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Emergency appeal final report

Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK003 GLIDE n° FL-2010-000253-LKA Preliminary final report 7 September 2012

Period covered by this report: 12 January 2011
to 31 March 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 4.62 million
[<click here to view the attached emergency appeal budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: Including soft pledges, this appeal is 51 per cent covered.
[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This final report is now issued with a final financial report. The balance of funds from this emergency appeal, amounting to CHF 87,756, will be transferred to MDRLK002 for supporting internally displaced persons (IDP) operation.
- The preliminary final report was issued on 24 July 2012 due to pending clearance of working advance.
- The operations update no. 4 was issued on 9 January 2012, with operation extended for two months to 31 March 2012.
- A six-month consolidated report was covered in the operations update no. 3 was issued on 13 September 2011.
- This emergency appeal was revised on 26 January 2011 for CHF 4.62 million for 12 months to assist up to 75,000 people (15,000 families) affected by the floods.
- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 14 January 2011 for CHF 655,670 for six months to assist up to 70,000 people (14,000 families).
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 100,166 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' DREF to support the National Society to respond to the floods.

Summary:

The consequences of the extreme weather starting late 2010 were tragic for many in Sri Lanka. Close to 1.2 million people in 18 out of 25 districts were affected in the Eastern, Northern, North-central and Uva provinces of the country. The devastating floods were triggered by unusually protracted and heavy rains. 44 people were killed. Many of those who survived have described the floods as the worst they have experienced in the last five decades.



A woman from the community with her poultry. This woman is one of 2,800 families who received the cash grant support from Sri Lanka Red Cross in the livelihoods programme.
Photo: SLRCS.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), a leading indigenous humanitarian organization in Sri Lanka, played a vital role in mitigating the human suffering. Volunteers were mobilized from across the country to extend a helping hand to their fellow country men, women and children who had lost their family members, homes and livelihoods to treacherous waters. Thousands were helped to evacuate to safer grounds and were provided with first aid. Those with more serious injuries were transferred to nearby hospitals. Some 7,500 families were assisted by SLRCS alone with one or more emergency shelter and relief item (depending on their needs) mobilized from SLRCS contingency stocks. Items distributed included clothes, sleeping mats, tents, lanterns, candles, tarpaulin sheets, hygiene items and drinking water. SLRCS operated mobile first aid teams and a mobile kitchen. Some 20,000 people were provided with cooked food by SLRCS volunteers during the early days of the emergency. As soon as the flood waters subsided and access to the affected areas improved, Red Cross volunteers started to work side-by-side with local authorities and affected families to clean hospitals, homes, wells and schools for people to return to normal lives as soon as possible.

SLRCS efforts ensured those affected by the disaster had a basic minimum to protect their life, health and dignity. This would not have been possible without the generous support of Red Cross Red Crescent partners from around the globe and on behalf of the SLRCS and those affected by the disaster, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) takes this opportunity to thank all who showed compassion for those suffering in Sri Lanka. The SLRCS employees and hundreds of volunteers worked hard with disarming dedication to soothe pain and bring hope.

With immediate threat to lives gone, the operation shifted focus to supporting the worst of the flood affected families to rebuild their homes and livelihoods. 1,286 families received a shelter cash grant, and another 2,800 families were assisted to restart their livelihoods – paddy and other field crops (2,722 families, dairy cattle (13 families), inland reservoir fisheries (21 families) and poultry (43 families). The operation also supported 27 community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives – cleaning of irrigation channels, construction of retention walls and storage facilities as well as 95 latrines in 51 schools in flood prone areas.

The operation has tested SLRCS disaster management capacities and holds many lessons learned and it was vital to capture them to be better prepared for any future emergencies. With this in mind, in February 2012 an internal review meeting was held to take the stock of our achievements and challenges as well as recommendations. An external evaluation of the operation was also conducted. Final evaluation report is available upon request.

This final report is now issued with the final financial report. The balance of funds from this emergency appeal, amounting to CHF 87,756, will be transferred to Sri Lanka long-term planning framework 2012-2015 (MAALK002).

Lessons learnt:

- Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has real strength in relief following years of experience of relief as well as seasonal floods and the Tsunami of 2004. The relief operation benefitted from lessons learned following the Tsunami where branches were strengthened as well as the capacity of SLRCS to respond with volunteers. SLRCS was one of the only organizations with a network presence in all areas affected in the floods and this was a significant assistance to government efforts in responding to the disaster.
- One of the greatest strengths of the SLRCS was in its branch disaster response team volunteers (BDRT) who are well trained and located locally in each area which added to the SLRCS immediate response capacity for both rapid field assessments and delivery of emergency relief items. Many staff and volunteers are also trained as national disaster response team (NDRT) members and regional disaster response teams (RDRT) which added to their competency and ability to deal with such a large scale disaster.
- There was clear evidence in all communities that the SLRCS' process of engagement at the local level was participative starting ownership from the beginning. This was evident from the communities articulating their own role in deciding the focus of their project such as the size of house, type of livelihood and group choices in community projects. As a result, shelters were different sizes.
- There was evidence in most communities of catalysing local people into action such that they were actively seeking out additional solutions that could reduce their social vulnerability and capacity to be more resilient.

- The importance of the ownership of projects cannot be over-emphasized in the success of this programme. Interviews and discussions with households and communities showed how people were motivated to doing more based on what they had received and valued cash transfers over kind. They appeared to recognize that whilst the money they received was never enough to complete a house, what they had received was a sustainable start and it was up to them to find solutions for themselves.
- A key impact in all communities relating to livelihoods was the break in the debt cycle so that they were no longer trapped into borrowing at high interest to grow their crops, only to give most of it back leaving no capital to buy the seeds they needed for the next season. They were now describing being able to use some of the profit to access other needs for living and even think about children's' education, thus reducing future vulnerability.
- The community irrigation channel/seasonal tank/dam projects identified and built by the community have had a very positive effect on the community, servicing not only the key beneficiaries of this programme but others in the surrounding areas.
- Once adjusted, most communities acknowledged the fairness of the process and criteria for selecting beneficiaries and this is directly related to the thorough way in which SLRCS engaged with communities and allowed them to critique and amend the beneficiary lists. Comments from communities included a cultural concern that everyone should receive assistance but recognized that since this was not possible, those who did receive grants did warrant the assistance over others who were less vulnerable.

The situation

Heavy monsoon rains from November 2010 to February 2011 triggered devastating floods in 18 of the country's 25 districts in the eastern, northern, north-central and Uva provinces. According to the data published by the Government of Sri Lanka, close to 1.2 million people (319,451 families) were affected. Hundreds of families had to leave their homes to find refuge in temporary evacuation centres set up by the government in schools and community buildings across the island. The most severely affected were the districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara and Polonnaruwa. Homes, bridges, roads and other infrastructure were damaged or washed away. Thousands of the affected families lost their livelihoods. The data provided by the government and confirmed by SLRCS assessments show some 30,000 houses were partially or completely damaged and 300,000 hectares of rice paddy was destroyed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has real strength in relief following years of experience of relief as well as seasonal floods and the Tsunami of 2004. The relief operation benefitted from lessons learned following the Tsunami where branches were strengthened as well as the capacity of SLRCS to respond with volunteers. SLRCS was one of the only organizations with a network presence in all areas affected in the floods and this was a significant assistance to government efforts in responding to the disaster.

SLRCS reported that 7,500 families were provided with non-food items and SLRCS had a role in providing significant inputs in safe water and other water and sanitation (WatSan) services, health, livelihood/food security, emergency shelter as well as the relief items as part of this appeal.

One of the greatest strengths of the SLRCS was in its branch disaster response team volunteers (BDRT) who are well trained and located locally in each area which added to the SLRCS immediate response capacity for both rapid field assessments and delivery of emergency relief items. Many staff and volunteers are also trained as national disaster response team (NDRT) members and regional disaster response teams (RDRT) which added to their competency and ability to deal with such a large scale disaster.

Initially, the funding allowed planning shelter cash assistants for only 350 families. However, with savings made under the procurement of contingency relief items and exchange rate fluctuations in recent months, SLRCS has managed to increase the number of shelter cash grant beneficiaries from 350 to 1,286 families. Each family received LKR 50,000. SLRCS supported 2,800 families with LKR 30,000 to recover from the damage to their livelihood. SLRCS further supported the communities to rebuild, repair and mitigate future

risk by providing LKR 3,000,000 to each district to conduct a total of 27 community project. SLRCS also provided LKR 1,000,000 to each district to construct and repair a total of 95 latrines.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: 2,500 families will benefit from the provision of basic non food relief items to recover from the emergency situation, and 8,000 families receive cash grants for emergency food	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Families have received essential items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of relief items according to Federation standard and re-stocking of relief supplies from the warehouse • Distribute relief supplies in the affected areas through trained volunteers • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions

Impact: Within days after arrival of the first reports of the floods-induced damage, SLRCS mobilized emergency non-food items from its contingency stocks and dispatched to branches for distribution based on branch assessment recommendations. Some 7,500 families were assisted according to the SLRCS. Items distributed included clothes, sleeping mats, tents, lanterns, candles, tarpaulin sheets, hygiene items and drinking water. A report detailing the distribution per district is attached (refer annex 1).

The distributions complemented efforts by the Government of Sri Lanka and other agencies, coordinated by UNOCHA to ensure those affected had a basic minimum to live in dignity during displacement. Beneficiary lists were drawn in collaboration with Government's Disaster Management units. The relief items were delivered to the people by SLRCS trained staff (members of SLRCS branch disaster response teams) and volunteers, who live in the communities where the SLRCS work. These volunteers were 'humanitarian heroes' of the operation and demonstrated a truly humbling spirit of solidarity to protect lives and dignity of their country men and women. To strengthen SLRCS preparedness for future disasters, the emergency appeal supported procurement of NFIs to replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 1: Procurement supported by the emergency appeal to replenish SLRCS emergency stocks

Item	Quantity
Tents	215
Kaftan	7,000
Sarong	7,000
Sleeping mat	7,000
Bed sheet	7,000
Mosquito net	4,500
Exercise book	20,000
Pens	20,000
Kitchen set	2,500
Hygiene kit	6,000
Water purification tablets	150,000
Jerry can	7,200

Some of the items included in the original budget (i.e. blankets, first aid kits and lanterns) were de-prioritized by SLRCS. The items were stored at the SLRCS central warehouse in Colombo, while some were prepositioned in districts. Savings under the procurement went to replenish shelter and livelihoods support components of the recovery phase of the operation.

In addition to basic emergency relief items, during the early days of the floods operation, SLRCS operated mobile kitchens in all flood-affected districts with daily cooked food sufficient for some 20,000 people. The original plan envisaged cash grants for selected beneficiaries. The plan, however, has been adjusted based on re-assessed needs and operational realities on the ground. A part of funds raised through the emergency appeal went to reimburse SLRCS expenses in operating the mobile kitchens.

Emergency health and care	
Outcome: 12,000 families in the affected districts have access to preventive health and first aid services through the Federation CBHFA approach	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>3,000 families receive first aid services from trained volunteers</p> <p>12,000 families receive health promotion interventions on relevant health issues through the CBHFA volunteers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy trained first aiders to provide first aid for the flood affected people • Provide basic first aid kits to 3,000 families, and brief introduction of its usage • Conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities in camps and severely-affected communities using CBHFA trained volunteers working alongside PHAST volunteers. • Promotion of environmental sanitation through shramadana or community outreach campaigns and health awareness • Closely coordinate with district health authorities and relevant partners in the delivery of health activities.

Impact: During the early days of the emergency, Red Cross first aiders were deployed in all flood-affected districts. The families in the affected districts were attended to by volunteers or referred to nearby hospitals and clinics. The 7,500 families reached by SLRCS through the emergency relief distributions were the main target of the SLRCS health promotion and disease prevention work. During emergency phase of the operation, SLRCS deployed ten NDRT members to various parts of the island as well as ten to 15 BDRT members and around ten volunteers in each district. While distributing blankets or tents, volunteers used the opportunity to speak to people about personal and household hygiene to help prevent the outbreak of water and vector-borne diseases and distributed leaflets and posters provided by the Ministry of Health. While in some districts, SLRCS distributed their own IEC materials. In Uhana area of Ampara district, with a considerable high risk of dengue fever, SLRCS mobilized 15 trained volunteers to work with local communities in clean-up campaigns in the neighbourhood. At the request of the local authorities, 45 volunteers worked at the Matale's general hospital to help clean and maintain the hospital area.

Due to limited funding, procurement and distribution of first aid kits was not done during the emergency phase. The need was reassessed at later stage with more funding flowing in the operations, but at that stage priority shifted to shelter and livelihood reconstruction.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotions	
Outcome: Risk of water related diseases has been reduced through increased access to safe water and hygiene promotion for 10,000 families	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is supported for 10,000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue assessments and work with the government to identify water and sanitation needs • Distribute 150,000 water purification tablets and jerry cans for household water treatment for a two week period • Construction/renovation of 120 public school latrines • Form/ strengthen and train water management committee to manage rehabilitated water facilities • Conduct well cleaning operation for 2,000 wells
At least 40,000 people reached out through hygiene promotion interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hygiene promotions through community mobilization • Train 100 volunteers on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodologies using trained volunteers • Produce and distribute key hygiene promotional messages at household and/or community level using trained volunteers

Impact: Bottled water, water purification tablets and jerrycans were procured. Some of water purification tablets and jerry cans were stored in the SLRCS central warehouse for forecasted emergency situations. SLRCS conducted well cleaning activities in flood-affected communities. With the partnership of local authorities and the technical support of IFRC and ICRC, SLRCS mobilized 59 trained volunteers to clean the wells in Ampara and another 25 volunteers in Polonnaruwa districts. A total of 1,741 wells were cleaned in the areas of Ampara district while 762 wells were cleaned in Polonnaruwa. Although the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) was not included, hygiene promotion was incorporated in the health promotion activities targeting 7,500 families of the emergency relief assistance.

Then the focus shifted to supporting public schools in flood prone areas to construct latrines. SLRCS identified 51 schools through assessment in consultation with the National Disaster Management Centre and Ministry of Education of Sri Lanka, in which the selection criteria included:

- The schools are located in a safer less flood-prone area to serve as an evacuation centre during future disasters.
- No other organization is supporting the school.
- School has a safe water supply source.
- The number of latrines in the school is inadequate compared to the number of students/school personnel according to Sphere standards.

The number of latrines constructed in each school varies depending on the size of the school and the number of school children studying there. Proposals for construction and bill of quantities were prepared by the school development societies with consultation of the government technical officers. The proposals were reviewed by SLRCS and IFRC technical staff. The construction was overseen by school development societies. Each district was given LKR 1,000,000 for latrine construction. The Ministry of Education has initiated to link the latrine construction programme with the school health programme.

Table 2: School Latrine Constructions

District	No. of school	Total no. of latrines constructed
Ampara	4	8
Anuradhapura	5	10
Batticaloa	8	16
Matale	5	5
Monaragala	9	18
Polonnaruwa	10	18
Trincomalee	10	20
Total	51	95

Shelter	
Outcome: 2,000 families have access to owner-driven solutions for repairing the damage to their homes through the provision of conditional cash grants over a period of 12 months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Cash grants provided to 2,000 families as per the Federation cash transfer programme guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, manage and closely monitor mechanisms for cash grant transfer to individual households. This mechanism will be developed in close coordination with the livelihood grant component • Mobilize, recruit and train volunteers / community mobilizers, in close collaboration with the livelihood grant component • Establish beneficiary selection criteria with local authorities and communities • Ensure community consensus for selected beneficiaries • Ensure selected beneficiaries hold land titles / ownership • Develop and disseminate safe construction awareness training to reduce the vulnerability for future natural disasters • Develop, print and disseminate safe construction awareness instruction materials • Socialise volunteers to disseminate the safe construction

	<p>awareness training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop in close cooperation with the community, the conditions and instalments for cash transfers • Develop a supervision system to ensure proper construction practices and provide assistance to beneficiaries • Set up mechanisms for the fund transfer • Confirm the modalities with the identified beneficiaries including the opening of bank accounts for funds transfer • Make provisions for cash transfer under an owner-driven mechanism of SLRCS. • Frequently record and document the construction activities using digital cameras
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Impact: A total of 1,286 families were provided with a cash grant of LKR 50,000 to rebuild their houses. Cash was transferred in two instalments. Shelters were well constructed and overseen by relevant technical support to ensure safety and quality in building standards. All houses varied in sizes and started with a solid concrete foundation, which were based on the element of choice. This element of choice was important to beneficiaries and a key feature of the cash grant approach where beneficiaries were motivated to take ownership of their own housing project. It was recognized that the cash grant was insufficient to build a two-room shelter. However, comments from beneficiaries consistently recognized that it was seen as a significant start in most communities to a permanent housing solution. Although beneficiaries were advised to build a two-room home, they are able to decide their preference in the construction of shelter. Many families preferred to have a foundation laid for two-room home with only one room as a safe room, while saving up funds to add an extra room in the future.

Table 3: Distribution of shelter cash grants to beneficiaries per districts

District	Total Shelters
Ampara	201
Anuradhapura	199
Batticaloa	76
Kegalle	10
Matale	199
Moneragala	200
Polonnaruwa	201
Trincomalee	200
Total	1286

The shelters were an investment in disaster reduction and building safer communities, contributing to the basic needs. Household interviews indicated differences in health, i.e. the incidences of skin problems in young children were prevented since moving out of small mud huts into proper houses and people are less susceptible to insects, wild animals and snakes. Most beneficiaries felt motivated engage further in looking for ways to gradually improve their living conditions.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: 4,000 families are assisted to recover from the damage to their livelihoods and food insecurity through cash grants over the period of 12 months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Cash grants provided to 4,000 families as per the Federation cash transfer mechanism</p> <p>Small-scale construction interventions are carried out to repair identified village water tanks and irrigation canals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, manage and closely monitor mechanisms for cash grant transfers to individual households. This mechanism will be developed in coordination with the shelter grant component. • Establish beneficiary selection criteria with SLRCS • Recruit 100 community mobilizers for a period of six months to assist in the cash transfer mechanism, in close collaboration with the shelter grant component • Agree use of grant with selected recipients using pre determined livelihood packages of support.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm proposed modalities with the identified beneficiaries including the opening of bank accounts for direct fund transfer • Follow up receipt and use of cash grants for livelihood interventions Identify and establish linkages with the local village rural development committees including local Samurdi¹ and agricultural dept representatives • Identify the damaged irrigation infrastructure with the village committees for repair and how and when this will be done. Agree a work and funding plan with time frame, including all roles and responsibilities • Provide conditional cash grant in instalments to the village committees for construction following the agreed plan. • Conduct a review and satisfaction survey to assess the results of the interventions and inform future cash transfer programming.
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Impact: SLRCS supported 2,800 families with cash grant of LKR 30,000 to recover from the damagers to their livelihoods – paddy and other field crops (2,723 families), dairy cattle (13 families), inland reservoir fisheries (21 families) and poultry (43 families). At the end of emergency relief, the focus shifted to recovery phase of the operation. A mechanism for cash grant transfers to individual households was designed with technical support of the British Red Cross delegate, based on an analysis of the livelihoods needs of the floods affected communities. The delegate, accompanied by a team of SLRCS and IFRC staff, visited five of the flood-affected districts (Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara) and spoke with the communities, representatives of local authorities, SLRCS branches and other actors working on the ground to explore the most affective methodology for SLRCS.

Twenty seven community meetings (one in each of the 27 selected communities) were conducted by SLRCS field staff to identify beneficiaries using PRA tools such as social mapping and wealth ranking. The purpose of the project, beneficiary selection criteria, type of grants, and terms and conditions of the grants were explained to all stakeholders gathered in the meetings. Through the participatory approach, communities had an opportunity to discuss and propose additional criteria for beneficiary selection (criteria have been revised with inputs from these consultations). The beneficiaries were selected by the communities themselves through a consensus process, whereby the most vulnerable households were mapped in each of the targeted community and ranked according to their wealth. The list were shared with the local government agents and submitted to the divisional secretary for endorsement. Some identified families withdrew voluntarily to give opportunity to more vulnerable families to receive support from SLRCS. The inclusive and transparent process ensured a better understanding of the needs and perceptions of the communities, while facilitated a locally driven and ownership process.

It was a challenge for SLRCS to prepare the necessary paper work (i.e. identity card, bank account) for each beneficiary. SLRCS community mobilizers made a tremendous effort to reach out to these people, link them up with relevant authorities, help them obtain new IDs and open new bank accounts (to ensure the banks do not retain the cash transfers from the Red Cross as repayment of previous loans).

The documents were then shared for verification with the district secretariat. A schedule of shelter and livelihood cash grant instalment was developed and agreed upon with each beneficiary family and agreements were formally signed between SLRCS and the grant recipients. Each beneficiary household was issued a beneficiary card, in which contained information like beneficiary's name, type of grant, payment schedule and bank details.

Beneficiary cards and the database were used as monitoring tools. The beneficiary cards were used by the field staff to record monitoring visits and these were then counter signed by the beneficiaries as a proof of the visits. The electronic database which was updated by the field staff and accessed by SLRCS NHQ and Federation staff was used to verify information and monitor progress. Pictures of beneficiaries were taken before, during and after the cash disbursement. These pictures were uploaded into the electronic database for easy identification/verification of beneficiaries. Many of our beneficiaries were taking photos for the first time in their lives.

¹ Representatives of the national poverty alleviation programme targeting poor communities

In addition to the livelihoods and shelter support, each of the targeted community was supported with community grants. These grants support mitigation structures and activities which directly contribute to improved livelihood in the area and generate local employment through execution. Proposals for community grants were received from branches and reviewed by a joint SLRCS-IFRC committee. A total of 27 projects were selected and approved for support. The table below provides summary information on each of these community projects.

Table 4: Community grants constructions

District	GN	Description	Total	Beneficiary	
				Direct	Indirect
Ampara	W-25 - A Pannalgama	Rehabilitation of main irrigation channel at Pannalgama	779,996.76	659	2636
	W-28 - A Pannalgama	Rehabilitation of RB-04 D' irrigation channel	1,000,000.00	202	100
	W 25 Thottama	Repairs to PG 32 irrigation channel	775,013.48	430	60
	W 25 Thottama	Rehabilitation of Ambalaththaru irrigation channel	1,000,000.00	40	200
Total		4	3,555,010.24	1,331	2,996
Anuradhapura	Diviyaudabendawewa	Construction of storage facility for agriculture produce	1,000,000.00	272	2000
	96 - Kudagama	Building a Storage Facility for agriculture produce	1,000,000.00	135	1500
	105 - Moragoda	Building a Storage facility for agriculture produce	1,000,000.00	62	1300
Total		3	3,000,000.00	469	4,800
Batticaloa	Muthalaikudah	Rehabilitation of Sevakapattukulam water tank	2,800,000.00	700	4000
Total		1	2,800,000.00	700	4,000
Matale	E - 47 - Nikawatawana	Construction of big onion plant nursery	414,824.00	500	1500
	Wewalawewa	Construction of big onion plant nursery	414,824.00	1000	1900
	Welangolla	Renovation of Medakanda irrigation channel	1,143,454.03	873	1800
Total		3	1,973,102.03	2,373	5,200
Monaragala	Siripura	Construction of spill retaining wall along the water channel from the Kolonmada water reservoir	230,151.26	110	150
	Athiliwewa	Construction of storage facility/sales centre for agriculture produce	1,000,000.00	50	78
	Balaharuwa	Construction of Agro Well - No01	200,000.00	5	8
	Balaharuwa	Construction of Agro Well - No02	200,000.00	5	8
	Balaharuwa	Construction of Agro Well - No03	200,000.00	8	12
	Balaharuwa	Construction of Agro Well - No04	200,000.00	4	6
	Balaharuwa	Construction of Agro Well - No05	200,000.00	8	10

	Siripura	Construction of an irrigation channel from Meegasaara tank	436,749.73	50	78
	Siripura	Construction of an irrigation channel - Kirimetiaara	384,924.37	180	750
Total		9	3,051,825.36	420	1,100
Polonnaruwa	214 - Maguldamana	De-silting of Lanka tank	1,000,000.00	112	1500
	210 - Dalukana	Renovation of two main canals	1,094,575.00	104	200
	Dalukana 210	De-silting of spill canal	756,000.00	70	120
	Dalukana	Rehabilitation of drainage Canal FC 53 & FC 54	713,500.00	137	675
Total		4	3,564,075.00	423	2,495
Trincomalee	Parana Medawachchiya - 31F	Repair of Meegaswewa canal	998,000.00	70	30
	Muthur - Kanguveli	Construction of a storage facility for agriculture produce - Kanguvali	1,000,000.00	1365	500
	Kantale	Excavation of Galappaththiyaya feeder channel	1,000,000.00	300	75
Total		3	2,998,000.00	1,735	605
Grand total		27	20,942,013.00	7,451	21,196

Organizational development – Sustained capacity building in the seven branches and target communities for better preparedness and DRR

Outcome: Improved branch and target community capacity to better prepare for future such disasters

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
100 staff/volunteers are trained on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff/volunteers on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), and effective communication to enhance branch capacity Support development of reporting tools and mechanism Train staff and volunteers on DRR advocacy to enhance branch capacity to advocate for longer term solutions with stakeholders Train volunteers to enhance branch capacity in VCA and risk assessment Support operational cost such as maintenance of the Anuradhapura warehouse, branch office rent and repair

Impact: Volunteers and branch staff were trained on well cleaning in order to enhance SLRCS' capacity to implement the well cleaning operation in Ampara. Training was facilitated by ICRC water and sanitation team with IFRC's support. To improve in-country capacity, the British Red Cross's livelihood delegate trained SLRCS and IFRC staff on planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the cash grant mechanism on 9 and 10 March 2011. The branch executive officers of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Monaragala and Matale districts together with the national headquarters, partner national societies and IFRC staff participated in the training. Staffs were also given training on cash grant mechanism and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools to be used during the community meetings. Furthermore, branch disaster response team (BDRT) trainings for SLRCS staff/volunteers were conducted to better prepare them to response during emergency situations and BDRT kit was procured. Trainings on PMER, DRR advocacy and VCA were not conducted due to funding limitations. A part of the appeal funds support SLRCS Anuradhapura warehouse operational and maintenance cost.

A number of skill-based trainings were supported through the operation such as well cleaning, cash grant management, PRA tools, and BDRT training. These trainings had a direct impact on the quality of

assistance provided during the recovery phase of the operation. The BDRT training strengthened disaster response skills of the branch staff and volunteers. The training covers all aspects of response including assessment, mobilization, planning, relief response and other technical areas.

Logistics

To date, there have been no requests for the international mobilization of relief items and as such, no mobilization table has been opened for this operation. Most items included in the appeal are available in-country and possible to be procured locally following IFRC procurement standards and quality control. The IFRC country office has a logistics team in place comprising of a logistics coordinator and an adequate team supporting SLRCS in the procurement of relief supplies and other items if necessary.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The IFRC communications unit continues to support SLRCS in producing updates on SLRCS/ IFRC response to share information and maintain the profile of the floods operations with key audiences. The communications unit engages with the media and general public through local and international news organizations such as Al-Jazeera, BBC and CNN as well as social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Press releases are shared on a regular basis, together with high-quality photographs, video content and volunteer and beneficiary stories. These are available on both the National Society's and IFRC's websites, at www.redcross.lk and www.ifrc.org, respectively.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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 - Jerry Talbot, Acting head of operations, phone: + 603 9207 5702, email: jerry.talbot@ifrc.org
 - Alan Bradbury, Head of resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
 - Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
 - Jeremy Francis, Zone logistics coordinator, mobile: +6012 2989 752, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
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1. Final financial report [below](#)
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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRLK003 - Sri Lanka - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 12 jan 11 to 31 mar 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2012/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/3
Appeal	MDRLK003
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	4,622,803					4,622,803	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Australian Government</i>	188,504					188,504	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	1,000,000					1,000,000	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	58,946					58,946	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	21,542					21,542	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	66,340					66,340	
<i>Japanese Government</i>	184,281					184,281	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	152,600					152,600	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	92,400					92,400	
<i>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	20,000					20,000	
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i>	9,737					9,737	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	12,842					12,842	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	260,838					260,838	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	223,240					223,240	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,500					1,500	
C1. Cash contributions	2,292,771					2,292,771	
Other Income							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	80,727					80,727	
C4. Other Income	80,727					80,727	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,373,498					2,373,498	
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,373,498					2,373,498	
Coverage = D/A	51%					51%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	2,373,498					2,373,498	
E. Expenditure	-2,285,742					-2,285,742	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	87,756					87,756	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2012/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/3
Appeal	MDRLK003
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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,622,803					4,622,803	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	70,057	69,302				69,302	755	
Construction - Housing	3,000,000	1,194,208				1,194,208	1,805,792	
Construction - Facilities	315,041	131,428				131,428	183,613	
Clothing & Textiles	101,371	101,371				101,371	-0	
Food	24,898	24,898				24,898	-0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	80,565	89,408				89,408	-8,843	
Medical & First Aid	2,260	2,260				2,260	0	
Teaching Materials	5,332	5,332				5,332	0	
Utensils & Tools	74,001	74,065				74,065	-64	
Other Supplies & Services	117,325	26,274				26,274	91,051	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	3,790,850	1,718,545				1,718,545	2,072,305	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	5,549	6,290				6,290	-741	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	5,549	6,290				6,290	-741	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,500	7,615				7,615	2,885	
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000	13,103				13,103	-10,103	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,000	22,001				22,001	-14,001	
Logistics Services	7,500	4,117				4,117	3,383	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,000	46,837				46,837	-17,837	
Personnel								
International Staff	565	565				565	-0	
National Staff	10,000	6,649				6,649	3,351	
National Society Staff	120,000	102,784				102,784	17,216	
Volunteers	153	1,276				1,276	-1,123	
Total Personnel	130,718	111,274				111,274	19,444	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	13,000	12,126				12,126	874	
Professional Fees	7,044	1,174				1,174	5,870	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,044	13,300				13,300	6,744	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	70,000	31,838				31,838	38,162	
Total Workshops & Training	70,000	31,838				31,838	38,162	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,500	4,762				4,762	-1,262	
Information & Public Relations	39,480	33,384				33,384	6,096	
Office Costs	48,042	6,744				6,744	41,298	
Communications	13,798	5,346				5,346	8,452	
Financial Charges	1,305	34,825				34,825	-33,520	
Other General Expenses	186,058	120,954				120,954	65,104	
Total General Expenditure	292,183	206,015				206,015	86,168	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		8,035				8,035	-8,035	
Total Contributions & Transfers		8,035				8,035	-8,035	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	282,143	139,239				139,239	142,904	
Total Indirect Costs	282,143	139,239				139,239	142,904	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2012/8
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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,622,803					4,622,803	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,069				3,069	-3,069	
Pledge Reporting Fees	2,316	1,300				1,300	1,016	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	2,316	4,369				4,369	-2,053	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,622,803	2,285,742					2,285,742	2,337,061
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,337,061					2,337,061	