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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° <a href="#">EL-2016-000050-LKA</a>
Operation update n° 4 (One year consolidated report) Date of issue: 5 July 2017	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 November 2016 to 21 June 2017
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 1,639,983 (45.3%)	Funding gap: CHF 1,982,706
<b>N° of people being assisted: 40,000 (8,000 families)</b>	
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the SLRCS in implementing the Emergency Plan of Action activities. The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) also provided initial support to the SLRCS operations. 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><b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government of Sri Lanka, Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Police, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations, and private sector partners (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.

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. Three operations updates were published on [10 June 2016](#), [1 July 2016](#) and the 6 months update on [22 December 2016](#).

SLRCS teams have completed the distribution of non-food relief items (NFRI). SLRCS 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. Detailed assessment is being analysed and activities continue at the camps where the floods-affected population remain. The Government has assigned four 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 services 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.



Well rehabilitated during early recovery stage.  
(Photo: SLRCS)

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 divisional secretariat (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. Changes within the evolving situation were being monitored. The implementation of the recovery shelter component was put on hold due to the lack of funds and that whereby affected families can apply for conditional grants for purchasing land and constructing houses provided by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL)

## 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 has been leading this operation since September 2016. An RDRT from Asia Pacific region is based in the country to provide field support to the activities being implemented in the four camps of Kegalle. German RC is also supporting the operation while 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-governmental support with temporary shelter activities. Chinese government has 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 safe for use by the Government Public Health Inspectors and a sticker carrying the beneficiary number and SLRCS and partner logos were placed 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 ongoing regarding the support from Government to reallocate some of the landslides affected families to new locations. The Government has provided new houses to the affected victims of landslides. A program to evacuate families from high risk zones is ongoing. Several I/NGO's, UN agencies and external partners are providing support to the floods-affected victims:

- A UN USD 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 mainly focusing on 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 wells cleaning and Hela Clothing for food and clothes distribution.

Government had identified safer land to relocate some families who were displaced in Kegalle district. It was agreed to provide monetary support to construct houses for some beneficiaries which its process is progressing. SLRCS continues activities with OXFAM mainly focussing wash activities. SLRCS maintain very close collaboration and coordination with government authorise 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-based 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. SLRCS 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/PSP/counselling teams are still providing assistance in four camps managed by the NS and where people are still displaced as of June 2017, due to the high risk zones: Pallemunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkothupitiya DS division. The intervention has changed from pure medical support to more psychosocial program (PSP) and counselling towards the inhabitants of the camp.

The planned shelter activities under transitional shelter (Outcome 2) as highlighted in the plan of action will not be undertaken for the time being, 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 has started the construction of one house with funds outside this appeal and will reconsider to support in this area if funding is made available.

# Operational progress

## Emergency shelter and non-food relief items

<b>Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met</b>			
<b>Output 1.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	<b>Is Implementation on Time?</b>		<b>Progress (%)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%
1.1.2 Procure non-food relief items adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households	X		100%
1.1.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		100%
1.1.4 Distribute non-food relief items to 5,000 households, complimented with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• first aid kits to 2,500 households</li> <li>• baby kits to 2,000 households</li> <li>• school items to 10,000 school-going children</li> </ul>	X		100% 100% 80%
1.1.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		80%
<b>Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.</b>			
1.2.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%
1.2.2 Procure tarpaulins and ropes (2 per family) adequate to meet the needs of 500 households	X		100%
1.2.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		100%
1.2.4 Distribute tarpaulins and ropes to 500 households	X		Pre-positioned at SLRCS warehouses
1.2.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		100%
<b>Outcome 2: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions</b>			
<b>Output 2.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families.</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	<b>Is Implementation on Time?</b>		<b>Progress (%)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
2.1.1 Define beneficiary selection criteria in coordination and collaboration with the government		X	Not started (no funds)
2.1.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists		X	Not started (no funds)
2.1.3 Organize awareness raising campaigns and training sessions on safer shelter construction techniques		X	Not started (no funds)
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 (no funds)
2.1.5 Undertake monitoring to approve further instalments of conditional cash transfers to compliant households	X		Not started (no funds)
2.1.6 Undertake monitoring to ensure that target households have rebuilt to appropriate quality and standard	X		Not started (no funds)

## Progress towards outcomes

### Outcome 1:

SLRCS distributed its current stocks available from headquarters and branches. The quantities of items distributed are outlined in the table below. Displaced persons were 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 NFRIs to the affected floods population, mostly around the two DS divisions selected after the assessment completed by the Government and the NS.

In Kegalle, distributions have been conducted in the camps, mostly in the four sites that are managed by SLRCS, namely 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 NFRIs to replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Below are the summary of items that have been procured and replenished in the warehouses of SLRCS. 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:

Since the last update, 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. Although GoSL has completed identification of beneficiaries for permanent housing, the proposed housing structure (apartments) was not acceptable due to cultural and land rights issues. The Government proposed to construct a housing society (apartments) where all affected people will be given out flats but none would have rights over the land. Permanent housing has been delayed awaiting final clearances from the government, which is primarily linked with lack of policy on housing in such cases. Emergency and transitional shelter (tarpaulins and 26 tents) were provided in Bulathkohupitiya DS division (Kegalle District). In the overall response, the GoSL has allocated funds for the purchase of land and the construction of permanent houses. If the Red Cross wants to play a role in permanent housing, an additional appeal for funds ought to be made. In some locations, permanent housing construction has started, but this covers a small percentage of the overall housing needs. Additionally, permanent houses would not be constructed in the same location where they were earlier, as they were destroyed by landslides. Since habitation in the affected areas is closely linked with livelihood opportunities, the livelihood intervention for the affected people assumes more significance.

## Livelihoods

<b>Outcome 3: Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored.</b>			
<b>Output 3.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume activities.</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	<b>Is Implementation on Time?</b>		<b>Progress (%)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
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		100%
3.1.4 Conduct a baseline survey of household income and expenditure	X		100%
3.1.5 Engage target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small businesses)	X		90%
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		55% (second instalment transfers in progress – completed for 51 families)
3.1.7 Undertake monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose	X		60% (7 monitoring meetings out of planned 12 are complete and reports are being compiled)
3.1.8 Undertake end-line assessment of household income and expenditure	X		0% (Will initiate end of July as planned)

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
<p>According to the 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.</p> <p>Criteria selection for livelihoods support is 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 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) over a period of time starting December 2016 till October 2017.</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. A total of 575 families have been identified as the target beneficiaries so far with 25 more to be identified shortly. First instalment of LKR 30,000 was transferred to all the 575 families identified. Second instalment was also released for 51 families. SLRCS has undertaken monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose and have completed 7 monitoring meetings out of the total planned 12 meetings. End line assessments will be undertaken from end of July onwards, to assess the impact of this intervention.</p>

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene

<b>Outcome 4: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>			
<b>Output 4.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target people.</b>			
<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Is Implementation on Time?</b>		<b>Progress (%)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
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		100%
4.1.3 Provide safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities	X		100%
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%
<b>Output 4.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.</b>			
4.2.1 Procure materials adequate for building 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%
<b>Output 4.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population.</b>			
4.3.1 Mobilize and (re)train volunteers and train them on the PHAST methodology		X	Rescheduled
4.3.2 Identify 5,000 households (25,000 people) to be reached with hygiene promotion through the PHAST methodology		X	Rescheduled
4.3.3 Promote environmental sanitation through <i>shramadana</i> (volunteer community labour) during PHAST sessions		X	Rescheduled
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	Rescheduled
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	Rescheduled

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> Activity 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.5. are supported through Oxfam funding. As a result from the findings and urgent needs, the SLRCS teams have been prioritizing well cleaning. This activity has now been completed and 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. When the last update was published, the plans were to build permanent community latrines in Colombo district. Locations have been identified and the tendering was in progress. Currently, the plans have been revised to utilise these funds for a mini water project in Kegalle district that will benefit 54 families.</p> <p><u>Output 4.3:</u> In Kegalle, hygiene promotion activities have been conducted in the camps managed by SLRCS and distribution of dust bins have been completed. Implementation of PHAST activities have been rescheduled to start in mid June, 2017. These activities will be implemented in Kegalle, Kurunagalam and Puttalam.</p>

## Health & care

<b>Outcome 5: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>			
<b>Output 5.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures.</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	<b>Is Implementation on Time?</b>		<b>Progress (%)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
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% (translation and reproduction of materials has started)
5.1.6 Conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities in camps using CBHFA and ECV		X	Scheduled to start in mid June, 2017
5.1.7 Organize 5 medical camps in severely-affected areas	X		100%

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
<p>SLRCS has provided emergency first aid through its branch volunteers in the earliest stages. Medical camps consisting of some small mobile medical teams provided basic health care in various camps. 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 were delayed 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. Funds were allocated for this activity and health focal point role is currently covered by Asst. Mgr., First Aid. A new head of health has been recruited, who oversees the program. The activities planned under this section will be implemented together with hygiene promotion / PHAST under Section 4.3, which will be initiated from the mid of June, 2017.</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 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

<b>Outcome 7: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened</b>			
<b>Output 7.1: SLRCS headquarters and branches have improved staffing and office facilities.</b>			
<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		100%
7.1.2 Provide essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches	X		100%
<b>Output 7.2: Capacity of SLRCS headquarters and branches to respond to disasters is strengthened</b>			
7.2.1 Organize refresher training for SLRCS national and 5 branch disaster response teams and 3 specialized trainings	X		100%
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% (the last specialised training is scheduled for the following quarter)

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
<p><b>Output 7.1:</b> Recruitment of one Livelihood Officer and one Finance Officer is completed by SLRCS. IFRC completed recruitment of Operations Manager and deployed one RDRT. IFRC CCST office, Delhi provided interim support for the operations till the Ops. Manager was recruited. Essential items and personal protective equipment were procured and replenished by IFRC.</p> <p>Recruitment of field officers for livelihood program in Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle were completed. Recruitment of community mobilizers (7) for livelihood project was completed. Recruitment of community mobilizers (3) for DRR project was completed, who joined from January 2017.</p>
<p><b>Output 7.2:</b> All procurement of pre-positioned stocks, the boats and accessories was complete. Only one specialised training is pending and is scheduled for the following quarter. SLRCS completed training sessions on Assessment in Colombo and Gampaha, Camp Management training in Kegalle and Boat Riding training in Galle.</p>

## Disaster risk reduction

<b>Outcome 8: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored</b>			
<b>Output 8.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures.</b>			
<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		80%
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		Just started

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
<p>Nine communities have been selected by SLRCS in three districts: Colombo, Kurunegala and Puttalam. Up to now they have completed stakeholders and community orientation, problem identification (based on VCA approach), prioritization, resilience planning, preparation of reports.</p> <p>Kick off activities on cash transfer have now started and awareness training on disaster management. The mitigation activities were identified and preparation of estimates for requisitions are in progress.</p>

## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Outcome 9: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>			
<b>Output 9.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
9.1.1. Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
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%
<b>Output 9.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan appropriate and incorporated into the plan.</b>			
9.2.1. Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	X		100%
9.2.2. Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	X		100%
<b>Output 9.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people.</b>			
9.3.1. Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people	X		Ongoing
9.3.2. Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback, report complaints in confidence and that such are actioned by SLRCS	X		Ongoing
<b>Output 9.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.</b>			
9.4.1. Develop and utilize an appropriate M&E system for the operation	X		Ongoing

<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>Following the disaster declaration, SLRCS has activated its branches to do 24 hours rapid assessment and detailed 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.</p> <p>Beneficiaries satisfaction surveys were 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. Beneficiary communication mechanism was established at the camps.</p> <p>Data collection and disaggregation's of data by gender and vulnerable was a challenge for the operation. Two staffs 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 aim at establishing a data collection based on ODK in the following year due to budgetary constraints.</p> <p>SLRCS coordinated with staffs from the local and district governments to conduct loss and damage assessment. It also included selection of beneficiaries for livelihood project, assessment and verification of data. The baseline data collection for livelihood program (household economic assessment) is complete and first instalment of livelihood grants were transferred to 575 families, currently work is in progress to transfer the second instalment. Staff based out of 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.</p>
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# Operational support services

## **Logistics and supply chain**

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

Logistics support has been provided following IFRC standard procedures to ensure efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. NFIs dispatched from pre-positioned stocks of SLRCS have been replenished under this appeal. Local procurement was facilitated by the IFRC Country Office and SLRCS participated in the procurement process. All international procurement was carried out through IFRC Regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur according to IFRC standard procedures.

SLRCS existing warehouses supported storage of relief items. Due to limited NS trucking capacity, trucks were rented from the local market to deliver relief items required in this operation and rental costs were covered under the emergency 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, has been providing technical support in operation management to ensure the operation objectives are met. Additionally, IFRC provided technical support to the SLRCS for the preparation of EPOA and DREF request and updates. IFRC is also supporting SLRCS to develop a simple reporting format to track the implementation of the emergency plan of action.

Reference documents



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](mailto:neville.nanayakkara@redcross.lk)

### IFRC country office, Sri Lanka:

- Gerhard Tauscher, operation manager; phone + 94 721779663; email: [gerhard.tauscher@ifrc.org](mailto:gerhard.tauscher@ifrc.org)
- Radhika Fernando, senior programme manager; email: [radhika.fernando@ifrc.org](mailto:radhika.fernando@ifrc.org)

### IFRC CCST New Delhi:

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

### IFRC Asia Pacific regional office:

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- Queries on resource mobilizations and pledge; email: [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)
- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: [clarence.sim@ifrc.org](mailto:clarence.sim@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Geneva:

- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)
- Susil Perera, response and recovery; phone: +412 2730 4247; email: [susil.perera@ifrc.org](mailto:susil.perera@ifrc.org)

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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.

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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**.

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## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods &amp; Landslides

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		2,133,180	1,489,509			3,622,689	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>Cake Corporation</i>			9,745			9,745	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		106,960	25,953			132,913	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>			216,256			216,256	
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government*)</i>			475,684			475,684	
<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	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>278,744</b>	<b>1,360,820</b>			<b>1,639,564</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>Sundry Income</i>			419			419	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>			<b>419</b>			<b>419</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>278,744</b>	<b>1,361,238</b>			<b>1,639,983</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>278,744</b>	<b>1,361,238</b>			<b>1,639,983</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		278,744	1,361,238			1,639,983	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-266,044	-703,417			-969,460	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		12,701	657,822			670,523	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods &amp; Landslides

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,133,180</b>	<b>1,489,509</b>		<b>3,622,689</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
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		1,473	224,111		225,584	19,706	
Cash Disbursement	245,000		106,278			106,278	138,722	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>2,054,904</b>		<b>107,750</b>	<b>369,793</b>		<b>477,544</b>	<b>1,577,360</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles				7,187		7,187	-7,187	
Computers & Telecom	25,025			4,489		4,489	20,536	
Office & Household Equipment	3,000						3,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>28,025</b>			<b>11,675</b>		<b>11,675</b>	<b>16,350</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	7,200			2,340		2,340	4,860	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,750			2,569		2,569	19,181	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	98,560		1,565	11,922		13,487	85,073	
Logistics Services	1,400			5,318		5,318	-3,918	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>128,910</b>		<b>1,565</b>	<b>22,149</b>		<b>23,714</b>	<b>105,196</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	380,000		8,525	98,602		107,126	272,874	
National Staff	64,800			2,131		2,131	62,669	
National Society Staff	184,950		12,142	8,616		20,758	164,192	
Volunteers	40,375		953	145		1,098	39,277	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>670,125</b>		<b>21,619</b>	<b>109,494</b>		<b>131,114</b>	<b>539,011</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	20,000						20,000	
Professional Fees			945	4,758		5,704	-5,704	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>20,000</b>		<b>945</b>	<b>4,758</b>		<b>5,704</b>	<b>14,296</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	66,600		4,366	15,240		19,606	46,994	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>66,600</b>		<b>4,366</b>	<b>15,240</b>		<b>19,606</b>	<b>46,994</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	43,310		26	19,496		19,522	23,788	
Information & Public Relations	52,143		845	7,686		8,531	43,612	
Office Costs	1,750		3,420	6,929		10,349	-8,599	
Communications	8,100		170	689		858	7,242	
Financial Charges	16,470		573	-13,490		-12,917	29,387	
Other General Expenses	179,832		11,287	37,538		48,825	131,007	
Shared Office and Services Costs	131,418		50	16,848		16,898	114,520	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>433,023</b>		<b>16,371</b>	<b>75,696</b>		<b>92,066</b>	<b>340,956</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			96,707	46,366		143,073	-143,073	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>96,707</b>	<b>46,366</b>		<b>143,073</b>	<b>-143,073</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods &amp; Landslides

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,133,180</b>	<b>1,489,509</b>		<b>3,622,689</b>		
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	221,103		16,206	42,586		58,792	162,311	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	221,103		16,206	42,586		58,792	162,311	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			435	4,790		5,225	-5,225	
Pledge Reporting Fees			78	868		947	-947	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			514	5,658		6,172	-6,172	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,622,689</b>		<b>266,044</b>	<b>703,417</b>		<b>969,460</b>	<b>2,653,229</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,867,137</b>	<b>786,092</b>		<b>2,653,229</b>		