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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Sri Lanka: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRLK008	GLIDE n° FL-2018-000060-LKA
EPoA update n° 1; 9 August 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 30 May to 30 June 2018
Operation start date: 30 May 2018	Operation timeframe: 4 months End date: 30 September 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 358,257	
N° of people being assisted: 17,500 people (3,500 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) actively support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in this operation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in the country. All Movement components in the country are coordinating and sharing information, as well as engaged with other humanitarian actors and external partners.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Sri Lanka and state institutions including Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air Force and Navy), Sri Lanka Police and Disaster Management Centre (DMC). Other partners include UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The southwest monsoon weather conditions caused rainfalls since 19 May 2018 in the southwest parts of the island. By 21 May, the precipitation triggered a flood and landslide situation in the country, which affected thousands of lives and livelihoods, as well as caused property damage. According to a 26 May situation update¹ by the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of Sri Lanka, 153,712 people in 19 districts were affected and 20 people killed due to heavy rains, strong winds, lightning and landslides. Some 19,519 families were also evacuated into 339 welfare centres. Puttalam, Gampaha, Ratnapura, Colombo, Kurunegala, Kalutara and Kegalle are amongst the worst affected districts. The DMC coordinated the national response efforts and reported the need for drinking water, wells and area cleaning, since water sources have been contaminated. The National Disaster Relief Service centre also released 44.15 million Sri Lankan rupees (approx. CHF 276,000 Swiss francs) for the response.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society²

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has a strong branch network in all the 25 districts of the country. It has over 500 volunteers and staff trained in disaster response, which include members in National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and Divisional Disaster Response Teams (DDRT) that are available at national, district and divisional levels. SLRCS also has 150 trained disaster response team members specialized in water and safety and trained First Aid (FA) volunteers in all districts. Furthermore, SLRCS has a pool of 29 people trained in

¹ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LHx_hFSXKqsHCK4WhUnoHmJe_VHZEJKb/view

² <http://data.ifrc.org/fdrs/societies/the-sri-lanka-red-cross-society>

Cash Transfer Programmes (CTP), who are available for deployment to set-up and assist implementation of the CTP programmes.

Since the onset of the floods, the SLRCS has assisted approximately 15,000 flood-affected people. As the situation unfolded, SLRCS branches activated their BDRTs who supported the operations since 19 May. NDRT were on alert but were not mobilized as there was sufficient capacity to respond. Branch volunteers were involved in conducting the 24-hour and 72-hour assessments, distributing non-food items (NFI), such as standard hygiene pack (adult and baby), sleeping mats, lanterns, bedsheets, dry rations such as rice, lentils, sugar and biscuits, and conducting search and rescue operations. The National Society provided first aid services and took part in the coordination meetings with the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), DMC and international non-government organizations (INGOs). Over 300 staff and volunteers have been deployed from the SLRCS to support the relief intervention in the country. The following tables summarize the response of the operation as at 30 June 2018.

Table 1: Total number of volunteers deployed

District	BDRT	DDRT	Water rescue teams	Volunteers
Colombo	20	20	-	40
Gampaha	17		5	30
Kalutara	15	-	-	30
Kegalle	14	20	-	35
Kurunegala	12	30	-	45
Puttalam	15	25	-	45
Ratnapura	22		-	25
Total	210		5	250

Table 2: Total number of people reached via medical camps and FA services

District	Medical camps					FA services			
	# of medical camps	People reached				People reached			
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
Colombo	8	435	901	325	1,661	427	290	62	779
Gampaha	4	68	153	27	248	347	402	92	841
Kalutara	2	28	68	22	118	16	12	2	30
Kegalle	-	-	-	-	-	52	108	8	168
Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	62	78	6	146
Puttalam	6	110	225	78	413	77	153	30	260
Ratnapura	-	-	-	-	-	65	138	14	217
Total	20	641	1,347	452	2,440	1,046	1,181	214	2,441

Table 3: Total number of people reached via WASH activities

District	Well cleaning (# of households)		# people reached via disinfection activities	Total # of drinking water litters distributed (L)	Temporary toilets
	IFRC support	Partner support			
Colombo	1,346	30	-	1,909	-
Gampaha	500	450	125	4,121	-
Kalutara	300	-	-	150	-
Kegalle	54	-	-	360	-
Kurunegala	200	-	-	750	10
Puttalam	300	-	-	3,900	-
Ratnapura	600	-	-	3,000	-
Total	3,300	480	125	14,190	10

Table 4: Summary of the search and rescue operations

District	# of people rescued				# of people transported to safe locations				Boats and ferries deployed	
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Rubber dingy boats	Ferries
Colombo	-	-	-	-	485	430	60	975	-	5
Gampaha	29	23	6	58	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kalutara	9	7	4	20	101	88	11	200	1	5
Kegalle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratnapura	134	116	20	270	1,588	1,488	424	3,500	-	36
Total	172	146	30	348	2,174	2,006	495	4,675	3	46

Table 5: Summary of the items distributed by National Society

No.	Item	Quantity	No.	Item	Quantity
1	Tents (Tarpaulin)	47	11	Bedsheets	458
2	Temporary Toilets	20	12	Kitchen Sets	147
3	Adult Hygiene Packs	1,158	13	Garbage Bags	300
4	Baby Hygiene Packs	359	14	Candles	300
5	Mats	853	15	Water Proof Bags	80
6	Lanterns	153	16	Soap	50
7	Essential Household Kits ³	12	17	Water Bucket	11
8	Sarongs	175	18	Water Cans	68
9	Kaftans	175	19	Cleaning item Packs	30
10	Bath Towels	230	20	Book Packs and School Bags	12 each

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC in implementing various programmes. During the disaster, IFRC and ICRC worked together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels. Movement Coordination meetings involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC are regularly organized. The IFRC county cluster support team (CCST) in New Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) provided further coordination support for information sharing and resources.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government of Sri Lanka and district administrative units lead the floods and landslide response across the country. Other INGOs are also involved in the response.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts to identify the immediate needs and priorities. The priority needs identified are non-food items (NFIs); medical and first aid services; water and sanitation; and hygiene promotion (WASH); cleaning materials; and unconditional cash grants for household essential needs.

About 14,190 liters of bottled water were provided to communities and NFIs planned for distribution. Affected families will be provided with an unconditional cash grant to buy essential commodities as markets are still functional in affected areas.

Due to flooding, drinking water sources were contaminated and toilets were damaged. WASH assistance at camps and for returning families were essential. A total of 20 camps will be provided with water tanks. Some areas have been inundated more than three times within the past two weeks. The Government provided truck water to the camps, which

³ Provided by ICRC

were stored in the tanks provided by SLRCS. To ensure safe drinking water, families were provided with water storage containers from the SLRCS own stocks.

Trained first aid volunteers provided first aid services to injured people at rescue points and evacuations centres. Medical and first aid items at branch level were deployed.

People were assisted in cleaning their houses and schools, and wells upon returning to their homes.

Operation Risk Assessment

Blocked roads and landslides were constraints in the affected areas. Some areas were isolated due to floodwaters. Access was improved after few weeks.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This operation aims to provide relief assistance over four months to 17,500 people (3,500 families) affected by floods and landslides attributed to heavy rains in the seven most affected districts of Puttalam, Ratnapura, Gampaha, Colombo, Kurunegala, Kalutara and Kegalle.

The strategy for this operation remain the same as outlined in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and is fully in line with SLRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, commitments and mandates. With the support of IFRC, SLRCS seeks to provide immediate support to the most vulnerable households among the affected populations in the seven targeted districts. The selection is carried out involving affected community members and in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority is given to the people displaced by floods and landslide who are living in temporary shelters or evacuation centres. Close coordination among partners will ensure collaboration and avoid duplication.

The proposed strategy has been formulated based on the short-term needs of the affected people and aligned with the government's strategy. Lessons learned from the previous flood responses had been taken into consideration in this strategy, particularly the timeframe.

Since the markets are functioning well, and the National Society has experiences in adopting Cash Transfer Programming (CTP), cash grants are provided instead of NFIs. This is an effective and flexible way to support people affected by emergencies, maintaining their dignity and choice, while fostering local economies. Although this differs from the government's strategy, it has been fully supported by the authorities.

As mentioned in the beneficiary selection section above, SLRCS will ensure that this operation is aligned with its gender equality commitments as well with the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations include the elderly, differently abled people, pregnant women, lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children.

The floods and landslides response operation has a four-month duration to cover the immediate relief needs of the targeted population. The focus is to provide support to 2,800 families through distribution of unconditional cash grants, through bank transfer, to address the basic needs. The CTP is implemented along with preventive health, and water and sanitation interventions. SLRCS notes that some harder-hit families may already have received assistance in different sectors from authorities and other humanitarian actors. The interventions primary focus is on seven districts: Puttalam, Ratnapura, Gampaha, Colombo, Kurunegala, Kalutara and Kegalle. However, these may be adjusted according to the needs and coordination with other key players.

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

- **Essential household assistance** via distribution of 2,800 households unconditional cash grants of LKR 10,000 (CHF 64.5), through a one instalment bank transfer, to fulfil the basic needs such as essential household items, medicine and other personal requirements. The amount of the cash grants is based on the government standard for household needs. SLRCS is targeting 2,800 households for the unconditional cash grants, with the coordination among the Government agencies. SLRCS has a pool of 25 CTP trained staff, who could be deployed to set-up the mechanism and assist the operation, with the support of one experienced RDRT Cash.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focusing on improving access to safe water and hygienic behaviors by cleaning wells which water is contaminated. Awareness sessions on safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns and vector controls will be conducted to improve hygiene promotion. One emergency hygiene promotion campaign will be conducted in each of the 20 camps. Vector-control activities will include promoting general

environmental health aspects of the camp such as solid waste management and removal of drainage water. These activities will target camps, as well as affected communities.

In combination with health activities, specific actions to remove mosquito breeding sites will be conducted. The country is already going through a dengue outbreak which commenced last year. With the commencement of monsoons rains, a steep increase of dengue cases has been seen. In addition, it is the epidemiological pattern for the dengue cases to shoot up after floods. Therefore, it is important to destroy these mosquito breeding sites.

- **Health and care** focusing on providing basic First Aid, medical camps and dengue prevention activities. Soft tissue infections, fungal infections and minor cuts and bruises are the common injuries; hence the first aid services are needed and will be provided by SLRCS first aid volunteers. Due to the inundation of roads, affected communities were cut off from health institutions. Therefore, medical personnel coordinated by SLRCS will be deployed to the camps to set up medical post, to provide medical services to the affected population. Serious medical cases will be referred to government hospitals. Psychological first aid including empathetic listening will be provided for those who are in need. As mentioned, the current dengue outbreak necessitates special actions. In addition to monitoring the epidemiological trends, prompt detection of people with fever and their subsequent referral to the government-health institutions will also be conducted.

The following five aspects have been factored in the strategy for this operation:

- **The National Society Leadership:** SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the humanitarian response operation, supported by the IFRC and in-country Movement partners.
- **Implementing lessons from previous operations:** Over the years, SLRCS has implemented various large- and medium-scale operations that provided various lessons from which this response will draw. These include the large-scale operation in response to the massive damage and resultant needs caused by the 2004 tsunami, support to populations who were internally displaced due to conflict through the Post-Conflict Recovery Assistance Programme (PCRP) 2010-2016, a medium-scale intervention following floods and landslides of 2011, 2016 and 2017.
- **A Movement-wide approach:** SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, supported by all components of the Movement. Considering the nature and scope of the response, the IFRC has mobilized resources via this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on behalf of SLRCS, while coordinating with the ICRC at the same time. The latter has long-time presence in Sri Lanka and will, among others, support restoring family links (RFL) interventions which – although included in this plan to reflect the totality of actions – are not factored in the budget. The budget for RFL interventions will be covered by ICRC outside of this DREF operation.

Strategies for implementation

Human Resources

No new paid staff has been engaged for this operation. Implementation is being supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both the SLRCS and the IFRC offices. Some 250 volunteers have been deployed by SLRCS and the DREF will support half of them. Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT, as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget. Two Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) in the expertise of Cash and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER) will also be deployed to support in the National Society for a period of one month each, to further enhance the implementation capacity and ensure quality services are provided to the beneficiaries, especially CTP is the largest component of this operation.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics support to this operation will be provided by the SLRCS logistics with the support of the IFRC Country Office (CO) to effectively manage the procurement, warehousing and fleet/transportation in accordance with the operation's requirements. The National Society logistics team in taking lead on any logistics support is required for the successful implementation of this operation, including local procurement, storage and transportation of relief goods. IFRC CO will provide technical logistics support to the National Society as required. The IFRC Asia Pacific Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department will also keep close contact with IFRC CO for any technical support that may be required.

Information Technologies (IT)

High speed Wi-Fi internet connectivity is available in the IFRC Sri Lanka CO as well as in the NHQ of SLRCS. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages for their smartphones which will enable them communicating electronically with the headquarters and to send reports and pictures in quick time. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments will be carried out electronically through mobile

applications on digital tablets or mobile phones. An orientation session on digital assessments will be provided to prepare the volunteers using the tablets or mobile phones for assessments.

Communications

SLRCS communications staffs are working in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and the response of the SLRCS is well profiled and disseminated across social media platforms and in the national and international media. A proactive approach will be taken to maintain media outreach and to produce communication materials including press releases, news stories, photos / video, key messages and infographics for external promotion by National Societies in their domestic markets. A Viber group has been created to share information and photos between volunteers, branches, NHQ and IFRC.

Security

SLRCS and IFRC continue to closely monitor the situation of the operation. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS oversees all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of this operation through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its CO and CCST in New Delhi, provide technical support in programme management to ensure the operation objectives are met, with a support of RDRT PMER, which allows proper documentation and monitoring are done during the implementation.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least one operation update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

Prior to the end of the operation, a lesson learned workshop will be conducted to capture learning.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are included in the budget. Procurement will be done according to SLRCS procedures with IFRC technical support. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by SLRCS NHQ, with the assistance from the finance team of the IFRC CO.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: N/A⁴

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate livelihood and basic need	14,000 (2,800 families)	On going

Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency cash grants	2,800	On going

Progress towards outcomes

Unconditional cash grants

Emergency cash grant is the biggest component of the operation, targeting 2,800 families with unconditional cash grant of LKR 10,000 (approx. CHF 64.5). The modality is via fund transfer to individual bank accounts of the beneficiaries in one instalment. These grants will enable families to fulfil their basic needs such as essential household items, medicine and other personal requirements.

The programme is currently being implemented in seven districts as tabulated below:

Table 6: Targeted districts distribution

No.	Districts	# of families
1	Colombo	500
2	Kurunegala	500
3	Puttalam	500
4	Rathnapura	400
5	Gampaha	300
6	Kalutara	300
7	Kegalle	300
	Total	2,800

SLRCS deployed some of its well-trained CTP member for the operation. Up-to-date target areas were selected in close coordination with the Government authorities. The stakeholder analysis was conducted at the Divisional Secretariat level, involving the Grama Niladhari⁵, and with other village level stakeholders.



Community consultation meetings in Kurunegala branch (Photo credit : SLRCS Kurunegala branch)

Project orientations for staff and volunteers were conducted at district level. Targeted families were selected via community participatory approach. This way, it could also help develop local capacity in part by raising awareness and developing skills in joint analysis, learning and decision-making at the community level.

The selection process was done with the involvement of the Grama Niladhari, community leaders, SLRCS staff and volunteers. This is to ensure a very transparent process in the selection of the most vulnerable families. Upon selection, final lists were published at public places for grievances.

⁴ Disaggregated data which include number of males and females reached will be provided in the final report.

⁵ Village leader of the smallest administrative unit (appointed by the government).

During the reporting period, the National Society is actively collecting beneficiary details; such as national identity copy and bank account details to facilitate the funds transfers. The National Society planned to disburse the funds in the last two weeks of July.

A regional cash preparedness coordinator from the APRO has been scheduled to pay a monitoring visit to Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 July 2018 to provide technical assistance on the CTP programme.

Challenges

At the initial stage, the National Society was planning to make the individual transfer via Visa card or mobile cash. These are novel methods for the National Society, which required partnerships with Financial Service Providers (FSP). However, the process of establishing partnerships with the service providers were taking longer time than expected. Consequently, the National Society in the end decided to proceed with the usual method of bank transfer. With the lessons learned gained, the National Society will enter into pre-agreements with FSP in the near future, which will be beneficial during future disasters.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 16,500 (3,300 families)

Male: 6,600

Female: 9,900

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases	3,500 (17,500 people)	3,300 (16,500 people)

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of wells cleaned	3,500 wells	3,300 wells
# of water tanks established	de-prioritized	de-prioritized

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	17,500 (3,500 families)	To start from mid-July

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.2: Well cleaning

Since wells were contaminated due to flood waters, access to safe water has been a challenge for the affected population. Around 3,300 wells have been cleaned by the SLRCS volunteers, enabling greater access to safe drinking water for the families returning home. Wells were selected in close coordination with the district Public Health Inspectors (PHIs) and with the support of the DMC. The PHIs inspected and certified the quality of water after the wells are cleaned to ensure water quality meets acceptable standards.

Table 7: Summary of the total number of wells cleaned in each district under DREF support

District	No. of wells cleaned
Colombo	1,346
Gampaha	500
Kalutara	300
Kegalle	54
Kurunegala	200
Puttalam	300
Ratnapura	600
Total	3,300

Output 1.2: Water tanks established

SLRCS dispatched 20 water tanks from its current stocks to 7 districts, which were to be established at evacuation centers based on needs. Since the water level receded sooner than anticipated, SLRCS de-prioritized establishment of water tanks at evacuation centers. These tanks will be stored at districts levels to be used for future disasters. DREF funds were utilized to replenish the tanks at central warehouse.

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion programme is scheduled for implementation in villages from mid-July in seven districts. Relevant curriculum, guidelines, and tools are prepared for the programme, and community mobilizers selected per district to implement the programme. They will be provided an orientation session in the coming weeks. Three awareness raising programmes per district are proposed to be conducted, followed by distribution of hygiene materials.

**Health**

People reached: N/A⁶

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people reached have their immediate risks to health reduced	12,500 (2,500 families)	4,300 (approx. 860 families)

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	- (via 70 first aid services)	2,441 (via first aid services)
# of people reached by medical camps	- (28 medical camps organized)	2,440 (via 20 medical camps)
# of people reached by dengue awareness activities	12,500	4,300
# of IEC materials distributed	Print 50,000 brochures	Yet to be started

Progress towards outcomes**First aid**

First aid is one of SLRCS core competencies. Well trained and experienced FA volunteers attached to branches were deployed to provide FA to affected people. A total of 2,441 people were assisted via FA services in seven districts of the country.



Medical camp in Kalurata (photo credit SLRCS Kalutara branch)

Medical camps

Sri Lankan Government has a well-established and well-functioning medical system in the country. Due to flood waters, access routes were blocked. People were finding it difficult to reach hospitals for medical treatments. SLRCS identified the needs and worked together with the medical officials to deploy mobile medical teams to four areas which had the highest need in medical assistance.

These teams consist of doctors, nurses and SLRCS volunteers. A total of 20 medical camps were conducted and 2,440 people were assisted. SLRCS directed the people to necessary government medical services immediately after flood waters receded.

⁶ Disaggregated data which include number of males and females reached will be provided in the final report.

Dengue awareness

Dengue prevention activities are planned from July onwards in all seven districts. Programme orientation to SLRCS staff and volunteers will be conducted in the coming weeks. At the community level, half-a-day volunteer trainings for selected community volunteers will be conducted. They will be mobilized together with SLRCS staff to conduct the clean-up campaigns in communities and schools.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of SLRCS branches that are well functioning	7 branches	7 branches

Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	250	Insured under different programmes
# of volunteers involved in the operation	350	465

Progress towards outcomes

The strong branch network and the trained/skilled volunteer base are the strength of SLRCS. During disasters, they are in the fore-front providing assistance to the most vulnerable.

The programme is being implemented in seven districts; Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Puttalam and Ratnapura, where SLRCS has strong branch presence. Based on latest available information, 465 volunteers with different capacities were involved in the operation. These volunteers include; community volunteers, DDRT and BDRT members, FA volunteers and water safety volunteers. These volunteers were insured at the beginning of the year under different programmes.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources	launch a DREF	DREF launched
Types of coordination tools and mechanisms in use	RDRT	In process
Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	minimum of 5%	11%

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT deployed	2 RDRT	In process

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance	100%	100%

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	10	Attending regular meetings

Progress towards outcomes

Following the disaster, IFRC supported the National Society in the preparation till approval of the DREF application of CHF 358,257. Presently, activities under the DREF operation are being implemented in the seven flood affected districts.

Since emergency cash grants being the biggest component of the operation, RDRT Cash member was planned to be deployed immediately. Though the alert was circulated twice, Asia Pacific RDRT was unable to find a suitable candidate to support the operation. To ensure necessary technical assistance is provided, a Cash Delegate from APRO will be paying a short monitoring visit in mid-July to provide technical support.

The National Society has requested the second RDRT to be on PMER. The term of reference (ToR) has been prepared, approved by National Society and circulated among the RDRT pool. Deployment is scheduled to start in September for a period of one month.

SLRCS and IFRC are attending the regular meetings organized by DMC and HCT. This is to ensure effective and coordinate disaster response is achieved. Also, weekly programme meetings are conducted at NHQ to discuss progress and challenges faced by the operation. Appropriate mitigation actions will be identified and carried out to address challenges if any, as best possible.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.	Yes	Yes

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)	10	10

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level	7	7

Progress towards outcomes

From the onset of disaster, SLRCS has fully engaged and activated its branches to carry out 24 hours and 72 hours rapid assessments and detailed assessments. SLRCS well-coordinated and liaised with the Disaster Management Centre and Meteorology Department to get updates about disaster situation. A total of 465 volunteers and youth participated and extended their support during emergency relief to the affected people.



Briefing DM Minister about the drones and its use for humanitarian assistance
(*photo credit – SLRCS communications department*)



Drone footage (*photo credit – SLRCS Colombo branch*)



Drone footage (*photo credit – SLRCS Colombo branch*)

Furthermore, SLRCS used drones' novel technology for disaster response activities. Drone footages helped to identify affected areas, identify people trapped and provide necessary rescue assistance. As the current

environment is dynamic, there is need to identify the changes in the environment and evolve response activities to ensure improved assistance to the people affected.

SLRCS posts regular updates on the social media, including Facebook and twitter. Furthermore, SLRCS website is also updated accordingly to share any updates on the operation.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S 4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	HR procedures in place	HR procedures in place

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators:	Target	Actual
100% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

The operation is ensured to adhere and follow standard IFRC procedures to ensure an effective, credible and accountable IFRC. Operational wise, SLRCS is responsible for the programme implementation, while IFRC provides the technical and monitoring support, as necessary. Following the strategies laid out in the plan of action, no additional NHQ staff was recruited for the operation. Seven Community Mobilisers were recruited at field level to support programme implementation.

D. BUDGET

No revision required for the budget.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Interim financial report](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.

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

MDRLK008 - Sri Lanka - Floods

Timeframe: 30 May 18 to 30 Sep 18

Appeal Launch Date: 30 May 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/6	Programme	MDRLK008
Budget Timeframe	2018/5-2018/9	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			358,257			358,257	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			358,257			358,257	
C4. Other Income			358,257			358,257	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			358,257			358,257	
D. Total Funding = B + C			358,257			358,257	

* 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			358,257			358,257	
E. Expenditure			-344,270			-344,270	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			13,987			13,987	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLK008 - Sri Lanka - Floods

Timeframe: 30 May 18 to 30 Sep 18

Appeal Launch Date: 30 May 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/6	Programme	MDRLK008
Budget Timeframe	2018/5-2018/9	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)						358,257	358,257	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,935							61,935
Medical & First Aid	9,032							9,032
Teaching Materials	8,699							8,699
Other Supplies & Services	11,468							11,468
Cash Disbursement	180,645							180,645
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	271,779							271,779
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	3,613							3,613
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,968							14,968
Logistics Services	3,000							3,000
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	21,581							21,581
Personnel								
National Society Staff	9,659							9,659
Volunteers	6,428							6,428
Total Personnel	16,087							16,087
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,000							3,000
Total Workshops & Training	3,000							3,000
General Expenditure								
Travel	15,890							15,890
Information & Public Relations	3,000							3,000
Office Costs	1,290							1,290
Communications	997							997
Financial Charges	317							317
Other General Expenses	2,450							2,450
Total General Expenditure	23,945							23,945
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				323,258		323,258		-323,258
Total Operational Provisions				323,258		323,258		-323,258
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	21,865			21,012		21,012		854
Total Indirect Costs	21,865			21,012		21,012		854
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	358,257			344,270		344,270		13,988
VARIANCE (C - D)				13,988		13,988		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRLK008 - Sri Lanka - Floods**

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/6	Programme	MDRLK008
Budget Timeframe	2018/5-2018/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	358,257		358,257	358,257	344,270	13,987	
Subtotal BL3	358,257		358,257	358,257	344,270	13,987	
GRAND TOTAL	358,257		358,257	358,257	344,270	13,987	