



DREF n° MDRLK015	GLIDE n° LS-2022-000283-LKA
Operation update n° 1 ; 21 November 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 17 August 2022 to 20 October 2022
Operation start date: 17 August 2022	Operation timeframe: 6 months (extended from 4 months initially); end date: 28 February 2023
Funding requirements (CHF): 499,554 (1 st allocation of CHF 221,665 and 2 nd allocation of CHF 277,889)	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 221,665
N° of people being assisted: 50,000 people (from 10,000 initially)	
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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 the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in this response operation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been present in Sri Lanka and coordinates with IFRC and SLRCS.	
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:

After the initial flooding between 1 to 8 August 2022 and the subsequent DREF allocation targeting Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya and Rathnapura districts, the southwest monsoon rains continued with low intensity. However, the intensity of the rainfall increased from 5-8 September, with over 300mm of rain falling in some areas, causing floods in the same districts where the DREF operation is still underway, as well as Colombo district in the country's west. In consultation with the IFRC CCD and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), Colombo district was included in the DREF response in September 2022 by reallocating some resources from other districts, particularly for well cleaning, medical camps and dengue cleaning, while the total DREF budget remained unchanged. This was made possible because district authorities and other agencies have intervened to assist people, particularly in Rathnapura district.

Several districts experienced more floods and extreme weather conditions from 14 to 20 October 2022, with Colombo and Gampaha reporting the greatest impacts. This operation update informs of changes to the operational context, the inclusion of additional geographical areas of Gampaha and Colombo Districts, and the scaling up of response in these two districts. Furthermore, an extension of the implementation timeframe from 31 December 2022 to 28 February 2023 is required to complete the proposed interventions because the districts of Colombo and Gampaha will have to begin the scaled-up operation from the beginning. This revised operation seeks to reach 50,000 people (from 10,000 initially) in five districts with identified activities suggested in the Plan of Action. The proposed response will focus on conditional and unconditional multipurpose cash grants, well cleaning, dengue clean-up campaigns, household-level dengue cleanup activities, First Aid and medical camps including mobile services, school packs distribution, and disinfection and cleaning of public places. An additional funding allocation of CHF 277,889 is requested to scale up the SLRCS response operation.

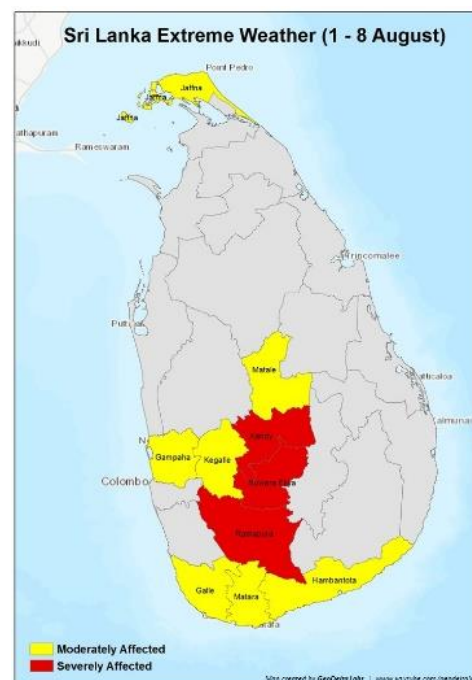
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

1-8 August 2022

The activation of the Southwest monsoon caused heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka, affecting the Northern, Central, Western, Southern, and Sabaragamuwa provinces. Heavy rains, high winds, floods, and landslides caused the most damage on 6 August, particularly in Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, and Rathnapura districts. The Department of Meteorology reported 243mm of rainfall in Nuwara Eliya and the sub-districts of Nawalapitiya and Delthota in the Kandy district (Central Province), where several landslides and rock falls damaged houses and blocked roads and railway lines. Rainfall of more than 100mm was recorded in the Rathnapura district (Sabaragamuwa province), as well as Kandy and Nuwara-Eliya. Five people were killed, and three were reported missing. Despite heavy rains, rescue teams worked around the clock to recover the missing bodies.

Over 15,000 people (4,000 families) have been affected across ten districts, according to the DMC. Several landslides, rock falls, and retaining wall collapses have also been reported in Nuwara Eliya and Kandy districts, obstructing the rail line and main roads in several places. Flooding damaged a number of houses in the Nuwara Eliya district. Flooding was also reported in the Rathnapura district, cutting off access roads and leaving people stranded or waiting for water levels to recede. DMC is in charge of coordinating the national response efforts.



DMC damage assessment report (as of 8 August 2022)

District	Families	People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe Centres		
						Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	# of Centres	Families	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

2-6 September 2022

Between 2 to 6 September, low and scattered rainfall intensified, causing flooding in a few districts of Sri Lanka. On 5 September, the highest rain fall of 150mm was recorded in the Awissawella area of the Colombo district. The severe weather, which included strong winds and heavy rain, impacted some areas of the Colombo district, primarily in the 03 divisional secretariat (sub district) areas. The flood in Colombo district affected over 1,000 families. More than 500 people were severely impacted because they were unable to meet their basic needs, such as drinking water, food, and sanitation. Due to economic crisis in Sri Lanka, the central government was not able to assist the affected people compared to previous occasions and many families have requested SLRCS to provide urgent assistance. Although Kurunegala district was also severely affected, the SLRCS district branch did not request for assistance as local authorities and other agencies in the affected areas have provided assistance to affected people.

DMC damage assessment report (as of 8 September 2022)

District	Families	People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe Centres		
						Fully damaged	Partially damaged	# of Centres	Families	People
Kegalle	595	2,251	0	2	0	2	549	0	0	0
Colombo	394	1,574	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kurunegala	197	751	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rathnapura	135	503	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Kandy	64	259	1	0	0	2	39	1	12	24
Gampaha	22	70	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
Matale	9	30	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Kalutara	9	27	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Puttlam	3	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	13
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1,428	5,476	1	2	0	5	658	2	16	37

14-20 October 2022

Due to the influence of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ - the region where the Northern and Southern Hemisphere winds converge) located in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, heavy rains fell in several districts. Heavy rainfall of more than 100mm fell in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, and North-Western provinces, as well as the Galle and Matara districts. Flood warnings were issued for low-lying areas in Colombo, Gampaha, Rathnapura, and Kalutara, while the National Building Research Organisation (NBRO) issued landslide warnings for Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura.

According to DMC and media reports, six individuals have died due to the adverse weather. Over 60,000 people from nearly 15,000 families have been affected, 439 families and 1,927 persons were displaced, and the government is hosting them in 21 camps. A total of 193 houses were partially damaged and 5 houses were fully damaged. The low-income houses in the low-lying areas of Colombo district have completely been submerged due to flooding. As per the DMC situation report on 16 October, 11 districts were affected with Gampaha, and Colombo districts reporting the most damages.

DMC damage assessment report (as of 16 October 2022)

District	Families	People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe Centres		
						Fully damaged	Partially damaged	# of Centers	Families	People
Gampaha	11,157	46,797	0	0	0	2	25	12	219	1016
Colombo	3443	11,648	0	0	0	0	10	9	220	911
Rathnapura	502	1902	0	1	0	0	32	0	0	0
Kaluthara	223	832	0	0	0	2	72	0	0	0
Puttalam	30	95	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Kegalle	25	96	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	0
Galle	17	66	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Kandy	4	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Trincomalee	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilinochchi	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hambanthota	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	15,404	61,467	3	2	0	5	193	21	439	1927

Overall, **82,389 people** have been affected by the extreme weather in Sri Lanka since August 2022. Moreover, the Ministry of Health has been working on controlling the COVID-19 impacts in the country. Since the beginning

of the epidemic, approximately 670,929 confirmed cases were identified, and 16,769 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 18 October 2022.

Summary of 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 that is capable of providing disaster/emergency relief. Over 100 staff members and 6,000 active volunteers have received disaster response training. At the national, district, and divisional (sub-district) levels, there are National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), and Divisional Disaster Response Teams (DDRT). SLRCS has also trained 150 active members of disaster response teams specialising in water and safety. These members are well-trained in life-saving techniques and are ready to assist rescue operations in times of need. Furthermore, trained First Aid (FA) volunteers are available in all districts, ready for immediate deployment in times of disaster to provide lifesaving assistance. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) trained individuals who can be deployed to help set up and implement 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. Also, since the onset of the monsoon season, SLRCS has been monitoring the extreme weather conditions 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), Colombo and Gampaha districts (Western Province), were the worst affected districts within the country during this period.

In the first phase of the operation, three SLRCS branches (Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura) requested additional resources to respond to the disaster. During the second phase of the operation, some of the planned activities were reallocated to Colombo district. In the third phase of the operation, the Gampaha district branch requested assistance for the affected population. In the meantime, the Colombo district branch also requested to scale up the response to reach other areas within the district. SLRCS HQ kept NDRT members on alert to be deployed to the five worst-affected districts to assist the branches as needed. The trained BDRT and NDRT members have been assisting with assessments, relief distributions and cash-based interventions.

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

Assessments, coordination, search and rescue

- The district officers coordinated with the local authorities while preparing to respond to the disaster and, as auxiliary to the government, supported the government's relief and rescue teams by providing BDRTs and volunteers, particularly in Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Colombo, Gampaha and Rathnapura districts. BDRT and DDRTs were deployed to the affected locations to monitor the situation and respond.
- District branches regularly shared situation reports with SLRCS national headquarters (NHQ) disaster management department.

¹ Based on IFRC COVID-19 Country Profile Analysis

- SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected areas. BDRT volunteers were deployed in the assessments. Gampaha branch deployed trained staff for drone assessments and the assessment recording can be explored via; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oqc5_vs7gbo
- 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. Gampaha and Colombo branches also supported rescue and evacuation deploying trained Water Safety Teams.

Food security and Nutrition

- SLRCS volunteers supported the government in food distribution. Nuwara Eliya branch distributed 63 dry ration packs among affected families whereas Gampaha branch provided drinking water.

Health

- FA teams continue to provide essential emergency health services. Rathnapura branch provided FA assistance to five people. Colombo and Gampaha branches have provided FA services to 180 people and continuing FA assistance for affected people who are trapped and also for those who are staying in the evacuation centres.
- One medical camp and one dengue clean-up campaign were conducted in Colombo district.

WASH

- 300 water wells cleaning completed in Colombo district including hygiene promotion for the families using wells

Shelter

- SLRCS volunteers supported the authorities in camp management.
- Existing essential household items such as kitchen sets, jerry cans (5 litres), baby packs, lanterns, and exercise books were distributed to 250 households in Kandy district. Gampaha branch distributed baby relief packs among 38 families.
- Bed sheets, sarong, and towels (one each) were provided to 300 people in Kandy district.
- Guidelines for conditional cash grants for shelter repairs were developed and disseminated to the branches. Beneficiary awareness posters to create awareness on the operation including selection criteria, eligibility to receive assistance, and contact details of SLRCS officers were disseminated in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura districts.
- Stakeholder consultations and community consultations for conditional and unconditional cash grants in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura have been completed, while the selection of beneficiaries for cash assistance is ongoing.

Protection Gender and Inclusion

- 1,800 school packs have been procured and their distribution to school children is ongoing.

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 100 volunteers have been deployed to support the National Society relief intervention. SLRCS will continue to mobilise 100 volunteers in the five targeted districts.

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

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with IFRC and ICRC in implementing various programmes. Since the beginning of this operation, the IFRC country office, with the assistance of the IFRC CCD Delhi and in good coordination with ICRC, has been providing technical support to SLRCS for the planning and implementation of this DREF operation and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels.

ICRC has been working with SLRCS, particularly in the area of migration with technical assistance in Restoring Family Links and Tracing. IFRC representatives in Sri Lanka are providing technical support to SLRCS for the operation, including developing the Emergency Plan of Action, providing technical inputs to their SLRCS

counterparts, and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. The IFRC CCD in Delhi and the IFRC 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 carried 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 district in August 2022 due to the risk of landslides, heavy wind, rock fall, road, and rail line blockages during phase one. Further, trade unions and organizations were also involved in the recovery events assisting in particular areas. They collaborate with NGOs and other organizations such as KENYA Life, World Vision, Sarvodaya, and Tea Field Federation in different response and recovery programmes conducted to support the affected people in the country. Similarly, temples, churches, religious organizations, Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC), youth societies, fisheries societies, and local business societies are collaboratively engaging in the response and basic needs providing activities within affected areas.

SLRCS is also 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.



Children in the affected Nawalapiya sub-district of Kandy district receiving school packs from SLRCS (Photo: SLRCS)



SLRCS Colombo branch volunteers providing emergency medical treatments to people affected by the floods (Photo: SLRCS)





Gampaha Branch conducting baby relief pack distribution (Photo: SLRCS)

Needs analysis and scenario planning

SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts, particularly in Rathnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Gampaha and Colombo, to identify the immediate needs and priorities of the affected population. The needs assessment for phase II of the operation was conducted during the 2nd and 3rd weeks of October to assess the needs arising from floods in Colombo and Gampaha and to scale up the operation with additional funding requested.

Food Security and Livelihoods

In the severely affected districts of Rathnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Gampaha and Colombo, most of the affected people are working as tea plantation workers while others are engaged in agricultural, fishing and small-scale businesses. Plantation workers and fishing people are the poorest and most vulnerable people in the five districts. The livelihood of these people was affected by extreme weather and most of them moved to temporary 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.

Poor and vulnerable people live in riverbanks and low-lying areas in Colombo and Gampaha district. The Kelani river is the boundary that divides the two districts which overflow during monsoon season, affecting poor and vulnerable people living in the river banks and adjacent low-lying areas that need assistance to meet their basic needs such as food, medicine, and other essential non-food items. Furthermore, most of these communities are daily wage earners and they have lost their income due to the current economic crisis.

Markets and essential services in the areas were interrupted due to floods, landslides, and road/rail line blockages in August 2022. The situation is further exacerbated by the current economic crisis and 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. Colombo and Gampaha are the most populated districts in the country with large urban coverage. Hence the markets are operating without any significant issues except the transport disruptions during flooding.

Shelter

The affected plantation workers are living in line rooms or battery-type houses that were built during colonial times and are in dilapidated condition, making them vulnerable to damage from extreme weather events such as heavy rains and high winds. The majority of the affected population's houses in the targeted districts have been partially damaged and need assistance to repair.

People whose homes have been damaged were relocated to host families in neighbouring villages as the authorities did 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. However, due to displacement, house damage, and loss of livelihood, there is a need to assist severely affected families in repairing the damages and procuring some household items.

Education

According to branch assessments conducted together with the authorities, 3,013 families were identified with 2,722 schooling children, whose school stationeries were damaged or lost due to floods, landslides, and house damages in August 2022. Another 1,300 schoolchildren faced difficulties due to adverse weather within Gampaha district during the recent flooding in October 2022. As a result of the damage to the houses in poorer and low-income areas, school stationeries and materials were damaged in some areas. Furthermore, school education is disrupted due to family relocation 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 ongoing economic crisis has severely hampered and exacerbated children's education. As road and rail transport were disrupted, the government took action to close schools, particularly in Nuwara Eliya. Both teachers and children could not commute to school.



People living in low lying areas in Colombo are mostly affected by the floods. A woman is seen carrying her child wading through knee-high flood water (Photo: SLRCS)

Health and care

The affected population relies on government hospitals in the affected 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 medicine shortages and disruptions to the health and care system due to the current economic crisis have exacerbated the affected population's health condition. Therefore, there is a need to provide FA Services, and general medical and clinical care to reduce the risk of hospitalization and other health complications, including mobile services for victims who are trapped in some places.

As the number of dengue cases and water-borne diseases increases during the rainy season, cleaning campaigns with disinfecting activities for public places and dengue awareness programmes are needed. Therefore, dengue awareness and cleaning campaigns are prioritized as an immediate response activity, since most of the areas have been identified as dengue high-risk areas by the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health. The risks of dengue and other health-related risks are higher in Colombo and Gampaha districts due to the nature of the terrain, and the vulnerable conditions of the people living on riverbanks/low-lying areas.

Suspected dengue cases from January-October 2022

District	No. of cases
Colombo	10,380
Gampaha	6,689
Kandy	4,573
Rathnapura	2,556
Nuwara Eliya	202

Source: [MOH](#), 18 October 2022

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Drinking water became contaminated as a result of the floods, limiting access to drinking water facilities in the affected areas. Thus, well-cleaning has been identified as an essential requirement in inundated areas, particularly in Kandy, Gampaha and Colombo districts.

Further, given the poor condition of the affected people's existing sanitary facilities, sanitation and hygiene conditions have worsened due to extreme weather conditions. To limit the spread of water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases, basic hygiene awareness must be provided through hygiene promotion using Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

Targeting

Through detailed assessments and household surveys, SLRCS will identify the worst affected people in the five targeted districts, especially focusing on the damages and losses to their livelihoods and houses and the impact on their health, as well as the education of the affected children. Targeted people 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 Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Rathnapura, Colombo and Gampaha will be covered by this DREF with estimated female targets will be higher than males. On the other hand, 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 as with the IFRC **minimum standard** commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations will include the elderly, people with disabilities, 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 five 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. The extreme weather DREF operation has evolved since the start of the complex emergency response needs assessment conducted under the complex emergency operation. The complex emergency needs assessment refers to the impacts of frequent weather and climate-induced floods, as well as other natural disasters, like a tsunami on existing vulnerabilities of the low-income groups.

During the detailed assessment, more information on the most vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant/lactating mothers, and women-headed households will be collected before targeting for assistance.

Phase I of operation - summary of damages in the targeted districts (as of 12 September)

District	Families	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
Colombo (as of 12 September)	394	1574	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	3,804	14,713	5	1	3	17	1,568	5	51	197

Phase II of operation - summary of damages in the newly added targeted districts (as of 18 October)

District	Families	People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe locations		
						Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	No. of locations	No. of Families	No. of People
Gampaha	11,157	46,797	0	0	0	2	25	12	219	1016
Colombo	3,443	11,648	0	0	0	0	10	9	220	911
Total	14,600	58,445	0	0	0	2	35	21	439	1927

Summary of previous target population and sectors (August-September 2022)- Phase I

District	Livelihoods and basic needs ¹	Shelter ²	Health ³	WASH ⁴	PGI ⁵
Rathnapura	1,500	200	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kandy	1,000	1,250	4,000	3,000	3,000
Nuwara Eliya	500	500	0	1,000	1,000
Colombo	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total	3,000 people	1,950 people	10,000 people	10,000 people	10,000 people

Summary of targeted interventions (August- September 2022)- Phase I

Activity	Quantity	Districts			
		Kandy	Rathnapura	Nuwara Eliya	Colombo
Multi-purpose Cash (HHs)	600	200	300	100	-
Conditional cash grant for shelter (HHs)	240	100	40	100	-
Household items distribution (Baby relief pack-25 , Kitchen Sets-250)- HHs	250	250	-	-	-
Bed sheets, sarong, and towels (one each) – individuals (included in the 250HHs above)	300	300	-	-	-
Well cleaning - # of wells	414	14	-	-	400
Distribution of jerry cans- # of jerry cans	500	-	-	-	-
Printing IEC materials and hygiene promotion (# of people)	10,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	4,000
Medical camps- # of camps	6	2	2	-	2
Dengue clean-up campaigns – of # events	9	3	3	-	3
School packs distribution- # of packs (individual)	1,800	600	600	600	-

Target – first and second phases combined

As the second phase of the flooding impacted a larger geographical area, the target population for emergency assistance were revised accordingly; the worst affected districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kandy, Rathnapura and Nuwara Eliya were prioritized. Also, the challenges faced during the first phase of the operation were taken into consideration, and a revised target was adjusted according to the intervention areas.

Summary of newly proposed target population and sectors- Phase II

District	Livelihoods and basic needs ¹	Shelter ²	Health ³	WASH ⁴	PGI ⁵
Rathnapura	1,500	200	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kandy	1,000	1,250	3,000	2,000	2,000
Nuwara Eliya	500	500	0	1,000	1,000
Colombo	5,000	625	25,000	15,500	25,000
Gampaha	5,500	190	20,000	12,500	20,000
Total	13,500 people	2,765 people	50,000 people	33,000 people	50,000 people

¹ Household items, conditional cash grant for house repairs

² medical camps, dengue campaigns

³ Well cleaning, hygiene promotion

⁴ Across all activities

Summary of proposed targeted interventions (phases I & II)

Areas of interventions	Phase I				Phase II				
	Kandy	Rathnapura	Nuwara Eliya	Colombo	Gampaha	Colombo	Rathnapura	Kandy	Nuwara Eliya
1. Livelihood and basic need									
1.1. CVA- Multipurpose cash (HHs)	200	300	100	-	1,000	950	-	-	-
2. Shelter									
21. Household item distribution (HHs)	250	-	-	-	38	125	-	-	-
2.1 Household item distribution- Bed sheets, sarong, and towels (one each) (# of individuals included in 250 HHs)	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Conditional cash grants for shelter repairs (HHs)	100	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. WASH									
3.1. Well cleaning - # of well				414	1,200	1,200			
3.2. Distribution of 500 water jerry cans for 250 households (# of jerry cans)	500					125			
3.3 Clean-up, disinfection, targeting public buildings/community buildings/houses (# of events)	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Printing IEC materials and hygiene promotion (# of people)	3,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	12,500	15,500	2,000	2,000	1,000
4. Health									
4.1. Medical camps (# of events)	2	2		2	10	5	-	-	-
4.2. Dengue clean up camps (# of public events)	3	3		3	15	10			
4.3 Household Dengue cleanup & awareness (HHs)						5,000			
4.3 First Aid services-45 camps & mobile services (# of individuals)					2,500	2,000			
5. Protection, Gender and Inclusion									
5.1 School packs distribution- # of packs	600	600	600		1,300	200			

In order to avoid duplication and respond efficiently, SLRCS worked closely with the district-level DMC officers and local authorities. Although a number of areas were identified under the need analysis by the authorities, SLRC only focused on the targeted interventions for emergency assistance considering past experiences, and capacity as well as the assistance provided by the government and other agencies to address the other needs.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequence	Potential Response
Moderate	Affected people have been moved to evacuation centres 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, FA 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 the living conditions of these people).	This DREF will address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable affected 50,000 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	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 causing suffering in livelihoods, safety concerns, etc. This scenario could be further exacerbated if the current economic crisis worsens with high inflation and a severe shortage of commodities.	An Emergency Appeal operation may have to be considered 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

Detail assessment was carried out in affected areas to select the target beneficiaries during August and September 2022. With the upsurge situation, there were constraints in the affected areas due to blocked roads and landslides. Amid the bad weather, branch volunteers and staff are conducting relief activities. To reduce the risk of community transmission at the field level, volunteers are already trained on how to work according to COVID-19 guidelines to assure the safety of both volunteers and beneficiaries. They are also provided with necessary protective gear such as sanitizers, and masks. 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. 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 few weeks. Adequate budget provisions have been made to ensure that SLRCS will be able to procure 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 50,000 most affected people (10,000 families) in the five most severely affected districts of Rathnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Colombo and Gampaha 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, FA services and dengue awareness (health and care) assistance as well as provision of school exercise books and other stationeries. Although Colombo district was included in the first phase of the operation, the damages during the October floods resulted in a significant scale-up in Colombo. Hence the operation will be implemented over six months given Gampaha and Colombo districts will have to start the second phase of the operation from the beginning.

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 and mid-term support to the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the five targeted districts. The selection will be carried out involving affected community members and in close coordination with the local authorities. Places of intervention for Colombo and Gampaha districts will be decided after the ongoing assessments. The locations of interventions have already been decided for the first phase of the operation in Rathnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Colombo districts.

The proposed strategy is formulated based on the short-term and mid-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 (August- October)

Sector	Activities	Initial target (phase I)	Progress to date	Targets for phase II
Livelihoods and basic needs	Multipurpose cash grant amounting to LKR 20,000 (CHF 56)	3,000 people (600 HHs)	Orientations are done and household assessments for beneficiary selection are going on within four districts	9750 people (1950 HHs)
Shelter (including essential household items, such as school stationeries⁶)	Conditional Cash Grant for Emergency Shelter and repair material/ services, amount LKR 75,000 (CHF 208)	1,200 people (240 HHs)	Orientations are done and Household assessments for beneficiary selection are going on within four districts	
	Replenishment of distributed household items	Baby relief pack-25 Kitchen Sets-250 Bed sheet- 300 Sarong-300 Towels-300	Procurement process has started	163 household items replenishment: 68 baby relief packs, 125 bed sheets (one per person), 125 towels (one per person), 125 lanterns- one per HH, 125 rubber slippers (pairs)- one per HH
WASH	Well cleaning	414 wells (414 HHs)	300 wells are cleaned	2400 wells (2400 HHs)
	Distribution of 500 jerry cans (5L) (replenishment)	250 HHs (2 per HH)	500 jerry cans distributed	125 jerry cans for 125 HHs - one per HH in Colombo
	Printing of hygiene promotion IEC materials and carrying out hygiene promotion activities	10,000 people	IEC materials finalized with Health Promotion Bureau and sent for printing	23,000 people
	Public places disinfection and clean-up activities	-	-	20,000 people 15 events
Health and Care	Emergency medical assistance	10,000 people 6 camps	One medical camp is completed	30,000 people 15 camps
	FA Camps	-	-	4,500 people 45 camps
	Dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns	9 events	One Dengue clean-up campaign is completed	12,500 people 25 community events
	Household dengue surveillance and awareness	-	-	25,000 people 5,000 HHs
NS disaster response capacity enhancement	Provide logo-printed raincoats for volunteers and staff	100 items	Procurement process has started	

⁶ 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/ Rixin 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

PGI (and CEA)	All activities will be completed under the PGI guidelines and CEA considerations	All activities	Guidelines developed, educated branch staff and volunteers about them and strengthened a strong mechanism to ensure CEA and PGI integrated within the operation	All activities
	School pack procurement and distribution	1,800 packs	All packs were procured and transported to the respective branches. Distribution on going	1,500 packs

Livelihood and basic needs

Essential basic needs and household assistance: Based on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) guidance developed by the UN 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 to cover 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. Targeted people will be selected giving special attention to female/single-headed households, households with people with disabilities, 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 targeted people selection process.

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

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 October 2022)				1,760.00
Total transfer value for Multipurpose Cash Grant based on gaps				20,000.00

Shelter

Household items: Replenish the stocks of household items (HHI) which includes 25 baby relief packs⁷ (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 3,100 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 (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 at the field level one or more of the below activities will be covered through this conditional cash grant programme to assist the

⁷ 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).

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 has already 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.

Key steps to follow for the conditional cash grant programme are as follows:

1. Target Area Selection: Choose the Divisional Secretariat Division and Grama Niladari (GN) Division (Village) which are contiguous, accessible, under-served by other actors, and where Red Cross has a comparative advantage.
2. Stakeholder Consultation: At the Divisional Secretariat (DS)/ Sub-district level: (DS, GN, Technical Officer (TO) of the local authority, other stakeholders).
3. Orientation of Red Cross staff and Volunteers: Purpose, aims, objectives, activities; Vulnerability Criteria, Beneficiary Registration, generating Technical Estimate and Plan of action; Timeframe – Plan of Action, Budgets.
4. Community Consultation at GN/ village level: Formation of GN level Community Committee – GNCC (GN, Community leaders, representatives from marginalized groups and differently able categories)
5. Beneficiary Selection: Identification, validation and finalization of beneficiary List. This should be facilitated by GNCC using a Social Map of damaged HHs. Beneficiary identification, community validation, and disseminate selection criteria in public places with the contact details for queries.
6. Beneficiary Awareness: Branch Field officer and TO visit each HH and collect initial assessment data; Generate beneficiary plan of action and a rough estimate of the work with the agreement of the beneficiary; screen, validate and register in the Beneficiary Card. Collect copy of IDs and Bank Account No. and consent letters where necessary.
7. Beneficiary master data sheet: This is prepared at the Branch level and updated for fund transfer to beneficiary. Information related to the grants and bank details are prepared at the Branch level in an excel sheet
8. Fund Transfer Approval at Branch Level: consolidation of beneficiary data per GN, approval by TO, GN and BEO.
9. Fund Transfer Request (FTR) to HQ: Dispatch FTR to HQ with accompanying documents
10. Fund Transfer to Beneficiary Account: HQ Programme team conducts sample pre-verification over the phone. HQ finance department validates beneficiary bank account details and arranges the transfer.
11. Notification of transfer: HQ communicates to the Branch and the Branch communicates to beneficiary and GNCC.
12. Final completion report: After 3-4 weeks of the fund transfer, branch arranges a verification visit and generates individual beneficiary progress report. Branch sends the reports to HQ with the certification of the TO.
13. Beneficiary feedback: From the beginning of the process beneficiary can reach the HQ through the hotline service. Establish feedback mechanism through complaint box for written complaints. After five weeks of cash disbursement conduct a call session over the phone by the HQ evaluation team.

In 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 conducted a market assessment in August 2022 and the findings of the assessment will be considered during the implementation.

WASH promotion: WASH interventions focusing on improving access to safe drinking water and hygiene safe behaviours in the inundated areas which comprised cleaning up contaminated wells with chlorination at individual households, community wells as well as evacuation centres. A total of 2,814 wells will be cleaned in two districts. Hygiene promotion will be carried out, supplemented by relevant IEC materials, aimed at communicating key hygiene messages.

Health and care: Health interventions will be taken place focusing on providing basic FA, 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 affected population. Medical camps are required due to floods as there is an increase in diseases- fever, cold, water-borne diseases etc., during this period as well as limited access to medical facilities. The current economic crisis has further exacerbated health conditions.

The inundation of roads and services has already disrupted the access to health services in the area, therefore 26 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 34 dengue awareness and clean-up, community campaigns will be organized in the respective areas whereas 5,000 individual household dengue surveillance and awareness events will be conducted. This activity will be continued for three months covering three times household inspections and awareness in collaboration with RDHS officers, PHIs, Police officers, branch volunteers within selected three MoH areas where Dengue cases are high. Through this activity, public health measures will be ensured and reduce the risk of facing medicine shortage consequences within the country.

Public places clean-up is also essential after inundation, thus 15 public places will be cleaned with disinfectants using pressure guns to remove debris and germs within the area. In addition, 45 FA stations and mobile FA services will be provided within the affected area. All these activities will be conducted under the COVID-19 guidelines.

Key aspects factored into the operational strategy

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 (PCRP) 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 the IFRC country office 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/videos, 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 will adhere to the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to Managers especially Chapter 5 – Working with the military.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and 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 operational 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 for 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, men or LGBTQIA groups 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, and the expected behaviour of staff and volunteers and can share questions, suggestions, concerns and other feedback with SLRCS. Since only a fraction of affected populations will be targeted, the selection criteria will need to be communicated clearly to targeted people 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 selection criteria.

CEA 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 on 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.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs


People reached: 0

Male: 6,120 (target)

Female: 6,630 (target)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached support on basic needs and livelihoods	12,750	0
Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households provided with cash assistance	2,550	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>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. Ways of income have also been interrupted by the disaster, thus there is a need to stimulate the local economy and restore dignity to the affected population.</p> <p>The following are the key activities planned for this operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries. • Prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process. • Conduct market assessment to identify whether the markets are functioning. • Provision of CVA of LKR 20,000 per family to 2,550 of the most affected households in five districts. • Undertake post-distribution monitoring. <p>As of reporting period, beneficiary selection and verification activities are going on within three districts (Rathnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya).</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>Due to the fuel shortage and high cost of travelling, continuous rains, it was challenging to conduct activities as planned. Moreover, scheduled power cuts and the high cost of transport, stationary, food and medicines too posed some challenges to the operation and interrupted the smooth flow of project implementation. Branches coordinated with local authorities to carry out response and speed-up interventions while following COVID-19 safe response practices as well. All volunteers were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE).</p>		

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 2,065</p> <p>Male: 991</p> <p>Female: 1074</p>	
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	1,200	0
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with household items assistance	413	413
Progress towards outcomes		

As a result of the disaster, families have lost essential household items (personal, kitchen, sleeping, school stationeries), and their houses have been damaged or destroyed.

The following are the key activities planned for this operation:

- Technical assistance for repairing damaged houses will be provided by the local authority engineers. They will help prepare the cost estimates to help the beneficiary to determine how to best use the limited funding from the conditional cash grant.
- Conditional cash grant of LKR 75,000 (CHF 208) for house repair for 240 households.
- Distribute household items for 413 households (personal, kitchen, sleeping, school stationeries).

As of reporting period, these activities are ongoing/have already been carried out:

- Distribution of 250 kitchen sets from the SLRCS stocks (Kandy)
- Distribution of bed sheets, sarongs, and towels (300 each)- one per person (Kandy)
- Distribution of 93 baby relief packs- one per household (Kandy-25, Colombo-30 and Gampaha-38)
- Distribution of 125 towels- one per person (Colombo)
- Distribution of 125 bed sheets- one per person (Colombo)
- Distribution of 125 lanterns- one per household (Colombo)
- Distribution of 125 pairs of rubber slippers- one per household (Colombo)

Challenges

Continuous rains affected response while fuel shortage and the high cost of travelling have a negative impact to conduct activities as planned. The unavailability of shelter/CVA surge for deployment too affected the initial stages of the operation. However, SLRCS worked together with the engineers of local authorities to assess the shelter damages and prepare estimates for cash grants.



Health

People reached: 5,680

Male: 23,500 (target)

Female: 26,500 (target)

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	50,000	5,680

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by medical camps	30,000	2,500
# of people reached with dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns	42,000	2,000
# of people reached through FA camps	4,500	180
# of people through household-level dengue surveillance and awareness	25,000	1,000

Affected families are more vulnerable to accidents, and might have lost their FA materials during the disaster. Access to medical facilities is severely restricted due to flooding as well due to lack of availability of medicines. Risks of contracting communicable diseases and potential epidemics are increased. Dengue was a huge risk even before the floods and the current floods and stagnant water could increase breeding sites within the flooded area has the potential to increase the risks for the vulnerable.

The following are the key activities planned for this operation:

- Organize 21 medical camps in severely affected areas in the four districts.
- Conduct 34 Dengue awareness and public clean-up campaigns.
- Delivery of FA services to 4500 people through 45 FA camps,
- Conduct Dengue Surveillance and awareness for 5,000 HHs

As of reporting period, one medical camp and one dengue cleanup campaign have been conducted in Colombo district.

Challenges

Continuous rains affected the response and as a result reallocation of medical camps and dengue cleanup campaigns to Colombo district delayed the response. Shortages of fuel and the high cost of travelling and transport also negatively impacted the planned activities.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,500

Male: 15,840 (target)

Female: 17,160 (target)

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

Indicators:

of people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases

Target

33,000

Actual

1,500

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:

of wells cleaned

Target

2,814

Actual

300

Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:

of clean-up and disinfection campaigns at community places/public buildings including households

Target

15

Actual

-

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

Indicators:

of people reached through hygiene promotion activities

Target

33,000

Actual

1,500

Progress towards outcomes

As a result of the disaster, water sources have been contaminated, resulting in challenges in access to safe water. In addition, public buildings and public places such as markets have been contaminated with debris, and stagnant water and could increase the risk of diseases and injuries

The following are the key activities planned for this operation:

- Cleaning of 2,814 wells in two districts. Targets were revised to two districts as the needs changed
- 15 clean-up and disinfection campaigns at community places/public buildings including households.
- Printing and distribution of IEC materials and hygiene promotion targeting 33,000 people

As of reporting period, these activities are ongoing/have already been carried out:

- Allocated 300 well cleaning activities completed (300 x average 5 people per well = 1,500 people benefitted including hygiene promotion to these families).
- 5 L Water jerry vans -500 (Kandy- 250HHs- phase I of the operation)
- 5 L Water Jerry Cans- 125 (Colombo -125 HHs)
- Provided mineral drinking 5L water bottles for the displaced people in Gampaha district.

Challenges

Continuous rains affected the response and as a result reallocation of well cleaning to Colombo district delayed the response. Shortages of fuel and the high cost of travelling and transport also negatively impacted the planned activities.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 8,435

Male: 23,500 (target)

Female: 26,500 (target)

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

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

Output 1.2: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators	Target	Actual
<i># of poor and marginalized school children assisted through school packs distributed</i>	3,300	250
<i># of staff reached through PGI awareness</i>	100	60
<i># of people reached through integration of PGI across all response actions</i>	50,000	8,125

Progress towards outcomes

According to assessments, an increase in domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence, and serious child protection incidents was reported, while the ability of government agencies to respond is understood to be severely constrained. The welfare and safety of children who are left behind while their parents go to work are in doubt, and there are concerns that parents are increasingly placing their children in institutions.

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 analyzed. 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. Furthermore, schools were affected in the targeted areas as well as the school stationaries and other materials of poor school children were damaged. Hence there is a need to support school children with essential school stationaries.

The following are the key activities planned for this operation:

- 50,000 people will be targeted and the PGI aspect will be integrated through sectoral interventions such as Livelihoods and Basic Needs, WASH and Health.
- 3,300 school packs will be distributed among poor and vulnerable school children

As of reporting period, these activities are ongoing/have already been carried out:

- PGI concerns have been integrated across all activities including capacity building of staff and volunteers, assessments, targeting, and community and household awareness. Most activities of the operation are still ongoing as the response work just started.
- Introduced Community consultation process for beneficiary selection and establish a hotline service while introducing KOBO complaint link and writing complaint sheet to ensure transparent and accountable service delivery to the beneficiaries.
- Beneficiary information sheets and awareness posters will be disseminated within the respective areas to educate the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Challenges

An increase in protection issues including child protection, SGBV and prostitution due to the current economic crisis will pose challenges to the operation. Efforts are being made to address these issues and strengthen the capacity of SLRCS staff and volunteers to factor in the protection issues when planning the response.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of SLRCS branches that are well functioning in the operation	5	5

Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers involved in the operation insured	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

All activities are still ongoing. Due to the fuel shortage and high cost of travelling, it was challenging to conduct activities as planned. Moreover, scheduled power cuts, shortage of stationary and high cost of stationary caused the smooth flow of project implementation. Branches coordinated with local authorities to carry out response and speed up interventions while following COVID-19 safe response practices. All volunteers were provided with PPEs. Branches are coordinating with local authorities to carry out response work.

International Disaster Response

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge deployed	1	1

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

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	10	5
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Movement coordination is in place</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Involvement in regular coordination meetings.</i>	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
More details will be provided in the final report.		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)</i>	10	7
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level</i>	5	5
Progress towards outcomes		
Some social media updates by SLRCS on the current response from the beginning of the operation can be found below:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLRCS staff and volunteers visiting affected homes in Nawalapitiya of the Kandy district. 2. SLRCS Colombo branch volunteers engaged in emergency needs assessments 3. Stakeholder consultations in Kandy district before community consultations to identify the beneficiaries 4. SLRCS Colombo branch and the Dengue Unit of the Ministry of Health conducted a Dengue Awareness Campaign in Kaduwela sub district for households, followed by a fogging session in aid of Dengue prevention. 5. SLRCS volunteers conduct emergency needs assessments in Colombo district 6. SLRCS medical, first aid and emergency response teams are in action 7. SLRCS Gampaha district branch volunteers are assisting people affected by recent flood 		
More details will be provided in the final report.		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>	100%	ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
More details will be provided in the final report.		

D. Financial Report

An additional funding of CHF 277,889 has been allocated to scale up the SLRCS response operation, making the total budget amounting to CHF 499,554. The revised budget summary is as shown below. A financial report will be provided in the final report, due within three months after operation ends.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRLK015 - Sri Lanka - Extreme Weather

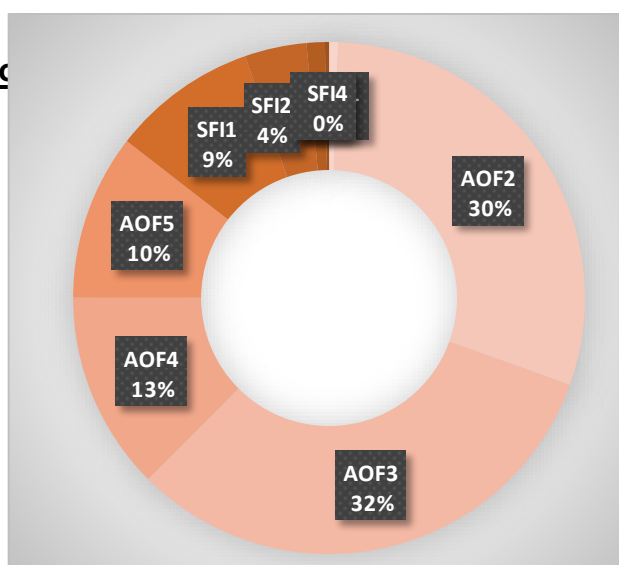
10/11/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	3,444
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,808
Medical & First Aid	49,306
Teaching Materials	66,111
Utensils & Tools	11,042
Other Supplies & Services	44,658
Cash Disbursement	191,667
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	368,036
Distribution & Monitoring	16,323
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	22,823
National Society Staff	20,864
Volunteers	929
Personnel	21,793
Workshops & Training	24,839
Workshops & Training	24,839
Travel	24,532
Information & Public Relations	2,083
Office Costs	833
Communications	1,400
Financial Charges	225
Other General Expenses	2,500
General Expenditure	31,574
DIRECT COSTS	469,065
INDIRECT COSTS	30,489
TOTAL BUDGET	499,554

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	2,884
AOF2	149,592
AOF3	159,757
AOF4	62,569
AOF5	52,331
AOF6	
AOF7	
SFI1	45,850
SFI2	19,541
SFI3	5,751
SFI4	1,278
	499,554



Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Original Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

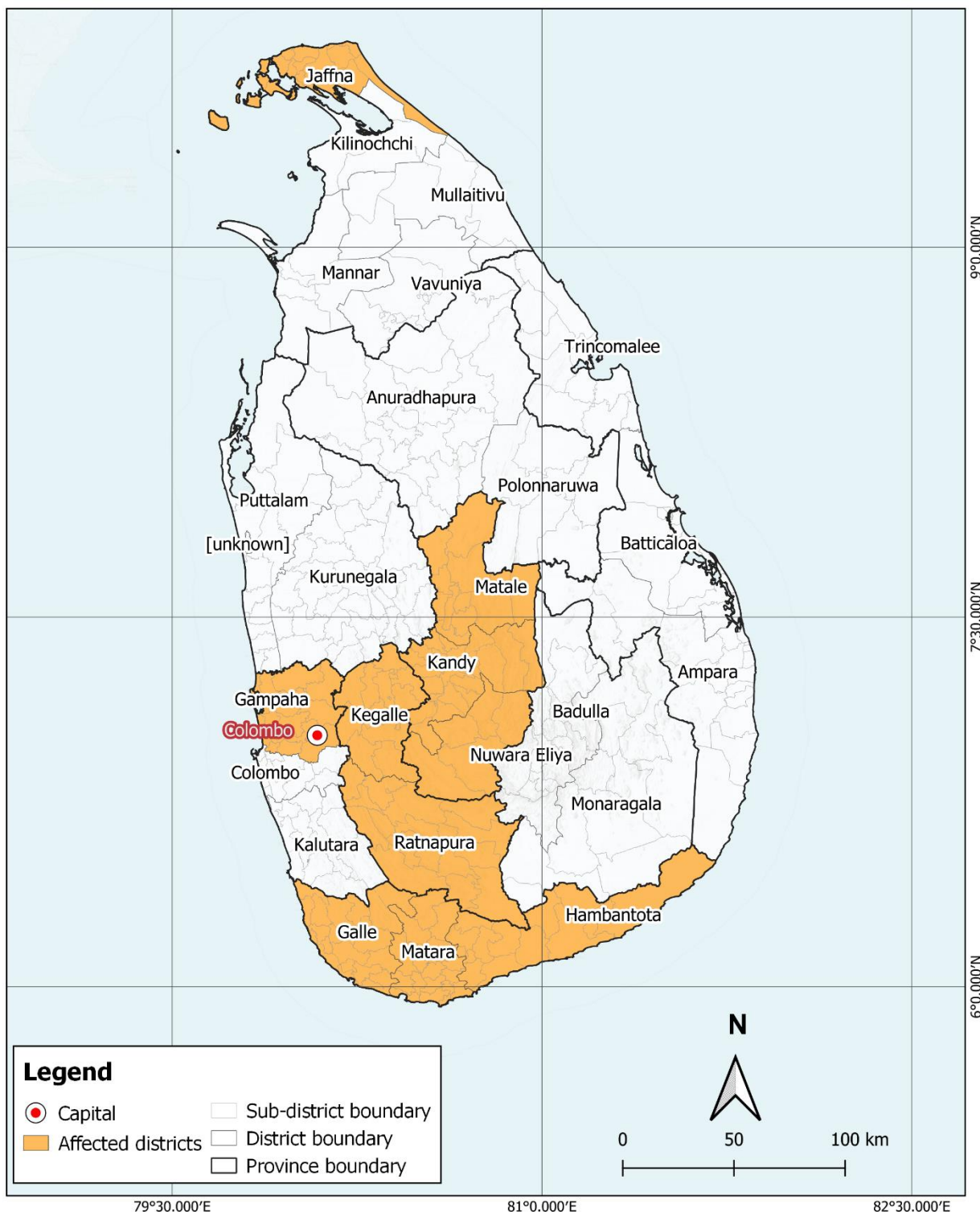
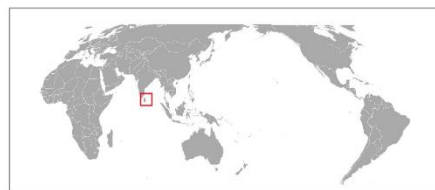
All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the 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.

Annex 1-Map of affected areas



Sri Lanka: Extreme Weather Operation Update Report

3 November 2022



Legend

- Capital
- Affected districts
- Sub-district boundary
- District boundary
- Province boundary

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