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Emergency appeal

Sri Lanka: Support for internally displaced people

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n°
MDRLK002

Glide n° FL-2010-000253-LKA

21,071 people to be assisted

CHF 17,074,842 Appeal budget

Appeal initially launched April 2010

Date of issue: 18 May 2015
Revised 3 times

Ends March 2016

This **revised Emergency Appeal** (n° 3) seeks a total of **CHF 17,074,842** (reduced from CHF 23.3m) to enable the IFRC to support the **Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to a total of **21,071 families** (increased from 20,000 families). The revised plan adjusts activities based on actual progress made so far and the availability of funds to meet the existing gaps, incorporates the increased caseload of housing assistance from 16,800 to 17,900 (funded by the Government of India), and provides sufficient time to complete the project (a five-month extension) from **November 2015 to March 2016**. Planned assistance will focus on providing assistance with a focus on **shelter, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion, complemented with health care, livelihoods disaster management, and organizational development (National Society capacity building)**. The adjusted activities will be completed by March 2016, and a Final Report will be made available by June 2016 (three months after the end of the operation).

The disaster and the Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date

April 2010: launched for CHF 3.6 million on 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).

July 2011: revision n° 1 launched for CHF 6.1 million to support to assist at least 7,000 families (35,000 people) for 36 months with expected completion by 12 April 2013.

September 2012: revision n° 2 launched for CHF 23.3 million to address the funding gaps of the programme, changing and unfulfilled needs of communities being resettled in the north, and to incorporate Government of India funding for 16,800 houses with a timeframe of 67 months in total.

May 2015: revision n° 3 launched based on the following:

- Increased caseload for 1,100 for housing assistance by the Government of India, resulting in an increase for housing assistance from a total of 19,971 to 21,071.
- Extended timeframe until March 2016.
- Revised budget** based on actual funding availability and commitments made by partners. This includes the removal of livelihood support for 16,800 families due to lack of funding to support livelihood as targeted in the 2nd revision and due to shortage of time to carry out and complete the



A monitoring visit to a fully completed house in Ariyalei Southeast, Jaffna, Photo Cred: IFRC

activity. This revision adjusts planned activities based on actual progress made so far and the availability of funds to meet the targets and existing gaps.

Summary

This appeal is implemented under the framework of the Red Cross Post Conflict Recovery Programme (RC PCRP) in Sri Lanka, since April 2010. The programme aims to contribute to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction in the north of Sri Lanka, 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 by International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and implemented by Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) with the support of multilateral and bilateral partners (Australian, Canadian, Irish, Korean, Monaco, Norwegian, German, Japanese Red Cross, the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, the Taiwan Red Cross Organization, and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent). The Government of India is a non-Red Cross donor providing support to assist resettled families to repair damaged house (400) and construct new houses (17,500) with household toilets. The Movement partners are supporting all the components of RC PCRP, while the Government of India is supporting the shelter and watsan components only.

Table 1: Number of families planned under this appeal (3rd revision)

Planned beneficiaries (n° of families)	Shelter ¹	Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	Health and care, disaster management, livelihoods
17,900	√	√	
3,171	√	√	√
Total: 21,071	Construction of new houses (20,341)		
	Repair of damaged houses (730)		

With this latest revision, RC PCRP targets a total caseload of 21,071 families in the Northern Province, mainly focusing on strengthening shelter and watsan components. At present the programme focuses on the completion of houses with household toilets to all 17,900 selected families funded by the GoI. Besides, the programme also aims to provide water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) facilities to selected most vulnerable communities in four districts of Northern Province, where the Indian housing project is being implemented.

The situation

At the end of the conflict in May 2009, all the districts of the Northern Province were affected; the entire Killinochchi and Mullathivu districts were fully deserted, displacing all the inhabitants. There were also partial displacements in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. Between 2006 and 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

¹ Of the total 21,071 families (multilateral support: 1,359 + Indian housing: 17,900 + bilateral support: 1,812), IFRC will support a total of 19,259 (1,359 + 17,900) with shelter assistance through this Emergency Appeal (17,855 new house construction + 404 repairs).

Lanka was critical for the affected people, who lost almost everything, including accessibility and availability of shelter, watsan, health care, livelihood, infrastructure facilities and other basic services and facilities.

The Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) published in January 2015, reveals, according to the Ministry of resettlement, a total of 765,522 persons (227,505 families) have been returned to their original lands in the northern and eastern provinces and resettled during the past five and a half years. Furthermore 26,207 persons (9,706 families) are still living in welfare centres or with friends and relatives as at January 2014. Since May 2009, 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, which include poverty reduction, providing education and employment opportunities, improving health and nutrition, livelihood support and infrastructure development, remain at a significant level.

Coordination and partnerships

An early recovery coordination mechanism led by the government has been in place since May 2009, 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, however has ceased to function with effect from 31 May 2014. The SLRCS, mandated as an auxiliary to the 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.

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) is an integrated programme to support resettling communities as a comprehensive package advocating for the most vulnerable in their rebuilding process. Construction of new houses following the owner-driven approach is the mainstay 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 program is advocating for the most vulnerable in the rebuilding process and extends its support to cater to the increasing needs of the resettling communities.

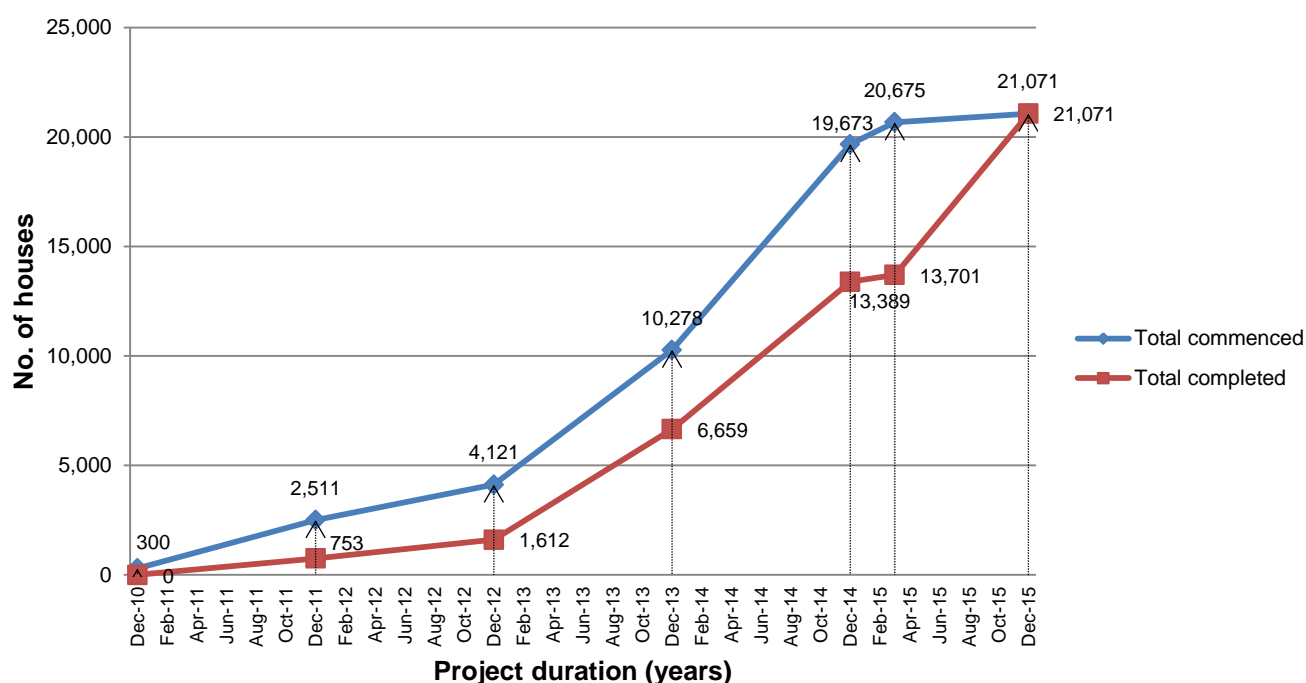
From 13 July 2012 onwards, the RC PCR entered a new partnership with the GoI, with the [Indian Housing Project](#) (IHP), which is implemented under the parameters of the [Memorandum of Understanding](#) signed between the GoI and the Government of Sri Lanka on 18 January 2012. The IHP started in September 2012 and supports resettled families to reconstruct and repair fully and partly damaged houses including toilets. Within this project the IFRC is the implementing agency with the SLRCS as its partner to receive funding for the repairing of 2,800 and construction of 14,000 new houses, which has been revised with additional caseload in September 2014,

totalling 17,900; with 400 houses to repair and 17,500 new houses. Through this additional assistance 21,071² families will be provided shelter assistance based on the owner-driven approach utilising direct-beneficiary cash transfer mechanisms.

Achievements

Shelter: As at 31 March 2015, out of the targeted 21,071 families, 13,701 families are enjoying their newly constructed or repaired houses built on their own lands, while 7,604 families are presently rebuilding their new homes by themselves. Figure 1 shows how the timing of the shelter component has progressed over the duration of the emergency appeal and the targeted completion. Most of the caseloads are already under construction and the team is confident that they will be completed by the end of 2015 given that there will be no sudden incident or natural disaster.

Figure 1: Summary of the housing construction progress and the plan with the emergency appeal funds



Community infrastructure: A total of 15 infrastructure projects were completed under community infrastructure undertaken by Rural Development Societies, three with multilateral funds and 12 with bilateral funds.

Water, sanitation & hygiene promotion: Household-level water and sanitation activities (construction/repairing of household toilets and wells) are being implemented in conjunction with housing construction, and 13,701 have been constructed or repaired, as of 31 March 2015. The implementation of school and communal watsan systems; 12 projects completed in 2013, the new provision of school and communal water and sanitation projects commenced in 2014 in four districts; in 17 DS divisions; in selected most vulnerable GN divisions from each DS division selected under Indian Housing Project and ongoing at present.

Livelihood: The livelihood component has been completed providing support to 3,171 families (1,359 families through multilateral support and 1,812 families through bi-lateral support). All the families attended livelihood workshops, identified livelihood opportunities and then submitted proposals to obtain the grant. Simultaneously,

² Of the total 21,071, the IFRC will support 19,259 families through this Emergency Appeal (1,359 families with multilateral support and 17,900 with Gol support) and 1,812 with bi-lateral support

they received livelihood trainings for their respective areas of livelihood such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, carpentry and tailoring over the course of this operation, which enabled them to re-establish and strengthen their livelihoods. Further, to respond to the increasing demand in the markets for skilled labour, a series of artisan trainings, focusing on the skill development linked to the current and potential livelihoods in construction field was conducted. A total of 263 persons completed the trainings as masons, carpenters, plumbers and electricians from all five districts of North.

Health & Care: Most of the activities planned under the health & care component were completed and dengue prevention campaign is currently ongoing. The health & care intervention of the programme was able to enhance knowledge and improve health practices in targeted communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.

Disaster Management: Activities planned under the disaster management component were completed in December 2013. The northern branches are fully equipped to respond to any emergency situation and their needs can be accommodated by existing branch resources and capacities.

Organizational development: Activities planned are completed and the program strengthened SLRCS' organisational capacity in the north. This is mainly in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts by helping to re-establish Killinochchi and Mullathivu branches. Later, the programme extended support to Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna branches as well. The support included strengthening the SLRCS branch structures in mobilising the appropriate skills and competencies of branch staff and volunteers to provide services to local communities, and maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer run.

The innovative approach of The 'Volunteers in Action (VIA)' programme was launched and completed in 2014. Volunteers, staff and communities were trained on different areas through trainings/workshops. The aim was to develop capacities of the volunteers, to strengthen the volunteer network and to provide integrated assistance to the communities. 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. Skilled volunteers are expected to be the catalysts in the change process of rebuilding resilient communities and harnessing volunteer action for the holistic development of the communities.

Table 2: Summary of number of people trained/participated to the trainings/workshops

	Training/workshop	Number of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Community Based Health & First Aid (CBHFA)	10	82	92
2	Psychological Support Program (PSP)	6	21	27
3	Psychological Support Program (PSP) follow up	4	13	17
4	Basic First Aid (BFA)	247	714	961
5	Junior First Aid (JFA)	116	87	203
6	Advanced First Aid	15	13	28
7	Training of Trainers of First Aid	10	2	12
8	Hygiene Promotion	24	86	110
9	Well cleaning	6	14	20
10	Livelihood /carrier guidance	4	37	41
11	Basic Disaster Management	12	65	77
12	Branch Disaster Management Team (BDRT)	45	48	93
13	Contingency Planning Development workshop	22	10	32
14	Divisional Disaster Response Team (DDRT)	32	86	118
15	Mine Risk Education (MRE)	14	57	71
16	Red Cross dissemination	14	90	104
17	Language classes (Sinhala & Tamil)	4	71	75
18	Project Cycle Management	4	14	18
19	Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC)	9	22	31
20	Social Media	22	8	30
21	Beneficiary Communication	19	3	22
22	Gender mainstreaming	12	5	17
23	Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) review	6	4	10
	Total	657	1552	2209

Conclusion

Even though it was initially planned to reach 20,000 families (100,000 beneficiaries) under the livelihood, health & care and disaster management components, it was able to reach only 3,171 families (1,359 families through multilateral support and 1,812 families through bilateral support) with Red Cross Red Crescent support. We are unable to support the rest of the families/communities (who are under IHP) now due to the lack of funding and time constraints.

Needs, government plan and the gap of assistance

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. 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 73,639 (43 per cent) houses.

Table 3: Situation of houses by damages in the Northern Province

District	Fully Damaged ³	Partially Damaged ⁴	Total
Killinochchi	32,520	9,470	41,990
Mullathivu	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
Total	129,149	41,789	170,938

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

Health and care

Three decades of conflict have hampered institutional knowledge on health and care. Low health indicators in the Northern Province compared to national level is testimony to the need of preventive and curative health services. Therefore, there is a gap in access to basic health care, prevention and nutrition. From the inception of the rebuilding process, the government with the partners are involved in health interventions related to disease surveillance, curative care, preventive health, and maternal & child health.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

From the beginning of the recovery programme, humanitarian measures were taken to prevent the possible outbreaks of disease and deterioration of the health of the communities by providing water, sanitation and hygiene promotion assistance. The Joint Needs Assessment 2014 reveals that 80.9 per cent of the returnees acquire safe and adequate water supply for drinking and cooking purposes, from water sources such as own protected wells (30.3 per cent), common protected wells (23.7 per cent), own tap (5.6 per cent), common tap (7.5 per cent) or neighbour's house (13.8 per cent). It further reveals that, 71.3 per cent have their own toilets at their homes, while 16.6 per cent share toilets with their neighbours. Although there is an indication of improvement of the water and sanitation facilities throughout the last few years, there remains a need for assistance. There are still a significant number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Food security, agriculture and livelihoods

Humanitarian and other supporting agencies continued with income generation and livelihood recovery interventions to target families to help them move towards greater stability and resilience. The returnees receive the livelihood assistance package worth a minimum of LKR 35,000 per family, consistent 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.

Education and sports

The challenges in providing basic educational services for the conflict affected children include reintegrating them to school curriculum, providing educational infrastructure, ensuring adequate human resources, psychosocial support and dealing with ex-child combatants. Humanitarian actors are involved in supporting the government in education and sports. Agencies continue to support education officials, school authorities, students and communities in the northern districts.

³ Repair cost is more than 40% of the replacement of the house

⁴ Repair cost is less than 40% of the replacement of the house

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.

Mine action and economic development

The estimated area contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) at the end of the conflict was 6,221 km². Out of that, 4,157km² identified as safe areas and the other balance of 2,064 km² was confirmed as hazard areas by None Technical Survey (NTS). The total confirmed hazardous areas cleared since the inception to end June 2013 is 1,980km² and the remaining to be cleared is 84km². Mine risk education (MRE) is currently ongoing in four approaches; school-based MRE, community-based MRE, media-based MRE and community liaison, to minimise deaths and injuries, and to reduce the social and economic impact from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The proposed operation

The RC PCRP is an integrated programme which provides comprehensive package of support to resettling communities. Construction and repairing of houses and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion are the two main components of the programme. The other components, community infrastructures, livelihoods, health care, disaster management and organizational development complement the sustainability and the resilience of the community. This revised appeal now targets 21,071⁵ families in northern Sri Lanka, an increase of 1,100 families from the previous revised plan. With the 2nd revision of the emergency appeal, the programme planned 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 3,171⁶ families with the complete package. Therefore, at present the programme focuses on the completion of houses with household toilets to all 17,900 selected families funded by the Gol. They will receive only shelter, household toilets and certain hygiene-based infrastructure support under the watsan component.

Beneficiary selection is based on the detailed assessments and consultations with the government authorities and communities. The Red Cross conducts project activities in the areas that have been cleared of explosive remnants of war (ERW).

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 office is located close to implementation areas. Technical support and management supervision of the overall operation remain 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.

The programme aims to make the local communities fully aware of local risks and resources available, and prepare and equip them to respond to disasters through the disaster management component in selected areas.

⁵ Of the total 21,071, the IFRC will support 19,259 families through this Emergency Appeal (1,359 families with multilateral support and 17,900 with Gol support) and 1,812 with bi-lateral support

⁶ Of the 3,171, the assistance for 1,359 families through multilateral support and 1,812 families through bi-lateral support

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.

SLRCS and IFRC will build the required capacities within its structure at the local and national level to scale 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 learnt gained by SLRCS and IFRC for the overall enhancement and sustainability of actions.

More specifically, the revised emergency appeal will support the following **main sectoral components**:

Shelter

Outcome: 21,071 affected families (105,355 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 organizations to involve in addressing community issues and resolving constraints. • Setting up contract mechanisms and instalment systems. • Completion of 21,071 house constructions/repairs. • Execution of community contracts for the construction of community infrastructure. • Provision of technical support and guidance to the beneficiary families • Monitor and technical verification of progress. • Evaluation of the program

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 21,071 families (or 105,355 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 21,071 household latrines in conjunction with the permanent shelter construction. • Construction and repair of 60 communal school water and sanitation systems. • Construct public drinking water wells. • Construct/repair individual household wells. • Distribute 1,359 ceramic household water filters; with training, one per family⁷ 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).

⁷ 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.

<p>Knowledge of good hygiene behaviours has increased in target population.</p>	<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 end-line assessment to evaluate level of improvement in hygiene knowledge.
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Complementary sectors and related activities for 3,171 families (15,855 beneficiaries) within the overall beneficiary target of 21,000 families (105,000 people).

Health and care	
Outcome: The health risks on the affected population are reduced through the provision of health promotion and disease prevention 3,171 families (15,855 beneficiaries) in northern districts.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Enhanced knowledge and improved health practices in targeted communities through health promotion and prevention interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community assessments in selected areas to map the most acute health needs and develop and implement community plans with the full participation of the community. • Conduct relevant information, education and communication campaigns to increase awareness on identified health issues through various mediums including media, cultural art forms, posters, and billboards. • Conduct health awareness events in communities, emphasizing nutrition, disease control (mosquito-borne, water-borne, HIV/AIDS, diabetes/high blood pressure), hygiene and blood donor recruitment. • Identify and train community volunteers using the CBHFA training manual for volunteers. • Deliver community-based first aid training to community members. • Train 1,164 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.
<p>Psychosocial support is provided to affected population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 27 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"> • 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. • Document and share best practices and lessons learnt from the SLRCS's work in the communities.

Livelihood Support

Outcome: To assist 3,171 displaced families (15,855 beneficiaries) in re-establishing, reinforcing, 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 3,171 displaced families (15,855 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 selected 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.

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 3,171 displaced families (15,855 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 mine and other risks (information, education and communication material development, school level competitions, humanitarian values). Support school children with recreational activities/facilities.
Disaster response tools, mechanisms and systems are established in 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.

Organizational development

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Developed SLRCS local structures to facilitate community-level service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish/reactivate SLRCS structures to support volunteer work of units and divisions. Orientation and support for divisional governance on the Red Cross

delivery mechanisms in northern districts.	<p>Red Crescent Movement and constitution, policies and management manuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and training on project management and budgeting. • 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 community committees in raising common concerns, working to minimize impacts and participate in Red Cross activities.
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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. Moreover, the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur will provide relevant services when required.

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 75 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.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC is represented by a country office in Colombo that consists currently of two international and 31 national staff, experienced in disaster management, organizational development, construction, 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 and most recently the three-year strategic plan.2015-2017. These documents are 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.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services

Elhadj As Sy
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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:

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IFRC Sri Lanka country office:

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IFRC South Asia regional office:

- Simon Missiri, Head of regional office, phone: +91 11 2411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128; email: simon.missiri@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office:

- Martin Faller, head of operations (temporarily based in Nepal); mobile: +6012 2307 391; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, operations coordinator; mobile: +6013 3600 366; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Alka Kapoor, head of logistics; mobile: +6012 2251 160; email: alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org
- Patrick Fuller, communications manager; mobile: +6012 2308 451; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Christine South, operations quality assurance senior officer; phone: +412 2730 4529; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Nathan Rabe, humanitarian diplomacy coordinator, email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
- Please send all pledges for funding to zoner.m.asiapacific@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Peter Ophoff, head of PMER; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
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EMERGENCY APPEAL

18.05.2015

MDRLK002 Sri Lanka : Support for IDP

Multilateral Response
Appeal Budget CHF

Budget Group	
Construction - Housing	4,878,699
Construction - Facilities	22,187
Clothing & Textiles	712
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	447,191
Medical & First Aid	1,867
Utensils & Tools	12,570
Other Supplies & Services	12,282
Cash Disbursements	60,178
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	5,435,685
Vehicles	163,423
Computer & Telecom Equipment	65,992
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	17,527
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	246,942
Distribution & Monitoring	512
Transport & Vehicle Costs	444,627
Logistics Services	6,115
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	451,254
International Staff	1,200,016
National Staff	801,042
National Society Staff	3,301,539
Volunteers	30,325
Total PERSONNEL	5,332,922
Consultants	311,158
Professional Fees	156,245
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	467,403
Workshops & Training	517,046
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	517,046
Travel	63,833
Information & Public Relations	271,757
Office Costs	368,419
Communications	81,189
Financial Charges	194,731
Other General Expenses	1,877,302
Shared Office and Services Costs	595,942
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,453,173
Partner National Societies	31,661
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	31,661
Programme and Services Support Recovery	1,035,846
Total INDIRECT COSTS	1,035,846
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	102,910
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	102,910
TOTAL BUDGET	17,074,842
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	17,074,842
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	17,074,842
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	0