



6. PROGRAMME FINAL BALANCE AND SAVINGS

Closing of the overall Programme
Results
What was achieved
Overall Programme management costs
Savings
New projects funded with the savings

On the morning of August 15, 2007, Luigi Grandi, Mission coordinator in Colombo, and Barbara Reggi, the architect who monitored the Department's direct implementation projects in southern and south-east Sri Lanka, arrived early in Koddaikallar, a Muslim community where the construction site of the new school had been reopened a few months before, after a suspension made necessary by the danger of working during military clashes in the area. The ceremony was under way to turn over the finished school, furnished and equipped as needed to immediately start teaching in the new facility. A festival, the signing of the handover documents, speeches, thanks as the families and students of the school wandered the hallways and classrooms, looking at the computer room, turning around in courtyard and the various floors of the building. For Department staff, emotions were higher than usual. They had taken part in dozens of similar ceremonies, but this time they were giving the beneficiaries the results of a directly managed project that was finally finished.

6.1 CLOSING OF THE OVERALL PROGRAMME

In fact that mid-August day marked the closing in the field of the entire General Programme in Sri Lanka, the last of the many acts managed by the Department in the nearly two and half years from the start of operations. In the following months the Mission Structure staff returned to Italy, the Department's office in Colombo was closed, and the final administrative and accounting activities to be concluded there were handled at the Italian embassy in Colombo. In Rome, work continued on formulating the final financial report on all activities done, which was presented to and approved by the Trustees Committee at its meeting of Novem-

ber 9, 2007.

The figures posted a positive result. In Sri Lanka the Department managed a General Programme with total available funds of 53,368,711.81 Euros, consisting of 48,937,957.59 Euros in donations entrusted to Civil Protection and a direct contribution to the General Programme from the Department itself of 4,430,754.22 Euros.

Of the available amount, 45,961,476.08 Euros were spent, with savings of 7,407,235.73 Euros due in large part to changes in projects in progress, bidding discounts in the tenders, differences between the budgets assigned to the actuators and the final accounts presented by them, to careful management and constant auditing to which the General Programme was subjected.

The Trustees Committee and the Donors Committee agreed with the Department in considering the General Programme officials closed with the final accounting presented here, which presents the figures validated and approved on November 9, 2007, and at the same time deciding to undertake six new projects in Sri Lanka as proposed by the Department to complete the work done up to this point until the savings deriving from management of the General Programme have been exhausted.

6.2 RESULTS

In short, during the General Programme, the NGOs, with funding from the Department and the donations, completed 25 projects, which became 34 after approval of nine “additional contracts” which concern improvements on what had been completed earlier. The presence of these “additional contracts” is a reflection of the close connection between active management of the Programme and the meticulous accounting documentation produced to justify every expenditure: it was preferred to stipulate a new agreement with the NGOs for work on projects already completed rather than making a simple modification in the amounts assigned for the projects already closed.

The other partners who worked within the Programme completed seven projects in collaboration with the Department. This number also rose to eight taking into account the additional contract stipulated to enable Etimos to continue its activity on the island and funded with 2 million Euros more.

Three of the 14 projects directly implemented by the Department are equivalent practical-

ly and operationally to the “additional contracts” described above, as they represented improvements decided on and carried out to ensure greater functionality of the works done or solutions to problems still present regarding projects already concluded. These activities, managed by Mission Structure’s personnel, involved structural intervention in the villages of Wellawatta and Walahwanduwa – both located in the district of Galle,



the former done by Incontro Fra i Popoli, the latter by ANPAS – as well as renewal of the area outside the Thotagamuwa school, built by the Department in Hikkaduwa, which also included construction and rehabilitation of some houses.

The “table” that summarises the salient data of all Programme interventions, used as a work tool until the closing, does not distinguish between projects, additional contracts and further Department projects, brings to a final total of 56 projects. For purposes of clarity and ease of reading, this Report presents a version of the “table” that combines the data from the projects with those from the additional contracts and the Department’s interventions as cited above, to highlight both the overall cost and the final result of each project, even if funded and carried out in successive phases and under different legal acts. For anyone wishing to match the data presented here and in the previous versions of the “table” published on the Civil Protection Department’s Web site over the last three years, in presenting the projects that were the object of multiple interventions we also indicated the numbers of the agreements relating to “additional contracts” stipulated with the implementing partners, or the project number when the subsequent intervention was realised directly by the Department.

6.3 WHAT WAS ACHIEVED

Before describing the results achieved in Sri Lanka by each project, it may be worthwhile to present some key data that help better understand the real scope of the aid offered to the

PROJECT TITLE	AGREEMENT N.	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	DISTRICTS
Support activities, reconstruction and rehabilitation for families in the area of Trincomalee	1 e 54	VIS - Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo - Don Bosco	Trincomalee
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of structures and public services for families, children and teenagers affected by tsunami in the area of Negombo	2 e 55	VIS - Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo - Don Bosco	Gampaha Kandy
Support and rehabilitation of local communities	3	MAGIS - Movimento e Azione dei Gesuiti italiani per lo Sviluppo	Trincomalee Galle
Fishing structures and infrastructures	4	CESVI - Cooperazione e Sviluppo	Trincomalee
School rehabilitation	5 e 56	CESVI - Cooperazione e Sviluppo	Trincomalee
Assistance to vulnerable groups in the displaced centres in the Galle District	6 e 57	COSV - Comitato di coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario	Galle
Temporary shelters for displaced families in the Trincomalee District	7	COSV - Comitato di coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario	Trincomalee
Construction and rehabilitation of health care facilities in the area of Hikkaduwa and Weligama	8	CISP - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	Galle Matara
Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and houses damaged by tsunami	9	CISP - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	Galle
Re-establishment of fishing activities in the area of Muthur	10	INTERSOS	Trincomalee

COST COVERED BY DONATIONS	COST COVERED BY DPC	TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL SAVINGS
841,500.00	200,000.00	1,041,500.00	978,135.98	63,364.02
2,848,000.00	305,000.00	3,153,000.00	3,090,813.59	62,186.41
1,050,000.00	281,606.00	1,331,606.00	1,330,934.88	671.12
320,000.00	30,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	0.00
357,000.00	20,000.00	377,000.00	370,918.49	6,081.51
758,700.00	123,000.00	881,700.00	881,700.00	0.00
370,000.00	110,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	0.00
371,250.00	78,750.00	450,000.00	449,125.23	874.77
480,000.00	70,000.00	550,000.00	548,927.40	1,072.60
600,000.00	150,000.00	750,000.00	731,570.26	18,429.74

PROJECT TITLE	AGREEMENT N.	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	DISTRICTS
Rehabilitation of damaged houses and water and sanitation facilities in the area of Weligama	11 e 58	MOVIMONDO	Matara
Creation of the multipurpose centre of Komari and organization of courses and seminars for the Women Rural Development Society Reconstruction of the new administrative office of the Pottuvil District	12 e 59	MOVIMONDO	Ampara
Restoration of normal life condition in the Jaffna peninsula	13	MOVIMONDO	Jaffna
Construction of temporary shelters and psycho-social interventions	14	AiBi - Associazione Amici dei Bambini	Ampara Batticaloa Gampaha Kandy
Re-establishment of the Mahamodara Teaching Hospital of Galle	15	ALISEI	Galle
Houses rehabilitation in the Galle and Matara Districts	16	ALISEI	Galle Matara
Rehabilitation of Muthur Hospital	17	AFMAL - Associazione con i Fatebenefratelli per i Malati Lontani	Trincomalee
Restoration of normal life condition and improvement of water supply in the area of Pottuvil	18	COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale	Ampara
Re-establishment of fishing activities	19 e 60	GVC - Gruppo Volontariato Civile	Trincomalee
Support for displaced families coming back home in the area of Kuchchaveli	20 e 61	GVC - Gruppo Volontariato Civile	Trincomalee

COST COVERED BY DONATIONS	COST COVERED BY DPC	TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL SAVINGS
733,311.00	61,000.00	794,311.00	792,856.90	1,454.10
572,726.00	47,500.00	620,226.00	618,336.08	1,889.92
262,305.00	29,145.00	291,450.00	291,450.00	0.00
1,058,302.00	204,738.80	1,263,040.80	1,258,382.13	4,658.67
335,000.00	65,000.00	400,000.00	387,331.95	12,668.05
480,000.00	170,000.00	650,000.00	185,544.33	464,455.67
1,400,000.00	198,415.13	1,598,415.13	1,320,190.53	278,224.60
338,850.00	37,650.00	376,500.00	367,745.38	8,754.62
539,120.00	50,580.00	589,700.00	581,029.89	8,670.11
813,900.00	80,000.00	893,900.00	860,128.07	33,771.93

PROJECT TITLE	AGREEMENT N.	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	DISTRICTS
Rebuilding Wellawatte	21 e 50	INCONTRO FRA I POPOLI	Galle
Houses rehabilitation in the village of Jayasavurupura/ Mudillagaha	22	GUS - Gruppo Umana Solidarietà "Guido Puletti"	Matara
Restoration of training structures in the fishing sector	23 e 62	ISCOS - Istituto Sindacale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo - CISL	Hambantota
Support for Pottuvil fishing communities	24	RC - Ricerca e Cooperazione	Ampara
Evaluation of health and nutrition situation and monitoring of efficiency of health projects	25	ISS - Istituto Superiore di Sanità	Colombo
Improvement of regional fire-fighters structures	26	Ministero dell'interno - Dipartimento dei Vigili del Fuoco, del soccorso pubblico e della difesa civile	Galle Matara
Fishing structures and infrastructures	27	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Colombo
Micro-enterprise development	28 e 53	BANCA ETICA - ETIMOS	Colombo
Emergency camps, field hospitals and emergency kits supply	29	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Colombo
Kinniya Hospital reconstruction	31	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Trincomalee
Improvement of vulnerable children assistance structures	32	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Trincomalee
Reconstruction of three primary and secondary schools in the Galle District	34 e 51	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Galle

COST COVERED BY DONATIONS	COST COVERED BY DPC	TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL SAVINGS
435,089.15	33,139.24	468,228.39	493,282.32	-25,053.93
999,000.00	111,000.00	1,110,000.00	1,097,786.15	12,213.85
749,535.20	61,567.80	811,103.00	802,989.56	8,113.44
528,809.40	58,756.60	587,566.00	561,539.06	26,026.94
450,000.00	225,400.00	675,400.00	657,114.70	18,285.30
489,263.51	36,147.96	525,411.47	525,411.47	0.00
3,000,000.00	0.00	3,000,000.00	2,981,345.00	18,655.00
5,000,000.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	4,908,336.00	91,664.00
1,304,459.32	0.00	1,304,459.32	1,304,459.25	0.07
1,072,403.04	8,877.13	1,081,280.17	923,147.12	158,133.05
367,604.84	27,263.02	394,867.86	384,189.46	10,678.40
1,696,249.36	373,750.64	2,070,000.00	1,730,403.03	339,596.97

PROJECT TITLE	AGREEMENT N.	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	DISTRICTS
Reconstruction of the warehouse, first aid station and blood bank of Matara Hospital	35	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Matara
"Look at tomorrow" housing project	40 e 64	ANPAS - Associazione Nazionale Pubbliche Assistenze	Galle
"Walk hand in hand" children assistance project	41	Confederazione Nazionale Misericordie d'Italia	Ampara Trincomalee
Management of the Kinnya field hospital	42	AISPO - Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli	Trincomalee
Reconstruction of five primary and secondary schools in the Trincomalee District and in the area of Muthur	43	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Trincomalee
Reconstruction of three primary and secondary schools in the Ampara District	44	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Ampara
Reconstruction of the primary and secondary school in the Batticaloa District	45	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Batticaloa
Supply of essential goods and re-establishment of water infrastructures	46	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Colombo
Monitoring and verification of the General Programme of intervention	47	SIM - Società Italiana Monitoraggio Punto.sud Action Aid International	Colombo
Supply for Water Board	52	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Colombo
Extra projects activities, information initiatives, activities in support of displaced persons	63	DPC - Civil Protection Department	Colombo
TOTAL			

COST COVERED BY DONATIONS	COST COVERED BY DPC	TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL SAVINGS
634,784.70	165,215.30	800,000.00	620,265.73	179,734.27
763,111.56	40,345.73	803,457.29	549,219.52	254,237.77
283,635.00	31,515.00	315,150.00	311,048.26	4,101.74
1,779,469.43	280,000.00	2,059,469.43	1,100,000.00	959,469.43
3,469,775.19	449,861.18	3,919,636.37	3,024,349.84	895,286.53
2,571,457.68	128,542.32	2,700,000.00	2,223,719.43	476,280.57
2,233,093.10	64,059.85	2,297,152.95	1,233,778.56	1,063,374.39
3,619,553.00	0.00	3,619,553.00	3,437,424.00	182,129.00
452,072.48	22,927.52	475,000.00	475,000.00	0.00
277,689.58	0.00	277,689.58	248,597.54	29,092.04
2,230,938.05	0.00	2,230,938.05	492,948.99	1,737,989.06
48,937,957.59	4,430,754.22	53,368,711.81	45,961,476.08	7,407,235.73

tsunami victims in that country.

By investing the 45,961,476.08 Euros cited above in projects under the General Programme, it was possible to build housing for 2,210 families, with water, electricity and plumbing; build 59 large structures such as schools, orphanages, community centres, fire-fighters' barracks, training centres, and buildings of public interest; to help some 2,400 families of fishermen resume their activity by giving boats, motors, and fishing kits; to put 6 hospitals back into operation through new construction or rehabilitation, providing furnishings and medical equipment, support for management and training of local staff; to give more than 7,000 families access to microloans; to assist thousands of children, women, troubled youths, and the elderly through medical and psychological assistance, guidance and school support. From a total amount of fund, 15% was invested in the health sector; 24% went to projects for housing, health and medical services, wells and village infrastructure; 31% was used for activities and programmes to revive the local economy, with projects in support of handicrafts and fishing and with interventions for the Sri Lankan microfinance system and facilitated access to microloans; the remaining 32% involved the construction of schools, furnishings, computer rooms, teaching support, teacher refresher courses, intake support and psychosocial support for children, women and youth in difficulties. By means of evaluation parameters for humanitarian aid projects used by the international agencies, we arrive at an estimate aid offered to the victims of the tsunami in Sri Lanka, thanks to the Italian donations entrusted to the Department, reached more than three million Sri Lankans directly or indirectly, almost 17% of the island's population.



6.4 OVERALL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS

The data-rich “table” is missing an essential bit of information for appreciating the magnitude of the Department of Civil Protection’s commitment in carrying out the General Programme, involving the costs it incurred with resources from its own budget in managing the activities



Italian Civil Protection
Government of Italy



Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition
Government of Sri Lanka

*Certificate of Handover
of
New Kinniya Base Hospital*

Following the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the parties on January 2005, according to which the Government of Italy agreed to provide assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka for emergency relief and rehabilitation of infrastructures in the health sector.

Whereas one of the infrastructure to be rehabilitated has been identified in the Hospital of Kinniya, Trincomalee District.

Considering that the funds for the above mentioned project were made available by the Italian Civil Protection Department, through a donation by the Italian People.

*The Italian Civil Protection Department
Government of Italy*

**hands over
to**

*The Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition
Government of Sri Lanka*

The New Kinniya Base Hospital

Dr. Agostino Miozzo
Italian Civil Protection
Head of Mission

Hon. Nimal Siripala De Silva
Minister of Healthcare and Nutrition

Colombo, 28th March 2007

in Sri Lanka.

From the start of the activities in Southeast Asia, the Department's administration set up a dedicated budget line called "Expenses associated with aid and relief operations for the Southeast Asian populations stricken by the tsunami of December 26, 2004" on which all expenses relating to the Sri Lankan operations were posted, thus providing a specific item for costs incurred in management. As of November 9, 2007, this item posted total spending of 7,501,324.89 Euros, covering all costs incurred by the Colombo Mission Structure – experts and professionals, both Italian and Sri Lankan, involved in carrying out the projects, offices, equipment and utilities, vehicle rental, missions around the island – missions by Department personnel in Sri Lanka and for the travel done by members of the committees and commissions that worked on the Programme. The Department regularly sent quarterly reports to the Audit Commission on this item.

The Department's spending for managing activities in Sri Lanka is a convincing evidence that the commitments made at the start were met. In January 2005 the Department head made known the Department's intention not to take the costs of managing projects out of the donations, so that every Euro offered by Italians and assigned to the Department should go in full to the victims of the tsunami. And so it was, thanks to the rigorous distinction made in official accounting documents for management expenses attributed to a specific item in the departmental budget. The commitment to "virtuous" management of the sums entrusted to the Department by donors was also kept: the costs incurred for managing all projects



amount to 13.6% of the total value of the General Programme.

6.5 SAVINGS

The General Programme closed out with savings more than seven million Euros, The “table” helps show how these savings were generated. The Department, in its role as direct manager of a series of projects, spent decidedly less than the forecasts indicated in the first version of the General Programme and in its subsequent amended versions. The five-plus million in savings realised is attributable primarily to two sources of savings: variations in projects during their implementation, and the discount obtained from suppliers using the tender method for awarding contracts, to which were added – as savings instruments – the constant presence of Mission Structure’s personnel at the construction sites, the pressure thus exerted on companies, and finally the rigour applied in demanding that delivery times be met and in use of the contractually stipulated penalties. This share of the savings achieved is clear and entirely positive, although it was often difficult to vary projects and not carry out others, even though it was essential for the good of the Programme and for keeping our time in Sri Lanka within acceptable limits in relation to what was achieved and overall management costs. It was especially difficult to have to drop construction of three more schools planned in the eastern part of the island. It was necessary to drop them because the central and local authorities were aware that in those areas priority needed to be given to the armed forces and to the war rather than to constructing new schools.

The rest of the savings achieved during management of the General Programme derives



from savings realised with the NGOs and other implementing parties, who adopted the same management methods as the Department. In addition to lower expenses for suppliers and local firms, the savings came from the constant monitoring done by the Mission’s staff of these projects as well, which were often modified and in some cases resized according to the verified feasibility of each successive project implementation. With the implementing parties,



the Department used a management method that was careful not to consider project dead time (consisting of indeterminate waiting periods for the conditions needed to pursue the planned activities) to have no impact on the result. When these cases cropped up, changes and reductions in objectives were specifically agreed with the partners so as to keep the duration of the projects within margins compatible with good management, even when it was realised that extensions or postponements in the originally set delivery deadlines were appropriate.

6.6 NEW PROJECTS FUNDED WITH THE SAVINGS

At the close of the General Programme, 7,407,235.73 Euros in savings was still available, to which an addition 179,201.05 Euros in interested accrued on the donations account from January 2007 until the official close last November 9. The Trustees Committee, with the consent of the Donors Committee, allocated these funds to new projects, which will be carried out in Sri Lanka by the Department. These projects differ from those heretofore carried out primarily in management methods: the funds are allocated definitively, with no possibility of savings, so that any lesser costs posted during the project will automatically be translated into an extension of the projects until all the resources allocated to each one have



been used up. Responsibility for the project results is assigned to the Civil Protection Department, which will handle the direct relationships with the implementing bodies responsible for the projects in the field. The implementing partners will also apply the monitoring and documentary audit system already tested in managing the General Programme. Of the six projects described in the following pages, three are a continuation of those already described in the General Programme reported on here, whereas the following ones involve new initiatives closely correlated with everything done in Sri Lanka up to now.

AISPO

Assistance in managing the Kinniya and Muthur hospitals

Planned duration: November 2007 - March 2008

Cost: 959,469.45 Euros

Continuation of the NGO's commitment was explicitly requested and sought by the Sri Lankan health authorities, both centrally and in the northeast, who were concerned about seeing an interruption in the assistance and guidance of the health system implemented by AISPO in that region, where the restoration of functionality was seriously delayed by recent war events. AISPO will therefore continue to support the local managers of the two hospitals, in terms of both organisation and training of medical personnel. It will also continue its assistance in implementing the basic health-care facilities throughout the northeast. AISPO's final commitment involves completion of the restoration of the old hospital in Kinniya, which will be used in part as housing for the medical personnel from other regions of the island and partly for warehouses and facilities for recovering and storing materials and equipment.

PUNTO.SUD

Monitoring and audit of Sri Lanka projects

Planned duration: January - October 2008

Cost: 180,000 Euros

The Trustees Committee decision to consider the General Programme officially closed and to entrust management of the residual funds directly to the Department led the Department to consider it appropriate to pursue the activities of Punto.Sud as a guarantee of continuity for the work method adopted during management of the General Programme. Punto.Sud will apply the same treatment used for General Programme-related data to the activities generated by investment of the funds still available, collecting and examining the documentation produced and providing organisational and technical support for the work of the Department's administrators, also updating the section of the Web site devoted to Sri Lanka.

ETIMOS**Assistance to local microfinance
Institutions and opening of fair and
equitable lines of trade
for the recipients of microloans**

Planned duration: December 2007 - December 2009

Cost: 1,500,000 Euros

Etimos' work in Sri Lanka, funded with the donations entrusted to the Department, had an impact that was deemed extraordinary by the local authorities and by international observers and experts. Etimos is the only operator authorised by the Sri Lankan monetary authorities to operate on the island continuously in the field of microcredit, with a company created ad hoc, Etimos Lanka. The active presence of Etimos in Sri Lanka is now assured by this final project, which calls for continued assistance to the local microfinance institutions as provided under the General Programme, and a new area of commitment, the activation of equitable and fair trade channels between the island and the Italian trade system, to provide further support with an international market outlet for the associations, cooperatives and consortia promoted by the beneficiaries of microloans. There are already many of these multi-participant ventures in various

places in Sri Lanka, operating mainly in agriculture and handicrafts, but there can be more if they are supported with a targeted project. Opening up outlets for them in the Italian market may, in that difficult context, be a structural complement to the support for small entrepreneurial associations set up with microloans, and a substantial contribution to laying solid bases for growth and hope in the future for whole poor families who have found in the microfinance institutions a contact, a concrete support for their desire for work and autonomous dignity.

VIS E CESVI**Technical assistance for the
maintenance and management of
works done under the General
Programme in south-central Sri Lanka**

Planned duration: November 2007 - June 2008

Cost: 800,000 Euros

We are providing just one description for these two projects, which differ from one another only by their actuators and the geographic location of the projects that will be carried out by these two NGOs.

The experience acquired during management of the General Programme showed that it was better not to suddenly interrupt

the relationship established with the beneficiaries of what was done on the island, so as not to leave them to face alone problems that may be modest but are beyond their independent abilities and willingness to react to them. Many of the principals of the schools we delivered, as well as the directors of the health facilities that we restored to operation or constructed from scratch, and the representatives of the communities to which we provided new housing, expressed to us their desire to continue to have an Italian contact to help them ensure the best possible maintenance of what was given them. The meagre budgets of many schools and health-care institutions, and the even more modest budgets of the families who received houses built as part of the General Programme often do not contain adequate funds to deal with even small problems, from a leak to the breakdown of a computer or printer, to the lack of consumables for health care or for the proper functioning of analysis labs. After bringing its personnel back from the Colombo Mission, the Department is unable to directly provide this kind of assistance and support to the beneficiaries, but, acknowledging the reasonableness and common sense of the request, it has decided to respond positive-

ly through two NGOs that are continuing their international cooperation efforts on the island. In their respective areas, VIS and CESVI are responsible for maintaining contact with the beneficiaries of the works completed and donated in Sri Lanka and to report to the Department all requests for action that may come in. The Department and the NGOs will put together a specific mini-project to be implemented immediately to define the necessary resources. This will make it possible to constantly monitor the types of requests and decide which to give priority to, and how spending is going.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL PROTECTION**Assistance and training for Sri Lankan Civil Defence**

Planned duration: November 2007 - December 2008

Cost: 5,546,967.35 Euros

The last of the final projects involves the Department itself, which the Colombo government asked to provide assistance in organising and operating the Sri Lankan Civil protection Department. The Department has examined both the technical donations the Sri Lankans received right after the tsunami and the guidelines of the civil defence plan given to the government by a United Nations agency and will now propose a project that takes into account two lines of response. First, certain technological equipment will be supplied and implemented to enable the Sri Lankan civil protection system to function effectively, by networking systems and instruments that in some cases already exist but do not dialogue with one another, and by making up shortfalls in supplies which the donors have not yet satisfied, both in information technology and in the area of telecommunications. The objective is to make effective monitoring possible in the country, so that the information needed to decide on both preventive and rescue responses is

available in due time, and to build a communications system capable of functioning even in emergency situations. About 75% of the planned investment will serve for these purposes. The remainder will be spent on organising the system, training for operators both at the central and local level and on field drills, simulating the types of emergencies that offer most frequently in the country, mainly associated with the hydro geological risk.