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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRLK005</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 7 September 2018</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">FL-2016-000050-LKA</a></b>
<b>Date of disaster: 20 May 2016</b>	
<b>Operation start date: 24 May 2016</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 March 2018</b>
<b>Host National Society: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 1,604,185</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 427,918</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 67,500 people (13,500 families) and 5,000,000 people indirectly</b>
<b>National Societies involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) actively supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in implementing the emergency plan of action by providing technical support and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement partners and external partners. The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) provided initial support to the SLRCS operations. Partner National Societies supported the emergency appeal response through hard pledges were; the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco and Swedish Red Cross, while the governments of Canada, Germany and the Netherlands supported via their National Societies.	
<b>Other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government of Sri Lanka, Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Police, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations. The European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and the New Zealand Government have contributed financially to the operation.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

In May 2016, Sri Lanka was hit by a tropical depression in the Bay of Bengal that affected 22 out of 25 districts in the country. It destroyed homes and submerged entire villages, triggered floods and a series of landslides that affected thousands of lives and livelihoods, and caused widespread property damages. The worst affected districts were Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam. A total of 104 people reported dead, 99 people missing due to the landslide in Aranayake, Kegalle district, and more than 428,000 people from around 105,360 families were affected. Some 4,000 houses were damaged and 600 more were totally destroyed. Thousands of people moved to temporary camps to seek shelter. The Government of Sri Lanka declared a 'state of nature disaster situation' and requested international appeal to support the response and rehabilitation efforts.

### Summary of response

#### Overview of Host National Society

Since the on-set of the disaster, SLRCS was in the forefront assisting the most vulnerable. As the situation unfolded, SLRCS branches activated their branch disaster response teams (BDRTs). Furthermore, SLRCS conducted assessments, distributed non-food items (NFI), dry rations, provided search and rescue, provision of first aid, and participated in the coordination meetings with the Government of Sri Lanka, DMC and international non-government organizations (INGO's).

SLRCS also provided additional relief efforts such as food distribution and addition NFI with bilateral support from ICRC, PNS and external partnerships outside the scope of this emergency appeal. The Government assigned four camps to the SLRCS to manage in Kegalle – namely Pallepamunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and

Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division. SLRCS provided first aid services at the camps through mobile clinics and water and sanitation support together with other partners. Two National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed to Kegalle to support Kegalle branch with its response. Well cleaning programme, medical camps and house cleaning, and disinfection activities were conducted in all the affected districts.

Upon completion of the relief phase, the operation moved into recovery phase, with a focus on livelihoods support. Implementation of the recovery shelter component was removed from the appeal, which earlier was put on hold due to the lack of funds and that whereby affected families can apply for conditional grants for purchasing land provided by the Government of Sri Lanka and constructing houses. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme was implemented in five communities. Potential risks were identified together with the community through Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA). Trainings such as BDRT training, boat riding and camp management were also conducted to enhance SLRCS capacity. SLRCS revised its initial health and Water Sanitation Hygiene promotion (WASH) plan deprioritising construction of latrines. The new programme focused on Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) which was implemented in three districts. Furthermore, a Health Disaster Risk Reduction programme with a focus on dengue prevention was implemented. On Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)<sup>1</sup>, one training and a pilot project to field test the learning were conducted to enhance SLRCS capacity.



A member of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society branch disaster response team (BDRT) assesses Aranayaka landslide area. (Photo credit: SLRCS Kegalle branch)

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 249,443 was made on 21 May 2016 to enable SLRCS to respond to the humanitarian needs of people affected by the floods and landslides. The initial emergency appeal which sought CHF 3,622,689 was launched on 24 May 2016. It was later revised to CHF 1,604,185 on 24 November 2017, and the timeframe was extended by four months till 31 March 2018. The following table summarizes the activities completed by November 2017.

**Table 1: Summary of the activities completed by November 2017 according to the initial plan**

Sector/Area	Interventions	Status	Target	Actual
<b>Emergency shelter and non-food relief items</b>	Distribution of NFIs (family kits for 5,000 families, tarpaulins and ropes for 500 families, adult relief packs 2,500 families and kitchen sets for 2,000 families)	Completed	5,000 families	5,000 families
	Distribution of 2,500 first aid kits	Completed	2,500 families	2,500 families
	Distribution of 2,000 baby kits	Completed	2,000 children	2,000 children
	Distribution of school materials	Completed	4,000 school children	3,000 school children
<b>Livelihood</b>	Cash grant for 600 families most affected	Completed	600 families	690 families
<b>WASH</b>	Safe water storage containers	Completed	2,000 families	2,000 families
	Cleaning of 1,000 wells			
	Installing 50 water tanks of 2,000L in 5 camps	Completed	5,000 families	3,150 families 5,000 school children
<b>Health</b>	Basic First Aid kits for household are distributed	Completed	2,500 families	2,500 families
	CBHFA and PHAST sessions to be held in affected communities and camps	Completed	2,500 families	3,150 families
<b>Total reached: 5,000 families (25,000 people)</b>				

<sup>1</sup>The acronym Cash Based Interventions (CBI) will be used instead of CTP in future technical and communication materials.

<b>Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement</b>	Organize refresher training for SLRCS national and 5 branch disaster response teams and 3 specialized trainings	Completed	200 people	225 people
	Procure 4 dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	Completed	4 dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	2 dingy rubber boats, 2 ferry boats and 50 life jackets
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction programme	Completed	3,000 families	3,150 families
<b>Total reached: 3,000 families (15,000 people)</b>				

**Table 2: Activities conducted during the extension period (December 2017 to March 2018)**

Sector/Area	Interventions	Status	Target	Actual
<b>Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement</b>	CTP training	Completed	25 people	29 people
	CTP pilot test programme	Completed	100 families	100 families
<b>Health Disaster Risk Reductions</b>	Dengue - Broadcasting	Completed	1,000,000 people	At least 5,000,000 people (broadcasted on 7 radio channels, 5 slots per day for 1 month)
	Mosquito net (11,000 nets)	Completed	5,500 families	5,000 nets procured
	Safety kits for volunteers (600 kits)	Completed	5,500 families	Following items were procured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety kits for volunteers: 100 kits.</li> <li>• Colour coded bin 90L: 188 bins</li> <li>• Colour coded bin 120L: 60 bins</li> <li>• Compost bins 160L: 61 bins.</li> <li>• Gloves: 2,000 pairs</li> <li>• Mosquito repellent: 500</li> <li>• Hand sanitizers: 500</li> </ul>
<b>Total reached: 5,500 families (27,500 people). Through awareness raising, 5,000,000 people were reached indirectly</b>				

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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

The IFRC country team in Colombo provided in-country support to SLRCS in rolling out the operation. The IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Delhi and Asia Pacific regional office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur also provided support to the response. Furthermore, one RDRT member from the Asia Pacific region was deployed for a one-month period mainly to provide support to the relief, and WASH activities implemented in the four camps of Kegalle.

### ***Movement response***

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

- Singapore Red Cross – provision of 1,000 kitchen sets, 2,000 exercise books, 1,000 sleeping mats, 1,500 pairs of slippers, 1,000 bed sheets, and 250 baby relief packs.
- UAE Red Crescent – provision of dry rations, medicines for 10 health camps, 12.5 tons of rice, and dhal distributed in Kolonnawa (Colombo), Biyagama and Dompe (Gampaha).
- Turkish Red Crescent – provision of ladies' undergarments in Kegalle, 20 tents, 100 solar lamps and 100 blankets.
- Red Cross Society of China supported the Chinese government in their inter-governmental support with temporary shelter activities. Chinese government has made direct donations to SLRCS.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Several I/NGO's, UN agencies and external partners also provided support to the floods-affected victims. The summary of the support is as listed below:

- UN USD 4.3 million CERF released to humanitarian partners including IOM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to provide shelter, health facilities rehabilitation, food and water and sanitation support to the affected population. SLRCS secured funding for the procurement of mosquito nets from UNHABITAT, which successfully received CERF funding for the flood operation.
- SLRCS was assigned the responsibility of completing WASH requirement of all camps in Kegalle and 48 toilets were completed with the funding and technical support from OXFAM.
- WHO provided first life-saving medical interventions and early recovery activities.
- UNICEF and WHO mobilized water and sanitation relief assistance together with the Ministry of Health (MoH).
- Oxfam partnered with SLRCS mainly with a focus on WASH activities.
- Other organizations supported in response and rehabilitation interventions: Plan International, Child Fund, CARE and ACTED.
- SLRCS partnered with local corporates; John Keells Foundation and Coca Cola for wells cleaning and Hela Clothing for food and clothes distribution.

Activities conducted by SLRCS with OXFAM mainly focused on WASH activities. SLRCS maintains a very close collaboration and coordination with government authorities at national and local level for its relief and recovery efforts. SLRCS partnership with UNHABITAT was mainly to implement its relief activities focusing distribution of NFI for 13,500 beneficiary households.

The Government of Sri Lanka and district administrative units led the response operation across the country, with the help of military and the civil defence forces. A livelihoods assessment of low income communities located in flood prone areas was also conducted. The government had identified safer land to relocate some families who were displaced in Kegalle district. It was agreed to provide monetary support to construct houses for some beneficiaries.

### ***Response by Government of Sri Lanka***

Below is the summary of responses by the Government of Sri Lanka:

- Search and rescue operations - thousands of people across the flood and landslide affected areas were shifted to safe locations like temples, churches, schools, community centres and other public utility places.
- Cooked food is provided.
- Overall coordination among different agencies.
- The local district government authorities (collector office of the respective districts) appealed to SLRCS to extend all possible support to the affected people.
- A joint assessment conducted together with SLRCS and DMC, Government of Sri Lanka.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) together with the Ministry of Disaster Management held a meeting for the International missions in country, and appealed for International Assistance, on 19 May 2016. Following this request, the Government of India dispatched more than 50 tons of relief material including 700 tents, 1,000 tarpaulin sheets, 10 electric generators, 100 emergency lamps and medication against epidemics for 10,000 people, apart from torches, rain coats, umbrellas, folding mattresses, water filters and water purification equipment.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Based on information gathered through the initial assessments, analysis of secondary data and considering the status on the ground, following needs were identified; NFI water, WASH, health and hygiene awareness, emergency shelter items, support to recover livelihoods, institutional capacity enhancement, and disaster risk reduction. The public authorities sent a formal request to SLRCS for support in providing tents for temporary accommodation of displaced people whose homes were damaged. Upon meeting immediate needs, SLRCS focused on supporting the affected population in getting back on their feet and starting the process of rebuilding their everyday lives.

As for the relief part of this appeal and based on information gathered through the initial needs assessment, some identified needs included NFI, medical and first aid services, WASH requirements and school items. SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted rapid initial assessments in the affected districts and branches identified the immediate needs and priorities. Relief supplies stocked at SLRCS warehouses and branches were mobilized to support the victims. In addition, SLRCS aimed to re-stock the diminished supplies as a part of its preparation for further floods forecasted in the country. The relief items stocked included NFI such as tarpaulins, sarongs, kaftans, towels, bed sheets, mats, buckets, lanterns, adult relief packs, baby kits and kitchen sets. These were identified as the basic needs to support the affected population.

Due to flooding, drinking water sources were contaminated and toilets were damaged, assistance on WASH at camps and for returning families were essential. Camps were provided with 2,000L water tanks and temporary toilets. Government trucked water to the camps, which were stored in the tanks provided. Families provided with water storage containers to ensure safe drinking water.

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 deployed. DREF and funds received through emergency appeal were used to further expand assistance and to replenish the first aid items utilized.

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 schools. People who lost their livelihood required a financial assistance to re-start their livelihood.

Volunteers were trained to enhance the institutional capacity to enable them to be deployed in future disasters. Cash preparedness is one of the main focuses of SLRCS at present. To enhance the cash readiness, a CBI training was conducted, and a pilot project was implemented to test the learning and to customize its elements based on the learnings and real situations.

In addition to the floods, there was dengue epidemic declared in the country in July 2017. In 2017, over 186,000 dengue cases were recorded and around 320 people died; the worst dengue epidemic recorded in history<sup>2</sup>. Effective risk communication – including raising awareness among people through broadcasting – is useful not only during outbreak response but also during outbreak preparedness and prevention of occurrence of the next peak.

### **Beneficiary selection**

SLRCS prioritized the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the five target districts. The selection was carried out in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority was given to the people displaced by floods and landslides who lived in temporary shelters/evacuation centres and affected people who returned to their houses. Close coordination among partners was maintained to ensure good collaboration and to avoid duplication.

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

### **Risk Analysis**

From an institutional risk point of view, the importance of adhering to its Fundamental Principles and to the principle of 'do no harm' are central to how the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement approaches its interventions. Most of these were planned for and mitigation actions adopted, while others are still evolving. The most prominent part of the 'do no harm' approach is that people are highly resilient to the impact of the disaster, and as such the level of material support for the recovery were carefully considered. In general, recovery support should not undermine communities' ability for future disaster or create dependency on aid during disaster. It should also not exacerbate existing gender inequalities or other inequalities that exist in society.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Overall Objective**

This operation assisted 40,000 people affected by floods and landslides attributed to heavy rains in the worst affected districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam with appropriate relief and recovery assistance. With the extension, the operation reached additional 27,500 people and over 5,000,000 people via awareness raising. The operation was extended for another four months totalling to 22-month period.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.epid.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\\_casesanddeaths&Itemid=448&lang=en#](http://www.epid.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_casesanddeaths&Itemid=448&lang=en#)

## Proposed strategy

The strategy for this operation was fully in line with SLRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, commitments and mandates. With IFRC support, SLRCS provided immediate and early recovery support to the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the five target districts.

The strategy for implementing CBHFA and PHAST programme was community centric. It gave affected people an opportunity to identify their priorities which they own provided support to the community to retake control of their lives after the disaster. This approach empowered communities to take decision for themselves for the recovery at the same time ensure the ownership of the community which is important for the longer-term sustainability of the intervention.

A complete different strategy was followed for dengue prevention. Awareness raising among people helped them to identify breeding sites and prevent mosquito bites and breeding sites.

In its responses, SLRCS ensured 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 were given to include the elderly, people with a disability, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children. These groups were more vulnerable to challenges related to access to nutrient-rich food and safe water and are more susceptible to diseases/infections. Other considerations were households that had lost all their livelihoods and were unable to recover without resorting to risky coping strategies and farmers who lost their seed and livestock and unable to reinvest in farming.

The floods and landslides response operation was implemented for 22 months and covered the immediate relief and recovery phases. The initial focus was to provide support to 8,000 affected families through the distribution of relief items. The initial phase followed by provision of conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery along with preventive health, and water and sanitation interventions and focused on resilience building in the longer term. SLRCS noted that some harder-hit families had already received assistance in different sectors from the authorities and other actors. The interventions focused primarily on five districts; Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam. SLRCS, utilized its staff and volunteers across the affected areas.

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors:

- **Essential household** assistance via distribution of NFI, school items and first aid kits to 5,000 families.
- **Emergency and recovery shelter** support through distribution of tarpaulins and ropes to 500 families.
- **Livelihoods** assistance via conditional cash grants (of CHF 400) for 690 families to restart or diversify income sources.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focused on improved access to safe water (by well cleaning), safe water storage (by installation of 30 water tanks in 15 camps), and improved hygiene behaviour (through hygiene awareness sessions delivered using PHAST for 3,150 families).
- **Health** interventions focused on community-based disease prevention with focus on risk of dengue outbreaks (through CBHFA and PHAST sessions for 3,150 families). Furthermore, 5 medical points were organized for diagnosis and treatment. In addition, the operation also involved the procurement and distribution of 5,000 mosquito nets and safety kits for volunteers.
- **Community-based risk reduction:** SLRCS provided group cash grants for rural committees and schools to set up small projects including repair of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure. Furthermore, dengue awareness raising programmes via broadcasting on radio were conducted, at least 5,000,000 people were reached indirectly.
- **Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement (DRCE)** measures aimed at increasing SLRCS' preparedness for future potential disasters, through three specialized response trainings. A training on cash-based intervention including a pilot project were also conducted.

Five key aspects were factored in the strategy for this operation:

- **The National Society leadership:** SLRCS was 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 or medium scale operations that provided various lessons from which this response was drawn. These included 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, and a medium-scale intervention following floods and landslides of 2011.
- **A Movement-wide approach:** SLRCS was 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, IFRC mobilized international resources via this Emergency Appeal on behalf of SLRCS but at the same time coordinating with the ICRC. The latter has long-time presence in Sri Lanka and was, among others, supported restoring family links (RFL) interventions which – although included in this plan to reflect the totality of actions – was not factored in the budget. The budget for RFL interventions was covered by ICRC outside of this Emergency Appeal.

- **Flexible community-led response:** The design of the intervention, particularly cash transfers, gave affected people the flexibility to prioritize their immediate and diverse needs. It is important to note that CHF 365,000 (CHF 125,000 for DRR and CHF 240,000 for household items) of the total appeal budget were allocated for cash transfers provided directly to affected people to allow them to make appropriate decisions for their respective needs. All the materials required for repairing the damaged houses were available locally. In addition to shelter support, livelihood grants enabled families to buy seeds as well as repair and restore their farm and other equipment and tools according to their needs.
- **Integrated programming and resilience-building:** The recovery phase (to be defined in detail in the revised plan) will involve integrated, multi-sectoral support to communities to build community resilience.

## Operational support services

### Human resources (HR)

Considering the volume of the workload in the National Society, five national staff (two disaster management and one each from health, finance and support), five district project officers and five branch mobilizers were recruited under this appeal. Furthermore, during the extension period a cash focal person was supported to ensure cash readiness of the NS, with the technical support by APRO Cash Preparedness Coordinator. These national staff led the implementation and was supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both SLRCS and IFRC offices.

Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses were covered in the operational budget. One RDRT members was deployed to support the National Society for a period of one month. IFRC operations manager was hired for the duration of the appeal to support the National Society team with operational and strategic guidance. Finally, one IFRC national staff was assigned to complete the appeal operation.

### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Logistics support was provided following IFRC standard procedures to source and procure relief items needed to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. IFRC standard NFIs dispatched from pre-positioned stocks had been replenished by the IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur, whereas NFI with local specification were replenished by the SLRCS. All planned replenishments were completed upon the reporting time. For the transportation of relief items, NS trucks were used and complemented with rental trucks when required. All transportation and distribution related costs were covered by this appeal.

IFRC country office logistics team provided logistical support to SLRCS in local procurement of relief supplies and technical advice for the same. IFRC also kept close communication with SLRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. A provision for warehouse rental were made to safely store all the procured items.

A VRP 4 x 4 vehicle was assigned under this operation to ensure transport of IFRC personnel and materials dedicated to the execution of the activities of the appeal.

### Communications

SLRCS communications staff worked in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and SLRCS response is well profiled across social media platforms and in the national and international media. A proactive approach was taken to maintain media outreach and to produce communications materials including press releases, news stories, photos/ video, key messages and infographics for external promotion by National Societies in their domestic markets.

## **Security**

SLRCS and IFRC closely monitored the operation for any potential security concern and situation. Any security concerns were handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework. However, the operation minimized security concerns within communities by adopting a 'do no harm' approach, in line with IFRC Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

SLRCS was responsible for all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected area through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its country office and country cluster support team in Delhi provided technical support in programme management to ensure the operation objectives are met.

In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, an evaluation covering 2016 and 2017 flood appeals has been planned to be conducted in September 2018. The recommendations of these evaluations will improve future programming.

Reporting on the operation were carried out in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards.

## **Administration and Finance**

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities were factored in. Finance and administration support to the operation was provided by SLRCS national headquarters, with backing from the finance team of the IFRC country office.

## **Crosscutting**

### **Gender, diversity and protection**

Gender, diversity and protection issues were mainstreamed in this operation. Among others, areas of focus included prevention of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues were also ensured that accountability lines are in place for GBV response and prevention.

### **Community accountability and feedback/response**

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms was integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations had access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of services provided by SLRCS, and expected behaviour of staff and volunteers.

Because only a fraction of affected population was targeted, the selection criteria was communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people understand the rationale behind targeting. This helped to prevent any potential tensions/frustrations by those people who do not meet the beneficiary selection criteria. Community engagement and accountability services were implemented through context-specific channels, group discussions, face-to-face discussions and publishing of selected lists. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as feedback desks at the distribution sites, provisioning complaints box or opening hotline services to reach the SLRCS, were employed for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. In addition to developing information, education and communication (IEC) materials, a FAQ for different stakeholders were prepared and disseminated.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Emergency shelter and non-food items

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned	Population assisted
<b>Shelter and settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families have lost personal daily life items (personal, kitchen, sleeping)</li> <li>Families whose houses are completely destroyed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of NFIs (family kits for 5,000 families, tarpaulins and ropes for 500 families, adult relief packs 2,500 families and kitchen sets for 2,000 families)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Up to 5,000 families (25,000 people) reached</b></li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families will need access to basic first aid material</li> <li>Families with babies will need access to special care items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of 2,500 first aid kits</li> <li>Distribution of 2,000 baby kits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>2,500 families (12,500 people) reached</b></li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School-going children have lost schools materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of school materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>4,000 families (2-3 children per family, 10,000 people) reached</b></li> </ul>

#### 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	Achievement (100%)
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	100%
1.1.2 Procure non-food relief items adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households	100%
1.1.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	100%
1.1.4 Distribute non-food relief items to 5,000 households, complimented with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>first aid kits to 2,500 households</li> <li>baby kits to 2,000 households</li> <li>school items to 10,000 school-going children</li> </ul>	100%
1.1.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	100%
<b>Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.</b>	
1.2.1 Identify, register, verify beneficiaries for distributions	100%
1.2.2 Procure tarpaulins and ropes (2 per family) adequate to meet the needs of 500 households	100%
1.2.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	100%
1.2.4 Distribute tarpaulins and ropes to 500 households	100% Pre-positioned at SLRCS warehouses
1.2.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring	100%

#### Achievements

Since the onset of the disaster, SLRCS distributed its current stocks available from headquarters and branches. Displaced people were prioritised to receive support from the relief distribution phase. In Colombo, non-food relief items were distributed first in the Koratota Kolonnawa area which was one of the worst hit by flooding. Packages consisting of towels, mats, sarongs, bed sheets, sanitary items, towels, toothpaste, brushes and other items for regular use to be used in the long-term were provided. In Gampaha, SLRCS distributed NFIs to the affected floods population, mostly around the two Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions selected after the assessment completed by the government and the National Society. In Kegalle, distributions were conducted in the camps, mostly in the four sites that were managed by SLRCS, namely Pallepamunuwa and Narangamma in Aranayake DS division and Thunbage and Kalupahanawatta in Bulathkohupitiya DS division.

To strengthen SLRCS preparedness for future disasters, the emergency appeal supported the procurement of NFIs to

replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Below is the summary of items procured and replenished in the warehouses of SLRCS. The numbers of emergency shelter items were increased (from 1,000 to 1,500 for tarpaulins and ropes) as it became clear that the longer-term shelter programme would not progress due to lack of funding.

IFRC conducted the procurement process according to the IFRC procurement guidelines. Tarpaulins and kitchen sets were procured through APRO Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management Unit (OLPCM) and the other items were procured locally.

SLRCS conducted post distribution monitoring visits, where affected people indicated that the NFIs received were timely, with good quality, and assisted them to recover from the disaster.

**Table 3: Summary of items procured and replenished in SLRCS warehouses**

Items	Unit	Quantity
Tents	Nos	30
Tarpaulins	Piece	1,500
Rope	Piece	1,500
Sarong	Piece	5,000
Kaftan	Piece	5,000
Towels	Piece	10,000
Bed sheets	Piece	10,000
Mats	Piece	10,000
Buckets	Unit	5,000
Lanterns	Unit	5,000
Adult relief packs	Unit	2,500

Items	Unit	Quantity
Baby kit	Unit	2,000
Exercise books	Piece	30,000
School bags	Piece	3,000
Kitchen sets	Unit	2,500
Water tanks	Unit	30
First aid kits	Unit	2,500
Ferry	Nos	2
Rubber Dingy boats	Nos	2
Engine - Rubber Dingy boats	Nos	2
Safety jackets	Nos	50



SLRCS staff and volunteers setting up tents in Bulathkoupitiya.  
(Photo credit: SLRCS Kegalle branch)



SLRCS staff and volunteers marking the beneficiary list at a distribution centre.  
(Photo credit: SLRCS Colombo branch)



One of the beneficiaries carrying the NFI received at a distribution centre.  
(Photo credit: SLRCS Colombo branch)

## Challenges

During beneficiary verification process, obtaining initial lists of affected people from the government was a challenge. Furthermore, since there were around 105,360 families affected, selecting 5,000 families for assistance was quite a monumental task. However, with clear selection criteria, close coordination with local authorities and among partners, ensured that selection was appropriately made.

## Lessons learned

One of the key lessons learned was the importance to reiterate SLRCS beneficiary selection process to government officials, especially during pre-disaster meeting. This would ensure clear understanding and avoid potential miscommunication on the beneficiary selection process.

## Livelihood

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned	Population assisted
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihoods such as shops, agriculture, livestock have been destroyed or damaged</li> <li>Loss of income affects local economy</li> <li>Need to stimulate local economy and restore dignity to population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash grant (CHF 400) for 690 families most affected to restore livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 690 families (3,450 people) reached</li> </ul>

### Outcome 2: Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored.

#### Output 2.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume activities.

Activities planned	Achievement (100%)
2.1.2 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)	100%
2.1.3 Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process	100%
2.1.4 Conduct a baseline survey of household income and expenditure	100%
2.1.5 Engage target households in business plan process (including agriculture, livestock and small businesses)	100%
2.1.6 Provide cash transfers (CHF 400) to 690 households in two instalments, for restoring or diversifying income generation sources to target households	100%
2.1.7 Undertake monitoring to ensure that households and groups that receive assistance have utilized them for intended purpose	100%
2.1.8 Undertake end-line assessment of household income and expenditure	100%

### Achievements

According to the government, between 25,000 to 30,000 businesses impacted by the disaster. Therefore, there was a need for early recovery and livelihoods activities.

SLRCS conducted the livelihood programme in Colombo, Gampaha, and Kegalle. Initially, a total of 600 families were targeted in the three districts – Colombo (100), Gampaha (100) and Kegalle (400) over a period of time, starting December 2016 until October 2017. Livelihood programme was extended to another 90 families with the savings generated through procurement. These 90 families were selected from Kurunegala and Puttlam district using the same approach.

The objective of the programme was to increase the income of flood affected people and to upgrade their knowledge and skills of entrepreneurship. Beneficiaries were selected based on the following criteria; people affected by flood and not just water-logging, floods-displaced families, farming as the primary income, livestock production, owner cultivators, share-croppers or landless labourers, families with houses fully destroyed, female headed households, single headed households, households with differently challenged, elderly dependents, high female dependents, adolescent couples, households with more than eight members, only one member which has income capacity and live in urban houses without having permanent home.



A family has started a fruit stall under livelihood development programme in Kegalle district. *(Photo credit: SLRCS Kegalle branch)*

An initial assessment was conducted to identify the most vulnerable areas, which was followed by a programme orientation to Field Officers (FO), Community Mobilisers (CM), branch staff and stakeholders at National and branch level. The FOs and CMs together with the local government officials; District Secretary and Grama Niladhari selected

beneficiaries based on the beneficiary selection criteria. Selected beneficiaries were given a briefing of the programme at the community level. Upon which FOs and CMs visited each beneficiary and conducted Household Economy Assessments (HEA) to verify the suitability and potential of selected beneficiaries. To enhance the capacities of the beneficiaries, business plan development and book keeping trainings were provided. An agreement was signed with each beneficiary to utilize the given money according to agreed business plan.

The programme followed the conditional restricted cash transfer mechanism. A total of LKR 56,000 (CHF400) was transferred to beneficiaries' bank account in two instalments; LKR 30,000 and LKR 26,000. FOs and CMs visited each family on regular basis to advise on the activities and assess the progress, which ensured proper programme implementation.

After the first instalment, technical and entrepreneurship trainings were held to upgrade the beneficiary's knowledge and skills. The programme was well concluded by hosting exhibitions to present and sell their products, and was also linked with the resource persons, local markets, government services and officials through information meeting to ensure programme sustainability.

### Challenges

During livelihood development programme, selection and Household Economy Assessments (HEA) process took longer time before the beneficiary list was finalized. Another challenge was collecting clear documents of beneficiary national identity card copies, bank pass book copies, letters etc. because some of the beneficiaries have lost most of the documents during disaster.

### Lessons learned

To speed-up the selection process, a participatory method for the beneficiary selection was identified. In future, SLRCS staff and volunteers together with the participation of relevant government officers such as Grama Niladhari, Development officer, Samurdhi officer and CBO representatives will conduct the process in the field.

For the clearance of documents (beneficiary details), SLRCS agreed to accept copies certified by either relevant Grama Niladhari or SLRCS branch executive office (BEO).

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned	Population assisted
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water sources might have become contaminated</li> <li>Challenges relating to access to safe water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of 6,000 safe water storage containers</li> <li>Installation of 30 water tanks (2,000L) in 15 camps</li> <li>Cleaning of 1,000 wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Up to 2,000 families (10,000 people) reached</b></li> </ul>
<b>Hygiene promotion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of water for sanitation facilities (for handwashing)</li> <li>Potential increase in incidences of waterborne diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hygiene promotion (including safe water and food handling)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Up to 5,000 families (25,000 people) reached</b></li> </ul>

**Outcome 3: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

**Output 3.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target people.**

Activities planned	Achievement (100%)
3.1.1 Coordinate with the authorities to ensure affected people in camps have access to safe water	100%

3.1.2 Distribute water treatment tablets in camps and affected communities	100%
3.1.3 Provide safe water storage containers to target families in camps and affected communities	100%
3.1.4 Procure and install 30 water tanks (2,000L) in 15 camps	100%
3.1.5 Monitor the installation of water tanks	100%
3.1.6 Cleaning of 1,000 wells	100%
<b>Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to target population.</b>	
3.2.1 Mobilize and (re)train volunteers and train them on the PHAST methodology	100%
3.2.2 Identify 5,000 households (25,000 people) to be reached with hygiene promotion through the PHAST methodology	100%
3.2.3 Promote environmental sanitation through shramadana (volunteer community labour) during PHAST sessions	100%
3.2.4 Reproduce information, education and communication materials for hygiene promotion	100%
3.2.5 Conduct hygiene promotion activities using the PHAST methodology in target communities	100%
3.2.6 Monitor hygiene practices in target communities, camps and shelters through knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys (final measure after 9 months and before end of operation)	100%

## Achievements

### Output 3.1:

According to the Joint Need Assessment (JNA) findings, access to pure drinking water was reported as acceptable; 33 per cent of the displaced households were using bottled water. A total of 23 out of 34 IDP camps assessed were reported to have sufficient access to drinking water. Out of the assessed locations, main sources of water for communal cooking were tap, wells or tanks. One major issue reported was the contamination of water wells due to flood water. SLRCS initiated a well cleaning programme and a house cleaning and disinfection programme in the flood affected areas with the coordination of government officers and Public Health Inspectors (PHI).

SLRCS volunteers visited each house and cleaned 1,233 wells in Colombo and Gampaha districts. The cleaned wells were certified for use by the government and a sticker carrying the beneficiary number and SLRCS and partner logos were stuck on every cleaned well to ensure that all identified wells had come under the programme and to avoid duplication.

Activities 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.5. were partly supported by Oxfam funding. SLRCS established 50 water tanks in 5 camps to ensure safe drinking water. Furthermore, more than 2,000 buckets were distributed among the people to store water.

To ensure provision of safe drinking water, SLRCS trucked water for one month for people living in temporary shelters in Wsantagma and Kalugala camp sites. A total of 138 families benefitted from this service. Furthermore, two mini water projects in Nikapitiya of Poldenya and Amlangodalla of Habalakkawa in Kegalle were supported, which benefitted 60 families.

### Output 3.2:

To improve hygiene behaviour, hygiene awareness sessions were delivered using PHAST for 3,150 families and 5,000 school children. During the initial disaster period, volunteers conducted hygiene promotion sessions in camps where IEC materials by SLRCS, Ministry of Health and other organizations were posted. In Kegalle, hygiene promotion activities were conducted in the camps managed by SLRCS and dust bins distributed for waste management.

Furthermore, CBHFA and PHAST programme was implemented in Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam districts for three communities each. The strategy for implementing CBHFA and PHAST programme is based on community centric. It gave affected people an opportunity to identify their priorities. This approach empowers communities to take decision



SLRCS volunteer cleaning a well to ensure access to safe water. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

for themselves for their recovery and at the same time ensure the ownership of the community which is important for the longer-term sustainability of the intervention.

To implement the programme at ground level, three Field Officers (FO) were recruited. FO together with six volunteers from each district implemented the programme in the communities. The newly recruited FOs and volunteers were trained on PHAST and CBHFA tools at the workshop held at national level in end-June 2017. The following activities were conducted under the programme; stakeholder orientation, community orientation, baseline survey, awareness raising programmes, mitigation activities, and end-line survey.

**Table 4: Community mitigation activities**

District	GN	Activity	# of people reached
Puttalam	Bammanagama	Establishment of the RO filter (Reverse Osmosis) system for the community water supply.	550
	Thibilla	Establishment of the RO filter (Reverse Osmosis) system for the community water supply.	650
	Semmukattiya	a) Repair/rehabilitation the common-well and toilets - peripheral health centre for maternal and child health	150
		b) Construction of a toilet at the community religious place	250
Kegalle	Mangalagama	a) Repair/rehabilitation of common-well for the drinking water facilities - Egammulla	150
		b) Repair/rehabilitation the common-well of the community-Udadeniya	
	Deldeniya	a) Repair the common-well of the community	250
		b) Construction a toilet- peripheral health centre for maternal and child health	100
Dunukewala	Construction of community common bathing place ('Peella') diverting the natural water fall-Nugagolla	550	
Kurunegala	Ahugoda-West	Repairing /Rehabilitation of community common well for drinking water facilities	350
	Ahugoda-Middle	Construction of community common well for drinking water facilities	300
	Ahugoda- East	Construction of community common well for drinking water facilities	300
<b>Total # of people reached</b>			<b>3,600</b>

**Table 5: School mitigation activities**

District	School	Activity	# of students reached
Puttalam	Sri Gnodaya Dhamma School	Construction of toilets for Dhamma School children	250
Kegalle	a) Dunukewala Maha Vidyalaya	Fixing 06 hand wash basins and repair water supply system	150
	b) Pitiyegama Maha Vidyalaya	Fixing 06 hand wash basins and repair water supply system	150
Kurunegala	Ahugoda Meda Sri Sonuththara Kanishta Vidyalaya	Construction of a toilet and supply of necessary water facilities	275
<b>Total # of students reached</b>			<b>825</b>

## Challenges

Adequate human resources, required technical expertise and staff turnover were the main challenges faced, which delayed the programme implementation.

## Lessons learned

Adequate and skilled human resources are a key factor for successful programme implementation at both NHQ and field level. SLRCS has strengthened its health department. Furthermore, well trained volunteers will be an asset during disaster times. Via the programme, NS trained 15 volunteers on CBHFA/PHAST, who could be used in future operations and will be sustained at the district level.

## Health and care

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned	Population assisted
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected families are more vulnerable to accidents, might have lost their first aid materials during disaster</li> <li>Risks of contracting communicable diseases and potential epidemics increased.</li> <li>Zika and dengue were already a high risk before. The breeding grounds created within flooded area has the potential to increase the risks for the vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of 2,500 first aid kits and 2,000 baby kits (part of NFI)</li> <li>CBHFA and PHAST sessions to be held in affected communities and camps</li> <li>Organize 5 medical camps in severely-affected areas</li> <li>Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets (11,000 units, two per family)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 3,150 families (15,750 people) reached through CBHFA and PHAST</li> <li>Up to 5,500 families (27,500 people) reached through distribution of mosquito nets and safety kits.</li> </ul>

### Outcome 4: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

#### Output 4.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures.

Activities planned	Achievement (100%)
4.1.1 Mobilize and (re) train volunteers on conducting community-based disease prevention activities	100%
4.1.2 Organize disease prevention and health education sessions for 2,500 households (12,500 people) in target communities	100%
4.1.3. Procure and distribute first aid kits for 2,500 households and baby kits to 2,000 households in target communities	100%
4.1.4 Distribute disease prevention promotion materials alongside disease prevention and health education sessions	100%
4.1.5 Conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities in camps using CBHFA	100%
4.1.6 Organize 5 medical camps in severely-affected areas	100%
4.1.7 Procure and distribute mosquito nets (11,000 units <sup>3</sup> )	100%

<sup>3</sup> NS revised the quantity to 5,000 units

## Achievements

SLRCS provided emergency first aid through its branch with participation from more than 400 volunteers in the early stages. Mobile medical teams provided basic health care in various camps. With direct support from the IFRC appeal, SLRCS medical teams treated 2,215 patients in Colombo and an overall total of 5,347 patients with additional collaboration from partner organizations.

The activities planned under this section was implemented together with hygiene promotion / PHAST under Section 3.2, which rolled out from mid of June 2017. The programme was implemented in three districts; three communities each and one school from each district. ToT on CBHFA was held in the end of September 2017.

With the extension of the appeal, following items were procured and replenished to facilitate dengue prevention activities at communities and schools. Items procured as follows; 5,000 mosquito nets, 100 safety kits for volunteers, 500 mosquito repellents, 2,000 gloves, 500 hand sanitizers, 188 colour coded bins (90L), 60 colour coded bins (120L) and 61 compost bins (160L). SLRCS distributed volunteer kits, mosquito repellents, hand sanitizers and gloves to the branch volunteers who were mobilised for clean-up campaigns.



First aid services at Aranayake Camp (Photo credit: SLRCS Kegalle branch)

*Note: Considering the ground needs, NS reduced the total number of mosquito nets procured to 5,000 units and allocated the balance funds to procure safety kits, mosquito repellents, gloves, hand sanitizers, colour coded bins (90L), colour coded bins (120L) and compost bins (160L).*

## Challenges

During the initial disaster period, there was a higher need for medical camps in the affected areas. But access to the medical camps was a challenge due to disruptions to the access routes. As access routes were gradually restored, medical services were eventually back on track.

## Lessons Learned

SLRCS used boats and provided mobile medical assistance to the people in need. With the learning gained, SLRCS took steps to enhance their disaster response capacities; procured boats and trained volunteers on boat riding, where National Society will be able to use its resources in future disasters.

## Restoring family links

**Needs analysis:** Whereas the flooding has led to displacement of many people, there are no specific or major RFL needs that have emerged as the phone lines and other communication means were working. The SLRCS and ICRC constantly monitored the situation with intent, under ICRC lead, to activate related response actions should the needs arise.

**Outcome 5: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones because of the disaster**

**Output 5.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster.**

Activities planned	Achievement (100%)
5.1.1 Facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families	100%
5.1.2 Active tracing is considered in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones	100%
5.1.3 Measures are taken to identify and register vulnerable individuals (minors, injured) without contact, to trace their families and facilitate their return home	100%

<b>Achievements</b>
<p>The flooding led to the displacement of numerous people and families and whilst telephone lines continue to work in most areas, SLRCS with the support of ICRC monitored the situation for emerging needs in the area of restoring family links (RFL).</p> <p>SLRCS volunteers also promoted the government's landline to report any missing person as well as promoted the ICRC RFL central agency in Geneva where the Sri Lankan diaspora can inquire on missing people.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>
No major challenges faced.
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
Not applicable.

## **Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement**

**Needs analysis:** The response to the floods and landslides put pressure on SLRCS capacities and demand scaling up of staffing and other organizational components. There was, therefore, the need to allocate additional resources in mitigating a potential negative impact on the long-term development of the National Society by putting deliberate efforts to strengthen the institutional preparedness capacity of the SLRCS. Furthermore, the current trend is to use cash rather than relief items, which is considered effective and a flexible way to support people. Therefore, there was a need to enhance National Society capacity on cash transfer programming.

The activities planned in this regard looked at the following three broad areas:

- Skillset improvement – through training, coaching and mentoring of staff and volunteers.
- Facility, equipment and pre-positioned stock capacity.
- Branch development – which will strengthen their efficiency and effectiveness deliver services.

<b>Outcome 6: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened</b>	
<b>Output 6.1: SLRCS headquarters and branches have improved staffing and office facilities.</b>	
<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Achievement (100%)</b>
6.1.1 Recruit project staff at the national headquarters and requesting branches (if gaps are identified)	100%
6.1.2 Provide essential items and personal protective equipment to the national headquarters and branches	100%
6.1.3. Recruit/assign a cash focal person	100%
6.1.4. Review and develop future SOPs on cash transfer programming	50%
<b>Output 6.2: Capacity of SLRCS headquarters and branches to respond to disasters is strengthened</b>	
6.2.1 Organize refresher training for SLRCS national and 5 branch disaster response teams and 3 specialized trainings	100%
6.2.2 Procure preposition preparedness stocks adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households (20,000 people)	100%
6.2.3 Procure 4 dingy rubber boats and 50 life jackets	100%
6.2.4. Cash preparedness training with technical support from APRO	100%
6.2.5. Pilot programme – cash transfer programming (CTP)	100%

## Achievements

### Output 6.1:

SLRCS recruited its programme team, while IFRC recruited an Operations Manager and deployed one RDRT relief for one month. IFRC CCST Delhi office provided interim support for the operations till the Operations Manager was recruited. Essential items and personal protective equipment were procured and replenished by IFRC. Furthermore, SLRCS recruited field officers for Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam districts. To conduct the cash programme, a cash focal person was recruited from January to March 2018.

### Output 6.2:

All procurement of pre-positioned stocks, the boats and accessories were completed according to plan. SLRCS conducted three Branch Disaster Response Trainings (BDRTs) in Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle. Furthermore, under the specialised trainings; three assessment trainings, a boat riding training and a camp management training were conducted to enhance disaster preparedness and response capacities of the SLRCS.

To enhance the cash readiness of SLRCS and to form a pool of trained persons, a CTP training was conducted in February 2018 with the technical support from Geneva, APRO and Pakistan Red Crescent. A total of 29 people (12 females and 17 males) participated in the training including 19 branch executive officers, one branch accountant, seven SLRCS NHQ staff and two IFRC staff. After completion of the training, to field test the tools, a pilot project was conducted in Kalutara district targeting 100 families. The trained pool was deployed to the field to conduct the pilot programme. Cash was disbursed using vouchers (LKR 10,000 each). The team was able to complete the programme within two weeks' time. The pilot programme enabled the trained pool to practice the learning and to identify improvements required.



Group picture of the CTP training. (Photo credit: IFRC)



CTP pilot - collecting beneficiary details via ODK. (Photo credit: IFRC)



CTP pilot - briefing community leaders on ODK. (Photo credit: IFRC)



CTP pilot - analysing the vouchers redeemed at the service provider (Photo credit: IFRC)



CTP pilot - beneficiary selection together with the community leaders. (Photo credit: IFRC)



CTP pilot - listing the selection criteria at a public place. (Photo credit: IFRC)

## Challenges

During pilot programme implementation, the operation faced the challenge of not having SOPs and formats for different type of cash transfer modalities; vouchers, mobile cash. Furthermore, during the pilot programme, after market assessment, two Financial Service Provider (FSP) in the local area were selected. Later, one FSP declined to be involved in the process due to less capacity to handle such event.

## Lessons Learned

Formation of Cash Working Technical Group in national level and branch level is essential to implement an efficient CTP in the field during an emergency. SLRCS planned to make aware of governors, establish a Cash Working Group at national level and train them as well as branch teams, volunteers and others for effective and timely cash transfers.

## Disaster risk reduction

**Needs 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. In the month of July Sri Lanka faced a dengue epidemic, this the worst dengue epidemic in recorded history. It is noted that the highest trends are during the periods of June-August and Nov-Feb. When immediate emergency and relief needs are covered, and the conditions are established, there was a need to undertake an analysis to identify specific needs for integrated community preparedness and risk reduction, generate lessons learnt and document good practices. SLRCS was supported to continue their active support to government in the strengthening of domestic legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response in county, which is particularly important in the recovery phase.

### Outcome 7: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored

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

Activities planned	Achievement (100%)
7.1.1 Ensure integration of risk reduction initiatives across all recovery sectors	100%
7.1.2 Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable disaster risks in target communities	100%
7.1.3 Provide group cash grants (CHF 2,500) for 50 rural committees and schools to set up small projects including repair of damaged irrigation canals and renovation of infrastructure	100%
7.1.4. Awareness raising programme through broadcast on TV / radio	100%

## Achievements

Under the DRR programme, nine communities in Colombo, Kurunegala and Puttalam districts were selected. The steps included; stakeholders and community orientation, problem identification (based on VCA approach), prioritization, resilience planning, preparation of reports, and mitigation activities. The community-based program, empowers the community to be resilient during future disasters.

**Table 6: Community mitigation activities**

No.	District	GN division	Mitigation activity	# of people reached
1	Kurunegala	Makeliyawa	Evacuation road	300
		Hathalawa	Evacuation center	275
		Welgamdewatawa	Water project	350
		Rekwa	Evacuation center	350
2	Puttalam	Deduru oya	Evacuation center	350
		Ariyagama	Evacuation Road	300
		Mukkandalawa	Evacuation center	350
		Veerakumandoluwa	Evacuation road	350
3	Colombo	Shanthalokagama	Drainage system and culverts	450
				<b>3,075</b>

In addition to the floods, there was a dengue epidemic declared in the country in July 2017. In 2017, more than 186,000 dengue cases were recorded, and 395 people died; the worst dengue epidemic recorded in history. Effective risk communication – including raising awareness among people through broadcasting – is useful not only during outbreak response but also during outbreak preparedness and prevention of occurrence of the next peak.

Awareness raising programme was conducted through broadcast on radio. The programme was broadcasted via radio channels; Neth FM, Siyatha FM, Seth FM, Ran FM, Lak FM, SLBC english and SLBC tamil in the month of March. Each day, five slots were allocated during prime time.



Opening of a mitigation activity (water project) in Kurunegala district (*Photo credit: SLRCS communications department*)

### Challenges

The operation faced challenges such as unpredictable weather patterns, rain, poor involvement of youth, and political interference.

### Lessons Learned

Establishment of a proper coordination mechanism including government line agencies, SLRCS and representatives of village organizations helped for smooth functioning of the project interventions. Participatory planning before field interventions were more helpful to transfer the ownership of village development to the society. It is needed to orient all levels of the SLRCS at the beginning to minimize any conflict of interest.

## Quality programming / Areas common to all the sectors

**Needs analysis:** The operation has deployed teams for rapid/ secondary assessment, to determine needs of the affected population – which is crucial in informing the development of a detailed action plan. The operation continued to analyse response options for transitioning from relief to early/longer term recovery services which were done in close coordination with SLRCS/IFRCS technical focal points.

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

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

Activities planned	Achievement (90%)
8.1.1. Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments	100%
8.1.2. Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	100%
8.1.3. Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	100%

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

8.2.1. Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	100%
8.2.2. Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	100%

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

8.3.1. Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people	100%
8.3.2. Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback, report complaints in confidence and that such are actioned by SLRCS	100%

#### Output 8.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.

8.4.1. Develop and utilize an appropriate M&E system for the operation	100%
8.4.2. Conduct evaluation	30%

### Achievements

Following the disaster declaration, SLRCS activated its branches to conduct 24 hours and 72 hours rapid assessments. On 21 and 22 May 2016, a rapid assessment was conducted jointly with Disaster Management Centre, National Disaster Response Centre and World Food Programme in affected areas comprising safe locations. The aim was to identify the number of displaced persons and locate areas of people in camps and assess the situation and living standards of people in camps. A total of 56 Red Cross volunteers participated.

Beneficiaries satisfaction surveys were carried out. SLRCS provided a contact line during radio commercial to invite beneficiaries to communicate their feedback to SLRCS emergency room. Beneficiary communication mechanism was established at the camps.

Data collection and disaggregation's of data by gender and vulnerability was a challenge for the operation. Two staff from Sri Lanka (one from SLRCS and one from IFRC) were trained on the collection and analysis of data through mobile phones using Open Data Kit (ODK). SLRCS aimed at an established data collection based on ODK from 2017 flood operation.

SLRCS coordinated with staff from the local and district governments to conduct loss and damage assessment. It also included the selection of beneficiaries for livelihood project, assessment and verification of data. The baseline data collection for livelihood programme (household economic assessment) was also conducted. The final evaluation of the programme has been planned to be held in September 2018 together with evaluation for 2017 flood operation. Independent team identified through APRO will be tasked to conduct the evaluation.



SLRCS staff and volunteers conducting the 72 hours assessment. *(Photo credits: SLRCS communications department)*

### Challenges

Data collection and disaggregation's of data by gender and vulnerable was a challenge for the operation, since it was not a practice yet in 2016.

### Lessons Learned

To disseminate the importance of collecting gender segregated data during all the meetings including quarterly branch executive officer's meetings.

## D. THE BUDGET

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 1,604,185, of which CHF 1,573,056 was raised (98.1 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 1,449,546 (92.1 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 123,510. The balance funds will be transferred to the annual plan.

On behalf of SLRCS, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors – who contributed towards the Emergency Appeal – for their invaluable support towards the operation. Detailed income and expenditure of the appeal are outlined in the attached final financial report. Click [\[here\]](#)



Click here for:

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

## Contact information

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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 (NGOs) 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

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

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 31 Mar 18

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		317,366	1,143,964			1,461,330	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>Cake Corporation</i>			9,745			9,745	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		87,487	25,953			113,440	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>			215,846			215,846	
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government*)</i>			478,823			478,823	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			94,136			94,136	
<i>New Zealand Government</i>			67,260			67,260	
<i>Other</i>		416	-805			-388	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			16,329			16,329	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		21,590	54,041			75,631	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			118,706			118,706	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		209,275	172,834			382,109	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>			1,000			1,000	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>318,768</b>	<b>1,253,869</b>			<b>1,572,637</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>Sundry Income</i>			419			419	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>			<b>419</b>			<b>419</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>318,768</b>	<b>1,254,288</b>			<b>1,573,056</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>318,768</b>	<b>1,254,288</b>			<b>1,573,056</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		318,768	1,254,288			1,573,056	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-317,366	-1,132,179			-1,449,546	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		1,402	122,108			123,510	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 31 Mar 18

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A	B						A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>317,366</b>	<b>1,143,964</b>			<b>1,461,330</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	29,778			29,778			29,778	0
Shelter - Transitional	0							0
Clothing & Textiles	10,613			20,858			20,858	-10,245
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,841			8,841			8,841	0
Medical & First Aid	47,452			48,446			48,446	-994
Teaching Materials	6,938			16,121			16,121	-9,183
Utensils & Tools	47,475			47,475			47,475	0
Other Supplies & Services	282,405		1,473	285,107			286,580	-4,175
Cash Disbursement	257,627		184,369	79,547			263,916	-6,289
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>691,128</b>		<b>185,841</b>	<b>536,173</b>			<b>722,015</b>	<b>-30,886</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	7,187			7,187			7,187	0
Computers & Telecom	4,489			4,489			4,489	0
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>11,675</b>			<b>11,675</b>			<b>11,675</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	2,340			2,556			2,556	-216
Distribution & Monitoring	4,291		277	4,488			4,765	-474
Transport & Vehicles Costs	36,607		3,070	48,123			51,193	-14,585
Logistics Services	5,404			6,403			6,403	-999
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>48,643</b>		<b>3,347</b>	<b>61,570</b>			<b>64,917</b>	<b>-16,275</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	159,336		8,525	150,811			159,336	0
National Staff	7,945		928	7,020			7,948	-3
National Society Staff	115,761		52,742	63,890			116,633	-872
Volunteers	1,735		953	782			1,735	0
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>284,776</b>		<b>63,148</b>	<b>222,504</b>			<b>285,651</b>	<b>-875</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Professional Fees	12,004		2,681	9,323			12,004	0
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>12,004</b>		<b>2,681</b>	<b>9,323</b>			<b>12,004</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	100,112		20,614	91,658			112,272	-12,160
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>100,112</b>		<b>20,614</b>	<b>91,658</b>			<b>112,272</b>	<b>-12,160</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	22,093		169	21,892			22,061	31
Information & Public Relations	26,947		1,674	25,356			27,030	-84
Office Costs	18,072		4,287	15,241			19,528	-1,456
Communications	4,341		727	3,634			4,361	-20
Financial Charges	-9,571		1,033	-10,490			-9,457	-114
Other General Expenses	43,788		11,308	32,262			43,569	219
Shared Office and Services Costs	38,414		1,490	36,924			38,414	0
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>144,084</b>		<b>20,689</b>	<b>124,819</b>			<b>145,508</b>	<b>-1,424</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	72,678							72,678
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>72,678</b>							<b>72,678</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	88,739		19,261	68,752			88,013	727

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 31 Mar 18

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>317,366</b>	<b>1,143,964</b>		<b>1,461,330</b>		
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	88,739		19,261	68,752		<b>88,013</b>	<b>727</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	5,798		1,007	4,790		<b>5,798</b>	<b>0</b>	
Pledge Reporting Fees	1,693		778	915		<b>1,693</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	<b>7,491</b>		<b>1,786</b>	<b>5,705</b>		<b>7,491</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Operational Forecasting</b>								
Operational forecasting	0						<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Operational Forecasting</b>	<b>0</b>						<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,461,330</b>		<b>317,366</b>	<b>1,132,179</b>		<b>1,449,546</b>	<b>11,785</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>11,785</b>		<b>11,785</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRLK005 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides**

Timeframe: 21 May 16 to 31 Mar 18

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 16

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRLK005
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/3	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
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Food security	317,366		318,768	318,768	317,366	1,402	
Subtotal BL2	317,366		318,768	318,768	317,366	1,402	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Disaster risk reduction	854,426		918,349	918,349	865,146	53,203	
Community-based health and first aid	3,368		3,368	3,368	3,368	0	
Water and sanitation	286,170		332,571	332,571	263,666	68,905	
Subtotal BL3	1,143,964		1,254,288	1,254,288	1,132,179	122,108	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,461,330</b>		<b>1,573,056</b>	<b>1,573,056</b>	<b>1,449,546</b>	<b>123,510</b>	