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## Emergency appeal operation update Sri Lanka: Severe floods and landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal n° MDRLK006</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2017-000057-LKA</a></b>
<b>Operation update n° 1</b> <b>Date of issue: 14 July 2017</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 25 May 2017 to 29 June 2017</b>
<b>Operation start date: 25 May 2017</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 9 months, until 25 February 2018</b>
<b>Overall Operation budget: CHF 2,060, 682</b>	<b>DREF amount allocated: CHF 228,000</b>
<b>Current Appeal coverage: CHF 989, 946 (48% funded)</b>	<b>Funding gap: CHF 1,070, 736</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 40,000 (8,000 families)</b>	
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the SLRCS in implementing the Emergency Plan of Action activities. The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) also provided initial support to the SLRCS operations. Close coordination is being maintained by in country Movement partners (SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC).</p> <p>Partner National Societies including Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Swiss Red Cross, American Red Cross (supported by Motorola), New Zealand Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross have supported the emergency appeal response through hard pledges, while Korean Red Cross and Japan Red Cross extended in-kind support.</p> <p>While clusters are not officially activated, IFRC was requested by the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the coordination of the shelter response in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters. These coordination activities are being supported by Government of Canada (through Canadian Red Cross), British Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. Sectorial Shelter coordination team is coordinating all International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Government authorities and other partner organizations and, are currently working on shelter sector emergency response plan to the affected districts.</p>	
<p><b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government of Sri Lanka, Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Police, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations, and private sector partners (Coca-Cola, John Keells Foundation and others).</p>	

### Appeal History

- 25 May 2017:** Severe rainfalls triggered floods and landslides in the South of the country
- 26 May 2017:** Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) deploys teams to the affected areas for assessments and providing emergency relief support.
- 30 May:** 228,000 Swiss francs was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) to support the SLRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the people.
- 1 June 2017:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 2,060,682 Swiss francs to support 40,000 people over 9 months.
- 2 June:** Shelter coordination team deployed to support the Government of Sri Lanka on the coordination of the shelter response.

## Operation summary

The activation of South-West Monsoon weather conditions, have caused heavy rainfalls since 25 May 2017 in the South-Eastern parts of the island. This triggered a major flood and landslide situation in the country, affecting thousands of lives, livelihoods and damages to properties. Disaster Management Centre (DMC) confirmed that 15 districts affected due the heavy rains, strong winds and landslides. Matara, Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, and Colombo were among the severely affected districts.



SLRCS Matara branch volunteers distributing lanterns (Photo: SLRCS)

According to a situation report issued by the DMC as of 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June, at least 153,852 families were affected by floods and landslides. It was reported that 213 people died, 150 injured and 79 people are missing. 185 camps were still functional with about 4,736 families sheltered temporarily. At least 2,788 houses were reported to be fully destroyed and 18,417 houses were partially damaged by floods and landslides. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) has declared a 'state of natural disaster situation' and

appealed for international to support towards

response and rehabilitation efforts. SLRCS response operation is mainly covering five districts – Ratnapura, Colombo, Kalutara, Galle and Matara. In Colombo and Kalutara districts, drinking water bottles were distributed during the first few days after the disaster, when flood waters contaminated wells, which were the primary source of drinking water. SLRCS also provided additional relief efforts such as food distribution and non-food relief items (NFRI) with bilateral support from ICRC, PNS and other non-Movement partners outside the scope of this emergency appeal.

Detailed assessments are being analysed and activities continue at the camps where the floods-affected population remain. SLRCS has provided first aid at the camps through mobile clinics and water and sanitation support together with other partners. Two National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) and First Aid team members were also deployed to support the operations.

The tables below have details of all relief activities (including support from IFRC, bi-lateral and other support) completed by SLRCS branches as of 29 June, 2017. Although some of the statistics are an estimated figure, as indicated by Branch Executive Officers (BEOs), the actual figures are higher than mentioned in the table below. Secondly, the number of NFRI items distributed vary for each item.

**Table 1: People reached through medical camps and FA services**

District/ Branch	Medical camps (IFRC support)					FA Services				
	No. of camps	People Reached				People Reached				
		Male	Female	Pregnant women	Total	No of Points	Male	Female	Pregnant Women	Total
Kalutara	2	311	586	-	897	-	220	-	220	
Matara	8	865	1,032	10	1,897	-	438	522	3	960
Ratnapura	3	210	437	48	647	56	970	1,230	52	2,200
Galle	3	700	850	12	1,550	11	500	600	2	1,100
Colombo	6	661	681	-	1,342	-	180	321	10	501
Gampaha	14	1,009	2,211	-	3,220	68	206	474	-	680
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>9,553</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5,661</b>

**Table 2: People reached through well cleaning, hygiene promotion and house cleaning**

District/ Branch	Well cleaning (No. of households)		Hygiene promotion					House cleaning	
	IFRC support	Partner support	Male	Female	Pregnant women <sup>1</sup>	Children	Total	(No. of households)	People reached
Kalutara	300	400	-	300	300	-	300	82	251
Matara	500	-	865	1,032	24	3,444	5,341	14	58
Ratnapura	503	-	167	305	-	472	944	-	-
Galle	230	410	700	850	12	50	1,600	30/2 schools	1,500
Colombo	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampaha	311	600	-	-	-	-	-	34/2 schools/1 center	1,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>160/4/1</b>	<b>3,609</b>

<sup>1</sup> For hygiene promotion activities, the "number of pregnant women" is not added up under the "total" number of people reached as they are already counted under number of "female"

**Table 3: People reached through search and rescue, RFL, distribution of food, NFRIs and water**

District/ Branch	Search and rescue					NFRI Distributions	RFL Activities	Distribution of dry rations	Water distribution
	Male	Female	Pregnant Women	Infants/ Children <sup>2</sup>	Total	No. of households	No of people	No. of households	No. of households
Kalutara		70	70		70	489	-	-	-
Matara	42	25	-	6	67	1,500	27	300	5,000
Ratnapura	10	8	1	1	18	1,300	14	430	150
Galle	1,000	1,000	2	2,000	2,000	830	-	250	-
Colombo	-	-	-	-	0	1,500	-	-	-
Gampaha	97	232	-	-	329	-	-	-	4,304
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>9,454</b>

A review meeting was conducted at Galle Branch on 14 June with participation from Branch Executive Officers (BEOs) of Colombo, Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura and Galle branches. The agenda included:

- 1) review progress of response operations with affected branch BEOs;
- 2) understand challenges and find solutions;
- 3) plan for early recovery/recovery.

Well cleaning programme, medical camps and house cleaning and disinfection activities continue in all the affected districts. Currently, beneficiary selection is in progress for unconditional cash grants. Below is an update on the severely affected districts:

- **Colombo:** Urban response to the flood affected population (mostly people living in slums around Colombo, but also other areas such as Homagama and Kaduwela Divisional Secretariat were also affected). The operation has gone into recovery stage. All population is back to their normal living quarters.
- **Kalutara:** One NDRT was deployed to support relief activities. According to DMC as of 20 June 2017, people currently are in 11 safe locations in 7 divisions among those, Dodangoda and Bulathsinhala are worse affected and SLRCS has been involved in relief and recovery activities.
- **Matara:** People are back to their normal everyday life. However, 16 families were reported to be still staying in one safe location in Kotapola Division according to DMC update. The operation support is now under recovery stage.
- **Ratnapura:** One NDRT was deployed to the district. A total of 613 families are still in 45 safe locations in 8 divisions.
- **Galle:** Entire population is back to their everyday normal life. The operation is now under recovery phase.
- **Gampaha:** The operation has gone into recovery stage and all population is back to their normal living quarters.

The relief operation has moved into early recovery phase, with a focus on continuation of house and well cleaning, hygiene promotion, distribution of NFRIs and cash grants. The IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Delhi deployed Senior Officer, Operations for flood response support for 3 weeks.

A Shelter Coordination team (Coordinator and Information Management-IM) was deployed. They are currently providing coordination services in support of the Sri Lanka government for the shelter sector and assessing the local context for defining an adequate sectoral response. One RDRT and one surge support from New Zealand Red Cross are currently being considered for deployment in the coming weeks to provide continued support to the operations. Changes within the evolving situation are being monitored. Experiences from the previous year's shelter construction experiences are being gathered and assessed.

## Coordination and partnerships

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC in implementing various programmes, including during conflict situations. Movement Coordination meetings involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC are regularly organized.

Since the disaster, ICRC and IFRC have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS and sharing information at regional and sub-regional levels. The IFRC CCST in Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) are also providing further coordination support for information sharing and resource

<sup>2</sup> For search and rescue activities, the "number of infants/children" is not added up under the "total" number of people reached as they are already counted under number of "female" and "male"

mobilization across the Movement partners. One Senior Officer, Operations from the IFRC CCST in Delhi was deployed to support the Colombo office.

Although there is no active PNS in Sri Lanka for regular programming, SLRCS received some support from some PNS outside the scope of this operation:

Singapore Red Cross supported bilaterally with about CHF 50,000. The Red Cross Society of China supported the Chinese government in their inter-government support with temporary shelter activities.

The Chinese Government made direct donations of USD 10,000 to SLRCS. German embassy pledged about EUR 100,000, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

In addition, SLRCS has implementation partnerships with Oxfam and Plan International. In this operation, Oxfam and Plan International will implement activities in Kalutara and Ratnapura districts respectively.

John Keels Foundation, US Marines based in Sri Lanka, worked together for some of the relief activities such as well cleaning and medical camps. Visa International pledged some support, which SLRCS is currently exploring opportunities in permanent shelter intervention.

The Sri Lankan military and the civil defence forces have completed their operation. Well and house cleaning is in progress by SLRCS volunteers in coordination with Divisional Secretariats and government officers across the affected districts. This is partly funded from sources outside the emergency appeal. The cleaned wells were certified for use by the Government Public Health Inspectors and a sticker carrying the beneficiary numbers as well as SLRCS and partner logos were stuck on every cleaned well to ensure that all identified wells were part of the well cleaning program and to avoid duplication of wells.

SLRCS will initiate a livelihoods assessment of low income communities located in flood prone areas. Discussions are also ongoing about the support from government to relocate some of the landslides affected families to new locations. The government is also planning to provide new houses to the affected people and to provide some cash grants for shelter response by other INGOs, UN and external partners.

Several I/NGO's, UN agencies and external partners are providing support to the floods-affected people:

- During emergency phase, SLRCS partnered with Coca-Cola and John Keels Foundation for well cleaning and to conduct medical camps in affected districts. SLRCS also distributed dry ration (rice, sugar, soap etc.) collected by Derana TV in Matara, Galle and Ratnapura districts.
- Oxfam partnered with SLRCS in Kalutara District mainly focusing on well cleaning and putting up semi-permanent toilets. Oxfam also agreed to work with SLRCS in recovery phase through provision of unconditional cash grants to support affected livelihoods.
- Plan International is also working in partnership with SLRCS in Ratnapura District. They provided NFRI and school items to the affected people in Ahaliyagoda division during the first phase of the operation.
- WHO carried out vector control activities for the prevention of an outbreak of dengue and deployed medical teams in the affected districts.
- Other organizations present in the response and rehabilitation interventions are: A-PAD, World Vision Lanka, Save the Children and ADRA Sri Lanka.

The Government of Sri Lanka has already initiated supporting landslide affected people with permanent houses. SLRCS continue partnering with Oxfam and Plan International mainly focusing on NFRI distribution, WASH and livelihood support. SLRCS maintains very close collaboration and coordination with government authorities at national and local level for its relief and recovery efforts.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has assisted approximately 100,000<sup>3</sup> flood-affected people since the onset of the floods. As the situation unfolded, SLRCS branches activated their community disaster response teams (CBDRT or Village Disaster Management Committees) and branch disaster response teams (BDRTs) which have

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<sup>3</sup> This figure includes the assistance and evacuated people by SLRCS overall emergency assistance efforts (from EA and outside this EA).

been supporting the operation since 25 May with more than 400 volunteers.

Along the first phase of relief distributions, the focus of the branches has been on health and WASH, medical camps (mobile clinics), well cleaning as well as RFL activities in collaboration with ICRC.

Sri Lanka Red Cross branches based in the affected areas, provided immediate medical assistance to the affected people through medical camps. So far 36 medical camps have been conducted in all 6 severely affected districts. Hiru TV – one of the television channels in Sri Lanka extended media support with publicity, promotion and update to the affected people about the medical camps. As of now, slightly above 9,500 people benefitted through the medical camps support.

In medical camps, patients were treated for cuts, bruises and other injuries sustained with severe flood condition. Each camp was equipped with 10 doctors, 4 nurses and volunteers from branches. In Colombo District, medical camps were established in Padukka, Kotuville, Wellampitiya, Pahala Hanwella and Kollannawa.

In Gampaha District, medical teams provided first aid assistance mainly in the two targeted Divisional Secretariats (Biyagama and Dompe). SLRCS volunteers were also deployed to provide first aid and relief assistance to isolated areas in Ratnapura District. Only Galle Branch has requested tarpaulins and tents. SLRCS national headquarters (NHQ) sent 15 tents to the branch. As the government has initiated their support for permanent houses to the affected people, requests from the population for emergency shelter, tarpaulins and tents are less.

With the relief phase of the operation being finalized, the SLRCS is focusing now on unconditional cash grants and livelihoods interventions. Selection of beneficiaries is ongoing.

## Operational progress

### Emergency shelter and non-food relief items

<b>Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met</b>			
<b>Output 1.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.</b>			
Activities planned	Is implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%
1.1.2 Procure non-food relief items adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households	X		100%
1.1.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		100%
1.1.4 Distribute non-food relief items to 5,000 households, complimented with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o baby kits to 2,000 households</li> <li>o school items to 5,000 school-going children</li> </ul>	X		100%
1.1.5 Cash transfers of LKR 10,000 (CHF 69) up to 800 beneficiaries		X	To start later
1.1.6 Cash transfers for rehabilitation of up to 10 schools		X	To start later
1.1.7 Undertake post-distribution monitoring		X	To start later
<b>Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.</b>			
1.2.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%
1.2.2 Procure tarpaulins and ropes (2 per family) adequate to meet the needs of 500 households	X		100 %
1.2.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		100%
1.2.4 Distribute tarpaulins and ropes to 500 households	X		100%
1.2.5 Provision to beneficiaries of basic awareness on how to fix or tied a tarpaulin (IEC material, small demonstration...)		X	Not started
1.2.6 Undertake post-distribution monitoring		X	Not started

### Progress towards outcomes

SLRCS distributed its current stocks available from headquarters to the affected districts. Displaced people were prioritized to receive support for the first relief distribution phase. Details of items distributed to the branches are as follows:

**Table 5: Items dispatched to the branches**

No	NFRIs	Qty	No	NFRIs	Qty
1	Bed Sheet	4,800	9	Slippers	850
2	ETI Kit	1,400	10	Towel	5,050
3	Adult Relief Packs	700	11	Tarpaulin	510
4	Baby Relief Packs	1,100	12	Jerry Cans	2,650
5	Sleeping Mats	6,600	13	Lanterns	850
6	Kaftan	3,150	14	Tent	27
7	Sarong	4,350	15	Gum Boots	1,50
8	Kitchen Set	4,070	16	Mosquito Net	300



Relief distributions in Ratnapura  
(Photo: SLRCS)

So far, 5,619 households have received NFRIs in Galle, Ratnapura, Colombo, Matara and Kalutara districts. The most affected districts Ratnapura and Matara branches covered 2,800 households through distribution of NFRIs while Colombo Branch distributed NFRIs to 1,500 households, Kalutara Branch distributed NFRIs to 489 households and Galle distributed NFRIs to 830 households.

Oxfam Sri Lanka and Plan international partnered with SLRCS to provide assistance in longer term recovery phase. Oxfam Sri Lanka will support for livelihood recovery, unconditional cash grant and well cleaning activities in Kalutara District. Plan international will implement in Ratnapura District mainly focusing NFRIs and school items distribution. Both are now under planning stage.

Procurement of 1,000 tarpaulins and ropes has been completed. The items will be received through shipment by 29 June 2017 and it will be repositioned in SLRCS' warehouse for future disasters.

## 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	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	X		30%
2.1.2 Support the development and implementation of the shelter strategy	X		100%
<b>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.</b>			
2.2.1 Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response	X		30%
2.2.2 Support advocacy on behalf of the sector	X		30%
2.2.3 Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	X		30%

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
IFRC acts as coordinator to the shelter response working group. The working group has developed a draft strategy, prioritizing activities in four major districts, using four broad types of interventions: preparing for return to existing houses through the distribution of NFIs, and/or shelter repair kits, provide support to core/transitional shelter options, and through the provision of technical support, including provision of information, education, and communication awareness on better and safer building practices (BBS). The working group has been meeting weekly, including joint meetings with the WASH working group. Through development of information, awareness and training materials, as well as through regular meetings with the UN donor development focal point, advocacy is supported.
IFRC strengthens information management, monitoring and evaluation of the shelter working group through the deployment of a specialized IM manager, whose additional task is to build capacity of stakeholders.

## Livelihoods

<b>Outcome 3: Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored.</b>			
<b>Output 3.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume activities.</b>			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)		x	To start later
3.1.2 Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process		x	To start later
3.1.3 Conduct a baseline survey of household income and expenditure		x	To start later
3.1.4 Engage target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small businesses)		x	To start later
3.1.5 Provide cash transfers (CHF 345) in two instalments for restoring or diversifying income generation sources to target households		x	To start later
3.1.6 Undertake monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose		x	To start later
3.1.7 Undertake end-line assessment of household income and expenditure		x	To start later
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
No activities have been carried out during the reporting period. Activities are set to start later. Recruitment of cash transfer programme (CTP) RDRT to support the activity is ongoing and activities should start shortly after this current reporting period.			

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene

<b>Outcome 4: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>			
<b>Output 4.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target people.</b>			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
4.1.1 Coordinate with the authorities to ensure affected people in camps have access to safe water	X		50%
4.1.2 Provide safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities	X		50%
4.1.3 Procure and install 180 water tanks (2,000L) in 60 camps		X	0%
4.1.4 Monitor the installation of water tanks		X	0%
4.1.5 Cleaning of 5,000 wells	X		55%

<b>Output 4.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.</b>			
4.2.1 Procure materials adequate for building 300 emergency toilets		X	0%
4.2.2 Mobilize community members to build 300 emergency toilets		X	0%
4.2.3 Monitor the building of emergency toilet in camps		X	0%
<b>Output 4.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population.</b>			
4.3.1 Hygiene promotion (including safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns vector control and public awareness)	X		30%
4.3.2 Hygiene promotion in emergencies, three awareness programs per camp	X		30%
4.3.3 School promotion and awareness of vector borne diseases of vector borne diseases (dengue)	X		30%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p><b>Access to safe water</b>  SLRCS distributed 2,650 jerry cans to 6 branches (Galle, Ratnapura, Colombo, Matara, Kalutara and Gampaha). These branches are now distributing jerry cans as a means of safe water storage.</p> <p>SLRCS is mainly focusing on well cleaning activity under recovery phase. SLRCS is also receiving support from external partners such as Coca-Cola and John Keels Foundation to carry out well cleaning activities in Kalutara, Galle and Gampaha districts.</p> <p>So far, under the emergency appeal 2,744 wells have been cleaned in the 6 districts and external corporate sectors assisted to clean 1,410 wells in 3 districts namely Kalutara (400 wells), Galle (410 wells) and Gampaha (600 wells). As of now, total 4,154 households have been supported under well cleaning and enabled them to access safe clean water.</p> <p>The installation of the water tanks has slightly been delayed as it has been deprioritized.</p> <p>More permanent structures are being contemplated instead of the emergency toilets. Discussions are ongoing between SLRCS with Oxfam for potential partnership in this activity.</p> <p><b>Hygiene promotion in emergencies</b>  Six hygiene promotion activities campaigns, one in each district, were completed. Topics included safe water and food handling, house cleaning campaign and vector control. The activities were carried out by volunteers and public health inspectors.</p> <p>As of now, approximately 1,000 households and 3,500 school children have benefitted from the hygiene promotion awareness programme.</p> <p>SLRCS branches have also been engaged in cleaning campaigns to ensure that those affected can return home quickly and safely. Cleaning and disinfecting activities mainly focused in urban areas and more than 1,000 households were supported to return to their respective homes.</p> <p>Galle and Gampaha branch volunteers cleaned 4 schools and 1 evacuation centre where people camped in during the disaster.</p>			

## Health and care

<b>Outcome 5: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>			
<b>Output 5.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures.</b>			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
5.1.1 Mobilize volunteers to conduct FA services	X		100%
5.1.2 Organize 30 medical camps for health awareness and basic PSS in severely-affected areas	X		70%
5.1.3 Procure and distribute mosquito nets to 5,000 families	X		50%
5.1.4 Procure FA kits and provide FA training to households		X	0%

### Progress towards outcomes

SLRCS has provided emergency first aid through its branch volunteers during the emergency phase from onset of disaster. Mobile medical teams also provided basic health care in various camps. SLRCS first aid and medical teams have treated 5,661 patients through 135 service points in the affected districts.

So far, SLRCS has conducted 36 medical camps in all six districts and supported 9,553 persons. These medical camps mainly focused on post-disaster medical relief (wounds, minor injuries, water borne diseases, etc.) to the affected people. 59% of the patients were women, including 70 who were pregnant.

Mosquito nets that were procured internationally via Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur had arrived to Sri Lanka for distribution. The activity on distribution of FA kits and training has been put on hold due to funding.



Medical camp in Dompe  
(Photo: SLRCS Gambaha Branch)

## Restoring family links

**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	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
6.1.1 Facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families	X		30%
6.1.2 Active tracing is considered in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones	X		30%
6.1.3 Measures are taken to identify and register vulnerable individuals (minor, injured) without contact, to trace their families and facilitate their return home	x		Ongoing with other RFL activities when required

### Progress towards outcomes

SLRCS Ratnapura and Matara branches have been engaged in restoring family links activities. Fourteen (14) persons in Ratnapura and 27 persons in Matara were supported to re-establish contacts with their family members separated by the disaster.

## National Society capacity building “enhancing Red Cross localization Aid capacity”

**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	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
7.1.1 Collaborate with and empower local stakeholders to response in areas where NS is operating		X	To start later
7.1.2 Provide essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches		X	To start later

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

7.2.1 Organize 1 refresher training for National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), 4 branch disaster response teams (BDRT) and 4 specialized trainings		X	To start later
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7.2.2 Procure 8 ferries, 4 rubber boats and 100 life jackets		X	To start later
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Output 7.1: No activities carried out during the reporting period as it is set to start in August.			
Output 7.2: No activities carried out during the reporting period as they are set to start later and upon condition of funds.			

## Disaster risk reduction

<b>Outcome 8: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored</b>			
<b>Output 8.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures.</b>			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
8.1.1 Monitor the integration of joint planning of all risk reduction initiatives across all recovery sectors		X	To start later
8.1.2 Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable disaster risks in target communities		X	To start later
8.1.3 Provide group cash grants (of approximately CHF 3,448) for 12 local committees to set up small projects including rehabilitation of infrastructures, health centers, education facilities, repairs of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure.		X	To start later
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
No activities carried out during the reporting period. Will start in August and conditional to funds.			

## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Outcome 9: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>			
<b>Output 9.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.</b>			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
9.1.1. Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments	X		50%
9.1.2. Undertake detailed assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	X		50%
9.1.3. Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X		50%
<b>Output 9.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan appropriate and incorporated into the plan.</b>			
9.2.1. Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	X		Progress
9.2.2. Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries		X	To start later
<b>Output 9.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people.</b>			
9.3.1. Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people	X		Progress
9.3.2. Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback, report complaints in confidence and that such are actioned by SLRCS	X		Progress
<b>Output 9.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.</b>			
9.4.1. Support the appropriate use of M&E system for the operation	X		Progress

### **Progress towards outcomes**

From the onset of disaster, SLRCS has fully engaged and activated its branches to carry out 24 hours and 72 hours rapid assessments and detailed assessments. SLRCS well-coordinated and liaised with the Disaster Management Centre and Meteorology Department to get updates about disaster situation.

SLRCS branches were well to identify number of displaced persons and locate areas of people in camps and assess the situation and living standards of people in camps. More than 400 volunteers and youth participated and extended their support during emergency relief to the affected people.

## **Operational support services**

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics and supply chain activities included procurement of relief items, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Logistics support has been provided following IFRC standard procedures to ensure efficient and timely delivery of the relief items required for the success of the operation. The replenishment of NFIs dispatched from pre-positioned stocks of SLRCS are currently on-going. At the reporting time, tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets that were procured internationally via Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur had arrived to Sri Lanka. Local procurement will be facilitated by the IFRC Country Office and SLRCS will participate in the procurement process including advertisement requesting for bids in newspapers and receipt of quotations has already been initiated.

SLRCS has enough warehousing capacity to support storage of relief items required for this operation. Trucking of relief supplies was procured from the local market and the costs will be covered under the emergency appeal. RLU in Kuala Lumpur has been and will continue providing technical support to the IFRC Sri Lanka office and SLRCS as needed.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

There will be a priority on permanent housing for families that have lost their houses and those who have been evacuated from high risk zones. Future planning and funding need to consider this. SLRCS oversees all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through APRO and CCST New Delhi, has been providing technical support in operation management to ensure the operation objectives are met. Additionally, IFRC provided technical support to the SLRCS for the preparation of EPOA and DREF request and operational updates. IFRC has also developed a reporting format in consultation with SLRCS, to gather disaggregated data on implementation progress.

Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency Appeal](#)

[Donor response](#)

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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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 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.

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



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.