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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
Operation update n° 2 Date of issue: 1 July 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 5 to 27 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 SLRCS in implementing the Emergency Plan of Action activities. The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) also provided initial support to the SLRCS operations. 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 Red 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, and private sector partners (Coca-Cola, John Keells and others).	

Operation summary

A tropical depression in the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rains across the country, triggering floods and a series of landslides that affected thousands of lives and livelihoods, and caused widespread property damage. Initial reports indicated 22 out of Sri Lanka's 25 districts were reported to be affected, among them Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam and Ratnapura. More than 428,000 been affected, with more than 4,000 houses damaged and more than 600 totally destroyed. Thousands of people moved temporarily to camps to seek shelter. As of 25 June, 3,909 people are still displaced and staying in 55 safe locations allocated by the Government of Sri Lanka.

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 startup loan and an emergency appeal of CHF 3.6 million was launched on 24 May. An [operations update](#) was published on 10 June.

SLRCS teams have now completed the distribution of non-food relief items (NFRI). SLRCS also provided additional relief efforts such as food distribution and addition NFRI with bilateral support from ICRC, PNS and external partnerships outside the scope of this emergency appeal. Detailed assessment are being analyzed and activities continue at the camps where the floods-affected population remain. The Government has assigned 4 camps to SLRCS to manage in Kegalle – namely Pallepamunuwa and Narangammana in Aranayake DS division and



Photo: Medical camp in Colombo

Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division. SLRCS is providing first aid at the camps through mobile clinics and Water and Sanitation support together with other partners. Two National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members have been deployed to Kegalle to support Kegalle branch with its response. Well Cleaning Program, medical camps and the House Cleaning and Disinfection activities continue in all the affected districts. Currently, beneficiary selection criteria for livelihoods support is also being developed. SLRCS response operation is mainly covering three 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 DS also affected)
- **Gampaha:** semi-urban area. SLRCS is providing support to the flood affected population in two of the "Divisional Secretary's Division", in Biyagama and Dompe
- **Kegalle:** rural area most affected by the landslides, with people displaced in temporary camps

The relief operation moves into recovery phase in the coming months with a focus on livelihoods support. Changes within the evolving situation are being monitored, and a revision of the budget and plan may be considered.

In terms of human resourcing, the operational surge support from IFRC New Delhi Country Cluster Support Team and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) were deployed to provide support to the team in Sri Lanka. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member is also in country since 23 June.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement Coordination

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in implementing various programs, 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 APRO are also providing further coordination support for information sharing for resource mobilization across the Movement partners. The New Delhi CCST regional programs coordinator has been deployed for a period of three weeks to provide surge support to the operation. An IFRC operation manager is being recruited. A RDRT from Asia-Pacific region is in country to provide field support to the activities being implemented in the 4 camps of Kegalle. German RC is also supporting the operation and a Water and Sanitation specialist is currently in the country.

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 – provision of 1,000 kitchen sets, 2,000 exercise books , 1,000 sleeping mats, 1,500 pairs of slippers, 1,000 bed sheets, and 250 baby relief packs.
- UAE Red Crescent – provision of dry rations, medicines for 10 health camps, 12.5 tons of rice, dhal and tins and distributed in Kolonnawa (Colombo), Biyagama and Dompe (Gampaha).
- Turkish Red Crescent – provision of ladies undergarments in Kegalle, 20 tents, 100 solar lamps and 100 blankets.

In addition, the Red Cross Society of China supported the Chinese government in their inter-government support with temporary shelter activities. Chinese government made direct donations to SLRCS.

Spanish Red Cross and the IFRC Livelihoods Reference Centre may provide remote technical support for setting up the livelihoods program for the emergency appeal.

Government of Sri Lanka

The military and the civil defence forces have completed their clean-up operation on the affected areas. SLRCS in coordination with Divisional Secretariats and Government officers has initiated a well cleaning program that is being implemented across the affected areas. The cleaned wells were certified for use by the Government Public Health Inspectors and a sticker carrying the beneficiary number and SLRCS and partner logos were stuck on every cleaned well to ensure that all identified wells had come under the well cleaning program and to avoid duplication of wells.

In addition, a livelihoods assessment of low income communities located in flood prone areas has been initiated by the Government. Discussions are also going on about the support from Government to reallocate some of the landslides affected families to new locations. The Government is also planning to provide new houses to the affected victims 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 victims:

- A UN US\$4.3 million CERF was released to humanitarian partners including IOM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to provide shelter, health facilities rehabilitation, food and water and sanitation support to the affected population.
- SLRCS was assigned the responsibility of completing WASH requirement of all camps in Kegalle and up to now 48 toilets completed with the funding and technical support from OXFAM.
- WHO is providing first life-saving medical interventions and early recovery activities.
- UNICEF and WHO are mobilizing water and sanitation relief assistance together with MoH.
- Oxfam is working in partnership with SLRCS in mainly focussing WASH activities.
- Other organizations present in the response and rehabilitation interventions are: Plan International, Child Fund, CARE and ACTED.
- SLRCS concealed local partnerships with John Keells and Coca Cola for well cleaning and Hela Clothing for food and clothes distribution .

Operational implementation

Overview

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has assisted approximately 140,000 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 been supporting operations since 14 May with more than 400 volunteers.

Table 1: Summary of SLRCS main response interventions to the floods

Districts	NFI (including school items and first aid kits)	First Aid and Medical Assistance (medical camps)	Safe Water Access (cleaned wells)	Number of Volunteers Mobilized
Colombo	35,560 ¹	4,560 ²	1385 ³	300
Gampaha	11,359	732	1338	100
Kegalle	4,275	55	⁴	300--
Total	51,194	5,347	2,723	700

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.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has held First Aid Camps throughout the Colombo district to inundated victims. In medical camps patients were treated for cuts, bruises and other injuries sustained with the severe flood condition. First aid camp in Colombo were established in Kelani bridge Sedawatta, Wellampitiya Police, Thotalanga Kalupalama, Kolonnawa, Thotalanga flats, Wellampitiya Junction, Parama Dharmodaya Pirivena and Ranala Praja Shalawa.

In Gampaha, mobile medical teams provided first assistance mainly in the two targeted DS divisions (Biyagama and Dompe). SLRCS volunteers were also deployed to provide first aid and relief assistance to isolated areas of Malwana, Yabaraluwa, Mabima, Bollagala, Delgoda and Gonawala.

In Kegalle, SLRCS medical teams are still providing assistance in 4 camps managed by the NS and where people are still displaced: Pallepamunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division.

With the relief phase of the operation being finalized, the SLRCS is focusing now on livelihoods interventions. Detailed assessments and selection of beneficiaries is ongoing.

¹ Number of people assisted

² Number of people assisted by SLRCS at the medical camps

³ Number of wells cleaned by SLRCS

⁴ In Kegalle, SLRCS is not cleaning wells, but providing support to the displaced population in 4 temporary camps (Pallepamunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division), in partnership with Oxfam and other actors.

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.			
<i>Activities planned</i>	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		5% Initiated the process by working on the specifications (for replenishment and pre-positioning)
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		75%
1.1.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		Started
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 estimated in table 1. Being displaced person was the main criteria to receive support for the first phase.

In Colombo, Non-food relief items were distributed first in the Koratota Kolonnawa area which was one of the worst hit by flooding. Packages consisting of towels, mats, sarongs, bed sheets, sanitary items, Towels, Toothpaste, brushes and other items for regular use to be used in the long term were provided. In Gampaha, SLRCS distributed NFRI to the affected floods population, mostly around the two DS divisions selected after the assessment completed by the Government and the NS. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys have been conducted in Colombo and Gampaha. The surveys are currently being compiled and results will be provided in next update.

In Kegalle, distributions have been conducted in the camps, mostly in the 4 sites that are managed by SLRCS: Pallepamunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division.

To date, many affected 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. Replenishment and stock pre-positioning of SLRCS emergency stock is being initiated too.

Outcome 2:

The shelter recovery activities planned on the emergency appeal have not started due to lack of funds. Until now, we have not received earmarked pledges for the shelter interventions. The Government of Sri Lanka is completing a detailed assessment and beneficiary selection criteria is being developed to allocate funds to support around 4,000 families who lost their houses. Some of the families affected by the landslides in Kegalle may need to be reallocated to new locations and site identification, land and legal issues could delay the process which is being handle by the Government. Temporary shelter support (tarpaulins and 26 tents) were provided in Bulathkohupitiya DS division (Kegalle District).

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		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

According to Government between 25,000 to 30,000 businesses may have been impacted by the disaster. Therefore, there is a need for early recovery and livelihoods activities. Livelihoods activities are set to start now that some earmarked pledges are received. The Government is also finalizing a livelihoods assessment on the affected area. SLRCS is conducting a detailed assessment and collecting information about household income and expenditure. Livelihoods will be the priority for the SLRCS for the coming months. Criteria selection for livelihoods support may be different in every targeted district. For example, in Kegalle one of the criteria to be selected for livelihoods support is the population who completely lost their houses (266, according with Government data) and cannot return home. But other families have lost their crops and livelihoods and detailed assessment need to be conducted to identify their needs. In Colombo, the NS has identified 200 families (in urban areas) to receive livelihoods support. Criteria selection utilized by the SLRCS branch has been the low income of the families and the impact of the floods in their small business (small boutiques, carpenters, etc). SLRCS Colombo branch has a livelihoods staff and experience in implementing "self-employment program". Identification of beneficiaries, training and development of a business plan for the affected families is being planned. Targeting criteria for livelihoods is also being supported by SLRCS NHQ, with IFRC support. Market analysis should also be initiated soon. In Gampaha, SLRCS is also implementing a joint livelihoods intervention with Oxfam to support 100 families to re-start their small business activities. Puttalam will also be considered as an intervention area for livelihoods support by SLRCS.

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.

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		100%
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		5% Initiated the process by working on the specifications
4.1.5 Monitor the installation of water tanks	X		Not started
4.1.6 Cleaning of 1,000 wells	X		100%
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		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	25%
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		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. The SLRCS initiated a Well Cleaning Program and a House Cleaning and Disinfection program in the flood affected area with the coordination of Government officers and Public Health Inspectors. The cleaned wells were certified for use by the Government and a sticker carrying the beneficiary number and SLRCS and partner logos were stuck on every cleaned well to ensure that all identified wells had come under the program and to avoid duplication. In Gampaha district, the criteria selection to receive support for cleaning wells were houses flooded with 4 feet of water level or more.



Photo: Well Cleaning in Gampaha 1

Fifty water tanks are being procured with the support of Oxfam.

Output 4.1:

As the results from the finding and urgent needs, the SLRCS teams have been prioritizing well cleaning. As of now, 700 wells have been cleaned in Colombo district and 533 in Gampaha districts.

Output 4.2:

These emergency toilet activities will start after procurement of the camp toilets material. Some toilets have been installed in the camp with the support of Oxfam and other partners.

Output 4.3:

The participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) activities and component of those 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 SLRCS, Ministry of Health and other organizations are being posted. In Kegalle, hygiene promotion activities have been conducted in the camps managed by SLRCS and distribution of dust bins have been done.

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	25%
5.1.2 Organize disease prevention and health education sessions for 2,500 households (12,500 people) in target communities	X		25%
5.1.5 Distribute disease prevention promotion materials alongside disease prevention and health education sessions	X		25%
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		100%

Progress towards outcomes

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. With direct support from the IFRC appeal, SLRCS medical teams have treated 2,215 patients in Colombo and an overall total of 5,347 patients with additional collaboration from partner organizations.

The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) activities are have not started due to lack of funds.

SLRCS Gampaha Branch has been doing some dengue awareness sessions and training in areas of the DS with higher number of cases⁵. Awareness on health and hygiene practices has also been conducted through the non-communicable diseases (NCD) and chronic kidney disease prevention (CKDP) programmes along hygiene promotion).

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

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 (RFL).

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.

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

⁵ As identified by MOH of Sri Lanka:

http://www.epid.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_casesanddeaths&Itemid=448&lang=en

7.2.2 Procure preposition preparedness stocks adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households (20,000 people)	X		5% Initiated the process by working on the specifications
7.2.3 Procure 4 dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	X		Not started

Progress towards outcomes

Output 7.1:

Recruitment of SLRCS staff (Livelihoods and Finance Officer) has started. As for the IFRC staff and delegates, only the operations manager position and RDRT position have been posted for recruitment for the moment due to available funds. The RDRT is already in country. Essential items and personal protective equipment is also being replenished.

Output 7.2:

The procurement of pre-positioned stocks will be done to replenish stocks used during the relief phase, with the IFRC support.

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. German Red Cross delegate is currently conducting some visits to discuss the specifications with the SLRCS.

As for the trainings, three BDRT training will be conducted for Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle. Specialized training will be facilitated depending on budget availability.

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		10%
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

Some DRR activities have been initiated by SLRCS. For example, the NS has deployed some volunteers to clean the beaches around Colombo. SLRCS Gampaha Branch has also printed some leaflets to the affected communities about "prevention after the floods". DRR activities along Kelanoi River could also be implemented if funds are available.

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		Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes
<p>Following the disaster declaration, SLRCS has activated its branches to do rapid 24 hours and 72 hours rapid assessments. On 21 and 22 May, a rapid assessment was conducted jointly with Disaster Management Centre, National Disaster Response Centre and World Food Programme in affected areas comprising safe locations. The aim here was to recognize the number of displaced persons and locate areas of people in camps and assess the situation and living standards of people in camps. 56 Red Cross volunteers participated.</p> <p>Detailed assessments for livelihoods should be completed in the coming weeks. Surveys are being designed by SLRCS NHQ with IFRC support.</p> <p>Beneficiaries satisfaction surveys is being finalized. The SLRCS has also provided a contact line during radio commercial to invite the beneficiaries to communicate their feedback to the emergency room of SLRCS. Some beneficiary communications mechanisms have also been established at the camps.</p> <p>Data collection and disaggregation's of data by gender and vulnerable is still a challenge for the operation. Two people from Sri Lanka (one from SLRCS and one from IFRC) have been trained on collection and analysis of data through mobile phones using Open Data Kit (ODK). SLRCS will use the NS server to set up the system and trying to get real time data for quality control of the appeal implementation.</p>

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 is planned to be replenished following IFRC procurement procedures(subject to the funding). Local procurement will be done by the IFRC Country Office together with the SLRCS. All international procurement (mainly NFI's items will be done by IFRC Regional logistics unit (RLU) 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 warehouse rental, transportation and distribution cost of relief supplies under this operation has been covered by this appeal. RLU in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical logistics support to the IFRC Sri Lanka office and SLRCS as per needed.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

SLRCS oversees 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, is 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 updates. IFRC is also supporting the NS to develop a simple reporting format to track the implementation of the emergency plan of action.

Reference documents



Click here for:

[DREF](#)

[Emergency Appeal](#)

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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.**

EMERGENCY APPEAL

23/05/2016

MDRLK005 Sri Lanka : Floods and Landslide

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	15,500
Shelter - Transitional	1,257,700
Clothing & Textiles	116,500
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	82,281
Medical & First Aid	44,632
Utensils & Tools	48,000
Other Supplies & Services	245,290
Cash Disbursements	245,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	2,054,904
Computer & Telecom Equipment	25,025
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	3,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	28,025
Storage, Warehousing	7,200
Distribution & Monitoring	21,750
Transport & Vehicle Costs	98,560
Logistics Services	1,400
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	128,910
International Staff	380,000
National Staff	64,800
National Society Staff	184,950
Volunteers	40,375
Total PERSONNEL	670,125
Consultants	20,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	20,000
Workshops & Training	66,600
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	66,600
Travel	43,310
Information & Public Relations	52,143
Office Costs	1,750
Communications	8,100
Financial Charges	16,470
Other General Expenses	179,832
Shared Support Services	131,418
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	433,023
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	221,103
Total INDIRECT COSTS	221,103
TOTAL BUDGET	3,622,689