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Emergency appeal operation update

Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK002

Glide n° FL-2010-000253-LKA

Operation update n°15

30 June 2014

Period covered by this Ops Update:
01 December 2013 to 31 May 2014

Appeal target (current): CHF 22.7 million.

Appeal coverage: 69 % based on current revised appeal budget.

[<click here to go directly to the financial report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#): Launched on 12 April 2010 for CHF 3.6 million to support 5,000 families of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka for 24 months.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#): Launched on 8 July 2011 for CHF 6.1 million to support to assist 7,000 families (35,000 people) for 36 months.
- [2nd Revised Emergency Appeal](#): Launched on 20 September 2012 for CHF 23.3 million in cash, kind, or services to support to assist at least 20,000 families (100,000 people) for 67 months with expected completion by end of October 2015. A Final Report will be made available by January 2016 (three months after the end of the operation).

Summary:

The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCR) in Sri Lanka is implemented by Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), in partnership with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners. It primarily supports people who have been displaced by the conflict and have since resettled. The programme adopts an owner-driven approach, with direct cash transfers to beneficiaries, in an effort to empower them and to strengthen community ownership. Shelter, including the construction of new houses and repair of damaged houses, is the key component of this programme. Other components such as support for community infrastructure, water and sanitation (WatSan), livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organisational development contribute to building resilient communities. Under the latest revision of the Emergency Appeal, the number of beneficiary families increased to 20,000.

The budget has been adjusted from CHF 23.3 million to CHF 22.7 million (2.4% variance) to reflect changes in the operational cost and exchange rate of the local currency.



IFRC Head of Delegation with Mr S.Anthonythasan and family, a PCR beneficiary under the Indian Housing Project in Kovilkulam, Mannar, at their house warming ceremony on 08.05.2013.

Credit: Mukesh Singh/IFRC

Our Partners:

The programme is an integrated Movement intervention with overall coordination by IFRC. It is implemented by SLRCS with the support of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (refer to *Table 1*) and non-Movement partners.

Table 1: Summary of Supports from Red Cross partners as of 31 May 2014

Type of support	Partners
Multilateral	Australian Red Cross (ARC), Canadian Red Cross Society (CRC), Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Irish Red Cross (IRC), Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross (Tsunami Residue Fund) and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent
Bilateral	Australian Red Cross (ARC), German Red Cross (GRC), Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) and Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (TRCO)

The government of India is a major donor to the programme since July 2012. All the Movement partners are supporting all the components of RC PCRP, while the government of India is supporting only the shelter and WatSan components; i.e. construction of household toilets.

The situation

For nearly three decades, Sri Lanka has been scarred by a bitter war which ended when the Government of Sri Lanka announced a decisive military victory over the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE or Tamil Tigers) in May 2009. All the districts of the Northern Province have been affected by the conflict, the entire Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts were fully deserted with all inhabitants displaced. Partial displacements occurred in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. Over half a million people had been displaced. Those affected lost almost everything such as water and sanitation facilities, health care services as well as means of livelihood.

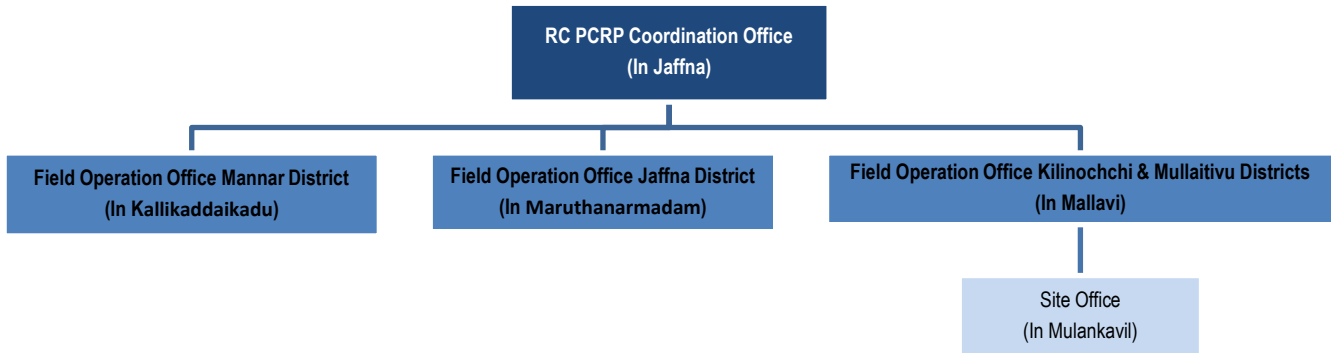
More than five years since the end of the conflict, a majority of the people displaced have returned to their home areas. The government and partners have committed significant resources to help former IDPs to reconstruct houses. With the closure of the Menik Farm IDP camp in Vavuniya district, there are no 'new IDPs' living in camps in the country. The challenges in post conflict rehabilitation remain at a significant level. Government and humanitarian actors estimated the total number of houses in need of reconstruction to be over 149,200 in the north of Sri Lanka, excluding some 100,000 families expected to return to Sri Lanka from India and other countries in the next few years. The coverage by donors on shelter remains low, with committed funding for building or repairing for only 76,650 houses, which is 51.4 per cent of the total required.

Coordination and partnerships

An early recovery coordination mechanism led by the government has been in place since the end of the war and was further strengthened and streamlined through the establishing of a Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security (PTF) for national recovery coordination. It was disbanded on 31 May 2014. SLRCS coordinates with government authorities at all levels, providing complementary assistance to the government and other agencies' ongoing efforts to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka. SLRCS also ensures strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to avoid duplication of activities and to assess the gaps. Such assessments and consultations have been jointly carried out with the government authorities and representatives such as the Government Agent, District Secretary, and *Grama Niladhari* (GN; village leader).

The RC PCRP coordination office was established in Vavuniya in July 2010 and then moved to Jaffna in April 2013, from where the IFRC and SLRCS are operating at present. Field staff are deployed in project sites based in three field operation offices and one site office covering the entire Northern Province for the efficient and effective implementation of the programme.

Figure 1: RC PCRP Office structure at present



Existing Rural Development Societies (RDS) of the villages take a leading role at community level. Their primary role is: organising community meetings and activities; and to facilitate the inclusion of programme staff for field level activities throughout the implementation process. They are community representatives, with whom the needs, issues and concerns of the communities are discussed. This results in a transparent and effective relationship which is maintained and coordinated with government authorities at all levels. Furthermore, the programme shares experiences and coordinates with other partners at divisional and district level cluster meetings and other fora.

Red Cross Post-Conflict Recovery Programme

Overview

The RC PCRP is implemented as an integrated programme to support resettling communities as a comprehensive package advocating for the most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. The programme targets to provide a full package of support to 20,000 families. However, funds available at hand are sufficient only to support 3,061¹ families with a complete package, including livelihood support. The remaining beneficiaries receive only shelter and house hold toilets under the WatSan component of the programme. Funds are sought to ensure assistance for those to provide the full integrated package, including the planned livelihoods component. Funds for this component represents a significant funding gap at the moment. Therefore this appeal seeks to fill such gaps with support from Movement and non-Movement partners.

Programme monitoring and evaluation

Regular monitoring is maintained and tabulated with support of the operation management team. The data is shared to relevant partners through a Dropbox platform allowing access to all relevant donors and partners in the spirit of accountability and transparency. Operational implementation and coordination meetings take place as planned, in addition to monthly and quarterly meetings. PCRP reporting is undertaken as: quarterly update; periodical operations updates; and biweekly, fortnightly and quarterly reports of the Indian Housing Project (IHP).

The RC PCRP technical team members provide regular support to beneficiaries ensuring the use of quality construction materials, technical advice and supervision of the entire construction phase to produce quality and safe houses. The construction of houses is being closely monitored by the monitoring officers with periodic visits and guidance from the senior management and other operation team members. RC PCRP also receives support, guidance and advice from technical departments in Delhi, Kuala Lumpur and Geneva and from the Partner National Societies (PNSs) on a regular basis. During the reporting period, Al Panico, Head of Operations, and Umadevi Selvarajah, Zone Financial Controller, from IFRC's Asia Pacific Zone Office (APZO) visited the IHP areas from 24 February to 1 March 2014.

¹ The assistance for 1,359 families under this appeal and 1,702 families under PNS support

A government of India representative and a high level monitoring team from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs visited the IHP areas in January 2014. They also visited Jaffna to inspect progress and inaugurated two houses.

Six staff members of PCRCP joined an exposure visit to India in April 2014. The objective was to enhance knowledge on best practices used in construction techniques adopted in housing and community development projects in India and to replicate viable construction techniques in our project locations to suit the socio-cultural context and resources available. Participants had gained knowledge by visiting and observing various projects, exchanging experiences on various aspects of construction techniques and management practices.

Review of Volunteers In Action (VIA) Programme

Taking a holistic view of the community and recognising the complexity of the needs of the people within it, the VIA initiative was launched in 2011, to strengthen the volunteer network and provide integrated assistance to the community. This programme implemented within the PCRCP, is an innovative approach to build a group of multi-skilled volunteers who will be capable of meeting the physical and emotional needs of the community they serve, who are returning back to original areas after the conflict. It aims to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities. The VIA programme initially launched its activities in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, and expanded to the entire northern province for the delivery of core programmes. Volunteers and communities were mobilised. The volunteers trained through VIA were the key people to plan, organize and implement branch activities with the communities. The types of activities they did included community services, first aid services, hygiene promotion activities, psychological support programme (PSP) activities, and celebrations of international days. It was expected in the long run, these multi-skilled volunteers will be assets in building strong SLRCS branches.

Since the VIA programme concluded in December 2013, IFRC with the support of SLRCS, undertook a [review](#) of the programme, covering the period 2009 – 2013. This review was done in December 2013 in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Technical support was provided by IFRC's South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD). Those participating in the review included volunteers, branch governance, Red Cross staff, government officials and community members. During this exercise, the types, roles and numbers of volunteers coordinated and supported by the SLRCS branches, capacity-building support under the VIA programme, contribution of volunteers at various levels (especially in the community), volunteer-management practices by SLRCS and the value of volunteers under the programme was identified, reviewed and evaluated. According to the review, the approach was identified as the "live connection", which connected the community and the RC PCRCP. Further it revealed that, giving opportunities to those volunteers for development was one of the attractions for volunteer recruitment, and especially through Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC), the capacity building in this area has been enhanced. Finally the review notes that, since the VIA programme is ending, it will be a challenge for branches to progress in this area as they do not have any clear plans for retaining volunteers.

Midterm review of the RC PCRCP

A Mid-term review of this programme took place from 23 to 30 March 2014. It was led by colleagues from APZO and Geneva. The draft report is in the process of being reviewed.

Peoples' perception survey on "Hour for Humanity" weekly radio programme

From December 2012, the Radio program "Hour for Humanity" was broadcast live on YARL FM, every Thursday, from 6:30 pm to 7:45 pm. It focused on providing advice and guidance on housing construction to beneficiaries and sharing best practices and lessons learnt. The programme was broadcasted for one year with 48 programmes. A peoples' perception survey was conducted from February to March 2014 by an external consultant from the University of Jaffna, to assess the reach and popularity/publicity of the radio programme, the impact on the audience/listeners and to determine its future direction. The survey revealed that, only six per cent of the total beneficiaries interviewed listened to the radio show. Those that listened had received useful, important information and were satisfied with the information received. It further revealed reason behind the low

popularity of the channel among the people in the Northern Province. Based on the findings and recommendations of the survey, the radio programme was discontinued.

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

Progress towards planned outcomes

Shelter

Outcome: 18,159 affected families (90,800 beneficiaries) in northern 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
Repair and construct permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sites and beneficiaries. • Strengthening of community based organisations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints. • Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems. • Initiate 18,159 house constructions/repairs. • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure. • Monitor and technical verification of progress.

Progress:

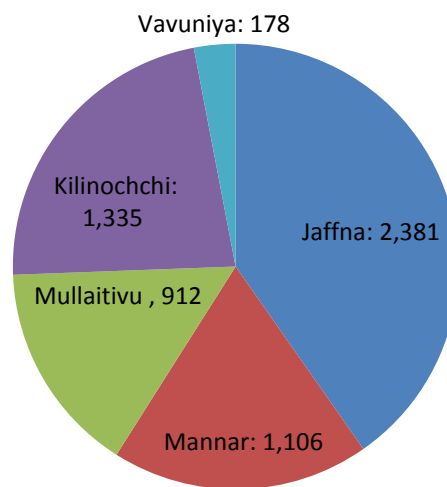
As of 31 May 2014, out of the targeted 18,159 families, some 5,912 families enjoy their newly constructed or repaired houses, while 6,464 families are presently rebuilding their new homes by themselves. Another 4,243 families have been identified and approved as eligible families to receive assistance after the assessments and awaiting for funds. Assessments are still continuing to select the rest of the 1,514 most vulnerable families among the resettled population. Twenty families discontinued the construction of houses in different levels without completing the houses due to various reasons (explained under the challenges) and 12 houses were not started in Vavuniya North under HKRC support, since those families identified by the government have not resettled in the area. A total of 2,299 houses were completed during the reporting period.



SLRCS conducted assessments to select the most vulnerable beneficiaries in Jaffna. Credit: Mukesh Singh/IFRC

Table 2: Summary of shelter assistance and its cumulative progress as of 31 May 2014

Status of housing construction	Number of houses
Completed	5,912
Ongoing	6,464
To be started	4,243
In the process of selection	1,514
Discontinued	20
Not Started	12
Total	18,159

Figure 2: Distribution of the number of houses completed in the Northern Province as of 31 May 2014

Implementation of 1,742 houses (construction of 1,536 houses and repairing of 326 houses) under PNS support

In addition to the houses funded by this appeal, GRC, TRCO, JRCS and NRC are supporting bilaterally 1,702 families to rebuild or repair their houses.

Table 3: Summary of shelter assistance and its progress under PNS support as of 31 May 2014

District	Divisional Secretariats (DS)	RCRC Donor	No. of houses			Progress since appeal			Present status
			New	Repairs	Total	Completed	Ongoing	Not Completed	
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	GRC	300	0	300	300	0	0	Completed
Mullaitivu	Maritemapattu	GRC	299	326	625	621	0	4	Completed
		GRC	120	0	0	0	120	0	Ongoing
		TRCO	58	0	58	58	0	0	Completed
		TRCO	60	0	60	0	0	0	To be started
		GRC	150	0	150	147	3	0	Ongoing
	Oddusuddan	JRCS	240	0	240	214	26	0	Ongoing
		Welioya	GRC	75	0	75	47	28	0
Mannar	Madu	NRC	194	0	194	180	0	14	Completed
TOTAL			1,496	326	1,702	1,567	177	18	

With all above housing assistance, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is in the process of supporting 19,861 families in building their houses.

Community Infrastructure

The appeal supported construction of the following community infrastructure in Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam and Selvanagar GN divisions in Kilinochchi. The actual construction works were undertaken by Rural Development Societies and completed during the reporting period.

Table 4: Community infrastructure activities completed

District	GN Division	Activity
Kilinochchi	Krishnapuram	Construction of Community Hall
	Ampalkulam	Construction of Community Hall
	Selvanagar	Construction of fence of 470 ft ² in the Selvanagar school

The two common halls in Krishnapuram and Ampalkulam were officially opened on 28 April 2014, with the participation of the Red Cross, government officials and community members. These community halls will bring people together, provide opportunities and enable social engagement. These will perform as a place for public meetings, a place where government and non-governmental organisation (NGO) activities/ workshops/meetings are organised, a place where community members meet each other socially, a place for community celebrations and a place that community members can rent cheaply when a private family function or party is too big for their own home.



The director general of SLRCS addressed the gathering at the opening ceremony of the community hall in Ampalkulam on 28 April 2014. Credit: SLRCS

Challenges:

- Limited supply and escalation of prices of building materials due to increasing demand hampered the implementation. The limited supply of sand was the main problem due to the government regularising the sand supply channels so as to prevent unauthorised sand mining. Timber and other building materials were also limited in supply. As a result of this high demand and low supply, the building material prices increased. Beneficiaries then had to spend more money than expected, thus affecting the ability of the beneficiaries to complete their houses on time.
- Some beneficiaries who started constructing houses of more than 500 square feet (sq ft²), the minimum standard established by the government of Sri Lanka, ended up struggling mid-way to complete construction of their houses on-time due to the challenges mentioned above. These beneficiaries were visited regularly by Red Cross technical staff to support to speed up the completion of houses.
- Beneficiaries sometimes were not available on site, due to livelihood activities, which was beyond the control of the programme staff. Therefore taking photographs of homes and obtaining beneficiary signatures were delayed throughout the process.
- Twenty houses considered as write-offs during different levels of construction as the beneficiary families were unable to complete them. Reasons for these write-offs included lack of interest on the part of the beneficiaries, mis-utilisation of funds (beneficiaries in some cases used the funds to repay loans, household needs etc.), they had not lived in the village for a long time, had left the village permanently (due to livelihood activities, family disputes and for relatives), or were addicted to alcohol .
- Some of the beneficiaries in the government list were not permanently resettled and SLRCS had to request

² 500 sq ft under Red Cross supporting component and 550 sq ft under Government of India supporting component.

for new lists. This is the key issue which delayed beneficiary identification and impacted the housing construction timeline.

- Skilled labour on masonry and carpentry is limited and cannot meet the increasing demand for house construction. Moreover, due to limitation of skilled labour, masons and carpenters accept responsibility to construct more than one house. They then end up delaying construction of all houses they are engaged on. SLRCS has conducted training and capacity building for local people to increase the skilled labour force that may assist in speeding up the housing construction. In February 2014, 265 people completed trainings in masonry, carpentry, plumbing and electrical work, from all five districts of the Northern Province.
- Mis-use of funds by beneficiaries by using the grants for medical or other urgent needs is a challenge. Such cases are largely due to poverty. But there are also cases of alcohol abuse and a lack of motivation to complete houses. Field staff is closely monitoring such cases. They visit beneficiaries at least once a week to monitor progress. Also they have an arrangement with the banks to release money to beneficiaries upon the approval of a technical officer/ engineer who reviews the work completed so far on the houses.
- Low beneficiary contribution to the house construction due to poverty is a persistent challenge with the increasing number of houses. Vulnerable families such as single women, woman-headed, child-headed and disabled-headed families, as well as families with disabled members and small children, need extra assistance to complete their house. This is due to their insufficient financial and human resources to add to the housing grant received from the project. Together with local communities and community based organizations we are providing tailored support to such families struggling to complete their houses.
- A number beneficiary families have been found to not meet essential criteria after they were already confirmed as beneficiaries and, in some cases, where they had already received their first instalment grant. The essential criteria they failed to meet included that they were not resettled in the village, did not own a permanent house, or were not willing to construct their house. As a result, the agreements signed with those families were terminated. The number of such cases has the potential to increase since there is no means to verify the information about house ownership outside of the operational areas. SLRCS has to rely solely on the information provided by the government or any reports received during the grievance process. Therefore SLRCS continues to advocate to the government of Sri Lanka for more accurate beneficiary lists. This challenge impacts the timely start of construction works (as per the implementation plan). New families again need to be vetted by SLRCS, using up time and resources.
- All above-mentioned challenges ultimately result in delaying the completion of houses on time and increase the risk of incomplete houses.

Health and care

Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of health promotion and disease prevention 20,000 families (100,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced knowledge and improved health practices in targeted communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community. • Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, and billboards. • Conduct health awareness events in communities, emphasizing nutrition, disease control (mosquito-borne, water-borne, HIV/AIDS, diabetes/high blood pressure), hygiene and blood donor recruitment. • Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers. • Deliver community-based first aid training to community members. • Train 1,000 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.

Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities. • Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year. • Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 100 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support. • Provide psychosocial support to returning population.
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective health interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches. • Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches. • Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination. • Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches. • 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.

Progress:

An Integrated Community Assessment was conducted by volunteers attached to Vavuniya branch with community representatives, in Vavuniya North DS division in Vavuniya district. The assessment mapped all the needs related to health, WatSan, disaster management and infrastructure. Based on the results, integrated community plans were developed and some prioritised activities³ were implemented by the Vavuniya branch with the participation of the community. Implementation of these activities has been completed end of 2013.

Table 5: Summary of persons trained in health and care during this operation

Training/ workshop/ activity	No. of trainings	No. of people trained			Participants
		Men	Women	Total	
Conducted before December 2013					
Basic first aid	39	240	728	986	PCRCP beneficiaries, PCRCP staff, SLRCS volunteers, school teachers, students, Sri Lankan police officers, community police workers, community members and representatives, health volunteers attached to Ministry of Health
Advanced first aid	1	14	14	28	Participants qualified through basic first aid training
Training of Trainers (ToT) on first aid	2	21	7	28	Persons qualified through advanced first aid training
Junior first aid	12	135	192	327	School children
YABC workshop	1	16	3	18	Tamil medium first aid instructors
Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)	3	10	80	90	Staff, volunteers
Dengue Prevention campaign	1	-	-	-	1,720 households
Psychosocial support	1	6	21	27	Staff, volunteers

³ Out of the total need, some selected hardware and software activities were implemented due to budget and time limitations. Prioritisation was done by the communities themselves, based on their assessment of most crucial needs.

	programming(PSP)					
	PSP follow-up workshop	2	4	14	18	Participants of 2011 PSP training
	PSP activity	3	56	44	100	Children of Kanthi Children's Home, Kilinochchi and Paari Children's' Home, Mullaitivu, differently abled children of Iniya Valvu Illam school / children home
	Integrated Community Assessment	3	26	42	68	Representatives of communities in three GN Divisions (Madu, Paranthan, Mddyamadu) Vavuniya North and volunteers of Vavuniya branch
Conducted between December 2013 – May 2014	PSP activity	1	22	30	52	Some elderly people in Mullaitivu district

Fifty-two elderly people in Mullaitivu joined a PSS activity conducted by the volunteers. Nutrition education and first aid sessions were also conducted and hygiene kits provided. These sessions were implemented by the SLRCS Mullaitivu branch volunteers to improve the psychological wellbeing of the conflict-affected communities.

The capacity of Kilinochchi branch has been improved through of the provision of first aid items, which can be used in Red Cross branch first aid services. These items include hospital beds, screens as well as first aid boxes, mobile first aid bags and first aid jackets. Upon receipt of those first aid items, the trained volunteers of Kilinochchi Branch have actively supported communities in First Aid during 2014, providing First Aid services are several multi-day events, including the four-day Paranthan Temple Festival. Four junior first aid trainings have also been conducted in four schools and one basic first aid training to a local non-governmental organisation in Kilinochchi. First aid awareness raising activities have also been streamlined into other branch activities, where applicable.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases have been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion for up to 20,000 families (or 100,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and repair 18,147 household latrines in conjunction with the permanent shelter construction. Construction and repair of 41 communal school water and sanitation systems. Construct public drinking water wells. Construct/repair individual household wells. Distribute 20,000 ceramic household water filters; with training, one per family⁴ in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water. Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure (including training on repair maintenance of the infrastructure).
Knowledge of good hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline of hygiene knowledge and practices.

⁴ In the lessons learnt following the 2004 tsunami by SLRCS which distributed ceramic household water filters, it was found that for larger households, one filter may not provide sufficient safe drinking water. However, due to limited resources, SLRCS will continually increase the support in this component when additional resources are made available.

behaviours has increased in target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of community volunteers in hygiene promotion through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). • Develop/revise and print relevant IEC materials to be used. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers. • Hygiene promotion for school children through child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST). • Conduct household level monitoring and an endline assessment to evaluate level of improvement in hygiene knowledge.
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Progress:

Household level water and sanitation activities (construction/repairing of household toilets and wells) are being implemented in conjunction with housing construction. The priority is given to the sanitation component (construction of toilets) and if that is already been addressed, the funds are then used for the improvements of water supply; including construction and repairing of individual household wells and provision of water supply for individual use. Of those 18,147 families in the programme under this appeal, 5,833 had completed construction/repair toilets and 6,563 were ongoing as of 31 May 2014. The rest of the families will commence work on household toilets and wells upon selection and fund transfer.

All the 1,342 Red Cross Red Crescent supported families of the PCRCP received ceramic water filters with training on their use and maintenance to ensure safe drinking water. Five families work in this area was discontinued/written off. Another 12 families who had not started in Vavuniya North were excluded from this component.

Thirty nine children (21 boys and 18 girls) below the age of eleven years from the Mahadeva Children Home (Kilinochchi) received a hygiene promotion session in December 2013. These children became aware of good and bad hygiene practices related to water and sanitation through the volunteers attached to SLRCS Kilinochchi branch.

Implementation of construction/repairs of school and communal WatSan systems (under the WatSan component) are in progress. Nine projects started in 2013 are completed, three on-going and one to be started as of 31 May 2014.

Table 7: School and communal water and sanitation infrastructure activities and progress

	Name of the school/village	Activity	Project implementation	Progress
Before the reporting period				
1	Selvanagar GTMS, Kilinochchi	Construction of 6 urinals (3 boys and 3 girls) & renovation of septic tank & soakage pit of the old toilet	Rural Development Society	Construction and renovation completd.
2	Oddusuddan Maha Vidyalayam, Mullaitivu	Renovation of existing overhead water tank and two wells	School Development Society	Renovation completed. Students, parents and teachers recived hyigine promotion.
3	Periyamadu GTMS, Vavuniya	Construction of new tube well	RC PCRCP	Construction completed. Students, parents and teachers recived awareness on maintainance of tube well and hyigine promotion.
4	Ananathyapuliyankulam GTMS, Vavuniya	Renovation of existing tube well	RC PCRCP	
5	Unchalkadai GTMS, Vavuniya	Construction of new tube well	RC PCRCP	

6	Ramanor GTMS, Vavuniya	Constriction of new tube well	RC PCR	
During the reporting period				
7	Kanmany Pre-school, Mamadu, Vavuniya	Renovation of preschool building, common well and toilet	Pre-school Development Society	All construction and renovation completd.
8	Madyamadu Pre-school, Vavuniya	Construction of new toilet for pre school	Rural Development Society	
9	Vinnayakulam, Vavuniya	Renovation of common well	Rural Development Society	
10	Kottaikaddiyakulam GTMS, Mulathivu	Renovation of school well	Rural Development Society	Work ongoing
11	Vinayagapuram common hall, Mulathivu	Construction of a toilet	Womans Rural Development Society	
12	Iranaitivu Fisheries common hall, Kilinochchi	Construction of a toilet	Rural Development Society	
13	Guruvanakkam pre-school, Jaffna	Construction of a toilet	Rural Development Society	To be started

Four new projects commenced during the reporting period based on an integrated community assessment and plan. Approval was obtained from the relevant health-related government authorities in the districts to carry out School WatSan improvement activities. Implementations of the projects were by School Development Societies or Rural Development Societies in the area. Some of the more communal projects were identified and begun in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Jaffna.

A total of 24 persons (18 volunteers and 6 community mobilisers) underwent the project orientation of the new WatSan intervention and training on integrated community assessment methodology and its implementation in January 2014 at Kilinochchi. In February, March and May 2014, nine integrated community assessments were conducted by those trained volunteers in nine GN divisions in the Northern Province (Mullaitivu (2), Kilinochchi (1), Mannar (5) and Jaffna (1)). A total of 226 community representatives (men: 91, women: 135) participated in these community assessments. The assessments resulted in the development of integrated community development plans for WatSan which were then approved by government officers and community leaders/representatives. SLRCS plans to conduct another six assessments in six GN divisions so that a total of 15 will have been done.

In addition, the above-mentioned volunteers and community mobilisers were trained on CHAST and refresher training on PHAST in January 2014. These trained volunteers conducted the baseline survey on PHAST/CHAST intervention in 15 GN divisions in Mullaitivu (5), Kilinochchi (3) and Jaffna (7) in March to May 2014. Based on the findings of the baseline survey, they will conduct hygiene promotion activities including PHAST/CHAST, from July 2014 in a few selected locations, including some schools.

The design and procurement of IEC materials for the WatSan programme is ongoing for PHAST/CHAST trainings, WatSan awareness and dengue awareness. It will be completed in June 2014, prior to the commencement of the trainings. An end line survey will be conducted by SLRCS at the end of the year to evaluate the level of improvement among beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes and behaviours related to hygiene and sanitation.

Challenges:

The following are challenges to project implementation:

- Delay in getting approval from relevant government authorities for the new WatSan programme implementation and poor community response/participation during community assessment exercises. To overcome this challenge, SLRCS is working closely with the government officials and the community representatives to minimise any delays.
- Volunteers and community mobilisers are unable to provide a consistent amount of time for this operation. Volunteers are busy with the demands of their daily work and other routines. Community mobilisers are busy with routine works of the housing component. This results in a delay in implementing the activities of the operation.
- Delay in getting support from the project's technical staff as they were busy with routine works of the housing component.

Livelihood Support

Outcome: To assist 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries) in replacing, repairing, re-establishing and strengthening their household income through the provision of cash grants and guidance on sustainable livelihood interventions.	
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 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries) within re-settled population. • Provide grants/resources to enable households to re-establish and strengthen their livelihoods such as farming, livestock rearing, fishing and microenterprise.
Sustainably improved community livelihood capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct household livelihood surveys to identify needs of the families in order to provide them the necessary skills and to facilitate access to government and other institutions for assistance on skills acquisition. • Assist in establishing model farms on gardening. • Beneficiary training on agriculture and integrating farm and composting practices, livelihood skills and vocation training on different trades.

Progress:

As of 31 May 2014, 1,339 families received the full grant of LKR 35,000 per family (approximately CHF 252) in two instalments which enabled them to re-establish and strengthen their livelihoods. Those families submitted livelihood proposals for the grants that they received. They also received livelihood trainings for their respective areas of livelihood such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, carpentry and tailoring over the course of this operation (but prior to the current reporting period of 1 December 2013 – 31 May 2014).

The project was completed in Vavuniya North. However 12 families who did not start their house construction were excluded from the livelihood component of the project. The other beneficiary excluded was a member of the community who suffered alcohol addiction and had mis-used their first installment of the livelihood grant. They ended up not receiving the second instalment of the livelihood grant. Another six families in Maruthankerny were dropped from the project without receiving their second instalment as they had failed to accomplish the work as proposed and mis-used the funds. So for Vavuniya North, there was only one family to receive the livelihood grant in full and then fully utilise it.

Table 8: Progress of the livelihood component

Category	Number of families
Completed with both instalments	1,339
Not completed/ discontinued	7
Not started	12
Ongoing with 1 st instalment	1
Total	1,359

Out of the targeted 20,000 families, this operation managed to provide livelihoods support to 1,359 families only. The emergency appeal was revised to include livelihood grants for the rest of the beneficiary families so as to ensure a standardised assistance package to all target families.

This programme started in 2010 with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement funds as an integrated programme (shelter, health, WatSan, disaster management, and organisational development). In July 2012, the government of India signed an agreement with SLRCS to construct 16,800 permanent houses with toilets. Though SLRCS has appealed to other partners and donors to support the livelihood component of this project. However, it has not received any further funding and the funding gap remains. SLRCS plans to wait for any interest from partners and donors until the end of this year. If there is no interest shown, it may revise the emergency appeal again and reduce the funding required for the livelihood component.

To respond to the increasing demand in the markets for skilled labour a network of organisations and agencies such as Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka (VTA), National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA), College of Technology, Jaffna College and Institute of Technology were contacted to provide residential and non-residential training. A series of artisan trainings, focusing on skill development linked to the current and potential livelihoods in the construction field, was conducted. In February 2014, 263 people from the five districts of the Northern Province completed the trainings. After completing the classroom work, they will have six months on-the-job training to work as masons, carpenters, plumbers and electricians and later find their own jobs. Based on the recommendations from the on-the-job training, they are expected to sit for the final examination. It is expected this will increase the workforce of artisans for ongoing housing projects in the north.

Table 9: Distribution of trainees completed the artisan trainings

	Vocational trade	Mullaitivu	Kilinochchi	Jaffna	Vavuniya	Mannar	Total
1	Carpentry	-	5	7	27	15	53
2	Masonry	97	9	12	21	-	139
3	Electrical wiring	-	43	29	23	-	95
4	Plumbing	-	17	-	9	-	26
	Total	97	74	48	80	15	314

Challenges:

- The major challenge to the livelihood component of the PCRP is the lack of funding to support livelihoods as targeted. IFRC is seeking funds through this appeal to cover the gap. The recent Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) study also reveals that building sustainable livelihoods must go together with owner-driven housing projects. The absence of a stable income during the housing construction process may result in increased and continuous indebtedness among beneficiary households. This clearly highlights a major need for livelihood support.
- The targeted people for vocational fields of masonry, carpentry, electrical wiring and plumbing did not show much interest in taking up these fields as many of them would prefer to do labourer work which brings in wages on a daily basis. However, a subsistence allowance system supported by the Governor's Office of the Northern Province was introduced to encourage participation in the vocational training. In addition, the RC PCRP is working with different organisations including the national government to identify and encourage people to be trained in different areas.
- Some 42 students left after the initial artisan training without completing the course due to other interests and financial limitations. So only 263 students completed out of the 305 that started.

Disaster Management

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 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries)

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 mines 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 northern districts with adequate capacities to deliver services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of local disaster response teams. • Provision of standard equipment. • Develop local contingency plans for the identified risks/hazards. • Facilitate coordination with government disaster response mechanisms.
Skilled human resources base is established in northern branches to carry out disaster management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct disaster management training for staff and volunteers.

Progress:

Activities planned under the disaster management component were completed in December 2013. Therefore no further activities were conducted after that. The northern branches are fully equipped to respond to an emergency situation due to floods and their needs can be accommodated by existing branch resources and capacities.

Organisational development

Outcome: Branch-level structures in Kilinochchi 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 to emergencies.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community-level service delivery mechanisms in northern 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community committees in raising common concerns, working to minimize impacts and participate in Red Cross activities. • Accreditation of the beneficiary committees as Red Cross units/divisions
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Progress:

The programme strengthened SLRCS's organisational capacity, mainly in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. This included mobilising the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, strengthening the SLRCS branch structures, and maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer run. Furthermore, the programme extended support to Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna branches as well.

Software activities of the health, WatSan and disaster management components were conducted with the support of trained volunteers from the respective branches. This helped the branches in their volunteer retention and Red Cross promotion activities. These trainings were extended to the divisional level through District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) trainings and supported the formation of divisional health and disaster management volunteer action groups.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

A number of visibility raising activities under the communication component are being carried out. They will make the operation's implementation process efficient and effective.

Call-Centre: The call-centre is in operation from 29 July 2013 during weekdays, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Five volunteers of SLRCS' Jaffna branch were mobilised on a rotational basis to attend to the calls initially. After which the Programme Support Officer of PCRP took over managing the calls. Information about the call-centre was disseminated to communities when it began its operation. But these awareness raising activities must continue to ensure that people are well aware about such a facility. Therefore, a promotional poster was displayed and leaflets distributed to provide direct access to information to all RC PCRP beneficiaries and enhance beneficiary communication. Subsequently, the number of calls received from beneficiaries gradually increased. Now the call-centre is mainly used by beneficiaries to make enquiries and give feedback to the RC PCRP programmes. Common queries included: when will be the next grant transfer, what are the selection criteria and why a particular beneficiary may not be eligible.



Call center poster display on Manthai East DS Office Notice Board, Mullaitivu. Credit: P. Jothikumar/IFRC

Website stories: The latest two stories published on the SLRCS and IFRC global web sites about this programme can be accessed at the following links:

- On behalf of the most vulnerable - <http://www.redcross.lk/idp/on-behalf-of-the-most-vulnerable/>
- 65 days to fulfil her dreams - <http://www.redcross.lk/news/65-days-to-fulfil-her-dreams/> and <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/sri-lanka/65-days-to-fulfil-her-dreams-66008/>

Videos in the web: A promotional video named, “Brighter Day” is now posted on SLRCS’ website and also on its YouTube page. It is about seeking livelihood support for the resettled population in the Northern Province, specially the families under the IHP. It can be accessed at the following links: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXaB5KZyy9Y> and <http://www.redcross.lk/#videos>.

Contact information

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



Click here

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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 Organisations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and [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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Timeframe: 12 Apr 10 to 31 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Apr 10

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2010/04-2014/05	Programme	MDRLK002
Budget Timeframe	2010/04-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		22,736,609				22,736,609	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		4,359,852				4,359,852	
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)</i>		65,078				65,078	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		1,203,658				1,203,658	
<i>India Government</i>		3,694,191				3,694,191	2,754,094
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>		617,513				617,513	
<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>Spanish Red Cross</i>		139,279				139,279	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		1,323,084				1,323,084	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)</i>		1,073,853				1,073,853	
C1. Cash contributions		12,510,252				12,510,252	2,754,094
Inkind Personnel							
<i>Other</i>		51,323				51,323	
C3. Inkind Personnel		51,323				51,323	
Other Income							
<i>Sundry Income</i>		50				50	
C4. Other Income		50				50	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		12,561,625				12,561,625	2,754,094
D. Total Funding = B + C		12,561,625				12,561,625	2,754,094

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		12,561,625				12,561,625	2,754,094
E. Expenditure		-11,615,544				-11,615,544	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		946,082				946,082	2,754,094

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			22,736,609			22,736,609		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction - Housing	6,757,944		4,811,831			4,811,831	1,946,113	
Construction - Facilities	251,520		22,187			22,187	229,333	
Clothing & Textiles	0		712			712	-712	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,103,933		171,820			171,820	932,113	
Medical & First Aid	1,355		1,867			1,867	-512	
Teaching Materials	1,833						1,833	
Utensils & Tools	25,000		12,570			12,570	12,430	
Other Supplies & Services	3,322,148		12,282			12,282	3,309,866	
Cash Disbursement	37,170		60,849			60,849	-23,679	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	11,500,902		5,094,117			5,094,117	6,406,785	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	164,910		163,423			163,423	1,486	
Computers & Telecom	59,908		57,530			57,530	2,378	
Office & Household Equipment	15,442		17,527			17,527	-2,085	
Others Machinery & Equipment	3,000						3,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	243,260		238,480			238,480	4,780	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,000		170			170	830	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	538,392		262,210			262,210	276,183	
Logistics Services	0		5,102			5,102	-5,102	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	539,393		267,482			267,482	271,910	
Personnel								
International Staff	842,125		756,527			756,527	85,598	
National Staff	663,195		485,527			485,527	177,668	
National Society Staff	2,778,196		1,618,365			1,618,365	1,159,831	
Volunteers	19,957		8,108			8,108	11,849	
Total Personnel	4,303,473		2,868,527			2,868,527	1,434,945	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	149,442		141,757			141,757	7,685	
Professional Fees	101,896		54,421			54,421	47,476	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	251,338		196,177			196,177	55,161	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	671,454		237,741			237,741	433,713	
Total Workshops & Training	671,454		237,741			237,741	433,713	
General Expenditure								
Travel	49,969		34,159			34,159	15,810	
Information & Public Relations	306,446		124,268			124,268	182,178	
Office Costs	457,109		246,955			246,955	210,154	
Communications	117,213		43,958			43,958	73,255	
Financial Charges	243,592		206,465			206,465	37,127	
Other General Expenses	1,998,437		853,673			853,673	1,144,764	
Shared Office and Services Costs	581,012		371,326			371,326	209,685	
Total General Expenditure	3,753,777		1,880,804			1,880,804	1,872,974	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	0		31,661			31,661	-31,661	
Total Contributions & Transfers	0		31,661			31,661	-31,661	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Timeframe: 12 Apr 10 to 31 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Apr 10

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2010/04-2014/05	Programme	MDRLK002
Budget Timeframe	2010/04-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			22,736,609			22,736,609		
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions	0		39,529			39,529	-39,529	
Total Operational Provisions	0		39,529			39,529	-39,529	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	1,382,134		702,208			702,208	679,926	
Total Indirect Costs	1,382,134		702,208			702,208	679,926	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	58,343		53,517			53,517	4,827	
Pledge Reporting Fees	32,535		5,300			5,300	27,235	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	90,879		58,817			58,817	32,062	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	22,736,609		11,615,544			11,615,544	11,121,066	
VARIANCE (C - D)			11,121,066			11,121,066		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK002 - Sri Lanka: Support for IDP

Timeframe: 12 Apr 10 to 31 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Apr 10

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2010/04-2014/05	Programme	MDRLK002
Budget Timeframe	2010/04-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	16,457,763		8,816,111	8,816,111	7,870,029	946,082	
Recovery	6,278,847		3,745,514	3,745,514	3,745,514	0	2,754,094
Subtotal BL2	22,736,609		12,561,625	12,561,625	11,615,544	946,082	2,754,094
GRAND TOTAL	22,736,609		12,561,625	12,561,625	11,615,544	946,082	2,754,094