

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sri Lanka: Floods and landslides

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK003
GLIDE n° [FL-2010-000253-LKA](#)
Six-month consolidated report
13 September 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: 14 January 2011 – 31 July 2011

Appeal target (current): CHF 4.62 million

Appeal coverage: 51 per cent. Funds are still needed to enable the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to meet the needs of most vulnerable flood-affected families.

[<click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- 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 Federation's 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. 20 people were killed. Many of those who survived interviewed by the Red Cross have described the floods as the worst they have experienced in the last five decades.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) 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 and women 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 the National Society 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 for several weeks. Some 20,000 people were provided with food cooked by SLRCS volunteers during 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 received a basic items to protect their life, health and dignity. With immediate threat to lives gone, the operation is now focusing on supporting the worst of the flood affected families to rebuild their homes and livelihoods. This would not have been possible without the generous support of Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Click [here](#) for beneficiary stories.

Partners who supported this appeal include Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian

government, Danish Red Cross/ Danish government, Finnish Red Cross/ Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Iranian Red Crescent, Japanese Red Cross Society/ Japanese government, Monaco Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/ New Zealand government, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, United Arab Emirates Red Crescent as well as the Australian government and private donors.

IFRC, on behalf of SLRCS, would like to thank all partners for their generous contributions.

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 latest 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 Polanaranuwa. 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.

Coordination and partnerships

The Ministry of Disaster Management of Sri Lanka took the lead in coordinating disaster response to floods affected communities. The emergency operation launched by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) was part of this wider coordinated effort. SLRCS, supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, partner national societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), participated in regular coordination meetings called by the government authorities at district and central levels. SLRCS assessment findings were shared daily with the Government's Disaster Management Centre in the floods affected districts. Evacuations, emergency first aid and distribution of food and non-food relief items were planned and implemented based on these assessments in cooperation with the authorities and in coordination with other humanitarian agencies working in Sri Lanka. The information on needs and Red Cross action was also shared and cross-checked with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the agency coordinating UN and partners response to the floods.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Progress towards outcomes

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 • Provide cash grants for emergency food to selected beneficiaries • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions

Progress:

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 will be published with the next operations update. The distributions complemented efforts by the Government of Sri Lanka and other agencies, coordinated by

UN OCHA 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. Distribution of NFIs have now been completed. Most of the displaced families have returned to their homes and are rebuilding.

To strengthen SLRCS preparedness for future disasters, the emergency appeal supported procurement of NFIs to replenish SLRCS contingency stocks. Most of the items identified by SLRCS as a priority have now been procured. 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
Adult hygiene kit	6,000

Some of the items included in the original budget (blankets, first aid kits and lanterns) were de-prioritized by the National Society. The ones purchased will be stored at the SLRCS central warehouse in Colombo; some will be prepositioned in districts. Savings under the procurement will go to top up shelter and livelihoods support components of the recovery phase of the operation (see below).

In addition to basic emergency relief items, during the early days of the floods operation, SLRCS operated mobile kitchens in all flood-affected districts. SLRCS estimates it cooked food daily 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 will go to reimburse SLRCS expenses of the mobile kitchens.

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

Progress:

The procurement of water purification tablets is completed and jerry can procurement is ongoing. Both will be pre-positioned as a contingency stock by SLRCS for future emergencies (the National Society is bracing itself for new floods later in the year when the Monsoon period starts). Distribution was de-prioritized as the immediate needs during the early days of the emergency were covered by other humanitarian agencies.

SLRCS has instead then concentrated on cleaning wells in flood-affected communities. In partnership with local authorities and with technical support of the Federation and ICRC, SLRCS mobilized its trained volunteers to clean wells in Ampara and Polananruwa districts, where the needs were found. 59 volunteers worked in Ampara and other 25 volunteers in Polananruwa district. 1,741 wells were cleaned in the areas of Ninthavur, Uhana, Oluvil, Akkaraipattu and Addalachenai (Ampara district) in addition to 762 wells in Polananruwa.

In addition, SLRCS will be constructing public school latrines. Funds mobilized through the appeal so far will be sufficient to support construction or renovation of 70 of the targeted 120 public school latrines (10 in each of the seven target districts). Detailed plans are being drawn by SLRCS branches in consultation with the National Disaster Management Centre and Ministry of Education of Sri Lanka based on latest assessment findings.

Due to funding constraints, not all activities planned under this expected result have been carried out. The focus now is on the livelihoods and shelter support components of the operation to help the most vulnerable communities affected by the floods to recover.

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
3,000 families receive first aid services from trained volunteers	<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 <i>shramadana</i>¹ campaigns and health awareness. • Closely coordinate with district health authorities and relevant partners in the delivery of health activities.
12,000 families receive health promotion interventions on relevant health issues through the CBHFA volunteers	

Progress:

During the early days of the emergency, Red Cross first aiders were deployed in all flood-affected districts. Hundreds of people were attended to by volunteers or referred to nearby hospitals and clinics. The 7,500 families reached by the SLRCS through the emergency relief distributions were the main target of the SLRCS health promotion and disease prevention work. While handing over 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. In Uhana area of Ampara district, with consideration of a high risk of the spread of dengue fever in the area, SLRCS mobilized 15 trained volunteers to work with local communities in clean-up campaigns in the neighbourhood. . At the request of the local authorities, other 45 volunteers worked at the General Hospital of Matale to help clean and maintain the hospital area. Due to limited funding, procurement and distribution of first aid kits has not been done. With funds currently available, no further activities are planned under this outcome.

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

¹ community outreach

<p>Cash grants provided to 2800 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 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. • 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 Samurdi² and agricultural department 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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Progress:

Designing the mechanism: with emergency relief drawing to an end, the focus shifted onto the recovery phase of the operation. A mechanism for cash grant transfers to individual households was designed with technical support of a British Red Cross delegate, based on an analysis of the livelihoods needs of the floods affected communities. The delegate, accompanied by a team from the Federation delegation and SLRCS visited five of the flood-affected districts - Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara and spoke with communities, representatives of local authorities, SLRCS branches and other actors working on the ground to explore the most affective methodology for SLRCS.

Criteria were set for the selection of target areas/communities and most vulnerable households within these communities.

Guidelines for community selection (these guidelines were developed with consideration of funds available/mobilized through the emergency appeal)

- A. Choose 3 most affected DS Division based on latest reported secondary data on
 - a. fully damaged houses – DMC unit at the Divisional level
 - b. affected cropped area - from Agriculture Dept
 - c. livestock (cattle) death
 - d. the area is “flood affected” due to spillage, overflow, breach of embankment,

- B. Choose from the above 3, one which has
 - a. Least presence of NGOs
 - b. Preferably an active Red Cross Unit or a potential area to establish Red Cross unit considered actively by the Branch
 - c. The area is recommended by the GA and Agriculture Dept.

- C. Choose the 3 GN Divisions within the above selected DS Division
 - a. Which are contiguous
 - b. Has greater proportion of affected households

² Representatives of the national poverty alleviation programme targeting poor communities

- c. Has ease of access from Red Cross Branch location.
 - d. Has an active CBO/FO/RDS willing to partner with Red Cross
- D. Social-Map of Households Vulnerability from one GN Division to the contiguous next
- a. After saturating (i.e. having mapped all vulnerable HHs within the GN Division villages)
 - b. Leave the Social-Maps with the CBO/GS for validation and reporting exclusion and inclusions
 - c. Proceed identifying villages and Social Mapping till a target of 400 potential beneficiary is reached

Note : A case in exception and not a rule, would be such areas which have witnessed un-precedented damage due to climatic changes increasing vulnerability of the entire habitation.

Livelihoods beneficiary selection criteria agreed at the beginning of the operation:

Beneficiary for	Include	Exclude	Remarks
Overall criteria	Affected by flood and not just water-logging. Household were the prime income is from farming, livestock production, whether as owner cultivators, share-croppers or landless labourers,	Exclude HHs with Govt. Servants, Big Traders or Mudalali large holding farmers, Political leaders,	If it is evidenced that there are people engaged in such off-farm activities which are affected by flooding, a case for exception should be made
Livelihood Vulnerability	1. Less than 1 acre of paddy holding or 2. Less than 2 acre of Other Field Crops. 3. 100% of cropped area is damaged.		Possession or non-possession of Permit Land is not a criteria
Livelihood Vulnerability	1. Landless Share-croppers with < 2acre of cultivated area. 2. 100% of cropped area being destroyed. 3. Lake based fishing community	Large investor share-croppers with motorized equipments	Possession or non-possession of Permit Land is not a criteria

However, following consultations with the local communities, the criteria was subsequently revised as in some districts, communities struggled to identify people neatly fitting into the originally designed boundaries. Thus, most of the vulnerable people living in irrigation scheme settlements were found to have more than 2 ½ acres of land holding. Further assessments also revealed that those who suffered a partial damage were also facing difficulties in preparing for the next cropping season. Therefore the criteria were amended to incorporate the concerns articulated by people during community mobilization works.

Revised criteria for livelihoods cash grant support:

a beneficiary of SLRCS cash grant must have:

- Less than 2 ½ acres of paddy land or other field crop land owners.
- For tenant farmers – less than 2 ½ acres of cultivated land,
- At least 50% cropped area is damaged.

Cash Grant Management & Monitoring mechanism

Community mobilizers and technical officers were recruited in all seven districts targeted for the shelter and livelihoods support components.

Table 2. SLRCS structure supporting floods recovery phase

Designation	Base	Total staff
Project Manager	NHQ	1
Field Coordinators	Field- based in Ampara & Polonnaruwa	2
Admin assistant	NHQ	1

Technical Officer	1/district * 7 districts	7
Community mobilizers	3/district * 7 districts	21
Total		32

The project manager supported by field coordinators and administrative assistant is responsible for the overall management of the project. The two field coordinators are based in Polonnaruwa and Ampara Districts and are coordinating the project implementation in their respective areas. Field coordinator based in Ampara is coordinating activities of Ampara, Batticaloa and Monaragala Districts. Field coordinator based in Polonnaruwa is coordinating activities of Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Matale, and Trincomalee Districts. Seven technical officers (one in each of the seven districts) and community mobilizers (three in each district) are based in the branches and are responsible for activities in their communities. To enhance the monitoring capacity, the SLRCS will be recruiting additional one mobilizer in each of the seven districts (i.e., seven mobilizers in addition to the 21 already working in their communities).

On 5-6 May 2011, SLRCS staff was gathered in a two day training on the cash grant mechanism and the beneficiary selection criteria. All stages of the operation were discussed in detail. Participants were also trained on how to conduct community meetings using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools such as social mapping and wealth ranking. Training in a classroom was followed by a real time demonstration in Ampara district. Investing time and efforts into this preparatory phase was vital to ensure a shared understanding of the objectives and methodology at all levels of the SLRCS.

Identification of target communities and beneficiaries

Immediately after the training, SLRCS set to selecting the most vulnerable areas through a participatory process involving local communities, authorities (district secretaries & commissioners of agrarian services) and other actors. Following the guidelines, SLRCS identified 27 communities to work in (details in the table below).

Table 3. Target communities for livelihoods support

District	D.S division	G.N division
Ampara	Damana	Pannalagama, Pahalalanda, Thottama
Anuradhapura	Rambewa	Diviyaudabandawewa, Peenagama, Kudagama
Batticaloa	Manmunei-South west	Arasadithivu, Munaikkaddu, Kokkadisolai
Matale	Dambulla	Wewalagama, Nikawatawana, welangolla
Monaragala	Wellawaya	Randenigodayaya, Siripura, Aethiliwewa, Uva Kudaoya, Balaharuwa
Polonnaruwa	Dimbulagala	Sandagalathenna, Manampiya-east, Dalukana, Palatiyawa, Maguldamana, Diwuldamana, Ihalawewa, Nidanwala, Arunapura
Trincomalee	Kantale, Muthur, Padavisripura	Sooriyapura, Kawanthissapura, Kanguweli

Note: In Trincomalee district at the recommendation of the government agent three GN divisions were selected from three different D.S divisions. In Monaragala and Polonnaruwa, the number of target G.N divisions exceed the originally set number as adjoining G.N divisions had to be considered as well in order to identify the target 400 beneficiaries.

27 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. During these meetings 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 has been revised with inputs from these consultations). In the end, beneficiaries were selected by the communities themselves by consensus. First the most vulnerable households were mapped in each of the targeted community. Then these households were ranked according to their wealth. The list drawn by the communities through discussions facilitated by SLRCS were subsequently shared with local government agents, and in the end submitted to the Divisional Secretary for the final endorsement. Before finalizing, the lists were posted in a public place in each of the targeted community for a week for people to comment and

make recommendations. There were cases when some families included in the lists would withdraw voluntarily to give an opportunity to more vulnerable families to benefit from the Red Cross support. SLRCS takes a pride in selecting beneficiaries through this inclusive and transparent process which ensured a better understanding of the needs and perceptions of the people on the ground while at the same time facilitated a truly locally driven and owned process.

Beneficiary agreements

Once the beneficiaries were identified, SLRCS set to collecting the necessary paper work. This proved to be a challenging task. Each beneficiary is required to submit a national identity card and a copy of the bank book. The challenge, however, was that not all beneficiaries, who are the poorest of the poor in their communities, had IDs or the papers were scorched by time and weather to the point it was not possible to verify people's identity. Many did not have a functioning banking account or those who had, were indebted to a bank for loans taken before the floods destroyed their homes and livelihoods. SLRCS community mobilizers made a tremendous effort to reach out to these people, to link them up with relevant authorities, to 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 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 with each beneficiary family and agreements were formally signed between SLRCS and the recipients of the grants. Each beneficiary household was issued a beneficiary card; the card carries information such as name of beneficiary, type of grant, payment schedule and bank details. This information is also entered into an electronic database.

Each beneficiary household receives a cash grant of LKR 30,000 (approx. CHF 300) in two installments to rebuild a livelihood washed away by the floods.

Beneficiary cards and the database are used as monitoring tools. The beneficiary cards are used by the field staff to record monitoring visits and these are then counter signed by the beneficiaries as a proof of the visits. The electronic database which is updated by the field staff and accessed by SLRCS NHQ and Federation staff is used to verify information and monitor progress. Pictures of beneficiaries are taken before, during and after the cash disbursement. These pictures are 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.

Guidelines followed by SLRCS for livelihoods cash grant support

Type of Support	Includes	Excludes	Qualifying Beneficiary
Livelihood Support per HH Amount : approx CHF 300 (LKR 30,000.00) Mode : 2 instalments Target : 400 beneficiary per branch	Any Livelihood activity of choice including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land preparation. • Labour for agri operation • Inputs • tools and equipment • Livestock • Poultry sheds • Repair of farmsteads 	Repair of homes Consumption purpose Repayment of past loans	Maximum of 400 beneficiary per branch

To date, SLRCS identified 2,800 families for the livelihoods support component and is in the process of paying the first instalment (funds raised through the emergency appeal are sufficient to assist 2,800 families only. SLRCS is urging new partners to engage to reach out to more families, who struggle to rebuild). Livelihoods supported by the operation: paddy cultivation, cultivation of other field crops and poultry farming. The second instalments are planned to be paid by November 2011, the latest.

In addition, to the livelihoods and shelter support (see below), each of the targeted communities will be supported with community grants.

Guidelines for community grants

Type of Support	Includes	Excludes	Qualifying Beneficiary
<p>Community Grants</p> <p>Amount : Approx. CHF 1,000 (≤ LKR 1 mill per GN division) Approved by NHQ</p> <p>Mode : Instalments as per DS recommendation</p> <p>Max: 3 projects per branch</p> <p>Executed by FOs or CBOs</p>	<p>Any activity which directly support the Livelihood in the area and generates employment through its execution</p> <p>Mitigation structures as identified within the CBDMP</p> <p>Local labour and not contract labour is used</p> <p>Such assets created is used and can be maintained by Community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Channels, Drains, Diversions 2. Earthwork for breached tanks, check dams, 3. Construction of community managed warehousing facility 	<p>Roads, Bridges and such Civil Works which is the mandate of the Government.</p>	<p>FO, RDS, CBOs</p> <p>Proposals to be vetted and recommended by DS office</p>

Proposals for community grants have been received by SLRCS; under review by a joint Federation and SLRCS evaluation committee. Implementation expected to start in September 2011.

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
<p>Cash grants provided to 350 families as per the Federation cash transfer programme guidelines</p>	<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 • Develop and disseminate safe construction awareness training to reduce the vulnerability for future natural disasters • Socialise volunteers to disseminate the safe construction awareness training • 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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Progress

350 families (50 in each of the seven target districts) were identified by SLRCS for shelter support component with consideration of funds available

Criteria followed:

Beneficiary for	Include	Exclude	Remarks
Overall criteria	Affected by flood and not just water-logging. Household where the prime income is from farming, livestock production, whether as owner cultivators, sharecroppers or landless labourers,	Exclude HHs with Govt. Servants, Big Traders or Mudalali large holding farmers, Political leaders,	If it is evidenced that there are people engaged in such off-farm activities which are affected by flooding, a case for exception should be made
Shelter Vulnerability	1. completely destroyed living-in shelter making it in-habitable with a. Cadjan roofing or b. Sheet roofing and c. Mud walls	All shelters which are farmsteads or which are temporary residences All shelters partially destroyed	Check if Govt. support is not proposed Proposed area is safe from occasional flooding

Guidelines followed by SLRCS for shelter cash grant support

Type of Support	Includes
Transitional shelters Amount : approx CHF 500 (LKR 50,000.00) Mode : 2 instalments Target: 50 beneficiary per branch	Owner-driven for Reconstruction and Relocation. (Beneficiaries living in high risk areas relocated to adjacent safer lands identified in consultation with the community and local authorities)

Agreements have been signed with and the first (of two) instalment has been paid to 38 families. Verification of papers is ongoing for other 102 families, who have submitted the required documentation. The needs, however, are greater and after consultations with the authorities and Federation, SLRCS has set to identify additional 60 families in each of the seven target districts (i.e., additional 420 families will be targeted). The additional homes will be supported with savings made on the procurement of the emergency relief items. Thus, by the end of the operation, SLRCS will have supported 770 families to build stronger homes for just CHF 500. Beneficiary selection criteria for the increased number of beneficiaries will remain same.

Standard house plans have been designed for each district with technical support of government technical officers with consideration of local cultural traditions drawing heavily on shelter support programme experience in the North for returnees. The safety awareness training was facilitated by Government technical officers who will also assist in overseeing the quality of the construction works. For all beneficiaries of the

shelter support programme, SLRCS has negotiated and obtained from the government of Sri Lanka sand permits – a remarkable achievement in a local context.

SLRCS and Federation staff travel extensively throughout Sri Lanka to speak with people we are working with, to hear their stories, concerns and fears, to observe SLRCS work on the ground. Much more is being done than a report format allows to communicate. We acknowledge we need to bring these voices and stories to the fore and during the coming months plans include to record and share more of these stories, to give a concrete name to 'beneficiaries' because they are real people, with real needs and now real hopes for a better future. We have heard a sincere appreciation for the support offered by SLRCS. Challenges people face are many. All families included in this programme live in utter poverty struggling to survive. But people have demonstrated a humbling sense of solidarity and compassion to each other. Entire villages come together to help rebuild.

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

Progress:

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 the support of the Federation.

To improve in-country capacity, the Livelihood Delegate of British Red Cross trained SLRCS staff as well as IFRC Sri Lanka office staff on planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the cash grant mechanism on 9-10 March 2011. The Branch Executive Officers (BEO) of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Moneragala and Matale districts together with NHQ, PNS and IFRC staff participated in the training. Staff were also given training on cash grant mechanism and PRA tools to be used during the community meetings. 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.

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 procure locally following Federation procurement standards and quality control. The IFRC 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.

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:
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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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**[<annexes and interim financial report below;
click here to return to the title page>](#)**

Guideline for Targeting Beneficiaries based on Vulnerability Criteria

The below table provides the basis for assessing vulnerability in habitation along river banks, tanks, breached embankments excluding areas temporarily waterlogged due to excessive rain. The crop damage is >75% as recorded in data produced by Agriculture Departments at the DS level. The list is not necessarily holistic and more a guidance for facilitating “Community Based Targeting” where in “Community Consensus” is reached for considering a new vulnerability criteria

Cate gory	Beneficiary for	Include	Exclude	Remarks
	Overall criteria	Affected by flood and not just water-logging. Household were the prime income is from farming, livestock production, whether as owner cultivators, share-croppers or landless labourers,	Exclude HHs with Govt. Servants, Big Traders or Mudalali large holding farmers, Political leaders,	If it is evidenced that there are people engaged in such off-farm activities which are affected by flooding, a case for exception should be made
A	Shelter Vulnerability	2. completely destroyed living-in shelter making it in-habitable with d. Cadjan roofing or e. Sheet roofing and f. Mud walls	All shelters which are farmsteads or which are temporary residences All shelters partially destroyed	Check if Govt. support is not proposed Proposed area is safe-from occasional flooding
B.	Social Vulnerability	1. Female Headed Households 2. Single Headed Households 3. Households with Differently Challenged. 4. Elderly dependents. 5. High female dependents. 6. Adoloscent Couples		Considered as those who are living on the margins of the society and cope during normal times with “Community Care”
C	Livelihood Vulnerability	4. Less than 1 acre of paddy holding or 5. Less than 2 acre of Other Field Crops. 6. 100% of cropped area is damaged.		Possession or non-possession of Permit Land is not a criteria
D	Livelihood Vulnerability	4. Landless Share-croppers with < 2acre of cultivated area. 5. 100% of cropped area being destroyed. 6. Lake based fishing community	Large investor share-croppers with motorized equipments	Possession or non-possession of Permit Land is not a criteria

Sri Lanka Red Cross Floods Recovery Programme 2011

Beneficiary stories



Wellawaya GS was the worst affected GS division in Monaragala district. Within Wellawaya, SLRCS selected five GN Divisions to support through the emergency appeal - Siripura, Randenigodaya, Athiliwewa, Uva Kudaoya and Balaharuwa. These are rural areas where people live from food cultivated from their lands. The floods in late 2010/ early 2011 damaged or totally destroyed most of farmlands in the villages. Many homes were washed away. Lokumenika, photographed above, is one of 350 families supported by SLRCS to rebuild their homes and livelihoods. Each family is provided with a cash grant of SLR 50,000 (approximately CHF 400) to buy materials and rebuild their own homes. All families included in this programme live in poverty and struggle to eke out a living. Despite the challenges, people have demonstrated a humbling sense of solidarity and compassion to and for each other. Entire villages come together to help rebuild. Above all, homes mean dignity for them. "I am 70 years old. My husband passed away 20 years and I have lived alone since. I have five children but they cannot support me. Now this house is gone too. It fell down with the rain. If you can help me get it back, you will be my Buddha, son', she tells to Roshan Janka, Red Cross community mobilizer.



Chandrasiri is another beneficiary of this SLRCS-supported project. He will receive LKR 30,000 (approximately CHF 230) to start growing his own food. The amount of money is sufficient to buy seeds and basic tools, he says '... but I do not have a bank account. I do not have money to open a bank account.. I went to work today. I earned 500 rupees (approximately CHF 4). I bought food for my children with this money. How can I open a bank account?'. In support of affected people such as Chandrasiri, community mobilizers met with bank authorities and negotiated easy procedures for all SLRCS shelter and livelihoods cash grant beneficiaries to open bank accounts.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK003 - Sri Lanka - Floods

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/7
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/1
Appeal	MDRLK003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	4,622,804					4,622,804
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>Canadian Red Cross</i>	174,169					174,169
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	49,071					49,071
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	58,946					58,946
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	21,542					21,542
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	66,340					66,340
<i>Iranian Red Crescent</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>Japanese Government</i>	158,591					158,591
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	152,600					152,600
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	12,842					12,842
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	72,400					72,400
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	260,838					260,838
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	9,737					9,737
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,500					1,500
C1. Cash contributions	2,267,081					2,267,081
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)	2,347,808					2,347,808
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,347,808					2,347,808
Appeal Coverage	51%					51%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,347,808					2,347,808
E. Expenditure	-450,515					-450,515
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,897,293					1,897,293

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRLK003 - Sri Lanka - Floods

Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/1
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of 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)		4,622,804					4,622,804	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	76,000						76,000	
Construction Materials	1,000,000						1,000,000	
Clothing & textiles	139,000	101,371				101,371	37,629	
Food	160,000	2,300				2,300	157,700	
Seeds & Plants	2,000,000						2,000,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	130,400	74,609				74,609	55,791	
Medical & First Aid	78,750	744				744	78,006	
Teaching Materials	2,000	5,332				5,332	-3,332	
Utensils & Tools	87,375	23,045				23,045	64,330	
Other Supplies & Services	117,325	1,846				1,846	115,479	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supl	3,790,850	209,246				209,246	3,581,604	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	3,500						3,500	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	3,500						3,500	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	25,000						25,000	
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000	66,871				66,871	-63,871	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,000	1,382				1,382	-382	
Logistics Services		4,003				4,003	-4,003	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,000	72,257				72,257	-43,257	
Personnel								
International Staff		565				565	-565	
National Staff		3,664				3,664	-3,664	
National Society Staff	100,000	9,326				9,326	90,674	
Total Personnel	100,000	13,555				13,555	86,445	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000	1,693				1,693	18,307	
Professional Fees		2,611				2,611	-2,611	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	20,000	4,305				4,305	15,695	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	70,000	414				414	69,586	
Total Workshops & Training	70,000	414				414	69,586	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,500	938				938	2,562	
Information & Public Relation	23,300	333				333	22,967	
Office Costs	83,300	77				77	83,223	
Communications	31,153	15				15	31,138	
Financial Charges		6,324				6,324	-6,324	
Other General Expenses	186,058	8,179				8,179	177,879	
Total General Expenditure	327,311	15,866				15,866	311,445	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		8,035				8,035	-8,035	
Total Contributions & Transfers		8,035				8,035	-8,035	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		97,257				97,257	-97,257	
Total Operational Provisions		97,257				97,257	-97,257	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	282,143	27,361				27,361	254,782	
Total Indirect Costs	282,143	27,361				27,361	254,782	

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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)		4,622,804					4,622,804	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		2,022					2,022	-2,022
Reporting Fees		200					200	-200
Total Pledge Specific Costs		2,222					2,222	-2,222
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,622,804	450,515					450,515	4,172,289
VARIANCE (C - D)		4,172,289					4,172,289	