

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal revision

Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

(Revised) Appeal n° MDRLK006	218,000 people direct and 6,000,000 people indirect to be assisted	Appeal launched 1 June 2017
Glide n° FL-2017-000057-LKA	228,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 1 issued 30 June 2018
	2,060,682 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 31 December 2018 (extended 5 months)
	263,180 Swiss francs funding gap	

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of 2,060,682 Swiss francs (no change to the initial budget) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)** in delivering assistance and support to 62,000 families (310,000 people), which increased from 8,000 families for 19 months. The revised operation focuses on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and National Society (NS) capacity building. This revised Emergency Appeal results in a funding gap of 263,180 Swiss Francs. Major changes in the revision include increased number of beneficiaries, an extended timeframe, and a revision in activities. The planned activities reflect the current situation and needs as well as the available funding.

Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- 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 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** : Operations extended until 31 July 2018, to complete the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities.

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) was in the forefront providing assistance since the onset of the floods. As the situation unfolded, SLRCS branches activated their branch disaster response teams (BDRTs) which supported the operations since 25 May 2017. Three National disaster response teams (NDRT) members were deployed to branches. Furthermore, branch volunteers were involved in conducting both 24-hour and 72-hour assessments, distribution of non-food items (NFI), dry food and dry rations, search and rescue operations, provision of first aid, and coordination meetings with the GoSL, DMC and international non-government organizations (INGO's).

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

After the initial relief phase, the focus of activities moved to early recovery/recovery phase. Since March 2018, the main focus of the programme is on DRR.

Table 1: Summary of the people reached

Sector	Intervention	Status	Target # of families/people	People reached
Shelter	Mobilize SLRCS volunteers for assessments	Completed	-	150 volunteers
	Mobilize SLRCS volunteers for search and rescue	Completed	-	90 volunteers (2,484 people assisted)
	Emergency shelter items (2 per each family)	Completed	500 families	500 families
	Distribution & procurement of NFI	Completed	5,000 families	5,619 families
	Emergency Cash Grants (LKR 10,000 = CHF 69)	Completed	800 families	800 families
	Distribution & procurement of school items	Completed	5,000 students	5,000 students
	Distribution of dry rations	Completed	-	980 households
Livelihood	Conditional cash grants for household's livelihood ventures (LKR 50,000 = CHF 354)	Completed	400 families	400 families
WASH	Distribution of 10,000 safe water storage containers to 5,000 families (2 per family)	Completed	5,000 families	2,650 families
	Water distribution	Completed	-	9,454 households
	Cleaning of 5,000 wells	Completed	5,000 families	3,400 wells cleaned
	Hygiene promotion	Completed	5,000 families	hygiene promotion: 1,000 HH and 3,500 school children (8,185 people) House cleaning: 1,000 houses (3,609 people)
Health	FA services in 60 camps	Completed	5,000 families	treated 5,661 patients through 135 service points
	Organize 30 medical camps	Completed	5,000 families	36 medical camps supported 9,553 people
RFL	RFL	Completed		41 people
Total people reached: 5,000 families (25,000 people)				
NS capacity building	Organize refresher training for SLRCS national and 4 branch disaster response teams and 4 specialized trainings and National Disaster Management Training (NDRT)	Completed	270 people	4 branch disaster response teams 4 specialized trainings NDRT deprioritised
	Procure 8 ferries, 4 rubber boats and 100 life jackets	Completed	4200 people	Procure 20 ferries, 3 rubber boats and 200 life jackets
DRR	DRR (12 communities * 350 people each)	Initially de-prioritised	4200 people	Initially de-prioritized due to funding constraint, will be implemented within the extension
Total people reached : minimum of 3,000 families (15,000 people)				

Extension				
DRR	Health risk reduction program with special focus on dengue prevention in 10 districts - Community clean up campaigns (208 communities * 250 families each) - School clean up campaigns (230 schools * 500 students each)	New activity	52,000 families 115,000 students	Ongoing from Mar-Dec 2018
	Dengue - broadcasting	New activity	6,000,000 people	
	DRR with focus on CCA (10 communities * 200 families each)	New activity	2,000 families	
NS capacity building	Organize 1 branch disaster response teams training, and 1 boat riding training.	New activity	60 people	
	Cash transfer program (CTP) - peer-to-peer learning Establish CTP working group and proceed with the work plan	New activity	30 people	
	Host RDRT induction course in Sri Lanka	New activity	30 people	
Total targeted people to support (Additional): minimum of 54,000 families (218,000 people), 6,000,000 indirect people to support				

The operational strategy

Needs assessment and people to support selection

SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted the 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts and branches to identify the immediate needs and priorities.

Note: the shelter, livelihoods, health and WASH needs identified have been addressed within June 2017 to March February 2018, there are no further interventions planned under those sectors during the extension.

Needs analysis by sector

Shelter: According to Disaster Management Centre (DMC), as of second week of June 2017, a total of 2,788 houses were reported to be fully destroyed and 18,417 houses partially damaged. There was a need to support these families with emergency shelter items and NFI including tarpaulins, sarongs, kaftans, towels, bed sheets, mats, buckets, lanterns, adult relief packs, baby kits, kitchen sets and mosquito nets. Furthermore, there was a need for emergency cash grants (unconditional and unrestricted) to assist people to meet the immediate needs. School children lost most of their school items including workbooks and bags. There was a dire need for school items to start schooling upon re-opening of school.

Furthermore, clusters were 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.

Livelihood basic needs: There was a need for hot meals and dry rations for the people in the camps and for the people who were stranded in their houses. Most of the affected people lost their livelihood including agriculture, machinery and small businesses. There was a need to assist in restarting or diversifying income sources.

Health: there was a need for first aid assistance and medical camps to treat the injured people and to refer to hospitals if required. Prior to the disaster, Sri Lanka was experiencing a dengue outbreak with higher than usual numbers, including in the flood affected areas, where this situation further exacerbated by the flood waters. According to the latest figures on the Ministry of Health epidemiology unit website, in 2017 a total of 186,101 dengue cases were reported and 20,443 cases reported from January to May 2018. With the expected monsoon rains in 2018, the dengue cases could increase.

Note: the current health risk due to dengue will be addressed via DRR interventions.

WASH: Water infrastructure was damaged in some parts leading to reduced access to safe drinking water. Provision of safe water through installation of water tanks and water containers are required. Furthermore, people returning homes required assistance in cleaning their houses and wells. Awareness raising through hygiene promotion (including safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns, vector control and public awareness) among communities and schools were required.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR): Climate change has become a reality and its effects are accelerating rapidly. The effect of climate change is more on rural communities. These are identified as decrease of water availability for agriculture and drinking purposes; the key reasons for the same are identified as variability in rainfall and salinity intrusion. Lack of irrigation water has directly affected the livelihoods of the people whose main livelihood being the farming. Majority of the farmers use water from minor irrigation systems (tanks) for their agriculture purposes. These tanks are not maintained properly due to lack of resources as well as non-availability of proper system for maintenance. There was no rich catchment areas around the tanks which improves the water retention capacity. Enhancement of water capacity in tanks will mitigate future flooding in the areas.

National Society institutional preparedness and capacity building: There is a need to allocate resources to strengthen and further improve institutional preparedness of SLRCS, both in the headquarters and branches. These include essential office equipment, disaster preparedness stocks and training for volunteers and staff. Furthermore, at present SLRCS considers CTP as a priority area. To enhance the capacity of the National Society, two CTP trainings and a pilot project were conducted under the 2016 flood operation. SLRCS has a pool of 25 CTP persons who could be deployed during emergencies. The National Society looks forward to further strengthen the capacity via forming a working group and learning from peers.

Targeting

SLRCS prioritizes the most vulnerable households among affected populations. The selection is carried out in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority was given to the people displaced by floods and landslides who were living in temporary shelters/evacuation centres and affected people returning to their houses. Close coordination among partners ensured collaboration and avoided duplication. Furthermore, SLRCS will identify the most dengue affected areas and tanks to be renovated with close coordination with the government officials and relevant line ministries.

In its responses, SLRCS ensures that programmes under this operation are aligned with its gender commitments as well with the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations include the elderly, people with a disability, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children. These groups were the more vulnerable to challenges related to access to nutrient-rich food and safe water and are more susceptible to diseases and infections. Other considerations were households that have lost all their livelihoods and are unable to recover without resorting to risky coping strategies, such as getting loans from a middle-man or dealer, and farmers who have lost their seed and livestock and unable to reinvest in farming, and small- and medium-scale businesses.

Proposed Areas for intervention

The operation is implemented in two phases, reaching people with appropriate relief and recovery assistance over a 19-month period.

Initial phase implemented from May 2017 to February 2018 in Galle, Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura, Colombo and Gampaha districts reached 40,000 people.

Second phase is being implemented from March to December 2018. Health risk reduction program will be implemented in 10 districts; Batticaloa, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matara and Trincomalee. An additional total of 218,000 people, 115,000 students and 6,000,000 indirect beneficiaries to be reached. A DRR programme with a focus on climate change adaptation (CCA) will be implemented in five districts; Anuradhapura, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Puttalam. This phase targets 10,000 people.

Areas of Focus



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 218,000 direct and 6,000,000 indirect

Male: 87,200

Female: 130,800

Requirements (CHF): 474,169

Proposed intervention

Need analysis:

Sri Lanka is vulnerable to various disasters, including cyclones, floods and landslides. Apart from the mortality and morbidity resulting from the disasters, economic losses are affecting the people. The same population is also more vulnerable to the regular communicable diseases and outbreaks.

SLRCS will be supported to continue their active support to government in the strengthening of domestic legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response in county, this will be particularly important in the recovery phase.

Population reached:

Health risk reduction programme with special focus on dengue prevention will be conducted in 10 districts, 208 communities and 230 schools. Following activities will be conducted; awareness raising, cleaning campaigns, distribution of IEC materials, and awareness raising among wider population through media campaigns.

A DRR programme with a special focus on CCA will be implemented in 10 local committees. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the knowledge of farmers on effects of climate change, introduce climate change adaptation measures, and develop the capacities to face the challenges posed by the climate change among the farmers. Furthermore, as an adaptation measure 10 minor tanks will be renovated and the catchment area will be developed. Households will be trained on safe treatment and storage. This approach will involve local branch volunteers working in partnerships with local leaders, local grassroot organizations and entrepreneurs.

Planned and Ongoing activities:

Health risk reduction programme:

- Conduct community clean-up campaigns.
- Conduct school clean-up campaigns.
- Media promotion via Tv, radio and newspapers.

A DRR programme with a special focus on CCA:

- Conduct orientations and establish Operation and Maintenance (O&M) committee.
- Tank Renovation.
- Prepare O&M plan.
- Tree planting in catchment area.
- Establish Thibbatu nurseries in each GN division.
- Training on Household water treatment and safe storage.
- Home gardening Programme.
- Programme follow up and handover.
- Workshop on DRR.
- Small scale mitigation activities.

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 235,108

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put 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; community engagement and accountability; and finance and administration. More details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action.

Budget

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

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

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

In the 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

In the IFRC CCST New Delhi

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

In the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, operations coordinator; mobile: +6013 360 0366; email: alice.ho@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
- Mursidi Unir, PMER officer; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Ruben Romero, Response and Recovery Lead; email: ruben.romero@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**.

Annex 1

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRLK006: Sri Lanka: Severe Floods and Landslides

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	161,033		161,033
Clothing & Textiles	67,631		67,631
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	84,804		84,804
Medical & First Aid	9,169		9,169
Teaching Materials	51,251		51,251
Utensils & Tools	99,792		99,792
Other Supplies & Services	190,740		190,740
Cash Disbursements	299,753		299,753
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	964,172		964,172
Vehicles	49,070		49,070
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,000		4,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	53,070		53,070
Storage, Warehousing	2,907		2,907
Distribution & Monitoring	33,113		33,113
Transport & Vehicle Costs	32,630		32,630
Logistics Services	20,258		20,258
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	88,908		88,908
International Staff	157,994	31,534	189,528
National Staff	44,438	5,343	49,782
National Society Staff	114,550		114,550
Volunteers	12,155		12,155
Total PERSONNEL	329,139	36,877	366,016
Consultants	10,000	73,998	83,998
Professional Fees	9,223		9,223
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	19,223	73,998	93,222
Workshops & Training	116,452	2,736	119,188
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	116,452	2,736	119,188
Travel	22,273	18,766	41,039
Information & Public Relations	4,911	5,701	10,612
Office Costs	17,854		17,854
Communications	4,181	592	4,772
Financial Charges	3,074	44	3,119
Other General Expenses	104,109		104,109
Shared Office and Services Costs	43,886	14,875	58,761
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	200,288	39,978	240,266
Programme and Services Support Recovery	115,132	9,979	125,111
Total INDIRECT COSTS	115,132	9,979	125,111
Pledge Earmarking Fee	6,964	1,333	8,297
Pledge Reporting Fees	2,433		2,433
Total Pledge Specific Costs	9,397	1,333	10,730
TOTAL BUDGET	1,895,780	164,901	2,060,682
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	1,632,600	164,901	1,797,502
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,632,600	164,901	1,797,502
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	263,180		263,180