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Emergency appeal operation update

Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK002
Glide n° FL-2010-000253-LKA
Operation update n°16
1 December 2014

Period covered by this Ops Update:

1 June to 31 October 2014

Appeal target (current): CHF 22.7 million.

Appeal coverage: 70% based on current revised appeal budget.

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

Appeal history:

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



Construction is ongoing in Mr S.Yogendra Pirapus' house in Kokupadayan, Mannar. Photo cred: S. Umakanthan (IFRC)

Summary:

The Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCR) in Sri Lanka is an integrated Movement intervention with overall coordination by IFRC. It is being implemented by Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), in partnership with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners. It supports resettled people who have been displaced by the conflict through an owner-driven approach. With direct cash transfers to affected families and communities, the programme aims to empower them and to strengthen community ownership. Shelter; construction of new houses and repair of damaged houses are the key components of this programme. Other components; i.e. support for community infrastructure, water and sanitation (WatSan), livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organisational development contribute to rebuild resilient communities. With the second revision of the Emergency Appeal, the number of benefiting families increased to 20,000.

The budget amount of CHF 22.7 million remains the same, however with internal adjustments based on the plan of action for 2014 and 2015.

Our Partners:

The programme is implemented by SLRCS with the support of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (refer to *Table 1*) and non-Movement partners.

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

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

All the Movement partners are supporting the components of RC PCRP, while the Government of India (GoI) is supporting only the shelter and WatSan components; i.e. construction of household toilets.

The situation

All the districts of the Northern Province have been affected by three decades of conflict; the entire Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts were fully deserted with all inhabitants displaced and with partial displacements in other districts in the north. Over half a million people had been displaced and lost almost everything. More than five years since the end of the conflict in 2009, a majority of the people displaced have returned to their home areas. The government and partners have committed significant resources to help former IDPs to resettle and reconstruct houses. There are no 'new IDPs' living in camps in the country.

Coordination and partnerships

An early recovery coordination mechanism led by the government has been in place since the end of the war. SLRCS also ensures strong communication and coordination with other stakeholders to avoid duplication of activities and to assess the gaps. Such assessments and consultations have been jointly carried out with the government authorities and representatives such as the Government Agent, District Secretary, and *Grama Niladhari* (GN; village leader).

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

For details on the situation and coordination and partnerships please refer to [2nd Revised Emergency Appeal](#).

Red Cross Post-Conflict Recovery Programme

Overview

The RC PCRP is being implemented as an integrated programme to support resettling communities as a comprehensive package advocating for the most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. The programme targets to provide a full integrated package to 20,000 families with shelter, community infrastructure, water and sanitation (WatSan), livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organisational development. However, funds available at hand are sufficient only to support 3,181¹ families with the complete package. The remaining beneficiaries will receive only shelter, household toilets and certain hygiene-based infrastructure support under the WatSan component. Funds are sought to ensure assistance for those to provide the full integrated package, especially the livelihood component, since the livelihood component represents a significant funding gap at the

¹ The assistance for 1,359 families under this appeal and 1,822 families under PNS support

moment. Therefore this Appeal seeks to bridge such gaps with necessary support from Movement and non-Movement partners.

Programme monitoring and evaluation

Regular monitoring is maintained and tabulated with support of the operation management team. Operational implementation and coordination meetings take place as planned, in addition to monthly and quarterly meetings. PCRP reporting is undertaken as such: quarterly updates; periodical operation updates; and biweekly, fortnightly and quarterly reports of the Indian Housing Project (IHP).

The RC PCRP technical team members provide regular support to beneficiaries ensuring the use of quality construction materials, technical advice and supervision of the entire construction phase to produce quality and safe houses. The construction of houses is being closely monitored by the monitoring officers with periodic visits and guidance from the senior management and other operation team members. RC PCRP also receives support, guidance and advice from technical departments in Delhi, Kuala Lumpur and Geneva and from the Partner National Societies (PNSs) on a regular basis. Moreover, monitoring teams from the Government of India visit periodically to inspect progress of construction. During the reporting period (in July 2014), a team of seven members from the Ministry of External Affairs, India visited the IHP areas in Jaffna to inspect progress.



Government of India monitoring team visits Kurumpasiddy, Tellipallai. Photo Cred: IFRC

A mid-term review of the programme took place from 23 to 30 March 2014 by shelter unit team members from APZO and Geneva and the final report is available on request. The review revealed that the project appeared to be meeting its objectives, delivering in an efficient and effective manner, and is well accepted and appreciated by both beneficiaries and stakeholders. It further recommended providing more support in livelihoods to help with beneficiary contributions in completing the construction, to decrease the gap between the first and fourth instalment of houses², to use cost effective and cost saving initiatives and to further develop the exit plan.

Progress towards planned outcomes

Shelter

Outcome: 19,259³ affected families (96,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of cash grants and guidance on improved building techniques.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Repair and construct permanent houses by engaging beneficiaries in the construction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sites and beneficiaries. • Strengthening of community based organisations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints. • Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems. • Initiate 19,259 house constructions/repairs. • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure. <p>Monitor and technical verification of progress.</p>

² 1st instalment reflect the number of houses started, 4th instalment reflect the number of houses completed, and the other instalments in-between (2nd and 3rd instalments) reflect the number of houses that are currently ongoing.

³ The case load with the support of Government of India increased from 16,800 to 17,900.

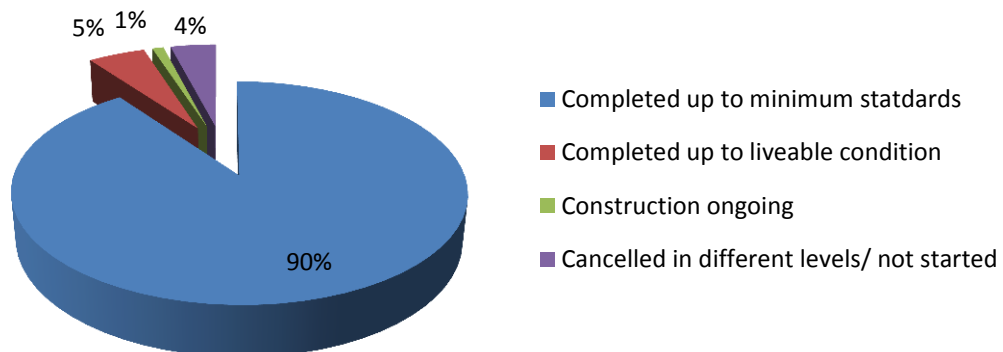
Progress:

As of 31 October 2014, out of the targeted 19,259 families, 8,298 families are already living in their newly constructed or repaired houses, while 8,944 families are in the process of constructing their new homes. The other 1,398 families have been identified and approved as eligible families to receive assistance while new assessments will commence in early 2015 to select the remaining 568 families. Thirty nine families discontinued the construction of houses at various stages of construction due to various reasons and 12 houses have not started construction in Vavuniya North under HKRC support, since those families identified by the government have not resettled in the area. To date, altogether 8,298 houses have been completed, out of which a total of 2,386 houses were completed during this reporting period. Out of the completed 8,298 number of houses, 1,293 houses were completed with Red Cross Red Crescent partners' support and 7,005 numbers with the GoI support.

Table 1: Summary of shelter assistance and its cumulative progress as of 31 October 2014

Category	Number of houses
Completed	8,298
Ongoing	8,944
To be started	1,398
To be selected	568
Discontinued	39
Not Started	12
Total	19,259

The shelter component supported multilaterally through RCRC movement partners are at the final stage. [Out of those 1,359 houses, 90 per cent of houses completed up to minimum standards⁴, while five per cent of the houses completed up to liveable condition⁵. Construction is ongoing in one per cent of the houses and another four per cent cancelled at different stages of construction either due to lack of interest from beneficiaries or as these beneficiaries are not fully resettled in the village.

Figure 1: Cumulative progress of shelter assistance by RCRC partners as of 31 October 2014

⁴ Minimum standards: Permanent house of minimum size of 500 square feet floor area, with two rooms, kitchen, living room bounded by brick or block wall, permanent roof covered by tiled roof, toilet with adequate effluent disposal and finishing, i.e. one internal lockable room with internal plastering, flooring, doors & windows and a kitchen with internal plastering and flooring.

⁵ These families dropped without providing the completion grant as beneficiaries have not met few requirements to the minimum standard or are not interested to take completion grant, in which, these houses are in liveable conditions and occupied at present. Liveable condition: House almost completed with minimum standards, but lacking some finishing such as doors & windows or plastering, flooring, family still can live in the house.

Implementation of 1,822 houses (construction of 1,496 houses and repairing of 326 houses) under PNS support

In addition, German Red Cross (GRC), Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO), Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), and Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) are supporting bilaterally 1,822 families to rebuild or repair their houses in Kilinochchi, Mulathivu and Mannar Districts in the Northern Province.

Table 2: Summary of shelter assistance and its progress under PNS support as at 31 October 2014

RCRC Donor	Completed	Ongoing	Not Completed	To be started	Total
GRC	1,208	52	10	0	1,270
TRCO	58	0	0	60	118
JRCS	228	12	0	0	240
NRC	188	0	6	0	194
TOTAL	1,682	64	16	60	1,822

With the above housing assistance, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is in the process of supporting 21,081⁶ families in building their houses.

Challenges:

- Extremely difficult cases: There are some families who take much more time than planned to complete the house. This is due to various reasons such as misuse of funds by beneficiaries, low beneficiary contribution due to poverty or lack of interest to continue the construction. Despite several attempts to motivate those families and help find a solution, we have not progressed much beyond the works which have been completed. Discussions are ongoing with government authorities and civil society groups to encourage these families to complete the construction up to minimum standards.
- Scarcity of water: The project was partly affected by a prolonged drought during this reporting period. Shortage of both surface and ground water and limited water supply from the local authorities and local suppliers delayed construction. Some beneficiaries had to spend extra money to purchase water and in some areas the available water was not suitable for construction due to high salinity.
- Upcoming rainy season: It is expected that the North Eastern Monsoons will be activated in November 2014, which will continue up to February 2015. This may cause further delays.

Health and care

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

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

⁶ 1,359 supported by RCRC partners through emergency appeal + 1,822 bilaterally supported by RCRC partners + 17,900 supported by Government of India

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver community-based first aid training to community members. Train 1,000 people in first aid and equip them to provide first aid in their communities.
<p>Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the target communities to better respond to health in emergencies and epidemics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in target communities. • Revise and update SLRCS contingency plans for responding to rapidly emerging epidemics/outbreaks during the course of the year. • Revise and update national disaster response team, branch disaster response team training curriculum by including relevant health topics in an integrated manner with disaster management unit.
<p>Psychosocial support is provided to affected population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 100 staff and volunteers of SLRCS on psychosocial support. • Provide psychosocial support to returning population.
<p>Enhanced SLRCS profile and capacity at all levels to deliver effective health interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print and distribute CBHFA volunteer manuals in target branches. • Expand the number of trained community volunteers in target branches. • Establish a system of regular activity reporting in the field, project monitoring, donor reporting and information dissemination. • Strengthen monitoring and reporting systems in the branches. • Produce appropriate volunteer protection and visibility materials for SLRCS. • Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities.

Progress:

- Out of the planned 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in northern districts, it was able to reach only 1,359 families (6,795 persons) under RCRC support. We are unable to support the rest of the families/communities (who are under IHP), due to the limited funding.
- A total of 1,018 persons enrolled in the basic first aid trainings, 888 passed the examination and completed the training and are now equipped to provide first aid in their communities. Out of those who passed the basic first aid training, 28 underwent advance first aid training, and out of that 28, 18 received training-of-trainer on basic first aid. Out of all, there are 12 first aid trainers in the north to train others on first aid and disseminate the knowledge. Moreover, another 182 school children completed junior first aid trainings. A total of 24 volunteers in Kilinochchi and Mulathivu branches completed PSP trainings and 92 completed CBHFA trainings.
- During the reporting period, a poster was designed and 3,500 copies were printed to conduct a dengue awareness campaign, which is partnered with WatSan programme. It is planned to conduct dengue preparedness and response interventions in selected 250 Grama Niladhari Divisions⁷ in all five districts in the Northern Province.



Dengue awareness poster

⁷ The smallest government administrative division in Sri Lanka

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases have been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion for up to 20,000 families (or 100,000 beneficiaries) in northern districts.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and repair 18,147 household latrines in conjunction with the permanent shelter construction. • Construction and repair of 41 communal school water and sanitation systems. • Construct public drinking water wells. • Construct/repair individual household wells. • Distribute 20,000 ceramic household water filters; with training, one per family⁸ in targeted communities to produce safe drinking water. • Execute community contracts for reconstruction of water supply infrastructure (including training on repair maintenance of the infrastructure).
Knowledge of good hygiene behaviours has increased in target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline of hygiene knowledge and practices. • Training of community volunteers in hygiene promotion through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). • Develop/revise and print relevant IEC materials to be used. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities linked with water supply and sanitation hardware through the trained volunteers. • Hygiene promotion for school children through child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST). • Conduct household level monitoring and an endline assessment to evaluate level of improvement in hygiene knowledge.

Progress:

Household level water and sanitation activities (construction/repairing of household toilets and wells) are being implemented in conjunction with housing construction. The priority is given to the sanitation component (construction of toilets) and if that is already been addressed, the funds are then used for the improvements of water supply; including construction and repairing of individual household wells and provision of water supply for individual use. Of those 19,259 families in the programme under this appeal, 8,298 completed construction/repair toilets and 8,944 toilets are under construction as of 31 October 2014. The rest of the families will commence work on household toilets upon selection and fund transfer.



An integrated community assessment conducted in Kopay, Jaffna.
Photo Cred: S.Umanakanthan

As for the implementation of school and communal WatSan systems (continued from last reporting period); all 13 projects have been completed as of 30 November 2014. Moreover, a new provision of school and communal water and sanitation projects commenced during the reporting period in four districts; in 17 DS divisions; in selected most vulnerable GN divisions from each DS division selected under Indian Housing Project. Integrated Community Assessments were completed in all selected 17 GNs to integrate both hardware and software WatSan components. Approvals were obtained from the relevant government authorities to carry out these

⁸ In the lessons learnt following the 2004 tsunami by SLRCS which distributed ceramic household water filters, it was found that for larger households, one filter may not provide sufficient safe drinking water. However, due to limited resources, SLRCS will continually increase the support in this component when additional resources are made available.

activities. Out of the 17 GN divisions, base line survey for PHAST and subsequent software intervention completed in two and ongoing in another two GN divisions. A total of 36 hardware implementation activities commenced in those 17 GNs; 25 number of water supply improvements and 11 numbers of sanitation improvements, two completed and 34 ongoing at current. Implementations of the projects are being carried out by either School Development Societies or Rural Development Societies in the area.

The design and procurement of IEC materials for the WatSan programme completed for PHAST tool kit and use for trainings by the trained volunteers. A poster on safe drinking water is currently being designed, to be used in future trainings.

Challenges:

- Getting approvals from relevant government authorities for the new WatSan programme implementation is time consuming than expected and delaying the construction. SLRCS continues working closely with the government officials and the community representatives to minimise the delays.
- Volunteers and community mobilisers are unable to provide consistent support to the WatSan implementations due to their engagement in following up with slow-case beneficiaries under the Indian Housing Project. However, this has been recently discussed among the team and they have been advised to allocate their time in promoting knowledge of good hygiene behaviours in the communities, for which a community mobilization training is also being planned in November 2014.

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

Progress:

As of 31 October 2014, out of the targeted 20,000 families, livelihoods support was provided to 1,340 families (6.7 per cent) out of the targeted 1,359 families. The remaining 19 families have been cancelled⁹. Those 1,340 families received the full grant of LKR 35,000 per family (approximately CHF 252) in two instalments upon submission of livelihood proposals, which enabled them to re-establish and strengthen their livelihoods. They also received livelihood trainings for their respective areas of livelihood such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, carpentry and tailoring over the course of this operation (prior to the reporting period). With this, the livelihood component of RC PCRCP supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners has been completed, however there is

⁹ Livelihood assistance was not completed with seven families who misused the first livelihood grant and failed to perform as per their proposal and 12 families who did not start housing construction in Vavuniya North under HKRC support

still a great need of livelihood assistance for the families assisted in housing under the funding support by the Government of India.

As per revised Emergency Appeal, it is intended to assist the rest of the families with livelihood grants, to ensure a standardized assistance package to all target families, which is still pending due to funding gap.

To respond to the increasing demand for skilled labour, a series of artisan trainings, focusing on skill development linked to the current and potential livelihoods in the construction field was conducted. A total of 263 people from the five districts of the Northern Province were trained. The programme could not acquire the benefits, since these trained people are either still doing their internship course or engaged in work somewhere else. The programme is in the efforts to connect them and find a way to engage them for the benefits of the people in the north.

Challenges:

- The major challenge to the livelihood component of the PCRPs is the lack of funding to support livelihoods as targeted. IFRC is seeking funds through this Appeal to cover the gap i.e. about 18,000 families. The recent Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) study also reveals that building sustainable livelihoods must go together with owner-driven housing projects. The absence of a stable income during the housing construction process may result in increased and continuous indebtedness among beneficiary households. This clearly highlights a major need for livelihood support.

Disaster Management

Outcome: Local communities are fully aware of local risks and resources available and are prepared and equipped to respond to disasters. Number of families targeted is 20,000 displaced families (100,000 beneficiaries)

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

Progress:

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

Organisational development

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Developed SLRCS local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish/reactivate SLRCS structures to support volunteer work of

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

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

Software activities of the WatSan component are being conducted with the support of trained volunteers from the respective branches. This has helped the branches in their volunteer retention and Red Cross promotion activities.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Activities are undertaken to promote visibility of the project and transparent selection of project beneficiaries.

Call-Centre: The call-centre is in operation from 29 July 2013 during the weekdays from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm (+94 77 344 2900). The call-centre is mainly used by beneficiaries to enquire and feedback to the RC PCRPs programmes, in which common queries included such as, when will be the next transfer, what are the selection criteria and why they are not eligible.

Grievance meetings: All the grievance meeting dates are published in the public places in the respective Divisional Secretariat (DS) and Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions and on the [SLRCS website](#).

Web stories: Rebuilding step by step – a story from Mannar was in AP Voices (the newsletter of IFRC Asia Pacific Zone). The same story, bit elaborated version on SLRCS website - <http://www.redcross.lk/idp/rebuilding-in-every-way-she-can/>

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:

- Tissa Abeywickrama, Director General, phone: +94 77 751 0706; email: tissa.abeywickrama@redcross.lk

IFRC Sri Lanka country office:

- Igor Dmitryuk, Head of Office, phone: +94 77 765 1540; email: igor.dmitryuk@ifrc.org
- Mukesh Singh, Head of Sub Office, phone: +94 77 342 8599; email: mukesh.singh@ifrc.org

IFRC South Asia regional office:

- Simon Missiri, Head of Regional Office, phone: +91 11 26154021 to 24, fax: +91 11 26154025; email: simon.missiri@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office:

- Martin Faller Head of Operations, phone: +603 9207 5700, e-mail: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Andreas Weissenberg, Operations Coordinator, phone: 60 3 9207 5729 , mobile: +60 12 230 7895; email: andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org
- Nathan Rabe, Resource Mobilisation and Relationship Management Coordinator; phone: +603 9207 5773; email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
- Jim Catampongan, Health Coordinator; phone: +60 3 9207 5779; email: jim.catampongan@ifrc.org
- Florent Chané, Zone Logistics Coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER; phone +603 9207 5775; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY APPEAL

30/11/2014

MDRLK002 Sri Lanka : Support for IDP

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Construction - Housing	4,861,115
Construction - Facilities	22,187
Clothing & Textiles	712
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	569,717
Medical & First Aid	1,867
Utensils & Tools	12,570
Other Supplies & Services	6,498,307
Cash Disbursements	60,849
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	12,027,325
Vehicles	163,423
Computer & Telecom Equipment	61,531
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	17,527
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	242,481
Distribution & Monitoring	512
Transport & Vehicle Costs	405,958
Logistics Services	5,555
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	412,025
International Staff	1,048,419
National Staff	794,365
National Society Staff	3,070,354
Volunteers	19,911
Total PERSONNEL	4,933,049
Consultants	164,380
Professional Fees	118,324
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	282,704
Workshops & Training	270,637
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	270,637
Travel	47,446
Information & Public Relations	241,380
Office Costs	335,109
Communications	56,695
Financial Charges	218,480
Other General Expenses	1,600,472
Shared Office and Services Costs	560,778
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,060,360
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	31,661
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	31,661
Programme and Services Support Recovery	1,381,916
Total INDIRECT COSTS	1,381,916
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	94,452
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	94,452
TOTAL BUDGET	22,736,610
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	15,914,923
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	15,914,923
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	6,821,687