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Revised Emergency Appeal Sri Lanka: Floods and landslide

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRLK005

67,500 people (13,500 families) to be assisted

Appeal launched 20 May 2016

Glide n° [FL-2016-000050-LKA](#)

249,433 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Revision n° 1 issued 29 November 2017

1.6 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

Appeal ends 31 March 2018

(extended by four months)

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks **1,604,185** Swiss francs (decreased from 3,622,689 Swiss francs) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to 67,500 people (increased from 40,000 people) **for 22 months**. **The budget has been revised to match the total income and hence there is no funding gap for the revised operation**. The revised operation focuses on the following sectors: **health, shelter (and non-food relief items), water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), food security and livelihoods, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and institutional disaster response capacity enhancement (including cash transfer programming (CTP) training)**.

The revised response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and adjusted based on developments and more detailed assessments. Major changes include timeframe extension by four months, de-prioritisation of permanent shelter component due to insufficient funding and the revision of the number of people to be assisted for livelihood, health and WASH. In addition, health and risk reduction programmes will be implemented from December 2017 to March 2018 and SLRCS capacity enhancement on CTP which includes training and pilot field testing will be conducted. Details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- 14 May 2016:** Tropical depression in the Bay of Bengal brings heavy rains across the country triggering floods and landslides in 22 out of 25 districts in Sri Lanka.
- 14-20 May:** SLRCS mobilises volunteers to provide immediate assistance including evacuation services. A DMIS and an [information bulletin](#) is published.
- 21 May 2016:** 249,433 Swiss francs is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as a loan to enable SLRCS to start responding to the immediate needs of affected people.
- 24 May:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 3.62 million Swiss francs to assist 100,000 people (20,000 families) for 18 months.
- July 2016:** A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member is deployed to support SLRCS to implement activities at four camps in Kegalle district for a month.
- 10 June 2016:** IFRC issues [operation update No.1](#) reducing the targeted number of beneficiaries to 40,000 people.
- 28 November 2017:** IFRC issues a Revised Emergency Appeal for 1,604,185 Swiss francs to support 67,500 people in total. After completing the initially planned activities, a total number of 40,000 people (8,000 families) have now been reached. With this extension, the operation aims to reach another 27,500 people (5,500 families).

The operational strategy

Background

Sri Lanka was hit by severe floods and landslides due to heavy rains caused by a tropical depression in the Bay of Bengal, that affected 22 out of 25 districts in the country. It triggered floods and a series of landslides affecting thousands of lives and livelihoods, and caused widespread property damages. The worst affected districts were Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttlam and over 428,000 people were affected. Some 4,000 houses were damaged and 600 more were totally destroyed. A total of 104 people were reported dead, due to the landslide in Aranayake township in Kegalle district. Thousands of people moved to temporarily camps to seek shelter. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) declared a 'state of nature disaster situation' and requested international assistance to support the response and rehabilitation efforts.

Summary SLRCS response to date (Details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#))

Sector	Interventions	People reached
Emergency shelter and non-food relief items	Distribution of NFIs (family kits, tarpaulins, ropes, adult relief packs and kitchen sets)	5,000 families
	Distribution of 2,000 baby kits	2,000 children
	Distribution of school materials	3,000 school children
Livelihood	Cash grants for most affected	690 families
WASH	Safe water storage containers	2,000 families
	Cleaning of 1000 wells	
	Installing 50 water tanks of 2000 L in five camps	
	Hygiene promotion (including safe water and food handling)	3,150 families 5,000 school children
Health	Distribution of basic First Aid kits	2,500 families
	Community Based Health and First Aid and Health (CBHFA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) sessions in affected communities and camps	3,150 families
Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement	Refresher trainings for SLRCS national and five branch disaster response teams and three specialised trainings	225 people
	Procure four dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	Two dingy rubber boats, two ferry boats and 50 life jackets
DRR	DRR activities	3,150 families

Needs assessment

Due to flooding, drinking water sources were contaminated and toilets were damaged at camps and at the areas where families were returning to. There was a dire need for school items for children to start schooling upon re-opening of the schools. People who lost their livelihood needed a financial assistance to re-start their livelihood.

SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted rapid initial assessments in the affected districts and identified the immediate needs and priorities, including NFIs, medical and first aid services, water and sanitation requirements and school items. Relief supplies stock piled at SLRCS warehouses and branches were mobilised to support the victims. In addition, SLRCS aimed to re-stock the diminished supplies as a part of its preparation for future floods.

Furthermore, there is a need to enhance the cash readiness capacity of the NS, since cash transfer programming is becoming the preferred modality in providing relief assistance.

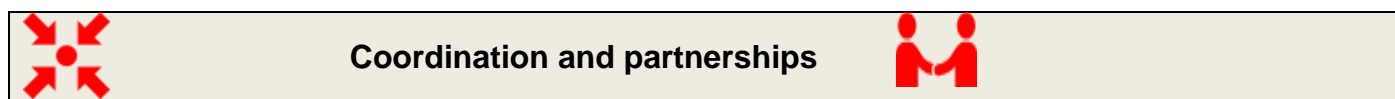
In addition to the floods, there was dengue epidemic declared in the country in July 2016. In the past ten months, more than 166,000 dengue cases were recorded with 395 deaths; the worst dengue epidemic recorded in history¹. Effective

¹ <http://newsfirst.lk/english/2017/11/176085/176085>

risk communication – including raising awareness among people through broadcasting – is useful not only during the response to the current outbreak but also for preparedness and prevention of future outbreaks.

Beneficiary selection

There is no significant change in terms of beneficiary selection where SLRCS prioritised the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the five target districts. The selection was carried out in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority was given to the people displaced by floods and landslides who lived in temporary shelters/evacuation centres and affected people who returned to their houses. Close coordination among partners ensured collaboration and allowed to avoid duplication. The operation continues to explore appropriate ways to engage and communicate with communities.



Overview of the National Society

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in implementing various programmes, including during conflict situations. Several Movement coordination meetings involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC were held where both ICRC and IFRC worked together to provide technical support to SLRCS and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels.

Overview of Movement actors in country

The IFRC country team in Colombo is providing in-country support to SLRCS. The IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Delhi and the Regional Office for Asia Pacific in Kuala Lumpur are providing strategic guidance and technical support to the response. Furthermore, one RDRT member from Asia Pacific region was deployed for one-month period to support the activities implemented in the four camps in Kegalle district.

There is currently no Partner National Societies (PNSs) supporting longer term programming. However, SLRCS has received support from some PNSs outside the scope of this operation namely Singapore Red Cross, UAE Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent and the Red Cross Society of China.

Overview of non-Movement actors in country

Several local NGO's, INGOs, UN agencies and external partners provided support to the floods-affected victims in some selected districts based on the resources available and the need identified:

- A USD 4.3 million from the CERF was released by the UN to humanitarian partners including IOM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to provide shelter, health facilities rehabilitation, food and water and sanitation to the affected population. SLRCS secured funding for the procurement of mosquito nets from UNHABITAT.
- With the funding and technical support from OXFAM, SLRCS has completed the WASH needs (including 48 toilets) of all camps in Kegalle.
- WHO provided first life-saving medical interventions and early recovery activities.
- UNICEF and WHO mobilised water and sanitation relief assistance together with Ministry of Health.
- Other organisations involved in response and rehabilitation interventions include Plan International, Child Fund, CARE and ACTED.
- SLRCS partnered with local corporates – John Keells Foundation and Coca Cola for water wells cleaning, food and clothes distribution.






The Government of Sri Lanka and district administrative units led the response operation across the country, with the help of military and the civil defence forces. A livelihoods assessment of low income communities in the flood prone areas was conducted by the government. The 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 and the process is still ongoing. SLRCS maintains a very close collaboration and coordination with government authorities at national and local levels for its relief and recovery efforts.

Overall Objective

This operation has assisted 40,000 people affected by floods and landslides attributed to heavy rains in the worst affected districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam with appropriate relief and recovery

assistance. With the extension of the Emergency Appeal, the operation plans to reach additional 27,500 direct beneficiaries and over 1,000,000 indirect beneficiaries via awareness raising on dengue prevention².

Proposed sectors of intervention

	Shelter (including non-food 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities under this output have been implemented 	
Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities under this output have been implemented 	
	Food security; Nutrition; Livelihoods
Outcome 2 Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored	
Output 2.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities under this output have been implemented 	
	Water; Sanitation; Hygiene
Outcome 3: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 3.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target population	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities under this output have been implemented 	
Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities under this output have been implemented 	
	Health
Outcome 4: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Output 4.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities planned initially under this output have been implemented 	
<i>Additional activities planned (target: 11,000 units)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute mosquito nets 	
	Restoring Family Links (RFL)
Outcome 5: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones because of the disaster	
Output 5.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster	

² Though there is a reduction in the Emergency Appeal budget mainly due to removal of shelter components, more behavioural change activities (soft activities) are added to reach wider population which resulted in increasing number of people targeted.

- *All activities under this output have been implemented*

Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement

Outcome 6: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened

Output 6.1: SLRCS headquarters and branches have improved staffing and office facilities

Activities completed:

- *Recruit project staff at the national headquarters and requesting branches*
- *Provide essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches*

Activities planned:

- *Recruit/assign a cash focal person*
- *Review and develop future SOPs on cash transfer programming*

Output 6.2: Capacity of SLRCS headquarters and branches to respond to disasters is strengthened

Activities completed:

- *Organise refresher training for SLRCS national and five branch disaster response teams and three specialised trainings*
- *Procure and preposition preparedness stocks adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households (20,000 people)*
- *Procure four dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets*

Activities planned:

- *Cash preparedness training with technical support from the IFRC*
- *Pilot programme on CTP*



Disaster Risk Reduction (including response preparedness; Early warning)

Outcome 7: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored

Output 7.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures

Activities completed:

- *Ensure integration of risk reduction initiatives across all recovery sectors*
- *Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable disaster risks in target communities*
- *Provide group cash grants (2,500 Swiss francs) for 50 rural committees and schools to set up small projects including repair of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure*

Activities planned:

- *Awareness raising programmes through broadcast on TV / radio*

In addition to the sectors above, the operation continues to be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming whose outcome is that continuous assessment, two-way communication mechanisms and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and community engagement strategies as follows:

Quality programming

Outcome 8: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 8.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings

- *All activities under this output have been implemented*

Output 8.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan

- *All activities under this output have been implemented*

Output 8.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people

- *All activities under this output have been implemented*

Output 8.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system*Activities planned:*

- *Develop and utilise an appropriate Monitoring and evaluation system for the operation*
- *Conduct final evaluation*

**Programme support services**

The following programme support functions are already in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain, information technology support (IT), communications, security, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), partnerships and resource development, and administration and finance.**

**Budget**

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Under Secretary General
Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click for:

- [Revised Plan of Action](#)
- [Revised Appeal budget](#)

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

- Gerhard Tauscher, operation manager; phone +94 7217 79663, email: gerhard.tauscher@ifrc.org
- Radhika Fernando, senior programme manager; phone +94 773 576 411; email: radhika.fernando@ifrc.org

Country Cluster Support Team in New Delhi

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

Regional office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Nelson Castaño Henao, head of DCPRR unit; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, operations coordinator; mobile: +6013 360 0366; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communication manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: clarence.sim@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org
- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; 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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRLK005 Sri Lanka: Floods and landslide

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	29,778			29,778
Clothing & Textiles	10,613			10,613
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,283			12,283
Medical & First Aid	47,452			47,452
Teaching Materials	6,938			6,938
Utensils & Tools	47,475			47,475
Other Supplies & Services	282,672			282,672
Cash Disbursements	331,452			331,452
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	768,663	0	0	768,663
Vehicles Purchase	7,187			7,187
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,489			4,489
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	11,675	0	0	11,675
Storage, Warehousing	2,340			2,340
Distribution & Monitoring	3,283			3,283
Transport & Vehicle Costs	32,653			32,653
Logistics Services	5,318			5,318
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	43,593	0	0	43,593
International Staff	185,592			185,592
National Staff	14,806			14,806
National Society Staff	106,741			106,741
Volunteers	1,139			1,139
Total PERSONNEL	308,278	0	0	308,278
Professional Fees	51,902			51,902
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	51,902	0	0	51,902
Workshops & Training	147,834			147,834
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	147,834	0	0	147,834
Travel	21,425			21,425
Information & Public Relations	15,849			15,849
Office Costs	17,620			17,620
Communications	13,487			13,487
Financial Charges	1,586			1,586
Other General Expenses	64,445			64,445
Shared Support Services	32,835			32,835
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	167,246	0	0	167,246
Reporting	7,546			7,546
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	97,447	0	0	97,447
Total INDIRECT COSTS	104,993	0	0	104,993
TOTAL BUDGET	1,604,185	0	0	1,604,185
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	1,604,185			1,604,185
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,604,185	0	0	1,604,185
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	0	0	0	0