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Emergency appeal operation update Sri Lanka: Floods and landslides



Emergency Appeal n° MDRLK006	GLIDE n° FL-2017-000057-LKA
Operation update n° 2 Date of issue: 28 February 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 29 June 2017 to 31 January 2018
Operation start date: 25 May 2017	Operation timeframe: 14 months, until 31 July 2018
Overall Operation budget: CHF 2,060, 682	DREF amount allocated: CHF 228,000
Current Appeal coverage: CHF 1,793,739 (87% funded)	Funding gap: CHF 266,943
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. Close coordination is being maintained by in country Movement partners (SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC).</p> <p>The American Red Cross (supported by Motorola), Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government), Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, the IFRC at the UN, the Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government), New Zealand Government, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government), Red Cross of Monaco, Slovenia Government, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the WHO's Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund have supported the emergency appeal response through hard pledges, while Korean Red Cross and Japan Red Cross extended in-kind support and Singapore Red Cross, Chinese Government and German Embassy provided bilateral funding.</p> <p>While clusters are not officially activated, IFRC was requested by the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the coordination of the shelter response in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters. These coordination activities are being supported by Government of Canada (through Canadian Red Cross), British Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. Sectorial Shelter coordination team coordinated all International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Government authorities and other partner organizations and, worked on shelter sector emergency response plan to the affected districts.</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 (Coca-Cola, John Keells Foundation and others).</p>	

Summary of the operation update:

This operation update provides an overview of the situation, activities conducted and informs the extension of the implementation timeframe by five-month until 31 July 2018. Upon successful completion of the program and with the savings made due to exchange rate fluctuation; rupee depreciation, an extension is requested until 31 July 2018. The main focus of the program during the extension will be on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with special focus on health risk. Furthermore, this will enable to face forecasted disaster situation in May 2018.

Appeal History

- **25 May 2017:** Severe rainfalls triggered floods and landslides in the South of the country
- **26 May 2017:** Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) deploys teams to the affected areas for assessments and provide emergency relief support.
- **30 May 2017:** 228,000 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) to support the SLRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the people.
- **1 June 2017:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 2,060,682 Swiss francs to support 40,000 people over 9 months.
- **2 June 2017:** A Shelter coordination team is deployed to support the Government of Sri Lanka on the coordination of the shelter response.
- **16 June 2017:** Response phase completed and operation now moves to early recovery/recovery phase.
- **12 July 2017:** One RDRT operations surge is deployed for a period of three months (12 July to 11 October 2017) to assist the operations.
- **18 July 2017:** One FACT cash delegate is deployed to assist the livelihood cash grant program for a period of one month (18 July to 18 August 2017).
- **27 February 2018:** Upon successful completion of the program and with the savings made due to exchange rate fluctuation, an extension of the time frame is requested until 31 July 2018. The main focus of the program during the extension will be on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Operation summary

The activation of South-West Monsoon weather conditions, caused heavy rainfalls since 25 May 2017 in the South-Eastern parts of the island. This triggered a major flood and landslide situation in the country, affecting thousands of lives, livelihoods and damages to properties. Disaster Management Centre (DMC) confirmed that 15 districts affected due the heavy rains, strong winds and landslides. Matara, Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, and Colombo were among the severely affected districts.

According to a situation report issued by the DMC as of 2nd week of June, at least 153,852 families were affected by floods and landslides. It was reported that 213 people died, 150 injured and 79 people are missing. 185 camps were functional with about 4,736 families sheltered temporarily. At least 2,788 houses were reported to be fully destroyed and 18,417 houses were partially damaged by floods and landslides. The Government of Sri Lanka

(GoSL) declared a 'state of natural disaster situation' and appealed for international to support towards response and rehabilitation efforts.

The following activities were conducted in the initial relief phase; first aid services, medical camps, well cleaning, hygiene promotion, house cleaning, distribution of NFRI, and Restoring Family Links (RFL).



SLRCS volunteers distributing relief items in Ukwatta, Dodangoda, Kalutara, (Photo Credit: Kalutara branch – SLRCS)

Table 1: People reached through medical camps and FA services as of 30 June 2017

District/ Branch	Medical camps (IFRC support)					FA Services				
	No. of camps	People Reached				People Reached				
		Male	Female	Pregnant women	Total	No of Points	Male	Female	Pregnant Women	Total
Kalutara	2	311	586	-	897			220		220
Matara	8	865	1,032	10	1,897	-	438	522	3	960
Ratnapura	3	210	437	48	647	56	970	1,230	52	2,200
Galle	3	700	850	12	1,550	11	500	600	2	1,100
Colombo	6	661	681	-	1,342	-	180	321	10	501
Gampaha	14	1,009	2,211	-	3,220	68	206	474	-	680
TOTAL	36	3,756	5,797	70	9,553	135	2,294	3,367	67	5,661

Table 2: People reached through well cleaning, hygiene promotion and house cleaning as of 31 July 2017

District/ Branch	Well cleaning (No. of households)		Hygiene promotion					House cleaning	
	IFRC support	Partner support	Male	Female	Pregnant women ¹	Children	Total	(No. of households)	People reached
Kalutara	300	400		300	300		300	82	251
Matara	700		865	1,032	24	3,444	5,341	14	58
Ratnapura	500		167	305	-	472	944		
Galle	500	410	700	850	12	50	1,600	30/2 schools	1,500
Colombo	1100		-	-	-	-		-	-
Gampaha	300	600	-	-	-	-		34/2 schools/1 center	1,800
TOTAL	3,400	1,410	1,732	2,487	336	3,966	8,185	160/4/1	3,609

Table 3: People reached through search and rescue, RFL, distribution of food, NFRI and water as of 15 June 2017

District/ Branch	Search and rescue					NFRI Distributions	RFL Activities	Distribution of dry rations	Water distribution
	Male	Female	Pregnant Women	Infants/Children ²	Total	No. of households	No of people	No. of households	No. of households
Kalutara		70	70		70	489	-	-	-
Matara	42	25	-	6	67	1,500	27	300	5,000
Ratnapura	10	8	1	1	18	1,300	14	430	150
Galle	1,000	1,000	2	2,000	2,000	830	-	250	-
Colombo	-	-	-	-	0	1,500	-	-	-
Gampaha	97	232	-	-	329	-	-	-	4,304
TOTAL	1,149	1,335	73	2,007	2,484	5,619	41	980	9,454

After the initial relief phase, the focus of activities moved to early recovery/recovery phase, in the four most affected districts (Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle and Matara). The affected areas in Gampaha and Colombo were less and people have returned to normal living situation.

Under the early recovery/recovery following activities were conducted; unconditional cash grant of LKR 10,000 (CHF 69) for 800 beneficiaries, NFRI procurement, livelihood cash grant program to assist 400 families with

¹ For hygiene promotion activities, the “number of pregnant women” is not added up under the “total” number of people reached as they are already counted under number of “female”

² For search and rescue activities, the “number of infants/children” is not added up under the “total” number of people reached as they are already counted under number of “female” and “male”

LKR 50,000 (CHF 345), and to enhance National Societies (NS) preparedness for response by conducting trainings for volunteers and staff.

A Shelter Coordination team of three staff, (Coordinator, Information Management-IM and national staff IM coordinator) was deployed until 30 November 2017. They provided coordination services in support of the Sri Lanka government for the shelter sector and assessed the local context for defining an adequate sectoral response.

One FACT (Cash) delegate from British Red Cross was deployed for one month and one RDRT operations surge support from New Zealand Red Cross was deployed for three months, and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Delhi deployed Senior Officer, Operations for flood response support for three weeks.

Upon successful completion of the planned activities, and with the savings made due to exchange fluctuations (rupee depreciation) an extension of the timeframe was requested until 31 July 2018. The main focus during the period will be on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aspect.

Coordination and partnerships

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC in implementing various programmes, including during conflict situations. Movement Coordination meetings involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC are regularly organized.

During the disaster, ICRC and IFRC have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels. The IFRC CCST in Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) provided further coordination support for information sharing and resource

Bilateral Funding

Although there is no active PNS in Sri Lanka for regular programming, SLRCS received some bilateral support from PNSs outside the scope of this operation:

Singapore Red Cross supported bilaterally with about CHF 50,000. The Red Cross Society of China supported the Chinese government in their inter-government support with temporary shelter activities.

The Chinese Government made direct donations of USD 10,000 to SLRCS. German embassy pledged about EUR 100,000 via a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with focus on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH).

Other Agency Partnerships

In addition, SLRCS has implementation partnerships with Oxfam and Plan International. In this operation, Oxfam and Plan International implemented activities in Kalutara and Ratnapura districts respectively.

John Keels Foundation, US Marines based in Sri Lanka, worked together for some of the relief activities such as well cleaning and medical camps. Visa International pledged support, which SLRCS directed for permanent shelter intervention; 10 houses in Matara district.

The Sri Lankan military and the civil defense were in the forefront during the emergency phase. Well and house cleaning were completed by SLRCS volunteers in coordination with Divisional Secretariats and government offices across the affected districts. This is partly funded from sources outside the emergency appeal. The cleaned wells were certified for use by the Government Public Health Inspectors and a sticker carrying the beneficiary numbers as well as SLRCS and partner logos were stuck on every cleaned well to ensure that all identified wells were part of the well cleaning program and to avoid duplication of wells.

Discussions are also ongoing about the support from government to relocate some of the landslides affected families to new locations. The government is also planning to provide new houses to the affected people and to provide some cash grants for shelter response by other INGOs, UN and external partners.

SLRCS partnered with Oxfam and Plan International on NFRI distribution, WASH and livelihood support. SLRCS maintains very close collaboration and coordination with government authorities at national and local level for its relief and recovery efforts.

Operational implementation

Overview

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has assisted approximately 100,000³ 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 supported the operation since 25 May with more than 480 volunteers.

NFRI requests from the target affected branches continue with SLRCS national headquarters (NHQ). Upon the completion of the relief phase, the SLRCS is focused on unconditional cash grants and livelihoods interventions. The both unconditional cash grants transfers are livelihood cash grants were completed.

Operational progress

Emergency shelter and non-food relief items

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met			
Output 1.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.			
Activities planned	Is implementation on Time?		Progress (100 %)
	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"> ○ baby kits to 2,000 households ○ school items to 5,000 school-going children 	X		100%
1.1.5 Cash transfers of LKR 10,000 (CHF 69) up to 800 beneficiaries	X		100%
1.1.6 Cash transfers for rehabilitation of up to 10 schools	X		De-prioritized
1.1.7 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		100%
Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.			
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		100%
1.2.5 Provision to beneficiaries of basic awareness on how to fix or tie a tarpaulin (IEC material, small demonstration...)	X		De-prioritized
1.2.6 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			

³ This figure includes the assistance and evacuated people by SLRCS overall emergency assistance efforts (from EA and outside this EA).

SLRCS distributed its current stocks available from headquarters to the affected districts. Displaced people were prioritized to receive support for the relief. To strengthen SLRCS preparedness for future disasters, the Appeal supported the procurement of NFRI and received in-kind support to replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Below is the summary of NFRI that have been procured and received as in-kind assistance.

Table 4: NFRI procured and received as in-kind donations

No	NFRI	Qty	No	NFRI	Qty
1	Tarpaulins	1,000	9	Lanterns	3,000
2	Rope	1,000	10	Adult relief packs	3,000
3	Sarong	5,000	11	Baby kit	2,000
4	Kaftan	5,000	12	Exercise books	50,000
5	Towels	5,000	13	School bags	5,000
6	Bed sheets	5,000	14	Kitchen sets	5,000
7	Sleeping mats	7,500	15	Mosquito Nets	10,000
8	Plastic water cans (5L)	7,500	16	Tents	500

SLRCS has distributed items to 5,619 households in Galle, Ratnapura, Colombo, Matara and Kalutara districts. The most affected districts Ratnapura and Matara branches covered 2,800 households through distribution of NFRIs while Colombo Branch distributed NFRIs to 1,500 households, Kalutara Branch distributed NFRI to 489 households and Galle distributed NFRIs to 830 households.

Procurement of locally sourced relief items was handled by IFRC CO logistics team according to the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets were procured through the IFRC AP Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Upon analyzing the need on the ground, cash transfers for rehabilitation of schools was de-prioritized.

Shelter Coordination

Outcome 2: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.			
Output 2.1: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors.			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (100%)
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	X		100%
2.1.2 Support the development and implementation of the shelter strategy	X		100%
Output 2.2: Shelter coordination services in Sri Lanka provide a platform to integrate Build Back Safer (BBS) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.			
2.2.1 Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response	X		100%
2.2.2 Support advocacy on behalf of the sector	X		100%
2.2.3 Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC acted as coordinator to the shelter response working group. The working group has developed a draft strategy, prioritizing activities in four major districts, using four broad types of interventions: preparing for return to existing houses through the distribution of NFIs, and/or shelter repair kits, provide support to core/transitional shelter options, and through the provision of technical support, including provision of information, education, and communication awareness on better and safer building practices (BBS). The working group has been meeting weekly, including joint meetings with the WASH working group. The coordination team keeps track of the increased distributions, and operations at district and division level in coordination with local and national authorities. Agencies focus on four priority districts: Matara, Ratnapura, Galle and Kalutara, as these included over 90 per cent of damaged structures.

The coordination team has conducted meetings with development partners, government and donors to support advocacy and national capacity building. IFRC further strengthens information management, monitoring and evaluation of the shelter working group through the deployment of a specialized IM manager, whose additional task is to build capacity of stakeholders.

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.

Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (100%)
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)	X		100%
3.1.2 Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process	X		100%
3.1.3 Conduct a baseline survey of household income and expenditure	X		100%
3.1.4 Engage target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small businesses)	X		100%
3.1.5 Provide cash transfers (CHF 345) in two instalments for restoring or diversifying income generation sources to target households	X		100%
3.1.6 Undertake monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose	X		100%
3.1.7 Undertake end-line assessment of household income and expenditure	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			

To enable disaster affected families to restart their livelihood, a conditional restricted cash transfer program was implemented. A total of 400 families were provided with LKR 50,000 (CHF 345) in two instalments.

A FACT (Cash) delegate was deployed for one month to support the SLRCS implementation of the livelihood cash grants program and to simplify the process and ensure speed of delivery.

Induction of livelihood officers for the four targeted branches along with community engagement and selection of beneficiaries occurred in all four target districts (Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle and Matara). Selection of beneficiaries were done through participatory approach. Awareness sessions were organised for beneficiaries, upon which business plans were developed, and cash were disbursed.

The data collection was done through the Open Data Kit (ODK). Field officers were trained on how to collect and store data. It was a very effective data collection, compilation and storage method.

Furthermore, satisfaction survey was also done through the ODK. Overall, livelihood program was successfully completed.



One of the beneficiaries is seen here with his livelihood activities re-established, (Photo credit – SLRCS Galle Branch)

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Outcome 4: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted Communities			
Output 4.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target people.			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (80%)
	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 Provide safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities	X		100% (the appeal coverage was 50% and SLRCS reached the balance with the partnership with Oxfam)
4.1.3 Procure and install 180 water tanks (2,000L) in 60 camps	X		De-prioritized
4.1.4 Monitor the installation of water tanks	X		De-prioritized

4.1.5 Cleaning of 4,300 wells	X		100% (the appeal coverage was 80% and SLRCS reached the balance through the corporate funding received)
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Output 4.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.

4.2.1 Procure materials adequate for building 300 emergency toilets	X		De-prioritized
4.2.2 Mobilize community members to build 300 emergency toilets	X		De-prioritized
4.2.3 Monitor the building of emergency toilet in camps	X		De-prioritized

Output 4.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population.

4.3.1 Hygiene promotion (including safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns vector control and public awareness)	X		100%
4.3.2 Hygiene promotion in emergencies, three awareness programs per Camp	X		100%
4.3.3 School promotion and awareness of vector borne diseases of vector borne diseases (dengue)	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Access to safe water
SLRCS distributed 2,650 jerry cans to 6 branches (Galle, Ratnapura, Colombo, Matara, Kalutara and Gampaha). SLRCS cleaned 3,400 wells in six districts (Kalutara 300, Galle 500, Colombo 1100, Ratnapura 500, Matara 700, Gampaha 300). SLRCS also conducted well cleaning with partnership with other organizations and this has helped to achieve the targeted number of wells to be cleaned.

At the initial stage, due to the emergency appeal not achieving 100 per cent coverage, the installation of water tanks was de-prioritized.

More permanent structures were constructed instead of the emergency toilets. This activity was conducted in partnership between SLRCS with Oxfam.

Hygiene promotion in emergencies
Six hygiene promotion activities campaigns, one in each district, were completed. Topics included safe water and food handling, house cleaning campaign and vector control. The activities were carried out by volunteers and public health inspectors.

Total of 1,000 households and 3,500 school children have benefitted from the hygiene promotion awareness programme.

SLRCS branches have also been engaged in cleaning campaigns to ensure that those affected can return home quickly and safely. Cleaning and disinfecting activities mainly focused in urban areas and more than 1,000 households were supported to return to their respective homes. Galle and Gampaha branch volunteers cleaned four schools and one evacuation centre where people took shelter during the disaster.

Health and care

Outcome 5: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced			
Output 5.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures.			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
5.1.1 Mobilize volunteers to conduct FA services	X		100%
5.1.2 Organize 30 medical camps for health awareness and basic PSS in severely-affected areas	X		100%
5.1.3 Procure and distribute mosquito nets to 5,000 families	X		100%
5.1.4 Procure FA kits and provide FA training to households	X		De-prioritized
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>SLRCS provided emergency first aid through its branch volunteers during the emergency phase from onset of disaster. Around 200 trained First Aid volunteers provided assistance. About 30 mobile medical teams also provided basic health care in various camps. SLRCS first aid and medical teams have treated 5,661 patients through 135 service points in the affected districts.</p> <p>Furthermore, SLRCS has conducted 36 medical camps in all six districts and supported 9,553 people. These medical camps mainly focused on post-disaster medical relief (wounds, minor injuries, water borne diseases, etc.) to the affected people. Around 59 per cent of the patients were women, including 70 who were pregnant.</p> <p>Mosquito nets have been procured and distributed to the targeted families.</p> <p>Considering the need on the ground, procurement of FA kits was de-prioritized by NS.</p>			

Restoring family links

Outcome 6: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, them loved ones because of the disaster			
Output 6.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster.			
Activities planned	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 (minor, injured) without contact, to trace their families and facilitate their return home	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>SLRCS Ratnapura and Matara branches have been engaged in restoring family links activities. Fourteen (14) people in Ratnapura and 27 people in Matara were supported to re-establish contacts with their family members separated by the disaster.</p>			

National Society capacity building “enhancing Red Cross localization Aid capacity”

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.			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
7.1.1 Collaborate with and empower local stakeholders to response in areas where NS is operating	X		100%
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 1 refresher training for National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), 4 branch disaster response teams (BDRT) and 4 specialized trainings	X		100%
7.2.2 Procure 20 ferries, 3 rubber boats and 200 life jackets	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Output 7.1: Development of a new SOP to improve structure and processes for disaster response at branch level will ensure consistency of approach across branches and provide a mechanism to request volunteer capacity from national headquarters to provide surge and appropriate support to operations at branch level. A new situation reporting format and data reporting format have been introduced in order to ensure consistency of reporting from all branches and will improve accuracy and timeliness of information for decision making purposes and also to monitor progress of activities.

Output 7.2: To enhance the preparedness for response capacities of SLRCS, four Branch Disaster Management Training (BDRT) were conducted. Furthermore, four specialized training were conducted; two camp management trainings and two boat riding trainings.

Output 7.2.2 Initially it was planned for eight ferries, four rubber boats and 100 lifejackets to be procured. Due to the successful use of ferries at community level it was determined that it was more appropriate that 20 ferries be procured and rubber boats be reduced to a total of three. Likewise, the number of lifejackets was increased from 100 to 200 to ensure that they are sufficient for the number of ferries and boats. A total of 20 ferries have been delivered along with 100 (of 200) life jackets.



Boat riding training in Galle, (Photo credit: IFRC Country Office)

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.

Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
8.1.1 Monitor the integration of joint planning of all risk reduction initiatives across all recovery sectors		X	Scheduled from March to July 2018
8.1.2 Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable disaster risks in target communities		X	Scheduled from March to July 2018
8.1.3 Provide group cash grants (of approximately CHF 3,448) for 12 local committees to set up small projects including rehabilitation of infrastructures, health centers, education facilities, repairs of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure.		X	Scheduled from March to July 2018

Progress towards outcomes

Due to the emergency appeal not achieving 100 per cent coverage, these activities were initially de-prioritized. With the savings made mainly due to exchange rate gains, DRR activities will be conducted from March 2018 onwards. Furthermore, dengue is one of the major health risks in country at present. In 2017, it recorded the highest number of cases; 185,000 across 25 districts. Dengue has affected both flood-affected and other areas. Program will look towards reducing the health risk in communities through dengue eradication programs. The extension of time will enable the activities to be conducted.

Table 5: Dengue statistics across the country

RDHS	2017 (Jan-Dec)	2018 (Jan-Feb)
Colombo	34,274	1,624
Gampaha	31,637	1,004
Kandy	14,378	698
Ratnapura	11,283	284
Kurunegala	11,267	719
Kalutara	10,950	635
Kegalle	9,558	274
Puttalam	7,841	743
Matara	6,312	199
Galle	6,163	85
Jaffna	6,046	857
Batticaloa	5,595	892
Trincomalee	4,999	141
Badulla	3,710	94
Hambantota	3,576	206
Monaragala	3,244	270
Matale	3,171	185
Kalmunai	3,030	756
Anuradhapura	2,909	150
Polonnaruwa	1,402	62
Vavuniya	1,075	85
Ampara	934	36
Nuwara Eliya	892	35
Mannar	539	13
Killinochchi	518	57
Mullaitivu	385	12
Total	185,688	10,116

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.			
Activities planned	Is Implementation on Time?		Progress (%)
	Yes	No	
9.1.1. Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
9.1.2. Undertake detailed 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		100%
9.3.2. Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback, report complaints in confidence and that such are actioned by SLRCS	X		100%
Output 9.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.			
9.4.1. Support the appropriate use of M&E system for the operation	X		100%
Progress towards outcome			
<p>A beneficiary satisfaction survey enabled to receive feedback on SLRCS implementation of activities in the affected communities. Each branch has a process in place for those members of the community that have any complaints. When engaging with any community to conduct recovery activities such as cash grants (unconditional or conditional) a community meeting is held in order to outline the process and how selection of beneficiaries will occur. For the conditional livelihood grants, a community committee was established at each target area in order to select the beneficiaries.</p>			

Operational support services

Logistics and supply chain

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

The IFRC CO logistics team play key role on providing logistics support to NS following IFRC standard procedures to ensure efficient and timely delivery of the relief items required for the success of the operation. The immediately distributed relief items have been replenished with the combination of local and international procurement.. Tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets were procured internationally via AP OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur. Local procurement was facilitated by the IFRC Country Office and SLRCS participated in the procurement process.

SLRCS have had enough warehousing capacity to support storage of relief items required for this operation. Trucking services for relief supplies deliveries was procured from the local market and the costs were covered under the emergency appeal. OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur has been and will continue providing technical support to the IFRC Sri Lanka office and SLRCS as needed.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

SLRCS oversees all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through Country Office, CCST New Delhi and APRO 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 operational updates. IFRC has also developed a reporting format in consultation with SLRCS, to gather disaggregated data on implementation progress.

Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency Appeal](#)

[Operation Update 1](#)

[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:

- Gerhard Tauscher, Operation Manager, phone + 94 777557001, 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
- Vijay Kumar Ummidi, Senior Officer, Operations, phone: +91 8800 266 280; email: vijaykumar.ummidi@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific regional office:

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, Surge operations coordinator; mobile: +60 19 272 6114 ; email: Johanna.arvo@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 2989 752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications 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, 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

MDRLK006 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

Timeframe: 30 May 17 to 28 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Jun 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/1	Programme	MDRLK006
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/2	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		158,046	1,902,636			2,060,682	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross			72,810			72,810	
Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation			13,853			13,853	
British Red Cross		60,619	3,834			64,454	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch			49,481			49,481	
Japanese Red Cross Society			9,056			9,056	
New Zealand Government			139,100			139,100	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)			574,392			574,392	
Red Cross of Monaco			11,600			11,600	
Slovenia Government			34,199			34,199	
Swedish Red Cross		11,005	103,233			114,239	
Swiss Red Cross			150,000			150,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		18,718	61,660			80,378	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		71,761	218,383			290,145	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross			2,100			2,100	
United States - Private Donors			5,032			5,032	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief			1,000			1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		162,104	1,449,734			1,611,839	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Japanese Red Cross Society			141,843			141,843	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross			33,561			33,561	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport			175,404			175,404	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		164,901	1,622,341			1,787,242	
D. Total Funding = B + C		164,901	1,622,341			1,787,242	

* 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		164,901	1,622,341			1,787,242	
E. Expenditure		-164,901	-1,092,545			-1,257,447	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0	529,796			529,796	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK006 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

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Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/2	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)			158,046	1,902,636		2,060,682		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	15,500			161,033		161,033	-145,533	
Clothing & Textiles	174,483			67,631		67,631	106,852	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	252,414			66,848		66,848	185,565	
Medical & First Aid	71,379			9,105		9,105	62,275	
Teaching Materials	32,759			28,126		28,126	4,633	
Utensils & Tools	125,586			99,792		99,792	25,794	
Other Supplies & Services	111,724			81,612		81,612	30,112	
Cash Disbursement	170,931			179,753		179,753	-8,822	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	954,776			693,900		693,900	260,876	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	45,517			49,070		49,070	-3,553	
Computers & Telecom	17,379						17,379	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	62,897			49,070		49,070	13,827	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	12,414			2,907		2,907	9,507	
Distribution & Monitoring	19,267			12,162		12,162	7,106	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	62,264			7,051		7,051	55,213	
Logistics Services	4,850			14,858		14,858	-10,008	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	98,795			36,977		36,977	61,818	
Personnel								
International Staff	231,150		31,534	9,455		40,989	190,161	
National Staff	66,600		5,343	11,568		16,912	49,688	
National Society Staff	115,262			17,955		17,955	97,307	
Volunteers	15,000			75		75	14,925	
Total Personnel	428,012		36,877	39,054		75,931	352,081	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	31,050		73,998			73,998	-42,948	
Professional Fees	33,793			161		161	33,632	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	64,843		73,998	161		74,159	-9,316	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	82,241		2,736	41,424		44,160	38,082	
Total Workshops & Training	82,241		2,736	41,424		44,160	38,082	
General Expenditure								
Travel	26,486		18,766	11,877		30,643	-4,157	
Information & Public Relations	17,241		5,701	4,610		10,311	6,930	
Office Costs	24,462			7,775		7,775	16,687	
Communications	9,148		592	1,008		1,600	7,548	
Financial Charges	763		40	2,678		2,718	-1,954	
Other General Expenses	100,948		-67	5,921		5,854	95,095	
Shared Office and Services Costs	64,299		14,875	8,778		23,653	40,646	
Total General Expenditure	243,349		39,906	42,647		82,553	160,795	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				116,437		116,437	-116,437	
Total Operational Provisions				116,437		116,437	-116,437	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	125,769		9,983	66,029		76,012	49,757	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRLK006 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides**

Timeframe: 30 May 17 to 28 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Jun 17

Interim Report

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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)			158,046	1,902,636		2,060,682		
Total Indirect Costs	125,769		9,983	66,029		76,012	49,757	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,334	5,313		6,647	-6,647	
Pledge Reporting Fees			67	1,533		1,600	-1,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,401	6,846		8,247	-8,247	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,060,682		164,901	1,092,545		1,257,447	803,235	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-6,855	810,091		803,235		