding secured from the Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Of those 1,900 houses, 650 houses are being built under multilateral support, in Kilinochchi (300) and Jaffna (350) districts. The 300 houses in Kilinochchi are under construction at the moment. Training programmes/ workshops had been conducted for staff and volunteers on Mine Risk Education (MRE), first aid, Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change (YABC) in 2010. In 2011 an innovative approach was launched combining the software component of the programme called '**Volunteers in Action (VIA)**' as a part of PCRCP. VIA aims at developing multi-skilled volunteers to implement an integrated programme. Under this VIA programme social mobilization, Red Cross dissemination and community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) trainings were conducted to build the capacities of the staff and volunteers. A livelihood assessment was done as a part of the baseline survey and 288 families received grants.

Kilinochchi branch was fully re-established in July 2010 and is functional now, with an office building rented and office equipments and services (water, electricity, telephone and internet) available. The staff and 180 volunteers are in place and have started implementing activities. Mulathivu branch was also functional from March 2011 with the establishment of branch interim committees and Branch Executive Officer, with 180 volunteers.

No. of people we help: IFRC supports 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in this programme.

Our partners: The Red Cross PCRCP is implemented by SLRCS with the support of multilateral partners including the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, Monaco Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Australian Red Cross (AuRC) and Canadian Red Cross (CRC), with German Red Cross (GRC), Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) and Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) as bilateral partners. IFRC and SLRCS are advocating to partners to have joint programmes with the partners such as GRC, CRC, NRC and JRCS in future for core programmes such as health and care, disaster management, livelihood and water and sanitation.

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

The situation

After the end of 30 years of conflict between government military forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the government has been making tremendous efforts to bring the affected communities into normalcy through resettlement and various development endeavours at current. 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 (IDP).

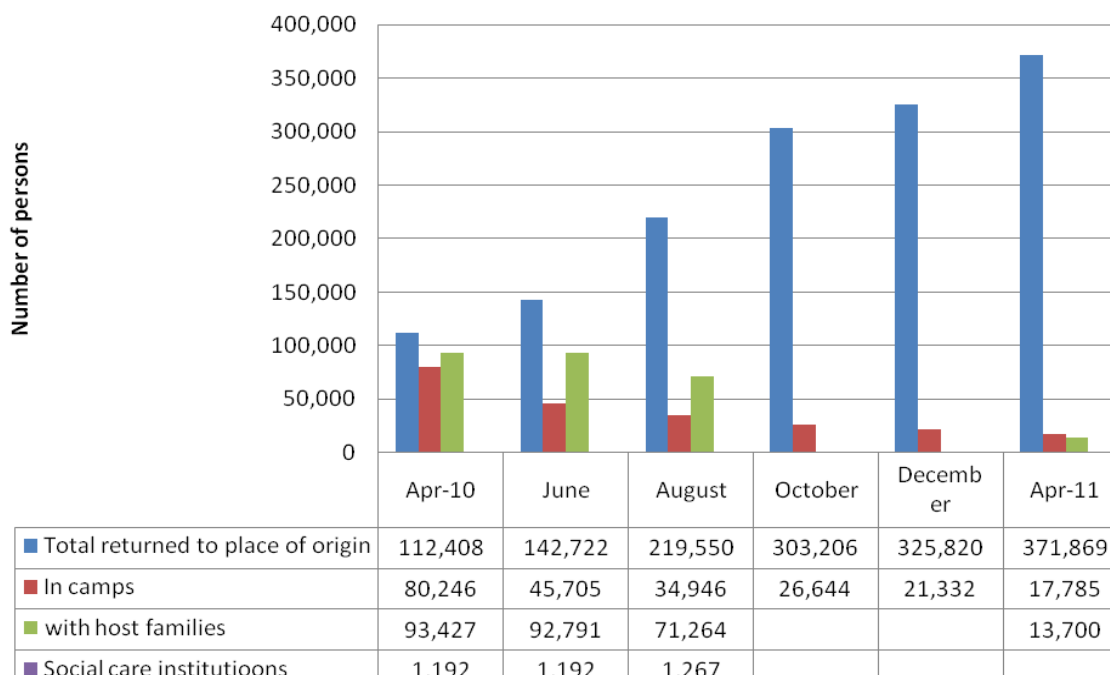
The total population that lived in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka prior to May 2009 is yet to be assessed as the government just started the population census in this year after 30 years. Considering the size, complexity, and evolving nature of the situation, it had been a challenge to gain access to isolated or inaccessible areas and to assess the needs of the most-affected until recent past.

IDP statistics and resettlement progress

According to the Joint Humanitarian Update, 371,869 persons (approximately 113,940 families) released and/ or returned by 20 April 2011 and 17,758 IDPs still live in Vavuniya and Jaffna camps. It was further indicated that almost 98 per cent of areas in Mullaitivu District were heavily contaminated with landmine/other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), yet to be released for humanitarian demining.

It is also expected that a secondary movement of those people living with host families will take place as safe areas are announced and released for residential use. According to UNHCR, this is around 9,900 families. A total of 933 individuals (400 families) returned to Sri Lanka from India by end of February and UNHCR reveals that another 5,000 individuals are expected to return back to Sri Lanka from India, where the discussions between two governments are on and this number may increase in future.

Figure 1: IDP statistics in the north



Need and the gap of assistance

All five districts in northern province of Sri Lanka were affected by the conflict and out of that entire Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts, Manthai, Madhu and Musalai Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions of Mannar district, Vavuniya North DS Division of Vavuniya district and Maruthankerny DS Division of Jaffna district were fully deserted by the conflict, displacing all inhabitants. There were partial displacements in Nanattan and Mannar town DS Divisions in Mannar district, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South and Cheddikkulam DS divisions in Vavuniya district and some of the DS Divisions in Jaffna district.

As a result, the situation in the north of Sri Lanka was critical for hundreds of thousands of IDPs at the beginning, who lost almost everything and had no shelter, water, sanitation, health care, livelihood, all of which is still inadequate at a considerable level. The government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of reconstruction and repairs is over 165,000 (as show in table 1), excluding more than 100,000 families expected to return from India and other countries over the next couple of years.

Table 1: Damaged houses

District	Fully Damaged ¹	Partially Damaged ²	Total
Killinochchi	32,520	9,470	41,990
Mulathivu	22,746	5,089	27,835
Vavuniya	13,159	2,041	15,200
Mannar	17,138	3,613	20,751
Jaffna	37,286	23,556	60,842
Total	122,849	43,769	166,618

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

Of these 166,618 houses are to be reconstructed, 74 per cent is new constructions and rest is repairs. The shelter agencies have committed to building or repairing 32,556 houses in the northern province at present, which is 19.5 per cent of the total requirement.

¹ Repair cost is more than 40% of the replacement of the house

² Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

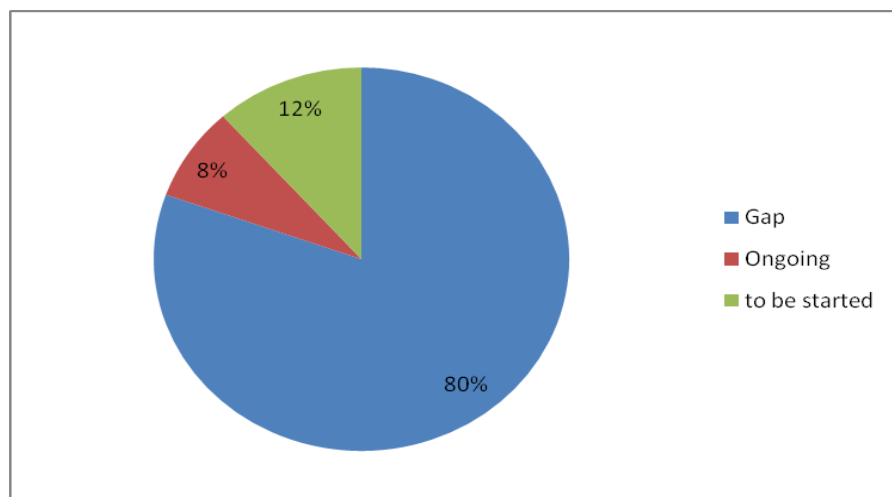
Table 2: Progress of shelter assistance by the shelter agencies as at 31 March 2011

Type of housing construction		Commitment	On going
1	Permanent houses	25,024	10,254
2	Repairs	6,644	2,450
3	Core houses	888	238
Total		32,556	12,942

Source: Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update, January-March 2011 (Compiled by OCHA | Website: <http://www.hpsl.lk>)

As for the rest, 134,062 families (approximately 80 per cent of the total) are without assistance at the moment. While there is a commitment of 50,000 houses by the Indian government, in which 40,000 are planned to be constructed in the northern province and the rest in north eastern and central provinces according to the Presidential Task Force (PTF)³, still there is a total gap of around 85,000 families who are left behind at the moment. The shelter cluster reveals that, the Indian housing programme has started with a three-year construction plan in the north with an initial plan of 1,000 houses. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation.

Figure 2: Progress of the assistance by the shelter organizations and the total gap of assistance in the north of Sri Lanka



The Government of Sri Lanka and the UN launched a Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for the northern province in 2011. The JPA was developed in support to the overall national programme to help the people of the northern province to recover, rebuild and return to a normal life in the coming years. The JPA provides 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. The plan also includes a wide-range of early recovery efforts, such as improving health and nutrition, clearing mines to support continued resettlement, education initiatives, water and sanitation strategies and strengthening of civil administration and national protection mechanisms. The sector breakdown of funding requirements is shown below (table 2). According to Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update, January-March 2011, USD 46,851,145 (16%) of the JPA total requirement of USD 289,243,198 has been received by 19 April 2011.

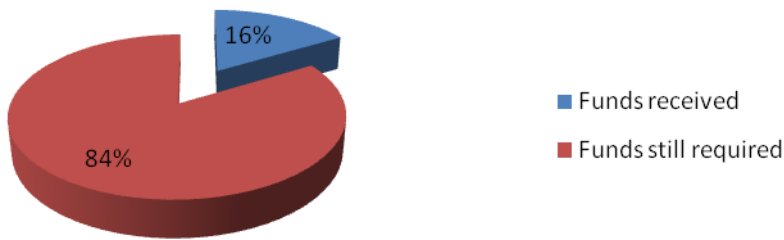
Table 3: Sector breakdown of 2011 JPA funding requirement Sector Total Required US\$

Sector	Total Required US\$
Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms	25,975,735
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	4,000,000
Education and Sports	20,117,453

³ PTF – Presidential Task Force, the government body for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province

Food Security, Livelihoods and Agriculture	90,759,212
Health and Nutrition	17,857,764
Mine Action	30,672,167
Security	839,668
Shelter, NFI, Permanent Housing	76,992,228
WASH	22,028,976
Grand Total	289,243,198

Figure 3: Current gap of funds for JPA



With this situation all the actors involved in the humanitarian assistance face a huge funding gap to assist those people in need.

Coordination and partnerships

Early recovery coordination by the government is active since end of June 2010. In August and early September 2010, the Presidential Task Force (PTF) chaired progress review meetings in all five districts of the northern province and visited all the affected areas and observed the reconstruction done by the various agencies and the progress of work. PTF, UNOCHA and UNDP are in discussions with local government authorities to further support coordination efforts, particularly to avoid duplication of project allocations.

The government had set guidelines to plan their action programme for the year 2011 for the recovery and rebuilding of the north. It has been decided to plan activities under seven sections as follows.

1. Shelter and non-food relief items (NFI) assistance
2. Water and sanitation
3. Health
4. Education and sports
5. Service provision
6. Food security, agriculture and livelihood
7. Mine action and economic development

The ICRC closed its office in Vavuniya in late March, following a government request to run its operations exclusively from Colombo. The ICRC office in Jaffna was closed at the end of February. The ICRC continues to work with SLRCS to respond to remaining humanitarian needs. In particular, the ICRC will continue to support beneficiaries of the Red Cross family visit programme, which allows families to maintain links with relatives in custody.

Shelter

The minimum grants for funding support for individual families for housing reconstruction was upgraded and as per the government decision, only permanent houses will be constructed under the housing program in the year 2011. There are three types of housing interventions in owner driven housing constructions where ever possible, namely;

1. **Repair programme** - Repairs to damaged houses with the minimum cost of LKR 150,000, where the actual requirement will be provided in instalments after an estimate
2. **Full reconstruction** - Construction of new permanent houses and the minimum cost for a basic house is LKR 325,000

3. **Core housing** - Construction new permanent core houses with minimum of LKR 200,000

Health, water, sanitation and hygiene

Water, sanitation and hygiene activities and the rehabilitation of health facilities in the return areas are being supported by various agencies. Resettled communities have insufficient supplies of water and the assessment reveals that there is still a huge need for well cleaning, well construction and toilet construction in many areas.

Livelihood

The Kilinochchi government agent (GA) and agencies have finalized standard livelihood packages for agriculture, livestock and fisheries assistance, as well as other income-generation activities, such as carpentry, masonry etc.) for returnees. The government is advocating all the partners to follow this standardised package in their assistance to beneficiaries. Agencies will provide various assistance packages worth a minimum LKR 35,000 (approximately CHF 300) per family in sustainable interventions to aid early recovery among communities in the district, hopefully setting them on the gradual road to self-reliance. Even though the government officials are eligible for housing support they will not qualify for livelihood assistance according to the livelihood package, due to their regular source of income. A similar standard livelihood package for Mullaitivu and Mannar districts was also finalized.

To support preparation for the Maha paddy cultivation season, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) distributed 335 two wheel tractors since September, and another 340 still to be distributed.

Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme

The Red Cross Red Crescent post-conflict recovery programme is implemented as a joint Movement programme with operation modalities agreed upon with the partners and implemented by SLRCS. A comprehensive package was offered to the beneficiaries by all the Movement partners covering shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood, health and care and disaster management, which includes both hardware and software components. The programme started with the shelter component through an owner-driven housing approach, which enhances ownership by the community through community empowerment and high level of community participation. The project started initially in Kilinochchi with the support of German Red Cross (300 families) and IFRC's emergency appeal (300 families), and then expanded with the support of Japanese Red Cross Society (200 families) in Mulathivu. The project further expanded in Mulathivu with bilateral support from German Red Cross for 600 families and will further expand to Jaffna with the multilateral support for 350 families and to Mannar with the bilateral support of Norwegian Red Cross for 200 families. 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.

The Red Cross post-conflict recovery office was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and SLRCS, partner national societies (German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross) and IFRC are located in this office. The SLRCS field staff of the project is sitting in the SLRCS branch offices in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu. The preparatory work done to establish the systems, including implementation of mechanisms and guidelines, stakeholder involvement and physical and financial monitoring and reporting systems; were in place at the beginning which supported enormously in the delivery of the programme as planned. By working closely with government, donors, community-based organizations and communities, the project established a good relationship with the partners and stakeholders. The monitoring and reporting mechanism had been set up from bottom to top in each level (community, local and international), establishing the programme's transparency and accountability towards government, donors and the public.

The Red Cross PCRPP is advocating for most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. The inability to produce evidence of land ownership, lost during the conflict was crucial, since the land ownership document is mandatory for any type of shelter assistance from any organization. SLRCS sorted out these issues by working with the relevant authorities and assisted beneficiary families to get their land ownership documents back.

The programme needs to expand further to extend its support to cater the needs of the increasing needs of the resettling communities. Therefore the emergency appeal is in the process of revision by SLRCS and the Federation.

Progress towards planned outcomes

Red Cross PCRPP is growing remarkably to cater the needs of the resettling population. Shelter, health

care, water & sanitation, disaster management and livelihood are the identified needs which are required to be intervened urgently. The shelter component, the most critical need at this juncture since most of them are still living in temporary shelters, has been concentrated in the Red Cross PCR. The shelter need was given priority due to the monsoon season and it is the key priority of the resettling communities. Water and sanitation is a key component embedded into the shelter programme, where families receive a water and sanitation grant to build a toilet or well. The health and care, hygiene promotion and disaster management activities are being done through the SLRCS branch in Kilinochchi and will be in Mulathivu in future through core programmes of their volunteer network. IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as 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. The branch development component of the project is being done with Canadian Red Cross's support in Kilinochchi and German Red Cross in Mulathivu.

Shelter

Outcomes/Expected results

Outcome: 650 affected families (3,250 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	Activities
650 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 650 house constructions; • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure to promote healthy living conditions and sanitation; • Monitor and technical verification of progress.

Achievements

PTF gave approval to assist 650 families in Kilinochchi (300) and Jaffna (350). The families live in five Grama Niladhari⁴ (GN) divisions in Karachchi DS Division in Kilinochchi district and three GN divisions in Maruthankerny DS Division in Jaffna. All these are new housing constructions for the fully damaged houses.

Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by emergency appeal funds

GN Division		Number of families	District	Progress
1	Krishnapuram	100	Kilinochchi (Karachchi DS Division)	On going
2	Ambalkulam	100		
3	Thirunagar North	4		
4	Selvanagar	78		
5	Thiruvaiaru	18		
6	Chempianpattu North	134	Jaffna (Maruthankerny DS Division)	To be started
7	Chempianpattu South	113		
8	Thalaiady	103		
Total		650		

Table 5: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the instalments received and the stage of construction

Number of instalments	Description	Number of families
1	Foundation work is ongoing	0
2	1. Completed the foundation 2. The brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure work is ongoing	160

⁴ GN division - Smallest administrative division of Sri Lanka

3	1. Completed the foundation 2. Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure 3. Roof construction on going	108
4	1. Completed the foundation 2. Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure 3. Completed roof construction 4. Finishing stage 1 ongoing	17
5	1. Completed the foundation 2. Completed the brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure 3. Completed roof construction 4. Finishing stage 1 completed 5. Finishing stage 2 ongoing	10
	House completed	5
	Houses to be started	350
Total		650

295 houses are under construction and 5 houses are completed at the moment. Of those 295 houses under construction wall construction is ongoing in 160 houses and roof construction is ongoing in 108 houses, finishing ongoing in 27 houses at present.

Community meetings were conducted for all the beneficiaries at the beginning and when ever required during the construction process. In these meetings 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 the SLRCS together with the IFRC and partner national societies will be providing them with financial and technical assistance and as such the National Society will occasionally be joined by their partners on site visits to observe the progress of the project. The Rural Development Society (RDS) of the village takes the leading role in community level in organizing the community meetings to facilitate the Red Cross PCRCP staff for field level activities.

The living environment and the basic needs of the families are not up to the standards at present. Now they are in the process of building permanent shelters; habitable houses by themselves, which gives them respect and dignity, and improve their living standards.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement implementation on shelter

A total of 1,900 affected families are in the programme at the moment, funded multilaterally by IFRC Emergency Appeal (650 families) and bilaterally by German Red Cross (900 families), Japanese Red Cross Society (200 families) and Norwegian Red Cross (150 families). Of the 900 families funded by German Red Cross, 300 houses in Kilinochchi and 600 houses in Mulathivu which had been constructed under its tsunami housing project and later damaged due to the conflict situation, to be repaired or reconstructed under the Red Cross PCRCP. Out of the 650 families funded by IFRC's emergency appeal, Australian Red Cross has committed to support 350 families who were in Australian Red Cross post-tsunami re-construction programme in the location, in Maruthankerny in Jaffna. Norwegian Red Cross finalized its pledge to support bilaterally. In addition, Irish Red Cross also had shown the interest to support the programme.



The Presidential Task Force has given approval to assist all the 1,900 families at present. All of the German Red Cross-funded houses were completed in April 2011 and 200 houses are ongoing in Mulathivu district, supported by Japanese Red Cross Society. All these are new housing constructions for the fully damaged

houses. The 600 houses supported in Mulathivu by German Red Cross are a combination of both new houses and repairs.

Table 6: Distribution of beneficiary families assisted by the programme

	GN Division	Total	Progress	Funded by	District	
1	Vivekanbandanagar	238	Completed	German Red Cross (300 families)	Kilinochchi (Karachchi DS Division)	
2	Kaneshapuram	40				
3	Anandapuram	22				
4	Krishnapuram	100	On going	Multilateral funding of Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, Australian Red Cross through IFRC (650 families)		
5	Ampalkulam	100				
6	Thirunagar North	4				
7	Selvanagar	78				
8	Thiruvaiaru	18				
9	Chempianpattu North	134	To be started			Jaffna (Maruthankerny DS Division)
10	Chempianpattu South	113				
11	Thalaiady	103				
12	Thirumurukandi	13	On going	Japanese Red Cross (200 families)	Mulathivu (Oddusuddan DS Division)	
13	Inthupuram	86				
14	Thachchadampan	101				
15	Iranai Illupaikulam	100	To be started	Norwegian Red Cross (150 families)	Mannar (Madu DS Division)	
16	Periya-Pandivirichchan East	25				
17	Periya-Pandivirichchan West	25				
18	Not yet confirmed	600	On going	German Red Cross (600 families)	Mulathivu (Maritemapattu DS Division)	
	Total	1900		1900 families		

Constraints or challenges

Some beneficiaries cannot produce evidence of land ownership, such as land permits, birth/death/marriage certificates etc. which have been lost during the conflict, contributing to delays. This resulted in incomplete beneficiary files due to insufficient information, basically due to legal document issues related to land ownership, delays in the issue of permits; delay in transfer of land was a constraint. This was crucial since the land ownership document is mandatory for any type of shelter assistance from any organization. SLRCS sorted out these issues by working with the relevant authorities and assisted beneficiary families to get their land ownership documents back. This resulted in delaying the initiation of permanent housing construction for the beneficiaries.

Short supply of construction materials due to increasing demand, is becoming an issue at the moment. Sand is the main problem with limited supply, rising prices due to the government regularizing the channels through which sand is supplied and unauthorized mining. SLRCS is working with the authorities to solve this matter, too. Furthermore, lack of timber and other building materials is difficult with the increasing demand. Escalation of building material prices due to high demand/low supply and difficulties in accessing interior locations due to poor roads are challenging the program. Shortage of skilled labour such as masonry and carpentry is a problem from the beginning and increased with time due to increasing number of returnees and constructions. Holcim (private sector cement manufacturer) is planning to implement skills training programmes on construction related activities, such as masonry and carpentry in Kilinochchi district, in coordination with several agencies during the next few months, to address the labour gap. All these factors affect the efficiency of the construction process.

Construction process was disturbed by the North East monsoon rains. Progress was slow from end November 2010 up to February 2011 due heavy rains and flood conditions in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu area. As a result of continuous rains, beneficiaries face lot of difficulties such as lack of availability of sand, high sand prices, extreme difficulty in transportation of materials due to bad road conditions. These are unavoidable constraints and expect to end with favourable weather conditions.

Humanitarian actors need to obtain permission from the Presidential Task Force and Ministry of Defense to operate in northern Sri Lanka. SLRCS and IFRC were granted permission to work in the north, with restrictions more to the expatriate staff than the national staff. Implementation and monitoring activities are being done periodically as required, even with this limited access to beneficiaries.

Additional financial as well as community support is needed to assist the most vulnerable families in their housing construction activities within the owner-driven approach. This can be achieved by forming community groups, including households led by women, families with disabled members and other non-vulnerable families. Collective support can then be organized to support construction from within the group or through inter-group cooperation. On the other hand, from the programme side, it is needed to revise the guide line or set up a strategy to assist the extremely vulnerable groups. The current extent of funding is not sufficient to cater the needs of the affected most vulnerable people. This is a constraint faced by all the permanent shelter organizations as a measure taken to narrow the gap, by providing less grants than required to cater more people.

Health and care

Outcomes/Expected results

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	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

Achievements

Two three-day first aid trainings for 50 volunteers (six men, 44 women) in Kilinochchi were conducted in December 2010. These were based on a first aid training curriculum for volunteers developed by SLRCS with special focus on mine injuries, snake bites and potential injuries related to housing construction. These volunteers are expected to disseminate first aid knowledge and provide services to the resettling communities. As a result the Kilinochchi branch volunteers successfully provided their opening first aid service for the temple festival on 19 March 2011 and will continue as required in future.

A five-day CBHFA training programme was conducted for the Kilinochchi branch volunteers as a component of Volunteers in Action (VIA) programme in April 2011. This is the first training programme of a series of volunteer training and community programmes under the CBHFA component. The community assessment process started with the CBHFA training and training completed with a follow up action planned. CBHFA is the key vehicle to implement Volunteers in Action (VIA) programme.

The Canadian and German Red Cross plan to support Vavuniya branch in the implementation of a community-based health programme in Vavuniya North DS division.

As a dengue preparedness and response intervention, an awareness campaign had conducted by the Kilinochchi branch jointly with Ministry of Health (MoH), where 49 Red Cross volunteers and 27 MoH volunteers participated. They had visited 663 houses in 14 villages in 3 days in this house to house awareness campaign.

Constraints or challenges

The core programme activities; health and care, hygiene promotion and disaster management; started at the end of 2010 since the project had to start from the scratch in establishing both Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches, staff and the volunteer network under the organizational development component. The Kilinochchi branch started its core programmes from January 2011 and will be in Mulathivu in future. The VIA programme will work as a vehicle for those core programs to work with volunteers and communities in delivering the above planned activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcomes/Expected results

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	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.

Achievements

Water and sanitation activities are being implemented in conjunction with shelter. Community consultations were done to identify the needs of the different communities and implementation modalities. The project gives the priority for the sanitation component, construction of the toilet, and if that is already been addressed by some other mean the funds will be used for the improvements of the water supply.

Table 7: Distribution of beneficiary families assisted by the programme in construction of the toilet

	GN Division	Toilets existing in good condition (a)	Toilets constructed by other agencies (b)	Toilets under construction (c)	Number of families in the programme (a + b + c)
1	Krishnapuram	30	06	64	100
2	Ambalkulam	37	32	31	100
3	Thirunagar North	02	-	02	4
4	Selvanagar	22	-	56	78
5	Thiruvaiaru	01	-	17	18
	Total	92	38	170	300

The toilet is being constructed based on minimum standards of a pour flush latrine with squatting plate in line with the government standard design for the area. The toilet super structure is being constructed along the housing construction and the effluent disposal system will be constructed with the separate grant for water and sanitation. The location of the toilet pit in relation to the well is approved by the Public Health Inspector (PHI) before construction. The toilets will be constructed with the supervision of the Technical Staff of the project.

Hygiene promotion and prevention of water borne diseases was included as a key component in CBHFA training conducted for the volunteers mentioned under the health and care component. These trained volunteers are expected to disseminate the knowledge and behaviours to the community.

Constraints or challenges

Many of the wells are contaminated with unexploded explosives. Well cleaning and rehabilitation may require skilled support.

Construction or repairing of well is expensive and the fund allocation is insufficient to cater that need. Project is looking for alternative support to ensure the year round water supply.

Construction of toilets was delayed due to heavy rains in end of 2010 and started from February 2011 once the weather is favourable.

Livelihoods

Outcomes/Expected results

Outcome: To assist 650 displaced families in replacing, repairing, re-establishing, strengthening and sustaining their household income.

Outputs	Activities
Improved livelihoods for the most vulnerable of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the livelihood needs of some 650 families within re-settlers; Make awareness on feasible livelihood opportunities appropriate to the area. Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.

Achievements

The livelihood component started with key thematic interventions;

1. Direct financial assistance focusing income generation activities of target families
2. Skills and technical capacity improvement of individuals of beneficiary families
3. Establishing linkages with service providers , particularly in relation to livelihood development and to facilitate the service delivery

To reinforce the implementation process and to create conducive working environment in the area, the pre-preparation activities mentioned below have been identified and in the process of implementation.

1. Awareness on RC-PCRPs livelihood and community development component for all government sector stakeholders/authorities which consist of administrative, defence and service providing institutions, and their relevant officials
2. Motivation, mobilization and pre and post programme delivery monitoring trainings and awareness programme for social mobilizers and volunteers of the programme
3. Assessing beneficiary needs (financial and Non-financial) and availability of resources
4. Promotion and encouragement of diversified livelihood endeavours for beneficiary families
5. Identification of needs/purpose or investment points of financial assistance

The livelihood programme obtains service of social mobilizers of the Red Cross PCRPs to carry out ground level activities under guidance and close supervision of a livelihood and community development expert. All the 652 families selected for programme will get the livelihood assistance.

As part of the community consultations livelihood needs have been assessed to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support to the resettled communities. The baseline survey is completed with all 300 beneficiary families in Kilinochchi together with the livelihood assessment.

In addition four one day livelihood workshops were conducted from 5 - 8 April with 300 beneficiaries in Kilinochchi under the programme. One person attended from a family and a total of 273 attended as shown in the table 7. The workshops were conducted by two facilitators: the community development officer of the DS office and a trainer/ programme officer from CARITAS. General introduction on individual livelihood interventions and selection of right livelihood intervention based on the relevant factors were discussed in detail during the workshop. A special emphasis was given to discuss the sustainability aspects and establishing and maintaining due linkages with the respective stakeholders and support service providers. The beneficiaries were grouped according to the livelihood activities and assigned them prepare; Cost estimate for each sector/activity and List of Proofs /evident where the beneficiary can show at the monitoring of each instalment. A simple format, which include broad break down of intended purposes was introduced to them to fill and submit. An agreement was introduced to fill and signed with the SLRCS to ensure proper use of the livelihood grant as agreed. This was a comprehensive and corporative activity, where the beneficiaries came up with realistic and good livelihood proposals. PCRPs staff, GN and Rural Development Society Representatives were also attended the workshops.

Table 8: Distribution of the beneficiaries attended to the livelihood workshops

	Date	Village	Male	Female	Total
1	05.04.2011	Krishnapuram (Group 1)	13	50	63
2	06.04.2011	Krishnapuram (Group 2), Ambalkulam (Group 1)	39	29	68
3	07.04.2011	Ambalkulam (Group 2), Thiruvaiaru & Thirunagar	41	26	67
4	08.04.2011	Selvanagar	33	42	75
TOTAL			126	147	273

Based on the baseline survey data and livelihood workshop findings, the beneficiaries were categorised under eight main livelihood sectors:

- Agriculture- Paddy Cultivation
- Agriculture-Home gardening
- Agriculture- Other
- Animal Husbandry – Poultry
- Animal Husbandry –Milk cows
- Animal Husbandry –Other
- Fishing
- Small Industries/enterprises
- Services

And the need of support for each category and existing beneficiary capacities also were identified in four categories; equipments and tools, working capital, training for skill & competencies and other. Further, it was identified that the value of assistance needed. Consequently based on the livelihood plans prepared during the workshops, 223 families received the first instalment (LKR 20,000) of the livelihood cash grant in April and the rest will receive in the future. The second instalment of LKR 15,000 will be given after assessing the usage of 1st instalment.

Constraints or challenges

A district specific standardized livelihood package for Kilinochchi was set up, with a minimum of LKR 35,000 (CHF 304.28) per family and the livelihood areas under the package are crop cultivation, livestock, fisheries, small industries and other livelihood activities. Only LKR 15,000 per beneficiary was allocated in the appeal, but it was compelled to allocate the LKR 35,000 for each beneficiary according to the government guidance, by reallocating the funds within the available budget lines. Even though it was planned to support 2,000 families in the appeal, the number was reduced to 650 later on due to this budget constraint.

Residential areas are a priority of mine clearance but until this is complete, land access for livelihood activities such as farming and livestock rearing will remain a constant challenge in some locations. Even the limited available lands such as home-gardens were abandoned for long periods and the soil has become hard. Therefore, the land preparation for cultivation needs additional cost and effort. Further, high-breed and adaptable crop varieties to the area have not been introduced during the recent past.

Disaster management

Outcomes/Expected results

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

Achievements

Disaster Management interventions started with the mine risk education with the objective of educating the communities and strengthening the MRE process which is on going in the resettled areas.

Mine awareness training to project staff was conducted by ICRC, organized by Canadian Red Cross on 13 September 2010. 16 staff participated the training, and they gave 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 future.

Mine risk education was also included in the two first aid training programmes conducted in December 2010 for the volunteers.

Organizational development

Outcomes/Expected results

Outcome: Branch level structures in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu 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	Activities
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community level service delivery mechanisms in Killinochchi and	<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

Mullaitivu districts.	<p>manuals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, activity implementation, reporting, and others) for divisions; • 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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Achievements

SLRCS fully re-established the Kilinochchi branch in July 2010, while the physical establishment of the Mulathivu branch office is in progress. Branch interim committees were established in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts and with that all the SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka functional again. The Branch governance meetings are conducting in monthly basis. Both the branches have planned to start their core programmes through their volunteer network and strengthen the humanitarian assistance to resettling families.

The Kilinochchi BEO had planned the activities to be conducted by the branch and 180 volunteers were recruited as the initial activity. Those volunteers were trained on Red Cross Dissemination, first aid and primary health (CBHFA). They will be further trained under the VIA program of PCRP on disaster management, mine risk education, hygiene promotion, epidemics such as dengue and life skills, targeting to use them as disseminators to the communities. Discussions are ongoing on re-establishment staff of core programming.



The first training under 'Volunteers in Action' programme was conducted to 70 participants (Volunteers and PCRP program staff) on Red Cross Dissemination and was held in March 2011 in Kilinochchi (Photo by IFRC).

CRC and GRC will come for long term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and Mulathivu Branches primarily construction of new branch building. IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as GRC, CRC and JRC in future.

The disaster management activities had started by the Kilinochchi branch when all the northern districts were affected by flood in December 2010. As an immediate response to the request made by the Government Agent (GA) Kilinochchi, Non Food Relief Items (NFRI) were provided to GA, to distribute to the affected people due to floods.

A master training programme on "Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change - YABC" was conducted successfully to 25 participants from northern and adjoining branches and was held from 14th to 19th December in Vavuniya. This was conducted by IFRC, aiming to increase the awareness and understanding of the Seven Fundamental Principles and the Humanitarian Values, thematic issues and behavioural skills

in order to be able to disseminate and act upon them on a daily basis. Four of these volunteers successfully engaged as co-facilitators in the Red Cross Dissemination training conducted later in Kilinochchi.

IFRC and SLRCS planned of a combined programme of psychosocial, first aid and YABC. This program targets the youth and volunteers in the north and work towards social inclusion of the people in the north through community programs aiming to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of communities. The objectives are

- To form a group of multi-skilled volunteers with skills to meet the physical and emotional needs of beneficiaries.
- To create informal platforms for intercultural exchange and dialogue
- To increase volunteer recruitment and retention through creative programming

The two main steps of the programme is to form a group of multi skilled volunteers and then use them in delivering the Red Cross programs. There are 73 volunteers (male 26, female 47) in the program, 50 form Kilinochchi, 2 form Mulathivu, 2 form Vavuniya and 1 form Mannar and the rest form the country wide branches.

Volunteers in Action



'Via volunteerism, via development, to resilient communities'
part of the Red Cross Post-Conflict Recovery Program

Constraints or challenges

The newly recruited staff of the branch need Red Cross Red Crescent dissemination, capacity building programmes and support to perform the duties efficiently and effectively.

Programme monitoring and evaluation

A base line survey was conducted as the key intervention to measure the progress and outcome of the interventions detailed above. The project will administer the same questionnaire with the beneficiary families, three months after the completion as an end line survey.

The project team 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;

1. Weekly meeting in the field by the project team – to share information and discuss issues
2. Bi weekly coordination meetings - to share information and discuss pertinent issues with all the partners where SLRCS presents the weekly progress at the meeting and regular field visits by IFRC to validate information and resolve any problems.

With that, following monitoring tools are being used by the project.

1. Electronic data base - 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 bi-weekly Progress Reports (individual update & summary)
3. Federation bi-weekly Management Update
4. Federation monthly/ quarterly / 6th monthly/ annually Operations Update
5. Monthly follow up of the work plan
6. Federation housing construction monitoring system

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.

The implementation and field monitoring of project is done by SLRCS, while providing the technical support and social mobilization interventions. A technical officer and a social mobilizer collectively oversee and support 100 families in their housing construction. They visit each house at least twice a week and support them in giving technical advices and assistance to build-up the houses. Furthermore the Field Engineer and the Project Manager provide necessary support to the beneficiary families to achieve the targets within the expected time.

The PCRPs midterm review began on 22 April 2011 and continued to 20 May, conducted jointly by IFRC and SLRCS. This is done basically to reflect on progress, needs and possible shifts in focus and to provide reliable information for all RC PCRPs donors, partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the recovery process of the ongoing reconstruction program.

Logistics

For the success of this operation, efficient and timely coordination and delivery of logistical support should be met. The Federation 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 national societies continue to 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 SLRCS for future emergencies.

To date, the following activities were carried out:

- A documentary was produced to promote the programme and provide more assistance to people in need. It has been screened and disseminated in different forums. Reception was very positive. This could be accessed through [here](#).
- A new web page is in place for the IDP programme in the SLRCS web site which will be a useful tool in dissemination information and get donations. This can be accessed [here](#).
- Case studies published on the SLRCS website on the PCRPs include:
 1. Planting the seeds of hope
 2. Story of Krishnapuram
 3. Strengthening the civil society in post conflict recovery
 4. [First aid and mine injury management training in Kilinochchi](#)
 5. [Life slowly blossoms in Krishnapuram](#)
 6. [Making a difference through multi skilled volunteers](#)

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>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,604,298					3,604,298
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	1,871,576					1,871,576
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	485,520					485,520
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	22,196					22,196
<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	3,464,692					3,464,692
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	3,464,692					3,464,692
D. Total Funding = B + C	3,464,692					3,464,692
Appeal Coverage	96%					96%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	3,464,692					3,464,692
E. Expenditure	-798,657					-798,657
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,666,035					2,666,035

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

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)		3,604,298					3,604,298	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction - Housing	1,907,215	475,191				475,191	1,432,024	
Construction - Facilities	186,916						186,916	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	194,393						194,393	
Teaching Materials	1,200						1,200	
Other Supplies & Services	216,029						216,029	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	2,505,752	475,191				475,191	2,030,561	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	14,193						14,193	
Vehicles	4,570	6,706				6,706	-2,136	
Computers & Telecom	2,896	2,896				2,896	0	
Office & Household Equipment	22,000	5,417				5,417	16,583	
Others Machinery & Equipment	15,429						15,429	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	59,088	15,019				15,019	44,069	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,318	33,586				33,586	-7,268	
Logistics Services	9,427						9,427	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	35,745	33,586				33,586	2,159	
Personnel								
International Staff	2,041	2,041				2,041	0	
National Staff	108,000	39,356				39,356	68,645	
National Society Staff	144,071	32,347				32,347	111,724	
Total Personnel	254,112	73,744				73,744	180,369	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	122,542	38,952				38,952	83,591	
Professional Fees	10,000	5,363				5,363	4,637	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	132,542	44,314				44,314	88,228	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	93,239	1,925				1,925	91,314	
Total Workshops & Training	93,239	1,925				1,925	91,314	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,628	1,906				1,906	23,722	
Information & Public Relation	11,680	7,073				7,073	4,608	
Office Costs	26,712	17,211				17,211	9,501	
Communications	8,445	2,966				2,966	5,479	
Financial Charges	11,294	27,437				27,437	-16,143	
Other General Expenses	47,737	821				821	46,917	
Total General Expenditure	131,496	57,414				57,414	74,083	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	172,343	23,014				23,014	149,329	
Total Contributions & Transfers	172,343	23,014				23,014	149,329	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		25,707				25,707	-25,707	
Total Operational Provisions		25,707				25,707	-25,707	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	219,981	48,744				48,744	171,236	
Total Indirect Costs	219,981	48,744				48,744	171,236	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,604,298	798,657				798,657	2,805,640	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,805,640				2,805,640		