

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° 3
28 August 2010

**Period covered by this
operations update:** 16 July – 16
August 2010

Appeal target (current):
CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3.4 million or
EUR 2.5 million)

[<click here to view the attached
revised emergency appeal budget
and interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: With
contributions received to date,
including pledges in the pipeline,
the appeal is about 40 per cent
covered. Funds are urgently needed
to enable Sri Lanka Red Cross
Society to provide much needed
assistance to those displaced by
years of conflict. [<click here for the
donors' response list or here for
contact details>](#)



A beneficiary house under construction in Vivekanadanagar. Photo: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

Appeal history:

An emergency appeal was launched in April seeking CHF 3,604,299 (USD 3.4 million or EUR 2.5 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) as it assists approximately 5,000 families (25,000 people) for 24 months; this operation is expected to be completed by 12 April, 2012. A final report will be made available by 12 July 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

Summary: The owner-driven housing programme has been delivered successfully by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) country office. Working closely with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and the national society's access in the northern parts of the country, the IFRC country office started the Sri Lanka internally displaced persons (IDP) recovery programme in an area of the country which remains in great need of development.

In terms of the owner-driven housing programme, 250 houses are under construction, where 99 families had completed the foundation and construction of the walls is in progress, and foundation work is in progress with another 100 families. Fifty-one families will receive the first instalment in the coming weeks and beneficiary verification for 350 families is ongoing, bringing the total to 600 families. Livelihood need assessment is planned with the baseline survey to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support to the resettled communities.

With the establishment of the branch interim committees in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts, all the SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka now functional again. SLRCS is in the process of reestablishing the volunteer network in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts.

The situation

On 18 May 2009, the government of Sri Lanka declared victory over the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), with the entire island territory going back under government rule for the first time since the war erupted in 1983. For over 25 years, the insurgency caused significant hardships for the population and a negative impact on the environment and economy of the country, with more than 80,000 people officially listed as killed during its course. The conflict left hundreds of thousands of people in transit, displaced, and seeking refuge with host families or in government-run camps or centres for internally displaced people.

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

The populations in the districts of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu were reported to have been completely displaced. Divisional Secretary (DS) Divisions of Manthai West, Madhu and Musali in Mannar district as well as Vavuniya North DS Division in Vavuniya district were reported to have faced the similar situation. There were partial displacements in Nanattan and Mannar town DS Divisions in Mannar district, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South and Cheddikkulam DS divisions in Vavuniya district and some of the DS Divisions in Jaffna district, with displacements in Vavuniya South, Cheddikkulam, Vavuniya and almost all in Jaffna DS divisions dating back to 15 to 20 years.

Throughout 2009, the uneven pace of return in the areas west of the A9 highway, North Vavuniya, Mannar, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna, the security conditions and conditional authorized access for humanitarian agencies have left large numbers of people at increased risk.

According to the Joint Humanitarian Update June – July, the situation as of 29 July is that 40,488 people are still accommodated in temporary camps:

Vavuniya camps:	38,026
Jaffna camps:	2,462

During the same time period, 270,159 people have been released and returned to Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Kandy districts.

IDP figures as per UN OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot (July 2010)

Returned to districts of origin in north	194,821
Staying with host families	2,596
In social care institutions	1,267

Though mine-clearance is ongoing and areas are being made safe, there are areas across northern Sri Lanka with significant explosive remnants of war contamination, exposing returnees as well as the resident population to significant risks. A large extent of land along the eastern coastal belt of Northern Province is to be demined and cleared, including the Maritimpattu and Puthukuduirippu DS divisions. Agencies cleared approximately 11 km² (11,489,308 m²) in June, bringing the total area cleared of mine/UXO contamination in the Northern Province since the start of operations in January 2009 to nearly 385 km² (384,997,518 m²). At present, residential areas are prioritized for clearance to facilitate IDP resettlement. By 30 June 2010, 176,488 persons (57,225 families) had resettled on land released through landmine clearance, battle area clearance of UXO or survey. An additional estimated 475 km² (475,000,000 m²) of contamination in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar Districts (as well as residual contamination in the East) have been identified through non-technical and technical surveys as of 30 June 2010. Mine Action activities in the return areas are supported by DDG, FSD, HALO Trust, HelpAge, Horizon, Sarvodaya, MAG, SARVATRA, UNDP UNICEF and Sri Lanka Army.

In addition, the destruction of public infrastructure, absence of adequate medical services, livelihoods support, shelter and access to basic services are exacerbating the situation. The government and humanitarian actors estimate that total houses in need of rebuilding and reconstruction is around 260,000. It is also expected that a secondary movement of those people living with host families will take place as safe areas will be announced and released for residential use.



A girl doing her homework in a temporary shelter in Vivekanadanagar.
Photo: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

According to UNHCR another 7,000 refugees are expected to return back to Sri Lanka from India by December 2010, where the discussions between the two governments are on. Out of the 7,000 refugees, 1,000 will be facilitated by UNHCR and the rest will be by their own and this number may go up in future.

With the upcoming North Eastern monsoon season from November to March, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullathivu, Mannar and Jaffna districts expected to receive heavy rains. Semi-permanent transitional shelters or any other quick solutions are required to cover immediate shelter needs of the resettling families and are becoming crucial as the North Eastern monsoon season draws close. On the other hand, this could affect the housing construction process of those districts.

Coordination and partnerships

The government authorities of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, and Vavuniya have issued their plans, which are comprehensive in description of actions needed as well as mapping of recovery and rebuilding of physical infrastructures. The earlier set guidelines for housing recovery have set the basic level of support for various initiatives, including the World Bank-funded North and East Housing Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP).

A total of 3,219 permanent houses are under construction for returning families in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya by SLRC with the support of GRC and other agencies.

Some 7,428 semi-permanent transitional shelters were completed or being built by 5 July 2010 in resettled communities in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vaunia Districts. The shelter agencies are currently working to provide transitional shelter assistance in the return areas in coordination with UNHCR as shelter lead. Water, sanitation and hygiene activities and the rehabilitation of health facilities in the return areas is being supported by various agencies for returnees.

Operation modalities are agreed upon with the partners and the programme was implemented as a joint Movement operation. A uniform package was offered to the beneficiaries by all the Movement partners. The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Office was established in Vavuniya during the month of July. SLRCS, partner national societies (German Red Cross) and IFRC are residing in this office. Time to time disruption of access to beneficiaries is a key challenge to this operation.

Staff recruitment for the programme was done for both SLRCS and IFRC. A project manager, a field engineer, five community mobilisers, three technical officers, a data base officer, a book keeper and an office assistant are working for SLRCS and a senior officer – monitoring & reporting, a monitoring officer and a driver are working for IFRC at present.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the 2008-2009 phase of the conflict, SLRCS and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) provided services to the affected people from within the territory controlled by the LTTE. The SLRCS Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa branches, with support of several partner national societies and IFRC, responded in a coordinated manner as the crisis evolved.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

As of now the distribution of non-food item (NFI) kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans and plastic cans are on-going, especially within the remaining internally displaced person (IDP) camps. Hygiene kits and other materials have also been distributed.

Last month, the SLRCS Vavuniya branch distributed NFI kits to 433 resettled families in five GN divisions in Vavuniya. One NFI includes two hygiene boxes, EHI emergency packs, two tarpoline sheets, a flask and a cooker. Additionally, distribution of hygiene kits and cleaning kits were done for 5,128 families in Zone 00, Zone 01 and Zone 02 in the IDP camp in Vavuniya.

Table 1: Distribution of non food items

No.	GN Division	Number of Families
1	Illamaruthankulam	56
2	Arumugathankulam	140
3	Malaihai	24
4	Chemamadu	32
5	Palamodai	181
	Total	433

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

One water treatment plant unit is operating in Menik Farm IDP camp and over 300,000 litres of drinking water per day is being delivered to the remaining IDP camps. Additionally, water supply is done using water bowsers to the Cheddikulam Hospital. One hundred volunteers are engaged in hygiene promotion and cleaning activities for 16,597 individuals in the IDP camps in Zone 00, 01 and 02. The basic first aid training programmes have been organized by SLRCS Vavuniya for Zones 00 and 01, targeting 10,397 individuals. Furthermore, six dengue awareness programmes will be conducted for all the IDPs (25, 418) in the Menik Farm.

Health and Care

The current programmes of SLRCS in providing medical help to IDPs in the camps are continuing. Steps have been taken to distribute 2,400 emergency hospital packages (personal hygiene items, clothing, and supplementary foods). The emergency health and hygiene promotion project also continues within the IDP camps in Menik Farm aiding over 40,000 remaining people. All these interventions were carried out in IDP camps. Discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Health and local authorities to initiate a community-based health programme in Vavunia.

Disaster Preparedness

Currently discussions are underway between SLRCS and the IFRC disaster management department to come up with livelihood programmes after the resettlement has taken place. This project will be set up in the second phase of the IDP programme.

Volunteer Capacity

The volunteer capacity of the Vavuniya branch is being expanded and 500 trained volunteers are working at the moment. Out of that, there are 100 volunteers trained in emergency hygiene promotion working in the camps to deliver health and hygiene messages to the displaced. In addition, 125 active volunteers are working for the distribution of the items, loading and unloading purposes, and hospital assistance.

Table 2: Volunteer capacity of the Vavuniya branch

No.	Type	Number of Volunteers
1	Hygiene promoters	100
2	First aid trained volunteers	65
3	BDRT trained volunteers	85
4	CBDRM volunteers	50
5	DDRT trained volunteers	50
6	Active volunteers	125
7	WATHAP trained volunteers	25
	Total	500

Overview

Beneficiary lists have been obtained for housing construction from the government agents of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. SLRCS kick started implementing owner driven housing assistance for 300 families funded by

German Red Cross in the Killinochchi district. Government authorities have provided beneficiary lists 600 from Killinochchi and 200 from Mulaattivu.

Progress towards objectives

Shelter	
Outcome: 1,100¹ affected families (5,500 people) in north-eastern districts have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of cash grants and guidance on improved building techniques.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
1,100 repaired and constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sites and beneficiaries; • Establishment of community groups to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints (in phases); • Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems; • Initiate 1,100 house construction; • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure to promote healthy living conditions and sanitation; • Monitor and technical verification of progress.

Progress:

Killinochchi – Presidential Task Force has given approval to work with 600 families resettled in the Killinochchi district. SLRC is constructing 300 houses with the support of German Red Cross and 300 houses with the support of IFRC. All these are new housing constructions for the fully damaged houses. They live in seven GN divisions in Karachchi DS Division in Killinochchi district.

Table 3: Distribution of beneficiaries assisted by SLRCS

	GN Division	Total	Funded by
1	Vivekanbandanagar	238	GRC
2	Kaneshapuram	40	
3	Anandapuram	22	
4	Krishnapuram	100	IFRC
5	Ampalkulam	100	
6	Thirunagar North	19	
7	Selvanagar	81	
	Total	600	

Table 4: Progress of shelter assistance

Number of Instalment Released	Construction Stage	Number of families
1 st & 2 nd instalment released	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed the foundation • The brick or block work of the walls up to roof level and toilet super structure work is in progress 	99
1 st instalment released	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation work in progress 	100
Beneficiary files and site audits have been completed and will receive the 1st instalment	-	51

¹ German Red Cross – 300 families, IFRC – 600 families and JRC – 200 families

Started verification of beneficiaries	-	350
Total	600	



A beneficiary community meeting in Vivekanadanagar, Kilinochchi.
Photo: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

A total of 99 families had completed the foundation and construction of the walls is in progress. Foundation work is in progress with another 100 families. Fifty-one families will receive the first instalments in the coming week and beneficiary verification for 350 families is ongoing.

The first 199 beneficiaries have been processed very quickly. Experience from learning from the tsunami owner-driven housing projects helped tremendously to expedite the process. This whole operation will be implemented as an integrated movement programme with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners.

In meetings beneficiaries were briefed on, the owner driven housing reconstruction programme, fund disbursement procedures and how to set up Owner Driven Housing Reconstruction Committees (ODHRCs). A scaled plan of the sample house was also shared along with two documents,

Construction Guidelines and Good and Bad Practices in Construction (the latter were circulated in Tamil). Beneficiaries were also informed that SLRCS together with IFRC and partner national societies will be providing them with financial and technical assistance and as such the national society will occasionally be joined by their partners on site visits to observe the progress of the project.

Challenges:

Incomplete beneficiary files due to insufficient information. See table for details². Limited of access to beneficiaries is a key challenge to this operation and has affected the implementation and monitoring activities. Many of the beneficiaries are failing to prove landownership due to a number of different reasons. SLRCS is working with the authorities to sort out these issues. This will delay the initiation of permanent housing construction for the beneficiaries. Lack of skilled labour such as masonry and carpentry will be a major constrain in the near future when there is an increase in number of returnees and constructions.

Health and care

Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in north-eastern districts.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
----------------------------	--------------------

² RC- PCRP report 01, 4th – 8th May, 2010

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

SLRCS is focusing on establishing their branches in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu districts to kick start their core programmes through their volunteer network. Core programming will be initiated with first aid trainings. SLRCS is working on a training curriculum for a first aid training programme for the volunteers with a special focus on mine injuries. SLRCS is planning to start the programme from Kilinochchi. This will enable to disseminate the first aid knowledge and skills to the resettling communities, in which they are in need of those at times such as mine injuries, snake bites and injuries during constructions.

IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross in future for core programmes such as health care, livelihood, disaster management, livelihood and water and sanitation.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
----------------------------	--------------------

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

Progress:

Water and sanitation activities have been planned to implement with the construction of the shelter. At the moment community consultations are ongoing to identify the needs of the different communities and implementation modalities. The key priority at this point to the resettled communities is construction of houses and construction of toilets is happening hand in hand with the housing construction process.

Challenges:

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

Livelihood support

Outcome: To assist 2,000 displaced families in replacing, repairing, re-establishing, strengthening and sustaining their household income.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Improved livelihoods for the most vulnerable of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the livelihood needs of some 2,000 families within re-settlers; • Provide grants/resources to enable households to restart or reinforce livelihoods.

Progress:

As part of the community consultations livelihood needs will be assessed to look at possible, appropriate livelihood support to the resettled communities. Based on the findings they will be supported to reinforce livelihoods of their preference through cash grants. Technical support, provision trainings, market opportunities will be explored as part of the livelihood support. The baseline survey format, including the completion of the livelihood assessment and the field survey, will start by next week. At the moment, discussions are taking place on the implementation strategies and modalities.

Challenges:

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. Even the limited available lands such as home-gardens are 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

Outcome: Local communities are fully aware of local risks and resources available and are prepared and equipped to respond to disasters.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned

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

SLRCS is focusing on establishing their branches to kick start the core programmes through their volunteer network. Once the volunteer net work is established key disaster management interventions will start with the mine risk education. Negotiations are going on with the SLRCS Vavuniya branch, ICRC and other related organizations on mine awareness trainings to project staff and volunteers. They will educate the communities and strengthen the MRE process which is on going in the resettled areas.

Organizational development	
Outcome: Branch level structures in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts are able to provide effective support for local population to improve community resilience, to develop healthy lifestyles, prepare for disasters and respond for emergencies.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community level service delivery mechanisms in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu 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.

Progress:

Branch interim committees were established in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. With the establishment of these interim committees, all the SLRCS branches in Sri Lanka are functional again. Kilinochchi branch is fully functional now, where an office building has been rented and the BEO has relocated. Moreover, the branch governance had their first meeting. Mullaitivu branch office and management yet to be established. Discussions are ongoing on re establishment of volunteer network and staff of core programming.

Negotiations are ongoing with the partners such as Canadian Red Cross and German Red Cross for long-term partnerships with the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu branches. IFRC and SLRCS are planning to have joint programmes with the partners such as Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross in the future.

Challenges:

Finding office space for Mulathivu branch office still remains as a challenge.

Logistics

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

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The steady flow of timely and accurate information between those working in the field and other major stakeholders will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for SLRCS and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable populations. In close collaboration with the operation, those affected by this emergency will be provided with information to support their relief and recovery. Donors and national societies 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 SLRCS for future emergencies.

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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation'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 vision is to inspire, encourage

The International Federation'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

- Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:
 - Neville Nanayakara (director general); email: directorgen@redcross.lk; phone +94.11.269.4487; fax +94.11.269.5434
- International Federation country office in Sri Lanka:
 - Bob McKerrow (head of country office); email: bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org; phone: +94.11.452.8698
- International Federation South Asia regional office in India:
 - Azmat Ulla (head of regional office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org;
 - Michael Higginson (regional programme coordinator); email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org; phone: +91.11.2411.1122
- International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:
 - Jagan Chapagain (head of operations); email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5700
 - Al Panico (head of support services); email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5700
 - Disaster management unit: Elzat Mamutalieva (operations coordinator); email: elzat.mamutalieva@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 (resource mobilization & PMER coordinator); email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5771

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

[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MDRLK002- Sri Lanka Support for Internally Displaced People

BUDGET SUMMARY

BUDGET GROUP	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Construction - Housing	1,889,851
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	233,158
Teaching Materials	1,200
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	331,620
Total Supplies	2,455,829
Vehicles	15,000
Computer & Telecom	10,812
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	18,443
Other Machinery & Equipment	16,200
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	60,455
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,300
Total Transport & Storage	24,300
International Staff	144,000
National Staff	108,000
National Society Staff	190,543
Consultants	10,800
Total Personnel	453,343
Workshops & Training	93,939
Total Workshops & Training	93,939
Travel	99,296
Information & Public Relation	4,080
Office Costs	20,368
Communications	16,979
Other General Expenses	155,729
Total General Expenditure	296,452
Program Support	219,981
Total Programme Support	219,981
TOTAL BUDGET	3,604,299
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	3,604,299

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,604,299					3,604,299
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	11,547					11,547
C1. Cash contributions	11,547					11,547
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	20,123					20,123
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	20,123					20,123
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	31,671					31,671
D. Total Funding = B + C	31,671					31,671
Appeal Coverage	1%					1%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	31,671					31,671
E. Expenditure	-2,260					-2,260
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	29,411					29,411

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/4-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/4-2012/4
Appeal	MDRLK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,604,299					3,604,299	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	2,123,009							2,123,009
Teaching Materials	1,200							1,200
Other Supplies & Services	331,620							331,620
Total Supplies	2,455,829							2,455,829
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	15,000							15,000
Computers & Telecom	10,813							10,813
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	18,443							18,443
Others Machinery & Equipment	16,200							16,200
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	60,455							60,455
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,300							24,300
Total Transport & Storage	24,300							24,300
Personnel								
International Staff	144,000	1,301				1,301		142,699
National Staff	108,000							108,000
National Society Staff	190,543							190,543
Consultants	10,800							10,800
Total Personnel	453,343	1,301				1,301		452,042
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	93,940	502				502		93,438
Total Workshops & Training	93,940	502				502		93,438
General Expenditure								
Travel	99,297							99,297
Information & Public Relation	4,080	31				31		4,049
Office Costs	20,368							20,368
Communications	16,980							16,980
Other General Expenses	155,726							155,726
Total General Expenditure	296,451	31				31		296,420
Programme Support								
Program Support	219,981	138				138		219,843
Total Programme Support	219,981	138				138		219,843
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		288				288		-288
Total Operational Provisions		288				288		-288
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,604,299	2,260				2,260		3,602,039
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,602,039				3,602,039		