Emergency appeal
Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides

This Emergency Appeal seeks **2,060,682 Swiss francs** to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in delivering assistance and support to **40,000 people** affected by floods and landslides over nine months. The operation focuses on the following sectors: shelter (including non-food items); livelihoods; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); health; restoring family links (RFL), disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building. The Appeal also reflects the allocation of 158,046 Swiss francs to support the IFRC’s role as convener of the IASC Shelter Cluster. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time. It is likely to be adjusted based on further developments and detailed assessments. Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) <click here>

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**25-29 May 2017:** Heavy rains trigger floods and landslides affecting more than half a million people, killing 180 persons and causing widespread property damages. 15 districts are reported to be affected with Matara, Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, Gampaha and Colombo being the worst affected.

**25-30 May:** The SLRCS mobilizes volunteers to provide immediate assistance, including evacuation services by ferry and relief distributions.

**27 May:** The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) made a request for international assistance and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) convenes a meeting to initiate the international coordination mechanism.

**30 May:** 228,000 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC’s Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) to support the SLRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the people.

**01 June:** The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for 2,060,682 Swiss francs to support SLRCS to scale-up the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 40,000 people.

The operational strategy

**Background**

According to a situation report issued by the Government Disaster Management Centre (DMC) on 01 June, at least 658,490 people have been affected by floods and landslides. It was reported that 206 people have died and 92 people are missing. Out of the affected people, 68,734 – from 18,106 families – have been evacuated and are currently accommodated in 365 safe locations (these are shelters such as schools, temples, host families and other Government buildings). At least 1,713 houses are reported to be fully destroyed and 9,294 houses were partially damaged by floods.
and landslides. The GoSL has declared a ‘state of natural disaster situation’ and appealed for international support for the emergency response, rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

Needs assessments
SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted the 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts and branches have identified the immediate needs and priorities.

Many houses have been damaged and the affected communities have lost their household items. Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items is necessary to meet the immediate needs of the affected people. School children have lost most of their school items including workbooks and bags. Supporting students with essential items and services is a need addressed through this proposed operation.

Drinking water sources, particularly the water wells, have been contaminated and toilets have been damaged due to flooding. Assistance on water and sanitation at camps and for returning families is essential. There is an urgent need for cleaning and treating of drinking water wells in the affected districts. Prior to the disaster, Sri Lanka was experiencing a dengue outbreak with higher than usual numbers, including in the flood affected areas, where this situation may now be further exacerbated by the flood waters and new mosquito breeding sites. There are increased risks of contracting communicable diseases and potential epidemics. Health and hygiene awareness including dengue prevention are priority needs identified for this operation. The affected people will also need to have access to basic first aid, health and hygiene awareness materials.

Support to recover livelihoods and tracing activities have also been identified as key needs. Specific livelihoods recovery needs will be identified through detail needs assessments, and appropriate Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) will be included in the operation for people to recover their livelihoods and economic activities. There is also a need for strengthening resilience of affected communities for future disasters through DRR interventions and capacity development of the National Society, particularly at local level and through local partnerships.

Summary of current response
Key activities undertaken by the SLRCS so far include:

- The disaster management department of the SLRCS has been disseminating timely alerts, weather warnings and updates to the branches as well as to the Senior Management at the National Headquarters (NHQ) to facilitate monitoring of situation and decision making.
- Distribution of food and more than 15,000 different non-food items (adult and baby relief packs, sleeping mats, Kaftan, sarong, slippers, jerry cans, lanterns, bed sheets, tents, kitchen sets, towels and tarpaulins).
- SLRCS NHQ has transferred 50,000 Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR) equivalent to 345 Swiss francs each to the district branches of Matara, Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, Gampaha and Colombo to support the relief operations in their respective areas.
- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) have been deployed to carry out rapid assessments in the affected areas.
- First Aid camps/posts have been established at several locations and the SLRCS is also supporting the authorities in running medical camps in the affected districts. Search and Rescue operations were carried by mobilising 58 Ferries/Boats and rescued 2,771 people particularly in Ratnapura, Galle, Kalutara and Matara districts.

Overall objective
This operation aims to assist 40,000 people (8000 households) affected by floods and landslides attributed to heavy rains in the worst affected districts of Matara, Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, Gampaha and Colombo with appropriate relief and recovery assistance. The operation will be implemented over an 9-month period, with the possibility of extension.

Beneficiary selection
The SLRCS will prioritize the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the six target districts. The selection will be carried out in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority will be given to the people displaced by floods and landslides who are living in temporary shelters/evacuation centres and affected people returning to their houses. The SLRCS will ensure that programmes under this operation are aligned with its gender commitments as well with the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations will include the elderly, people with a disability, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children. Close coordination among partners will be ensured to avoid duplication of efforts.

Coordination and partnerships
The IFRC country team in Colombo is providing in-country coordination and operation support to the SLRCS, complemented by the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Delhi and the IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific

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1 Please see the EPoA for detail breakdown of beneficiaries per district and per activities
in Kuala Lumpur. A senior response officer of the CCST has been deployed for an initial two weeks mission to provide in-country support to the operation, and a regional disaster response team (RDRT) member will be deploy soon.

The SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in implementing various programmes, including during conflict situations. Movement Coordination meetings involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been organized. ICRC and IFRC have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to the SLRCS and sharing information at regional and sub-regional levels. The IFRC CCST in Delhi and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur are also providing further coordination support for information sharing and resources mobilization across the Movement partners. The SLRCS is having bilateral support with Red Cross Society of China and Singapore Red Cross and some Partner National Societies have shown interest to support this Emergency Appeal, while dialogue with external partners such as OXFAM, Plan International and local corporate partners such as John Keels foundation continues.

**Proposed sectors of intervention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter (including non-food items)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activities planned:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activities planned:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification, registering and verification of beneficiaries for distributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement of non-food relief items including first aid kits, baby kits and school items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobilization of volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of non-food relief items including first aid kits, baby kits and school items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-distribution monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted cash transfers of LKR 10,000 (69 Swiss francs) to 800 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-distribution monitoring of cash transfer programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population** |
| **Activities planned:** |
| Identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries for procurement of tarpaulins and ropes adequate to meet the needs of 500 households |
| Mobilization of volunteers and orientation on distribution protocols |
| Distribution of tarpaulins and ropes to 500 households |
| Post-distribution monitoring |
## Shelter coordination

**Outcome 2:** The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability

**Output 2.1:** Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors

**Activities planned:**
- Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors
- Support the development and implementation of the shelter strategy

**Output 2.2:** Shelter coordination services in Sri Lanka provide a platform to integrate Build Back Safer (BBS) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors

**Activities planned:**
- Monitoring and evaluation of the humanitarian shelter response
- Support advocacy on behalf of the sector
- Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning

## Livelihoods

**Outcome 3:** Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored

**Output 3.1:** Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume activities

**Activities planned:**
- Development of beneficiary selection criteria through a participatory process
- Selection of beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process
- Baseline survey of household income and expenditure
- Engaging target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small and medium businesses)
- Provide restricted cash transfers (345 Swiss francs per household) for restoring or diversifying income generation sources.
- Monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose
- End-line assessment of household income and expenditure

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**Outcome 4:** The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

**Output 4.1:** Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target population

**Activities planned:**
- Coordination with the authorities to ensure affected people in camps have access to safe water
- Provision of safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities
- Procurement and install 180 water tanks (2,000L) in 60 camps
- Monitoring of the installation of water tanks
- Cleaning of 5,000 wells

**Output 4.2:** Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards

**Activities planned:**
- Procurement materials for the construction of 300 emergency toilets
- Mobilization of community members to build 300 emergency toilets in 60 camps
- Monitoring the construction of emergency toilets in camps

**Output 4.3:** Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population

**Activities planned:**
- Hygiene promotion (including safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns vector control and public awareness)
- Hygiene promotion in emergencies, three awareness programs per camp
Health

Outcome 5: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Output 5.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures

Activities planned:
- Mobilization of volunteers to conduct First Aid services
- Organizing 30 medical camps for health awareness in severely-affected areas
- Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 6: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones because of the disaster

Output 6.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster

Activities planned:
- Facilitate communication with people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families
- Tracing and restoring family links targeting persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones
- Identification and registration of vulnerable individuals (minors, injured) without contact with their families, to trace their families and facilitate their return home

National Society capacity building

Outcome 7: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened

Output 7.1: SLRCS headquarters and branches have improved staffing and office facilities

Activities planned:
- Recruitment of project staff at the national headquarters and requesting branches (if gaps are identified)
- Provision of essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches

Output 7.2: Capacity of SLRCS headquarters and branches to respond to disasters is strengthened

Activities planned:
- Refresher training for the SLRCS NDRT and four BDRTs and four specialized trainings
- Procurement of eight ferries, four rubber boats and 100 life jackets

Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 8: Community resilience to disasters is strengthened

Output 8.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures

Activities planned:
- Integration of disaster risk reduction across all recovery sectors
- Awareness raising sessions on disaster prevention and risk reduction in target communities
- Provision of group cash grants (2,500 Swiss francs) for 12 rural committees and schools along the river basin/landslide affected areas to set up small projects including repair of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:
- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people

Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

**Quality programming**

**Outcome 9: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation**

**Output 9.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings**

Activities planned:
- Mobilization of staff and volunteers for assessments
- Assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries
- Development of detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs

**Output 9.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan**

Activities planned:
- Adjustments to initial plans based on continuous needs assessments
- Post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries

**Output 9.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people**

Activities planned:
- Provision of appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people
- Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback, report complaints in confidence and that such are actioned by SLRCS

**Output 9.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system**

Activities planned:
- Develop and utilize an appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation system for the operation

**Programme support services**

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration. More details can be found in the Emergency Plan of Action.

**€ Budget**

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Under Secretary General
Programmes and Operations Division

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 Humanitarian 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.
EMERGENCY APPEAL
Sri Lanka: Severe Floods and Landslides
MDRLK006

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<th>Budget Group</th>
<th>Multilateral Response</th>
<th>Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.</th>
<th>Appeal Budget CHF</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Shared Support Services</td>
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<td>19,200</td>
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<td>Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery</td>
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<td><strong>Total INDIRECT COSTS</strong></td>
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<td>9,646</td>
<td><strong>125,769</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,902,636</strong></td>
<td>158,046</td>
<td><strong>2,060,682</strong></td>
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</table>
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: DEVINFO, GADM, International Federation

Sri Lanka: Severe Floods and Landslides

30 May 2017 ● MDRLK006 ● FL-2017-000057-LKA

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