


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

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° 3 (6-month consolidated report) Date of issue: 22 December 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 21 May to 21 November 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
Current Appeal coverage: CHF 1,519,210 (41%)	Funding gap: CHF 2,103,479
N° of people being assisted: 40,000 (8,000 families)	
<p>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.</p> <p>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, Germany, New Zealand and Sweden 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.</p>	
<p>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 (Rhino roofs, Coca-Cola, John Keells Foundation and others).</p>	

Operation summary

Sri Lanka was hit by a severe Tropical Cyclone Roanu, that affected 22 districts out of 25 districts in the country, destroying homes and submerging entire villages, 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. At least 104 people are reported dead, 99 people are still missing – many as the result of a landslide in Aranayake, Kegalle District which devastated three villages – and more than 428,000 people affected. Some 4,000 houses were damaged and 600 more were totally destroyed. Thousands of people moved temporarily to camps to seek shelter. In Kegalle district, the Cabinet approved to construct 1,682 new houses.



Assessment Training in Colombo. (Photo: SLRCS)

An [Information Bulletin](#) was issued on 18 May 2016 and a [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) for CHF 249,443 was allocated on 21 May. This DREF was used as a start-up loan and an [Emergency Appeal](#) of CHF 3.6 million was launched on 24 May. Two operations updates were published on [10 June](#) and [1 July](#).

SLRCS teams have 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 is being analysed and activities continue at the camps where the floods-affected population remain. The Government has assigned 4 camps to the SLRCS to manage in Kegalle – namely Pallepamunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division. 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 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). The operation went into recovery stage. All population is back to their normal living quarters.
- **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. In that area, the waters are back to normal levels and all operation concentrates on recovery efforts
- **Kegalle:** rural area most affected by the landslides, with people displaced in temporary camps.

The relief operation moved into recovery phase, with a focus on livelihoods support. The operation manager for the floods operation has started on 1 September. Changes within the evolving situation are being monitored. The implementation of the recovery shelter component was removed as it is being covered by the GoSL, whereby affected families can apply for conditional grants for purchasing land and constructing house.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement response

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.

Non-Movement response

The military and the civil defence forces have completed their operation. SLRCS in coordination with Divisional Secretariats and Government officers has completed a well cleaning program that is being implemented across the affected areas. Parts of that program have been funded from sources outside the EA. 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 INGO'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** secured funding for the procurement of mosquito nets from **UNHABITAT**, which successfully got CERF funding for the flood operation
- 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 foundation and Coca Cola for well cleaning and Hela Clothing for food and clothes distribution.

Government has identified safer land to relocate some families who were displaced in Kegalle district. It has agreed to provide monetary support to construct houses for some beneficiaries. The process is progressing. SLRCS continue activities with OXFAM mainly focussing wash activities. SLRCS maintain very close collaboration and coordination with government authorities at national and local level for its relief and recovery efforts.

UNhabitat partnered with SLRCS mainly to implement its relief activities focussing distribution of NFRI for 13,500 beneficiary households.

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.

Along the first phase of relief distributions, the 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 PrajaShalawa.

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/PSP/counselling 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. The intervention has changed from pure medical support to more psychosocial program (PSP) and counselling towards the inhabitants of the camp.

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.

The planned shelter activities under transitional shelter (outcome 2) as highlighted in the plan of action will not be undertaken due to lack of funding of the appeal. The gaps will however be addressed by GoSL and other stakeholders. It should also be recognized that the approach selected by the GoSL and the other stakeholders is costlier than the initial Appeal budget for the component. SLRCS and IFRC will reconsider to support in this area if funding is made available.

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		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"> • first aid kits to 2,500 households • baby kits to 2,000 households • school items to 10,000 school-going children 	X		100% 50% 50%
1.1.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		50%
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		Completed
1.2.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		100%
1.2.4 Distribute tarpaulins and ropes to 500 households	X		Pre-positioned at SLRCS warehouses
1.2.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		50%
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. Displaced person was prioritised to receive support for the first relief distribution 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 analysis need some follow-up and should be available 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 strengthen SLRCS preparedness for future disasters, the Appeal supported the procurement of NFIs to replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Below are the summary of items that have been procured. The numbers of emergency shelter items were increased (from 1,000 to 1,500 for tarpaulins and ropes) as it became clear that the longer term shelter program would not progress due to lack of funding.

Items	Unit	Quantity	Items	Unit	Quantity
Tents	Nos	30	Baby kit	Unit	2,000
Tarpaulins	Piece	1,500	Exercise books	Piece	30,000
Rope	Piece	1,500	School bags	Piece	3,000
Sarong	Piece	5,000	Kitchen sets	Unit	2,500
Kaftan	Piece	5,000	Water tanks	Unit	30
Towels	Piece	10,000	First aid kits	Unit	2,500
Bed sheets	Piece	10,000	Ferry	Nos	2
Mats	Piece	10,000	Rubber Dingy boats	Nos	2
Buckets	Unit	5,000	Engine - Rubber Dingy boats	Nos	2
Lanterns	Unit	5,000	Safety jackets	Nos	50
Adult relief packs	Unit	2,500			

Outcome 2:

The original 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). In the overall response, the GoSL has made available funds for the purchase of land and the construction of the houses. If the Red Cross wants to play a role in that program, urgent funding is needed. In some locations, permanent house construction has started, but covers a very little percentage of the needs. As the housing program does not necessarily take place in the former location and most beneficiaries in the Kegalle area are farmers, the livelihood program becomes even more relevant, because of the relocation, it might be very difficult to commerce with the old livelihood.

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		Activity cancelled
3.1.2 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)	X		100%
3.1.3 Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process	X		30%
3.1.4 Conduct a baseline survey of household income and expenditure	X		15%
3.1.5 Engage target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small businesses)	X		15%
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
<p>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. The Government is 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.</p> <p>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. SLRCS has started livelihoods program in Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle. A total of 600 families will be targeted in the three districts – Colombo (100), Gampaha (100) and Kegalle (400).</p> <p>SLRCS has decided and agreed not to proceed with market analysis as the amount of livelihoods grant is already decided at the time of submitting the proposal. An orientation session to branches and stakeholders has been completed in all three districts. The implementation will be in batches ensure the quality of service delivery. In Colombo, 25 households were identified during the first phase of beneficiaries selection. Economic assessments and business plan preparation were conducted. Similar activities are progressing in other two districts.</p>

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		100%

4.1.2 Distribute water treatment tablets in camps and affected communities	X		30%
4.1.3 Provide safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities	X		30%
4.1.4 Procure and install 30 water tanks (2,000L) in 15 camps	X		100%
4.1.5 Monitor the installation of water tanks	X		100%
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 10 permanent community latrines	X		10%
4.2.2 Mobilize community members to build 10 permanent community latrines	X		10%
4.2.3 Monitor the building of 10 permanent community latrines	X		10%
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% (re-design process)
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
<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> Activity 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.5. are supported through Oxfam funding. 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.</p> <p><u>Output 4.2:</u> All 50 emergency toilets have been installed in the camp with the support of Oxfam and other partners. The allocated fund were channelled to building permanent community latrines in Colombo district. Locations have been identified and the tender process is ongoing.</p> <p><u>Output 4.3:</u> The participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) activities and other relevant components are set to start in February 2017. Volunteers have conducted hygiene promotion sessions in camps where IEC 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 completed.</p>

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.			
<i>Activities planned</i>	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% (reproduction of materials has 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		100%

Progress towards outcomes			
<p>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.</p> <p>The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) activities have not started due to lack of funds and due to the fact that the SLRCS focal point for health has left the organization and it has caused a small delay. Currently, IEC materials from MOH are being printed out in order to start the activities in the upcoming weeks.</p> <p>During relief phase, SLRCS Gampaha Branch has conducted dengue awareness sessions and training in areas of the districts where higher number of dengue cases were recorded. Awareness on health and hygiene practices were also been conducted through the non-communicable diseases (NCD) and chronic kidney disease prevention (CKDP) programs along hygiene promotion.</p>			

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		100%
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		100%

Progress towards outcomes			
This activity has been completed and reported in Operations Update 2.			

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		90% (recruitment will be finalized by end of December 2016)
7.1.2 Provide essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches	X		100%
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		75%
7.2.2 Procure preposition preparedness stocks adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households (20,000 people)	X		100%
7.2.3 Procure 4 dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	X		100%
7.2.4 Specialized training on Assessment/ Boat Riding/ Camp Management	X		70%

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.

Recruitment of field officer for livelihood for Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle were advised along with the livelihood officer for national headquarters. Interviews for the same position will be held during the 2nd week of December. Recruitment of community mobilizers (7) for livelihood project is ongoing. Recruitment of community mobilizers (3) for DRR project was completed and appointments will be given to them from 1st of December.

Output 7.2:

All procurement of pre-positioned stocks, the boats and nautical accessories has been finalized. The majority of specialized trainings have been conducted. SLRCS completed several training sessions – Assessment training in Colombo and Gampaha, Camp Management training in Kegalle and Boat Riding training in Galle.



Boat Riding training in Galle. (Photo: SLRCS)

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		20%
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, SLRCS 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”. Additional awareness sessions on preventable disaster risks were conducted within the affected communities.

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		90%
9.1.2. Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	X		100%
9.1.3. Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X		100%
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		100%
9.2.2. Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	X		100%
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		Ongoing
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

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.

Detailed assessments for livelihoods was completed.

Beneficiaries satisfaction surveys was carried out. SLRCS has 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.

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.

SLRCS supported government to carryout loss and damage assessment. Selection of beneficiaries for livelihood was carried out assessing the data gathered by the government after verifying by staff and volunteers of SLRCS. The baseline data collection for livelihood program (household economic assessment) is ongoing. Staff attached to national headquarters of SLRCS facilitated developing plan of action for livelihood and DRR program in consultation with relevant government institutions, branch staff and volunteers and IFRC staff.

Operational support services

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities has been aiming to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, 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 the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. NFIs that were dispatched from pre-positioned stocks has been replenished under this appeal. Local procurement was done by the IFRC Country Office together with the SLRCS. All international procurement was done by IFRC Regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur according to IFRC standard procedures.

The warehousing needs has been covered by NS existing warehouses. For transportation of relief supplies trucks were rented and rental was covered by this appeal. RLU in Kuala Lumpur has been providing technical 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 SLRCS to develop a simple reporting format to track the implementation of the emergency plan of action.



Click here for:

[Plans and reports](#)

[Donor response](#)

[Interim financial](#)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:

- Neville Nanayakkara, director general; phone +94 7732 61444; email: neville.nanayakkara@redcross.lk

IFRC country office, Sri Lanka:

- Igor Dmitryuk, head of country office; phone +94 77 326 1750; email: igor.dmitryuk@ifrc.org
- Gerhard Tauscher, Operation Manager, phone + 94 721779663, email: gerhard.tauscher@ifrc.org
- Radhika Fernando, senior programme manager; email: radhika.fernando@ifrc.org

IFRC CCST New Delhi:

- Leon Prop, head of CCST; phone +91 11 233 24203; email: leon.prop@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific regional office:

- Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crisis (DCPRR); email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Mathieu Léonard, operations coordinator; mobile: +6019 620 0357; email: mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 2989 752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Patrick Fuller, communications manager; mobile: +6012 2308 451; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
- Diana Ongiti, relationship manager: emergencies, mobile: +6019 2744 960; email: diana.ongiti@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Cristina Estrada, Response and Recovery Lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org
- Susil Perera, Response and Recovery; phone: +412 2730 4247; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org

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.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2016/11	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2017/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		2,133,180	1,489,509			3,622,689	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>			25,953			25,953	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>			215,678			215,678	
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government*)</i>			472,193			472,193	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			94,136			94,136	
<i>New Zealand Government</i>			67,260			67,260	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			16,329			16,329	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		49,199	76,228			125,427	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			118,706			118,706	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		122,586	259,523			382,109	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>			1,000			1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		171,785	1,347,007			1,518,792	
Other Income							
<i>Sundry Income</i>			419			419	
C4. Other Income			419			419	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		171,785	1,347,426			1,519,210	
D. Total Funding = B + C		171,785	1,347,426			1,519,210	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		171,785	1,347,426			1,519,210	
E. Expenditure		-3,788	-544,691			-548,479	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		167,997	802,734			970,731	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2016/11	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2017/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,133,180	1,489,509		3,622,689		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	15,500			29,778		29,778	-14,278	
Shelter - Transitional	1,257,700						1,257,700	
Clothing & Textiles	116,500			10,613		10,613	105,887	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	82,281			3,329		3,329	78,952	
Medical & First Aid	44,632			47,549		47,549	-2,917	
Teaching Materials				6,938		6,938	-6,938	
Utensils & Tools	48,000			47,475		47,475	525	
Other Supplies & Services	245,290			220,856		220,856	24,434	
Cash Disbursement	245,000						245,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,054,904			366,538		366,538	1,688,365	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles				7,187		7,187	-7,187	
Computers & Telecom	25,025			2,315		2,315	22,710	
Office & Household Equipment	3,000						3,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	28,025			9,502		9,502	18,523	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	7,200			1,731		1,731	5,469	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,750			1,291		1,291	20,459	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	98,560			5,909		5,909	92,651	
Logistics Services	1,400			5,318		5,318	-3,918	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	128,910			14,249		14,249	114,661	
Personnel								
International Staff	380,000			35,396		35,396	344,604	
National Staff	64,800			2,127		2,127	62,673	
National Society Staff	184,950			1,486		1,486	183,464	
Volunteers	40,375			1,064		1,064	39,311	
Total Personnel	670,125			40,072		40,072	630,053	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000						20,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,000						20,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	66,600		33	7,143		7,176	59,424	
Total Workshops & Training	66,600		33	7,143		7,176	59,424	
General Expenditure								
Travel	43,310			18,747		18,747	24,563	
Information & Public Relations	52,143		14	5,475		5,488	46,655	
Office Costs	1,750			4,737		4,737	-2,987	
Communications	8,100			69		69	8,031	
Financial Charges	16,470		-307	-11,074		-11,381	27,851	
Other General Expenses	179,832			5,796		5,796	174,036	
Shared Office and Services Costs	131,418			7,070		7,070	124,348	
Total General Expenditure	433,023		-293	30,819		30,526	402,497	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			3,816	38,742		42,558	-42,558	
Total Operational Provisions			3,816	38,742		42,558	-42,558	
Indirect Costs								

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2016/11	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2017/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,133,180	1,489,509		3,622,689		
Programme & Services Support Recovr	221,103		231	32,959		33,190	187,913	
Total Indirect Costs	221,103		231	32,959		33,190	187,913	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			0	3,919		3,920	-3,920	
Pledge Reporting Fees				747		747	-747	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			0	4,666		4,666	-4,666	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,622,689		3,788	544,691		548,479	3,074,210	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,129,392	944,818		3,074,210		