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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides (Operation 2017)

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRLK006
Date of Issue: 3 April 2019	GLIDE n° FL-2017-000057-LKA
Date of disaster: 25 May 2017	
Operation start date: 25 May 2017	Operation end date: 31 December 2018
Host National Society: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 1,797,501
Number of people affected: 658,490 people	Number of people reached: 69,799 families (292,216 people); 6,000,000 indirect people
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) actively supported 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 coordinated and shared information, as well as engaged with other humanitarian actors and external partners.	
N° of other partner organizations 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

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

Intensity of the floods increased due to release of water from small and medium reservoirs, which rose the water levels of rivers and water streams and caused heavy influx of flash floods. Reaching the affected people were difficult due to the high-water levels and landslides in access roads. Power cuts in highly affected areas caused limited telecommunication access to affected people and relief workers as well. Roads (including the national highways) were inundated in many places causing heavy traffic congestions across the affected areas, destructing the transportation of goods and services.



Volunteers using a four-wheel drive to reach the most vulnerable and provide relief support, May 2017, (Photo: SLRCS Kalutara branch)

According to DMC, as of second week of June 2017, total of 658,490 people (153,852 families) were affected, 213 people died, 79 people were missing, 150 were injured by floods and landslides. A total of 185 camps were established with about 4,736 families sheltered temporarily. At least 2,788 houses were fully destroyed, and 18,417 houses were partially damaged by the disaster. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) declared a 'state of natural disaster situation' and appealed internationally to support the response and rehabilitation efforts.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

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

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

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

Under the early recovery/recovery plan, the following activities were conducted: unconditional cash grant of LKR 10,000 (CHF 69) was provided to 800 families and LKR 50,000 (CHF 345) was provided to 400 families to assist with their livelihood. In addition, in order to enhance National Societies preparedness, trainings were conducted for volunteers and staff.

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

A number of surge personnel were deployed to support the operation. As such, a FACT Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) delegate from British Red Cross was deployed for a one-month period, a RDRT Operations Surge Support from New Zealand Red Cross was deployed for three months and a Senior Officer was deployed by the Delhi IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for three weeks.

Upon successful completion of the planned relief and early recovery activities while funding remained, mainly due to savings made because of exchange fluctuations (rupee depreciation) in the country, the operational timeframe was first extended until 31 July 2018 and later until 31 December 2018. The main focuses during the timeframe extension were on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aspects and National Society capacity building.

Table 1: Summary of activities and people assisted

Sector	Activities	Status	Target # of families/people	People reached
Shelter	Mobilize SLRCS volunteers for assessments	Completed	-	150 volunteers
	Mobilize SLRCS volunteers for search and rescue	Completed	-	90 volunteers (2,484 people assisted)
	Emergency shelter items (2 per each family)	Completed	500 families	500 families
	Distribution & procurement of NFI	Completed	5,000 families	5,619 families
	Emergency Cash Grants (LKR 10,000 = CHF 69)	Completed	800 families	800 families
	Distribution & procurement of school items	Completed	5,000 students	5,000 students
Livelihood	Conditional cash grants for household's livelihood ventures (LKR 50,000 = CHF 354)	Completed	400 families	400 families
	Distribution of dry rations	Completed	-	980 households
WASH	Distribution of 10,000 safe water storage containers to 5,000 families (2 per family)	Completed	5,000 families	2,650 families (1 per family)
	Water distribution	Completed	-	9,454 households
	Cleaning of 5,000 wells	Completed	5,000 families	3,400 wells cleaned
	Hygiene promotion	Completed	5,000 families	Hygiene promotion: 1,000 HHs and 3,500 school children (8,185 people). House cleaning: 1,000 houses (3,609 people)

Health	FA services in 60 camps	Completed	5,000 families	treated 5,661 patients through 135 service points
	Organize 30 medical camps	Completed	5,000 families	36 medical camps supported 9,553 people
RFL	RFL	Completed		41 people
Total people reached: 5,619 families (28,095 people)				
NS capacity building	Organize refresher training for SLRCS national, 4 branch disaster response teams and 4 specialized trainings	Completed	270 people	4 branch disaster response teams. 4 specialized trainings
	Procure 8 ferries, 4 rubber boats and 100 life jackets	Completed	4,200 people	Procure 20 ferries, 3 rubber boats and 200 life jackets
Total people reached: minimum of 3,000 families (15,000 people)				
Extension activities				
DRR	Health risk reduction program with special focus on dengue prevention in 10 districts - Community clean up campaigns (208 communities * 250 families each) - School clean up campaigns (230 schools * 500 students each)	Completed	52,000 families (208,000 people) 115,000 students	269 community clean up campaigns 59,180 families (239,032 people) 258 school clean up campaigns 203,548 students
	Dengue - broadcasting	Completed	6,000,000 people	Broadcasted in six stations for one month Nearly 6,000,000 people
	DRR with focus on CCA (10 communities * 200 families each)	Completed	2,000 families	2,000 families (10,000 people)
NS capacity building	Organize 1 branch disaster response teams training, and 1 boat riding training	Completed	60 people	60 people
	Cash transfer program (CTP) - peer-to-peer learning Establish CTP working group and proceed with the work plan	Completed	30 people	Established the working group and working on the work plan. Will be one of the priorities under operation plan 2019
	Host RDRT generalist training in Sri Lanka	Completed	30 people	29 people Held from 8-12 October 2018. 24 participants from 15 countries within Asia Pacific participated. 5 facilitators from APRO, CCST - Delhi, CO, and SLRCS conducted the training
Total people reached: direct 61,180 families (249,121 people), indirect 6,000,000				

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC in implementing various programmes. During the disaster, IFRC and ICRC have been working 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 CCST in 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. The Sri Lanka military played a major role in the relief efforts and rescue operations. A 24-hour hotline was set up by the DMC to address the needs of the communities affected.

Many INGOs, including UNICEF, World Vision, Oxfam, Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD), WHO and Save the Children, provided assistance to affected people.

In addition, SLRCS has implementation partnerships with Oxfam and Plan International. In this operation, Oxfam and Plan International implemented activities in Kalutara and Ratnapura districts respectively. John Keels Foundation, US Marines based in Sri Lanka, worked together for some of the relief activities such as well cleaning and medical camps. Visa International pledged support, which SLRCS directed for permanent shelter intervention; 10 houses in Matara district.

Inter-agency shelter coordination: Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided to enhance coordination of the humanitarian response through relevant sectors, including shelter. IFRC has been requested by the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the coordination of the shelter response in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters. IFRC deployed a Shelter Cluster Coordinator for a six-month period to act as global focal point to support the establishment of the coordination structures, tools and systems for a period of six months from June to November 2017.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

SLRCS NHQ immediately mobilized dedicated assessment teams to conduct the 24-hour, 72-hour and detailed need assessments in Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara and Rathnapura districts to identify the immediate needs and priorities.

According to a situation report issued by the DMC as of 2nd week of June 2017;

- Total number of families affected 153,852 (658,490 people), 213 people died, 150 injured and 79 people missing.
- Total of 4,736 families sheltered in 185 temporary camps.
- At least 2,788 houses were reported to be fully destroyed and 18,417 houses were partially damaged.

Shelter: the housing and displacement figures from DMC as of 2nd week of June 2017 were reported above. Many houses were destroyed and partially damaged due to landslides and floods. There was a need to support these families with emergency shelter items and NFI including tarpaulins, sarongs, kaftans, towels, bed sheets, mats, buckets, lanterns, adult relief packs, baby kits, kitchen sets and mosquito nets. Furthermore, there was a need for emergency cash grants (unconditional and unrestricted) to assist people to meet the immediate needs. School children lost most of their school items including workbooks and bags. There was a dire need for school items to start schooling upon re-opening of school.

Furthermore, clusters were not officially activated, IFRC was requested by the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the coordination of the shelter response in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters.

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

Health: there was a need for first aid assistance and medical camps to treat the injured people and to refer to hospitals if required. Prior to the disaster, Sri Lanka was experiencing a Dengue outbreak with higher than usual numbers, including in the flood affected areas, where this situation further exacerbated by the flood waters. According to the figures on the Ministry of Health epidemiology unit website¹ (as of 31 May 2018); 186,101 dengue cases reported in 2017 and 21,326 cases reported from January to May 2018. With the expected monsoon rains in 2018, the Dengue cases could further increase².

Note: health risk due to dengue was addressed via DRR interventions.

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

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

National Society institutional preparedness and capacity building: There was a need to allocate resources to strengthen and further improve institutional preparedness of SLRCS, both in the headquarters and branches. These included essential office equipment, disaster preparedness stocks and training for volunteers and staff. Furthermore, SLRCS considers Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) as a priority area. To enhance the capacity of the National Society,

¹ http://www.epid.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_casesanddeaths&Itemid=448&lang=en#

² Total of 51,591 dengue cases reported in 2018

two CTP trainings and a pilot project were conducted under the 2016 flood operation. SLRCS has a pool of 25 CTP personnel who could be deployed during emergencies. The National Society focus to further strengthen the capacity via forming a working group and learning from peers.

Targeting

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

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

Scenario planning

SLRCS lead all distributions of relief items while need assessments were led and carried out by SLRCS staff and volunteers at the branch level, supported by the National Headquarters as required. The SLRCS branches have technical capacity and experience to deliver the interventions planned in this appeal-supported response. However, it is recognized by SLRCS that some of the branches need support and SLRCS deployed additional resources from headquarters and other branches, as well as from IFRC.

Operation Risk Assessment

There were constraints in the affected areas due to blocked roads and landslips. Some areas were cut off due to the floodwaters having blocked the roads. Monsoon precipitation, tidal surge and water logging were the risk factor of the implementation of the project; with this demand versus need is one of the considerable risk factors hampered the project. In addition, damages of cash crops and break down of market chain also produced risk for the livelihoods.

Coordination with different stakeholder and humanitarian actors could reduce the risk of the operation. At an institutional risk point of view, the importance of adhering to the Fundamental Principles and the principle of 'do no harm' are central to how the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement approaches its interventions. Some of these can be 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 already highly resilient to the impact of the disaster, and as such the level of material support for the recovery should be carefully considered. 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

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective:

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

- **Initial phase** implemented from May 2017 to February 2018 in Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura, districts reached 43,095 people.
- **Second phase** implemented from March to December 2018. Health risk reduction program was implemented in 10 districts; Batticaloa, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matara and Trincomalee. The operation reached an additional total of 249,121 people, 203,548 students and 6,000,000 people indirectly. A DRR programme with a focus on CCA was implemented in five districts; Anuradhapura, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Puttalam.

The Emergency Appeal supported components of the SLRCS relief and recovery plans of action in the following sectors:

Initial phase:

- **Essential household:** assistance provided via distribution of NFI (adult relief packs, clothes for both men and women, kitchen sets) for 5,619 households. Baby relief packs were provided to 2,500 households who has children under five years. Furthermore, **unconditional cash grants** of LKR 10,000 (CHF 69) were provided to 800 families. This is an effective and flexible way to support people affected by emergencies, maintaining their dignity and choice, while fostering local economies. Cash was transferred to individual bank accounts of the people. During the post-distribution monitoring it was indicated families prefer emergency cash, since it allows families to utilize cash for their different priorities.
- **Emergency shelter support** provided via distribution of tarpaulins, ropes and basic awareness materials on the use of tarpaulins to 500 families.
- **Supported Schools and Community Health** centres to speed their capacities to operate and provide services; local staff and volunteers promoted and supported the quickest possible return to schools. Around 5,000 students who lost their school items were provided with bags and exercise books.
- **Livelihoods assistance** via restricted conditional cash grants LKR 50,000 (CHF 345) were provided to 400 families to restart or diversify income sources. Market analysis was done to identify the type of activities that are feasible and profitable. People to support were selected giving special attention to female/single headed households, households with differently abled people and elderly people. Cash was transferred to peoples' individual bank accounts in two instalments. The end-line assessment indicated that families were able to restart their livelihoods and earn an income, which helped them to rebuild their lives.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions** focused on improving access safe water storage. 3,400 wells in six districts were cleaned. Furthermore, hygiene promotion awareness sessions on safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns and vector control and prevention were also conducted. SLRCS conducted three emergency hygiene promotions campaigns in each of the six camps assisted. the six, .
- **Health interventions** focused on providing basic FA and medical camps, as well as basic psychosocial support (PSS) in communities and schools. A referral system was set up to ensure serious medical and PSS cases were referred to the appropriate Sri Lankan hospital(s). Dengue is a serious threat in the country, especially in temporary housing, therefore each family was provided with two mosquito nets (5,000 families targeted) with information on appropriate utilisation of the nets and mosquito bite and breeding site prevention. Even at present there is higher number of dengue cases reported in country. There were 21,326 cases reported in the first five months of 2018, therefore more interventions were required and dengue was incorporated to the DRR program.

Second phase (extension):

- **Community-based disaster risk reduction:** Health risk reduction program with special focus on dengue prevention was conducted in 10 districts, 269 communities and 258 schools. Following activities were conducted; awareness raising, cleaning campaigns, distribution of IEC materials, and awareness raising among wider population through media campaigns.

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

- **Enhance Red Cross localization of aid capacity** through measures aimed at increasing SLRCS' preparedness for future potential disasters. In line with the Agenda for Humanity consistent efforts was made to support and strengthen local leadership and build capacity especially at the district and branch level. This included enhancing branch staff and volunteer skills through five BDRT trainings and six specialized response trainings to enhance the branch response capacities, which also included hosting a RDRT generalist training in October. As a continuation of the CTP training conducted, a peer-to-peer learning, forming a working group and taking forward the work plan were supported. Furthermore, to enhance the search and rescue capacities each of the four most affected districts, were provided with 20 ferry boats and three rubber dingy boats. Where relevant, broader branch capacity enhancement development support were provided with activities to enhance the quality of services delivery of the National Society and local levels of monitoring and accountability, and to strengthen partnerships with local authorities and other actors.

Five key aspects are 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 largescale 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 (PCRPA) 2010-2016, a medium-scale intervention following floods and landslides of 2011 and 2016.
- **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 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 – are 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 the affected people the flexibility to prioritize their immediate and diverse needs. It is important to note that CHF 205,059 (CHF 48,964 for basic household needs, CHF 130,758 for livelihoods and 25,337 for DRR) of the total appeal budget is allocated for cash transfers provided directly to affected people or community based organisations to allow them to make appropriate decisions for themselves.

Strategies for implementation

Human resources

Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses were covered in the operational budget. As surge tools, a RDRT member and FACT member were deployed to support the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support for this operation was provided through the IFRC logistics team who has provided necessary support to National Society to meet the operational needs. Logistics activities have included the procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport relief items to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The supply chain strategy for this operation was, to first use the in-country pre-positioned stocks of the National Society to quickly meet the basic needs of the affected population. In parallel, sourcing activities started in order to supply from providers, following IFRC procedures ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation and also replenishing the contingency stocks. IFRC standard NFIs were sourced internationally via Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department (AP OLPSM) in Kuala Lumpur whereas local procurement was facilitated by the IFRC office in Sri Lanka jointly with SLRCS.

IFRC office in Sri Lanka provided logistics technical support to SLRCS ensured transparency and accountability in the procurement process.

Information technologies (IT)

High speed Wi-Fi internet connectivity was available in IFRC Sri Lanka office as well as in SLRCS NHQ. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation were supported by 3G modems and internet data packages on their smartphones which enabled them to communicate electronically with the headquarters and to send reports and pictures. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments were carried out electronically through mobile apps on digital tablets or mobile phones. An orientation session on digital assessments was provided to prepare the volunteers using mobile phones for assessments.

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 continuously monitored the situation. Any security concerns were handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework.

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 office in Sri Lanka provided technical support in program management to ensure the operation objectives are met.

Reporting on the operation carried out in accordance with the IFRC Emergency appeal minimum reporting standards, regular updates were issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report issued. A final evaluation on 2016 and 2017 flood operations was also conducted³.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per-diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities were factored in. Procurement of NFI was done according to SLRCS procedures with IFRC technical support. Finance and administration support to the operation were provided by SLRCS National Headquarters, with the assistance from the finance team of the IFRC Country Office.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 28,095 Male: 16,857 Female: 11,238</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	28,095 (5,000 families)	28,095 (5,000 families)
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with a set of essential household items	5,619 (28,095 people)	5,619 (28,095 people)
# of families provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	500 (2,500 people)	500 (2,500 people)
Shelter Cluster: Operation demonstrated a coordinated and strategic response plan according to humanitarian minimum standards adopted by actors in support of Government	Yes (Cluster coordination deployed)	Yes (Cluster coordination deployed)
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Emergency shelter and non-food items SLRCS distributed its stocks from headquarters to the affected districts. Displaced people were prioritized to receive support for the relief. SLRCS reached total of 5,619 households via distribution of NFI in Colombo, Galle, Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura districts.</p> <p>The most affected districts Matara and Ratnapura branches covered 2,800 households through distribution of NFIs while Colombo Branch distributed NFIs to 1,500 households, Galle distributed NFIs to 830 households and Kalutara Branch distributed NFI to 489 households.</p> <p>To strengthen SLRCS preparedness for future disasters, the Appeal supported the procurement of NFIs and received in-kind support to replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Below is the summary of NFI that have been procured and received as in-kind assistance.</p>		

³ Final evaluation report: [link](#)

Table 2: NFI procured and received as in-kind donations

No	NFI	Qty
1	Tarpaulins	1,000
2	Rope	1,000
3	Sarong	5,000
4	Kaftan	5,000
5	Towels	5,000
6	Bed sheets	5,000
7	Sleeping mats	7,500
8	Plastic water cans (5L)	7,500

No	NFI	Qty
9	Lanterns	3,000
10	Adult relief packs	3,000
11	Baby kit	2,000
12	Exercise books	50,000
13	School bags	5,000
14	Kitchen sets	5,000
15	Mosquito Nets	10,000
16	Tents	500

Procurement of locally sourced relief items was handled by IFRC Sri Lanka office logistics team according to the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets were procured through the IFRC AP OLPSCM department in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Shelter Coordination

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



Relief distributions taking place in Ratnapura, reaching the affected people, (Photo: SLRCS Ratnapura branch)

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

Challenges

Emergency shelter and non-food items

Identifying 5,000 household for NFI assistance was quite challenging as the number affected people were high.

Shelter Coordination

- There was a significant funding and implementation gap in the provision of transitional shelters, while households had to wait for core/ permanent shelters to be built as part of the government response.
- Discrepancies in data collection and dissemination at (sub-) national level causes difficulties in assessing damage data. Via coordinating meetings details were clarified.
- Some tents provided by different stakeholder were inappropriate. Therefore, its ideal to agree on standard specifications.

Lessons Learned

Emergency shelter and non-food items

Clearly define the selection criteria and via CEA, ensure these criteria are disseminated among affected people, to ensure transparency of Rec Cross activities.

Shelter Coordination

- Need to involve all relevant authorities in all response phases, where it will enable better coordinated programming.
- Minimum (protection) standards for tents to be introduced

- Scarcity of labour can be mitigated by involving beneficiaries, up to their ability to contribute
- Scarcity of materials can be mitigated by cooperation with private sector
- Due to lack of access to markets and break-down of supply chain, in-kind assistance is preferred in the first two weeks, thereafter cash is preferred, as it will allow flexibility to the people.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,562

Male: 746

Female: 816

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached	2,000	1,562 (400 families)

Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families trained in vocational skills trainings and provided with cash grants to restore livelihoods	400	400 (1,562 people)

Narrative description of achievements



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

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

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

Induction of livelihood officers for the four targeted branches along with community engagement and selection of beneficiaries occurred in all four target districts (Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle and Matara). Selection of beneficiaries were done through participatory approach, which included Grama Niladhari (GN)⁴, community leaders, school principals and

SLRCS branch staff. Awareness sessions were organised for people, upon which business plans were developed, and cash were disbursed.

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

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

Challenges

Time taken for beneficiary selection and obtaining approvals/endorsements from the government agents were considered as a challenge. Mainly due to busy schedules of government agents, especially in a disaster situation, approval process could be longer than expected.

Lessons Learned

A FACT cash delegate was deployed to support the implementation and simplify the process and ensure speed of delivery. Furthermore, used community-based approach for beneficiary selection which reduced the time taken for

⁴ Head of the smallest government administrative unit (village head)

selection and eased the process of obtaining approvals/endorsements, as the GN; government agent was present at the selection process.



Health

People reached: 25,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 15,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached have their immediate risks to health reduced	25,000 (5,000 families)	25,000 (5,000 families)

Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by First Aid services	-	5,661
# of families reached by provision of mosquito nets	5,000 (25,000 people)	5,000 (25,000 people)

Narrative description of achievements

SLRCS provided emergency first aid through its branch volunteers during the emergency phase from onset of disaster. Around 200 trained First Aid volunteers provided assistance. About 30 mobile medical teams also provided basic health care in various camps. SLRCS first aid and medical teams have treated 5,661 patients through 135 service points in the affected districts.

Furthermore, SLRCS has conducted 36 medical camps in all six districts and supported 9,553 people. These medical camps mainly focused on post-disaster medical relief (wounds, minor injuries, water borne diseases, etc.) to the affected people. Around 59 per cent of the patients were women, including 70 who were pregnant.

Total of 5,000 mosquito nets have been procured and distributed to the targeted families, to ensure protection from mosquito biting. Since there is always an increase of dengue cases recorded in the aftermaths of a disaster.



Medical camp staff and volunteers attending to patients in Dompe, (Photo: SLRCS Gampaha Branch)

Challenges

During the initial stage of the operation, it was quite difficult to reach the most vulnerable people via first aid services and medical services as the roads were blocked due to flood waters. Alternatively, the medical teams reached the affected areas by boats and ferries.

Lessons Learned

It is pertinent to identify risk areas and train/increase the number of community volunteers in the areas to reach the most vulnerable at the earliest. The volunteers also need to be equipped with first aid boxes and given basic first aid training and disaster management training prior to mobilization.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 25,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 15,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases	25,000 (5,000 families)	25,000 (5,000 families)
Output 1.1: 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 people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	25,000 (5,000 families)	25,000 (5,000 families)

Narrative description of achievements

Access to safe water

SLRCS distributed 2,650 jerry cans one per each family, in districts; Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura. Furthermore, distributed water to 9,454 families in Gampaha, Matara and Ratnapura districts. SLRCS cleaned 3,400 wells in 6 districts (Colombo 1,100, Galle 500, Gampaha 300, Kalutara 300, Matara 700 and Ratnapura 500). SLRCS also conducted well cleaning with partnership with other organizations such as Coca-Cola and John Keels Foundation, and this has helped to achieve the targeted number of wells to be cleaned.

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



SLRCS volunteers cleaning wells, (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

Hygiene promotion in emergencies

Six hygiene promotion activities campaigns, one in each district, were completed. Topics included safe water and food handling, house cleaning campaign and vector control. The activities were carried out by trained volunteers and public health inspectors (PHIs). PHIs are appointed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to maintain public health standards in villages. SLRCS at all times ensure close coordination with the government/MoH/PHIs for better coordination and quality of work.

Total of 1,000 households and 3,500 school children have benefitted from the hygiene promotion awareness programme. Train volunteers together with PHIs conducted the sessions, including demonstrations.

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

Challenges

Well cleaning programmes field implementation were quite challenging, especially in the process of finding required equipment (water pumps, ladders with different heights) during the disaster times and in some areas, electricity supply was also disrupted.

This affected well cleaning work in areas where water pumps were operated with electricity.

Lessons Learned

From the challenges and experience gained from the operation, it is important to procure water pumps and ladders required for well cleaning and maintain them in the stocks at HQ and branch level. This would avoid similar problem from happening in future operations.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 239,032

Male: 95,612

Female: 143,420

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached in targeted communities and schools are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	Direct: 218,000 (54,000 families) Indirect: 6,000,000	Direct: 239,032 (59,180 families) Indirect: 6,000,000

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through community clean-up campaigns	208,000 (52,000 families)	239,032 (59,180 families)
# of school students reached through school clean-up campaigns (Target: 115,000 / 230 schools)	115,000	203,548 (258 schools)
# of people reached through community clean-up media promotions	6,000,000 (indirect)	Nearly 6,000,000

Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached in targeted communities are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	10,000 (2,000 families)	5,000 (1,000 families)

Output 2.2: Community awareness raising programmes on climate changing risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through CCA program	10,000 (2,000 families)	10,000 (2,000 families)
# of tanks renovated	10	7 tanks and 1 agri road construction

Narrative description of achievements

Health risk reduction programme

Health risk reduction programme with special focus on dengue prevention was implemented in 10 districts namely Batticaloa, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matara and Trincomalee. The main activities were; awareness raising programmes, community and school clean up campaigns, distribution of IEC materials among communities/schools, media campaign and National Dengue Symposium.

In each community, the Public Health Inspector (PHI) of the area conducted a briefing on detecting and eliminating dengue vector breeding sites, operational details and reporting systems to SLRCS staff and community volunteers. The main role of the trained volunteers was to organize and conduct door-to-door clean-up campaigns together with the community members and help the school clean-up campaigns.

Total of 239,032 people (59,180 families) were reached via 269 community clean up campaigns. Five to six SLRCS volunteers engaged in each campaign. SLRCS together with community volunteers visited houses and checked for dengue mosquito breeding sites and awareness were conducted for the households.

Total of 203,548 students were reached via 258 school clean up campaigns. SLRCS volunteers together with 30 students from each school which named as 'Dengue Circle' cleaned the mosquito breeding sites in school premises. Before cleaning commenced, a Public Health Inspector (PHI) or trained volunteer delivered a lecture regarding Dengue to school students.

Waste management is crucial to eliminate dengue breeding sites. Garbage transportation for segregation were supported via the program in Kalutara and Kegalle districts, which reached 2,000 people. Furthermore, 11 compost bins were distributed to households in Matara district. This enabled households to make compost, which is used as a fertilizer for their home gardens. A home gardening exhibition was conducted to encourage the households.

Furthermore, 600 people reached via cleaning 3 obstructed canals in Gampaha District. 30 used/ unused wells were closed using lids in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts.

To create public awareness on dengue, sign boards were placed in public places in Kalutara and Kegalle.

In order to upgrade the knowledge and encourage the community to create a "Dengue Free Sri Lanka", SLRCS jointly with the National Dengue Control Unit, conducted a National Dengue Symposium in December 2018 in Colombo. The main objective of the symposium was to eradicate dengue from Sri Lanka. With specific objectives of; to reduce the duplication of the activities among different stakeholders, to reduce the morbidity and mortality of the communities due to dengue, and to enhance the relationship between various stakeholders when working towards a dengue free Sri Lanka.



Trained volunteer conducting a awareness raising lecture to school students, (Photo: SLRCS Trincomalee branch)



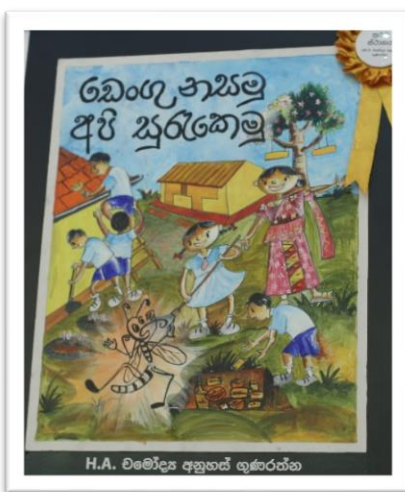
National Dengue Symposium chaired by the Dengue Control Unit, Ministry of Education, SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC, (Photo: SLRCS NHQ Communications Unit)



Winners of the all island dengue poster competition, (Photo: SLRCS NHQ Communications Unit)



Award to a winner is handed over by the SLRCS Chairman together with the Director of Dengue Control Unit Dr. Hasitha Tissera and Consultant Dengue Control Unit. Dr. Nimalka Pannilahettige, (Photo: SLRCS NHQ Communications Unit)



1st place won by H.C. Anuhas Gunarathne - Dharmaloka Maha Vidyalyaya, Rathnapura



2nd place won by S. Manidu Lanarole - Mahanama College, Colombo



3rd place won by T.M.E. Bandara Thanapathi - St. Silvester College, Kandy

Awareness raised among wider population through media campaigns. Audio clips broadcasted in six radio stations namely; Neth fm, Siyatha fm, Shaa fm, Lak fm, SLBC Tamil and English for a period of one month, nearly 6,000,000 people were reached indirectly.

Community awareness raising programmes

DRR programme with a special focus on CCA was implemented in five districts namely; Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, in two communities each, altogether 10 local committees.

The project was implemented through SLRCS branches under the guidance of staff attached to the national headquarters (NHQ). All adaptation measures such as tank renovation activities and kick off activities were implemented by the Community Based Organization (CBO) and funds are directly transferred to the account of the organizations. CBOs were responsible for the implementation of all activities at the ground level as per the prior agreed activity plan and the budget. An agreement was signed between SLRCS and CBO. Branch offices were responsible to implement software programmes (trainings, orientation programs), overall monitoring and coordinating among different stakeholders. Project activities were carried out in very close coordination with the government officers especially with the Divisional Secretary, Assistant commoner of Agrarian Development, local government authorities, officers of GoSL departments. The technical know-how of the government technical officers was sought and obtained as per the requirement (for activities such as minor tank renovation activities and kick off activities).

Under this project, seven minor water tanks and one agri road were renovated, and catchment areas were developed. A sustainable system to maintain these tanks were developed by establishing a tank Operation and Management committees (O&M). Furthermore, districts selected were vulnerable in terms of access to quality water for daily consumption. SLRCS in collaborate with MOHs conducted awareness sessions for communities. To encourage clean water consumption in communities, 800 clay water filters were distributed households.

Via the awareness raising programmes and trainings, communities were briefed on climate change, risk involved and mitigation measures. The activities conducted helped to mitigate future risks.

Project orientations for CBOs and project staff were held at each community. A total of seven O&Ms established and funds (LKR 450,000 roughly CHF 3,000) were transferred to each CBO for tank renovation. Furthermore, tank maintenance plans were developed at the community level. The assistance provided reached 200 families in each community, totaling to 2,000 families and 10,000 people.



Distribution of plants, (Photo: SLRCS Anuradhapura branch)

Under the home gardening activity, 100 famers in each community benefited via the programme targeted to reach up to 1,000 families. Families were given training on new methods on home gardening and were provided with a home gardening kit including seeds, plants and equipment. Furthermore, a selected farmer in each community were provided with special training to maintain a nursery, where farmers contributed to the community by providing a continuous supply of plants. This made an income generation for the farmers and community benefited via access to good plants.

Challenges

Dengue program

During the dengue program; some clean up programmes were cancelled due to unexpected rains and faced difficulties to conduct school clean up campaigns in March, July and November due to school term tests.

CCA program

Due to institutional issues, tank renovation activities in three communities were unable to initiate during the dry season. Therefore, only seven tanks were renovated. Furthermore, obtaining approvals from the government on tank selection took a considerable time.

Lessons Learned

Dengue program

- The dengue eradication message will be best delivered to the community via school children, therefore should focus more on school programs in future.
- Not to schedule school clean up campaigns during March and November due to school term tests. In July, since the dengue cases rise in Sri Lanka, its better to discuss with principles and make arrangements well in advance to conduct school campaigns.

- The need to continue engagement with the National Dengue Control Unit for sustainability of the program, and to conduct an annual National Dengue Symposium with the participation of the stakeholders.
- The importance of conducting an awareness sessions through media during dengue peak time, will enable to reachout to a wider group.

CCA program

Experiences were gained on coordination with different stakeholders such as Disaster Management Center, Metrological Department, Agricultural Department, Department of Health, Department of Wild Life, Central Environmental Authority, Department of Irrigation, Divisional Secretariat and Branch Governors. This will enable better programing in future.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: 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 ⁵	17	17

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	N/A	0
# of volunteers involved in the operation	N/A	500

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Adequate IT equipment provided to support the operation (such as 4 laptops 4 mobile phones)	Yes	Yes

Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of BDRT trainings conducted	5	5
# of specialised trainings conducted	5	5
# of RDRT trainings hosted	1	1
Adequate procurement of response tools and equipment (procurement of 20 ferries, 3 rubber boats and 200 life jackets; 4 branches equipped with necessary response tools and equipment)	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

The initial phase of the flood operations was implemented in six districts; Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura. Second phase is being implemented in 15 districts; Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalle, Kilinochchi, Kurunegala, Mannar, Matara Mullaitivu, Puttalam and Trincomalee.

SLRCS has insured 295 volunteers⁶ in the beginning of the year under different programmes. Therefore, no additional volunteers were insured by the flood operation. Prior to their mobilization, all volunteers were provided orientation on the history and seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

To support the operation, four laptops were purchased and allocated to staff for managing the operation. Furthermore, to conduct the Open Data Kit (ODK) data gathering for livelihood programme, four mobile phones were purchased. Volunteers at district level were trained to conduct the data collection and surveys via ODK. Upon completion of the tasks, mobile phones were stored at NHQ for any operations in future.



Boat riding training in progress, Galle, (Photo: IFRC Office Sri Lanka)

⁵ For the 2017 emergency operation

⁶ According SLRCS update for FDRS 2017

To enhance the preparedness for response capacities of SLRCS, five branch disaster management trainings were conducted for volunteers in Galle, Hambantota, Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura branches. Furthermore, five specialized trainings were conducted; two camp management trainings, two boat riding trainings, and a boat riding refresher training.



Boat riding refresher training, (Photo: SLRCS NHQ)

Furthermore, Sri Lanka hosted the RDRT generalist training in Kalutara district from 8-12 October 2018. Total of 24 participants (14 males and 10 females) within 15 Asia Pacific Region participated the training. The workshop was facilitated by five resources persons from; APRO, CCST - Delhi, CO, and SLRCS.



RDRT generalists training, (Photo: SLRCS Kalutara branch and IFRC Office Sri Lanka)

Furthermore, to enable better preparedness for future disasters, the following items were provided to branches/communities; 20 ferries, three rubber boats and 200 life jackets.

To strengthen the national society capacity on cash-based interventions (CBI), a working group was formed with the participation of branches staff and NHQ staff of SLRCS/IFRC. With the technical support from the APRO Cash Coordinator a work plan was prepared which included; financial service provider (FSP) assessments, finalise cash SOPs, trainings on ODK, awareness on CBI for governance & management and incorporate CBI session into trainings (BDRT/NDRT).

Challenges

During the operation, volunteer turnover was the main challenge and losing trained/skill volunteers had a significant impact on the quick response on the ground. To ensure continuation of the operations, volunteers/staff from, close by branches were mobilised to support the affected branches if and when required. In addition, NDRT was on alert for deployment.

Lessons Learned

Ensure trained volunteers are involved with red cross activities throughout the year and volunteers are appreciated for the good work they render. Furthermore, more volunteers coming from the communities need to be recruited.


International Disaster Response

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	5%	5%
IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination at the country level	Yes	Yes (Shelter Cluster)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT member deployed	1	1
# of FACT member deployed	1	1
Operation demonstrate cluster coordination	Yes	Yes

	(Shelter Cluster)	(Shelter Cluster)
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance</i>	100%	100%
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement procedures</i>	100%	100%
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of coordination meetings with other stakeholders</i>	10	10
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Movement coordination is in place</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Involvement in regular coordination meetings.</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>To assist the operation, one RDRT operations surge was deployed for a period of three months (12 July to 11 October 2017) to assist the operations and one FACT cash delegate was deployed to assist the livelihood cash grant programme for a period of one month (18 July to 18 August 2017). Furthermore, IFRC was requested by the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the coordination of the shelter response in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters.</p> <p>Procurement of locally sourced relief items was handled by IFRC Sri Lanka office logistics team according to the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets were procured through the IFRC AP OLPSM department in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.</p> <p>SLRCS regularly attend government organised coordination meetings at all levels; National and District. At country level, SLRCS and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times.</p> <p>IFRC acted as coordinator to the shelter response working group from June to November 2017. The working group has developed a draft strategy, prioritizing activities in four major districts, using four broad types of interventions: preparing for return to existing houses through the distribution of NFIs, and/or shelter repair kits, provide support to core/transitional shelter options, and through the provision of technical support, including provision of information, education, and communication awareness on better and safer building practices (BBS). The working group has been meeting weekly, including joint meetings with the WASH working group. The coordination team keeps track of the increased distributions, and operations at district and division level in coordination with local and national authorities. Agencies focus on four priority districts: Matara, Ratnapura, Galle and Kalutara, as these included over 90 per cent of damaged structures. The coordination team has conducted meetings with development partners, government and donors to support advocacy and national capacity building. IFRC further strengthens information management, monitoring and evaluation of the shelter working group through the deployment of a specialized IM manager, whose additional task is to build capacity of stakeholders.</p>		
 <p>Staff from IFRC CO checking samples - one of the processes involved in local procurement. (Photo: IFRC Office Sri Lanka)</p>		
Challenges		
The challenges faced by shelter cluster coordination stated under shelter section.		
Lessons Learned		
The lessons learned by shelter cluster coordination stated under shelter section.		

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
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)</i>	10	10
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level</i>	6	6
Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally.</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Meet reporting deadlines</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The SLRCS communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. The communications team generated high quality photos, video clips and news stories which were used across public and print media, and SLRCS/ IFRC media platforms. These materials were also widely circulated/utilized by SLRCS/IFRC and sent to national and international media/donors. SLRCS communication team were also active in posting relevant information regarding the operation on several social networking sites.</p> <p>To understand the situation and the needs on the ground BDRT members and volunteers of the six worst affected branches conducted rapid assessments and detailed assessment. Results were shared with NHQ regularly and was used for EPOA preparation too.</p> <p>The final evaluation of both the 2016 and 2017 flood operations was conducted from 16 September to 19 October 2018. Evaluation focused on National Society disaster response mechanisms (BDRT and NDRT deployments) and Cash Based Interventions (CBI). The evaluation team was led by external international consultant, with team members from IFRC and SLRCS.</p> <p>Since the onset of the disaster, regular monitoring has been conducted by staff at branches and NHQ. IFRC also paid monitoring visits to ensure the quality of the activities implemented on the ground and to provide adequate technical support.</p>		
Challenges		
During the initial stage of the operation, reaching to areas affected by the floods to provide relief and also to conduct assessment was difficult as access roads were blocked.		
Lessons Learned		
SLRCS used its boats placed in communities to reach most vulnerable.		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures</i>	Yes	Yes
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
<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>	100%	100%
Narrative description of achievements		

IFRC, through the finance department, provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. SLRCS which is on the working advance system has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation adhere to the standard IFRC financial procedures. All IFRC staff are required to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses: Stay Safe Personal Security.

Challenges

No major challenges were faced.

Lessons Learned

Conducting an audit for each emergency operation is something that could be considered including on-site verification activity, such as inspection or examination, of a process or quality system, to ensure compliance to requirements.

D. THE BUDGET

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 2,060,682 of which CHF 1,797,502 was raised (87 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 1,782,604. Of the operation budget 99 per cent was spent, leaving a balance of CHF 14,898. 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 Organisations (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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2019/2	Operation	MDRLK006
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05 Apr 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK006 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 30 May 2017 to 31 Dec 2018; appeal launch date: 01 Jun 2017

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	733,457
AOF2 - Shelter	9,095
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	152,746
AOF4 - Health	176,586
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	59,162
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	457,056
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	164,902
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	307,678
Total Funding Requirements	2,060,682
Donor Response* as per 05 Apr 2019	1,793,733
Appeal Coverage	87.05%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	721,349	708,626	12,723
AOF2 - Shelter	9,095	9,102	-7
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	147,232	156,348	-9,116
AOF4 - Health	164,250	121,879	42,371
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	59,150	61,616	-2,467
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	252,930	311,987	-59,057
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	164,901	164,901	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	278,596	248,145	30,451
Grand Total	1,797,502	1,782,604	14,898

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,797,502
Expenditure	-1,782,604
Closing Balance	14,898
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	14,898

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	228,000	Reimbursed :	228,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2019/2	Operation	MDRLK006
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05 Apr 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK006 - Sri Lanka - Floods & Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 30 May 2017 to 31 Dec 2018; appeal launch date: 01 Jun 2017

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	72,810				72,810		
Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation	13,853				13,853		
British Red Cross	64,454				64,454		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	49,481				49,481		
Japanese Red Cross Society	9,056	141,843			150,899		
New Zealand Government	139,100				139,100		
New Zealand Red Cross	10,260				10,260		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	574,392				574,392		
Other	0				0		
Red Cross of Monaco	11,600				11,600		
Slovenia Government	34,199				34,199		
Swedish Red Cross	114,239				114,239		
Swiss Red Cross	150,000				150,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	80,378				80,378		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	290,145				290,145		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2,100	33,561			35,661		
United States - Private Donors	5,032				5,032		
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,000				1,000		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,622,098	175,404	0	0	1,797,502	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,797,502	0	