

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° 8
2 September 2011

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

Appeal target (current): CHF 6.17 million [<click here to view the interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: 56 per cent based on current revised appeal budget. [<click here for the donors' response list or here for contact details>](#)

Appeal history: This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 12 April, 2010 for CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3,382,480 or EUR 2,504,250) for 24 months to assist 5,000 families.

The revised emergency appeal was launched in July 2011 seeking CHF 6.17 million in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) to assist at least 7,000 families

(35,000 people) for 36 months, and planned to complete by the end of 12 April 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 12 July 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).



Families supported by the appeal welcomed PCRCP staff at the house inaugural ceremony in Ampalkulam, Kilinochchi (Photo: SLRCS).

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.

Summary:

This appeal is under the framework of the Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCRCP) in Sri

Lanka, which has been implemented successfully by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) since April 2010, having a partnership with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Movement partners. The programme aims to contribute to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka, which is an area of the country which remains in great need of development. It primarily supports people who have been displaced and resettling due to the conflict. The programme is an integrated movement intervention with overall coordination of IFRC, with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. The entire programme follows the owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve the sense of community ownership.

The initial Emergency Appeal component of the shelter programme covers 1,900 families; 650 under multilateral support in Kilinochchi (300) and Jaffna (350) districts, and 1,250 under bilateral support. Construction of new houses following the owner-driven approach is the key constituent of the programme, while other components; water and sanitation, community infrastructures, livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organizational development, complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community.

With the inception of the programme, Kilinochchi and Mulathivu Red Cross branches were re-established - appointing the governance, deploying key staff - and are functional now. The involvement of RC PCRP is able to attract youth and professionals in the area, to re-establish strong Red Cross volunteer network. There are more than 300 volunteers in action at the moment.

'Volunteers in Action (VIA)' programme, an innovative approach was launched combining the software components of the programme to develop multi-skilled volunteers. This programme aims to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities. Volunteer capacities are developed through trainings/workshops and creating platforms for integration and multi-cultural dialogue. Trained volunteers are expected to be the catalysts in the change process of the rebuilding of resilient communities.

No. of people we help: IFRC supports 7,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) in this programme.

Our partners: The Red Cross PCRP 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 (AusRC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC), 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

With the end of the conflict, the Government has been making tremendous efforts to bring the affected communities into 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 centers for internally displaced people. All the districts of the Northern Province affected by the conflict where, the entire Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts were fully deserted displacing all the inhabitants and there were partial displacements in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. According to Joint Plan for Assistance (JPA) - 2011¹, population of the northern province (2009 statistics) is 1.19 million, which is 5.8% of the total population of the country.

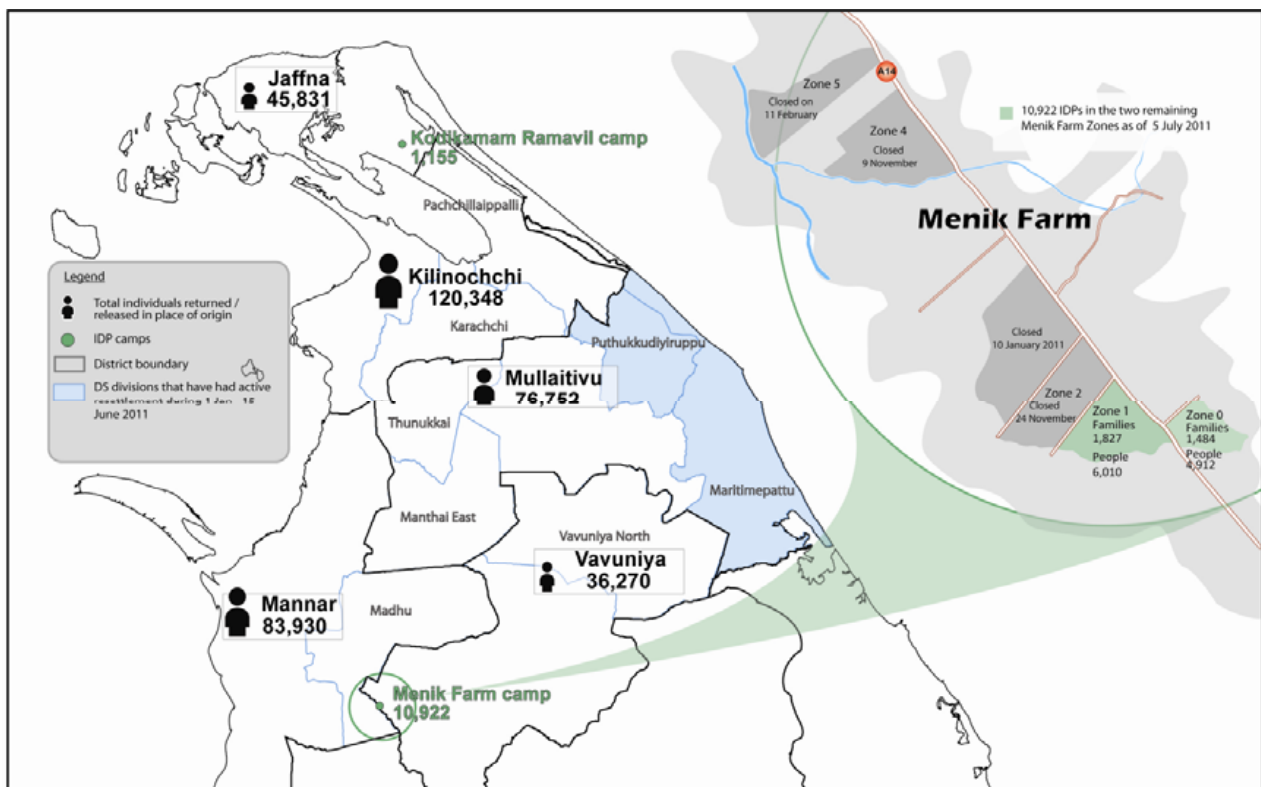
As a result, the situation in the north of Sri Lanka was critical for hundreds of thousands of people at the end of the war, who lost almost everything and suffered without shelter, water, sanitation, health care, livelihood and other basic facilities. Those needs still remain unmet at a considerable level. In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation.

¹ The Government of Sri Lanka and the UN launched a Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for the Northern Province in 2011 and 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.

IDP statistics and resettlement progress

The Joint Humanitarian & Early Recovery Update (JH-ERU): June 2011, compiled by OCHA reveals that, 363,131 persons released from transitional camps and / or returned from host families by end June 2011 and there are 12,077 IDPs still in Vavuniya and Jaffna camps. 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 and the UNHCR estimated figure is around 9,900 persons. UNHCR further reveals, 1,163 persons (501 families) has returned to Sri Lanka from India by end of June 2011, while another 5,000 refugees are yet to be return, where the discussions between two governments are on and this number may increase in future.

Figure 1: IDP statistics in the north



Source: Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update: June 2011, Data compiled by UNHCR from district and government data

According to JH-ERU, by June 2011, approximately 3.9 km² of land was released through minefield clearance and battle area clearance (BAC), with a cumulative total of 491 km² of land cleared and released since 1 January 2009.

Need and the gap of assistance

The government had identified two major areas under its recovery programme to address the needs of the returning population and the initial assessments had confirmed the needs are in line with two priorities, (1) Rehabilitation and restoration of all social, economic and community infrastructure facilities, (2) Assist families in the process of livelihood restoration/development. With these findings and the needs identified, government set guidelines and planned their action programme for the year 2011 for the recovery and rebuilding of the north. The activities had planned under seven sections as follows.

1. Shelter and non-food relief items (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

Consequently, 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. According to joint humanitarian and early recovery update, June 2011, nearly USD 67 million (23.3 per cent) has been received against the total JPA requirement of USD 289 million by 19 July 2011.

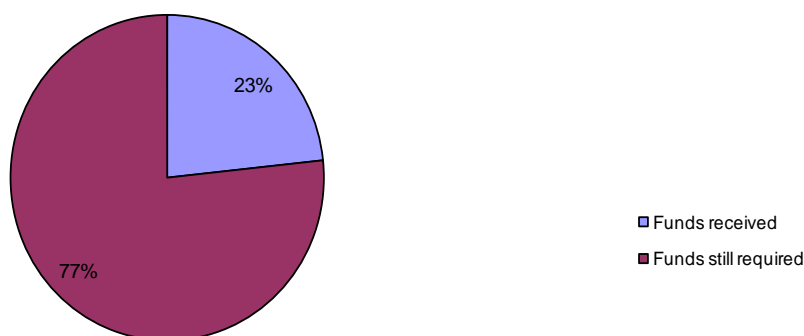


Figure 2: Current gap of funds for JPA

Shelter

The government and humanitarian actors estimation of the total houses in need of reconstruction is around 170,000 in the north of Sri Lanka (as show 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: Situation of houses by damages in the Northern Province

District	Fully Damaged ²	Partially Damaged ³	Total
Killinochchi	32,520	9,470	41,990
Mulathivu	22,746	5,089	27,835
Vavuniya	13,159	2,041	15,200
Mannar	23,438	1,633	20,751
Jaffna	37,286	23,556	60,842
Total	129,149	41,789	170,938

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

Of those 170,938 damaged houses, 75% require new constructions and the rest are repairs. The coverage by donors on shelters is still very low - with committed funding for building or repairing for only 33,057 (19%) houses in the Northern Province and the progress is as follows.

Data source for the IDPs resettlement; UN OCHA, UNHCR, Data source housing: Directors Planning, Directors - NEHRP and Respective agencies, Data Compiled by: UN – HABITAT (05.07.2011)

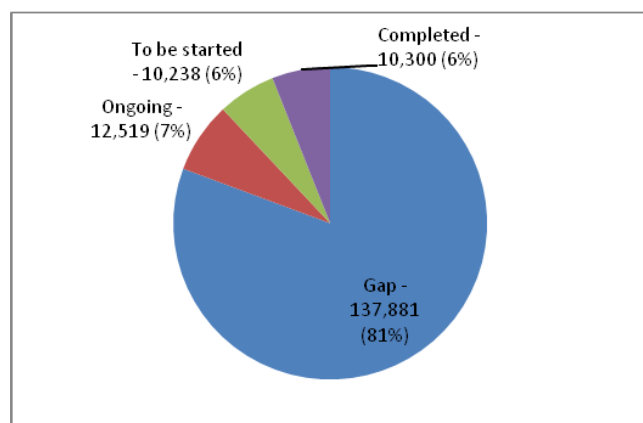


Figure 3: Progress of the shelter assistance and the gap of assistance

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

³ Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

The Sri Lankan Government continues to prioritize permanent housing needs in the Northern Province and only permanent houses will be constructed under the housing programme in the year 2011. Government programmes are advocating three options for permanent housing interventions in owner driven housing approach, namely;

1. **Repair programme** - Repairs to damaged houses with minimum of 150,000 LKR
2. **Full reconstruction** - Construction of new houses with minimum of 325,000 LKR
3. **Core Housing** - Construction new core houses with minimum of 200,000 LKR

Health and care

Three decades of conflict have hampered institutional knowledge about basic health care in target communities. The PTF considers health and the nutritional condition of the resettling population as one of the most important activities in the recovery programme of the government. There is a felt gap in access to care, prevention and health promotion. Many people require reinforced interventions and support for basic health care, first aid, clean water, and adequate sanitation

Water and sanitation

District and divisional plans in Sri Lanka's Northern Province indicate dozens of communities without current access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Humanitarian measures are necessary to prevent the possible deterioration of the health of the communities that could be triggered by poor water and sanitation conditions.

Food security, agriculture and livelihoods

According to the food security assessment conducted by World Food Programme – jointly with the Ministry of Economic Development (MoED), Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) – in April 2011 of the five post conflict district of northern Sri Lanka and five flood affected districts in the east and north central parts of the country, with low income levels and high food prices, a majority of households in the Northern Province live below the poverty line.

The assessment reveals that the median income for all the surveyed population in the Northern Province falls under the national poverty line⁴ of 3,318 LKR (26 CHF) per person per month. The majority of households live below the poverty line, which is deep and widespread. In Killinochchi, more than a quarter of the population is surviving on less than half the amount needed to even reach the poverty line. There is a very large gap between reported median per capita per month income and expenditure in the Northern Province, in which the income is 1,667 LKR (13 CHF) and expenditure is 2,747 LKR (22 CHF). The inability of households to generate enough income to cover basic expenses has resulted in high indebtedness and liquidation of assets.

The Northern Province economy depends heavily on agriculture. Three decades of conflict have severely hampered both cultivation and infrastructure. Agencies agreed to provide livelihood assistance package, worth a minimum of LKR 35,000 (304.28 CHF), per family in consistence with the standard livelihood package agreed upon by Government authorities and the humanitarian agencies. This is mainly for agriculture, livestock and fisheries assistance, as well as other income-generation activities, such as carpentry, masonry etc. for returnees.

Branch capacity

Due to the conflict and displacement, the SLRCS Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches were badly affected. These branches need to be re-established and revamped to assist the population resettling in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts. The SLRCS and the Movement partners see this as a key priority in the early recovery process.

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. The Secretary, Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province (PTF) and the UN Resident Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) scheduled a meeting on 15 July to review

⁴ The national poverty line is defined by the Department of Census and Statistics and it had been 3,318 LKR per person per month at the time of the assessment, which is the equivalent of 1 USD per person per day.

the progress of the Joint Plan of Assistance for the Northern Province in 2011 (JPA) at the mid-year milestone. The Government Agents (GA) will discuss achievements and outstanding humanitarian needs and gaps in each of their districts at the meeting bringing together government authorities, UN agencies, and NGO as well as donor representatives. PTF, UNOCHA and UNDP are in discussions with local government authorities to further support coordination efforts, particularly to avoid duplication of project allocations.

Red Cross post-conflict recovery programme (RC PCRP)

The Red Cross PCRP is implemented as a joint Movement programme with operation modalities agreed upon with the partners and implemented by SLRCS. The integrated programming focus in support of the resettling population through a comprehensive package of:

- Shelter interventions - construction of permanent houses;
- Health and care services,
- Water and sanitation, including hygiene promotion;
- Livelihoods support;
- Disaster management;
- Strengthening of the SLRCS' organizational capacity;
- 'Volunteers in Action' initiative, mobilizing community-based volunteers to implement awareness programmes seeking behavioral change on water and sanitation, first aid, disease control, hygiene, nutrition, mine danger, livelihoods, communal harmony, humanitarian values and civil society action.

The Red Cross Red Crescent conducts project activities in the areas that have been cleared of explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme is advocating for most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. It provides complementary assistance to the government and other agencies' ongoing efforts and ensures strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to minimize the risk of both duplication and gaps. The operation highlights the SLRCS core activities in relation to disaster preparedness and response, and takes this opportunity to further strengthen both their capacity and community capacity. In essence, the continued support to affected communities focus on providing immediate assistance, preserving dignity, protecting families while promoting recovery.

The programme needed to expand further to extend its support to cater the needs of the increasing needs of the resettling communities. Therefore the emergency appeal was revised by SLRCS and the Federation.

Progress towards planned outcomes

Red Cross PCRP 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 revised Appeal targets a caseload of 7,000 families in northern Sri Lanka, which increased from 5,000 families from the original.

The shelter assistance had been increased from 650 families to 1,000 families to cater to the huge gap of unfulfilled shelter needs. The number of targeted families had increased from 5000 to 7000 in health and care, and water sanitation and hygiene promotion objectives. The improved community access to primary health care still remains as a need and it is included in the revised appeal as a new output. It is also planned to train 600 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities under health and care, since the first aid assistance was identified as important in the area due to lack of infrastructure and health facilities. In the revised appeal it is planned to distribute 1,200 household water filters; with training, one per family in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water (under the water and sanitation component). To assist more families in the process of livelihood restoration/development, the original number of families had changed from 650 to 3200. The branch development component of the project is being done with Canadian Red Cross's support in Kilinochchi and German Red Cross in Mulathivu.

The earlier requirement of obtaining permission from the Presidential Task Force and Ministry of Defense to operate in northern Sri Lanka is now not needed. SLRCS and IFRC were granted permission to work in the north. With this facility implementation and monitoring activities became more efficient & effective and being done periodically as required.

Shelter

Outcomes

Outcome: 1,000 affected families (5,000 beneficiaries) 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
1000 constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selection of sites and beneficiaries;• Strengthening of community based organizations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints;• Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems;• Initiate 1,000 house constructions;• Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure;• Monitor and technical verification of progress.

Achievements

Operation modalities were agreed upon with the partners and the programme is being implemented as a joint movement operation. The whole programme is implemented by SLRCS with the overall coordination of IFRC, as an integrated movement programme with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. The implementation and field monitoring of project is done by SLRCS, providing the technical support and social mobilization. The planning, designing and promoting of the programme is done by IFRC, with a partial funding assistance for the programme. The monitoring mechanism (both physical & financial) and guidelines had been developed with agreement of all the partners. An operational office for Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and the SLRCS and IFRC are operating from this office at current. The SLRCS recruited project staff including the field staff deployed in project sites in Kilinochchi, Mulathivu and Jaffna. The Kilinochchi and Mulathivu field staff is operating from the SLRCS branches and the Jaffna from the field project office.

The Presidential Task Force (PTF) gave approval to the plan of assisting 650 families in Kilinochchi (300) and Jaffna (350), which are supported by IFRC. The families live in five Grama Niladhari⁵ (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. Beneficiary selection was based on the detailed assessments and consultations with the government authorities and communities. SLRCS is provided with a list of beneficiaries by the local authorities (a list form the District Secretariat, approved by the Government Agent), and given an opportunity to verify beneficiaries and communities. Then the beneficiary selection is done by the SLRCS after conducting interviews with each beneficiary in the given list, provided the following documents at the interview.

1. Family details
2. Copy of the National Identity Card
3. Copy of the bank pass book/ bank details
4. Copy of the deed
5. Consent letter by the land owner approved by the AGA if the land is not owned by the beneficiary
6. Location plan

After the selection of the families, the community is given a chance to object on them by displaying the lists publicly for grievance. Noting that families are re-building their houses on their own land, a site investigation is carried out on the owner sites following the beneficiary selection. The site audit done by the SLRCS Technical Officer and Field Engineer to satisfy that house had stood on the site before the war and was completely damaged and ensure suitability for reconstruction.

Existing 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. RDSs are engaging in the process from the beginning in each and every step of the implementation. They are the community representatives, where the needs, issues and concerns of the communities are discussed with and take actions.

The owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism is followed by the programme, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve the sense of community ownership. A total of LKR 325,000

⁵ GN division - Smallest administrative division of Sri Lanka

(2,338 CHF) is being provided in five instalments to each beneficiary through bank to construct a permanent house of minimum size of 500 square feet floor area with two rooms, kitchen, living room, permanent roof and toilet. 650 house constructions had been initiated by the programme up to now, where 24 houses completed, 353 ongoing and 273 to be started (Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by emergency appeal funds

GN Division		No. of families	District	Progress
1	Krishnapuram	100	Kilinochchi (Karachchi DS Division)	24 houses completed, 276 houses ongoing
2	Ambalkulam	100		
3	Thirunagar North	4		
4	Selvanagar	78		
5	Thiruvaiaru	18		
6	Chempianpattu North	134	Jaffna (Maruthankerny DS Division)	77 houses ongoing, 273 houses to be started
7	Chempianpattu South	113		
8	Maruthankerny	103		
Total		650		

The houses which are completed at the moment are, those houses bounded by brick or block wall and covered by a tiled roof, one internal lockable room with internal plastering, flooring, doors, windows and sashes, internal or external kitchen with internal plastering and flooring and internal or external toilet with adequate effluent disposal and consider the house as completed within the programme.



SLRCS/IFRC supported and completed house in Krishnapuram, Kilinochchi (photo: IFRC)

PCRP guide the selected families to construct their houses and monitor their construction activities to ensure the quality of construction. Technical details of housing construction are explained by the Field Engineer and Technical Officers at the mass meeting before commencing the housing construction. Following written technical advices are given to each beneficiary at the meeting in local language.

- (1) A scaled plan of the sample house
- (2) Setting out and foundation details
- (3) Construction guidelines
- (4) Good and bad practices in construction
- (5)

Furthermore Field Engineer and Technical Officers instruct the beneficiaries on construction and supervise the work during the field visits. The technical advices given at the site are recorded in the beneficiary log book. There are one Technical Officer and one Community Mobilizer for every 100 houses and one Field Engineer for every 500 houses.

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

Currently 1974 families are in the programme constructing/repairing their permanent houses. This will further increased up to 2,324 with the projections of the revised emergency appeal (Table 3).

Table 3: Present and expected total movement response under permanent shelter component

District	DS Division	Funded by	Status	Number of Families
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	German Red Cross	Completed	300
		IFRC Multilateral funding of Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent through IFRC	Ongoing	300
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	IFRC Multilateral funding of Australian Red Cross through IFRC	Ongoing	350
Mulathivu	Oddusuddan	Japanese Red Cross	Ongoing	240
	Maritemapattu	German Red Cross	Ongoing	634*
Mannar	Madu	Norwegian Red Cross	Ongoing	150
Projected in the revised appeal				350
TOTAL				2,324

*There are 301 new housing constructions and 333 repairs

In addition to the 650 houses funded multilaterally by IFRC Emergency Appeal, German Red Cross (934 houses – 300 in Kilinochchi & 634 in Mulathivu), Japanese Red Cross Society (240 houses – in Mulathivu) and Norwegian Red Cross (150 houses – in Mannar) are supporting bilaterally. Of the 634 houses funded by German Red Cross in Mulathivu which had been constructed under its tsunami housing project and later damaged due to the conflict situation, 301 are new housing constructions while the rest of 333 are repairs. Except this 333 houses in repair rest of the houses in the programme are new houses. Moreover another 350 houses had projected in the revised appeal and will commence in near future. The Presidential Task Force has given approval to assist all the 1,974 families at present.

Constraints or challenges

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 is sorting out these issues by working with the relevant authorities and assisting people to get their land ownership documents back. Even though this is a constraint/ challenge to the programme, results in delaying the initiation of housing constructions, it is a good advocacy by the programme on behalf of the vulnerable people. The programme has successfully faced this challenge and supported the people to obtain their proper documentation done. It is also expected that the beneficiaries will have a longer term benefit from this.

Short supply of construction materials due to increasing demand, is still an issue. 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. All these factors affect the efficiency of the construction process.

There may be a risk of arise of environmental issues in future, due to high demand of the construction materials, such as sand and timber. Unauthorized sand mining and illegal tree cutting provides evidences to the future hazard. Furthermore deforestation takes place to establish new resettlements, which exaggerate the situation.

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. 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 organizations involved in permanent shelter as a measure taken to narrow the gap, by providing less grants than required to cater more people.

Out of the 170,938 families who lost their homes in the North, SLRCS is working with 650 families only, building their homes with the emergency appeal funds due to funding constrain. Even if it is projected to increase by another 350 houses, still we can cater more and make it a significant intervention in the rebuilding process if the funding is available.

Health and care

Outcomes

Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 7,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) in northern 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 and 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. • Conduct health awareness events in communities, emphasizing nutrition, disease control (mosquito-borne, water-borne, HIV/AIDS, diabetes/high blood pressure), hygiene, blood donor recruitment, water conservation, mosquito net and water filter distribution. • Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers. • Deliver community-based first aid training to community members. • Train 600 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.
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 health interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches. • Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target 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.

Achievements

Community assessments are planned to be conducted in August 2011 in Kilinochchi as 'community planning workshops' to map the most acute health needs, and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community. There will be three workshops in three selected villages where the PCRFP housing beneficiaries are located.

Table 4: Community planning workshop calendar

Date	Workshop to be conducted	Participants
2 – 3 August 2011	Community planning workshop 1	Members of the Ampalkulam Village
4 – 5 August 2011	Community planning workshop 2	Members of the Selvanagar Village
8 – 9 August 2011	Community planning workshop 3	Members of the Krishnapuram Village

Community volunteers were trained using the CBHFA training manuals for volunteers through a series of workshops following established CBHFA component (see table 5). These volunteers are from Kilinochchi, from villages under PCRCP and other villages. Subsequently, there will be a number of community programmes, too. The CBHFA component is the lion's share of the soft programming. Moreover it is the key vehicle to implement Volunteers in Action (VIA) programme, which contains most number of volunteer trainings and community programmes.

Table 5: CBHFA workshops calendar

Module	Description	Workshops/ training conducted	Remarks
1	The Red Cross Red Crescent CBHFA in action volunteer	Three two-day workshops were conducted in March 2011	This was conducted in Kilinochchi. 15 staff members of PCRCP, 37 volunteers of Kilinochchi branch and 3 volunteers of the adjacent branches (one from Mulathivu and two from Vavuniya) were participated.
2	Community Mobilization	Two one-day workshops were conducted in end April 2011	66 volunteers of Kilinochchi branch participated
3	Assessment based action in the community	Two five-day workshops were conducted in end April 2011	66 volunteers of Kilinochchi branch participated
4	Basic first aid and injury prevention	Three three-day trainings were conducted	57 volunteers of the Kilinochchi branch participated; conducted by trainers from NHQ and adjacent northern branches
5	Community mobilization in major emergencies	None	Schedule dependent on outcome of the community planning workshops
6	Disease prevention & health promotion	None	
7	Supplementary topics including the following: 1. Road safety 2. Safe blood & voluntary blood donor recruitment 3. Excessive substance use 4. Collection & burial of the dead	None	

The Red Cross dissemination workshops were integrated with the Youth as Agents of Behavior Change (YABC) initiative. Four activities under seven RCRC fundamental principles using materials from the draft YABC tool kit were carried out by four volunteers from the southern branches, who had been trained as YABC peer educators. Community trainings on disease prevention and health promotion are scheduled, including more community mobilization trainings are scheduled to further prepare volunteers on the use of arts in social mobilization and learning to network with stakeholders. Localized CBHFA volunteer manuals were distributed to trained volunteers of the Kilinochchi branch. T-shirts were also distributed to staff and volunteers to improve visibility of SLRCS volunteers.

Constraints or challenges

The core programme components: health and care and disaster management only started at the end of 2010 since the overall programme had to start from scratch in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu, where Red Cross branches did not exist prior to the programme. The Kilinochchi branch started implementation of its core programmes in January 2011, while these are still to take off in Mulathivu branch. The VIA programme will be employed as a vehicle for the delivery of those core programmes while mobilising volunteers and communities in the implementation of above-planned health activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcomes

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 7,000 families (or 35,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.

Outputs	Activities
Increased sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct/repair school water and sanitation systems and hygiene promotion for school children. • Construct public drinking water wells. • Construct/repair individual household wells. • Distribute 1,200 household water filters; with training, one per family in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water. • Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure.
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 hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers.
Appropriate sanitation; excreta disposal is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of toilets for individual and common use.

Achievements

Water and sanitation activities are being implemented in conjunction with shelter; construct/repair individual household wells and provision of toilets for individual use. Community consultations were done to identify the needs of the different communities and implementation modalities.

A separate grant of LKR 30,000 (215.8 CHF) is being provided for water & sanitation improvements of the individual families. The priority is given for the sanitation component, construction of the toilet, and if that is already been addressed the funds will be used for the improvements of the water supply. This grant is released upon completion of the roof of the house. If it is to the toilet construction or repair, the toilet super structure is also needed to be constructed to request for the grant.

Table 6: Distribution of beneficiary families assisted by the programme to construct/ repair the toilet

GN Division	Toilets existing in good condition (a)	Toilets constructed by other agencies (b)	Toilets to be constructed/repair (c)	Number of families in the programme (a + b + c)
1 Krishnapuram	30	06	64	100
2 Ampalkulam	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

Out of the total, 170 families are eligible to receive water and sanitation grants to construct or repair individual toilet and the rest (130) is eligible to use the fund to construct/repair individual household wells. Up to now out of the 300 families, 93 families received the water and sanitation grant to construct or repair individual well (Table 7) and the rest will receive upon completion of the roof of the house. However end of the project, all the families under the housing component will have an individual toilet..

Table 7: Distribution of beneficiary families assisted by the programme to construct or repair well

GN Division	Number of families	
	Eligible to receive water and sanitation instalment to construct/ repair well	Received water and sanitation instalment to construct/ repair well
1 Krishnapuram	36	29
2 Ampalkulam	69	40
3 Thirunagar North	02	02
4 Selvanagar	22	17
5 Thiruvaiaru	01	05

Total	130	93
--------------	------------	-----------

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.

Constraints or challenges

Many of the wells are contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO), so well cleaning and rehabilitation requires skilled support.

Even if the beneficiaries had been instructed to construct the toilet super structure in line with the house construction, most of them were not able to fulfil the requirement. This makes delays in implementation of individual toilets.

Livelihoods

Outcomes

Outcome: To assist 2,500 displaced families (12,500 beneficiaries) 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 2,500 (12,500 beneficiaries) families within re-settlers. Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.
Sustainably improved community livelihood assets and capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household livelihood survey to identify the families in order to provide them the necessary skills and to facilitate access to government and other institutions for assistance on skills acquisition. Families are selected based on specified vulnerability criteria to acquire livelihood assets. Construct facilities for community centres, storage and market space through methods promoting local economy and using local labour. Upgrade minor irrigation facilities, in targeted area as prioritized by GOSL through methods promoting local economy and using local labour. Assist in establishing model farms on gardening. Beneficiary training on agriculture and integrating farm and composting practices, livelihood skills and vocation training on different trades.

Achievements

The programme encourages community incomes and savings by enhancing productive assets skills and knowledge through proposed activities using community volunteers and SLRCS staff.

Livelihood needs have been assessed to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support to the resettled communities. The livelihood assessment with the baseline survey is completed with all 300 families supported in Kilinochchi. In addition four one day livelihood workshops were conducted in April with those families. As a result all of them had chosen their livelihood assistance required and received 1st instalment (LKR 20,000/144 CHF) to implement following income generation activities. Up on spending of the 1st instalment, after assessing the usage 126 families received 2nd instalment (LKR 15,000/ 108 CHF), too, to this point. Most (46.6%) of the families requested income generation activities related to crop cultivation, home gardening and paddy farming.

Table 8: Distribution of income generation activities

Type of Livelihood	Krishnapuram	Ampalkualm	Selvanagar	Total	%	Category	%
Home gardening	51	24	54	129	43.0	Crop cultivation	46.6
Paddy farming	1	5	5	11	3.6		
Poultry farming	23	20	16	59	19.7	Livestock	27.4
Goat rearing	4	1	0	5	1.7		
Cattle rearing	5	4	9	18	6.0		
Small Scale business	12	28	9	49	16.3	Small scale	26.0

Sewing	4	18	7	29	9.7	enterprises	
Total	100	100	100	300	100.0		100.0

The livelihood programme obtains service of community mobilizers of the Red Cross PCRPs to carry out ground level activities under guidance and close supervision of a livelihood and community development expert. Community mobilizers were trained to monitor and follow-up the livelihood program in Killinochchi. One day field training and one follow up meeting was conducted in July 2011 to follow up the monitoring of the programme.



Upgraded fruit shop in Killinochchi Market, Ampalkulam, Killinochchi (Photo: IFRC).

Constraints or challenges

A district specific standardized livelihood package for Killinochchi 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. 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.

Some people had not spent the instalment on the planned income generation activity, but some other livelihood related income generation activity. Even if they had changed the initial plan, programme is flexible to release the next instalment if they had spent the 1st instalment on a productive livelihood intervention.

Some families had spent the livelihood instalment on house construction. Programme will not release the 2nd instalment to these beneficiaries until they complete the planned activities with the 1st instalment.

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. Number of families targeted is 5,000 (25,000 beneficiaries).	
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 Killinochchi and Mulativu 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"> • 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 Mine Risk Education (MRE) process which is on going in the resettled areas. Two MRE trainings of two days were conducted by Sarvodaya in June 2011 for the volunteers of the Kilinochchi branch and the PCRCP staff.

Furthermore are planned to conduct two basic DM trainings of five days in end July and August 2011. This is also being integrated with the YABC initiative. Two activities under behavioural skills (empathy) of the draft YABC tool kit will be carried out by two staff members of the SLRCS, who had been trained as peer educators in the YABC training.

Table 9: Disaster Management workshop calendar

Date	Training	Participants
8 th to 9 th of June	MRE training 1	16 volunteers participated in the training
29 th to 30 th June	MRE training 2	14 volunteers and 11 staff members participated in the training
27 th to 31 st July	Basic DM training 1	Volunteers of VIA programme of Kilinochchi branch
August	Basic DM training 2	Volunteers of VIA program meof Kilinochchi branch

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

Two athletics coaching camps of one day is planning to conduct one in Kilinochchi & the other in Mulativu on 12 and 13 August 2011. This is planning in line with the international youth day celebrations, to support school children, youth and the volunteers with recreational activities and aimed attract youth of the area to the branches. This activity will be followed with a district level athletic competition in early September 2011, where the youth and volunteers show colours will join the national level athletics meet in the same month.

Organizational development

Outcomes

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

Outputs	Activities
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community-level service delivery mechanisms in Kilinochchi and Mulativu districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish/reactivate SLRCS structures to support volunteer work of units and divisions. • Orientation and support for divisional governance on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and constitution, policies and management manuals. • Introduction and assistance for health and disaster management in implementing volunteer management systems at divisional level. • Develop leadership capacity, awareness on good governance among the divisional level leaders. • Support and training on project management and budgeting. • Awareness on SLRCS systems and procedures (finance, planning, 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 • Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination. • Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches.

Achievements

The programme is in the process of strengthening of the SLRCS's organizational capacity mainly in Kilinochchi & Mulathivu districts, including mobilizing the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, in strengthening the SLRCS branch structures, and in maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer run.

SLRCS fully re-established the Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches. Branch interim committees were established in both 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 started their core programmes through their volunteer network and strengthen the humanitarian assistance to resettling families.

The Kilinochchi volunteers were trained on Red Cross dissemination, first aid and primary health (CBHFA) and MRE. They will be further trained under the VIA programme of PCRPP on disaster management, 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.

SLRCS, IFRC, CRC, GRC and ICRC jointly planning the OD support programme for Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches. CRC and GRC joined for long term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and Mulathivu Branches respectively primarily construction of new branch building. Furthermore ICRC also committed their support to strengthen the both branches. IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as GRC, CRC and JRC in future.

Both the Kilinochchi & Mulathivu branches are planning to commemorate international youth day on 12th August 2011 with the staff, volunteers and the communities.

Constraints or challenges

The VIA programme's activities were delayed since the integrated programme officer position was vacant for approximately six weeks. It is filled and the programme continues.

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

Programme monitoring and evaluation

At the initial stage of the programme a base line survey was conducted. This is a very important tool to measure the progress and outcome of the interventions. The project will administer the same questionnaire with the beneficiary families, three months after the completion as an end line survey.

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

Federation delegation supported by Asia Pacific DMU ensures the implementation of operational reviews and evaluation as set in plan of action. Mid-way through the operation from 22 April to 20 May 2011 a review (midterm review) was conducted by an independent consultant, the Federation, partner national societies and the SLRCS to reflect on progress, needs and possible shifts in focus. The main findings of the evaluation were:

- The project design was highly relevant to the needs of the target areas and in line with the basic principles and strategies of the Red Cross globally and nationally
- The activities carried out to the time of evaluation were highly effective in meeting the needs of the target communities. The probability of the sustainability of these activities were very high, with a little follow up for the majority of beneficiaries and some extra support for the most vulnerable cases.

The full report is available [here](#).

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

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 the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and the IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate the interests of vulnerable populations. In close collaboration with the operation, those affected by this emergency will be provided with information to support their relief and recovery. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation and communications initiatives will help to build the information and public relations capacity of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society for future emergencies.

The following case studies were published on the SLRCS website during the reporting period:

- [Fishing for a better future](#)
- [A thousand words for hope](#)
- [From temporary shelter in to a tiled house](#)

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 (Director General); email: directorgen@redcross.lk; phone +94.11.269.4487; fax +94.11.269.5434
- **IFRC country office in Sri Lanka Delegation:** Bob McKerrow (Head of country office); email: bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org; phone: +94.11.452.8698; fax +94.11.268.2671
- **IFRC regional office in India:**
 - Azmat Ulla (Head of regional office); email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org; phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:**
 - Al Panico (Head of Operations); email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5700
 - Disaster management unit: Drew Strobel (Operations Coordinator); email: 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; 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, phone: +603.9207.5771

For pledges of funding: zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

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

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2013/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	6,167,580					6,167,580
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	1,871,576					1,871,576
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i>	11,547					11,547
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	22,196					22,196
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	485,520					485,520
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	1,073,853					1,073,853
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	56%					56%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	3,464,692					3,464,692
E. Expenditure	-1,188,178					-1,188,178
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,276,514					2,276,514

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 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2013/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		6,167,580					6,167,580	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction - Housing	2,828,828	742,430				742,430	2,086,398	
Construction - Facilities	265,486						265,486	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	312,080						312,080	
Teaching Materials	1,947						1,947	
Other Supplies & Services	883,497						883,497	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	4,291,838	742,430				742,430	3,549,408	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	8,036	6,706				6,706	1,330	
Computers & Telecom	16,369	3,840				3,840	12,529	
Office & Household Equipment	14,081	5,417				5,417	8,664	
Others Machinery & Equipment	4,821						4,821	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	43,307	15,964				15,964	27,343	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,062	133				133	929	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	91,869	45,415				45,415	46,454	
Logistics Services	74,527						74,527	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	167,458	45,549				45,549	121,909	
Personnel								
International Staff	140,661	2,041				2,041	138,620	
National Staff	113,079	53,360				53,360	59,719	
National Society Staff	219,278	52,496				52,496	166,782	
Total Personnel	473,018	107,897				107,897	365,121	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	143,810	59,268				59,268	84,542	
Professional Fees	28,583	6,582				6,582	22,001	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	172,393	65,850				65,850	106,543	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	126,172	13,205				13,205	112,967	
Total Workshops & Training	126,172	13,205				13,205	112,967	
General Expenditure								
Travel	16,126	2,050				2,050	14,076	
Information & Public Relations	55,569	10,372				10,372	45,197	
Office Costs	31,797	16,405				16,405	15,392	
Communications	22,414	4,059				4,059	18,355	
Financial Charges	99,997	38,973				38,973	61,024	
Other General Expenses	257,867	6,220				6,220	251,647	
Total General Expenditure	483,770	78,079				78,079	405,691	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	33,198	31,661				31,661	1,537	
Total Contributions & Transfers	33,198	31,661				31,661	1,537	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		15,025				15,025	-15,025	
Total Operational Provisions		15,025				15,025	-15,025	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	376,425	72,518				72,518	303,907	
Total Indirect Costs	376,425	72,518				72,518	303,907	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,167,580	1,188,178				1,188,178	4,979,402	

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 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2013/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination			
	A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)		6,167,580					6,167,580		
VARIANCE (C - D)		4,979,402					4,979,402		