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## Revised emergency appeal 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](#)  
20 September 2012

This Revised Emergency Appeal now seeks CHF 23.3 million in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) to assist at least 20,000 families (100,000 people) for 67 months. The work should be completed by end of October 2015. A Final Report will be made available by January 2016 (three months after the end of the operation).

The budget has been increased to scale up to further meet the gaps and changing needs of communities being resettled. The Revised Emergency Appeal now targets a total of 20,000 families in northern Sri Lanka, a major increase from the initial 5,000 families. The operation will provide assistance in shelter, health care, water and sanitation as well as support to livelihoods. The operation will also aim to strengthen the capacity of the civil society and the National Society in order to respond to emergencies and humanitarian needs.



Completed house of Uthayakumar Thavarani in Krishnapuram, Kilinochchi. Photo: IFRC.

Appeal coverage: 33 per cent based on current revised appeal budget.

[<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget; or here to view contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#): This was initially launched on 12 April 2010 for CHF 3.6 million as a preliminary basis to support 5,000 families of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka for 24 months through the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)..
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#): This was launched on 8 July 2011 for CHF 6.1 million in cash, kind, or services to support to assist at least 7,000 families (35,000 people) for 36 months with expected completion by 12 April 2013.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Emergency Appeal: This is to address the existing funding gaps of the programme and changing and unfulfilled needs of communities being resettled in the north. The main reasons for the revision are;
  - a. *Existing funding gap* - In order to be in line with the Government directive, the Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCR) increased the value of the housing grant per beneficiary family from LKR 360,000 to LKR 550,000 while keeping the number of instalments and works to be carried out under each instalment unchanged.
  - b. *Recent Indian government funding* – The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with the SLRCS as its partner, was chosen by the Indian Government as an implementing agency together with three other organisations, to be part of a wider construction and repair project targeting 43,000 housing units in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. IFRC/SLRCS will

supervise the construction and repair of 16,800 houses for the most vulnerable families in the north. To ensure that these 16,800 families receive the same integrated package under the standardised RC PCRP that includes shelter and livelihoods support we are seeking additional funds to achieve this.

While this revised emergency appeal incorporates the increased outcomes and outputs as a result of the Government of India grant, it only incorporates the financial component for Agency fees provided to the IFRC/SLRCS. Where the costs associated with construction of houses will be paid directly by the Indian High Commission to Sri Lanka to the beneficiaries as per operational modalities established between the Government of India and the IFRC/SLRCS.

- c. *Unmet needs* – After three years since the end of the conflict, there remains a huge gap and unmet needs of the communities who are being resettled. These gaps included shelter, water and sanitation, health and care, and community infrastructure, which are detailed in the section below on “Need, government plan and the gap of assistance”.
- d. *Extend the present software programme* – RC PCRP is planning to expand the current activities with civil society through the existing ‘Volunteers in Action (VIA)’ programme to all districts in the north.

### Operations Updates:

The following Operations Updates were issued to date highlighting the recovery and reconstruction activities carried out and the gaps of assistance.

- [Operations Update no. 5 – 6 months’ update](#) (12 April to 11 October 2010)
- [Operations Update no. 7 – yearly update](#) (12 April 2010 to 13 April 2011)
- [Operations Update no. 11](#) (12 January to 13 April 2012)

### Summary

This appeal is under the framework of the Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCRP) in Sri Lanka, which is being implemented by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) since April 2010, having a partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Red Cross Movement partners. The programme aims to contribute to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka, which is an area of the country which remains in great need of development. It primarily supports people who have been displaced and resettled due to the conflict. The entire programme follows the owner-driven approach and direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanism, in order to empower beneficiaries and improve a sense of community ownership.

RC PCRP is an integrated movement intervention with overall coordination of IFRC and implemented by SLRCS with the support of multilateral (Australian Red Cross (ARC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC), Hong Kong Red Cross (HKRC), Irish Red Cross (IRC), Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent) and bilateral partners (German Red Cross (GRC), Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) and Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO)). SLRCS and IFRC are advocating to partners such as International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), GRC, CRC, NRC, JRCS and TRCO to have joint approaches for core programmes.

Construction of new houses and repairing damaged houses following the owner-driven approach is the key constituent of the programme, while other components (water and sanitation, community infrastructures, livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organizational development) complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community.

**Table 1: Number of families planned under these appeals**

Programme component		Emergency Appeal	Revised Emergency Appeal
Shelter <sup>1</sup>	<i>Construction of new houses</i>	1,000	15,355
	<i>Repair of damaged houses</i>		2,804
Health and care			20,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion		7,000	20,000
Disaster management			20,000
Livelihood		3,200	20,000

<sup>1</sup> Of the total 19,776 (Indian housing 16,800; PNS 1,617; EA/SLRCS/IFRC 1,359 at present), IFRC will support through this Emergency Appeal a total of 18,159 families only with shelter assistance (15,355 new hose construction + 2,804 repairs).

With this latest revision, RC PCRP targets a total caseload of 20,000 families in the north, by strengthening the shelter and livelihood components and socio-economic infrastructure in a more efficient and effective manner, while adhering to the same framework of the existing operation. The increased credibility, transparency, accountability and visibility of the programme, supported by a very intensive humanitarian diplomacy strategy have helped increase donor commitment and mobilise additional resources.

Significant in this regard is the Indian Housing Project for construction and repair of 43,000 housing units in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka which is part of the overall commitment of 50,000 houses announced by the Government of India in June 2010. This project will support the reconstruction and repair of severely and partly damaged houses in the Northern and Eastern Province belonging to former IDPs who are being resettled, in order to accelerate rebuilding and rehabilitation. The project also endeavour to provide housing to the most vulnerable groups in these provinces, such as the landless, widows, old and disabled persons and single-headed households. It is implemented under the parameters of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka on 18 January 2012. Within this project the IFRC is one implementing agency with the SLRCS as its partner for the repair (2,800) and construction (14,000) of 16,800 houses.

## The situation

For nearly three decades, Sri Lanka has been scarred

by a bitter civil war and in May 2009, the Government of Sri Lanka announced a decisive military victory over the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE or Tamil Tigers). All the districts of the Northern Province affected by the conflict, the entire Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts were fully deserted displacing all the inhabitants and there were partial displacements in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. Between 2006 and February 2009, over 281,000 people became internally displaced. This was in addition to over 214,000 people who had been displaced before 2006, meaning that over half a million people had been displaced by the conflict.

As a result, the situation in the north of Sri Lanka was critical for the affected people at the end of the war, who lost almost everything including accessibility and availability of shelter, water and sanitation, health care, livelihood and other basic services and facilities. The population displacement together with assets depletion leads to a new form of social inequity. Over the last two and a half years, the government and partners have committed significant resources to help former IDPs return to their home areas and rebuild their lives post-displacement. The challenges in post conflict rebuilding in poverty reduction, provide education and employment opportunities, improve health and nutrition, livelihood support and infrastructure development are still remain at a significant level.

**Figure 1: IDP statistics in the north**



Source: JH-ERU, June 2012 – Report number 43 (Compiled by UNHCR from district and Government data)

## IDP statistics and resettlement progress

The Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update (JH-ERU)<sup>2</sup> (June 2012, report no 43) reveals, a total of 440,708 persons (131,483 families) have been released from transitional camps and/or returned from host families during the past three years. Furthermore 5,938 persons (1,781 families) remained in Vavuniya camps by 30 June 2012.

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

## 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 national level body; “The Presidential Task Force (PTF) for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province” for national recovery coordination. The SLRCS, mandated as an auxiliary to government in humanitarian assistance, does coordination work at all levels with government authorities in early recovery. The entire programme is carrying out assessments and consultations with the government authorities and representatives such as Government Agent, District Secretary, and Grama Niladhari. It provides complementary assistance to the government and other agencies’ ongoing efforts and ensures strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to minimize the risk of both duplication and gaps.

The PTF adopted the Who does what where ([3W](#)) [online system](#) as the primary monitoring tool to track the progress. Following the launch of the [Joint Plan of Assistance for the Northern Province](#) in 2011 (JPA 2011), this 3W tool is being used as an effective monitoring tool to track progress of the humanitarian and early recovery efforts across the Northern region. Through a consultative process involving the Government of Sri Lanka and the stakeholders, sector indicators were drawn up to measure the progress of activities in line with the JPA 2011 targets.

IFRC representatives participate in the monthly Development Partners Forum where members of the diplomatic community, international organizations and UN agencies meet to discuss key issues in the north and east of the country. In addition the IFRC participates in the UN led humanitarian country team meeting, and various technical working groups and coordinates closely with local authorities ensuring the appropriateness of support provided

## Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme

The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC - PCR) in Sri Lanka has been implemented successfully with the SLRCS since April 2010, having a partnership with IFRC and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. The programme contributes to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the North of Sri Lanka, an area of the country which remains in great need of development assistance. It primarily supports people who have been displaced due to the conflict and are now resettling. The programme is an integrated IFRC intervention with overall coordination by IFRC, with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners. While this appeal sees support for the implementation of the programme assistance has been provided by Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners as outlined in table 2.

**Table 2: Summary of key sector of the programme, focusing on shelter support provided to the RC PCR from IFRC and Partner National Societies as of 31 August 2012**

District	DS Division	Donor	No of families	
			New houses	Repairs
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	GRC	300	-
		IFRC	300	-
	Poonakary	IFRC	300	-
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	IFRC	485	4
	Kareinagar	IFRC	70	-
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	IFRC	200	-
Mulathivu	Oddusuddan	JRCS	240	-
		GRC	150	-
	Maritemapattu	GRC	299	326
		TRCO	58	-
	Welioya	GRC	50	-
Mannar	Madu	NRC	194	-
TOTAL			<b>2,646</b>	<b>330</b>
GRAND TOTAL				<b>2,976</b>

From 13 July 2012 onwards, the RC PCRP entered a new partnership with the Government of India receiving funding for the repair of 2,800 and construction 14,000 new houses. Through this additional assistance 19,776<sup>3</sup> families will be provided shelter assistance based on the owner-driven approach utilising direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanisms helping to empower beneficiaries and improve a sense of community ownership.

Since the inception of the programme, Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches of the SLRCS have been re-established, electing their governance and deploying key staff. The evolving RC PCRP has been able to attract youth and professionals of the area helping to re-establish a strong Red Cross volunteer network.

To strengthen the volunteer network and provide integrated assistance to the community a programme called 'Volunteers in Action (VIA)' is introduced. VIA programme, an innovative approach combining the software components of the programme to develop multi-skilled volunteers. This programme aims to harness volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities. Volunteer capacities are developed through trainings/workshops and creating platforms for integration and multicultural dialog. Trained volunteers are expected to be the catalysts in the change process of rebuilding of resilient communities.

Construction of new houses following the owner-driven approach is the key constitute of the programme, while other components; health care, water and sanitation, community infrastructures, livelihoods, disaster management and organizational development, complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community. The RC PCRP is advocating for the most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. The programme needed to expand further to extend its support to cater to the increasing needs of the resettling communities on their own lands where they were before the conflict.

## Achievements

Prior to the approval of the grant from the Government of India for 16,800 shelters, the shelter component of the overall RC PCRP was targeting a total of 2,976 families. Of which 1,359 homes were supported under multilateral support under the emergency appeal funds and 1,617 under bilateral support as shown in table 2. Of those houses, 1,343 are completed, 1,308 ongoing, 125 have commenced and 200 are to be started as shown in table 3.

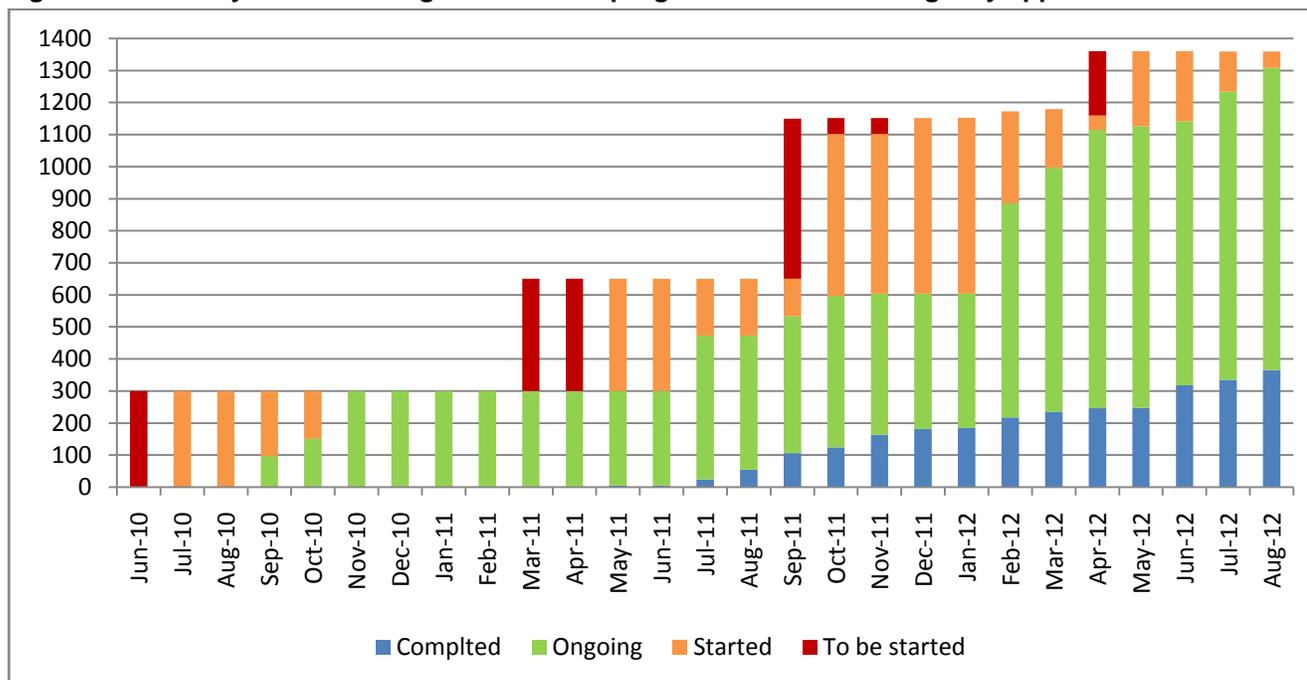
**Table 3: Summary of the progress under the RC PCRP as of 31 August 2012**

District	DS Division	Donor	Present status		
			Completed	Ongoing	Commenced
Kilinochchi	Karachchi	GRC	300	-	-
		IFRC	271	29	-
	Poonakary	IFRC	4	294	2
Jaffna	Maruthankerny	IFRC	90	399	-
	Kareinagar	IFRC	-	70	-
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	IFRC	-	152	48
Mulathivu	Oddusuddan	JRCS	175	65	-
		GRC	-	-	150
	Maritemapattu	GRC	590	35	-
		TRCO	-	58	-
	Welioya	GRC	-	-	50
Mannar	Madu	NRC	-	194	-
TOTAL			1,430	1,296	250
GRAND TOTAL					2,976

Figure 2 provides further information on how the timing of the shelter component has progressed over the duration of the emergency appeal.

<sup>3</sup> Of the total 19,776, the IFRC will support through this Emergency Appeal 18,159 families with shelter assistance.

**Figure 2: Summary of the housing construction progress under the emergency appeal funds**



Volunteers, staff and communities were trained on different areas (table 4) through 64 trainings/workshops during last two years through the VIA programme. A group of 22 volunteers from northern and adjoining branches were trained in Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) workshop and work closely with the VIA programme in delivering the volunteer trainings.

A set of multi skilled volunteers were trained in Kilinochchi & Mulathivu branches on mine risk education (MRE), Red Cross dissemination (RCD), community based health and first aid (CBHFA), basic disaster management (BDM), hygiene promotion (HP) and psychosocial support programme (PSP) to provide essential services to the communities in need with the branches. A total of 293 persons had been trained on basic first aid which is an essential component due to the lack of basic health facilities in the communities at present. The trained persons are now catering the needs those communities providing basic first aid services. Mulathivu branch is now equipped with the branch disaster response team (BDRT) to activate in any emergency situation. The staff and volunteers were given the skills of social mobilization, digital photography, baseline survey and livelihood monitoring to perform their routine work efficiently and effectively. Infrastructure, livelihood, health and disaster management plans were developed with the communities through workshops and activities are being implemented.

**Table 4: Summary of number of people trained/participated to the trainings/ workshops**

Training/workshop	Number of trainings/workshops	No of persons participated			Participants
		Male	Female	Total	
MRE	5	29	58	87	staff
RCD	5	21	86	107	staff, volunteers
CBHFA	3	10	80	90	staff, volunteers
BDM	3	12	62	74	volunteers
HP	2	5	36	41	volunteers
PSP	1	6	21	27	staff, volunteers
Well cleaning	1	6	14	20	volunteers
YABC	1	14	8	22	staff, volunteers
Basic first aid	11	83	210	293	staff, volunteers, school teachers, students, community police persons
BDRT	1	12	19	31	Governance, government officials of DMC, staff, volunteers

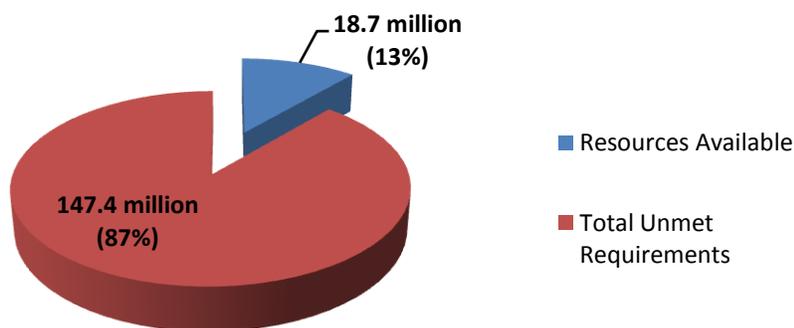
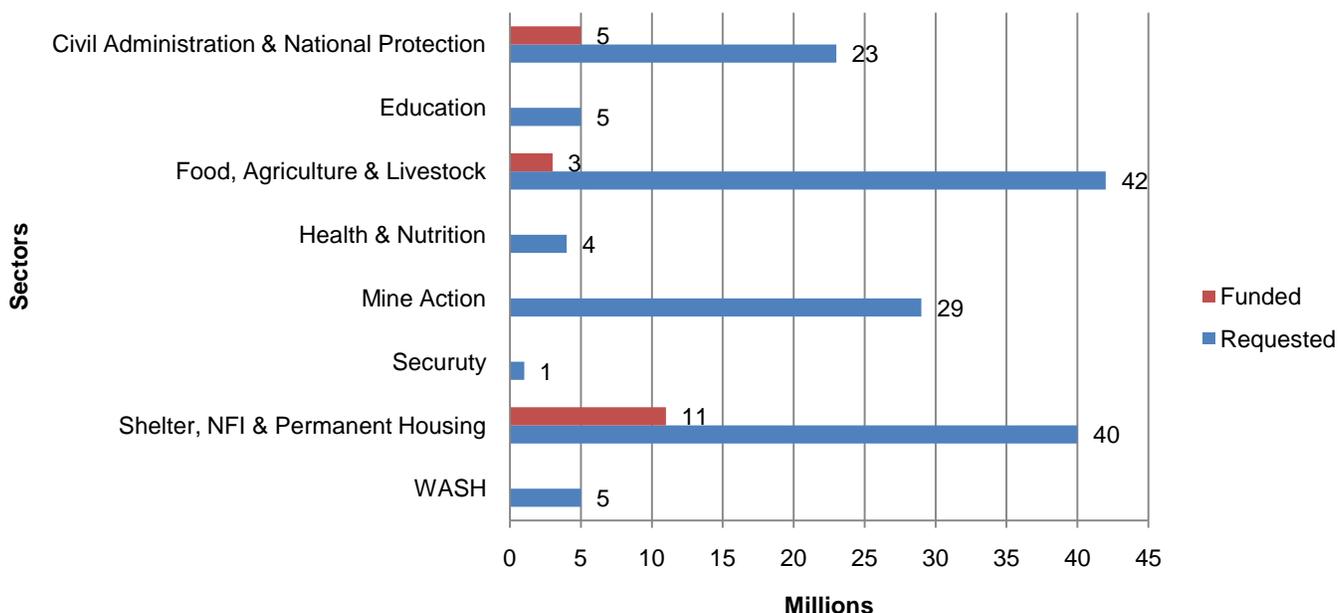
Social mobilization	3	17	55	72	staff, volunteers
Basic digital photography	1	24	6	30	staff
Baseline survey	1	6	3	9	staff
Livelihood monitoring	1	2	5	7	staff, volunteers
Community action planning	7	243	318	561	Beneficiaries of Kaneshapuram, Anandapuram, Vivekanandanagar, Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam, Selvanagar, Thiruvaiaru, Thirunagar
Community assessment	6	60	81	141	Community members of Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam, Selvanagar, Thiruvaiaru, Thirunagar, Ponnagar, Mulliyawalei, Uppamaveli
Livelihood workshop	12	420	405	825	Beneficiaries of Vivekanandanagar, Kaneshapuram, Ananthapuram, Krishnapuram, Ampalkulam, Selvanagar, Thirunagar, Thiruvaiaru, Maruthankerny, Championpattu South, Championpattu North, Kudarappu
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>				

## Need, government plan and the gap of assistance

The Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) 2011 provided a framework for meeting immediate needs while linking interventions to the early- and medium-term recovery efforts, including the priorities of building shelters and homes, supporting agriculture, food security and livelihood recovery. The 2012 JPA planning had been done continuing the strong partnerships made between the Government, UN, I/NGOs and IOs during the 2011. Building upon good practices and lessons learned, discussions have taken place between the Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province (PTF), and respective stakeholders to determine the most urgent areas per sector for humanitarian intervention in 2012. 'Software assistance', in terms of capacity-building to strengthen Government provision of basic services in the resettlement areas, is a major component of this year's strategy. The humanitarian strategy for 2012 ([Joint Plan for Assistance Northern Province 2012](#)) consist of the following strategic goals:

1. Continue supporting the remaining IDPs in Menik Farm, to meet their humanitarian assistance and protection needs, until they can return willingly and safely to their home areas, or find a durable solution elsewhere;
2. Implement an assessment, survey and mapping of all categories of IDPs to determine their types and levels of need;
3. Assist populations residing for nearly three decades of protracted internal displacements, to meet their basic needs and resettle or locally integrate in voluntary, dignified and sustainable conditions;
4. Support to recently returned and resettled communities through attention to their basic needs as well as restoration of infrastructure and livelihoods;
5. Support to the civilian administrations of the Northern Province to further have capacity for providing administrative services to returnees, related to access to land, missing documentation, family reunification, protection of women and children, SGBV, services for elderly and disabled individuals, among others. This particular support will be led by respective Government authorities at every level in the districts.

**Figure 3: Current gap of funds for JPA: JPA 2012 Funding Status in million USD (as of 17 May 2012)**



Source: JH-ERU, March-April – Report number 41

As of 18 May 2012, the JPA remains underfunded with only 13 per cent (USD 18.7 million) received against a total of USD 147.4 million. With this situation all the actors involved in the humanitarian assistance face a huge funding gap to assist those people in need. A summary of the gap and the achievements for each section are as follows.

### 1. Shelter

The government and humanitarian actors' estimation of the total houses in need of reconstruction is 170,938 in the north of Sri Lanka (table 5), excluding more than 100,000 families scheduled for return from India and other countries over the next couple of years.

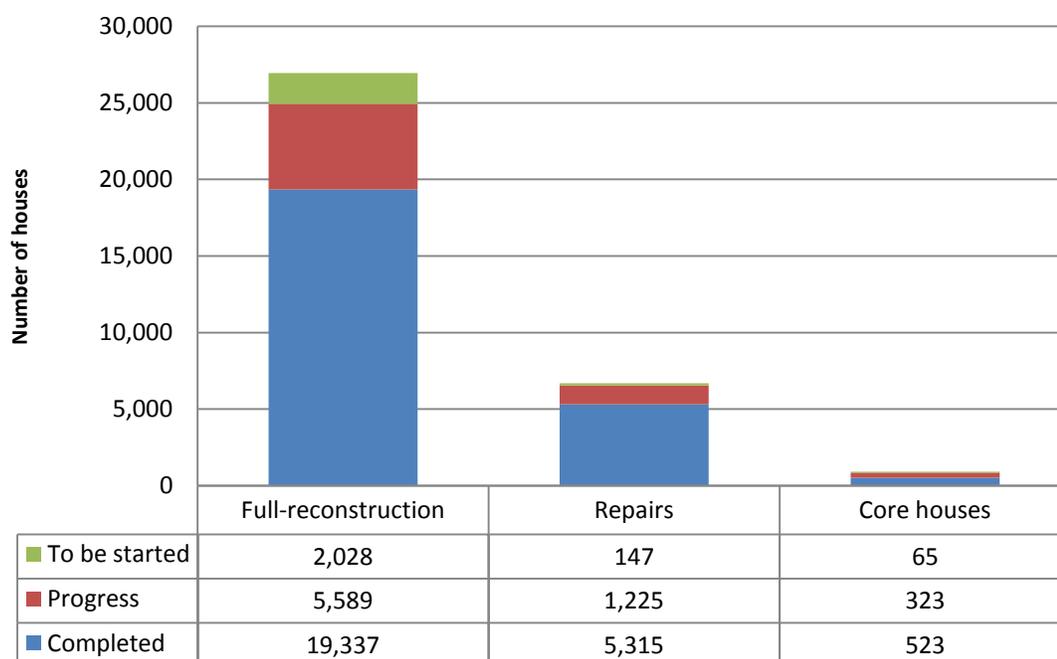
**Table 5: Situation of houses by damages in the Northern Province**

District	Fully Damaged <sup>4</sup>	Partially Damaged <sup>5</sup>	Total
Killinochchi	32,520	9,470	41,990
Mulathivu	22,746	5,089	27,835
Vavuniya	13,159	2,041	15,200
Mannar	23,438	1,633	25,071
Jaffna	37,286	23,556	60,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,149</b>	<b>41,789</b>	<b>170,938</b>

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

Of the 170,938 damaged houses, 75 per cent require new constructions and the rest are repairable. The coverage by donors on shelters is still very low - with committed funding for building or repairing sufficient only for 34,639 (20 per cent) houses.

**Figure 4: Progress of the shelter assistance in the Northern Province**



Source: JH-ERU, UNOCHA (June 2012, report no 43)

## 2. Health and care

Three decades of conflict have hampered institutional knowledge on health and care. Low health indicators in the northern province than of at national level are testimony to the need of preventive and curative health services. According to the '[Assessment of nutritional status and associated factors in Northern province](#)' by the Medical Research Institute (Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka) in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP in March 2012 the that overall prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Northern Province is 18.3 per cent, of which 17 per cent is moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1.3 per cent is severe acute malnutrition (SAM). However, it varies between resident (GAM 16.3 per cent, SAM 2.6 per cent and MAM 13.7 per cent) and resettled (GAM 20.1 per cent, SAM 0.3 per cent and MAM 19.8 per cent) population. When compared with the nutrition assessment done during October 2010, this study observes an increase in the prevalence of GAM (from 16.5 per cent in 2010 to 20.1 per cent in 2011) although there was an improvement in SAM (from 1.5 per cent in 2010 to 0.3 per cent in

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

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

2011) but an increase in MAM (from 13.5 per cent in 2010 to 19.8 per cent in 2011) in the resettled population. Similar findings were observed for stunting (from 25.7 per cent in 2010 to 23.6 per cent in 2011) and underweight (from 31.1 per cent in 2010 to 23.2 per cent in 2011) as well. When compared with National Nutrition and Food Security Assessment done in 2010, this study shows a higher prevalence of stunting (22.8 per cent vs. 19.2 per cent), wasting (18.3 per cent vs. 11.7 per cent) and underweight (29.5 per cent vs. 21.6 per cent) in Northern Province. Prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) of 16.7 per cent did not significantly differ from the national level data but varied between resident (17.8 per cent) vs. resettled (14.5 per cent) population, and boys (13.6 per cent) vs. girls (18.5 per cent) in the Northern Province.

There is a felt gap in access to basic health care, prevention and nutrition. Government with the partners are involved in health interventions related to disease surveillance, curative care, preventive health, maternal & child health.

### 3. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**

Humanitarian measures are necessary to prevent the possible outbreaks of disease and deterioration of the health of the communities that could be triggered by poor water and sanitation conditions, since still there are significant number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. According to the JPA 2012, the WASH cluster requirement is USD 4,993,431.

JPA further reveals there are an estimated 190,000 wells in the Northern Province. Despite ongoing interventions, a significant part of these wells are still in need of cleaning/upgrade/rehabilitation in order to meet the daily water supply requirement of the returned population. In view of existing capacities, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board will only deal with cleaning of wells, with local governments carrying out work with community involvement. Other actors, including NGOs, will play a key role in upgrading and rehabilitating the same wells, thus protecting them from future contamination. The JH-ERU reveals that 13,558 toilets and 9,711 wells have been cleaned/ repaired/ constructed in the north by the agencies as of April 2012.

The estimated total requirement of latrines to be newly constructed or repaired across the northern region is 70,000. Out of which, 52,000 latrines have been planned or constructed (table 6), leaving a gap approximately 18,000 latrines to be constructed.

**Table 6: Progress of the latrine construction in the Northern Province**

Category	Number of latrines
Targeted in latrine construction projects	15,000
Constructed in connection with transitional shelter interventions	7,000
Committed through permanent housing construction schemes	20,000
Committed through permanent housing repair projects	10,000
Gap	18,000
Estimated total	70,000

*Source: Joint Plan of Assistance Northern Province, 2012*

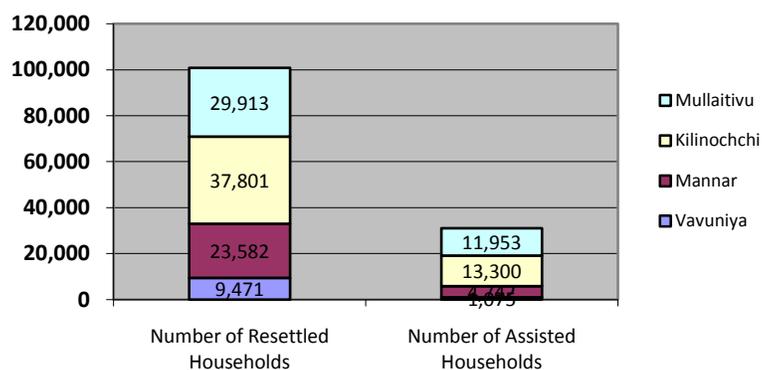
It is important to cover this need within the shortest timeframe possible to prevent the possible contamination of water sources and to ensure that the resettled population does not use the open space for defecation, thus protecting them from the risk of communicable diseases. Additional benefits from this work include the elimination of open defecation, which minimizes the risk of injuries due to mines and snake bites. Proper septic tanks would have to be constructed according to Sri Lankan standards.

### 4. **Food security, agriculture and livelihoods**

As direct food assistance phasing out, agencies are continuing with income generation and livelihood recovery interventions to target families to help them move towards greater stability and resilience. Agencies have agreed to provide livelihood assistance package for returnees, worth a minimum of LKR 35,000 (CHF 304.28) per family in consistence with the standard livelihood package agreed upon by government authorities and the humanitarian agencies. This is mainly for agriculture (crop and livestock cultivation) and fisheries assistance, as well as other income-generation activities, such as carpentry, masonry, and small scale businesses. [Cash Transfers Maps](#)

(Cash-for-Work and Livelihood Cash Grants) as of July 2012, including CFW/Cash Grants for Northern Province ([Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu](#)) highlight the number of families have returned/ resettled so far in above district and assisted as well as targeted by the different agencies (figure 5).

**Figure 5: Progress of the Livelihood assistance in the Northern Province**



Source: Joint Plan of Assistance Northern Province, 2012

## 5. Education and sports

The 30-year conflict weakened the Northern Province's education system and its ability to deliver quality education in safe and stable learning environments. Even though the Government of Sri Lanka, together with Education sector partners, took all possible actions during the conflict to support the continuation of education irrespective of disturbances, education of most of the children in the conflict affected areas was interrupted due to displacement, and it continued after resettlement by the loss of family members, psychological impact and destruction of educational infrastructure. The challenges in providing basic educational services for the conflict affected children are reintegrating to school curriculum, providing educational infrastructure, ensuring adequate human resources, psychosocial support and dealing with ex-child combatants.

Agencies continue to support education officials, school authorities, students and communities in the northern districts. Schools are being reopened providing access for more children to education. There is a necessity to provide psychosocial support to children, teachers and parents in the resettled areas for them to effectively integrate to normal community life.

## 6. Provision of legal and civil services

Both the government and agencies are working with returnees to raise awareness of the importance of obtaining citizenship, birth, marriage and death certificates. Furthermore agencies are assisting in addressing issues of land ownership, recovering lost land documents and support with the administrative process to upgrade land tenure, defining boundaries between the disputed lands, and title changes for permit lands. An additional number of NGOs in the sector, working in partnership with relevant government and UN agencies, provided support for training and capacity building for authorities and communities, legal referrals, and support to vulnerable persons.

## 7. Mine action and economic development

In close cooperation with the government, mine action partners, mobilized resources amounting to Rs. 2.83 billion (USD 25.5 million), to carry out mine clearance and non-technical surveys, paving the way for the return of over 300,000 IDPs. In response to the surge in mine action activities since mid 2009, all operators significantly scaled up their clearance and survey capacities, and together with the Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU), contributed to the clearance of 444 km<sup>2</sup> of land, in addition to the release of large stretches of land after surveys. These important activities release land back into productive use, contributing to increased economic productivity. According to the JH-ERU report number 41, the remaining estimated hazardous area is 121 km<sup>2</sup>.

The National Mine Action Programme has identified four main objectives for 2012:

1. Enable return of IDPs and access to livelihood activities, infrastructure and social services through mine survey and clearance
2. Facilitate effective management and coordination of mine action related activities
3. Ensure that children and adults in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW
4. People with injuries/disabilities receive appropriate quality physical rehabilitation services and psycho-social care

Accelerated mine risk education (MRE) is currently required for the approximately 12,500 former IDPs resettled in the Puthukudiyirippu area of Mullaitivu District, one of the last battlegrounds of the war. In July 2011 alone, returnees reported discoveries of 147 landmines and 855 UXO items, and four mine lines, in their villages and surrounding areas. Therefore, it is essential to implement MRE activities in schools and the messages need to be communicated through the children to their parents and eventually to communities.

## The proposed operation

The RC PCRP is an integrated programme to provide comprehensive package of support to resettling communities. SLRCS, IFRC and Partner national societies have developed an integrated programming focus with the following components.

**Figure 6: RC PCRP Components**



As a cross cutting programme, 'Volunteers in Action' has proved effective to mobilize community-based volunteers to implement awareness programmes that seek to change individual practice and promote longer term behavior change linked to water and sanitation, first aid, disease control, hygiene, nutrition, mine danger, livelihoods, communal harmony, humanitarian values and civil society action.

Based on a government recommendation, the programme initially provided a total of LKR 360,000 in five instalments to each beneficiary bank account to construct a new permanent house of minimum size of 500 square feet (46.45 square meters) floor area with two rooms, kitchen, living room and toilet. The PC PRCP subsequently revised the housing grant in line with the PTF recommendation from LKR 360,000 to LKR 550,000 with the mode of instalment unchanged. This revision is effective from 29 February 2012 and is not retroactive for construction stages completed prior to this date.

RC PCRCP proposes to provide the same comprehensive package to all the benefitting families in the programme. With the Government of India funds only supporting house and latrine construction, there is a funding gap for accompanying livelihood assistance for 16,800 families for which additional funds are being sought.

**Beneficiary selection** is based on the detailed assessments and consultations with the government authorities and communities. The Red Cross Red Crescent conducts project activities in the areas that have been cleared of explosive remnants of war (ERW). Specifically, Movement partners avoid providing an incentive through their project activities for beneficiaries to expose themselves to ERW risk.

**The Shelter** component provides support to rebuild houses that were partially or completely destroyed. The **Health** component focuses on health promotion, first aid as well as the implementation of community-based health programming using approach of CBHFA. **Water and sanitation** activities focus on ensuring improved access to safe water, improved sanitation and good hygiene practices that promote a healthy living environment. The **livelihood** component strengthens local livelihood capacity and production. This programme will stimulate community incomes and savings by enhancing productive assets, skills and knowledge through proposed activities using community volunteers and SLRCS staff. In addition receiving shelter assistance, all households (the most vulnerable households will be given priority) will receive the standard livelihood package. The programme aims to make the local communities fully aware of local risks and resources available and is prepared and equipped to respond to disasters through the **disaster management** component.

The programme necessitates the strengthening of the SLRCS's **organizational capacity** in the target districts, including mobilizing the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, in strengthening the SLRCS branch structures and in maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer run.

This operation by its nature calls for one unified management that is able to support all components and provide a solid coordination and planning process throughout the implementation. Based on this requirement, an operational management is located close to implementation areas as feasible. Technical support and management supervision of the overall operation remains the responsibility of the SLRCS headquarters, partner national society delegations and the IFRC country office. Field-based management plays a key role in the capacity building of local branches as the process of community-based and owner-driven approaches together provide a real opportunity to establish the Red Cross presence in communities.

Meeting the total humanitarian need in the northern region of Sri Lanka is a continuing challenge to both the Sri Lankan government and the humanitarian community supporting it in this work. This Revised Emergency Appeal is proposing to expand the assistance due to enormous amount of existing needs and the well set operational structure in place will be able to support the expansion. SLRCS has gained growing acceptance from all the partners as a reliable credible implementer in northern Sri Lanka.

The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme provides complementary assistance to the government and other agencies' ongoing efforts and ensures strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to minimize the risk of both duplication and gaps. The operation highlights the SLRCS core activities in relation to disaster preparedness and response, and takes this opportunity to further strengthen both their capacity and community capacity. In essence, the continued support to affected communities focus on providing immediate assistance, preserving dignity, protecting families while promoting recovery.

This revised Appeal now targets a caseload of 20,000 families in northern Sri Lanka, an increase of 7,000 families from the previous plan. The shelter assistance had been increased from 1,000 families to 18,159 families helping to meet remaining shelter needs. The number of targeted families had increased from 7,000 to 20,000 in disaster management and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion objectives. It is also planned to train 1000 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities under health and care, since the first aid assistance was identified as important in the area due to lack of infrastructure and health facilities. In the revised appeal it is planned to distribute 20,000 ceramic household water filters; with training, one per family in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water (under the water and sanitation component). To assist more families in the process of livelihood restoration/development, the original number of families had changed from 2,000 to 20,000 to cover households who are not part of the shelter support beneficiaries as well.

SLRCS and IFRC will build the required capacities within its structure at the local and national level to scaling up the implementation of the operation. SLRCS has experience with not only in scaling up through its previous tsunami recovery programme, but also in scaling down with the closure of the programme and transferring of expertise and capacities. This operation will benefit from the experience and lessons gained by SLRCS and IFRC for the overall enhance sustainability of actions. .

Specifically, the revised emergency appeal will support the following objectives:

## Shelter

<b>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.</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Repair and constructed permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of sites and beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Strengthening of community based organizations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints.</li> <li>• Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems.</li> <li>• Initiate 18,159 house constructions/repairs.</li> <li>• Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure.</li> <li>• Monitor and technical verification of progress.</li> </ul>

## Health and care

<b>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.</b>	
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"> <li>• Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community.</li> <li>• Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, and billboards.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers.</li> <li>• Deliver community-based first aid training to community members.</li> <li>• Train 1,000 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.</li> </ul>
Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities.</li> <li>• Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.</li> </ul>
Psychosocial support is provided to affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 100 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to returning population.</li> </ul>
Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective health interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches.</li> <li>• Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches.</li> <li>• Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination.</li> <li>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches.</li> <li>• Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS.</li> <li>• Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities.</li> </ul>

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has 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"> <li>• Construct and repair 18,159 household latrines in conjunction with the permanent shelter construction.</li> <li>• Construction and repair of 41 communal school water and sanitation systems.</li> <li>• Construct public drinking water wells.</li> <li>• Construct/repair individual household wells.</li> <li>• Distribute 20,000 ceramic household water filters; with training, one per family<sup>6</sup> in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure (including training on repair maintenance of the infrastructure).</li> </ul>
Knowledge of good hygiene behaviours has increased in target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline of hygiene knowledge and practices.</li> <li>• Training of community volunteers in hygiene promotion through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).</li> <li>• Develop/revise and print relevant IEC materials to be used.</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers.</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion for school children through child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST).</li> <li>• Conduct household level monitoring and an endline assessment to evaluate level of improvement in hygiene knowledge.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>• Assess the livelihood needs of some 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries) within re-settled population.</li> <li>• Provide grants/resources to enable households to re-establish and</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> In the lessons learnt following 2004 tsunami by SLRCS distributing ceramic household water filters, it was documented 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.

	strengthen their livelihoods such as farming, livestock rearing, fishing and microenterprise.
Sustainably improved community livelihood capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Assist in establishing model farms on gardening.</li> <li>• Beneficiary training on agriculture and integrating farm and composting practices, livelihood skills and vocation training on different trades.</li> </ul>

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

## Organizational development

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

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

## **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's logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur has set-up a mobilisation table to track all in-kind donations and international procurements (available on DMIS). As such, donors should coordinate with ZLU regarding outstanding needs. ZLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through ZLU.

## **Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

The steady flow of timely and accurate information between those working in the field and other major stakeholders will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and the IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate the interests of vulnerable populations. In close collaboration with the operation, those affected by this emergency will be provided with information to support their relief and recovery. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation and communications initiatives will help to build the information and public relations capacity of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society for future emergencies.

## **Capacity of the National Society**

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has operated since 1936, first as a branch of the British Red Cross and then from 1949 to 1971 as the Ceylon Red Cross Society. It was recognized by the ICRC and admitted into the League of Red Cross Societies (now the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) in 1952. The Ceylon Red Cross Society was renamed as Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in 1972. The society was recognized by Royal Charter in 1951 and as a charitable organization in 1959, by a gazette notification of the finance ministry. It was also registered under the Social Service Act 33 of 1980. With over 70 years of history SLRCS acts as an auxiliary to the government of Sri Lanka in its humanitarian endeavors in times of disasters and post disaster relief, recovery and reconstruction phases.

SLRCS is represented in almost all the districts of the country with 25 branches, divisions and units. Each chapter has a professional branch executive officer who acts as a manager in charge of operations and administrative functions. The SLRCS works in partnership with the government and non-governmental agencies in achieving effective networking and implementation of its services. It also has ongoing partnerships with a number of partner national societies.

The SLRCS Mulathivu and Kilinochchi branches were badly affected by the conflict. The proposed operation sees the re-establishment of these branches as one of the priorities in order to ensure provision of needed services and building resilience of affected population. The process of establishment and the implementation of the proposed IDP assistance activities will be supported by neighboring and experienced SLRCS branches and the headquarters.

Following the 2004 tsunami, the SLRCS and the Movement partners, under the stewardship of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement taskforce:

- 1) Provided relief goods and cash work inventions to nearly half a million people during the first year to overcome loss of their normal livelihood income.
- 2) Assisted financially and technically more than 30,000 families to rebuild houses through donor-driven and owner-driven housing programmes in 12 districts in line with ministry of housing guidelines.
- 3) Developed over 75 major hospitals, clinics, and other health facilities in 14 districts as per the request and guidelines of ministries.
- 4) Developed over 15 schools in 4 districts according to the ministry of education and provinces education ministries guidelines.
- 5) Will complete 11 major water distribution projects in 8 districts listed as national water board priority projects.
- 6) Conducted hundreds of programmes in community disaster preparedness and management, community-based health, first aid, and water and sanitation benefiting over a million people in the entire country.

The programmes were conducted at the community level through the SLRCS district branch network. Programmes of this type are ongoing.

The major infrastructure programmes are implemented under the authority of individual memorandum of understanding established with respective authorities. The community-based disaster preparedness and management, community-based health, first aid, and water and sanitation programmes are conducted integrating and in line with local and national authority strategies.

The Red Cross has taken an active part in the owner-driven housing programme, through a partnership agreement named the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) with the government, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and UN-HABITAT. A total of 6,431 houses constructed in five tsunami affected districts (Jaffna, Ampara, Batticaloa, Kalutara and Colombo) under this programme.

### **Capacity of the IFRC**

The IFRC is represented by a country office that consists of six international and 80 national staff, experienced in disaster management, organizational development, construction, health, logistics and administration. The tsunami operations have provided an opportunity to develop staff capacities and competencies and the proposed operation will be supported by a dedicated team of staff already existing within the country office management structure. The IFRC has had a presence in-country well before the tsunami, and has been supporting the National Society with technical advice and guidance. In the past year it has been working closely with the SLRCS to assist with a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process that has resulted in the development of a five-year strategic plan and five-year development plan 2009-2013. This document is now being used as the platform from which to ensure that focused and concrete longer-term support can be provided to the National Society and the IFRC is now aligning its core area programme support in line with it.

To further reinforce support for this operation, an operations coordinator from the Asia Pacific disaster management unit (AP DMU) and the health coordinator from the South Asia regional office assisted the country office and the SLRCS in finalizing their plan of action for this operation at the end of March 2010.

The AP DMU in Kuala Lumpur is coordinating international support for this operation. The Sri Lanka country office is further supported by the South Asia regional office in New Delhi and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur in disaster management; health and care; water and sanitation; organizational development; logistics; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and communications.

### **Budget summary**

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain  
Acting Under Secretary General  
Programme Services

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## How we work

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

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



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

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

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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# EMERGENCY APPEAL

19-09-12

MDRLK002 Support for Internally Displaced People & Post Conflict Recovery

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>Multilateral Response Appeal Budget CHF</b>
Construction - Housing	4,972,950
Construction - Facilities	249,999
Clothing & Textiles	639
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	949,853
Teaching Materials	1,833
Utensils & Tools	25,000
Other Supplies & Services	5,606,807
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>11,807,081</b>
Vehicles	186,550
Computer & Telecom Equipment	32,994
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	20,617
Other Machinery & Equipment	3,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>243,161</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	1,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	541,827
Logistics Services	65,881
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>608,708</b>
International Staff	558,000
National Staff	730,401
National Society Staff	3,087,770
Volunteers	623
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>4,376,794</b>
Consultants	259,967
Professional Fees	74,116
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>334,083</b>
Workshops & Training	541,665
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>541,665</b>
Travel	64,020
Information & Public Relations	542,334
Office Costs	346,736
Communications	132,702
Financial Charges	240,310
Other General Expenses	2,142,345
Shared Office and Services Costs	501,583
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>3,970,029</b>
Partner National Societies	31,661
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>31,661</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	1,424,357
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>1,424,357</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	27,054
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>27,054</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>23,364,594</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>	
Multilateral Contributions	7,677,234
Bilateral Contributions	7,388,664
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>15,065,897</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>8,298,696</b>