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# Operation Update Report

## Sri Lanka: Floods and Landslides



<b>DREF n° MDRLK010</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2019-000171-LKA</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 1; date of issue: 8 May 2020</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 25 December 2019 to 15 April 2020</b>
<b>Operation start date: 20 December 2020</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 6 months; End date: 30 June 2020 (revised)</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF): 592,672</b>	
<b>N° of people being assisted: 22,026</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization; SLRCS has a strong branch network in all the 25 districts of the country, which is well capable in providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 150 staff and 7,000 active volunteers are trained in disaster response. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and Divisional Disaster Response Teams (DDRT) are available at National, District and Divisional levels. SLRCS is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Sri Lanka Office in this operation, especially in providing the technical support and launching of the DREF.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Sri Lanka Police, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), The National Dengue Control Unit, UN agencies, international non-government organizations (INGO), and other civil society organizations.	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operation update informs on the extension of the implementation timeframe from 25 April to 30 June 2020, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka. On 16 March 2020, the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) encouraged people to work from home. As the situation worsens, an Island wide curfew was imposed as of 20 March 2020 restricting movement within all branches. As a result, all planned activities are now on hold since mid-March.

Below is the detail of activities that is put on hold due to the Covid-19 outbreak in Sri Lanka:

- Dengue prevention activities and vector control activities, such as clean up campaigns and awareness sessions.
- Installation of menstrual hygiene incinerators in the schools.
- Local procurement (replenishment of the items distributed by NS), as suppliers are unable to source the goods due to prevailing situation.
- Conducting post distribution survey and lessons learned workshop, which were planned in the month of April.

In relation to the above circumstances, two months extension is required for the DREF operation. Additionally, on the non-food items (NFI) procurement, the stocks that was requested from the operational procurement, logistics and supply chain (OLPSCM) Asia Pacific regional office has been designated as pre-position stock under the Covid-19 response plan. This will reduce the final expenditure of the DREF operation.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Due to an active North-east monsoon conditions, Sri Lanka experienced heavy rains over the island in early December 2019, particularly in Northern, Eastern, North-Central, Uva and Central provinces and in Hambantota district. The heavy rains caused flooding and landslides impacting 13 districts in Sri Lanka. Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa and Puttlam were the most affected districts. According to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) situation report as of 23 December 2019, total of 65,316 people (19,072 families) were affected, with two persons

reported dead, one person reported missing, 62 houses fully damaged and 1,463 houses partially damaged. Furthermore, 17,776 people (5,277 families) were evacuated to 133 safe locations.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

SLRCS was in the forefront in responding to disaster since the warning messages were disseminated from meteorological department.

The National Society (NS) issued weather warnings to the general public and put branches on high alert from the outset. Social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook as well as the SLRCS website were actively used to convey messages to the public and report on response actions. The SLRCS volunteers were among the first responders in providing the necessary support to the affected people in coordination with government authorities. Branch disaster response teams were deployed in the field to conduct emergency assessments.

Furthermore, branch volunteers were involved in distributing household items, such as adult relief pack, baby relief pack, sleeping mats, sarongs, kaftans, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, towels, jerry cans and lanterns to the affected people. SLRCS mobilized stocks from its warehouse to meet the immediate needs of the people. Actual assessed need on the ground and the stock availability of SLRCS were slightly varying to the items and quantities planned in the DREF emergency plan of action (EPoA). The NS provided first aid services and took part in the coordination meetings with the GoSL, DMC and INGOs.



SLRCS volunteers engaging a woman whose house is fully damaged by the floods. An emergency cash grant is given to her for her necessities. *(Photo: IFRC Sri Lanka Office)*

Summary of the operation reach up to 15 April 2020 is as shown below.

**Table 1: Summary of people reached**

Sector	Activities	Status	Target	People reached
<b>Shelter</b>	Distribution of household items (tarpaulins and ropes)	Completed	500 HH	10 HH (50 people)
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>	Distribution of household Non-Food Items	Completed	5,000 people (1,000 families)	5,000 people (1,000 families)
	Distribution of school packs	Completed	500 children	525 children
	Cash grant LKR 15,000 (CHF 86) for two times	Completed	2,000 HH (9,205 people)	Both the fund instalments have been transferred
	Deployment of cash specialist from SLRCS cash pool	Completed	3 persons	3 persons deployed from SLRCS cash pool for a period of one month
	International and local procurement to replenish SLRCS stock	Ongoing	International and local procurement	Process has been delayed. International procurement completed; local procurement ongoing
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	Well cleaning	Completed	900 wells	1,080 wells cleaned
	Desludging latrines	Completed	10 schools (5,000 children)	Conducted in 5 schools (1,088 children)
	Installation of menstrual hygiene incinerators in schools	Postponed	5 schools (2,500 children)	-
	School clean-up campaigns including drainage clean-up with cash for work	Completed	15 schools (7,500 children)	15 schools (17,949 children)
	Hygiene promotion	Ongoing	15 schools (17,500 children)	20,938 people including parents, teachers and children; 13 sessions completed and another 8 to be completed
	Develop/print IEC materials on hygiene promotion	Completed	50,000 (printed)	Nearly 20,000 people reached

Sector	Activities	Status	Target	People reached
Health	Conduct FA services in communities	Completed	900 people	975 people reached by 55 first aid volunteers
	Organize medical camps	Completed	6 medical camps (1,800 people)	6 medical camps (2,456 people)
	Clean-up campaigns including houses/public places	Completed	750 people	21 campaigns 2,567 people
	Dengue awareness campaigns	Ongoing	15 campaigns (7,500 people)	11,879 people reached. 17 completed 4 to be conducted
Strategies for Implementation (SFI)	RDRT deployment	Completed	1 person	RDRT Logistics (Procurement) deployed for a period of one month
	NDRT deployment	Completed	3 persons	2 persons deployed for a period of two weeks
	Conduct assessment	Completed	13 branches	All 13 affected branches conducted the initial assessment (24-hr and 72-hr)
	Progress review meeting	Completed	1 meeting	Progress review meeting conducted in early March
	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	Postponed	1 PDM	-
	Lessons learned workshop	Postponed	1 workshop	-

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC in implementing various programmes. During the disaster, IFRC and ICRC have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels. A Movement Coordination meeting was organized involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC to discuss on the operation and the way forward.

The IFRC actively supported the SLRCS in developing the EPoA for the DREF request and coordinated with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) provided further coordination support for information sharing and resources.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The GoSL and district administrative units were leading the floods and landslide response across the country. Tri-forces were in the forefront in providing search and rescue support.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Due to overflow of sewage pits, key water sources were contaminated and access to safe water remained a major challenge. People were displaced having limited access to water and sanitation facilities, and necessary hygienic items. Thus, an increase in incidence of water-borne and vector-borne diseases were expected in all affected areas.

The SLRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24-hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts to identify the immediate needs and priorities. In the 13 affected districts, a total of 65,316 people had been affected and at least 62 families lost their houses and personal household items. Flood waters damaged crops and negatively impacted the work of daily subsistence workers, temporarily losing their income and means for providing for themselves with food and basic necessities. Families with infants, differently abled persons, people living with chronic illness and pregnant and lactating women were in need of particular support and care.

### Operation Risk Assessment

During the floods, there were constraints in the affected areas due to blocked roads and landslips. Some areas were cut off due to floodwaters. However, access improved when the water receded, and roads were cleaned and opened. SLRCS made it mandatory to ensure volunteers were insured prior deployment and provided them with the necessary protective equipment in order to reduce risks to the RCRC volunteers.

On 20 March 2020, the GoSL imposed a country wide curfew, social distancing measures and a ban on gatherings. This has restricted movement within all branches and as a result, all planned activities are now on hold since mid-March.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

This operation aims to assist 22,500 people in 4,500 families affected by floods and landslides attributed to heavy rains in the worst affected districts of Anuradhapura, Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa with shelter/household items, WASH and health care assistance. Due to evolving situation, the operation timeframe is now extended from four to six months. The core operation strategy remains the same as outlined in the DREF EPoA as summarized below:

- **Emergency shelter support:** Distribution of tarpaulins, ropes and basic awareness materials on the use of tarpaulins to households.
- **Essential household assistance:** Provision of household assistance via distribution of household items through adult relief packs, kaftans, sarongs and kitchen sets, baby relief packs for households who has children under five years. SLRCS mobilised its stock from the warehouse to meet the immediate needs. DREF funding will only be utilised to replenish, items within the plan that have been distributed Furthermore, provision of unconditional cash grants of LKR 15,000 (CHF 86) to 2,000 families for two months to fulfil the basic needs, such as essential household items, food, medicine and other personal requirements. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash trained staff, who were deployed to set-up the mechanism and assist the operations.
- **Support to restart schools:** To assist children to restart school and to ensure safe school environment. Where necessary, school latrines of the affected schools were desludged; school cleaning campaigns were carried out using cash for work modality. Required cleaning items were provided for each campaign. School packs were provided to over 500 most affected school children (which includes books, pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, colour pencil box, drawing books, bags etc).
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** WASH interventions focused on improving access to safe water and best hygiene behaviours. Over 1,000 wells in three districts were cleaned. To improve hygiene practices, 13 awareness sessions on safe water and food handling and cleaning campaigns have been conducted so far.
- **Health and care:** Health interventions were focusing on providing basic first aid, medical camps and dengue prevention activities. Due to the roads being inundated, the affected communities were cut off from the health institutions, hence the first aid services were needed. Serious medical cases were referred to hospitals for further care. Psychological first aid including empathetic listening were provided for those who were in need. With the commencement of monsoons rains, a steep increase of dengue cases was observed. In addition, it is the epidemiological pattern for the 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 such as solid waste management, drainage and well cleaning.

### Operational Support Services

#### Human Resources

SLRCS allocated full time staff at national headquarters (NHQ) to overlook the operation and assigned a finance staff to ensure smooth flow of settlements. Furthermore, at branch level to implement the program a District Project Officer and a Community Mobiliser per each branch were assigned. IFRC supports programme implementation via its existing staff. Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget. A Logistics RDRT was deployed for a period of one month to assist the operation.

#### Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities aimed 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. SLRCS has its own vehicles which were used for transportation, cater to the increased needs during disaster, based on the needs, sometimes NS rented vehicles.

The supply chain strategy for this operation was to first use the pre-positioned stocks of the National Society country-wise to quickly meet the basic needs of the affected population. International procurement (tarpaulins and kitchen sets) started immediately to ensure receipt of items within the time frame. Local procurement commenced upon completion of the NFI distribution, to match the actual number of items distributed. SLRCS will take steps to increase its contingency stocks in the future to better respond to disasters.

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. Following items will be procured locally; adult relief pack, sarong, kaftan, sleeping mat, baby pack, schools' packs, school bags, bed sheets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, towels and lanterns. Following items will be procured internationally; kitchen sets and tarpaulins. Logistics RDRT together with IFRC Country office and Regional Logistics Unit in KL provided logistics technical support to SLRCS ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process.

### **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 were supported by 3G modems and internet data packages for their smartphones which enabled communication with the headquarters and to send reports and pictures in quick time. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments was carried out electronically through mobile applications on digital tablets or mobile phones. An orientation session on digital assessments was provided to prepare the volunteers using the tablets or mobile phones for assessments.

### **Communications**

SLRCS communications staffs works in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and the response of SLRCS is well profiled and disseminated across social media platforms and in the national and international media. A proactive approach has been taken to maintain media outreach and to produce communication materials including press releases, news stories, photos/video, key messages and infographics for external promotion by National Societies in their domestic markets.

### **Security**

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.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)**

SLRCS oversee and monitor all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected area through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its Country Office and CCST in Delhi provides technical support in programme management to ensure the operation objectives are met.

A post distribution monitoring on cash and NFI will be conducted and at the end of the operation a lesson learned workshop will be conducted to capture learning.

### **Administration and Finance**

Operational expenses such as volunteer per-diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities were factored in. Finance and administration support to the operation was provided by SLRCS NHQ, with the assistance from the finance team of the IFRC CO.

## **Crosscutting issues**

### **Gender, diversity and protection**

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

### **Community engagement and accountability**

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms is 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 expected behaviour of staff and volunteers.

## **C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN**



### **Shelter**

**People reached: 50**

Male:22

Female:21

**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	2,500	50

**Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with assistance	500	10

**Progress towards outcomes**

SLRCS mobilized its stocks from the warehouse to meet the immediate needs of the people. Actual need on the ground and the stock availability of SLRCS were varying to the items and quantities planned in the DREF EPoA.

Initially, SLRCS planned to distribute 500 tarpaulins and ropes to affected people. However, at the time of the disaster SLRCS only had 10 tarpaulins, which were distributed among 10 families. Most of the affected people were moved to evacuation centers until the flood water receded. SLRCS provided NFIs to people at evacuation centers. Details of NFI distribution is available under the livelihoods and basic needs section.



**Livelihoods and basic needs**

People reached: 13,291

Male: 6,182

Female: 7,109

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached support on basic needs and livelihoods	15,000	13,816

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with a set of essential household items	5,000	4,086
# of children provided with school items	500	525
# households provided with emergency cash grants	2,000	2,000

**Progress towards outcomes**

**Essential household items**

SLRCS dispatched its stocks at the central warehouse to the affected areas. People who were displaced and who were at evacuation centres were prioritized for relief assistance. SLRCS reached a total of 1,052 households (4,086 people) via distribution of NFI in Anuradhapura, Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa districts. Anuradhapura branch distributed NFIs to 267 households, Batticaloa branch distributed NFIs to 215 households and Polonnaruwa branch distributed NFIs to 570 households.

DREF funding is allocated to replenish the items distributed by SLRCS. Kitchen sets and tarpaulins will be sourced via international procurement. All the other items are sources locally. Due to the current COVID-19 situation in country and island wide curfew imposed, procurement process took longer than expected. International procurement completed and the local procurement is ongoing, to be completed by end May. Due to evolving situation, the NFI procurement where the stocks that was requested from OPSCLM has been designated as pre-position stock under the Covid-19 response plan.

**Table 2: Details of the NFI distributed**

Items	Initial planned quantity	Actual no of items distributed
Adult relief packs	1,000	195
Sarong	1,000	664

Kaftan	1,000	705
Sleeping mat	2,000	582
Baby relief pack	350	82
Kitchen sets	1,000	396
School pack	500	525
School bag	500	525
Tarpaulins	500	10
Rope	500	-
Bed sheets		720
Mosquito Nets		279
Towels		673
Jerry Can (5L)		446
Lanterns		91

## Emergency Cash Grants

An unconditional multipurpose cash grants of LKR 15,000 (CHF 86); 50 per cent of average daily wage into 20 days was provided to 2,000 families (9,205 people) for two months to fulfil their basic needs, such as essential household items, food, medicine and other personal requirements. This is an effective and flexible way to support people affected by emergencies, maintaining their dignity and choice, while fostering local economies.

Initially at each branch level, a stakeholder meeting was conducted with the participation of local government agents (Divisional Secretary and Grama Niladharies - GN) and local government technical advices such as Samurdi Niladhari, Agriculture officer etc. At the meeting, details of the programme, selection criteria and mechanism were briefed, participants inputs were obtained and made the required amendments to match the local needs. Upon which volunteers conducted individual household survey to select the beneficiaries.

Following criteria was shared as a guide for selecting beneficiaries; a member/s dead, missing or injured due to the disaster, house fully damaged or partially damaged, disruption to their livelihood (50 per cent of their crop or livestock). Furthermore, beneficiaries were selected giving special attention to female/single headed households, households with differently abled people and elderly people.



SLRCS volunteers conducting cash assessment. (Photo: SLRCS Batticaloa Branch)

Name list of the selected beneficiaries were published at GNs office and public places for grievances. People were able to reach the respective branches for any complaints or comments.

Cash was transferred in two instalments using bank transfers. A copy of the National Identify Card (NIC) and the bank passbook was obtained as supporting documents for fund transfer.

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

The data collection was done through the KoBo tool. Field officers were trained on how to collect and store data. It was a very effective data collection, compilation and storage method. The actual experience, achievements and challenges faced will be captured and documented during the lessons learned workshop.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 22,026

Male: 10,419

Female: 11,607

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases	7,500	22,026

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of wells cleaned	900	1,080

### Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of school children benefitted via desludging latrines in schools	7,500 (15 schools)	1,088 (5 schools)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of school clean-up campaigns in including drainage clearing with cash for work	15 schools (7,500 children)	15 schools (17,949 children)
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	17,500	20,938 (13 campaigns)

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Well cleaning

It is one of the key activities when people return back to their homes from evacuation centers or when the floods water receded. Contaminated wells were cleaned and chlorinated by SLRCS. Upon which, the Public Health Officer (PHI) of the area confirms the water is safe for drinking purpose. SLRCS cleaned total of 1,080 wells in the 3 districts. Oxfam well cleaning guide was used as technical material. SLRCS provided branches with 300 rubber boots, 600 gloves, 300 raincoats, 6 ladders and 3 water pumps.

#### Desludging latrines in schools

Desludging latrines in schools is a new activity for branches and SLRCS. Out of three branches, only Anuradhapura branch conducted this activity as there was no need at the other districts. The municipality desludging unit was mobilized for the purpose. Total of five schools were reached with the activity. Polonnaruwa branch converted the allocation to install menstrual hygiene incinerators in the schools. The process has been started and expected to be completed in the coming months.

#### School clean-up campaigns in including drainage clearing with cash for work

The campaigns aim to assist children to restart school and to ensure safe school environment. A total of 15 schools were cleaned using cash for work modality, where 10 persons (either parents or volunteers) per school were mobilized. Required cleaning items were provided for each campaign.

#### Hygiene promotion activities

A total of 7 hygiene promotion campaigns per branch totalling 21 campaigns have been planned, of which 13 campaigns completed and the rest postponed due to pandemic situation in country. Campaign topics included safe water and food handling, house cleaning and vector control. The activities were carried out by trained volunteers and PHIs. PHIs are appointed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to maintain public health standards in villages. SLRCS at all times ensure close coordination with the government/MoH/PHIs for better coordination and quality of work of hygiene promotion awareness programme. Trained volunteers together with PHIs conducted the sessions, including demonstrations. Furthermore, SLRCS printed IEC materials on hygiene promotion in both local languages; Sinhalese and Tamil and distributed during these sessions. IEC materials contained details on hand washing, food handling, waste disposal etc. Below some of the IEC materials:



Figure 1: IEC material on hygiene promotion in Sinhala language



Figure 2: IEC material on hygiene promotion in Tamil language

 <p><b>Health</b>          People reached: 17,877          Male: 9235          Female: 8642</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of targeted people reached have their immediate risks to health reduced	7,500	17,877
<b>Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached by first aid services	900	975
# of people reached by medical camps	1,800	2,456
# of people reached by clean-up campaigns including houses/public places	750	2,567
# dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns	7,500	11,879
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<b>First aid (FA) services</b>		
<p>SLRCS is very well recognized for its first aid services. Since the onset of the disaster, around 55 well-trained FA volunteers were deployed to provide assistance. Psychological first aid including empathetic listening is also a key element of FA. A total of 12 mobile FA teams were deployed to provide assistance reaching around 975 people.</p>		
<b>Medical camps</b>		
<p>Furthermore, SLRCS conducted 10 medical camps in three districts. These medical camps mainly focused on post-disaster medical relief (wounds, minor injuries, water borne diseases, etc.). Due to the roads being inundated, the affected communities were cut off from the health institutions, hence the medical camps were needed. Serious</p>		

medical cases were referred to hospitals for further care. Medical teams deployed included doctors, nurses and volunteers. A total of 2,456 people were reached from services provided by these camps.

### Clean-up campaigns including houses/public places

SLRCS conducted 21 cleaning campaigns reaching 2,567 people. This was done by SLRCS volunteers together with the community volunteers and affected people.

### Dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns

With the commencement of monsoons rains, a steep increase of dengue cases was observed. In addition, it is the epidemiological pattern for the dengue cases to likely increase after floods. Therefore, it is important to remove potential mosquito breeding sites. Vector control activities includes promoting general environmental health aspects such as solid waste management and drainage cleaning. In addition, specific activities targeting removal of mosquito breeding sites will be conducted.

Dengue campaigns have been organized in two segments- one in January and another one in April 2020. Due to ongoing COVID-19 situation in country, activities planned in April has to be postponed. As of reporting period, a total of 17 campaigns were conducted reaching 11,879 people. Another four activities will be conducted once the COVID-19 situation has eased in country.



SLRCS deployed doctors, nurses and volunteers for the medical camps to provide medical relief. (Photo: SLRCS Polonnaruwa Branch)



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 22,026

Male: 10,419

Female: 11,607

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

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

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

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

### Progress towards outcomes

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

Regular monitoring is being done during the implementation of activities to ensure that quality services are provided to communities addressing the needs of most vulnerable population. This helps the branches to identify issues in the community, to address the needs and mitigate safety risks.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of SLRCS branches that are well functioning	3	3
<b>Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	60	65
# of volunteers involved in the operation	60	65
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
The operation is being implemented in three districts; Anuradhapura, Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa. Prior volunteer mobilization, proper orientation of the programme was provided to ensure quality of programming.		

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC support to launch a DREF and emergency appeal to raise financial and human resources	Yes	Yes
Types of coordination tools and mechanisms are in use	NDRT / RDRT	2 NDRT 3 Cash 1 RDRT
Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	minimum of 5%	34%
<b>Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT deployed	1	1
# of NDRT deployed	3	2 NDRT 3 Cash
<b>Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian	100%	100%
<b>Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	10	5
<b>Outcome 2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is in place	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Involvement in regular coordination meetings	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
To assist branches, SLRCS mobilized two NDRTs to Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa branches. These NDRTs supported the branches in operation management, coordination and provided required technical knowledge. Furthermore, to assist the cash grant programme, three persons from the SLRCS cash pool were deployed to all the three branches. To assist the operation, one RDRT Logistics (Procurement) surge was deployed for a period of one month (6 February to 6 March 2020).		
Procurement of locally sourced relief items is handled by IFRC Sri Lanka office with the technical support from the RDRT and IFRC Asia Pacific OLPSCM. Tarpaulins, and kitchen sets were procured through the IFRC Asia Pacific OLPSCM department in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Procurement process is conducted in-line with the IFRC standard		

procurement procedures. There was a change in the NFI items and quantities mentioned in the EPoA and actual NFIs distributed by the SLRCS, it was decided only to replenish NFIs distributed by SLRCS.

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

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

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

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

**Output 3.1.1: 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>	7	5

**Output 3.1.2: 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>	7	13

### Progress towards outcomes

The SLRCS communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. The communications team generated high quality photos, video clips and news stories which were used SLRCS/ IFRC media platforms.

To understand the situation and the needs on the ground BDRT members and volunteers of the 13 affected branches conducted 24- hour and 72-hour needs assessments. Results were shared with NHQ regularly and was used to inform the plan of action.

SLRCS/IFRC conducted a progress review meeting on 6 March 2020 with the participation of NHQ and branches. The progress, achievement and challenges were discussed and prepared the way forward. Lessons learned workshop, which was scheduled in April, had to be postponed due to current COVID-19 situation.

There are some activities being put on hold, local procurement to be completed, PDM and lessons learned to be conducted, two months no cost extension was requested to enable all activities to be completed accordingly.

Since the onset of the disaster, regular monitoring has been conducted by staff at branches and NHQ. IFRC also paid monitoring visits to ensure the quality of the activities implemented on the ground and to provide adequate technical support.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

**Outcome 4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and ac-countability</i>	Yes	Yes

**Output 4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>	100%	100%

### Progress towards outcomes

IFRC, through the finance department, provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures,

including the review and validation of invoices. SLRCS which is on the working advance system has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation adhere to the standard IFRC financial procedures.

## D. Financial Report

*There are no changes to the budget, only no cost extension has been sought. A final financial report of expenditure will be published with the DREF operation final report within three months of the end of the DREF operation.*

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous updates
- [DREF EPoA](#)

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

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## How we work

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

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



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



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



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