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Revised emergency appeal Sri Lanka: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK004
GLIDE n° DR-2012-000177-LKA
4 April 2013

This revised Emergency Appeal is being revised from CHF 1,070,504 to CHF 186,642 in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) to assist 20,000 drought affected families (some 125,000 people). The operating timeframe is being revised from 18 months to slightly over five months, and will be completed by 9 April 2013. A Final Report will be available by 9 July 2013.

CHF 145,336 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Appeal history:

This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 2 November 2012 seeking CHF 1,070,504 to assist 20,000 drought affected families (some 125,000 people) in rural remote areas of Sri Lanka for 18 months. The timeframe was reduced largely due to the lack of interest from International donors resulting in the need to revise the livelihood's targets and activities.

The immediate needs of the worst affected communities have been largely met by SLRCS with its own emergency funds and limited resources raised from multilateral as well as bilateral in-country based partners. The efforts of SLRCS succeeded to ensure that:

- 25,000 people (5,000 families) in the worst affected villages of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar districts had access to safe drinking water (6 ltr per person per day in accordance with minimum SPHERE drinking and cooking standards) through improved water storage via distribution of water tanks and containers.
- 280 schools (100,000 schoolchildren) in the worst affected rural areas were provided with water tanks.
- 1,400 families (7,000 people) of 1,750 families targeted by the appeal (i.e. 80 per cent) were provided with immediate cash grant to purchase agricultural input (seeds and fertilizers) to facilitate immediate crop planting while weather conditions permitted.
- Risk of epidemics contained via dengue prevention and hygiene promotion campaigns in high risk areas during the peak season.

With planting seasons coming to an end (in March 2013) and limited donor interest, opportunities for SLRCS to provide any meaningful support to the farmers who are still struggling to recover are diminishing. The last four months have also seen extremely volatile patterns of weather prompting SLRCS to rethink its strategy and after careful analysis of its perceptions of the needs as well as its capacities and donor interest, SLRCS is shifting the focus to support the development of relevant climate adaptation activities within the existing context of disaster risk reduction programme to try to address some of the longer-term needs identified in the appeal.



shelter to accommodate displaced families.
Photo: SLRCS/ Matale Red Cross branch.

The programme adopts an integrated approach to strengthen community safety and resilience. Thematic priorities within this integrated approach include:

- Spreading awareness of a 'culture of safety'
- Supporting communities in improving environmental and physical infrastructure (through participatory and locally driven community-based disaster risk management methodology)
- Integrating climate change adaptation into community resilience work and strengthening disaster response, recovery and risk management continuum. SLRCS has a vital role to play in linking with expert agencies and utilizing networks to obtain and simplify information from research and weather monitoring institutions to ensure communities understand trends involved in changing patterns of risk.
- Improving access to safe water and sanitation.
- Reducing malnutrition via promoting alternative and supplementary livelihood, and home gardening, rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems and agro wells.
- Promoting behavioural change with a focus on good hygiene practises, healthy life-style, community-based first aid and Dengue prevention.

A part of this integrated approach is to support SLRCS in strengthening its grassroots structures, as they form an integral part of communities where we promote and support safety and resilience. The areas badly affected by the 2012 drought will be incorporated in the list of communities targeted by the integrated programme. For more details on the methodology and activities, refer to the IFRC [Long-Term Programme Framework](#) (LTPF).

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

Summary

This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 2 November 2012 seeking CHF 1,070,504 to assist 20,000 drought affected families (some 125,000 people) in rural remote areas of Sri Lanka for 18 months. These were identified by SLRCS as the poorest of the poor recurrently affected by the weather extremes whose coping capacities had been exhausted. CHF 145,336 was allocated from the IFRC DREF to complement actions of SLRCS during the most critical months of the disaster preceding the appeal launch. While SLRCS emergency funds were utilised to support tracking of safe water to the worst affected villages, IFRC DREF was spent to procure and distribute water containers in the affected areas to help people harvest and store water in anticipation of rains later in the year.

Immediate recovery needs prioritised by SLRCS with consideration of its perception of the gaps, its capacities, resources it had managed to raise and its mandate included:

- a) to provide livelihood cash grant to the worst affected farmers in rural remote areas;
- b) to improve water storage capacity in the worst affected areas;
- c) to support rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems (irrigation water supply) falling outside of the government supported large-scale infrastructure programmes;
- d) to launch dengue prevention and hygiene promotion campaigns in high risk areas during the peak season.

Due to limited resources, the livelihood cash has been provided only to 1,400 families out of the 6,650 targeted families for livelihood cash grant distribution. Via scoring system developed by SLRCS, female-headed families, families with differently abled and elderly members, and the highest percentage of damaged crop with no alternative income, were prioritised. Each family was provided with LKR 10,000 (approx. CHF 74) as a conditional grant to be used for activities to restore livelihoods (land preparation, farm inputs, replace small livestock and livelihood assets). The families we could not help are still struggling. Some had to leave their families in search of labour job, others rely on support from relatives and communities.

Through distribution of water tanks and containers, another 5,000 families (25,000 people) and 100,000 children in 280 schools were assisted to have safe water storage facilities. During the most critical months of the disaster preceding the appeal launch, SLRCS had distributed safe drinking water to 5,500 families in four districts. SLRCS branches procured and delivered water from various sources from within the districts to the worst affected villages. SLRCS has reached 12,500 people through its dengue prevention and hygiene promotion activities such as distribution of information and education materials, and consultations by health authorities through community meetings.

The arrival of rains later in the year indeed relieved drought conditions in many areas, but at the same time intensified the vulnerability of many poor living in the country's hardest hit regions. [December 2012 flooding](#),

at its height, stranded more than 447,000 people and displaced close to 50,000, according to the government's Disaster Management Centre (DMC). By the time the deluge eased during the second week of January 2013, 45 people had been killed and eight were listed as missing. The same regions were hit by Cyclone Nisha flooding in early November 2012 that left around 200,000 people stranded and killed seven, destroyed 300 houses and damaged 4,700 more units.

In response to heavy rains and flooding, SLRCS mobilized its trained volunteers to evacuate the stranded, to provide first aid and emergency relief. SLRCS estimates it reached out to 45,000 people directly and 150,000 people indirectly through its floods response action. SLRCS volunteers in Puttalam, Kurunegala, Hambantota and Polonnaruwa were also engaged in cleaning hospital areas and contaminated wells.

The flooding in November and December 2012 tested SLRCS preparedness efforts over the last two years and confirmed these efforts to lessen death and alleviate the suffering of the affected population have worked well. The disaster also presented an opportunity to critically review the SLRCS disaster preparedness and response framework, which has been under development with IFRC support since 2010, and the flood contingency plan, also developed with IFRC support in 2011. The recently conducted floods response simulation exercises (at national and district levels) have also proved vital to sharpen mobilization and coordination processes within the SLRCS. The success has encouraged the SLRCS and strengthened its commitment to investing into disaster preparedness.

At the same time, more must be done to strengthen the SLRCS mitigation efforts and warning systems, as well as prepare residents to face increasingly volatile weather. SLRCS priorities now include spreading awareness of the climate change the evidence of which is stronger than ever, and supporting the development of concrete climate adaptation activities (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-nSrvQyI5c&list=UUmEZBOSPtHIGAvCT3J7DpJg>) These activities will be implemented by SLRCS within the existing context of disaster risk reduction programmes integrated in the IFRC Long-Term Programme Framework (LTPF).

The situation

The last year has seen changing patterns of extreme weather – a prolonged drought followed by heavy rains and devastating floods. The most vulnerable people have faced the brunt of impacts.

According to the Government of Sri Lanka, drought, which had persisted for ten months since December 2011, by the end of October 2012 had affected some 1.8 million people. SLRCS assessments showed those living in rural remote areas were worst hit falling through community safety networks and not benefitting from large scale reconstruction efforts in their region. Many reservoirs had dried up and people living in the worst hit remote areas did not have access to safe drinking water. The worst affected districts identified by SLRCS were: Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar. Apart from water scarcity, these districts were experiencing substantial harvest failure and deteriorating pasture conditions. Many families had lost their seed stocks raising concerns about their food security in the medium term. The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) [Rice Market Monitor Report](#) in July 2012 warned the dry spell was expected to cut the 2012 Yala output by an estimated 33 per cent. Sri Lanka has two main cultivation seasons based on the monsoon rains. The Yala crop season, which normally falls between April and August, is the drier of the two seasons. The Ministry of Disaster Management of Sri Lanka appealed to international and local organizations and agencies to contribute to the Government of Sri Lanka efforts to assist the drought affected people.

Officials at the Ministry Agriculture say accurate assessments of harvest losses due to the drought have been hampered by the December 2012 flooding, which affected all seven drought affected districts. "We might have to revise the figures," said a ministry spokesperson. As per officials, Sri Lanka is in danger of losing 15-20 per cent of its food harvest, especially as this is leading up to prime cropping time during the key "Maha" season harvest, which runs from September/October – March/April.

December 2012 flooding, at its height, stranded more than 447,000 people and displaced close to 50,000, according to the government's Disaster Management Centre (DMC). By the time the deluge eased during the second week of January 2013, 45 people had been killed and eight were listed as missing. The same regions were hit by Cyclone Nisha flooding in early November 2012 that left around 200,000 people stranded and killed seven, destroyed 300 houses and damaged 4,700 more units. Districts worst affected by the floods were

Batticaloa in the Eastern Province and Matale in Central province, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa in North central province, Puttalam and Kurunegala in North western province. Particularly vulnerable were people who had recently returned to their home lands in Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya and Mannar after years of displacement caused by nearly three decades of conflict. Of 71 major water reservoirs in the northern and central hill areas 60 reached full capacity following several days of rain and were over-spilling at the peak of the emergency (31 December 2012). In North Eastern's Polonnaruwa District, which accounts for up to 20 per cent of the country's annual paddy rice output, officials with the regional office of the Department of Agriculture said some 10 per cent of the district's 34,000 hectares of cultivated paddy land were destroyed by floods.

In Mannar District, popularly known as the "Rice Bowl of the North", local officials with the Department of Agriculture said cultivated paddy land had dropped by 30 per cent compared to 2011 due to floods. These losses come on top of a loss of around 30 per cent due to the drought, according to preliminary estimates. Floods submerged vast areas under eight feet of water for weeks. Yet just three months prior to the floods, people in rural remote areas had to walk miles to dig holes in dried-out tank beds and waited overnight to collect water.

Coordination and partnerships

The Sri Lankan Government provided immediate relief to the drought stricken farmers. The Ministry of Economic Development announced about its a cash-for-work programme for affected communities, under which, members of affected families between ages 18 to 60 were engaged in the rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems, canals and rural access roads, for eight to 12 days each month.

With the onset of rains, agencies had to refocus their drought response work to prioritise life-saving activities in response to heavy flooding. The Sri Lankan government has dealt with the immediate aftermath of the disaster by deploying security forces who have been supported by local level government structures in place working closely with Red Cross, local and international NGOs and communities living in adjacent villages and towns. The overwhelming nature of the crisis yet again showed the importance of having international donor support and active and strong non-governmental and civil society sectors that could supplement the commendable efforts of the government.

The government allocated LKR 100 million (approx. CHF 769,000) to pay a compensation to the owners of the houses that were damaged by the floods and heavy rains. The government announced that they would also pay a compensation of LKR 100, 000 (approx. CHF 769) to a family for a house that was totally damaged and LKR 50, 000 (approx. CHF 385) for a partly damaged house.

The Ministry of Economic Development announced it would implement a programme to pay compensation to crops damaged by heavy rain and floods. During the emergency phase of the floods, the government also provided cooked meals and dry rations and responded to the health needs of the flood affected population.

The government's efforts to lessen death and destruction from disasters spearheaded by the DMC, have worked well in alerting residents and helping aid groups plan relief efforts. But more must be done to strengthen the country's mitigation efforts and warning systems, as well as prepare residents to face increasingly volatile weather.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

SLRCS supported by IFRC and other partners (German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Embassy of China in Sri Lanka, Japanese Red Cross Society and ICRC) responded swiftly to the impact of changing weather in the worst affected areas.

In July 2012, SLRCS undertook a field mission to review the conditions during the early stages of drought in Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Monaragala, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Hambantota, and Mannar districts. SLRCS found that many remote and rural areas were lacking access to safe drinking water and that the situation was worsening. Immediately SLRCS released LKR 400,000 (approximately CHF 2,875) from SLRCS's DREF to support SLRCS branches in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Monaragala and Kurunegala districts to start distribution of safe drinking water. During the most critical months of the disaster, preceding the appeal launch, SLRCS distributed safe drinking water to some 5,500 families. SLRCS branches procured and delivered water from various sources from within the districts to the worst affected villages.

With the onset of monsoon rains in mid-November 2012, farmers started preparing for the Maha cropping season (December to March). While some farmers managed to recover independently, many who had lost their harvest for the second consecutive season were heavily indebted to the banks and could not afford to procure seeds and fertilizers to prepare their lands; these were the poorest of the poor whose coping mechanisms had been undermined by the changing weather patterns and were prioritised by SLRCS for livelihood cash grant assistance. An early recovery guideline had been developed and shared with SLRCS branches to identify beneficiaries for cash grant support and the detailed filtering was then undertaken. Branches carefully selected volunteers through a series of consultations based on their different skills and experience as well as commitment due to the limited implementation time period. Volunteers were oriented on project activities at a central location and separate branch detailed plans of action were developed. Roles and responsibilities were given to each volunteer based on their skills such as assessments, information analysis and documentation at district level. Recovery training was also provided in early November 2012 to some SLRCS branch staff responding to the drought operation and assisted in the delivery of the recovery support through the provision of cash transfers.

Surveys conducted by SLRCS volunteers also showed a clear need for emergency recovery interventions at household level. With IFRC DREF funds, SLRCS was able to procure locally 70 water tanks of 2,000 ltr capacity each, 280 water tanks of 1,000 ltr capacity each and water containers (two containers of 10 ltr capacity each per family). With the provision of these tanks, 5,000 families (25,000 people) and 100,000 children in 280 schools have now access to safe drinking water through improved water storage.

Table 1: Summary of water distribution on four selected districts

District	Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs)	Grama Niladari Divisions (GNDs)	Water distribution (liters)
Polonnaruwa	2	6	240,000
Monaragala	2	4	200,000
Anuradhapura	1	11	120,000
Kurunegala	2	10	384,000

In response to heavy rains and flooding, SLRCS mobilized its trained volunteers to evacuate the stranded, to provide first aid and emergency relief. SLRCS estimates it reached out to 45,000 people directly and 150,000 people indirectly. SLRCS volunteers in Puttalam, Kurunegala, Hambantota and Polonnaruwa were also engaged in cleaning hospital areas and contaminated wells.

All affected branches have conducted health and hygiene promotion activities in collaboration with local medical officers as per SLRCS guidelines. These activities highlighted raising awareness to protect affected populations from the threats of water-borne and vector-borne diseases which usually increase after floods. Over 70 awareness sessions have been held. Through dengue prevention and hygiene promotion work, which included distribution of information and education materials, and consultations by health authorities and Red Cross trained volunteers through community meetings facilitated by SLRCS, SLRCS has reached some 2,500 families.

The needs

At the onset of drought season, people in remote rural areas faced difficulties in accessing safe drinking water. Many water sources in those areas were contaminated and wells were dried out. Therefore ensuring access to safe drinking water was the top priority. Many farmers who were indebted to banks, especially after two consecutive failures of their harvests, would not have been able to recover without external support to prepare their lands for the next cropping season. A total of 6,650 families were identified by SLRCS in need of cash grant assistance to help rebuild their livelihoods (restart farming or home-gardening). In addition to the cash grants, it was also concluded from various consultations that beneficiaries would benefit from vocational skills training to help them explore alternative livelihoods solutions to help further increase their capacities and in turn their resilience.

While the government focused efforts on large-scale infrastructure project, SLRCS identified the rehabilitation of small irrigation tanks and construction of agro wells in remote rural areas as a priority to help worst hit farmers prepare for the next cropping season. SLRCS assessments showed a high demand for community level seeds and fertilizer storage places too.

Most of the immediate needs prioritised in the initial plan of action have been met. With the Maha season drawing to an end and with limited resources at hand it is unlikely SLRCS will be able to assist more farmers. The focus is therefore shifting to supporting the development of concrete climate adaptation activities. The evidence of climate change is stronger than ever which is likely to intensify the vulnerability of the poorest living in the country's hardest hit regions (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-nSrvQyI5c&list=UUmEZBOSPtHIGAvCT3J7DpJg>). Rehabilitation of minor scale irrigation systems remains a priority according to SLRCS but these needs together with other mitigation activities will be implemented within the existing context of disaster risk reduction programmes funding for which is sought through the IFRC LTPF.

The revised operation

Water and sanitation (emergency water supply)

Outcome: Some 125,000 people in the worst affected villages of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar districts have access to safe drinking water.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families (25,000 people) have access to safe drinking water through improved water storage via water tanks, containers and filters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise worst affected villages based on a follow-up assessment. • Procure and install in the worst affected villages 70 water tanks of 2,000 ltr capacity each. • Provide information and support about the use of water storage and related hygiene promotion activities • Procure and distribute water containers (two containers of 10 ltr capacity each per family) for 5,000 families. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.
100,000 children in 280 schools have access to safe drinking water via water tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 280 worst affected schools in the drought affected districts. • Procure and install 280 water tanks of 1,000 ltr capacity each in school. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.

Progress:

SLRCS branches deployed 70 trained volunteers in the affected districts for conducting assessments, identifying and selecting beneficiaries. The volunteers were guided through an orientation on survey forms, vulnerability criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and participation of affected populations in beneficiary selection processes. Affected geographical locations were identified in coordination with local administration, local government institutions and targeted communities.

The branches have further identified the water tank installation locations and school location to install water tanks. Procurement of water tanks have been completed through the tender process. In total, with DREF funds, SLRCS procured 70 water tanks of 2,000 ltr capacity each, 280 water tanks of 1,000 ltr capacity each and water containers (two containers of 10 ltr capacity each per family) for 2,450 families. Installation of water tanks was completed in December 2012. The water tanks distribution aimed to assist the affected people in their harvest and water storage during the onset of rainfall.

SLRCS has developed a leaflet to provide information and support about the use of water storage and related hygiene promotion activities. The 70 trained volunteers were deployed to disseminate the leaflet and the message on safe hygiene.

Challenges:

The immediate water supply needs of the worst affected communities have been largely met by SLRCS with its own emergency funds and CHF 145,336 allocated from the IFRC DREF. Unfortunately, these funds have not been enough to implement all activities originally planned. Thus procurement and distribution of ceramic water filters could not be implemented. Donor support is sought to replenish the DREF.

Livelihood

Outcome: To strengthen resilience of 1,400 drought affected families in the districts of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
1,400 families (7,000 people) have received cash grant for livelihood opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines and selection criteria • Beneficiary prioritization, registration and validation. • Distribution of a cash grant (LKR 10,000 approx. CHF 74) through IFRC/SLRCS standard procedure as a conditional grant to be used for activities to restore livelihoods (land preparation, farm inputs, replace small livestock and livelihood assets. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.

Progress:

An early recovery guideline was developed and shared with SLRCS branches to identify beneficiaries for cash grant support and the detailed filtering was then undertaken. Branches carefully selected volunteers through a series of consultations based on their different skills and experience as well as commitment due to the limited implementation time period. Volunteers were oriented on project activities at a central location and separate branch detailed plans of action were developed. Roles and responsibilities were given to each volunteer based on their skills such as assessments, information analysis and documentation at district level. A recovery training was also provided in early November 2012 to some SLRCS branch staff responding to the drought operation and assisted in the delivery of the recovery support through the provision of cash transfers.

Due to limited resources, the livelihood cash has been provided to 1,400 families only out of the 6,650 targeted for livelihood cash grant distribution. Via scoring system developed by SLRCS, female-headed families, families with differently abled and elderly members, and the highest percentage of damaged crop with no alternative income, were prioritised. Each family was provided with LKR 10,000 (approx. CHF 74) as a conditional grant to be used for activities to restore livelihoods (land preparation, farm inputs, replace small livestock and livelihood assets).

Of 1,400 drought affected families assisted by SLRCS, 595 families have been covered under the Drought emergency appeal while others have been assisted with savings under the Community Safety and Resilience Programme included in the Development Operation Plan for Sri Lanka. The revised emergency appeal budget therefore includes only the actual cost incurred with the funds raised through this emergency appeal.

Challenges:

Beneficiary identification was carried out in many affected communities. However with limited funds, only a few could be reached with livelihood assistance, while many more required assistance were not supported. With planting seasons coming to an end (in March 2013) and limited donor interest, opportunities for SLRCS to provide any meaningful support to the farmers who are still struggling to recover are diminishing. The last four months have also seen extremely volatile patterns of weather prompting SLRCS to rethink its strategy and after careful analysis of its perceptions of the needs as well as its capacities and donor interest, SLRCS is shifting the focus to support the development of relevant climate adaptation activities within the existing context of disaster risk reduction programme to try to address some of the longer-term needs identified in the appeal.

Logistics

The operation is being implemented by the SLRCS through its network of branches and volunteers. There has been no request for an international mobilisation of relief items and as such, no mobilization table has been opened for this operation. All the items included in the appeal were available in-county and were procured locally following IFRC procurement standards and quality control. Direct livelihood support included in the appeal was met through cash grant transfers.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

SLRCS, supported by the IFRC ensured all relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries, were well informed about the objectives of the operation, beneficiary selection criteria and other details. This will included leaflets distribution, radio messages, and regular community meetings. SLRCS media department prepared regular updates – press statements, human stories – for SLRCS and IFRC web pages.

Capacity of the National Society

SLRCS has a country-wide network of branches and volunteers. The National Society has undergone a major restructuring process, through which it re-emerged a stronger partner with a greater integrity. SLRCS has experienced staff and well trained volunteers. An evaluation by an independent expert commended SLRCS work in response to 2011 floods operation, which affected close to 1.2 million people. Under the operation, SLRCS distributed relief items to some 7,500 people and provided 1,286 families with a shelter cash grant. Another 2,800 families were assisted to rebuild their livelihoods – paddy and other field crops, dairy cattle, inland reservoir fisheries and poultry. The operation also supported 27 community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives and built 95 latrines in schools located in flood prone areas.

SLRCS is successfully implementing an integrated programme for community safety and resilience in 50 communities throughout the island. It is a leading actor contributing to post-conflict reconstruction of the Northern Province emerging from nearly three decades of war. By looking to the ongoing integrated and resilience building programmes currently underway, the experience gained from these programmes will inform a harmonized methodology to support the current recovery operation.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC has been supporting SLRCS for most part of the last 21 years. Currently, the IFRC country office has five delegates and 47 national staff members supporting SLRCS in running an array of programmes, including an integrated programme for community safety and resilience, which is focusing on nutrition, water and sanitation, promotion of hygiene and non-communicable diseases, community-based disaster risk management, organizational disaster preparedness, and promotion of humanitarian values, relationship building and resource mobilization. The programme team is supported by an experienced finance, administration, IT and logistics teams.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental 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 non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

25-03-13

MDRLK004 SRI LANKA DROUGHT

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	108,021
Cash Disbursements	43,529
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	151,550
Volunteers	5,568
Total PERSONNEL	5,568
Workshops & Training	2,856
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	2,856
Financial Charges	3,950
Other General Expenses	11,017
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	14,968
Programme and Services Support Recovery	11,371
Total INDIRECT COSTS	11,371
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	329
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	329
TOTAL BUDGET	186,642
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	184,357
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	184,357
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	2,285