

# 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° 6  
5 March 2011

### Period covered by this operations update:

11 October 2010 to 12 January 2011

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3.4 million or EUR 2.5 million) [<click here to view interim financial report>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** With contributions received to date, including pledges in the pipeline, the appeal is about 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 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 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).

### Summary:

The Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme (PCRP) in Sri Lanka is being delivered successfully 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 Red Crescent 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.

The Kilinochchi branch was fully re-established in July 2010 and functional now, where an office building has been rented and office equipments and services (electricity, telephone and internet) are available. The branch executive officer with 50 volunteers stated the activities of Kilinochchi branch. Mulathivu branch also functional with the establishment of branch interim committees and in the process of physical establishment.

The whole programme is implemented by SLRCS with the overall coordination of IFRC, as an integrated



The first beneficiary received her housing completion certificate under the Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme from the IFRC president on 28 January 2011 in Vivekanandanagar, Kilinochchi. The honorary chairman of SLRCS, German Red Cross country coordinator and the Presidential Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs also participated the occasion. Photo: IFRC



A master training programme on "Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change - YABC" was conducted to 25 participants from the northern and adjoining branches and was held on 14 - 19 December 2010 in Vavuniya. Photo: IFRC

Movement programme with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. In terms of the owner-driven housing programme, SLRCS has got approval from the government to assist 300 families under multilateral support in Kilinochchi district. 297 houses are under construction at the moment and the rest of the three families will start constructions in near future. Baseline survey is ongoing including the livelihood assessment. Training programmes/ workshops had been conducted for staff and volunteers under Mine Risk Education (MRE), first aid and Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change (YABC).

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

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. The total population that lived in the northern province of Sri Lanka prior to May 2009 is yet to be assessed as there was no proper population census for nearly 30 years. Considering the size, complexity, and evolving nature of the situation, it has been a challenge to gain access to isolated or inaccessible areas and to assess the needs of the most-affected communities.

### Need and the gap of assistance

All the five districts in northern province of Sri Lanka were affected by the conflict and out of that entire Kilinochchi district, entire Mulathivu district, Manthai, Madhu and Musalai Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions of Mannar district, Vavuniya North DS Division of Vavuniya district and Vadamarachchi East DS Division of Jaffna district were fully deserted by the conflict displacing all the 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.

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 reconstruction is around 160,000 in the north of Sri Lanka (as shown in table 1), excluding more than 100,000 families scheduled for return from India and other countries over the next couple of years.

**Table 1: Damaged houses**

District	Fully Damaged <sup>1</sup>	Partially Damaged <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,849</b>	<b>43,769</b>	<b>166,618</b>

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

Of these 166,618 houses to be reconstructed, most (74%) is new housing constructions and the remaining is repairs. According to the UN Habitat<sup>3</sup> calculations, the present commitment for new housing construction or repairs by the shelter agencies are around 30,000 or 18% of the total requirement. The remaining 136,573 families (or 82%) are without assistance at the moment. Even though there is a commitment of support for 50,000 houses by the Indian government, in which 40,000 are planned for construction in the northern province

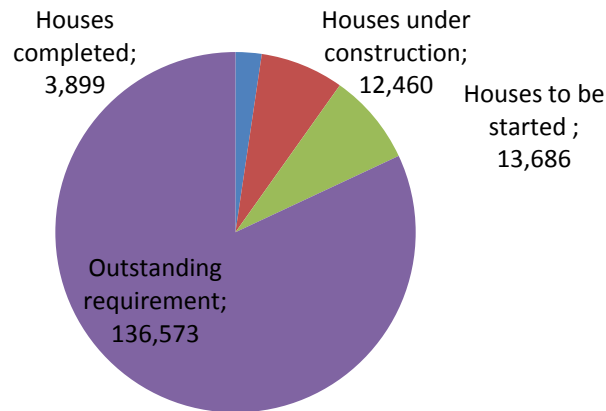
<sup>1</sup> Repair cost is more than 40% of the replacement of the house

<sup>2</sup> Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

<sup>3</sup> Shelter cluster coordinator

and the rest in the north eastern and central provinces according to the Presidential Task Force (PTF)<sup>4</sup>, there remains a total gap of around 90,000 families who are left behind at the moment. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation.

**Figure 1: Progress of the shelter assistance and the gap of assistance**



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

#### **FLOODS**

The Northeast monsoon season has started. Heavy rains were experienced in the north and eastern part of Sri Lanka since mid-November. The first reports of floods in the north was recorded in Mannar on 24-25 November. Government and the humanitarian organizations are concerned that any significant meteorological event, even of minimum strength, could have an enormous impact on returnees, especially the most vulnerable segment of the population. These include populations in traditionally flood-prone areas (e.g. Puthukudiyiruppu, Odusuddan, Maritiméattu DS in Mullaitivu district, and Kandavalai and Karachchi DS in Killinochchi district), returnees in remote locations, recently returned families, those living in tents and persons with specific needs (e.g. elderly, disabled and single-headed households, among others). According to an analysis made by UNOCHA during distribution of assistance, these categories may cumulatively represent 40 per cent of the entire returnee population in the Vanni.

The rains continued in November, December and January, and nearly 100,000 people are affected in all the districts of the northern province. Camps are established in government schools, churches and other common places of the area. These people who were in IDP camps after displacement due to the conflict have now become displaced once again due to the heavy rains. Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Killinochchi and Vavuniya branches are involved in flood response activities to provide support to the affected people, supported by Movement partners.

#### **Upgrading of funding support for individual families for housing reconstruction**

As per the government decision taken recently, 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 (CHF 1,246), 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 (CHF 2,700)
3. **Core housing** - Construction new permanent core houses with minimum of LKR 200,000 (CHF 1660)

#### **IDP statistics and resettlement progress**

According to the PTF, the number of families resettled by now is up to 110,000 and the number of families presently living in the welfare centres is 8,941, who will be resettled in their villages in the future. According to the Joint Humanitarian Update, 21,332 IDPs still live in Vavuniya and Jaffna camps and 325,820 people released and / or returned as of 2 December 2010. Most of the remaining IDPs originate from the heavily mine-contaminated areas in Puthukudiyiruppu DS and Maritiméattu DS divisions in Mulativu district, where mine

<sup>4</sup> PTF – the government body for resettlement, development and security in the northern province

action operations are still ongoing. UNHCR indicates that 363 families (1,298 individuals) are stranded or in transit in Kilinochchi (Karachchi & Pachchilapallai DS divisions), Mulathivu (Marittimepattu DS division) and Vavuniya (Vavuniya North DS division) until mine clearance activities are complete.

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. Up to 828 individuals (335 families) returned to Sri Lanka in 2010 and 120 individuals' return (14.5% of the total refugees) were facilitated by UNHCR. UNHCR further reveals that another 5,100 refugees are expected to return back to Sri Lanka from India, where discussions between the two governments are on and this number may increase in future. UNHCR is ready to facilitate all the refugees who request support.

### Mine clearance

While mine-clearance is ongoing and areas are being made safe, there remain areas across northern Sri Lanka with significant explosive remnants of war contamination, exposing returnees as well as the resident population to significant risks. Agencies cleared approximately 5.5 km<sup>2</sup> (5,535,034 m<sup>2</sup>) in October and 2.9 km<sup>2</sup> (2,899,536 m<sup>2</sup>) in November (minefield and battle area clearance), bringing the total area cleared of landmines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in the northern province since the start of operations in January 2009 to almost 432 km<sup>2</sup> (431,491,220 m<sup>2</sup>). Residential areas remain the priority focus for clearance to facilitate IDP resettlement. However priorities are shifting to livelihood areas in Mannar and Vavuniya districts. Surveys have identified an additional estimated 536 km<sup>2</sup> of contamination in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar districts, including residual contamination in the eastern province, as of 30 November. Non-technical surveys remain to be completed in eight GN in Puthukudiyiruppu.

Seven mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) incidents claimed 14 casualties in October and November, for a total 26 incidents and 46 casualties since January 2010 (January-November 2009: 19 incidents and 29 casualties). Most mine/ERW incidents in 2010 were linked to UXO or abandoned unexploded ordnance (AXO) and the use of fire, for instance to burn garbage. Mine risk education (MRE) continues by various agencies among host and resettled communities in the northern and eastern provinces.

### Coordination and partnerships

Early recovery coordination by the government is active since end of June 2010. The government authorities of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, and Vavuniya issued their plans at the initial stage, which are comprehensive in description of actions needed as well as mapping of recovery and rebuilding of physical infrastructures. Thereafter in August and early September 2010, the PTF chaired progress review meetings in all five districts of the northern province. Water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood sectors continue to be prioritized. PTF visited all the affected areas and observed the reconstruction done by the various agencies and the progress of work. UNOCHA and UNDP are in discussions with local government authorities to further support coordination efforts, particularly to avoid duplication of project allocations.

The government has set guidelines to plan action programme for the year 2011 for the recovery and rebuilding of the north. It has been decided to plan activities under seven sections and all the activities will be identified under any one of these sectors for planning and coordination purposes. The seven sectors are as follows:

1. Shelter and non-food relief item (NFRI) 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

### Shelter

The Government continues to prioritize permanent housing needs in the northern province. The PTF confirmed the principle that every house constructed should have a functional toilet. A housing technical working group has been established by the shelter cluster and the agencies will address design, quantity, price and logistics issues for permanent housing repairs and reconstruction, as well as CORE housing.

**Table 2: Number of houses planned to construct and/or under construction at present**

District	Number of houses			Total
	New constructions	Repairs	Core houses	
Kilinochchi	5,927	2,254	200	8,381
Mulathivu	3,046	1,747	100	4,893

Vavuniya	2,325	340	89	2,754
Mannar	3,455	142	0	3,597
Jaffna	5,851	20	149	6,020
District not confirmed yet	2,200	2,200	-	4,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,804</b>	<b>6,703</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>30,045</b>

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

According to the shelter cluster, a total of 30,045 permanent houses are committed to be constructed or repaired by the shelter agencies for returning families in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts by SLRCS (with the support of German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and IFRC), NEHRP, UN Habitat and other agencies. The shelter cluster further indicates that the Indian government-supported housing programme has started with a three-year construction plan in Jaffna district and laid foundation stones to start 500 new permanent houses as a pilot project. This will be followed by 5,000 new houses and 2,000 housing repairs planned where the beneficiary selection is on progress in DS division level.

### **Health, water, sanitation & hygiene**

Water, sanitation & hygiene activities and the rehabilitation of health facilities in the return areas are being supported by various agencies. Resettled communities in Mannar and Kilinochchi districts 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. Efforts to restore water and sanitation infrastructure in the resettlement areas continue.

### **Livelihood**

The Kilinochchi government agent 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 packages to beneficiaries. Agencies will provide various assistance packages, worth a minimum LKR 35,000 (approximately CHF 304), 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 district was finalized at the District Recovery meeting of 31 August 2010.

To support preparation for the Maha paddy cultivation season, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) distributed 335 two-wheel tractors since September, with another 340 to be distributed. A total of 80 units were supplied to Vavuniya, 180 to Killinochchi, 62 to Mullaitivu, and 13 to Jaffna. A field day on solar powered drip irrigation was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Northern Agriculture Recovery Programme on 15 November 2010. IFRC and SLRCS are exploring the possibilities to support the post-conflict recovery programme beneficiaries for these solar-powered irrigation systems under the livelihood component.

### **Capacity building**

The Ministry of Public Administration & Home Affairs had planned to implement a project called CADRIN (Capacity Development for Recovery in North) facilitated by UNDP and funded by the Norwegian government with the objective of capacity building of civil administration and community-based organizations (CBOs) since civil-authorities-led coordination forums at district and Divisional Secretariat levels are gaining momentum now. A total of 292 CBOs were selected from Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts for this direct capacity building programme through UNDP's CADRIN project. Types of CBOs operating in the north at the moment are rural development societies (RDS), women rural development societies, thrift & credit cooperative societies, farmer cooperative societies, farmer organizations, livestock breeders cooperative societies, palm recourse development cooperative societies, fresh water cooperative societies, inland fisheries societies and weaver cooperative societies.

### **Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme**

Operation modalities are agreed upon with the partners and the programme was implemented as a joint movement operation. A total comprehensive package was offered to the beneficiaries by all the movement partners with shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood, health & care and disaster management, which is a balanced programme with both hardware and software components. Programme started with the shelter component, with owner driven housing approach, which enhance the ownership of the community and lead to community empowerment and high level of community participation. Project was started initially in Kilinochchi with the support of GRC and emergency appeal, and then expanded with the support of JRC in Mulathivu. Project will further expand to Jaffna with the multilateral support of Australian Red Cross for 350 families and to Mannar with the bilateral support of Norwegian Red Cross for 200 families. Irish Red Cross had shown their

interest to join with the program in this year.

The Red Cross post -conflict recovery office was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and SLRCS, partner national societies (German Red Cross) and IFRC reside here. The SLRCS field staff of the project are located in the SLRCS branch office in Kilinochchi.

## Progress towards planned outcomes

The Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme is slowly growing to cater the needs of the resettling population. Shelter, water and sanitation and livelihood are the key priorities of the programme at the moment which needs urgent support. The shelter component was given priority due to the monsoon season. Water and sanitation is a part of shelter programme, where families receive the water and sanitation grant to build the toilet or well. The health and care and disaster management activities will be done through the SLRCS branches through core programmes of their volunteer network. Since the Kilinochchi branch is now fully re-established and the volunteer recruitment was done, the activities planned under health and disaster management will implement once the volunteer network is established. IFRC and SLRCS plan to have joint programmes with partners such as the German, Canadian and Japanese Red Cross societies in the future for core programmes such as health care, livelihood, disaster management and water and sanitation.

### Shelter

**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 (expected results)	Activities
650 constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of sites and beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Establishment of community groups to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints (in phases);</li> <li>• Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems;</li> <li>• Initiate 650 house constructions;</li> <li>• Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure to promote healthy living conditions and sanitation;</li> <li>• Monitor and technical verification of progress.</li> </ul>

### Achievements

PTF has given approval to assist 300 families, where the families live in five Grama Niladhari<sup>5</sup> (GN) divisions in Karachchi District Secretary Division in Kilinochchi District. All these are new housing constructions for the fully damaged houses.

**Table 3: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by emergency appeal funds and the progress of shelter assistance**

	GN Division	Number of families
1	Krishnapuram	100
2	Ambalkulam	100
3	Thirunagar North	4
4	Selvanagar	78
5	Thiruvaiaru	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>

**Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the instalments received and the stage of construction**

Number of instalments	Description	Number of families
None	Completed the site clearance	3
1	Foundation work is ongoing	106
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	182

<sup>5</sup> 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	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>300</b>

A total of 297 houses are under construction at the moment, under the multilateral support by this emergency appeal's funds, where three families are waiting to receive the first instalment. Of those 297 houses under construction, foundation work is in progress in 106 houses, wall construction is ongoing in 182 houses and roof construction is ongoing in nine houses at present.

Four community meetings were conducted for Krishnapuram, Ambakulam and Selvanagar beneficiaries. 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' produced in the 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.



Present shelter of Kanmani Kumarasami at Ananthapuram, Kilinochchi. Photo: German Red Cross

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 once 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.

#### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement implementation on shelter**

A total of 1,950 affected families are in the programme at the moment, funded by German Red Cross (900 families), IFRC emergency appeal (650 families), Japanese Red Cross (200 families) and Norwegian Red Cross (200 families). Of the 900 families funded by German Red Cross, 600 houses were constructed under the GRC tsunami housing project in Mulathivu and to be repaired or reconstructed under the Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme. Out of the 650 families funded by the IFRC emergency appeal, Australian Red Cross will support up to 350 families who were already in their former post-tsunami re-construction programme, in Wadamarachchi East (Maruthankerny) in Jaffna.

Furthermore, Norwegian Red Cross will support SLRCS in implementing the shelter component both bilaterally (200 families) and multilaterally.

The PTF has given approval to SLRCS to assist 800 families at present; 600 in Kilinochchi district and 200 in Mulathivu district. These 600 houses under construction in Kilinochchi include 300 families funded by German Red Cross and 300 families funded by IFRC. Out of the 300 German Red Cross-funded houses, 87 were completed in mid-January 2011. Of those 200 houses in Mulathivu District supported by Japanese Red Cross Society, the beneficiary verification process was completed for 90 families and funds were released for 45. All these are new housing constructions for fully damaged houses.

**Table 5: Distribution of beneficiary families assisted by the programme**

GN Division		Total	Funded by	District
1	Vivekanbandanagar	238	German Red Cross (300 families)	Kilinochchi (Karachchi DS Division)
2	Kaneshapuram	40		
3	Anandapuram	22		

GN Division		Total	Funded by	District
4	Krishnapuram	100	Multilateral funding of Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent through IFRC (300 families)	
5	Ampalkulam	100		
6	Thirunagar North	4		
7	Selvanagar	78		
8	Thiruvaiaru	18		
9	Thirumurukandi	13	Japanese Red Cross Society (200 families)	Mulathivu (Oddusuddan DS Division)
10	Inthupuram	59		
11	Thachchadampan	18		
	Not confirmed yet	110		
<b>Total</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>800 families</b>	

### Constraints or challenges

Incomplete beneficiary files 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 is a constraint. SLRCS is working with the authorities to sort out these issues in assisting beneficiary families and this result 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. Limited sand supply resulting in rising prices due to the Government regularizing the channels through which sand is supplied, for example to address the unauthorized mining of sand. 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. Shortage of skilled labour such as masonry and carpentry is a problem, which will be a major constrain in the near future when there is an increase in number of returnees and constructions. All these factors affect the efficiency of the construction process.

Construction process was disturbed by the North East monsoon rains. It is slow from end November 2010 up to now 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 up with favourable weather conditions.

Humanitarian actors need to seek 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 north. The restrictions are more to the expatriate staff than the national staff. Even though with this limited access to beneficiaries, the implementation and monitoring activities are being done periodically as required.

### 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"> <li>• Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs;</li> <li>• Provision of first aid/mobile health clinic and ambulance services in transit camps and among population while in transit;</li> <li>• Develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community;</li> <li>• Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, billboards etc;</li> <li>• Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers;</li> <li>• Deliver community-based first aid training to community members based on Module 4 of the CBHFA training manuals.</li> </ul>
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities;</li> <li>• Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year;</li> </ul>

and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.</li> </ul>
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 50 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support;</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to returning population.</li> </ul>
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective CBHFA interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain appropriately trained CBHFA staff in the national headquarters to support the health programme at all levels;</li> <li>• Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches;</li> <li>• Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches;</li> <li>• Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination at the national headquarters;</li> <li>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches;</li> <li>• Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS;</li> <li>• Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities;</li> <li>• Maintain high SLRCS profile through regular interactions with the media - print, radio and TV;</li> <li>• Expand and maintain partnerships with relevant movement and non-red cross movement partners in the country</li> </ul>

### Achievements

SLRCS had fully re-established the Kilinochchi branch, while the physical establishment of the Mulathivu branch office is in progress. Both the branches have planned to start their core programmes through their volunteer network and strengthen the humanitarian assistance to resettling families. The Kilinochchi branch has completed the selection and recruitment of its first batch of 50 community volunteers.

Two three-day first aid trainings for 50 volunteers (6 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 skills to the resettling communities.



Participants practice recovery position in the First Aid training conducted in Kilinochchi. Photo: SLRCS

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

A dengue prevention awareness campaign had conducted by the Kilinochchi branch jointly with the ministry of health (MoH), where 49 Red Cross volunteers and 27 MoH volunteers participated. They visited 663 houses in 14 villages in three days in this house-to-house awareness campaign.

### Water, sanitation & hygiene promotion

<b>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.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Access to sustainable safe water is provided to the targeted families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify damaged community water supply infrastructure;</li> <li>• Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure, including wells;</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities where needed;</li> <li>• Conduct baseline survey.</li> <li>• Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation</li> </ul>

	<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers.</li> <li>• Conduct end-line survey.</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Execution of community contracts for the construction of sanitation infrastructure;</li> <li>• Conduct waste disposal and drainage clearing measures;</li> <li>• Provision of toilets, wells and other local community structures in schools, community halls and common sites;</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of constructions.</li> </ul>

## Achievements

Water and sanitation activities are being implemented in conjunction with shelter activities. At the moment community consultations are ongoing 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.

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 before construction. The toilets will be constructed with the supervision of the technical staff of the project.

## Constraints or challenges

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

Construction or repairing wells is expensive and the current fund allocation is insufficient to cater to that need. The project is looking for alternative support to help ensure year-round water supply.

The construction of toilets has not started due to heavy rains and the operations team plans to start once the weather improves.

## Livelihood support

Outcome: To assist 650 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"> <li>• Assess the livelihood needs of some 650 families within re-settlers;</li> <li>• Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.</li> </ul>

## Achievements

As part of the community consultations livelihood needs are being assessed to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support to the resettled communities. The baseline survey is completed with 550 families in eight GN divisions (Vivekanbandanagar, Kaneshapuram, Anandapuram, Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam, Thirunagar North, Selvanagar and Thiruvaiaru) in Kilinochchi and going on with the rest of the families together with the livelihood assessment. Livelihoods of most of the people in these communities are agriculture (paddy cultivation, home gardening and animal husbandry) in general. Data analysis is being done at the moment. Based on the findings they will be supported to reinforce livelihoods of their preference through cash grants.

## Constraints or challenges

A district specific standardized livelihood package for Kilinochchi was set up, with a minimum of LKR 35,000 (CHF 304) per family and the livelihood areas under the package are crop cultivation, livestock, fisheries, small industries and other livelihood activities. Since the amount of funds in the appeal are not sufficient, the total number of beneficiaries may not be reached with the livelihood package and may have to be reduced. Federation and SLRCS are reaching out to all partners to support with the proposed activities and ensure that the targeted number of families are given assistance.

Residential areas are a priority for mine clearance but until this is complete, land access for livelihood activities such as farming and livestock rearing will remain a constant challenge. Even the limited available lands such as home-gardens have been abandoned for long period 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. The mine clearance will take a long time, since it is nearly 2 – 5 km<sup>2</sup> per month at the moment. The project will go ahead when the areas made safe.

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

## Achievements

SLRCS is in the process of re-establishing their volunteer network and then disaster management interventions will start with the mine risk education with the objective of educating the communities and strengthening the MRE process which is ongoing in the resettled areas.

Mine 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 response 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

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

	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

Branch interim committees were established in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts and with that all the SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka are functional again. The branch governance meetings are conducting in monthly basis.

The Kilinochchi branch was fully re-established in July 2010 and is now functional, with an office building rented and the branch executive officer (BEO) is located. Office equipment and services (electricity, telephone and internet) are available in the branch, making it fully functional. The Kilinochchi BEO has planned for activities to be conducted by the branch and volunteer recruitment was done as the initial activity. These volunteers were trained on first aid and will be trained on primary health, disaster management, mine risk education, epidemics such as dengue, as well as life skills, with the longer-term target of using them as disseminators to the communities. Discussions are ongoing on re-establishment of volunteer network and staff of core programming.

The Kilinochchi branch disaster management activities took place when all the northern districts were affected by floods in December 2010. As an immediate response to the request made by the Kilinochchi government agent, non-food relief items (NFR) were provided to the government agent, to distribute to the affected people due to floods.

The Mulathivu branch office and management is in the process of establishment. Plans for branch development including the establishment of a branch office had been submitted, while a branch interim committee was established and the focal person for management was nominated.

Negotiations are ongoing with the partners such as Canadian Red Cross and German Red Cross for longer-term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches. 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.

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 14 - 19 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.

IFRC and SLRCS are in the planning stage of a combined programme of psychosocial, first aid and YABC. This programme will target the youth and volunteers in the north and work towards social inclusion of the people in the north.

## Constraints or challenges

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

## Programme monitoring and evaluation

A baseline survey is being conducted to measure the progress and outcome of the interventions detailed above and completed for 550 families so far. 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 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, the following monitoring tools are being used by the project:

1. Electronic data base - This is the main monitoring tool of the housing construction. SLRCS manages the database and all partners share information 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, and construction progress with photographs. The database was designed to support the PCR process from the phase of beneficiary selection until the completion of the project, providing vital and critical information. This is used as a monitoring tool to track the progress and to improve transparency and

accountability. 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. Federation bi-weekly management update
  4. Federation operations update
  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.

A midterm evaluation is planned for March 2011, jointly by IFRC and SLRCS to reflect on progress, needs and possible shifts in focus and to provide reliable information for all Red Cross PCRCP donors, partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the recovery process of the ongoing reconstruction programme.

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

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 can be accessed through the link [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 raise funds. This can be accessed through the link [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:

- **Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:** Tissa Abeywickrama (Acting Director General); email: [directorgen@redcross.lk](mailto:directorgen@redcross.lk); phone +94.11.269.4487; fax +94.11.269.5434
- **International Federation country office in Sri Lanka Delegation:** Bob McKerrow (Head of Country Office); email: [bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org](mailto:bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org); phone: +94.11.452.8698; fax +94.11.268.2671
- **International Federation regional office in India:**
  - Azmat Ulla (Head of Regional Office); email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128
  - Michael Higginson (Regional Programme Coordinator); email: [michael.higginson@ifrc.org](mailto:michael.higginson@ifrc.org); phone: +91.11.2411.1122
- **International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:**
  - Jagan Chapagain (Interim director of zone); email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org); phone: +603.9207.5700
  - Al Panico (Acting head of operations); email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org); phone: +603.9207.5700
  - Disaster management unit: Drew Strobel (Operations coordinator); email: [drew.strobel@ifrc.org](mailto:drew.strobel@ifrc.org); phone: + 603.9207.5727; mobile: +6019.2744.960
  - Regional logistics unit: Jeremy Francis (Regional logistics coordinator); email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org); mobile: +6012.298.9752; fax: +603.2168.8573
  - Resource mobilization & planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit: Alan Bradbury (Head of Resource Mobilization & PMER unit); email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org); phone: +603.9207.5771

For pledges of funding: [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

*<interim financial report 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	2010/4-2011/1
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>3,604,298</b>					<b>3,604,298</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<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
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,593,116</b>					<b>1,593,116</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>1,593,116</b>					<b>1,593,116</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,593,116</b>					<b>1,593,116</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>44%</b>					<b>44%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>1,593,116</b>					<b>1,593,116</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-529,325</b>					<b>-529,325</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,063,791</b>					<b>1,063,791</b>

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	2010/4-2011/1
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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>3,604,298</b>						<b>3,604,298</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction - Housing	1,907,215	291,234				291,234	1,615,981	
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	186,916						186,916	
Water & Sanitation	194,393						194,393	
Teaching Materials	1,200						1,200	
Other Supplies & Services	216,029						216,029	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>2,505,752</b>	<b>291,234</b>				<b>291,234</b>	<b>2,214,518</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	14,193						14,193	
Vehicles	4,570	4,570				4,570	-0	
Computers & Telecom	2,896	2,896				2,896	0	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	22,000	5,417				5,417	16,583	
Others Machinery & Equipment	15,429						15,429	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>59,088</b>	<b>12,883</b>				<b>12,883</b>	<b>46,205</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,318	22,176				22,176	4,142	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>26,318</b>	<b>22,176</b>				<b>22,176</b>	<b>4,142</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,041	2,041				2,041	0	
National Staff	108,000	24,350				24,350	83,650	
National Society Staff	144,071	22,701				22,701	121,370	
Consultants	122,542	23,162				23,162	99,380	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>376,655</b>	<b>72,254</b>				<b>72,254</b>	<b>304,401</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	93,239	1,925				1,925	91,314	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>93,239</b>	<b>1,925</b>				<b>1,925</b>	<b>91,314</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	25,628	1,391				1,391	24,237	
Information & Public Relation	11,680	5,910				5,910	5,770	
Office Costs	26,712	15,940				15,940	10,772	
Communications	8,445	2,186				2,186	6,259	
Professional Fees	10,000	4,048				4,048	5,952	
Financial Charges	11,294	20,242				20,242	-8,948	
Other General Expenses	47,737	514				514	47,224	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>141,496</b>	<b>50,231</b>				<b>50,231</b>	<b>91,265</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	172,343	9,427				9,427	162,916	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>172,343</b>	<b>9,427</b>				<b>9,427</b>	<b>162,916</b>	
<b>Programme &amp; Service Support</b>								
Programme & Service Support	219,981	32,306				32,306	187,674	
<b>Total Programme &amp; Service Support</b>	<b>219,981</b>	<b>32,306</b>				<b>32,306</b>	<b>187,674</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries	9,427						9,427	
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>9,427</b>						<b>9,427</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		36,890				36,890	-36,890	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>36,890</b>				<b>36,890</b>	<b>-36,890</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,604,298</b>	<b>529,325</b>				<b>529,325</b>	<b>3,074,972</b>	

**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	2010/4-2011/1
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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,604,298</b>					<b>3,604,298</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>3,074,972</b>					<b>3,074,972</b>	