



DREF Operation-Final Report

Sri Lanka | Extreme Weather

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRLK015
Date of Issue: 30 June 2023	Glide number: LS-2022-000283-LKA
Operation start date: 17 August 2022	Operation end date: 31 March 2023
Host National Society: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 499,554 (1st allocation of CHF 221,665 and 2nd allocation of CHF 277,889)
Number of people affected: 82,389	Number of people assisted: 79,750
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:	
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Representation Office in Colombo, with the assistance of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in New Delhi, have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) in this response operation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been present in Sri Lanka and coordinates with IFRC and SLRCS.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:	
Government of Sri Lanka, 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 and other civil society organizations.	

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

After the initial flooding between 1 to 8 August 2022 and the DREF allocation targeting Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, and Rathnapura districts, the southwest monsoon rains continued with low intensity. However, the intensity of the rainfall increased from 5 to 8 September, causing floods in the same districts where the DREF operation was underway, and in Colombo district. Accordingly, Colombo was later included in the DREF response in September 2022. While the DREF budget remained unchanged, resources from other districts were reallocated, particularly for well cleaning, medical camps, and dengue cleaning. District authorities and other agencies intervened to assist, particularly in Rathnapura.

From 14 to 20 October 2022, several districts experienced more floods and extreme weather conditions, with Colombo and Gampaha reporting the greatest impacts. An operations update was published on 21 November 2022 to inform of changes to the operational context, the inclusion of additional geographical areas of Gampaha and Colombo Districts, and the scaling up of response in these districts. Implementation timeframe was also extended from 31 December 2022 to 28 February 2023. The revised operation targeted 50,000 people (from 10,000 people initially) in five districts - Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, Rathnapura, Colombo, and Gampaha districts.

For SLRCS response scaling, an additional funding allocation of CHF 277,889 was approved. Some community leaders and stakeholders were involved in the 9 March 2023 local government election, so the planned cash distribution could be misinterpreted by the affected community as an influence. The cash grants distribution was delayed until after elections to avoid wrong messaging on the grants. Thus, the operation was further extended by one month to continue cash interventions until 31 March 2023.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

 <p>1-8 August 2022</p>	<p>The Southwest monsoon caused heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka, causing the most damage on 6th August, particularly in Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, and Rathnapura districts. Five people were killed and three were reported missing. Over 15,000 people were affected by landslides, rock falls, and floods across ten districts.</p>
<p>2 - 6 September 2022</p>	<p>Low and scattered rainfall intensified, causing flooding in a few districts of Sri Lanka. On 5th September, the highest rainfall of 150 millimeters was recorded in the Awissawella area of the Colombo district. The flood affected over 1,000 families in Colombo, more than 500 people were severely impacted due to a lack of basic needs such as drinking water, food and sanitation.</p>
<p>14 – 20 October 2022</p>	<p>The Intertropical Convergence Zone in Sri Lanka caused heavy rains in several districts, with more than 100 millimeters falling in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, and North-Western provinces, as well as the Galle and Matara districts. Flood warnings were issued for low-lying areas, while landslide warnings were issued for Nuwara Eliya and Ratnapura districts.</p>

According to the DMC, over 82,389 people (20,832 families) were affected across ten districts between 1 August to 30 October 2022. DMC and the media reported that six people died due to the adverse weather and 1,927 people (439 families) were displaced during this period. The displaced people were put in 21 camps run by the government.

Several landslides, falling rocks and collapses of retaining walls were reported in Nuwara Eliya and Kandy districts, obstructing the rail line and main roads in several places. Flooding damaged several houses (17 were fully damaged) in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts. At the same time, 1,754 houses were partially damaged, with Gampaha and Colombo districts reporting the most damages due to the heavy rain and extreme weather conditions.

Phase I- Summary of damages in the targeted districts (8 August 2022)

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

Phase II- Summary of damages in the newly added targeted district of Colombo (12 September 2022)

District	No. of Families	No. of People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe locations		
						Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	No. of locations	No. of Families	No. of People
Colombo	394	1,574	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	394	1,574	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

Phase III- Summary of damages in the newly added targeted districts (18 October 2022)

District	No. of Families	No. of People	Dead	Injured	Missing	Houses		Safe locations		
						Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	No. of locations	No. of Families	No. of People
Gampaha	11,157	46,797	0	0	0	2	25	12	219	1,016
Colombo	3,443	11,648	0	0	0	0	10	9	220	911
Rathnapura	502	1,902	0	1	0	0	32	0	0	0
Kandy	4	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	15,106	60,365	0	1	0	2	69	21	439	1,927

The heavy rain and landslides caused water and sanitation facilities to be affected. People living in low-lying areas lost basic amenities at the household level. Transportation of goods was disrupted due to road blockages and fuel shortages and households needed support to cover their immediate needs. Overflow of water from several major dams in the central hills was reported, threatening downstream communities with the risk of flooding.

Summary of response

Overview of Operating National Society

SLRCS has a strong branch network in all 25 districts of the country, which can provide relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 100 staff and 6,000 active volunteers are trained in disaster response. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), and Divisional Disaster Response Teams (DDRT) are available at national, district and divisional levels. SLRCS has also trained disaster response teams specialized in water and safety, which has 150 active members. These members are well-trained in life-saving techniques to assist rescue operations in times of need. Further, trained First Aid volunteers are also available in all districts, in readiness for immediate deployment at times of disaster for lifesaving needs. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) trained persons, who can be deployed to set up and assist in the implementation of CVA programmes.

During the first phase, three SLRCS branches (Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Rathnapura) requested additional resources to respond to the disaster. During the next step, some of the planned activities were reallocated to the Colombo branch within the approved budget. In the second phase, the Gampaha branch requested aid and assistance for the affected population. Meantime, the Colombo branch also requested increased assistance to reach a wide area within their district. SLRCS headquarters kept NDRT members on alert to be deployed to the five worst-affected districts to assist the branches when a response was needed. The trained BDRT and NDRT members assisted with assessments, relief distributions, and cash-based interventions further.

SLRCS took part in national and district-level coordination meetings with the Government of Sri Lanka, DMC, and international non-government organizations. SLRCS staff and more than 100 volunteers were deployed to support the National Society relief intervention. SLRCS continued to mobilize 100 volunteers in the five districts targeted. Some social media updates by SLRCS on the response from the beginning of the operation can be found on the National Society's official [Facebook page](#).

Summary of activities carried out by sector/intervention under this DREF:

- **2,550** households (12,872 people) were supported with multi-purpose cash and **194** households (978 people) were supported with a conditional cash grant for emergency shelter and repair material/services.
- Replenishment of distributed household items (93 baby relief kits, 250 kitchen sets, 425 bed sheets, 300 sarongs, 425 towels, 125 lanterns, 125 rubber slippers).
- **2,814** dug wells were cleaned and chlorinated.
- **625** jerry canes were distributed.
- **34,700** people were reached through hygiene promotion activities and IEC materials.
- **20,000** people were reached (15 events) through clean-up activities and public places disinfection.
- **21** medical camps were set up and **20,000** people were reached through the medical services.

- **34** community dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns were conducted and reached **13,500** people.
- **5,050** households were visited under household dengue surveillance and awareness and reached over **25,250** people.
- **1,000** people were reached through a first-aid camp conducted in Gampaha district.
- **100** raincoats were distributed among SLRCS volunteers and staff.
- **4,200** school packs were distributed among children.
- **One** feedback report was published in the **IFRC Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** hub. Guidelines were developed and branch staff and volunteers were educated about them to have a strong mechanism to ensure **CEA** and **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)** within the operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Country

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with IFRC and ICRC, who provided technical support for the planning and implementation of this DREF operation. ICRC has been working with SLRCS, particularly in migration. IFRC representatives in Sri Lanka provided technical support for the operation, including developing the Emergency Plan of Action and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing. The IFRC CCD in Delhi and the IFRC APRO in Kuala Lumpur provide further coordination support for information sharing and resources.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

Disaster Management agencies and district administrative units led the response to floods and landslides, with the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Police deployed to all affected locations. The Security Forces carried out rescue operations, with the Army rescuing 120 people in Nuwara Eliya and Kandy districts.

The National Building Research Organisation issued level two (amber) landslide warnings to Hambantota, Kandy, Kegalle, Matale, Matara, Nuwara Eliya, and Rathnapura Districts. The Department of Irrigation monitored the water levels in river basins and low-lying areas and provided alerts and warnings to the public. The government closed all schools in the Nuwara Eliya district in August 2022 due to the risk of landslides, heavy wind, rockfall, road, and rail line blockages. Trade unions and organizations collaborated with NGOs and other organizations to support the affected people. Temples, churches, religious organizations, Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC), youth societies, fisheries societies, and local business societies were also engaging in response and basic needs providing activities.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

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

Food Security and Livelihoods

In the five districts of Rathnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Gampaha, and Colombo, most of the affected people were working as tea plantation workers and other agricultural, fishing, and small-scale businesses. Due to extreme weather, rivers and streams in the plantation areas were overflowing, and regular work was also disrupted due to heavy rain and landslides. The economic crisis had already worsened living standards, and families with infants, disabilities, chronic illnesses, and pregnant and lactating women needed special support and care. Markets and essential services were interrupted due to floods, landslides, road and rail line blockages.

Shelter

The line rooms or battery-type houses that the affected plantation workers are living in were built during colonial times and are in dilapidated conditions. People with houses damaged moved to host families in the neighbouring

villages, as the authorities did not want to use schools as safe shelters. Due to displacement, damage to the houses, and livelihood loss, there was a need to provide assistance to repair the damages and procure household items.

Education

The government closed schools in Nuwara Eliya districts due to disruptions caused by floods, landslides, and house damage. A total of 3,013 families were identified with 2,722 schooling children whose school stationery was damaged or lost due to floods, landslides, and house damages. Additionally, school education was disrupted due to the relocation of families to safer places. The government also acted to close schools due to disruptions caused by road and rail transport.

Health and care

The affected population was dependent on government hospitals to meet their health needs, but access was limited due to extreme weather events, transport disruptions, and relocation. Additionally, shortages of medicines and disruptions to the health and care system further exacerbated their health condition. To reduce the risk of hospitalization and other health complications, First-Aid Services, general medical and clinical care, and mobile services were needed during the period. Additionally, cleaning campaigns with disinfecting activities and a dengue awareness programme were also required.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

In the aftermath of the floods, drinking water was contaminated, limiting access to drinking water facilities in the affected areas. Well-cleaning was identified as an essential requirement, and sanitation and hygiene states were worsened due to extreme weather conditions. To limit the spread of water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases, basic hygiene and dengue awareness, and cleaning campaigns were prioritized as an immediate response activity.

Targeting

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

The severely affected population in the Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Rathnapura, Colombo, and Gampaha covered by this DREF had higher female beneficiaries than males. SLRCS ensured that activities conducted were aligned with its gender commitments and the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations included the elderly, persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children.

Risk Analysis

A detailed assessment was carried out in affected areas to select the target population. It was mandatory for volunteers to be insured prior to deployment. They were also provided with necessary protective gear, such as sanitizers, masks, and personal protective equipment (PPE) since there was a risk of community transmission in the field. The volunteers were trained on how to work according to the COVID-19 guidelines to assure the safety of both volunteers and beneficiaries. Special attention was paid to the transportation of the staff and volunteers, and the distribution of items to selected locations due to the existing fuel shortage around the affected areas.

The high inflation rate and scarcity of essential food and non-food items had consequences on the functioning of markets and cash-based interventions. An inadequate supply of fuel slowed down the implementation of the operation and monitoring visits to branches. To manage these risks, SLRCS acted to closely coordinate and work with authorities to obtain adequate fuel supply as SLRCS is considered an essential service provider. SLRCS was

able to deliver essential services without significant delays during the severe shortages in June and July 2022. The authorities introduced a fuel rationing system that significantly reduced the number of queues with shorter lengths.

The prices of commodities were very high due to inflation, and the cost of supply of commodities and essential items increased due to supply chain disruption. Adequate budget provisions were made to ensure that SLRCS was able to procure essential household items and shelter materials despite high prices as part of this DREF operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This operation aimed to support 50,000 of the most affected people (10,000 families) in the five most severely affected districts of Rathnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Colombo, and Gampaha with multipurpose cash grants to meet the gaps in their basic needs (Livelihoods and basic needs), conditional cash grants to repair the damaged houses and provision of household items (Shelter), well cleaning and hygiene promotion (WASH), medical camps, first aid services and dengue awareness (Health and care), as well as provision of school exercise books and stationery.

Implementation strategy

The strategy for this operation was fully in line with SLRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, commitments, and mandates. With the support of IFRC, SLRCS sought to provide immediate support to the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the five targeted districts. The selection was carried out involving affected community members and in close coordination with the local authorities. Places of intervention were decided after the detailed assessments covering the most affected population of the worst affected districts of Rathnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Colombo, and Gampaha.

The proposed strategy was formulated based on the short-term needs of the affected people and aligned with the government's strategy. Lessons learned from the flood responses of the past were taken into consideration. SLRCS ensured no duplication of assistance and had been actively engaged in disaster response since the onset of the disaster.

During implementation, in Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura districts, the number of households on conditional cash grants for house repairs was reduced. After conducting detailed needs assessments, the SLRCS branches found that government authorities had planned to relocate some affected people to safer locations. Therefore, in the Nuwara Eliya district, 76 households out of 100 households were eligible for conditional cash grants, while in the Rathnapura district, only 18 out of 40 households were eligible. Similarly, the proposed number of First Aid camps was not implemented due to changed community preferences. Gampaha branch conducted only one First Aid camp. After considering community requirements, SLRCS reallocated all savings from changed activities towards the procurement of school packs. This was due to less attention and assistance given to school children in affected areas.

Essential basic needs and household assistance: Multipurpose cash grants of LKR 20,000 (CHF 56) were designed to cover almost 50 per cent of the calculated gaps in meeting the minimum food expenditure basket. Beneficiaries were selected with special attention to female/single-headed households, households with people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, families with infants and young children, and elderly people. SLRCS has a pool of CVA-trained staff and a grievance mechanism to answer issues that arise during the beneficiary selection process. A total of 219 feedbacks were received by SLRCS through a hotline number on extreme weather operations from 1 November 2022 to 31 March 2023 related to cash assistance and operational update.

Minimum Food expenditure Basket (MFB)

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

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

Household items: Replenishment of household items stock, including 93 baby relief packs (for families with children under five years old), 250 kitchen sets, 425 bedsheets, 300 sarongs, 425 towels, 125 lanterns, 125 rubber slippers, 625 water cans (5 liters) provided to affected displaced families.

Emergency shelter: Provision of emergency shelter support via conditional cash grants of LKR 75,000.00 (CHF 208) to 194 households whose houses were badly damaged and required assistance to repair their houses. Households received the cash in two tranches based on the progress of construction. For the 1st instalment, households received LKR 50,000 after completion of the work (as per agreed plan), and based on the monitoring report, households received 2nd instalment of LKR 25,000. Based on the initial assessments and estimations done at the field level, one or more of the below activities were carried out through this conditional cash grant intervention to assist the affected people in early recovery:

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

SLRCS branches mobilized volunteers to provide orientation, document collection, beneficiary card verification, identity card copy, bank passbook copies, and estimate/quotation of repair/replacement. They submitted a request to transfer allocated funds to beneficiaries' bank accounts and provide an individual progress report.

WASH promotion: WASH interventions focusing on improving access to safe drinking water and hygiene safe behaviors in the inundated areas, which comprised cleaning up contaminated wells with chlorination at individual households, community wells as well as evacuation centres. A total of 2,414 wells were cleaned in two districts that ensured people's access to safe drinking water. Hygiene promotion carried out at community and public places were supplemented by relevant IEC materials and awareness campaigns to enhance people's knowledge of hygiene practices.

Health and care: Health interventions focused on providing basic First-Aid, dengue prevention activities, and medical camps to the affected communities. A total of 21 medical camps were conducted to provide basic medical assistance, and serious medical cases were referred to hospitals for further care. Vector control activities were also included to promote environmental health aspects of the shelter. 34 dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns were conducted, with 5,000 household awareness and clean-up activities being carried out. These activities were conducted under COVID-19 guidelines.

Key aspects factored into the operational strategy

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

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

- Framework agreement is important with FSP to make the cash transfer faster.
- No cash in hand if no choice, strengthen monitoring system and involve local stakeholders.
- Set up feedback mechanism including hotline system.
- Develop guideline and policy for CEA and PGI.
- SLRCS should participate in different cluster/ working group/stakeholders meeting.
- SLRCS should settle the advance to IFRC in monthly basis.
- Digitalize SLRCS financial system.
- Strengthen SLRCS capacity at HQ and Branch levels.
- Recruit new volunteers and trained them.

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

Support services Human Resources

SLRCS allocated full-time staff at its national headquarters to oversee the operation and assign a finance staff to ensure the smooth flow of settlements. Furthermore, at the branch level, a district project officer and a community mobilizer were hired for each branch. IFRC supported programme implementation through its existing staff.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities were aimed at effectively managing the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites. SLRCS has a central warehouse in Colombo with pre-positioned items, and each branch maintains a small stock sufficient for 100 to 200 families. The supply chain strategy was to first use the pre-positioned stocks of the National Society country-wise to quickly meet the basic needs of the affected population. The SLRCS conducted the process for local procurement in close coordination with IFRC, and additional logistics support including quality assurance for process compliance where needed was provided by the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit and CCD in Delhi.

Information Technologies (IT)

High-speed Wi-Fi internet connectivity was available in the IFRC Sri Lanka Country Office and the SLRCS national headquarters. 3G modems and internet data packages for smartphones enabled staff and volunteers to communicate electronically with headquarters and send reports and pictures. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments were conducted electronically through mobile applications. An orientation session was provided to prepare volunteers for assessments.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS and IFRC provided technical support in programme management to ensure the operation's objectives were met. Post-distribution monitoring was conducted, and a lessons-learned workshop was conducted to capture learning.

PGI

PGI considerations were mainstreamed in this operation, including the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. SLRCS was committed to capturing sex, age, and disability disaggregated data to understand the number and specific vulnerability of females to males. Also, 4,200 school packs were provided for school children who lost or damaged their books and stationery during the floods and landslips.

CEA

Community feedback mechanisms were integrated into the operation to ensure affected populations have access to timely and accurate information on services provided by SLRCS. Selection criteria were communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so people understood the rationale behind targeting and had opportunities to ask questions.

CEA services were implemented through context-specific channels, group discussions, face-to-face discussions, the publishing of selected recipient lists, and the publishing of related information through the local language.

SLRCS has also established a hotline system as part of the feedback mechanism. The total system is guided by a well-defined guideline that outlines clear roles and responsibilities as well as data management for the feedback and response mechanism. Currently, SLRCS is actively maintaining records of the feedback received from the community. SLRCS established and effectively maintains two hotline numbers that community members can contact 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Dedicated SLRCS staff at headquarters handle incoming calls and promptly provide any requested information. If there are complaints, fraud, corruption, or nepotism-related issues, the staff immediately logs the information in a data sheet and shares the data with the management at both the headquarters and branch levels, depending on the level of feedback based on the CEA guidelines of SLRCS. Subsequently, SLRCS would respond to community members' queries if needed and investigates any issues as necessary.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 4,103 Male: 1,855 Female: 2,248		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solution		
Output 1.1: Short, medium, and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement</i>	1,200 people (240 HH)	978 people (194 HH)
Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
<i># of households provided with household items assistance</i>	2,065 people (413 HH)	3,125 people (625 HH)
Narrative description of achievements		
<i>(Note: HH – Households)</i>		
Replenishment of household items: SLRCS provided 625 affected families with essential household items assistance, including 93 baby relief packs (for families with children under five years old), 250 kitchen sets, 425 bedsheets, 425 towels, 125 lanterns, 625		

water cans (5 liters), 125 rubber slippers and 300 sarongs. The stocks of household items distributed had been replenished through the DREF operation.

Emergency shelter:

During implementation, the number of households receiving conditional cash grants for house repairs decreased in Nuwara Eliya and Rathnapura districts. The SLRCS branches found, after conducting detailed needs assessments, that government authorities planned to relocate 46 affected individuals to safer locations. Therefore, in the district of Nuwara Eliya, 76 of 100 households were eligible for conditional cash grants, while in the district of Rathnapura, only 18 of 40 households were eligible. In addition, 100 households in the Kandy district also qualified. Therefore, a total of 194 households qualified for conditional cash grants for shelter repairs.

A total of 94 households whose houses were severely damaged and required assistance to repair them received emergency shelter support via conditional cash grants of LKR 75,000.00 (CHF 208) based on a technical assessment; the estimated cost was determined by local engineers. The grants were distributed in two instalments. As a result of the current economic situation, the affected individuals had been facing numerous obstacles for months, making cash assistance more effective. Based on initial assessments and estimates done at the field level, additional materials and services were provided. The conditional cash allocation covered roofing sheets, cement, sand, cement/clay blocks, metal, timber, iron bars (10-12 millimetres), electric wires, bulbs, skilled labour (masons, carpenters, etc.), unskilled labour costs and material transportation costs.



Damaged wall undergoing repair works – Rathnapura District (Photo: SLRCS)

Progress monitoring showed that 185 households used both cash grant instalment for repairing the houses. Furthermore, only 9 households completed the repair with only one instalment and did not require the second. No households used money for non-shelter activities.

Initially there was a plan to support the repair of 240 houses. Due to physical assessment and coordination with local government and other stakeholders, it was decided and agreed that Red Cross will support 194 households, resulting in savings under this sector.

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



Damaged roof and wall undergoing repair and replacement – Rathnapura District (Photo: SLRCS)

SLRCS branches mobilized volunteers and provided orientation on the selection of beneficiaries, document collection including assessment report, beneficiary, and verification with the government village headman, identify card copy, bank passbook copies and a request with estimation/quotation of the repair or replacement which was certified by the contractor (mason/carpenter, etc.). The branches submitted a request to transfer allocated funds to the selected beneficiaries' bank accounts and a final monitoring visit was done by the field mobilizer who provided an individual progress report, including photographs. SLRC has a framework agreement with SAMPATH bank as the Financial Service Provider (FSP) and that has been used for the fund transfer.

Challenges

In the initial stages of the current economic crisis, there were severe shortages of construction materials. At the same time, the prices of materials increased more than three times within four months. However, markets fluctuated several times and construction materials were available without shortages, but at a very high price. For example, a 50kg bag of cement currently costs about LKR 3,200 while it was only LKR 900 in March 2022. A cash value of LKR 75,000 was decided considering high prices to cover the essential costs of house repairs.

Lessons Learned

SLRCS, with the support of IFRC's country delegation, CCD Delhi and the APRO team in KL, set up a strong monitoring mechanism to ensure the assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries and required technical assistance was provided to the beneficiaries to plan and carry out the repairs. Further, cash was transferred through the banks on an instalment basis to each beneficiary. The instalment plan was developed based on the damage assessment for each house and the materials required to carry out the repairs. Beneficiaries were satisfied with the service that the bank provided with no issue raised by beneficiaries in terms of withdrawing cash from bank.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 12,872

Male: 5,814

Female: 7,058

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

Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households provided with cash assistance	12,750 people (2,550 HH)	12,872 people (2,550 HH)

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the minimum expenditure basket guidance developed by the National Cash Working Group and considering existing inflation fluctuation rates from May to July 2022, multipurpose cash grants of LKR 20,000 (CHF 56) was designed to cover almost 50 per cent of the calculated gaps in meeting the minimum food expenditure basket or almost 60 per cent of the calculated minimum food basket.

Targeted people were selected giving special attention to female/single-headed households, households with people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, families with infants and young children, and elderly people.

A grievance mechanism considering CEA components was established to answer the issues that arose during the targeted people selection process. Below are the key activities conducted under this sector:

- Selection of beneficiaries.
- Beneficiary lists preparation and sensitization on the assistance process.
- Conduct market assessment to determine markets are functioning.

- Provision of CVA of LKR 20,000 per family to 2,550 of the most affected households in five districts.

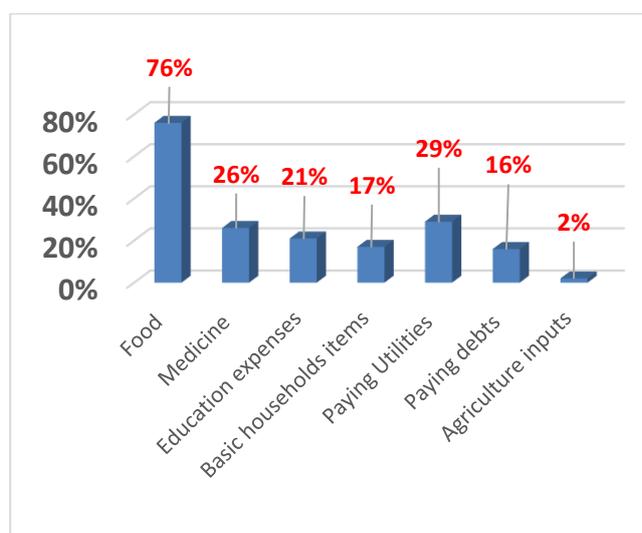
Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Report

The monitoring exercise revealed that most respondents utilized cash assistance to meet essential household needs, primarily food, utilities, health, debt repayment, and transportation costs. SLRC's cash assistance significantly contributed to food security and basic needs for vulnerable households. Since the economic crisis began in May 2022, 76 per cent of respondents reported using cash for food procurement. The price of commodities and essential items increased significantly, and cash support was perceived as timely. A total of 71 per cent of respondents felt the 20,000 LKR per household was sufficient to meet their basic needs, whereas 29 per cent felt the amount was insufficient due to rising food and non-food item prices and transportation costs.

The PDM helped SLRCS assess the fulfilments of basic needs, protecting recipients from negative coping strategies. Feedback on service delivery was generally positive, with 92 per cent satisfied, 8 per cent facing difficulties accessing assistance through banks, and 54 per cent visiting local markets for food and commodities.

Utilization of the cash assistance

Approximately 76 per cent of respondents mentioned that they used cash assistance to buy food followed by payment to utilities (e.g., gas, electricity bill, house rental, etc.) at 29 per cent. Also, 26 per cent mentioned they bought medicine, 21% for education and 16% mentioned paying and clearing off debt and or repayment. The situation is overall the same in each province with key observations on the difference in urban and rural expenditure trends. In the urban context, recipients spent more on rental payments, but not in rural.



Utilization of Cash Assistance

The outcome of cash assistance

A study asked respondents about their coping mechanisms for life and livelihoods without cash assistance. Over half (60 per cent) used new loans from relatives (39 per cent), while 21 per cent used local money lenders. The high-interest rates and difficulty in obtaining loans from relatives made it difficult for respondents to access financial assistance. Approximately 11 per cent prioritized children, while 11 per cent sold their productive assets, thus, affecting the working force and health. Few had savings and only 7 per cent would stay with someone for food and lodging without demanding cash as a wage.

Distribution modality and service delivery

Approximately 66 per cent of respondents experienced no difficulties withdrawing assistance, while 25 per cent experienced increased expenses due to transport issues. Remote areas faced longer withdrawal times, and making elderly individuals felt unsafe. Also, 9 per cent experienced long lines and fewer wanted to receive part of their cash assistance.

Quality of service delivery

More than half of the respondents (52 per cent) were unaware of SLRCS's hotline number or feedback mechanism system. If implemented, it would be helpful for information and feedback in Central, Eastern, and North Central provinces.

Challenges

Due to the fuel shortage and high cost of traveling in continuous rains, it was challenging to conduct activities as planned. Moreover, scheduled power cuts and the high cost of transport, stationary, food, and medicines too posed some challenges to the operation and interrupted the smooth flow of project implementation. Branches

coordinated with local authorities to carry out response and speed-up interventions while following COVID-19 safe response practices as well. All volunteers were provided with PPE.

Lessons Learned

The current economic crisis impacted all levels of people. Multipurpose cash grants only focused the vulnerable group, such as women-headed households, single women, people with disabilities, the elderly, etc, which was very effective and benefitted them as they lost their income and livelihood due to the prevailing situation in the country. Effective coordination with government officials was crucial in identifying and verifying the beneficiary list as quickly as possible to support the people in need.



Health

People reached: 79,750¹

Male: 38,280

Female: 41,470

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

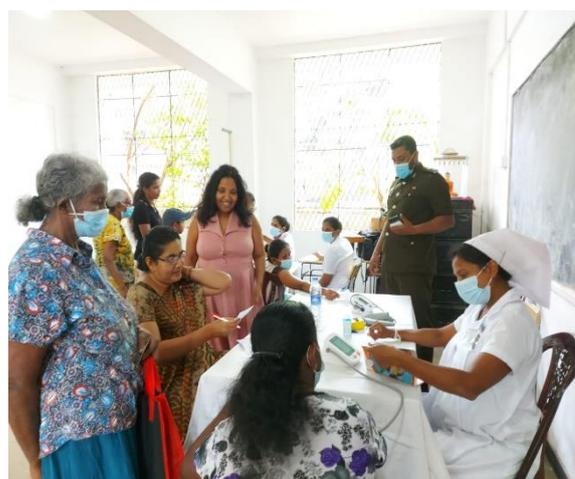
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by medical camps	40,000 people/ 21 camps	40,000 people/ 21 camps
# of people reached with dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns	13,400 people/ 34 community events	13,500 people/ 34 community events
# of people through household-level dengue surveillance and awareness	25,000 people (5,000 HH)	25,250 people (5,050 HH)
# of people reached through FA camps	4,500 people 45 camps	1,000 people one camp

Narrative description of achievements

Health interventions were more focused on providing basic First Aid, dengue prevention activities, medical camps, and First Aid Training for school teachers. These activities were conducted by the technical teams, including SLRCS branch volunteers to assist in the immediate medical needs of the affected communities. The inundation of roads and services disrupted the access to health services in the area, and serious medical cases were referred to hospitals for further care.

In emergency medical camps, a total of 21 camps were organized to provide medical and first-aid services to the affected people, and 40,000 were reached through the medical camp activities. At the same time, one first-aid camp conducted in Gampaha district, which benefited 1,000 people.



Medical camp- Colombo District (Photo: SLRCS)

¹ Health focussed activities conducted were community based and same family received multiple assistance; hence double counting is likely in estimating the people reached.

The epidemiological pattern for dengue cases increased after the floods. Vector control activities were included to promote general environmental health aspects of the shelter such as solid waste management and drainage and well cleaning.

A total of 34 community dengue awareness and clean-up campaigns were conducted in the respective areas where 5,050 household dengue surveillance and awareness and clean-up activities were carried out. These activities, conducted under COVID-19 guidelines, targeted affected communities, as well as inundated public places (15) with disinfectants.

In Sri Lanka during the extreme weather DREF, there was also a complex emergency appeal for economic crisis being implemented. Medicines for medical camp were procured through the Emergency Appeal and not by the Extreme weather DREF. Therefore, significant balance remained in the DREF.

Challenges

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

Lessons Learned

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, the health sector was highly impacted in terms of shortage of medicine and medical equipment's. In future, while depending on government sectors, it is important to assess their capacity and where is the gap that might be impacted to get their assistance.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 71,895²

Male:34,509

Female:37386

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

Output 1.2: 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	2,814	2,814
# of jerry cans distributed (5 litres; replenishment)	625	625
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	33,000	34,700
# of public places disinfection and clean-up activities conducted	15 events	15 events (20,000 people reached)

Narrative description of achievements

WASH interventions focused on improving access to safe drinking water and hygiene-safe behaviours in the inundated areas which comprised cleaning up contaminated wells with chlorination at individual households, community wells as well as evacuation centres.

² WASH focussed activities conducted were community based and same family received multiple assistance; hence double counting is likely in estimating the people reached.

A total of 2,814 wells were cleaned in two districts (Colombo and Gampaha) that ensured people's access to safe drinking water. Hygiene promotion was carried out at community and public places supplemented by relevant IEC materials and an awareness campaign to enhance people's knowledge of hygiene practices. Distribution of 625 jerry cans to households to ensure the families could obtain safe drinking water and 15 public places were disinfected as per COVID-19 guidelines.

Challenges

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

Lessons Learned

Depending on the situation, it is necessary to revise the operational plan with a focus on potential risks that may have an impact on implementation. Additionally, it is necessary to develop a detailed mitigation plan, which must be periodically revised based on the situation.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 4,200

Male: 2,016

Female: 2,184

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of poor and marginalized school children assisted through school packs distributed	3,300 packs	4,200 packs
# of staff reached through PGI awareness	100	100
# of people reached through integration of PGI across all response actions	50,000	50,000

Narrative description of achievements

According to assessments, an increase in domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence, and serious child protection incidents were reported, while the ability of government agencies to respond is understood to be severely constrained.

The operation ensured the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. While the household needs assessment was conducted, sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) were collected and analysed. A continuous dialogue amongst different stakeholders was continued to ensure programmes from all sectors mainstream cross-cutting issues relevant to the needs and priorities of the affected population. Furthermore, schools were affected in the targeted areas as well as the school stationaries and other materials of poor school children.

PGI concerns were integrated across all activities including capacity building of staff and volunteers, assessments, targeting, and community and household awareness.

Community consultation processes were introduced for beneficiary selection and established a hotline service while introducing the KOBO complaint link and writing complaint sheets to ensure transparent and accountable service delivered to the beneficiaries. Beneficiary information sheets and awareness posters were disseminated within the respective areas to educate the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.



School Pack Distribution – Rathnapura District (Photo: SLRCS)



School Pack Distribution- Nuwara Eliya District (Photo: SLRCS)

SLRCS distributed additional 900 school packs than the original target for the vulnerable school children based on the needs, which had an impact on the budget as the spending was more.

Challenges

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

Lessons Learned

PGI is one of the Sri Lankan government's top priorities, but the economic crisis had a significant impact on this sector. Poor people were vulnerable due to the economic crisis, and flooding rendered them helpless; as a result, they were incapable of focusing on their children's education. The school packs were timely distributed to the children of vulnerable families.

Strengthen National Society

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

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of SLRCS branches that are well functioning in the operation	5	5
% of volunteers involved in the operation insured	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

All activities were completed but with additional time as the economic crisis which existed in the country impacted the fuel shortages and movement restriction. Moreover, scheduled power cuts, shortage and high cost of stationary, skilled and trained volunteers left the country, affected the project implementation timeline. Branches coordinated with local authorities to carry out responses and speed up interventions while following COVID-19

safe response practices. All volunteers were provided with PPEs. Branches are coordinating with local authorities to carry out response work.

Challenges

The ongoing economic crisis impacted the planned activities and took extra time to organize the activities.

Lessons Learned

SLRCS should have a business continuity plan that allows the organization to keep moving in such critical time e.g., economic crisis. Also, to utilize the Red Cross network to hire staff promptly to ensure smooth implementation and reaching vulnerable people in a timely manner.

International Disaster Response

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of surge deployed</i>	1	1
<i>% of compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance</i>	100%	100%
<i># of coordination meetings with other stakeholders</i>	10	10
<i>Movement coordination is in place</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Involvement in regular coordination meetings.</i>	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

Despite the civil unrest situation during the June-December 2022 period, which was in the middle of the operational time frame, SLRCS HQ and branches closely coordinated with authorities, particularly at the local level to plan and implement the activities. The worst affected branches work regularly with authorities not only for this operation but also for other activities implemented by the branches. Good relationships already established were very helpful during this operation. IFRC had a disaster management consultant hired in-country that supported the operation throughout its implementation timeframe Besides this, a Surge Procurement was deployed through the Complex Emergency operation (MDRLK014) to support SLRCS overall procurement, and the cost of surge deployment was not charged to the Extreme Weather DREF.

Challenges

The extreme weather/floods occurred while the country was facing the economic crisis characterized by high inflation and a deteriorating currency, food insecurity, shortages of fuel, essential medicines and other vital imported commodities along with recurrent power cuts, threatened livelihoods, reduced public services, and rising protection concerns which significantly affected the operations as travel was restricted due to shortage of fuel. Therefore, selection of beneficiaries took longtime than expected.

Lessons Learned

SLRCS should build capacity of their staff and volunteer so that in a mega emergency, they can be self-sufficient. SLRCS should ensure active participation in cluster/ stakeholder meeting/ various forums. SLRCS should be digitalised for better financial management and transparency.

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)</i>	10	10
<i># of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at the branch level</i>	5	5
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Beneficiary communication (social media, Media articles, Interviews)</p> <p>At least six Facebook posts were published with pictures covering the activities in all districts. SLRCS Comms team visited the districts for photoshoots and captured important activities and events during the operation. SLRCS trained BDRTs in each branch and they were deployed for emergency needs assessment and to work with authorities.</p> <p>Some social media updates by SLRCS on the current response from the beginning of the operation can be found below:</p> <p>SLRCS staff and volunteers visiting affected homes in Nawalapitiya of the Kandy district. SLRCS Colombo branch volunteers engaged in emergency needs assessments Stakeholder consultations in Kandy district before community consultations to identify the beneficiaries SLRCS Colombo branch and the Dengue Unit of the Ministry of Health conducted a Dengue Awareness Campaign in Kaduwela sub district for households, followed by a fogging session in aid of Dengue prevention. SLRCS volunteers conduct emergency needs assessments in Colombo district SLRCS Gampaha district branch volunteers are assisting people affected by recent flood</p> <p>A lesson learned workshop on extreme weather DREF was conducted, where SLRCS branches, HQ and beneficiaries from field participated. The following are key lessons that SLRC/IFRC identified:</p> <p>Best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SLRCS worked closely with government and community for selection of beneficiaries that ensured the most vulnerable households were part of the beneficiary list. - For conditional cash grant for shelter repair, SLRCS worked closely with government technical officials that helped SLRCS to get the approval for the estimate (cost) for shelter repair work and ensured quality work. - SLRCS was able to adjust the operational strategy based on the changing needs of the community. <p>Challenges and Gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of HR took longer and finding potential candidates was a challenge as the salary scale of SLRCS was not revised considering the economic crisis in the country. - There was delay due to the local government election and influence by the government officials. - Lack of coordination between HQ and Branches. - Access to the affected people was challenging due to geographical locations and movement restriction due to shortage of fuel. - Cash advance was not received by SLRCS branches on time that delayed the operation. - Turnover of staff was high that impacted the implementation. - Secondary data were insufficient in some districts; a longer time needed for SLRCS to collect the data. 		
Challenges		
Very limited technical experts are available within SLRCS and due to their core engagement, it was not possible to deploy immediately for the detail assessment that delayed getting the primary data from the field. On the other		

hand, the quality of secondary data that SLRCS received from government was not adequate. SLRCS was very active in sharing information on social media, but the poor and vulnerable people did not have access to these websites.

Lessons Learned

IFRC/SLRCS should focus more on coordination and advocacy through different forum to raise more funds. In terms of sharing information, Red Cross should focus on radio/television broadcast, as well as produce more pictorial IEC materials (e.g. poster, leaflet etc.) and share them within the community.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and ac-countability</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

SLRCS finance department is currently working on introducing digital systems and applications to make financial reporting more effective and efficient. Although the system is installed, there is still some more work to be done to train the staff before having it fully functional. The IFRC Finance Manager in the country is working regularly with SLRCS to ensure all DREF-related reports are submitted within the agreed time frame. A special meeting was held with the Director General to discuss the delays in financial reporting and appropriate actions were taken to minimize the delays in the future. The process is still ongoing and will be closely monitored.

Challenges

Due to shortage of finance staff and limited capacity it took long time to settle the advance that has given the extra pressure to IFRC to close the DREF and understand the percentage utilization of funds.

Lessons Learned

Skilled and adequate human resources is required to deliver programme in time and a digital financial system is required to monitor the progress more effectively (e.g., budget vs expenditure)

D. Financial Report

The budget allocation for this intervention was CHF499,554 for a period of seven months of implementation. By the close of the operation, the total expenditure was CHF 395,336, with an overall balance of CHF104,218 to be returned to the DREF pot. The unspent balance represents 21 per cent of the allocation and variance against the budget is detailed in the final financial report. The variance was due to following reasons:

Item	Details
Shelter - Relief	Kitchen sets were identified under other supplies during budgeting, but actual costs were booked to the Shelter (Relief)
WASH	Well cleaning and other cleaning activities budgeted under other supplies. However actual costs were booked into WASH considering the actual nature of the expenditure.
Medical & First Aid	As explained earlier, there were a couple of first aid camps that SLRCS could not conduct as planned. Considering the emergency requirements, medicines utilised in

	medical camps and first aid camps were procured in bulk under the Complex Emergency operation (MDRLK014) concurrently implemented in Sri Lanka and allowed savings on this budget line.
Teaching Materials	Savings from conditional cash grants were utilised to increase the number of school packs
Other Supplies & Services	Even though some expenses were identified as other supplies at budgeting stage, actual costs were booked based on the true nature of expenditure under different sector budget lines.
Cash Disbursement	Under-expenditure due to less than planned cash grants conditional/unconditional distributed, see details in the implementation strategy section.
Distribution & Monitoring	Part of distributions and monitoring visits were coupled with the ongoing emergency appeal activities allowing savings under this line.
NS Staff	Full strength of the National Society staff planned were not fully utilised, as existing staff recruited under the Complex Emergency operation agreed to take care of DREF operation activities too.
Workshops & Training	There are savings under assessments, progress review meetings orientations and the lesson learn workshop planned.
Travel	Surge Support planned was not utilized. Surge support hired for the Emergency Appeal operation (MDRLK014) also contributed to the DREF activities. Hence there was no requirement for additional surge.

Apart from the above, there were material exchange gains due to vast currency fluctuations which ultimately contributed to the considerable balance remains.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Full financial report is attached at the end of this report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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How we work

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

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/5	Operation	MDRLK015
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2023/3	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/Jun/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK015 - Sri Lanka - Extreme Weather

Operating Timeframe: 17 Aug 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	499,554
DREF Response Pillar	499,554
Expenditure	-395,336
Closing Balance	104,218

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	2,884	2,042	843
AOF2 - Shelter	77,705	56,397	21,308
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	159,757	150,661	9,096
AOF4 - Health	62,569	23,917	38,652
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	52,331	47,857	4,475
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	71,888	82,790	-10,902
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	427,134	363,664	63,471
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	45,850	30,266	15,584
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	19,541	108	19,433
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,751		5,751
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,278	1,299	-21
Strategy for implementation Total	72,420	31,673	40,747
Grand Total	499,554	395,336	104,218

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/5	Operation	MDRLK015
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2023/3	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/Jun/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK015 - Sri Lanka - Extreme Weather

Operating Timeframe: 17 Aug 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	368,036	323,566	44,470
Shelter - Relief		4,985	-4,985
Clothing & Textiles	3,444	3,826	-382
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,808	44,807	-42,999
Medical & First Aid	49,306	19,296	30,010
Teaching Materials	66,111	75,980	-9,869
Utensils & Tools	4,097	1,433	2,665
Other Supplies & Services	51,603	2,528	49,075
Cash Disbursement	191,667	170,712	20,955
Logistics, Transport & Storage	22,823	16,322	6,501
Distribution & Monitoring	16,323	8,153	8,171
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,500	7,549	-1,049
Logistics Services		621	-621
Personnel	21,793	12,000	9,793
National Staff		762	-762
National Society Staff	20,864	8,056	12,808
Volunteers	929	3,182	-2,253
Consultants & Professional Fees		587	-587
Consultants		587	-587
Workshops & Training	24,839	7,924	16,915
Workshops & Training	24,839	7,924	16,915
General Expenditure	31,574	10,809	20,765
Travel	24,532	650	23,882
Information & Public Relations	2,083	2,831	-747
Office Costs	833	2,672	-1,838
Communications	1,400	281	1,119
Financial Charges	225	1,338	-1,113
Other General Expenses	2,500	3,037	-537
Indirect Costs	30,489	24,129	6,361
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,489	24,129	6,361
Grand Total	499,554	395,336	104,218