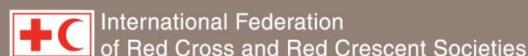


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Operation Update Report Sri Lanka - Flood



DREF n° MDRLK011	GLIDE n° FL-2020-000237-LKA
Operation update n° 01; date of issue; 15 April 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 13 December 2020 to 20 March 2021
Operation start date: 13 December 2020	Operation timeframe: 6 months; end date: 30 June 2021 (revised)
Funding requirements (CHF):	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 250,007
N° of people being assisted: 18,709	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization; SLRCS has a strong branch network in all the 25 districts of the country, which is well capable in providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 150 staff and 7,000 active volunteers are trained in disaster response. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and Divisional Disaster Response Teams (DDRT) are available at National, District and Divisional levels. SLRCS is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Sri Lanka Office in this operation, especially in providing the technical support and launching of the DREF.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Sri Lanka Police, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), The National Dengue Control Unit, UN agencies, international non-government organizations (INGO), and other civil society organizations.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operation update informs on the extension of the implementation timeframe from 30 April to 30 June 2021. This extension is sought to reach additional 450 households with cash grants as there is a saving of approximately CHF 30,000 (LKR 6 million) from the current activities. This is mainly due to exchange rate gain and savings from procurements. These 450 households have not received any assistance from SLRCS or other agency. The plan is to provide 10,000 LKR (CHF 48) cash grant to each additional 450 households.

According to the emergency needs analysis at the design stages of the operation, SLRCS aimed to provide cash grants to 2,000 affected households. However, due to limited resources available during the process of finalizing the DREF operation, SLRCS reduced the target household to 1,500. Therefore, although initially selected for assistance, SLRCS was not able to provide assistance to these 450 households.

Justification for the selection of additional 450 households for cash grant:

Majority of affected people are depending on agricultural income and with the flood disaster they have lost their income sources and earnings for few months. On top of this, COVID-19 situation has worsened their economic and social situation. None of these people have received any assistance from other agencies and are still struggling to get back to normal life and recover from the disaster. These families are yet to recover from the damages caused by the disaster; thus, they will use this cash grant to fulfill their basic needs. Furthermore, these 450 households are not newly identified people, they were already identified for assistance during initial assessment. However, due to financial constraints and budgetary limitations SLRCS had to deprioritize these families.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The Northeast monsoon and activation of a depression in the south-east Bay of Bengal intensified rainfall in Sri Lanka from 2 to 5 December 2020 where the northern province of Sri Lanka was severely affected. Sri Lanka's Department of Meteorology reported a maximum rainfall up to 279.8 millimeters in the northern province particularly in Jaffna and Killinochchi districts. During this period two deaths were reported in Jaffna district and the Government of Sri Lanka declared a local level emergency in the Northern Province, hence schools and other institutions in the province were closed. As this situation was intensified, agricultural lands and standing crops were also inundated and damaged as well as the infrastructures. Until 10 December 2020, heavy rainfall continued, which escalated the impact and further exacerbated the condition of vulnerable households in the affected areas.

According to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) situation report, as of 8 December 2020, 111,659 people (33,316 families) were affected across 14 districts. According to the report, 106 houses were fully damaged, and 3,783 houses were partially damaged. A total of 15 evacuation centers were activated and 232 families were located in these centers.

Though 14 districts have been affected to varying degrees, SLRCS under this operation covered the two most affected districts of Jaffna and Killinochchi due to the larger number of people affected and houses damaged.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

With the announcement of warnings from government agencies, SLRCS disseminated weather warnings and put branches on high alert from the outset. At a short notice SLRCS volunteers and first responders provided the necessary support to the affected people in coordination with government authorities. To assist the most vulnerable people affected, branch disaster response teams (BDRT) were deployed in the field to conduct emergency assessments. Based on the operational needs, trained National Disaster Response members were deployed to most affected districts, Jaffna and Killinochchi. These trained members assisted assessments process, relief distributions and Cash based interventions.

SLRCS is taking part in the national and district level coordination meetings with the Government of Sri Lanka, DMC and international non-government organizations (INGOs). As of now, staff and more than 40 volunteers have been deployed from the National Society to support the relief intervention.

Table 2: Summary of the SLRCS response by sector as of 20 March 2021.

Sector	Activities	Status	Target	People reached
Shelter	Distribution of household items (tarpaulins)	Completed	490 HH	490 HH
Livelihoods and basic needs	Distribute household of Non-Food Items (NFI)	Completed	750 families	442 families
	Cash grant LKR 10,000 (CHF 51.20)	Completed	1,500 HH	1,500 HH
	Deployment of cash experts	Completed	2 persons	2 persons deployed from SLRCS cash pool for a period of one month
	International and local procurement to replenish SLRCS stock	Complete	Local and international procurement	completed
WASH	Well cleaning	Completed	600 wells	600 wells cleaned
	Evacuation centers and public places - clean-up campaigns including drainage clearing with cash for work	Completed	10 public places	1 school and 9 public places
	Hygiene promotion	Completed	7 activities	12,450 people
	Develop/print IEC materials on hygiene promotion	Completed	20,000 posters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 handwashing posters 10,000 COVID posters
Health	Conduct FA services in communities	Completed	900 people	570 people reached
	Organize medical camps	Completed	4 medical camps (1,800 people)	4 medical camps (852 people)
	Clean-up campaigns including houses/public places	Completed	750 people	2472 people

	Dengue awareness campaigns	Completed	10 campaigns (7,500 people)	12 campaigns 2,900 people
	NDRT deployment	Completed	2 persons	2 persons deployed for a period of two weeks
	Progress review meeting	Completed	1 meeting	Progress review meeting conducted in mid-February at Jaffna Branch

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (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. There is also a national contingency plan being drafted, giving an overview of the roles of different stakeholders in coordinated response. This is under review.

IFRC is providing technical support to SLRCS in developing the Emergency Plan of Action for the DREF request and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (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 national and local level Disaster Management agencies and district administrative units are leading the floods and landslide response across the country.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The needs of the affected communities were assessed by the staff and volunteers of SLRCS, Jaffna and Killinochchi branches. According to the initial need assessment most of the people in the affected areas engaged in agriculture and self-employments

Thus, they have temporarily lost their income. Therefore, assessment highlighted needs of the affected people were – basic needs including food items, household items, and sanitation. Available information indicates that severe losses to livestock and crops in the northern areas are likely to impact long-term food security in the area.

Within the inundated area, drinking water sources have been contaminated by flood water. It was mentioned in the analysis that priorities should be given to provide safe drinking water, shelter needs and sanitation concerns of affected people. After the flood water starts receding, it was anticipated that there will be an urgent need for disinfecting contaminated wells and controlling the vector borne diseases.

Operation Risk Assessment

Besides the transportation difficulties caused by the intensified weather; current COVID-19 pandemic was considered as main obstacle for field activities. The GoSL has imposed a country wide curfew, social distancing measures and restrictions on gatherings since March 2020, thus IFRC and SLRCS staff and volunteers in the field were equipped with personal protective equipment and community sensitization and awareness in the context of COVID-19 prevention. All activities were conducted under the COVID-19 safe operation guidelines.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Objective

The aim of the revised operation is to support 9,750 people (1,950 families) affected by floods triggered by Bhurevi cyclone/storm landfall from 2-5 December 2020. Assistance was given to the worst affected districts of Jaffna and Killinochchi with shelter/household items, WASH and health care assistance

Emergency shelter support: distribution of tarpaulins, ropes and basic awareness materials on the use of tarpaulins to 490 displaced families were carried out. Volunteers were mobilized and provided orientation on distribution protocols and basic awareness on how to fix a tarpaulin.

Livelihoods and basic needs: Provision of multipurpose cash grants of LKR 10,000 (CHF 51); 50 per cent of average daily wage for 20 days provided to 1,500 families to fulfil the basic needs and food security, such as essential household items, food, medicine and other personal requirements. CVA-trained staff deployed to set-up the mechanism and assist the operations. Distribution of 750 sets of adult relief packs, 750 pairs of sarongs, 750 pairs of kaftans, 1,500 units of sleeping mats, 350 sets of baby relief packs, 604 sets of kitchen sets, 750 sets of school packs (including books, pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, colour pencil box, drawing books, etc.) and 750 units of school bags.

Health: health and care interventions focused on providing first aid (FA) services, organising six medical camps, clean-up campaigns including houses/public places, dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns and COVID-19 awareness messages to the affected communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): WASH interventions comprised of cleaning up contaminated wells with chlorination at individual households, community wells as well as evacuation centres. Hygiene promotion activities and school clean-up campaigns including drainage clearing with cash for work were conducted in the target communities.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion: Integration of PGI across all sectors and interventions above. Areas of focus include prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues was also taken place to ensure that accountability lines are in place for GBV response and prevention.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

SLRCS allocated full time staff at national headquarters (NHQ) to overlook the operation and assign a finance staff to ensure smooth flow of settlements. While a District Project Officer and a Community Mobiliser have been recruited in each implementing branch. IFRC support program implementation via its existing staff. Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities aim 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.

SLRCS has a central warehouse in Colombo, which has pre-positioned stocks of relief items and each branch maintains a small stock sufficient to assist 100 to 200 families. SLRCS has its own vehicle which are being used for transportation, cater to the increased needs during disaster, and should the needs escalated, NS rent vehicles from third party. NS's logistics, fleet and procurement departments handle the logistics and supply chain operations.

The supply chain strategy for this operation was to first use the pre-positioned stocks of the National Society country-wise to quickly meet the basic needs of the affected population. Sourcing of NFIs will commence upon completion of the distribution, to match the actual number of items distributed. In-line with the audit guidelines, IFRC conducted the procurement process in close coordination with SLRCS ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of these items. Hence, the new items procured have been allocated to replenish the contingency stocks. Following items have already been procured locally: adult relief pack, sarong, kaftan, sleeping mats, baby packs, schools' packs, school bags, and ropes. Following items were procured internationally: kitchen sets and tarpaulins. Both local and international procurement were completed within the DREF timeframe. IFRC country delegation (CD) provide logistics technical support to SLRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process that aligned with the IFRC procurement procedure. Additional logistics support was made available by the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit and Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Delhi, as per need.

Information Technologies (IT)

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

Communications

SLRCS communications staffs are working in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and the response of SLRCS is well profiled and disseminated across social media platforms and in the national and international media. A proactive approach was taken to maintain media outreach and to produce communication materials including press releases, news stories, photos/video, key messages and

infographics for external promotion by National Societies in their domestic markets. A Viber group has been created to share information and photos between volunteers, branches, NHQ and IFRC.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS oversee and monitor 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 CD and CCD in Delhi provide technical support in program management to ensure the operation objectives are met. Reporting on the operation is carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least one operation update is being issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months after the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per-diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement was completed according to SLRCS procedures with IFRC technical support. Finance and administration support to the operating branches is provided continuously by SLRCS NHQ, with the assistance from the finance team of the IFRC CD.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 2,254</p> <p>Male: 1,198</p> <p>Female: 1,056</p>	
<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</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	750 HH	490 HH
<p>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with assistance NFI	750 HH	490 HH (2,254 people)
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
<p>Under safe and adequate shelter and settlement, SLRCS has distributed 490 tarpaulins to affected people. SLRCS has also reached a total of 490 households (2,254 people) through the distribution of NFIs in Jaffna and Killinochchi districts. All the other items are sources locally.</p>		
<p>Table 1: Details of the NFI distributed</p>		
Items	initial planned quantity	Actual no of items distributed
Adult relief packs	750	750
Sarong	750	750
Kaftan	750	750
Sleeping mat	1500	1,500
Baby relief pack	350	350
Kitchen sets	604	604
School pack	750	750
School bag	750	750
Procure tarpaulins	490	490



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,500 HH (7,650 people)

Male: 2,417

Female: 5,233

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through basic needs support.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached support on basic needs and livelihoods	7,500	7,650

Output 1.1: Short term basic needs and livelihoods support assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency cash grants	1,950	1,500

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency cash grants: an unconditional cash grants of LKR 10,000 (CHF 51); 50 per cent of average daily wage into 20 days was provided to 1,500 families for two months to fulfil the basic needs, such as essential household items, food, medicine and other personal requirements. This is an effective and flexible way to support people affected by emergencies, maintaining their dignity and choice, while fostering local economies. Beneficiaries were selected giving special attention to female/single headed households, households with differently disabled people and elderly people.

SLRCS has a pool of 25 deployable cash trained staff. Two persons from the pool were deployed for a period of one month to the two branches to support the setting up of the mechanism, simplifying the process, selection of beneficiaries, and implementation of the cash program within the set timeline.

The data collection was done through the KoBo tool. Field officers were trained on how to collect and store data. It was a very effective data collection, compilation and storage method.



Health

People reached: 6,794

Male: 2,784

Female: 4,010

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people reached have their immediate risks to health reduced	7,500	6,794

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	900	570
# of people reached by medical camps	1,800	852
# of people reached by clean-up campaigns including houses/public places	750	2,472
# dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns	7,500	2,900

Progress towards outcomes

First aid (FA) services: Since the onset of disaster, about 40 well-trained FA volunteers were deployed to provide assistance. Psychological first aid including empathetic listening is also a key element of FA. However, due to COVID-19 situation, people were reluctant to get the services.

Medical camps: SLRCS conducted six medical camps in two districts. These medical camps mainly focused on post-disaster medical relief (wounds, minor injuries, water borne diseases, etc.). Due to the inundated roads, the affected communities were cut off from the health service by district health institutions and struggling to get medical needs. SLRCS covered this gap by deploying medical teams, including doctors and nurses to provide medical service within the affected areas until the health access restored.

Clean-up campaigns including houses/public places: Aim of conducting clean-up campaigns was to equip the people to clean their house and return to their normal lives. Jaffna branch conducted clean-up campaigns in affected schools, considering the importance of cleaning the school premises before school started the education activity for students. About 2,472 people were benefitted from these activities.

Dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns: Epidemiological pattern for the dengue cases and vector borne diseases are likely to increase after floods. SLRCS promoted the dengue awareness to the affected community as well as disseminating COVID-19 prevention messages.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 18,750

Male: 8,788

Female: 9,962

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	7,500	18,750

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of wells cleaned	600	600

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of school clean-up campaigns in including drainage clearing with cash for work	10 (7,500 ppl)	10 (6,300 ppl)
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (10 sessions)	7,500	12,450

Progress towards outcomes

Well cleaning: This is one of the key activities to accelerate the returning of displaced people to their homes from evacuation centers when the water has receded. SLRCS extended their support to clean and chlorinate household contaminated wells. The Public Health Officer (PHI) of the area was involved in the process as well. A total of 600 wells in the two affected districts were cleaned. OXFAM well cleaning guide was used as technical material. Following tools and materials were procured to support the well cleaning: 200 rubber boots, 400 gloves, two water pumps, four ladders and 200 jackets for visibility.

School clean-up campaigns including drainage clearing with cash for work: This activity was carried out to assist children to restart school and to ensure safe school environment. Seven schools were cleaned using cash for work modality. In Jaffna district, six schools were cleaned which benefitted 386 students and 46 teachers, while one school targeted in Kilinochchi district with 386 students and 46 teachers benefitted from this activity. Two pressure guns were procured (one for each branch), and most of the cleaning work took place in schools because schools were used as evacuation shelters. Alongside, SLRCS provided clean-up campaigns in ten schools that benefitted 6,300 people.

Hygiene promotion activities: Seven hygiene promotion sessions, five in Jaffna district and two in Kilinochchi district were completed. Schools and communities were targeted for these activities. IEC materials were made available and more than 25,000 copies were printed in local language (Tamil) with topics include safe water and food handling, house cleaning and vector control. The activities were carried out by trained volunteers and PHIs. PHIs are appointed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to maintain public health standards in villages. SLRCS ensured close coordination during the full course of operation with the government/MoH/PHIs for better coordination and quality of work of hygiene promotion awareness programme. Trained volunteers together with PHIs conducted the

sessions, including demonstrations on how to wash hands properly. About ten cleaning packs were also provided to support the campaign.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: data being collected

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors?	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Gender, diversity and inclusion was mainstreamed in this operation. Among others, areas of focus were included to ensure prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues ensured that accountability lines are in place for GBV response and prevention. SLRCS used KoBo tool to capture sex and age disaggregated data for the purpose of understanding the number and specific vulnerability of females to males based on their gender roles and age (i.e., to understand if a higher proportion of women, children or men are made vulnerable).

There was regular monitoring during the implementation of activities in all sectors to ensure that quality services were provided to communities addressing the needs of most vulnerable population. It helped the branches to identify issues in the community, to address the needs and mitigate safety risks.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1.1: 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	2	2

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	60	60
# of volunteers involved in the operation	60	60

Progress towards outcomes

The operation is being implemented in the district of Jaffna and Killinochchi. SLRCS is in the process of insuring 60 volunteers from the two implementing branches. Prior to volunteer mobilisation, proper orientation of the program was provided to ensure quality of programming.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources	Yes	Yes
Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	minimum of 5%	5%

Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NDRT deployed	3	2

Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian	100%	75%

Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	10	5

Outcome 2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is in place	Yes	Yes

Output 2.2.1: 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
Involvement in regular coordination meetings	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

To assist branches SLRCS mobilizes two NDRTs to Jaffna and Killinochchi branches. These NDRTs supported the branches in operation management, coordination and provided required technical knowledge. Furthermore, to assist the cash grant program, two persons from the SLRCS cash pool were deployed to all the two branches.

Procurement of locally sourced relief items was handled by IFRC Sri Lanka office with the technical support from IFRC AP OLPSM. Procurement process was conducted in-line with the IFRC standard procurement procedures.

IFRC and SLRCS attend regular meetings for coordination at national and local/branch level. A very good coordination is maintained with Government of Sri Lanka and all local and community stakeholders.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

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

Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)	7	11

Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level	7	12
Progress towards outcomes		
<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.</p> <p>To understand the situation and the needs on the ground, BDRT members and volunteers of the affected branches conducted 24-hour and 72-hour needs assessments. Results were shared with NHQ regularly and was used for EPOA preparation too.</p> <p>SLRCS/IFRC conducted a progress review meeting at Jaffna and Kilinochchi branches on 17 and 18 March 2021 respectively with the participation of NHQ and branches. The progress, achievement and challenges were discussed and prepared the way forward.</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>		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome 4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and ac-countability	Yes	Yes
Output 4.1.3: 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
% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC, through the finance department, provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies.		

D. Financial Report

This extension is sought to reach additional 450 households with cash grants as there is a saving of approximately CHF 30,000 (LKR 6 million) from the current activities. This is mainly due to exchange rate gain and savings from procurements. These 450 households have not received any assistance from SLRCS or other agency. The plan is to provide 10,000 LKR (CHF 48) cash grant to each additional 450 households.

Detailed expenses are outlined in the interim financial report at the end of this report.



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/12-2021/3	Operation	MDRLK011
Budget Timeframe	2020/12-2021/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Apr/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK011 - Sri Lanka - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Dec 2020 to 30 Apr 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	250,007
DREF Allocations	250,007
Expenditure	-188,244
Closing Balance	61,763

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	14,746		14,746
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	124,392	179,883	-55,492
AOF4 - Health	7,100		7,100
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	38,755		38,755
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	184,993	179,883	5,110
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	56,202	229	55,973
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	5,830	8,103	-2,273
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,982	29	2,953
Strategy for implementation Total	65,014	8,361	56,653
Grand Total	250,007	188,244	61,762

DREF Operation

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MDRLK011 - Sri Lanka - Floods

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III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	190,030	9,824	180,206
Shelter - Relief	3,445		3,445
Clothing & Textiles	7,692	2,633	5,059
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	30,897		30,897
Medical & First Aid	14,103		14,103
Teaching Materials	9,936	7,191	2,744
Other Supplies & Services	47,034		47,034
Cash Disbursement	76,923		76,923
Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,236		10,236
Distribution & Monitoring	4,821		4,821
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,851		2,851
Logistics Services	2,564		2,564
Personnel	7,364		7,364
National Society Staff	7,323		7,323
Volunteers	41		41
Consultants & Professional Fees		2,349	-2,349
Consultants		2,349	-2,349
Workshops & Training	10,769	215	10,554
Workshops & Training	10,769	215	10,554
General Expenditure	16,348	5,973	10,375
Travel	11,064	75	10,988
Information & Public Relations	3,077	687	2,390
Office Costs	1,046		1,046
Communications	615		615
Financial Charges	546		546
Shared Office and Services Costs		5,211	-5,211
Operational Provisions		158,393	-158,393
Operational Provisions		158,393	-158,393
Indirect Costs	15,259	11,489	3,770
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,259	11,489	3,770
Grand Total	250,007	188,244	61,762