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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Sri Lanka: Extreme Weather

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n°	MDRLK015	Glide n°:	LS-2022-000283-LKA
Date of issue:	17 August 2022	Expected timeframe:	Four months
		Expected end date:	31 December 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 221,665			
Total number of people affected:	15,446 people	Number of people to be assisted:	10,000 people (2,000 households)
Districts affected:	Jaffna, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Gampaha, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Kegalle, Rathnapura	Districts targeted:	Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura
Operating National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has branches in 25 districts - over 150 staff and 6,000 active volunteers.			
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Representation Office in Colombo, with the assistance of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in New Delhi, have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS in this response operation.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Sri Lanka; tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Sri Lanka Police, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), The National Dengue Control Unit, UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations			

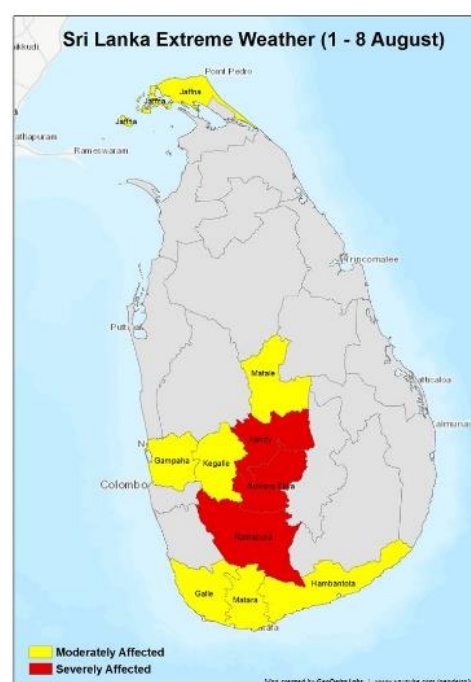
A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The Southwest monsoon activation has been intensifying rainfall in Sri Lanka from 1 to 8 August 2022, where the Northern, Central, Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces of Sri Lanka have been affected. Most damages were reported on 6 August, particularly in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura districts due to heavy rains, high winds, floods and landslides.

According to the Department of Meteorology, massive rainfall of 243mm was reported in the Northern sub-district, the Nuwara Eliya, Nawalapitiya and Delthota sub-districts in the Kandy district (Central Province), where several landslides and rock falls damaged houses and blocked roads and railway line. Rainfall over 100mm was observed in the Rathnapura district (Sabaragamuwa province), and the districts of Kandy and Nuwara-Eliya (Central Province). Five deaths were reported while three people have been missing. Rescue teams were working around the clock despite heavy rains to recover the missing bodies.

The continuous heavy rains coupled with high winds over 50 km/hr have caused landslides, road embankment failures/cutting failures, floods, rock fall and fallen trees across various districts: Nuwara Eliya, Kandy and Matale (Central Province); Galle, Hambantota and



Matara districts (Southern Province); Rathnapura and Kegalle districts (Sabaragamuwa Province); and Gampaha district (Western Province). Due to the severity of the situation, agricultural lands and standing crops were also damaged in low lying areas due to flooding while infrastructure and housing damages have also been reported.

According to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) situation report, as of 8 August 2022, over 15,000 people (4,000 families) have been affected across ten districts. Further, several landslides, rock falls, and collapse of retaining walls have been reported in the Nuwara Eliya and Kandy districts blocking the rail line and main roads at several places. A number of houses were affected due to flooding in Nuwara Eliya district. Flooding was also reported in the Rathnapura district, cutting off access roads at several places where people were stranded or had to wait until water levels recede. The DMC is coordinating the national response efforts.

Summary of damages and people affected, as of 8 August (Source - DMC)

District	No. of Families	No. of People	Dead	Injured	Missing	House		Safe location		
						Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	No. of location	No. of Families	No. of People
Rathnapura	1,934	7,444	1	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	0
Kandy	1,248	4,953	1	0	0	15	148	2	29	109
Nuwara Eliya	622	2,316	3	1	3	2	405	3	22	88
Matara	50	192	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Kegalle	89	330	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0
Matale	42	152	0	1	0	0	42	0	0	0
Hambanthota	6	23	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Galle	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gampaha	6	23	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Jaffna	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4,000	15,446	5	2	3	17	1,754	5	51	197

Due to heavy rain, the existing water and sanitation facilities in the communities are affected and inundated, including the sewerage lines. Due to the impact of landslides, people living in low-lying areas have also lost their basic amenities at the household level. Initial reports from DMC and Divisional Secretariats reveal that there is a need for essential household items and there are challenges as transportation of goods to affected areas is disrupted due to road blockages as well as fuel shortages. In addition, households will require support to cover their immediate basic needs as the local employment opportunities have been reduced due to continuous rain and exacerbated by the current **economic crisis** that is continuously affecting the households' economic condition. Overflow of water from several major dams in the central hills was reported, threatening downstream communities with the risk of flooding. The Department of irrigation has been monitoring the situation and as the heavy rains stopped on 8 August, currently there is no risk of downstream flooding.

Moreover, the Ministry of Health has been working on controlling the COVID-19 impacts within the country. Since the beginning of the epidemic, approximately 667,385 confirmed cases were identified, and 16,603 deaths were reported. Across Sri Lanka, up to 66.84 per cent of the population has been vaccinated¹. For specific details on vaccinations and the latest COVID-19 information, please refer to the [Ministry of Health epidemiology unit's situational report](#) dated 11 August 2022.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

SLRCS has been monitoring the extreme weather situation since the beginning of August 2022 and started responding with the available resources. The National Society has a well-known history and experience in responding to emergencies as an auxiliary organization to the Government.

SLRCS has a strong branch network in all 25 districts of the country, which are well capable of providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 100 staff and 6,000 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 has also trained disaster response teams specialized in water and safety which has 150 active members. These members are

¹ Based on IFRC COVID-19 Country Profile Analysis

well-trained in life-saving techniques to assist rescue operations in times of need. Further, trained First Aid (FA) volunteers are also available in all districts, in readiness for immediate deployment at times of disaster for lifesaving needs. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) trained persons, who can be deployed to set up and assist in the implementation of CVA programmes.

SLRCS has been disseminating weather updates issued by the government's meteorological department to the public and has put branches on high alert from the outset. Social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook as well as the SLRCS website have been actively used to convey messages to the public and report on response actions. SLRCS has been monitoring the extreme weather conditions since the onset of monsoon season and strictly following the meteorological department's early warning, subsequently activating its branches.

With the announcement of warnings from government agencies, SLRCS volunteers and first responders have been providing the necessary support to the affected people in coordination with government authorities. To assist the most vulnerable people affected, BDRTs are deployed in the field to conduct emergency assessments. Nuwara Eliya and Kandy districts (Central Province), as well as Rathnapura district (Sabaragamuwa Province), are the worst affected districts, where five deaths and three missing people were reported.

As the situation intensified, the three SLRCS branches (Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura) requested additional resources to respond to the disaster. SLRCS HQ kept NDRT members on alert to be deployed to the three worst affected districts to assist the branches when the response was needed. The trained BDRT and NDRT members will assist with assessments, relief distributions and cash-based interventions.



SLRCS Kandy branch BDRTs distribute non-food relief items to the affected people (Photo: SLRCS)

Summary of SLRCS response in the worst affected districts of Rathnapura, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya:

- The district officers coordinated with the local authorities while preparing to respond to the disaster and, as an auxiliary to the government, supported the government's relief and rescue teams by providing BDRTs and volunteers, particularly in Nuwara Eliya, Kandy and Rathnapura districts.
- BDRT and DDRTs were deployed to the affected locations to monitor the situation and respond.
- Situation reports sent to SLRCS national headquarters (NHQ) disaster management department.
- Deployed search and rescue teams for emergency response activities. Rathnapura district supported evacuating people and transported them to safe places using branch owned 21 ferries.
- First aid teams continue to provide essential health services. Rathnapura branch provided First Aid assistance to five people.
- SLRCS volunteers supported the government in food distribution. Nuwara Eliya branch distributed 63 dry ration packs among affected families.
- Volunteers also supported camp management.
- SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected areas. In Rathnapura district, ten BDRT volunteers have been deployed in the assessments.
- Existing essential household items such as kitchen sets, jerry cans (5 litres), baby packs, lanterns, and exercise books were distributed to 250 families in Kandy district, and 50 families in Rathnapura district.
- Bed sheets, sarong, and towels (one each) were provided to 300 people (250 in Kandy and 50 in Rathnapura).

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). Currently, staff and more than 60 volunteers have been deployed to support the National Society relief intervention. SLRCS will continue to mobilise 60 volunteers in the three districts targeted. Some social media updates by SLRCS on the current response can be found here: [link 1](#) and [link 2](#).

Overview of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in implementing various programmes. During the disaster, the IFRC country office with the assistance of the IFRC CCD Delhi and ICRC have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels. ICRC has been working with SLRCS, particularly in the area of migration with technical assistance on Restoring Family Links and Tracing.

IFRC is providing technical support to SLRCS for the operation, including developing the Emergency Plan of Action for the DREF operation and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. The IFRC CCD in Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) provided further coordination support for information sharing and resources.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The national and local level Disaster Management agencies and district administrative units are leading the floods and landslide response across the country. According to DMC, Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Police have been deployed to all affected locations. The Security Forces would be carrying out rescue operations when and where necessary. The Army has also rescued nearly 120 people, including children trapped in a landslide in Nuwara Eliya district while working on rescuing people affected in Kandy district.

The National Building Research Organisation (NBRO) issued level two (amber) landslide warnings to Hambantota, Kandy, Kegalle, Matale, Matara, Nuwara Eliya and Ratnapura Districts. While the department of irrigation has monitored the water levels in river basins and low-lying areas and provided alerts and warnings to the general public in close coordination with the DMC.

The government took immediate action to close all the schools in the Nuwara Eliya due to the risk of landslides, heavy wind, rock fall, road, and rail line blockages. Further, trade unions and organizations have also been involved in the recovery events providing assistance in particular areas. They collaborate with NGOs and other organizations such as KENYA Life, World Vision, Tea Field Federation in different response and recovery programmes conducted to support the victims within the country.

SLRCS will also be closely coordinating with the district DMC committees where partners will ensure collaboration and avoid duplication. SLRCS branches closely coordinate and work with district-level authorities on assessments and providing relief.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts, particularly in Rathnapura, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, to identify the immediate needs and priorities of the affected population.



SLRCS Kandy district branch staff, BDRT team and volunteers assessing the impacts of the disaster (Photo: SLRCS)

Food Security and Livelihoods

In the severely affected districts of Rathnapura, Nuwara Eliya and Kandy, most of the affected people are working as tea plantation workers while others are engaged in agricultural and small-scale businesses. Plantation workers are the poorest and most vulnerable people in the three districts. The livelihood of these people was affected due to extreme weather and most of them were relocated to safe locations.

Due to heavy rains, most rivers and streams in the plantation areas were overflowing and workers could not cross these rivers and streams to go to work as there were no proper bridges across these rivers and streams. Furthermore, regular work in the plantation and other areas was also disrupted due to heavy rain and landslides. The existing economic crisis in the country has already worsened their level of living standards. A number of families have temporarily lost their income and the means to provide themselves and their dependents with food and basic necessities. Furthermore, families with infants, persons with disability, people living with chronic illnesses and pregnant and lactating women might need special support and care.

Markets and essential services in the areas were interrupted due to floods, landslides, road, and rail line blockages. The situation is further exacerbated by the current economic crisis and the fuel shortages. However, it is common for local market actors to reopen as soon as the situation normalizes, enabling people to access goods and services in the local markets.

Shelter

The line rooms or battery-type houses that the affected plantation workers are living in were built during colonial times and are in dilapidated conditions, which can be subjected to easy damage when faced with extreme weather events such as heavy rains and high winds. Most houses of the affected population in the targeted districts have been partially damaged and need assistance to repair them. People with houses damaged have been moved to host families in the neighbouring villages as the authorities do not want to use schools as safe shelters this time considering the negative impacts on the children's education. The number of families living in camps is not very significant. Due to displacement, damage to the houses coupled with livelihood loss, there is a need to provide severely affected families with assistance to repair the damages and procure some of the household items.



SLRCS BDRT members inspecting the damages to houses (Photo: SLRCS)

Education

According to branch assessments done together with the authorities, 3,013 families have been identified with 2,722 schooling children, whose school stationeries have been damaged or lost due to floods, landslides, house damages, etc. As the houses of poorer and low-income areas were affected, school stationeries and materials were damaged in some areas. Furthermore, school education is disrupted due to the relocation of families to safer places. There is a need to support the children of affected families with essential school stationeries to help them re-start their education and schooling. Furthermore, the education of children has been severely hampered and exacerbated by the ongoing economic crisis. The government took action to close the schools,

particularly in the Nuwara Eliya districts as road and rail transport were disrupted. Both teachers and children could not commute to school. The exact number of most vulnerable families will be identified during detailed assessments for targeting.

Health and care

The affected population is dependent upon the government hospitals in the areas to meet their health needs. Access to health and care facilities is limited due to extreme weather events, transport disruptions and relocation to safer locations. Furthermore, current shortages of medicines and disruptions to the health and care system due to the current economic crisis have further exacerbated the health condition of the affected population. Therefore, there is a need to provide First Aid Services, and general medical and clinical care to reduce the risk of hospitalization and other health complications. As dengue cases and water-borne diseases are rising during the rainy season, there is a need to conduct cleaning campaigns and dengue awareness programmes.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the aftermath of the floods, drinking water was contaminated which limited access to the drinking water facilities in the affected areas. Thus, well cleaning has been identified as an essential requirement within the inundated areas, particularly in Rathnapura district. Further, given the poor condition of the existing sanitary facilities of the affected people, sanitation and hygiene states have worsened due to extreme weather conditions. There is a need to at least provide basic hygiene awareness through hygiene promotion using IEC materials to limit the spread of water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. Similarly, conducting dengue awareness and cleaning campaigns is also prioritized as an immediate response activity since most of the areas have been identified as dengue high-risk areas according to the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health.

Suspected dengue cases from January-August 2022

District	No. of cases
Rathnapura	1,874
Kandy	2,982
Nuwara Eliya	157

Source: [MOH](#), 8 August 2022

Targeting

Through detailed assessments and household surveys, SLRCS will identify the worst affected people in the three targeted districts, especially focusing on the damages and losses to their livelihoods, houses and impact on their health as well as the education of the affected children. Beneficiary selection will be a community-driven process and will be carried out in close coordination with local authorities.

Priority will be given to the people displaced by floods, landslides and heavy winds who are living in temporary shelters/evacuation centres and affected people returning to their homes after the initial stages of the disaster. Based on the pre-designed criteria that have been customized according to the situation, the severely affected population in the Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura will be covered by this DREF with estimated female beneficiaries will be higher than males. The government is providing assistance to others who are affected, and moderately affected communities are starting their normal life again and there is no need for further assistance.

In its response, SLRCS will ensure that activities 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 will include the elderly, persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children. These groups are more vulnerable to challenges related to access to nutrient-rich food and safe water and are more susceptible to diseases/infections.

The three districts are also targeted under the ongoing [emergency appeal](#) operation (MDRLK014 - Complex Emergency). However, there is no overlap between the target groups in the two operations. During the detailed assessment more information on the most vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disable, pregnant/lactating mothers, and women-headed households will be collected before targeting for assistance.

Summary of damages in the targeted districts (as of 8 August)

District	No. of Families	No. of People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe locations		
						Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	No. of locations	No. of Families	No. of People
Rathnapura	1,934	7,444	1	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	0
Kandy	1,248	4,953	1	0	0	15	148	2	29	109
Nuwara Eliya	622	2,316	3	1	3	2	405	3	22	88
Total	3,804	14,713	5	1	3	17	1,568	5	51	197

Summary of target population and sectors

District	Livelihoods and basic needs ²	Shelter ³	Health ⁴	WASH ⁵	PGI ⁶
Rathnapura	1,500	TBC	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kandy	1,000	TBC	4,000	4,000	4,000
Nuwara Eliya	500	TBC	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	3,000 people	1,200 people	10,000 people	10,000 people	10,000 people

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequence	Potential Response
Moderate scenario	Affected people have been moved to evacuation centres ⁷ or living with host communities due to house damage. Due to the loss of their livelihood, houses, crops land etc., there are emergency needs in terms of food, emergency shelter and immediate basic needs. At the same time, there will be recovery needs in terms of shelter, livelihood, and education to be confirmed by a further detailed needs assessment. (Prevailing economic crisis situation and COVID-19 situation also disrupted living conditions of these people).	This DREF will address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable affected 10,000 people in terms of conditional and unconditional cash grants, essential household items and health/WASH, and school stationeries. Based on a detailed need assessment, SLRCS will decide on further interventions.
Worst case scenario	Heavy rain and wind continue for longer than expected, and a much larger population is affected in more districts with floods, landslides and high winds. Further damage losses towards houses, schools, and infrastructure. Schools, livelihood. Economic activities are unable to resume for an extended period of time causing suffering in livelihoods, safety concerns, etc. This scenario could be further exacerbated if the current economic crisis worsens with high inflation and severe shortage of commodities.	A second DREF allocation would have to be requested to scale up the SLRCS response and target more affected people. Another option is to include such interventions in a broader response to the current emergency appeal (MDRLK014). The target number could be as high as 100,000 given the past experiences of similar events.

COVID-19 safe operation

To ensure the operation is COVID-19 safe, IFRC and SLRCS staff and volunteers in the field will be provided personal protective equipment and community sensitization and awareness in the context of COVID-19 prevention. All activities will be conducted under the COVID-19 guidelines. For further information on COVID-19 operation in Sri Lanka, please refer to [IFRC GO](#) platform.

Operation Risk Assessment

A detailed assessment will be carried out in affected areas to select the target population. The continuous rain and unpredictable weather will hamper the assessment, rescue, and response operations. There are also constraints in the affected areas due to blocked roads and landslips. Some areas are still having heavy rains and some roads are blocked with fallen trees, rocks, and debris. It is expected that access will improve in the coming weeks with reduced rains, as water is receding, and roads are cleared. It is mandatory for volunteers to

² Unconditional cash grants

³ NFIs, conditional cash grant for house repairs

⁴ medical camps, dengue campaigns

⁵ Well cleaning, hygiene promotion

⁶ Across all activities

⁷ Temporary shelters/evacuation centres are managed by Government of Sri Lanka.

be insured prior to deployment. They are also provided necessary protective gear such as sanitizers, masks and PPE as the COVID-19 infection rates are on the rise once more, and there is a risk for community transmission in the field. The volunteers are already trained on how to work according to the COVID-19 guidelines to assure the safety of both volunteers and beneficiaries. Special attention will be paid to the transportation of the staff and volunteers, and the distribution of items to selected locations due to the existing fuel shortage around the affected areas.

The high inflation rate and scarcity of essential food and non-food items may have consequences on the functioning of markets and cash-based interventions. An inadequate supply of fuel would slow down the implementation of the operation and monitoring visits to branches. In order to manage these risks, SLRCS will take action to closely coordinate and work with authorities to obtain adequate fuel supply as SLRCS is considered an essential service provider. SLRCS has been able to deliver essential services without significant delays during the severe shortages in June and July 2022. The authorities have introduced a fuel rationing system which has significantly reduced the number of queues with shorter lengths.

Although the prices of commodities are very high due to inflation, the supply of commodities and essential items has increased due to supply chain improvements in the past couple of weeks. Adequate budget provisions have been made to ensure that SLRCS will be able to procure the essential household items and shelter materials despite high prices as part of this DREF operation.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational Objective

This operation aims to support 10,000 of the most affected people (2,000 families) in the three most severely affected districts of Rathnapura, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya with multipurpose cash grants to meet the gaps in their basic needs (Livelihoods and basic needs), conditional cash grants to repair the damaged houses and provision of household items (Shelter), well cleaning and hygiene promotion (WASH) and medical camps and dengue awareness (Health & care) assistance as well as provision of school exercise books and other stationeries. The operation will be implemented over a period of four months.

Proposed Strategy

The strategy for this operation is fully in line with SLRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, commitments, and mandates. With the support of IFRC, SLRCS seeks to provide immediate support to the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the three targeted districts. The selection will be carried out involving affected community members and in close coordination with the local authorities. Places of interventions will be decided after the ongoing assessments covering the most affected population of the worst affected districts, Rathnapura, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya.

The proposed strategy is formulated based on the short-term needs of the affected people and aligned with the government's strategy. Lessons learned from the flood responses of the recent past like the advantage of deploying NDRT, deployment of cash programme-trained people, distribution of essential household items to the affected people on time and other learnings had been taken into serious consideration in formulating the strategy.

SLRCS notes that some harder-hit families may already be receiving assistance in different sectors from the authorities. In close coordination with the authorities, SLRC will ensure that there will be no duplication of assistance. SLRCS, utilizing its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in disaster response since the onset of the disaster.

Summary of targets by sector/intervention area

Sector	Activities	Target
Livelihoods and basic needs	Multipurpose cash grant amounting to LKR 20,000.00 (CHF 56)	3,000 people (600 HHs)
Shelter (including essential household items, such as school stationeries ⁸)	Conditional Cash Grant for Emergency Shelter and repair material/ services, amount LKR 75,000.00 (CHF 208)	1,200 people (240 HHs)
	Replenishment of distributed household items	Baby relief pack-25 Kitchen Sets-250 Bed sheet- 300 Sarong-300 Towels-300
	School pack procurement and distribution	1,800 packs
WASH	Well cleaning	414 wells (414 HHs)
	Distribution of 500 jerry cans (5L) (replenishment)	250 families
	Printing of hygiene promotion IEC materials and carrying out hygiene promotion activities	10,000 people
Health and Care	Emergency medical assistance	10,000 people 6 camps
	Dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns	9 events
NS disaster response capacity enhancement	Provide logo-printed raincoats for volunteers and staff	100 items
PGI (and CEA)	All activities will be completed under the PGI guidelines and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations	All activities

Livelihood and basic needs

Essential basic needs and household assistance: Based on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) guidance developed by the Cash Working Group and considering existing inflation fluctuation rates from May to July, multipurpose cash grants of **LKR 20,000 (CHF 56)** have been designed covering almost 50 per cent of the calculated gaps in meeting the minimum expenditure basket or almost 60 per cent of the calculated minimum food basket. CVA is an effective and flexible way to support people affected by emergencies, maintaining their dignity and choice while fostering local economies. Beneficiaries will be selected giving special attention to female/single-headed households, households with differently-abled people, pregnant and lactating mothers, families with infants and young children and elderly people. SLRCS has a pool of CVA-trained staff, who could be deployed to set up the mechanism and assist the operations. A grievance mechanism considering CEA components is established to answer the issues that arise during the beneficiary selection process.

Minimum food expenditure basket (MFB)

Item	Unit	Quantity per HH	Price per unit	Total price (LKR) per month (April 2022)
Essential food amount calculation				
Rice	Kg	30	200.00	6,000.00
Dhal (pulses)	Kg	4	440.00	1,760.00
Mukunuwenna (Green leaves)	Kg	25	80.00	2,000.00
Dried Salaya (fish)	Kg	4	700.00	2,800.00
Chickpea	Kg	5	680.00	3,400.00
Coconut oil	Liters	1.5	720.00	1,080.00
Dried Chilies	Kg	1	1,200.00	1,200.00
Total				18,240.00
Inflation adjustment (May to August 2022)				1,760.00
Total transfer value for Multipurpose Cash Grant based on gaps				20,000.00

Source: MEB developed by the Cash Working Group (CWG) as of March 2022

⁸ School stationary pack includes - Exercise Books single rule 80 pages 10 pcs, Exercise Books single rule 160 pages 05 pcs, CR Books single rule 160 pages 2 pcs, Exercise book square rule 160 pages 3 pcs, Mathematics Box 1 pcs, Ball point Pens Blue 5 pcs, Black 2 pcs, Red 1 pcs, Pencil 3 pcs, Eraser (medium) 2 pcs, School Bag 1 pcs, strong water-proof school bags. Materials: Durable Nylon/ Rexin materials with shoulder straps, with two compartments, one small compartment on the front to keep the lunch box and left and right-side pockets to keep water bottle. Size: Medium Bags

Shelter

Household items: Replenish the stocks of household items (HHI) which includes 25 baby relief packs⁹ (for families with children under five years old), 250 Kitchen Sets, 300 bedsheets, 300 sarongs, 300 towels, 500 water cans (5L) which have been already provided to affected displaced families. A total of 1,800 school packs² will be provided for school children who lost or damaged their books and schooling items during the floods and landslips.

Emergency shelter: Provide emergency shelter support via conditional cash grants of LKR 75,000.00 (CHF 208) to 240 families whose houses have been badly damaged and require assistance to repair their houses. Cash assistance will be more effective for the affected people since they have been facing many difficulties for months due to the current economic situation. Based on the initial assessments and estimations done in the field level one or more of the below activities will be covered through this conditional cash grant programme to assist the affected people in early recovery;

- Replace or repair roofs
- Replace or repair door and window sashes/ frames
- Minor repair of house walls
- Minor repair of house floor
- Replacement or minor repair of damaged house wiring system
- Minor repair of water supply infrastructure

Further, the materials and services, such as, roofing sheets, cement, sand, cement/ clay blocks, metal, timber, iron bars(10-12mm), electric wires, bulbs and skilled labour (masons, carpenters etc) and unskilled labour costs and material transportation costs will be possible to cover under the restricted cash allocation.

SLRCS, along with local authorities, engineers and technical officers, will provide technical support to accompany the conditional cash distribution to assist people in repairing their damaged houses. There are well-trained and experienced engineers available in the local authorities and the district branches have a very good relationship with them. Furthermore, the selection of beneficiaries will be done in close coordination with the local authorities.

SLRCS with the support of IFRC Shelter (with a cash background) surge delegate will set up a strong monitoring mechanism to ensure the assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries and required technical assistance is provided to the beneficiaries to plan and carry out the repairs. Furthermore, cash will be transferred through the banks on an instalment basis to each beneficiary. The instalment plan will be developed based on the damage assessment for each house and the materials required to carry out the repairs.

At the initial stages of the current economic crisis, there were severe shortages of construction materials. At the same time, the prices of materials increased more than three times within four months. However, markets have adjusted currently and construction materials are available without shortages, but at a very high price. For example, a 50kg bag of cement now costs about LKR 3,200 while it was only LKR 900 in March. A cash value of LKR 75,000 was decided considering high prices to cover the essential costs of house repairs. SLRCS is planning to conduct a market assessment within August 2022 and the findings of the assessment will be considered during the implementation.

Branches will mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on the selection of beneficiaries, document collection including assessment report, BenCard with Grama Niladhari's (Government village headman) verification, Identity Card copy, Bank passbook copy and a request with estimation/quotation of the repair or replacement which is certified by the contractor (mason/carpenter, etc.) and submission to transfer allocated funds to the selected beneficiaries' bank account will be the process and final monitoring visit will be done by the field mobilizer and will provide with an individual progress report including photographs.

WASH promotion: WASH interventions focusing on improving access to safe drinking water and hygiene safe behaviors in the inundated areas which comprised of cleaning up contaminated wells with chlorination at individual households, community wells as well as evacuation centres. 414 wells will be cleaned in three districts. Hygiene promotion will be carried out, supplemented by relevant IEC materials, aimed at

⁹ baby relief package consists of napkins (12 pcs), baby vest kit (1 pack), baby bowl (1 pcs), baby towel (2 pcs), baby flannel (2 pcs), feeding cup (1 pcs), baby bottle with bottle guard (warmer – 1 pack), spoon and cup (1 set), safety pin (1 pack), diapers (1 pack).

communicating key hygiene messages.

Health and care: Health interventions will be taken place focusing on providing basic First Aid, *dengue* prevention activities and medical camps which are conducted by the technical teams including branch volunteers to assist in the immediate medical needs of the victims. Inundation of roads and services has already disrupted the access to health services in the area, therefore 6 medical camps will be conducted to provide basic medical assistance needed to the community. Serious medical cases will be referred to hospitals for further care. It is the epidemiological pattern for dengue cases to likely increase after floods. Therefore, it is important to remove potential mosquito breeding sites. Vector control activities will include promoting general environmental health aspects of the shelter such as solid waste management and drainage and well cleaning. With that intention 9 *dengue* awareness and clean-up campaigns will be organized in the respective areas. This activity will target affected communities as well. These activities will be conducted under the COVID-19 guidelines.

Key aspects factored into the operational strategy

The National Society leadership: SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the humanitarian response operation, supported by the IFRC.

Implementing lessons learned from previous operations: Over the years, SLRCS has implemented various large and medium-scale operations that provided various lessons from which this response will draw. These include the large-scale operation in response to the massive damage and resultant needs caused by the 2004 Tsunami, support to populations who were internally displaced due to conflict through the Post Conflict Recovery Assistance Programme (PCRPA) 2010-2016, a medium-scale intervention following floods and landslides of 2011, 2016, 2017 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

A Movement-wide approach: SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, with active support from IFRC CO in Sri Lanka, CCD in New Delhi and APRO in Kuala Lumpur. SLRCS will keep relevant Movement partners informed about the operation's progress and challenges and will request their support as and when needed.

Support services Human Resources

SLRCS will allocate full-time staff at NHQ to overlook the operation and assign a finance staff to ensure the smooth flow of settlements. Furthermore, at the branch level, a District Project Officer and a Community Mobiliser per each branch will be hired. IFRC will 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 items, and each branch maintains a small stock sufficient for 100 to 200 families. SLRCS has its own vehicles which are being used for transportation, and cater to the increased needs during disasters, based on the needs, SLRCS sometimes rents vehicles. SLRCS's logistics, fleet and procurement departments will handle the logistics and supply chain operations.

The supply chain strategy for this operation is 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 household items will commence upon completion of the household item distribution, to match the actual number of items distributed. In line with the audit guidelines, IFRC will conduct the procurement process in close coordination with SLRCS ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of these items. Hence the new items procured will be used to replenish the contingency stocks. The IFRC country office will provide logistics support to SLRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Additional logistics support can be made available by the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit and CCD in Delhi, as per need.

Information Technologies (IT)

High-speed Wi-Fi internet connectivity is available in IFRC Sri Lanka CO as well as in the NHQ of SLRCS. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages for

their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with the headquarters and to send reports and pictures in quick time. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments will be carried out electronically through mobile applications on digital tablets or mobile phones. An orientation session on digital assessments and data protection will be provided to prepare the volunteers using tablets or mobile phones for assessments.

Communications

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

Security

Adequate measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all Red Cross Red Crescent personnel involved in this operation. SLRCS security framework will apply to SLRCS staff and volunteers. IFRC security framework will apply to IFRC staff. In case of need for deployment all IFRC staff must, and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security status and briefed on reactions in an emergency. SLRCS and IFRC security focal points will continue to monitor the situation. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework. Any field missions undertaken by IFRC personnel will be undertaken following the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19.

Civil-Military Relations

The IFRC will support SLRCS in its auxiliary role to ensure core humanitarian values and Red Cross Red Crescent fundamental principles will not be compromised when working in the same humanitarian space as the military and other security services. If SLRCS branches are required to work in close coordination with military and/or other security actors, it will be done following the principles of last resort, do no harm, distinction, not resort to armed protection, sharing information that does not threaten the neutrality and independence of their humanitarian action and promote the proper use of the Red Cross emblem. All SLRCS staff and volunteers will be advised to refer to the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance 2013 Section 6 – Relations with Public Authorities: Civil-Military Coordination and the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to a Safer Mission when there is a need to cooperate and coordinate with the national military and/or other security services. IFRC and SLRCS operations and programme managers/coordinators are to adhere to the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to Managers especially Chapter 5 – Working with the military.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS will oversee and monitor all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its Country Office and CCD in Delhi, will provide technical support in program management to ensure the operation objectives are met. Post-distribution monitoring on cash and household item distribution will be conducted at the end of the operation. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted to capture learning. Additionally, reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards; a final report will be published within three months of 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 will be done according to SLRCS procedures with IFRC technical support. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by SLRCS NHQ, with assistance from the finance team of the IFRC CO.

Crosscutting issues

PGI

PGI considerations will be mainstreamed in this operation. Among others, areas of focus will include the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of Protection, gender and inclusion will also ensure that accountability lines are in place for GBV prevention and response.

SLRCS commits to capturing sex, age, and disability disaggregated data to understand the number and specific vulnerability of females to males based on their gender roles and age (to understand if a higher proportion of women, boys, girls or men are made vulnerable).

CEA

Community feedback mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of services provided by SLRCS, expected behaviour of staff and volunteers and can share questions, suggestions, concerns and other feedback with SLRCS. Because only a fraction of affected populations will be targeted, the selection criteria will need to be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people will understand the rationale behind targeting and have opportunities to ask questions about the selection criteria. This will help to prevent any potential tensions/frustrations by those people who do not meet the beneficiary selection criteria. Community engagement and accountability services will be implemented through context-specific channels, group discussions, face-to-face discussions and publishing of selected recipient lists, publishing of related information through local language including infographics where necessary focusing low literacy level people. NHQ will establish a Hotline service to directly connect with people and a mechanism will be introduced to ensure responsiveness to the public concerns from the SLRCS side via record keeping, action taken, and referrals made. Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA will be mainstreamed into operations as much as possible.

A. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 1,200

Male: 576

Female: 624

Requirements (CHF): 72,562

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families have lost essential household items (personal, kitchen, sleeping, school stationeries). Families whose houses are damaged or destroyed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for repairing damaged houses Conditional cash grant of LKR 75,000.00 (CHF 208) for house repair. Distribute household items to affected families: kitchen sets, bed sheets, sarong, towels, baby packs, lanterns (replenishment)

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Sphere standards, SLRCS Finance Manual and IFRC Financial Guidelines.*

P&B Output Code	Shelter 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	# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement support (Target: 1,200)				
	Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium, and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households	# of households provided with conditional cash grant assistance (target: 240)				
	Activities planned	# of people provided with essential household items (Target: 300)				
		Month	1	2	3	4
AP005	Identify, register, verify people to support for conditional cash distributions		x			
AP005	Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on beneficiary selection, document collection and provide technical support		x			
AP005	Cash transfer via Bank Accounts		x	x	x	
AP005	Undertake post cash distribution monitoring			x	x	x
AP005	Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response		x	x	x	x
AP005	Households provided with essential household items		x			
AP005	Identify, register, and verify people to support for essential household item distributions		x			

AP005	Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	x			
AP005	Distribute household items to 300 people, complemented with baby relief packs to 25 households from SLRCS existing stocks (for replenishment)	x	x		
AP005	Undertake post-distribution monitoring		x	x	x

P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	<i># of households provided with technical support for shelter repair (Target: 240)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3
AP006	Provide technical assistance to repair damaged houses in close coordination with housing authorities	x	x	x	x
AP006	Monitoring & Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance	x	x	x	x



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3,000 (600 families)

Male: 1,440

Female: 1,560

Requirements (CHF): 37,397

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways of income have been interrupted due to disaster. Loss of income affects the local existing economic crisis situation. Need to stimulate local economy and restore dignity to the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grant of LKR 20,000 (CHF 56) one time for 600 families in the 3 most affected districts to buy essential household items/commodities.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standard and national nutritional guidelines. Sri Lanka Cash Working Group Guidance

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	<i># of people reached with livelihoods assistance (Target: 3,000)</i>				
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	<i># of households assisted with cash grants. (Target: 600)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP081	Deployment of cash-trained staff and volunteers (from the local pool-NDRT)	x	x			
AP081	Consult and agree with the selection criteria of target households (through a participatory process)	x				
AP081	Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists, and sensitize them on the assistance process	x				
AP081	Conduct market assessment and price monitoring	x				

AP081	Provide cash transfers (CHF 56) through bank transfers/to households	x	x		
AP081	Undertake post-distribution monitoring			x	x



Health

People targeted: 10,000 (2,000 families)

Male: 4800

Female: 5200

Requirements (CHF): 7,988

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected families are more vulnerable to accidents, might have lost their first aid materials during disaster. Risks of contacting communicable diseases and potential epidemics increased. Access to health facilities is limited in affected areas. Dengue was huge risk before also. The breeding grounds could be created within flooded area has the potential to increase the risks for the vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide First Aid services Organize six medical camps in severely affected areas in two districts. Dengue awareness and nine cleaning campaigns in three districts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Reference Sphere, SLRCS First Aid Manual and Epidemic Control for Volunteers Toolkit in Emergencies. Guidelines.*

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	# of targeted people reached have their immediate risks to health reduced (Target: 10,000 people)			
	Health Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	# of people reached by first aid services. (Target: 50) # of people reached by medical camps. (Target: 10,000) # of people reached with dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns. (Target: 10,000)			
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP022	Mobilize volunteers to conduct FA services	x	x		
AP022	Organize six medical camps in severely affected areas	x	x	x	
AP022	Conduct Dengue awareness activities	x	x	x	
AP022	Conduct Awareness raising and information dissemination on communicable diseases (including Dengue)	x	x	x	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10,000 (2,000 families)

Male: 4,800

Female: 5,200

Requirements (CHF): 8,955

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources have become contaminated. Challenges relating to access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning of 414 wells will improve water access to affected families and shall be used for sanitation purposes (wells used by individual HHs, community wells and wells located nearby evacuation centres. 500 Jerry cans (5L) provided
Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of good hygiene behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print and distribute IEC materials. Hygiene promotion activities to communicate/disseminate key hygiene messages.

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Reference Sphere, Global Water and Sanitation Initiative, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in Emergencies Manual.*

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases. (Target: 2,070)				
	WASH Output 1.2: Access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of wells cleaned (target:414 wells)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP026	Coordinate with the authorities to inform and coordinate the well cleaning activity		x	x		
AP026	Cleaning of 414 wells		x	x	x	
AP026	Distribution of 500 Jerry cans (5L)		x			
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 10,000)				
	Conduct hygiene promotion activities	Month	1	2	3	4
AP030	Develop/print IEC materials on hygiene promotion		x	x	x	



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 10,000

Male: 4,800

Female: 5,200

Requirements (CHF): 39,050

Needs analysis: The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. While the household needs assessment will be conducted, sex, age, and disability Disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analysed. A continuous dialogue amongst different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes from all sectors mainstream cross cutting issues relevant to the needs and priorities of the affected population.

Assistance planned: Distribute school packs for 1,800 school children.

Population to be assisted: 10,000 people (2,000 families)

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will meet the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion by ensuring that the following activities integrated with sectoral activities and budget as per [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#).

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection 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	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (Target: yes)				
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors? (Target: yes)				
		# of school children provided with essential household items (target: 1,800)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP031	Organize orientation for staff and volunteers on the PGI minimum standards		x			
AP031	Collection and analysis of sex, age and disability disaggregated data		x	x	x	x
AP084	Ensure community engagement and accountability (i.e. multi-sectoral community feedback mechanism, community engagement regarding selection criteria etc.)		x	x	x	x
AP031	Development and dissemination of IEC materials on PGI		x	x	x	x
AP033	Distribution of school packs to 1,800 most affected school children		x	x	x	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 55,715

P&B Output Code	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.	<i># of SLRCS branches that are well functioning (Target: 3)</i>				
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of volunteers insured. (Target: 60)</i> <i># of raincoats for volunteers and staff.(Target 100)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured		x			
AP040	Provide complete PPE and briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face		x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies (Target: minimum of 68%)</i>				
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i># of RRRP deployed (Target: 1 person)</i> <i># of NDRT deployed (Target: 3 persons)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP002	IFRC CO support SLRCS with initial start-up and implementation of the operation		x	x	x	x
AP002	Request and deployment of three CTP for a period of one month from the SLRCS National NDRT pool		x			
AP002	Deployment local cash trained person to assist the operation		x	x		
AP046	Request and deployment of one international surge for two months with Shelter/cash background			x	x	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<i>% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (Target: 100%)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP065	Support SLRCS in compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (CEA-related activities)		x	x	x	x
P&B Output	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i># of coordination meetings with other stakeholders (Target: 6)</i>				

Code	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP065	IFRC country office supports SLRCS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors on a regular basis		x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		<i>Movement coordination is in place (Target: yes)</i>			
	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.		<i>Involvement in regular coordination meetings. (Target: yes)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP065	Movement coordination between SLRCS, IFRC, ICRC and possible PNS's, are in place when required		x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	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.		<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: yes)</i>			
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		<i># of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) (Target: 7)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP042	The SLRCS communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences		x	x	x	x
AP042	SLRCS staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks.		x	x	x	x
AP042	SLRCS and IFRC staff will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and SLRCS multimedia platforms.		x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		<i># of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level (Target: 3 teams) # of lessons learned workshop (target: 1)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP002	Mobilize SLRCS staff and volunteers to conduct assessments		x			
AP002	Ensure continuous monitoring of implementation by SLRCS and IFRC teams.		x	x	x	x
AP002	Conduct orientation programs for NHQ and branch staff		x			
AP002	Conduct progress review meeting			x		
AP002	Conduct post distribution survey to determine the level of satisfaction among people					x

AP055	Conduct lesson learned workshop				x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability	<i>IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability (Target: Yes)</i>			
	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	<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures (Target: 100%)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3
AP065	IFRC country office's finance department supports SLRCS finance unit to comply with finance procedures and reporting standards	x	x	x	x

D. Funding Requirement

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRLK015 Sri Lanka: Extreme Weather

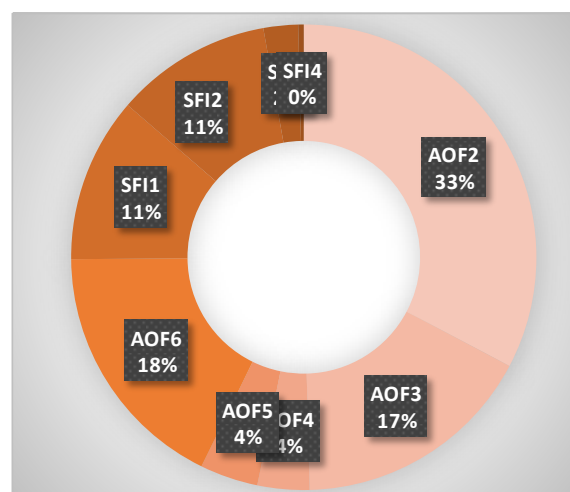
14/8/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	2 333
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	486
Medical & First Aid	5 000
Teaching Materials	36 389
Utensils & Tools	7 639
Other Supplies & Services	6 325
Cash Disbursement	83 333
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	141 506
Distribution & Monitoring	10 323
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4 000
Logistics Services	2 500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	16 823
National Society Staff	9 050
Volunteers	929
Personnel	9 979
Workshops & Training	8 714
Workshops & Training	8 714
Travel	28 304
Information & Public Relations	1 528
Office Costs	556
Communications	667
Financial Charges	60
General Expenditure	31 114
DIRECT COSTS	208 136
INDIRECT COSTS	13 529
TOTAL BUDGET	221 665

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	72 562
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	37 397
AOF4	Health	7 988
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	8 955
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	39 050
AOF7	Migration	
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	25 423
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	24 115
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	5 325
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	852
TOTAL		221 665



Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

- Mahesh Gunsekera, director general; email: mahesh.gunasekara@redcross.lk
- Damitha Chanaka, assistant manager DM; email: damitha.chanaka@redcross.lk

In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation, Delhi

- Udaya Regmi, head of CCD Delhi; email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org
- Naduni Abayasiriwardana, officer-in-charge, Sri Lanka; email: naduni.abayasiriwardana@ifrc.org

In the Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, regional director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, deputy regional director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, head of HDCC unit; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Pascal Bourcher, operations coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org
- Siokkun Jang, logistics manager, email: siokkun.jang@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, communications manager; email: afril.rances@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, senior officer, operations coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, senior officer, DREF; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Juliene de Bernard, partnership in emergencies - surge; email: partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

How we work

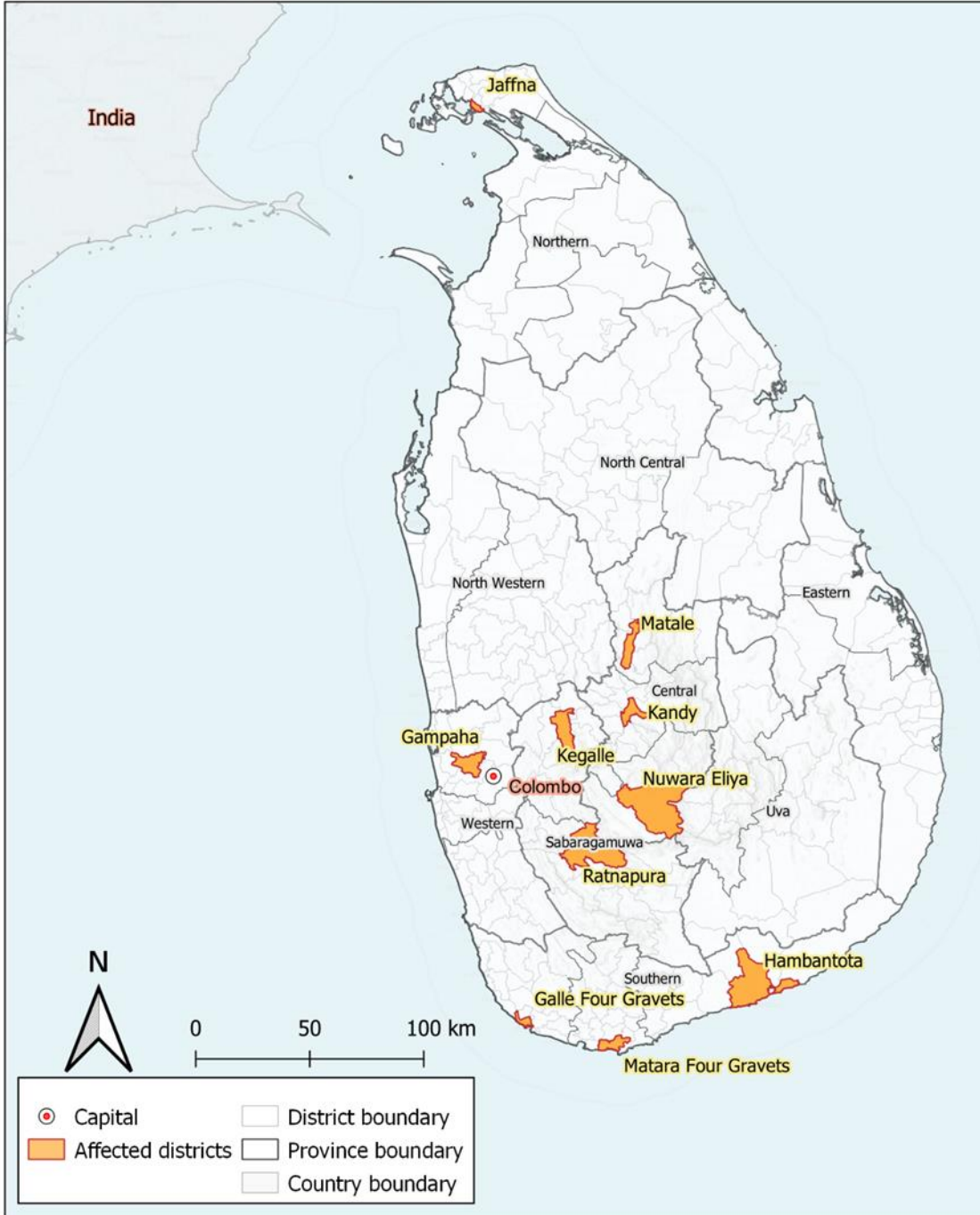
All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the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

Annex: Map of affected areas



Sri Lanka: Extreme Weather Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

12 August 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC