

# 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° 9  
15 November 2011

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

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

**Appeal coverage:** 66 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 12 April 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 12 July 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).



Communal well cleaning, the first community activity under the "Volunteers in Action (VIA)" programme, implemented by the volunteers and supported by the SLRCS Kilinochchi Branch (Photo: SLRCS)

### In brief

#### Programme purpose:

- Restore and support Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) branch structure in northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka, increase SLRCS's capacity in local community and civil society through the branches as well as Red Cross Red Crescent's capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Support the returning population in shelter and livelihood to restore the living environment, in health and care, and water, sanitation and 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 PCRP) 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 shelter programme covers a total of 2,516 families at present; 1,152 under multilateral support in Kilinochchi (600) and Jaffna (552) districts, and 1,364 under bilateral support in Kilinochchi (300), Mulathivu (870) and Mannar (194) districts. 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.

Kilinochchi and Mulathivu Red Cross branches were re-established - appointing the governance, deploying key staff - and are functional now. The evolvement of RC PCRP is able to attract youth and professionals in the area, to re-establish a 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 aiming to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities.

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

**Our partners:** The RC 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 (ARC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC) and Irish Red Cross (IRC), and 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 International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), 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, 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) - 2011<sup>1</sup>, population of the Northern Province (2009 statistics) is 1.19 million, which is 5.8 per cent of the total population of the country. It further reveals that the humanitarian crisis triggered nearly 320,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the conflict zone at the close of 2008 and into 2009. 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.

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

The Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update (JH-ERU)<sup>2</sup> (September 2011, report no 36) compiled by OCHA reveals that, the total population returned to the Northern Province is 384,401 people (112,592 families) by end September 2011. This figure includes 214,199 people (67,042 families) displaced after April 2008 and 170,202 persons (47,524 families) displaced before April 2008<sup>3</sup>. It further reveals that, 7,534 IDPs (2,308 families) displaced after April 2008 remained in camps awaiting return to their areas of origin. An additional 8,013 IDPs (2,279 families) from the protracted or long-term caseload (displaced prior to April 2008) remained in welfare centres. Long-lasting solutions are also sought by a total 105,077 IDPs living with host families: 57,474 persons (20,120 families) displaced after April 2008, in addition to 47,603 long-term IDPs (13,970 families). A total of 1,211 IDPs (340 families) remained stranded in transit situations in the five districts in the north.

According to UNHCR, 1,163 persons (501 families) have returned to Sri Lanka from India by the end of June 2011, while another 5,000 refugees have yet to return. However this number may increase as discussions between the two governments are still ongoing.

In order to facilitate IDP resettlement, issuing clearance tasks in areas designated by the government for residence and livelihood remains a high priority. Across all districts, tasks now increasingly include land clearance for livelihood and infrastructure. Surveys and clearance activities continue in the Eastern Province. According to JH-ERU, by September 2011, approximately 1.737 km<sup>2</sup> of land was released through minefield clearance and battle area clearance (BAC), with a cumulative total of 545.267 km<sup>2</sup> of land cleared and released since 1 January 2009.

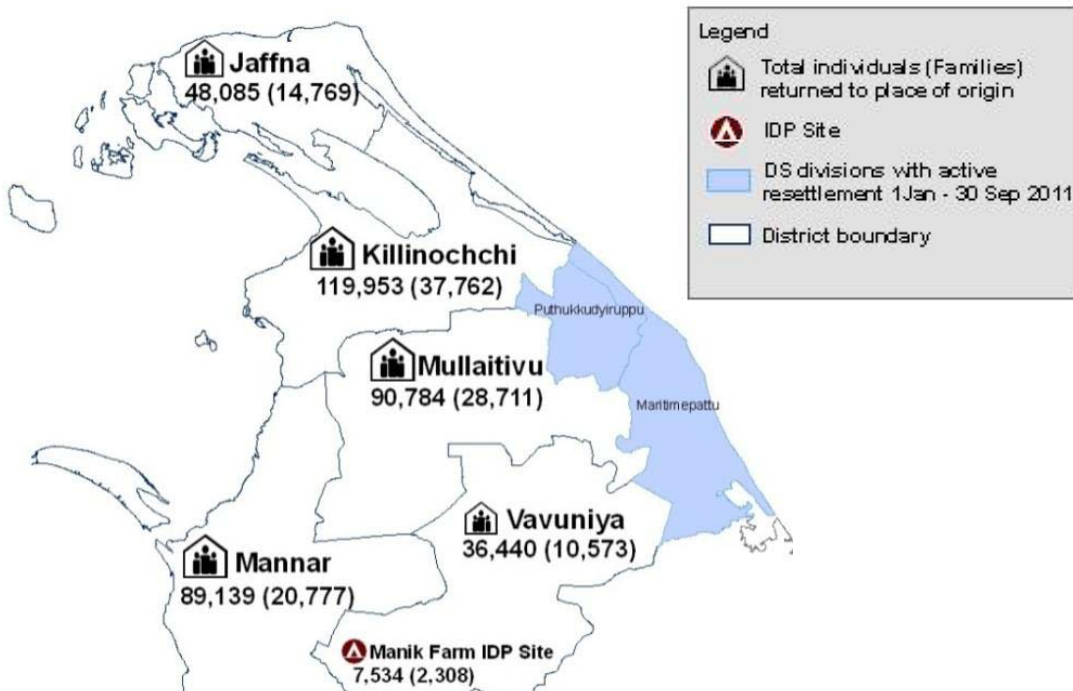
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<sup>1</sup> The Government of Sri Lanka and the UN launched a Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for the Northern Province in 2011 and was developed in support to the overall national programme to help the people of the Northern Province to recover, rebuild and return to a normal life in the coming years.

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

<sup>3</sup> There are two major caseloads of displaced people in Sri Lanka. Those recently displaced or 'new' IDPs refer to those displaced after April 2008 and the 'old' or protracted caseload refers to those displaced prior to April 2008. Note that the total population returned to their districts of origin includes returns from both categories of IDPs.

**Figure 1: Total population returned to the Northern Province and IDPs remained in camps**



15,547 IDPs remained in Vavuniya and Jaffna camps as of 30 September 2011  
 384,401 persons have returned to Northern Province as of 30 September 2011  
 Source: Joint Humanitarian & Early Recovery Update (JH-ERU) (September 2011, report # 36)

### 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) assistance to families in the process of livelihood restoration/development. With these findings and the needs identified, the government had set guidelines and planned their action programme for 2011 for the recovery and rebuilding of the north. The activities had been planned under seven sections as follows.

1. Shelter and non-food relief items (NFRl) 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**

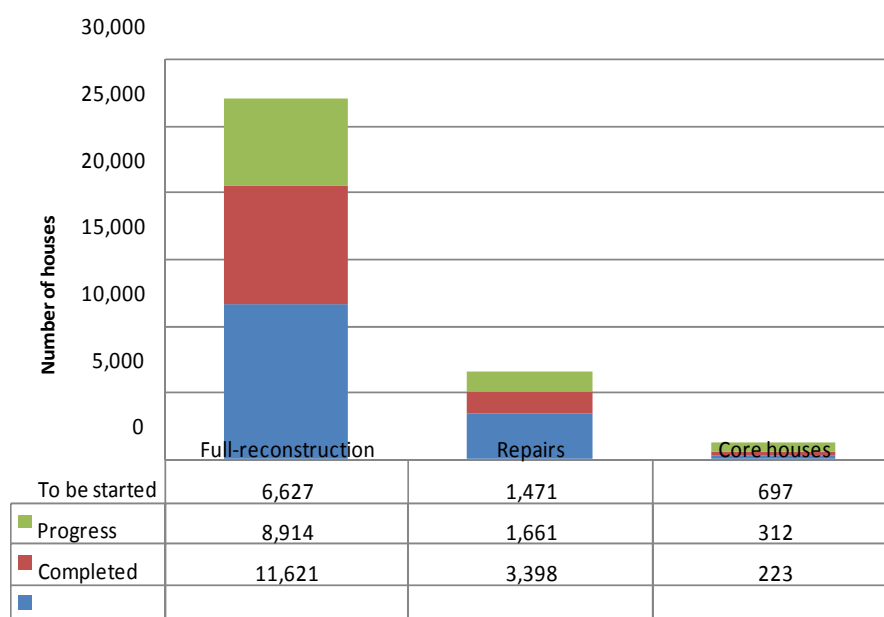
The government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of reconstruction is around 170,000 in the north of Sri Lanka (as shown in table 1), excluding more than 100,000 families scheduled for return from India and other countries over the next couple of years.

**Table 1: Situation of houses by damages in the Northern Province**

Killinochchi	32,520	9,470	41,990
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
<b>Source: UN Habitat (Data source: District Planning Secretariats and Respective agencies)</b>			

Of those 170,938 damaged houses, 75 per cent 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 34,924 (20 per cent) houses in the Northern Province and the progress is as follows.

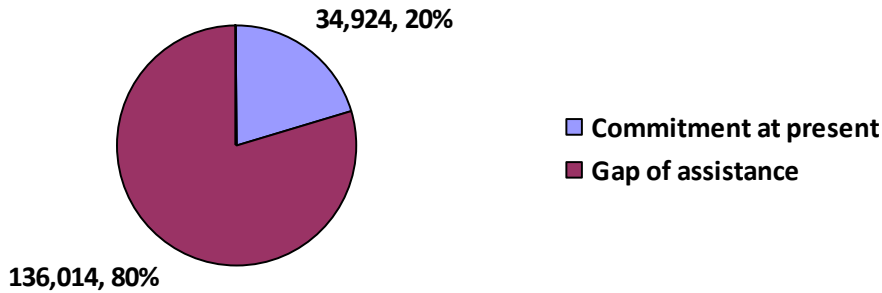
**Figure 2: Progress of the shelter assistance**



Source: JH-ERU, UNOCHA (September 2011 – Report #36)

<sup>4</sup> Repair cost is more than 40% of the replacement of the house  
<sup>5</sup> Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

**Figure 3: The gap of shelter assistance**



Source: JH-ERU, UNOCHA (September 2011 – Report #36)

The Sri Lankan government continues to prioritize permanent housing needs in the Northern Province and only permanent houses are constructed under the housing programme in the year 2011.

**Health and care**

Three decades of conflict have hampered institutional knowledge about basic health care in target communities. The Presidential Task Force (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**

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 for returnees, worth a minimum of LKR 35,000 (CHF 304.28) per family in consistence with the standard livelihood package agreed upon by government authorities and the humanitarian agencies. This is mainly for agriculture (crop and livestock cultivation) and fisheries assistance, as well as other income-generation activities, such as carpentry, masonry, small scale businesses etc.

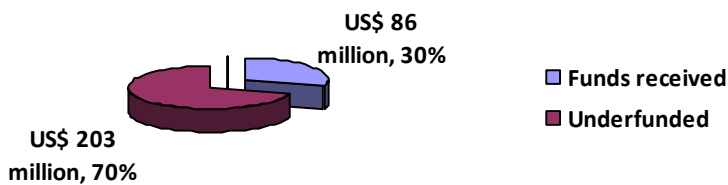
*The Cash Transfers Maps* had been prepared by Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), showing cash transfer interventions of more than or equal to LKR 20,000 of the Northern Province. According to that, of those 95,727 families resettled in Kilinochchi, Mulathivu, Vavuniya and Mannar Districts, only 58,697 families have been assisted by different agencies as at 15 October 2011, which is 61 per cent of the total need.

### **Branch capacity**

Due to the conflict and displacement, SLRCS's 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. According to JH-ERU, August 2011, US\$ 76.5 million (26 per cent) has been received against the total JPA requirement of US\$ 289 million by August 2011. The JPA provides a framework for meeting immediate needs while linking interventions to the early- and medium-term recovery efforts, including the priorities of building shelters and homes, supporting agriculture, food security and livelihood recovery.

**Figure 4: Current gap of funds for JPA**



The JPA Northern Province 2011, Mid-Year Review report was published by the government. 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 RC PCRP is implemented as a joint Red Cross Movement programme by SLRCS with operation modalities agreed upon with the partners. It is an integrated programme to support resettling communities within a comprehensive package of:

- **Shelter** - safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of cash grants and guidance on improved building techniques.
- **Health and care** - provision of community-level preventive and curative services with the intention of reducing health risks on the affected population.
- **Water and sanitation** - provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases.
- **Livelihoods** - assist displaced families in replacing, repairing, re-establishing, strengthening and sustaining their household income.
- **Disaster management** - create awareness among local communities on local risks and resources available and prepare and equip them to respond to disasters.

- **Organizational Development** - capacity building of the branch-level structures in Kilinochchi and Mulativu districts to provide effective support for local population to improve community resilience, to develop healthy lifestyles, prepare for disasters and respond to emergencies.

The '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.

### Coordination and partnerships

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. SLRCS is working closely with the bilateral partners; GRC, JRCS, and NRC. ICRC is also contributing to the programme by providing important training assistance in disaster management, mine risk education and well cleaning. The Indian government is also interested to have a partnership with the RC PCRCP and is exploring the possibilities of participating in the programme.

The PCRCP movement coordination office is located in Vavuniya, where IFRC, SLRCS and NRC are operational. Two monthly progress review meetings; one VIA programme coordination meeting and the other PCRCP coordination meeting with partners have been conducted for coordination, information sharing and monitoring of the programme. These meetings are being conducted in the PCRCP movement coordination office in Vavuniya. Field coordination meetings are done weekly in Jaffna and Kilinochchi field offices to discuss the progress and issues of the programme. Additionally the programme informs the government and sector leaders periodically as required.

Existing Rural Development Societies (RDS) of the villages takes the leading role in community level in organizing the community meetings and activities to facilitate the Red Cross PCRCP staff for field level activities. The RDS are being engaged in the process from the beginning and in each and every step of the implementation. They are the community representatives, with whom the needs, issues and concerns of the communities are discussed and actioned.

### Challenges

- The sensitive circumstances around security and reconciliation and reintegration of ex-combatants into civil society.
- Maintaining the trust of authorities and community while keeping fundamental principles alive.
- Restricted access to the north, especially to Mulathivu.
- The inadequate infrastructure services which cost time in achieving the expected outputs in terms of delivering the skills and knowledge and implementing the services to the communities.
- Difficulties in accessing interior locations due to poor roads.
- Lack of volunteer retention and poor attendance - since there is a tendency to find jobs or income generation activities during the week days and also attending to family matters. The project is looking for attractive and effective ways and means to overcome the issue.
- Limited funding to train more volunteers in order to approach more people in need and go for long term programming.
- The inability to produce evidence of land ownership, which was lost during the conflict, was crucial, since the land ownership document is mandatory for any type of shelter assistance from any organization. Note - There are more vulnerable people than these, such as landless people, in which the government has donor-driven housing programmes, in government-owned lands. SLRCS is

advocating this and working with the government in providing necessary documents to these people, which is a participatory process in getting the required documents.

- Short supply and rising prices of construction materials such as sand and timber, due to increasing demand.

The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme is advocating for the 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 programme needed to expand further to extend its support to cater to the increasing needs of the resettling communities on their own lands where they were before the conflict (except the landless people as mentioned above).

## Progress towards planned outcomes

Red Cross PCRP is growing remarkably in meeting the urgent needs of shelter, health and care, water and sanitation, disaster management and livelihood of the resettling population. The shelter assistance had been increased from 650 families to 1,152 families under multilateral support (emergency appeal funds) and the rest (1,364) is with bilateral funding to cater to the huge gap of unfulfilled shelter needs, going beyond the planned 1,000 families in the revised emergency appeal. This was due to the increased credibility, transparency and accountability of the programme, as well as the increased donor commitment. The number of targeted families had increased from 5,000 to 7,000 in health and care, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion and disaster management 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 2,500. 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 and effective and being done periodically as required.

## Shelter

### Outcomes

<b>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.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1,000 constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of sites and beneficiaries</li> <li>• Strengthening of community-based organizations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints</li> <li>• Setting up contract mechanisms and installation systems</li> <li>• Initiate 1,000 house constructions</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure</li> <li>• Monitor and technical verification of progress</li> </ul>
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## Achievements

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 and 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 present. 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 owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism are replicated in the programme, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve the sense of community ownership. A total of LKR 325,000 is being provided in five installments to each beneficiary through the bank to construct a new permanent house of a minimum size of 500 square feet floor area with two rooms, kitchen, living room, permanent roof and toilet.

The following elements should be included to consider the house as completed within the programme.

- House bounded by brick or block wall and covered by a tiled roof
- One internal lockable room with internal plastering, flooring, doors and windows and sashes
- One internal or external kitchen with internal plastering and flooring
- One internal or external toilet with adequate effluent disposal

**Table 2: Permanent housing construction with each installment**

Instalment	Amount (LKR)	Work to be completed
1	50,000	Construct foundation for the house and toilet up to DPC level
2	90,000	Construct super structure of the house and toilet with brick or block walls up to roof level
3	90,000	Construct roof of the house and toilet
4	70,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal plastering and floor concreting of one bed room, kitchen and toilet</li> <li>• Fixing of all door and window frames</li> </ul>
5	25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooring of one bedroom, kitchen and toilet</li> <li>• Complete one lockable room (fixing of doors and windows and sashes in one bedroom)</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>325,000</b>	

All these are new housing constructions for the fully damaged houses, except four houses in Jaffna (Maruthankerny GN Division). These four houses are the model houses started by Australian Red Cross in their post tsunami reconstruction programme and not able to be completed due to the conflict. The existing house is with foundation and walls with block walls up to roof level. A total of LKR 240,000 is provided in three instalments to repair the houses.

**Table 3: Housing repairs with each instalment**

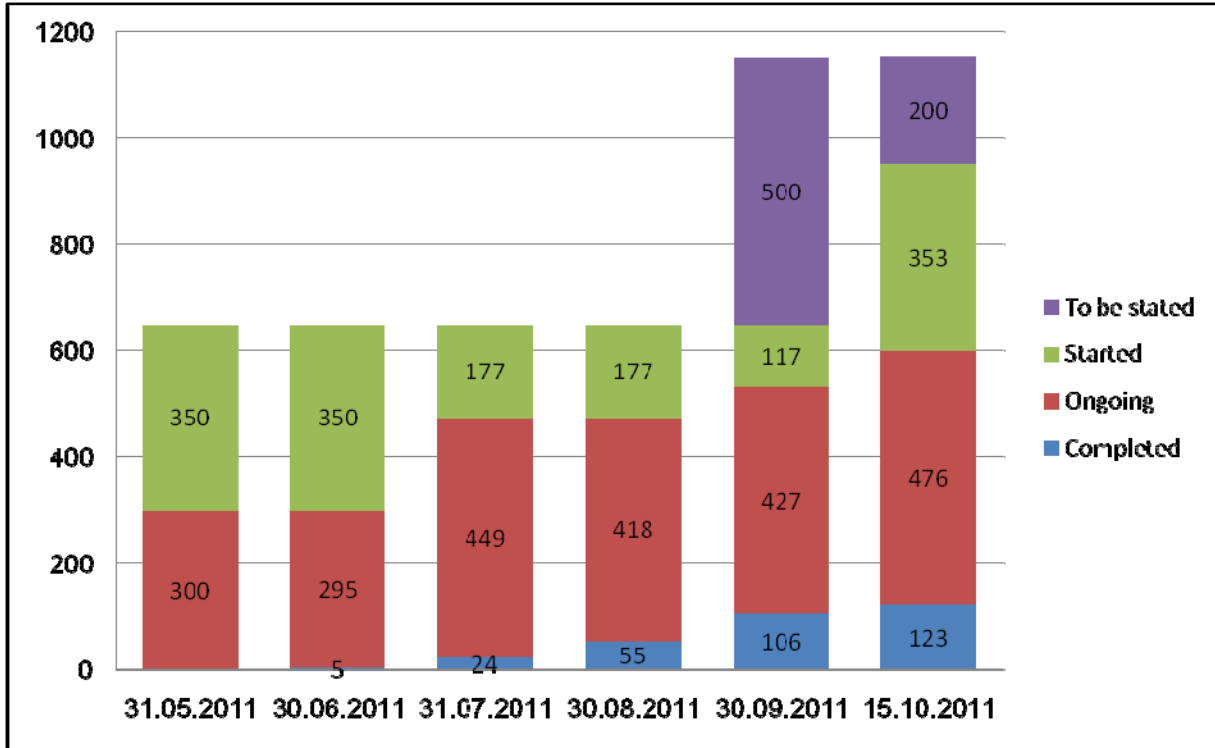
Instalment	Amount (LKR)	Work to be completed
1	50,000	Completion of walls and prepare door and window frames
2	100,000	Construct roof of the house Fixing of doors and windows with frames
3	90,000	Construct super structure of the toilet Complete house (one lockable room and kitchen with internal plastering, flooring, doors and windows and sashes)
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,000</b>	

Currently there are 1,152 families in the programme (600 families in Kilinochchi and 552 families in Jaffna), supported by emergency appeal funds. Of those house constructions initiated by the programme up to now, 123 houses had been completed, 476 ongoing and 553 yet to commence (Table 4).

**Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by emergency appeal funds (IFRC) Multi-lateral support**

District	DS Division	GN Division	Number of families		Progress
Kilinochchi (600 families)	Karachchi	Krishnapuram	100	300	123 completed, 177 ongoing
		Ampalkulam	100		
		Thirunagar North	4		
		Selvanagar	78		
		Thiruvaiaaru	18		
	Poonakary	Kiranchi	200	300	300 started
	Nachchikuda	100			
Jaffna (552 families)	Maruthankerny	Chempianpattu North	134	502	299 ongoing, 53 started, 150 to be started
		Chempianpattu South	113		
		Maruthankerny	105		
		To be confirmed	150		
	Mandathivu	To be confirmed	50	50	50 to be started
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>123 completed, 476 ongoing, 353 started, 200 to be started</b>

**Figure 5: Summary of the housing construction progress during last six months**



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

In addition to the houses funded multilaterally by IFRC Emergency Appeal, German Red Cross (930 houses – 300 in Kilinochchi and 630 in Mulathivu), Japanese Red Cross Society (240 houses – in Mulathivu) and Norwegian Red Cross (194 houses – in Mannar) are supporting bilaterally. Of the 630 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. With the exception of these 333 houses in repair, the rest of the houses in the programme are new houses. Currently 2,516 families are in the programme constructing/repairing their permanent houses.

**Table 5: Present and expected total movement response under permanent shelter component, utilizing IFRC and bilateral support**

District	DS Division	Total	Progress	Donor
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	300	300 completed	GRC
		300	123 completed, 177 ongoing	IFRC
	Poonakary	300	300 started	
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	502	299 ongoing, 53 started, 150 to be started	

	Mandathivu	50	50 to be started	
Mulathivu	Oddusuddan	240	4 completed, 236 ongoing	JRC
	Maritemapattu	630	84 completed, 279 ongoing, 267 to be started	GRC
Mannar	Madu	194	194 ongoing	NRC
		<b>2516</b>	<b>511 completed, 1185 ongoing, 353 started, 467 to be started</b>	

## Constraints or challenges

Ongoing constraints include pronounced shortage of skilled labour for housing construction activities, escalation of prices of building materials due to the high demand and short supply of construction materials such as sand and timber and difficulties in accessing interior locations due to poor road networks. The lack of proof of land ownership such as land permits, birth/death/marriage certificates of beneficiaries has also led to delays in commencing housing construction/repair activities. Construction process may be disturbed by the north-east monsoon rains, since it will start in November up to January.

As overall housing programmes increase, the skilled labour shortage will become critical. All efforts should be made to increase advocacy for construction skill training activities as there will be a need for many hundreds of additional workers and this would be a strong livelihood activity for the next 4 – 5 years at least.

There may be a risk of environmental issues in future, due to high demand of the construction materials, such as sand and timber, evidenced by unauthorized sand mining and illegal tree cutting. Furthermore deforestation takes place to establish new resettlements, which exacerbates the situation. Hence the delegation is planning to work with IUCN on this issue and review past work in Sri Lanka related to the Green Reconstruction Guidelines.

Out of the 170,938 families who lost their homes in the north, SLRCS is working with 1,152 families only (which is 0.67 per cent of the total need), building their homes with the emergency appeal funds due to funding constraints. With the demand for improved housing, this project is well posed to expand the intervention of the rebuilding process upon available funding.

## 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"> <li>Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community.</li> <li>Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, billboards etc.</li> <li>Conduct health awareness events in communities, emphasizing nutrition, disease control (mosquito-borne, water-borne, HIV/AIDS, diabetes/high blood pressure), hygiene, blood donor recruitment,</li> </ul>

	<p>water conservation, mosquito net and water filter distribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers.</li> <li>• Deliver community-based first aid training to community members.</li> <li>• Train 600 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.</li> </ul>
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities.</li> <li>• Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year.</li> <li>• Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.</li> </ul>
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 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 health interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches.</li> <li>• Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches.</li> <li>• Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS.</li> <li>• Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities.</li> </ul>

## Achievements

Community assessments were 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 were three one-day workshops in three selected villages with the total of 50 participants (20 males and 30 females) where the PCRCP housing beneficiaries are located. The participants were some selected beneficiaries, SLRCS volunteers and community leaders (committee members and members of the Rural Development Society, Women Rural Development Society, Village Development Organization, Temple Management Society, Reconstruction Committee, Farmer Organization, Sports Clubs and Pre School teachers). These were jointly organized by the SLRCS with community and volunteers. Communities were able to come up with small scale community development plans at the end of the consultation process. These plans were jointly endorsed by Grama Niladharis, Chairmen of RDSs, community leaders and volunteers and later on the Red Cross volunteers prepared a Plan of Action.

A first aid camp was conducted by the Kilinochchi Branch in Poonakary at the Church festival in August with the involvement of the trained volunteers. A basic first aid training of three days was conducted in October for PCRCP staff and for the staff of Kilinochchi, Jaffa and Manner branches. Furthermore a well cleaning training (with the support of ICRC) for volunteers of the Kilinochchi & Mulathivu Branches, a Red Cross Dissemination workshop for the staff and volunteers of the Mulathivu branch and a series of basic first aid trainings for community members appointed as "Community Police" in Kilinochchi by the Police Department are planning to conduct in next quarter.

### **Community in Action in the post-conflict recovery to bring voluntarism back to the communities**

Communal well cleaning; the first communal activity, was implemented in October 2011, with the guidance of SLRCS and put into operation by the community and volunteers. A total of 22 common protected wells were cleaned in three villages in Kilinochchi. Community made their contribution by providing unskilled labour with supplementary local knowledge on well cleaning, which was nearly 40 per cent of the total cost. Finally all these wells were chlorinated to provide safe drinking water for 240 families and two schools.

**Table 6: Details of the communal well cleaning activity**

	Name of GN	Number of wells cleaned	Number of families benefitting	Volunteer Hours
1	Selvanagar	07	90	363
2	Krishnapuram	09	80	271
3	Ampalkulam	06	70	374
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,008</b>

*“This is really appreciated. Due to lack of material and financial resources, we were unable to clean this well. It needed a water pump to draw water out,”* Mrs. Thavarasa, a community member in Krishnapuram said. *“This effort strengthens our unity as well. Also I realized that we can do more for our betterment with minimum outside support. We were able to make change, which was very useful to our community”* he further added. The total number of volunteer hours of this community contribution was 1,008, which was 126 labour days. This includes the time spent on mobilizing communities as well.

**Table 7: Details of the benefitting two schools under communal well cleaning activity**

	Name of GN	Number of school children			Number of teachers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Selvanagar	90	92	182	1	9	10
3	Ampalkulam	214	236	450	4	26	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>



**Mrs. Janaki, a community member in Selvanagar speaking to SLRCS officials (Photo by SLRCS)**

Mrs. Janaki, community member in Selvanagar said, *“We have been facing difficulties with water scarcity, especially drinking water. Actually, we used to drink this un-purified water. Now we can drink clean water.”*

This initiation was a good opportunity for the volunteers to put their knowledge and skills in community mobilization in to practices with their own communities. Mr. Charls, a volunteer of the SLRCS said, *“I am happy to join with this community activity, since I was able to contribute my knowledge and skills for the betterment of my community. The community showed their enthusiasm to do works like this.”* A total of 10 volunteers (male – 1, female – 9) led the activity.

### 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 have yet to commence in Mulathivu branch. The Volunteers in Action (VIA) programme will be employed as a vehicle for the delivery of those core programmes while mobilizing volunteers and communities in the implementation of above-planned health activities.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### Outcomes

<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 7,000 families (or 35,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Increased sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct/repair school water and sanitation systems and hygiene promotion for school children.</li> <li>• Construct public drinking water wells.</li> <li>• Construct/repair individual household wells.</li> <li>• Distribute 1,200 household water filters; with training, one per family in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure.</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 hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers.</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation; excreta disposal is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of toilets for individual and common use.</li> </ul>

### Achievements

Water and sanitation activities are being implemented in conjunction with shelter; construction and repairing of individual household wells and provision of toilets for individual use.

A separate grant of LKR 30,000 is being provided for water and 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 also needs to be constructed to request for the grant.

**Table 8: Toilet construction with the watsan grant**

<b>Instalment</b>	<b>Amount (LKR)</b>	<b>Work to be completed</b>	<b>Technical details</b>
Water and sanitation	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the superstructure of the toilet (fixing of door sash, squatting</li> </ul>	Water sealed flush toilet with septic tanks and soakage pit or water

grant		pan/ commode with pipes and fittings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct the effluent disposal system</li> </ul>	sealed flush toilet with pit can be constructed with sitting type (commode) or squatting type (squatting pan).
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Out of the total 300 families, 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, 229 families had received the water and sanitation grant (Table 9) and the rest will receive upon completion of the roof of the house. By the end of the project, all the families under the housing component will have an individual toilet.

**Table 9: Distribution of beneficiary families assisted by the programme to construct or repair well**

	GN Division	Number of families			
		Eligible to receive water and sanitation grant to construct/repair well	Received instalments up to now	Eligible to receive watsan grant to construct/repair toilet	Received instalments up to now
1	Krishnapuram	36	15	64	44
2	Ampalkulam	69	67	31	23
3	Thirunagar North	02	01	02	02
4	Selvanagar	22	20	56	41
5	Thiruvaiaru	01	01	17	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>125</b>

Simultaneously 300 household water filters (one per family) were distributed with training, to the above families in Kilinochchi to produce safe drinking water. Hygiene promotion and prevention of water borne diseases was included as a key component in CBHFA training conducted for the volunteers mentioned under the health and care component. These are planned to be implemented with the communities in the coming year.

Under the communal well cleaning activity in Kilinochchi, 22 wells were cleaned, providing safe drinking water for 240 families, 632 school children and 40 teachers (table 6 and 7).

## Constraints or challenges

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 caused delays in implementation of individual toilets.

## Livelihoods

### Outcomes

<b>Outcome: To assist 2,500 displaced families (12,500 beneficiaries) in replacing, repairing, re-establishing, strengthening and sustaining their household income.</b>	
Outputs	Activities
Improved livelihoods for the most vulnerable of the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the livelihood needs of some 2,500 (12,500 beneficiaries) families within re-settlers.</li> <li>Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.</li> </ul>
Sustainably improved community livelihood assets and capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct household livelihood survey to identify the families in order to provide them the necessary skills and to facilitate access to</li> </ul>

	<p>government and other institutions for assistance on skills acquisition. Families are selected based on specified vulnerability criteria to acquire livelihood assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct facilities for community centres, storage and market space through methods promoting local economy and using local labour.</li> <li>• Upgrade minor irrigation facilities, in targeted area as prioritized by GOSL through methods promoting local economy and using local labour.</li> <li>• Assist in establishing model farms on gardening.</li> <li>• Beneficiary training on agriculture and integrating farm and composting practices, livelihood skills and vocation training on different trades.</li> </ul>
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### Achievements

The programme encourages community incomes and savings by enhancing productive assets, skills and knowledge through proposed activities. A district specific standardized livelihood package for Kilinochchi was set up by the government and the partners, with a minimum of LKR 35,000 per family and the livelihood areas under the package are crop cultivation, livestock, fisheries, micro and small enterprise, and services, which may be main or supplementary livelihood of the family. The LKR 35,000 is provided to each family under the programme in two instalments as shown in the table below, based on the investment proposal submitted by the beneficiary.

**Table 10: Details of the livelihood grand disbursement**

Instalment	Amount (LKR)	Description
1 <sup>st</sup> instalment	20,000	To cover the identified components of beneficiary's investment proposal
2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment	15,000	Upon proper use of the 1 <sup>st</sup> instalment and assessing the proposed expenditure of the second instalment.
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,000</b>	

The beneficiaries are allowed to request the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of livelihood grant after receiving the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of the housing grant. The beneficiaries are made aware through introductory livelihood workshops on potential livelihood avenues, resources and challenges prevailing in the local socio-economic context. Further, the livelihood sub-groups are identified based on the types of livelihood trade, the beneficiaries are already engaged in or to be engaged in. In the mean time, opportunities are made to identify sector related issues and network with service providers and other stakeholders.

Livelihood 1<sup>st</sup> instalment were released to 300 families in Kilinochchi and 2<sup>nd</sup> being released to 277 families at the moment. Most (46.6 per cent) of the families requested income generation activities related to crop cultivation, home gardening and paddy farming.

The livelihood programme obtains service of community mobilizers of the Red Cross PCRPs to carry out ground level beneficiary motivation and monitoring under guidance and close supervision of a livelihood and community development expert. Community mobilizers capacities were strengthened to monitor and follow-up the livelihood programme through a one-day field training and one follow-up meeting conducted in July 2011.

## Constraints or challenges

Changing of intended livelihoods and investment plans after receiving the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment has become a challenge in post-monitoring. However, the programme is flexible to accept such changes, if they fall under the livelihood frame work of the RC PCRP.

Lack of well established market for improved productive inputs, such as high-breed and adaptable crop varieties and, extension and support services facilities to introduce modern and advance techniques, particularly for agriculture and livestock sector hinder the potentiality of high productivity. Physical access to some agricultural lands in the area is restricted due to land mines which are yet to be cleared.

Misuse of livelihood instalment on other components of the project, mainly on house construction, is another key challenge experienced.

As a policy of RC PCRP, misuse or underuse of cash grant instalment of any of the component of RC PCRP doesn't allow the release of any further instalment, accomplishment of due milestones and tasks of such cases is a crucial challenge.

## Disaster management

### Outcomes/Expected results

<b>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).</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
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 Kilinochchi and Mulativu 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>• Conduct disaster management trainings for staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>

## Achievements



Some highlights of the coaching camps  
Photo: SLRCS

Two basic disaster management trainings of five days was conducted in July (non-residential) and September 2011 (residential). These were integrated with the Youth as Agent of Behaviour Change (YABC) initiative. In the first training, two activities under behavioural skills (empathy) of the draft YABC tool kit were carried out by two staff members of the SLRCS, who had been trained as peer educators in the YABC training. Furthermore three volunteers who had the similar training as peer educators, joined as co-facilitators in the 2<sup>nd</sup> disaster management training. They performed two activities related to psychological support in a disaster situation and the entire 'Arts in Social Mobilization' session. This was to further prepare volunteers on the use of arts in social mobilization and learning to network with stakeholders.

Moreover, to support school children with recreational activities/facilities and introduce the psychosocial support programmes to the affected population, two athletic coaching camps, parallel to the celebration of National Youth Day was conducted at Mulativu and Kilinochchi by the respective SLRCS branches. Around 100 youth and volunteers of the area participated in the event. This was planned, to support school children, youth and the volunteers in developing their skills and to attract youth of the area to the branches. The event was supported by ICRC.

S.Sudharshan a participant of the coaching camp; a student at Kumalamunai Maha Viddyalam, Mulativu said, "This is very useful event and it enhanced my sport skill. I have been selected for national sport game as well. I am so much happy to participate for this event. If this sort of events can be conducted once a year, it will be a great opportunity for us". This event was a great opportunity and platform for youths to excel. At the same time, it helps to promote sports which, in turn helps in the prevention of non-communicable diseases in the long run.

## 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"> <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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness on SLRCS systems and procedures (finance, planning, activity implementation, reporting, and others) for divisions.</li> <li>• Support in formation of divisional health and DM volunteer action groups and induction trainings.</li> <li>• Support for conducting integrated assessments.</li> <li>• Support for initiation of community services.</li> <li>• Support for development of fundraising and income-generation plans for divisions.</li> <li>• Support community committees in raising common concerns, working to minimize impacts and participate in Red Cross activities.</li> <li>• Accreditation of the beneficiary committees as Red Cross units/divisions</li> <li>• Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination.</li> <li>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches.</li> </ul>
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### **Achievements**

The programme is in the process of strengthening of the SLRCS’s organizational capacity mainly in Kilinochchi and 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 and with that all the SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka are functional again. The branch governance meetings are conducted on a monthly basis. Both the branches have started their core programmes through their volunteer network and strengthening the humanitarian assistance to resettling families.

A two-day awareness programme was conducted in September in Kilinochchi with the participation of 27 participants (governance and staff of the SLRCS Kilinochchi branch) by the SLRCS National headquarters. The main objective of the programme was to provide better understanding and knowledge of SLRCS, Red Cross Red Crescent movement, the concept of integrated programme approach and activities to the teams of organizational development/community-based at unit and division level.

The Kilinochchi volunteers were trained on Red Cross dissemination, first aid and primary health (CBHFA), disaster management and MRE. They will be further trained under the VIA programme of PCRPP on hygiene promotion, epidemics such as dengue and life skills, targeting to use them as disseminators to the communities. Discussions are ongoing on the re-establishment of staff of core programming.

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

### **Constraints or challenges**

The newly recruited staff of the branch need dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent information, capacity building programmes and support 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 IFRC receive reports from the field and undertake regular visits and/or spot-checks. This helps to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems. Regular and ad hoc reports provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation; and any changes in the situation during the reporting period and any particular problem, constraint or unmet need. Technical support and quality assurance is supported by programme partners within the management team and with technical departments of national headquarters and PNS teams in Colombo and field. IFRC delegation supported by Asia Pacific disaster management unit ensures the implementation of operational reviews and evaluation as set in the plan of action.

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

## Logistics

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

## Communications – Advocacy and public information

The steady flow of timely and accurate information between those working in the field and other major stakeholders will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for 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.

Monthly [Progress reports](#) and following case studies were published on the SLRCS website during the reporting period:

- [Bringing talents from North into focus](#)
- [Community Based Health & First Aid \(CBHFA\): an inspiring vehicle in setting up volunteer network & integrated programs in Post-conflict recovery](#)

The PCRPP programme has been selected by UNHRC/IFRC/UN-Habitat jointly to be included as case study in the upcoming publication Shelter Projects 2010.

# Achievements & SWOT Analysis of the programme

## **Achievements so far:**

- Initiation on re-establishment of branch and volunteer network
- Growing recognition and trust with communities and authorities
- Creating life back to normalcy – community integration (trust and cooperation) and social protection
- Constant engagement with the civil society
- Empowering civil society, provoke them to take initiatives on behalf of them
- Introducing volunteerism back to the community – Red Cross play the facilitators role
- Restoring and promoting humanitarian value system through branch development, divisions and units
- Creating opportunities and platforms to youth
- The programme encourages community incomes and savings by enhancing productive assets skills and knowledge through proposed activities using community volunteers and SLRCS staff.
- Advocating for vulnerability
  - Supporting to produce evidence of land ownership documents by working with the relevant authorities and assisting people to get their land ownership documents back
  - Promote the GoSL to provide lands for landless
  - Working with the authorities to solve problems related to construction materials, due to increasing demand.

## **Strengths:**

- Function of the project as one programme of Red Cross Movement
- Identification, recognition and acceptance, as a credible partner in the GoSL conflict recovery programme within a very short period of time compared to other organizations in the post conflict scenario
- Good rapport and collaboration with the government and military
- The sense of ownership by the benefitting families throughout the project due to the owner-driven approach with direct cash grants to the beneficiary bank accounts
- Good volunteer network with enthusiastic youth
- Experience and lessons learnt from the post tsunami recovery programme; Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP)
- Experienced staff who had been working for the Red Cross Movement in the tsunami and conflict recovery
- Assisting 2,500 families in housing construction is a invaluable experience in post-conflict rebuilding, and can be used to assist more families in the future
- Use of effective means in communication and visibility to enhance resource mobilization:
  - Video documentaries – Bunkers to Ice Cream
  - SLRCS web site and web stories, case studies
  - Use of social media

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of experience and capacity of some staff members to apply the tailor-made approach to guide the beneficiaries who were progressing slowly due to various reasons.
- Value of the grant remained constant regardless of price escalation of required inputs for project activities at beneficiary level.
- Flexibility of the programme which allows beneficiaries to extend the minimum size of the house at the beginning of the construction; this may lead the beneficiary into financial crisis as well as delay the construction of house.

**Opportunities**

- There is a potential opportunity to join with the Indian government housing constructions as a partner .

**Threats/Challenges:**

- A risk of environmental issues might arise in the future, due to high demand of the construction materials, such as sand and timber, which may also create a scarcity of building material and in turn hinder the housing construction progress. In many cases the beneficiaries who construct their houses more than 500 sq ft subsequently run into challenges mid-way, resulting in delays.
- Some beneficiaries may fall into debt as they borrow additional money from formal and informal sources for construction of the house and it may be defined as an adverse impact of RC PCRPs.
- Absence of necessary documents with identified beneficiaries, particularly, land deeds, permits, and marriage death and birth certificates etc.

## How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to:

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

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

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

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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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 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/9
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>6,167,580</b>					<b>6,167,580</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	1,871,576					1,871,576
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	610,054					610,054
<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
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>4,074,746</b>					<b>4,074,746</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>4,074,746</b>					<b>4,074,746</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>4,074,746</b>					<b>4,074,746</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>66%</b>					<b>66%</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>4,074,746</b>					<b>4,074,746</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,522,115</b>					<b>-1,522,115</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,552,631</b>					<b>2,552,631</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka - Support for IDP

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/9
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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>6,167,580</b>					<b>6,167,580</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Housing	2,828,828	952,886				952,886	1,875,942	
Construction - Facilities	265,486						265,486	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	312,080	11,204				11,204	300,876	
Teaching Materials	1,947						1,947	
Other Supplies & Services	883,497						883,497	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Su</b>	<b>4,291,838</b>	<b>964,090</b>				<b>964,090</b>	<b>3,327,748</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	8,036	6,706				6,706	1,330	
Computers & Telecom	16,369	5,103				5,103	11,266	
Office & Household Equipment	14,081	5,417				5,417	8,664	
Others Machinery & Equipment	4,821						4,821	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>43,307</b>	<b>17,227</b>				<b>17,227</b>	<b>26,080</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,062	133				133	929	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	91,869	52,665				52,665	39,204	
Logistics Services	74,527	150				150	74,377	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>167,458</b>	<b>52,948</b>				<b>52,948</b>	<b>114,510</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	140,661	2,041				2,041	138,620	
National Staff	113,079	61,301				61,301	51,778	
National Society Staff	219,278	65,843				65,843	153,435	
Volunteers		43				43	-43	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>473,018</b>	<b>129,228</b>				<b>129,228</b>	<b>343,790</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	143,810	66,330				66,330	77,480	
Professional Fees	28,583	7,396				7,396	21,187	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>172,393</b>	<b>73,726</b>				<b>73,726</b>	<b>98,667</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	126,172	16,250				16,250	109,923	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>126,172</b>	<b>16,250</b>				<b>16,250</b>	<b>109,923</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	16,126	2,218				2,218	13,908	
Information & Public Relations	55,569	11,453				11,453	44,117	
Office Costs	31,797	18,451				18,451	13,346	
Communications	22,414	4,663				4,663	17,751	
Financial Charges	99,997	44,064				44,064	55,933	
Other General Expenses	257,867	12,212				12,212	245,655	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>483,770</b>	<b>93,062</b>				<b>93,062</b>	<b>390,709</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	33,198	31,661				31,661	1,537	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>33,198</b>	<b>31,661</b>				<b>31,661</b>	<b>1,537</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		51,025				51,025	-51,025	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>51,025</b>				<b>51,025</b>	<b>-51,025</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	376,425	92,899				92,899	283,526	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>376,425</b>	<b>92,899</b>				<b>92,899</b>	<b>283,526</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 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2011/9
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### 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	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,167,580	1,522,115					1,522,115	4,645,465
VARIANCE (C - D)		4,645,465					4,645,465	