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Emergency appeal operation update Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRLK005	GLIDE n° FL-2016-000050-LKA
EPoA update n° 1 Date of issue: 10 June 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 20 May to 9 June 2016
Operation start date: 24 May 2016	Operation timeframe: 18 months, until 30 November 2017
Overall Operation budget: CHF 3,622,689	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 249,443
N° of people being assisted: 40,000 (8,000 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in implementing the Emergency Plan of Action activities. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) already provided initial support to the SLRCS operations. Further as the Movement partners in country SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC are maintaining a close coordination.	
Partner National Societies who have supported the Emergency Appeal response through hard pledges are the Hong Kong branch of Cross Society of China and Japanese Red Cross Society, while the Governments of Canada and New Zealand supported via their National Societies. The European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) has also confirmed its funding, while other National Societies have made proposals to their donors.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: 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.	

Operation Summary

14-18 May 2016: A tropical depression in the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rains across the country, triggering floods and a series of landslides that have affected thousands of lives and livelihoods, and caused widespread property damage. Initial reports indicated 22 out of Sri Lanka's 25 districts are reported to be affected, among them Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam. More than 428,000 been affected, with more than 4000 houses damaged and more than 600 totally destroyed. Thousands of people have moved temporarily to camps to seek shelter. While most people have now reintegrated their home, as of 5 June 9,529 people (approx. 2,000 families) are still being hosted in camps.

21-22 May: A Joint National Assessment (JNA) was held with team with representation from the Disaster Management Centre (DMC), SLRCS, World Food Programme (WFP), and Family Planning Association (FPA) deployed to different areas (mostly heavily affected areas) for rapid assessments. Conclusions stated that most urgent needs were for WASH and Health in camps to clean wells and reestablish proper sanitation and drinking water. Livelihoods and shelter will need to be address quickly for those who have been displaced or loss their source of incomes (loss of agriculture, livestock, small businesses, etc.).

21-24 May: An [Information Bulletin](#) was issued and a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) operation was launched on 21 May 2016. This DREF was used as a start-up loan for a subsequent emergency appeal of CHF 3.6 million that was launched on 24 May 2016. The appeal aimed to reach 40,000 people for emergency relief and recovery activities in the most affected areas mentioned above.

14 May- 5 June: SLRCS teams have been focused on providing immediate relief support to the affected people in the form of distribution of non-food relief items (NFRI), rapid assessments, emergency health care services through its



Sri Lanka Red Cross Society volunteer cleaning well. **Photo:** SLRCS.

medical camps (mobile clinics), well cleaning and restoring family link (RFL) services in collaboration with ICRC. Surge support from IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in New Delhi and Asia Pacific regional office (APRO) were deployed to provide support to the teams. SLRC's also provided additional relief efforts such as food distribution and additional NFRI with bilateral support from ICRC, PNS and external partnerships outside the scope of this Emergency Appeal.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement Coordination

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and ICRC in implementing various programmes, including during conflict situations. Movement Coordination Meetings (MCM) involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been organized.

Since the disaster, IFRC and ICRC 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 New Delhi and the APRO are also providing further coordination support for information sharing and resources mobilization across the Movement partners. The New Delhi CCST DRM coordinator has been deployed for a period of one week to provide surge support to the operation as well as liaising with the European Commission delegation based in New Delhi whose representatives made a field visit in Sri Lanka for potential funding to SLRCS's response operation. The IFRC operations coordinator from APRO is currently in country providing operational support to the team for a period of two weeks. A generalist Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) from the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society has been identified and will be deployed to the field by mid-June 2016 for a period of 1-month to support the operation activities with special focus on field support work for the camp activities. A longer term operations manager position is being processed, while the recruitment of other key positions for the operation will depend on the funding level of the appeal.

Although, there is no PNS currently supporting SLRCS in longer term programming, some PNSs have made contribution bilaterally to SLRCS. Singapore Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Emirates Red Crescent provided bilateral support to the NFRI and dry food rations distributions, while the Red Cross Society of China, coordinated the inter-government support between the Chinese government and Sri Lanka government on the provision of temporary shelter solutions to meet the immediate needs of the displaced population.

Government of Sri Lanka

The main activities of the Government of Sri Lanka were the following:

- Search and rescue operations - Thousands of people across the flood and landslide affected areas were shifted to safe locations like temples, churches, schools, community centres and other public utility places.
- Providing cooked food that was distributed by SLRCS and other partners
- Coordinated the Joint National Assessments
- Organized coordination meetings in early stages of the disaster among different agencies
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) together with the Ministry of Disaster Management held a meeting for the International missions in country, and an appeal for International Assistance was issued on 19 May. Following this requests, the Government of India dispatched more than 50 tons of relief material including 700 tents, 1,000 tarpaulin sheets, 10 electric generators, 100 emergency lamps and medication against epidemics for 10,000 people, apart from torches, rain coats, umbrellas, folding mattresses, water filters and water purification equipment, landed at Katunayake airport.
- Coordinated with the Chinese government (with the support of Red Cross Society of China) for the setup of camps in Kegalle district through provision of 250 tents.
- The local district government authorities (collector office of the respective districts) have appealed to SLRCS to extend all possible support to the affected people. SLRCS will manage one of the camp in Arayanaka during reconstruction of the beneficiaries' home (current expected timeframe 12 months).

Response by Other INGOs, UN and external partners

According to latest information gathered through informal coordination and informal 3 W's (circulated by UNICEF as there is no HCT), currently the response from i/NGO's, UN agencies and external partner is the following:

- A CERF application of 3.7 M USD for shelter, food and WASH being submitted by UNICEF and waiting for approval response.
- UNICEF and WHO are mobilizing water and sanitation relief assistance together with MoH.
- World Vision had dispatched 500 NFI kits yesterday along with a rapid assessment team to Arayanaka landslide area.
- Oxfam provided 5 mobile toilets to Ratnapura, working in partnership with SLRCS in camp management
- I/NGOs are coordinating among each other for conducting rapid assessments and providing assistance.

- Other organizations present in the response and rehabilitation interventions are: Plan International, Child Fund, CARE, and ACTED
- SLRCS concealed local partnerships for food distribution, clothes, well cleaning.
- UNICEF has started to gather an informal 3W's.

Operational implementation

Overview

SLRCS has assisted approximately 140,000 flood-affected people since the onset of the floods. As the situation unfolded, SLRCS branches activated their branch disaster response teams (BDRTs) which have been supporting operations since 14 May with more than 400 volunteers. As well as conducting assessments, SLRCS teams have undertaken distribution of NFRI, distribution of dry food and dry ration, search and rescue, provision of first aid, coordination meetings with the GoSL, DMC and international non-government organizations (INGO's).

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

Besides the support to the branch the headquarters are currently working in coordinating with its partners the recovery plans. It is currently finalizing the beneficiary satisfaction surveys for the relief activities as well as preparing the detailed assessment forms and strategy to address the next early recovery stages.

Information management work is in progress at this stage to facilitate information consolidation from the field.



Map of 5 most affected districts and currently being provided relief support by SLRCS.

Operational progress

Emergency shelter and non-food relief items

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met			
Output 1.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	X		75%
1.1.2 Procure non-food relief items adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households	X		Not started (for replenishment)
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"> • first aid kits to 2,500 households • baby kits to 2,000 households • school items to 10,000 school-going children 		X	TBD
1.1.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		Not started

¹ Quoted in SLRCS press release dated 25 May 2016. It is taking into account all activities done bilaterally or with its own resources.

Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.			
1.2.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	X		75%
1.2.2 Procure tarpaulins and ropes (2 per family) adequate to meet the needs of 500 households	X		Not started
1.2.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		100%
1.2.4 Distribute tarpaulins and ropes to 500 households	X		50% of tarpaulins. Ropes to be procured
1.2.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		Not started
Outcome 2: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions			
Output 2.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families.			
<i>Activities planned</i>	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Define beneficiary selection criteria in coordination and collaboration with the government	X		Not started
2.1.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists	X		Not started
2.1.3 Organize awareness raising campaigns and training sessions on safer shelter construction techniques	X		Not started
2.1.4 Provide conditional cash transfers (CHF 5,000) in tranches to enable 250 households to build through an owner-driven approach	X		Not started
2.1.5 Undertake monitoring to approve further instalments of conditional cash transfers to compliant households	X		Not started
2.1.6 Undertake monitoring to ensure that target households have rebuilt to appropriate quality and standard	X		Not started

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: SLRCS has been distributing its current stocks of available from headquarters and branches. It has distributed the quantities illustrated in table 1 below within the different temporary camps. Being displaced person was main criteria to receive support for the first phase. At this moment, distribution records have not yet been received by headquarter which makes it difficult to have a current figure as we have information about quantities of items from electronic reports shared with headquarters, but the details on households need to be compile. Based on a very conservative calculation of the figures the minimum households to have received the NFI would be 35 per cent. The SLRCS headquarter team with the support of IFRC is prioritizing the collection and consolidation of all distribution records now the relief phase is near completion. Now that many people are returning home, the final phase of relief distribution items will be done after procurement of items and will focus on remaining people who will be leaving in temporary shelters and camps.

Some of the branches had limited NFRI stocks and could not provide always minimum SPHERE standards in terms of distributions. For example, some families received only one tarpaulin while the standard is two per families, etc. This will be addressed once the stock will be replenished and depending of existing needs at this time.

Stocks of first aid kits, baby kits and school items were almost non-existent. They will be distribute after being procured.

Procurement of the items has not started yet as the appeal funds need to be confirmed. A donor has shown interested in earmarking the replenishment of those items; therefore the procurement activity should be done on time.

Outcome 2: The shelter recovery activities are set to start on the second month and will depend on funds. It is identified as a top priority by SLRCS and government has there are more than 4,000 damaged houses in the country. Multi-sectoral detailed assessment to start recovery work will be hold mid-June and will reassess the needs, while Government strategy for reconstructing houses might be more defined by then.

Table 1: Relief distribution statistics per districts as of 3 June 2016

Items		DISTRICTS						
		Colombo	Puttalam	Gampaha	Kurunegala	Rathnapura	Kandy	Kegalle
NFRI	Tarpaulins	0	330	0	0	166	25	0
	Rope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sarong	1000	0	0	0	26	0	146
	Saree	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kaftan	200	0	0	0	0	0	98
	Clothes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Towels	300	0	310	101	0	0	0
	Bed sheets	300	0	150	300	207	0	0
	Sleeping Mats	0	0	380	300	26	0	122
	Lanterns	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	Baby kit (baby relief pack)	50	0	182	30	5	20	23
	Adult relief packs	0	89	0	199	10	60	138
	Emergency Households kits	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
	Kitchen sets	300	136	339	83	0	0	11
Plastic bucket 4 L	0	0	0	199	157	0	35	
WASH	Jerry cans 20 L	0	0	0	0	57	0	90
	Water tanks 2000 L	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Water purification tablets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School	Exercise books	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	School bags	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	School items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health	First Aid kits	0	0	72	0	0	0	0
<i>Support outside appeal</i>								
Cooked food portions		3375	0	2041	61	0	0	0
Dry food rations		2500	214	3213	60	0	0	0
Tents		0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Mosquito nets		0	0	0	0	131	0	86
Cleaning items		0	0	126	0	0	0	4

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.			
<i>Activities planned</i>	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Conduct assessment to ensure that local markets are accessible and able to supply livelihoods inputs	X		Not started
3.1.2 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)	X		Not started
3.1.3 Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process	X		Not started
3.1.4 Conduct a baseline survey of household income and expenditure	X		Not started
3.1.5 Engage target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small businesses)	X		Not started
3.1.6 Provide cash transfers (CHF 400) to 600 households in two instalments, for restoring or diversifying income generation sources to target households	X		Not started
3.1.7 Undertake monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose	X		Not started
3.1.8 Undertake end-line assessment of household income and expenditure	X		Not started

Progress towards outcomes
Livelihoods activities are set to start on the second month and will depend on funds. It is identified as a top priority by SLRCS, government and from JNA result. Multi-sectoral detailed assessment to start recovery work will be hold mid-June. Market and assessment will start as soon as funds become confirm for this activity.

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 people.			
<i>Activities planned</i>	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		Ongoing
4.1.2 Distribute water treatment tablets in camps and affected communities	X		Not started
4.1.3 Provide safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities	X		10%
4.1.4 Procure and install 30 water tanks (2,000L) in 15 camps	X		Not started
4.1.5 Monitor the installation of water tanks	X		Not started
4.1.6 Cleaning of 1,000 wells	X		55%
Output 4.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.			
4.2.1 Procure materials adequate for building 50 emergency toilets	X		Not started
4.2.2 Mobilize community members to build 50 emergency toilets in 5 camps	X		Not started
4.2.3 Monitor the building of emergency toilet in camps	X		Not started
Output 4.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population.			
4.3.1 Mobilize and (re)train volunteers and train them on the PHAST methodology	X		Not started
4.3.2 Identify 5,000 households (25,000 people) to be reached with hygiene promotion through the PHAST methodology	X		Not started
4.3.3 Promote environmental sanitation through <i>shramadana</i> (volunteer community labour) during PHAST sessions	X		Not started
4.3.4 Reproduce information, education and communication materials for hygiene promotion	X		Not started

4.3.5 Conduct hygiene promotion activities using the PHAST methodology in target communities	X		Not started
4.3.6 Monitor hygiene practices in target communities, camps and shelters through knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys (<i>final measure after 9 months and before end of operation</i>)	X		Not started

Progress towards outcomes

According to the JNA findings, access to pure drinking water was reported as acceptable; 33 per cent of the displaced households were using bottled water. 23 out of 34 IDP camps assessed reported to have sufficient access to drinking water. Out of the assessed locations, main sources of water for communal cooking were tap, wells or tanks. One major issue reported was the contamination of water wells due to flood water.

Distributions of 391 water plastic buckets of 4L and 147 jerry cans of 20 litres plus 4 water tanks of 2,000 litres have been distributed in camps from remaining SLRCS stocks. However, this activity will start later once materials are procured. This will be accompanied with distribution of water purification tablets and hygiene promotion message.

Output 4.1: As the results from the finding and urgent needs, the SLRCS teams have been prioritizing well cleaning. As of now, 558 out of 1,000 wells have been cleaned in Colombo district (252 wells), and Gampaha districts (306 wells).

Output 4.2: These emergency toilet activities will start after procurement of the camp toilets material.

Output 4.3: This PHAST activities and its component are set to start in the second month as scheduled and upon confirmation of funds. Meanwhile volunteers have given hygiene promotion sessions have been provided in camps where didactic materials by Sri Lanka Red Cross, Ministry of Health and other organizations are being posted.

Health & care

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	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
5.1.1 Mobilize and (re) train volunteers and train them on conducting community-based disease prevention activities	X		Not started
5.1.2 Organize disease prevention and health education sessions for 2,500 households (12,500 people) in target communities	X		Not started
5.1.5 Distribute disease prevention promotion materials alongside disease prevention and health education sessions	X		Not started
5.1.6 Conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities in camps using CBHFA and ECV	X		Not started
5.1.7 Organize 5 medical camps in severely-affected areas	X		On going

Progress towards outcomes

According to JNA results and current observations, diseases were reported among the flood victims but the health centres were functional. However, some other findings showed that more than 50 per cent of the welfare centres informed that the facilities for bathing are limited especially in Colombo district (Kolonawa division). Some 20 per cent of the camps reported that the toilet facilities were not available. Most of the welfare centres did not meet SPHERE standards.

Until a proper WASH sanitation solution will be implemented and to address first aid needs, SLRCS has provided emergency first aid through its branch volunteers in the earliest stages. Medical camps consisting of some small mobile medical teams providing basic health care in various camps are currently providing medical assistance. As of 1 June 2016, more than 11,625 people were assisted with first aid or basic health care services. Medical team service will continue to monitor for the upcoming months. They also provide health awareness messages through group discussions.

The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) activities are set to start in the upcoming weeks once the funding for the activity is confirmed. Those activities will be held in camps and communities of the five districts affected (Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Puttalam and Ratnapura). There has been few mosquito nets distributed from private donations and branches stocks, but it is important to note that mosquito nets distribution is not an activity covered in this appeal since malaria is eradicated. Sri Lanka Red Cross has been doing some dengue awareness sessions and training in areas of the countries with higher number of cases. However dengue cases in the specific affected areas were low prior to the floods. The situation is being monitored and dengue and zika messages will be incorporated in those activities as a preventive measure. No zika cases reported yet in Sri Lanka.

Table 2: Emergency first aid and Basic Health Care consultations as of 1 June 2016

District	Activity	date activity completed	# people
Colombo	Emergency first aid and ambulance service in 19 camps	01/06/2016	7606
Colombo	Basic health care clinics in 6 camps (medical camps)	01/06/2016	1419
Gampaha	Emergency first aid in 6 camps	20/05/2016	NA
Gampaha	Basic health care clinics in 15 camps (medical camps)	01/06/2016	2600
Total			11,625

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.

<i>Activities planned</i>	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		Ongoing
6.1.2 Active tracing is considered in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones	X		100%
6.1.3 Measures are taken to identify and register vulnerable individuals (minors, injured) without contact, to trace their families and facilitate their return home	X		Ongoing
6.1.4 Measures are taken to compile a list of persons unaccounted for due to landslides	X		Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The flooding has led to the displacement of numerous people and families and whilst telephone lines continue to work in most areas the SLRCS with the support of the ICRC continues to monitor the situation for emerging needs in the area of Restoring Family Links.

SLRCS volunteers are also promoting the government landline to report any missing person as well as promoting the ICRC RFL central agency in Geneva where the Sri Lankan diaspora can inquire on missing people.

Dignified Management of the Dead (DMD, linked to RFL): The identification of dead bodies is still ongoing as search and rescue team are still looking for missing people and removing victims of landslides.

Judicial Medical Officers are liaising with the SLRCS for information on missing people to contribute to DMD operations to identify the dead. The SLRCS volunteers are contributing to collection of data from the families of the missing persons in Kegalle district where most victims of landslides are, in order to support the body identification activities.

Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement

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.

<i>Activities planned</i>	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
7.1.1 Recruit project staff at the national headquarters and requesting branches (if gaps are identified)	X		Ongoing
7.1.2 Provide essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches	X		Ongoing

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

7.2.1 Organize refresher training for SLRCS national and 5 branch disaster response teams and 3 specialized trainings	X		Not started
7.2.2 Procure preposition preparedness stocks adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households (20,000 people)	X		Not started
7.2.3 Procure 4 dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	X		Not started

Progress towards outcomes

Output 7.1: An additional 58 volunteers were recruited to add to the existing pool of volunteers. More than 400 volunteers have been used so far. Protective equipment's such as boots and gloves are being provided for current volunteers working on WASH and Health programs. Recruitment of SLRCS staff will start upon confirmation of recovery activities. As for the IFRC staff and delegates, only the operations manager position and RDRT position have been posted for recruitment for the moment. The RDRT has been identified and his deployment should be imminent.

Output 7.2: The procurement of pre-positioned stocks will be done to replenish stocks used during the relief phase. This objective might need to be reviewed in the next update as the procurement of stock is first intended to replenish the stock used from the NS. An estimate 30 per cent of the procured stock is estimated to be use as replenishment, while the rest will be prepositioned. The needs will be reassess with the detailed assessments and therefore a better estimate of quantities of procured stock will need to be distributed and how much to be pre-positioned.

The items for boat linked activities (4 rubber boats and 50 life jackets) will be done in conjunction with the procurement of relief and wash items.

As for the refresher trainings, these will start in a later date and provide and linked with the recovery activities requiring the skills.

Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 8: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored

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

<i>Activities planned</i>	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
8.1.1 Ensure integration of risk reduction initiatives across all recovery sectors	X		Ongoing
8.1.2 Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable disaster risks in target communities	X		Not started
8.1.3 Provide group cash grants (CHF 2,500) for 50 rural committees and schools to set up small projects including repair of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure	X		Not started

Progress towards outcomes

The DRR cash program activities are set to start on the fifth month of the project. Upcoming detailed assessments will provide more inputs and timeframe of activities will be adjust if there are needs to do so. As for the integrated DRR approached, it will be integrated as a transversal theme across the other recovery activities and promoting building back better / doing it better approaches

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

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.

<i>Activities planned</i>	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
9.1.1. Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments	X		Ongoing
9.1.2. Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	X		Ongoing
9.1.3. Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X		Ongoing

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

9.2.1. Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	X		Ongoing
9.2.2. Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	X		10%

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

9.3.1. Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people	X		TBD
9.3.2. Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback, report complaints in confidence and that such are actioned by SLRCS	X		Ongoing

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

9.4.1. Develop and utilize an appropriate M&E system for the operation	X		
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Progress towards outcomes

Following the disaster declaration, SLRCS has activated its branches to do rapid 24 hours rapid assessments in order to have a quick overview of the needs and situation and in order to provide the green light for its volunteers to provide relief assistance. This was followed by a 72 hours rapid assessment to gather additional data and monitor the evaluation of the situation. Following this, from May 21st and 22nd, a JNA was held with team with representation from the DMC, SLRCS, WFP, and Family Planning Association (FPA) deployed to different areas (mostly heavily affected areas) for rapid assessments.

A detailed assessment form is currently being finalized and detailed assessments will start by Mid-June. Those assessments will support the prioritization of activities, as well as geographic areas. Further work on assessment plan and smart information management undergoing. Processing the data from assessment and relief activities has been challenging and time consuming. Therefore a special focus on information and data management is currently being preconized in order to process information more efficiently and on reasonable time.

As for communicating with beneficiaries a satisfaction surveys to be used for current relief activities is being finalized and will be implemented to have a sample of between 5 and 10 per cent (250 to 500 families) of beneficiaries from the relief phase. The SLRCS has provided a contact line during radio commercial to invite the beneficiaries to communicate their feedback to the emergency room of SLRCS.

A final challenge has been that during relief activities, disaggregation's of data by gender and vulnerable groups has not been taken into account, as beneficiary selection main criteria was if people have been displaced. SLRCS has been fully informed of the donor requirements and special attention on this matter is being considered through the development of the recovery activities.

Operational support services

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support has been provided following IFRC procedures to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. NFIs that are being dispatched from pre-positioned stocks will be replenished following IFRC procurement procedures. Local procurement will be done by the SLRCS with the technical support of IFRC country office, CCST in New Delhi and IFRC Regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. All international procurement (Tarpaulins, kitchen sets and potentially water purification tablets) will be done by IFRC Regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur according to its standard procedures. IFRC will also keep close communication with SLRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks.

The transportation and distribution cost of relief supplies under this operation has been covered by this appeal. As well as a provision for warehouse rental has been made in order to safely store all the procured items.

The rental of a 4 x4 vehicle to be sourced through the VRP programme will be conditional to the funding situation of the programmes.

RLU in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical logistics support to the IFRC Sri Lanka office and SLRCS as per needed.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

SRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the affected area through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through APRO and CCST New Delhi will provide 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 updates.

Operation updates will be scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any particular problems, constraints or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.



Click here for:

[DREF](#)
[Emergency Appeal](#)

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**.