

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
SRI LANKA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DROUGHT AND FLOODS/LANDSLIDES 2017**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Simrin Singh (RC a.i)**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

A combined CERF After Action Review for both Drought and Flood/landslide-response projects was conducted on 8 December 2017 as the last flood response projects were nearing their completion by mid-December 2017. All seven CERF recipient agencies attended the meeting to discuss the project progress, lessons learned throughout the CERF process, and agree on the final reporting timeline.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES ☒ NO ☐

The CERF Report was shared with HCT members before being raised for discussion at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting held on 9 March 2018 for comments and suggestions.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES ☒ NO ☐

The final version of the RC Report was shared with the HCT members who include all CERF grantee agencies as well as implementing partners (I/NGOs). All received comments were incorporated to the final version of the report.

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

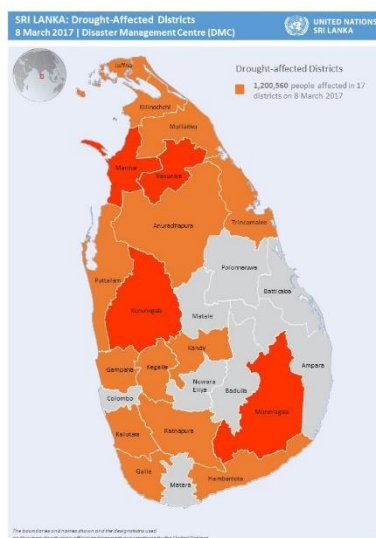
TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Allocation 1 - Total amount required for the humanitarian response:US\$14,500,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	3,175,132
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	n/a
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	1,925,413
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,100,545</b>
Allocation 2 - Total amount required for the humanitarian response:US\$22,700,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,021,141
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	n/a
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	1,769,601
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,790,742</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 28/03/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	17-RR-FAO-016	Agriculture	615,852
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-033	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	750,313
WFP	17-RR-WFP-023	Food Aid	1,808,967
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,175,132</b>
Allocation 2 – date of official submission: 05/06/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	17-RR-IOM-025	Shelter	1,000,001
UN Habitat	17-RR-HAB-001	Shelter	674,999
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-031	Health	105,395
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-066	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,000,569
WFP	17-RR-WFP-039	Food Aid	825,017
WHO	17-RR-WHO-026	Health	415,160
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,021,141</b>

**TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)**

Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	3,423,048
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	1,242,272
Funds forwarded to government partners	2,530,953
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,196,273</b>

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



*Figure 1: Map highlighting Drought-Affected districts (CERF-selected districts in red) on 8 March 2017, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), created by RCO.*

900,000 were deemed in urgent need of food assistance with 25,000 classified as severely food insecure and at risk of resorting to irreversible severe coping strategies

- Urgent life-saving issues identified for immediate humanitarian response were determined as food security, water and sanitation, agricultural livelihood and household income loss
- The four worst-affected districts based on these assessments and in which urgent life-saving responses were focused were Moneragala, Kurunegala, Mannar and Vavuniya.

### Agricultural Livelihood

- The progress of paddy cultivation (rice, a staple of the diet for the majority of Sri Lankans) for the Maha Season (September 2016 – February 2017) was 55 per cent lower than the previous Maha season and 57 per cent lower than the average paddy sown over the last three Maha seasons

### Drought

The first allocation of CERF funding received by Sri Lanka in 2017 was for drought response.

Rainfall in Sri Lanka was erratic during 2016. More than half of the total precipitation for the year fell in May 2016 and most of the island continued to experience prolonged drought conditions throughout the year and into 2017.

Three years of floods, landslides and droughts have undermined the resilience of affected communities and their ability to cope with repeated shocks. As such, the number of people facing food insecurity has grown during each drought period, from 360,000 in the 2012 drought, to 760,000 in the 2014 drought and over 900,000 in 2017. There has been an obvious development failure which has created a chronic situation of drought; however, the acute current situation was severe and required intervention in the areas of Food security, Agriculture/Livelihoods, and WASH.

In early 2017, 1.2 million people across 17 of Sri Lanka's 25 districts were affected by food insecurity and a lack of water, according to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC).

Informing the 2017 drought response was two needs assessments; the Joint Assessment<sup>1</sup> and the WASH Assessment<sup>2</sup> (as well as government-agency discussions and planning<sup>3</sup>).

Key findings included:

- Of the 1.2 million people that had been affected by the drought across Sri Lanka,

<sup>1</sup> Joint Assessment of Drought Impact on Food Security and Livelihoods, Ministry of Disaster Management/WFP and partners, February 2017

<sup>2</sup> WASH Assessment, UNICEF & National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), 2017

<sup>3</sup> The close relationships of each agency with relevant government departments informed the selection of beneficiaries, in particular gender indicators which suggested a higher impact on women and women-headed households.

- The cultivation of the Yala season (May - August 2017) was also at high risk due to low irrigation capacity and a limited supply of quality seeds
- Given the failure of the Maha, there were indications that many farmers, particularly the most vulnerable, would have no seeds in stock for the Yala harvest, and in addition would have limited access to seeds, due to insufficient availability of seeds and high prices.
- The Department of Agriculture stated that paddy production in 2017 was the lowest in 10 years, with the amounts produced sufficient to cover just seven months of domestic consumption

### **Food Security**

The loss of production and the subsequent loss of income for small holder farmers and labourers drove up indebtedness and caused food insecurity levels to increase by between 18 per cent and 38 per cent in the four most affected districts. Malnutrition rates in these districts were already critical – with wasting ranging from 13 per cent to 25 per cent of children under five years of age while the national wasting rate is 15 per cent<sup>4</sup>. Female-headed households reported even more severe food consumption impacts, with three times the poor food consumption levels of male-headed households.

### **WASH**

In Sri Lanka, people living in rural areas depend heavily on reservoirs that store and provide water for crop irrigation and in drought-affected parts of the country, communities are dependent on surface and shallow ground water sources (i.e. open wells) for household water and small garden production. The level of water in reservoirs (surface water sources) was reported to be at 38 per cent, and as low as 13 per cent in Mannar and 15 per cent in Vavuniya districts in the Northern Province in early 2017. Alarming, these levels are lower than what was experienced in the previous drought in 2014.

Given the water shortages, many people had to travel further from home to collect water. This raised the risk of child protection concerns, as children were left for longer on their own. CERF funding was sought as a means to complement the efforts of the government and other humanitarian agencies by urgently providing access to better quality drinking water for the most vulnerable people and in part limiting the movement of adults to find good quality drinking water.

### **Flood and Landslide**

The second CERF allocation received by Sri Lanka in 2017 was for response to the floods and landslides. On 25 and 26 May, incessant heavy rainfall brought by the southwest monsoon triggered flooding and landslides in 15 out of the 25 districts of Sri Lanka. In a further indication of the impact of climate change on Sri Lanka, the drought affected districts were not reported to have benefitted from this increased rainfall, instead resulting in two distinct simultaneous natural disasters (in the drought emergency, and the flood and landslide disaster).

The following figures from the peak of the flood/landslide disaster<sup>5</sup> indicate the humanitarian situation:

- 879,778 people (229,235 families) were affected, including 401,882 women and 377,937 men (also noting that 304,708 households across five of the affected districts are female-headed);
- 219 people confirmed dead (89 men, 84 women, 46 children) with 154 people injured and 74 people still classified as missing;
- The majority of the deaths (176, or 80 per cent) occurred due to landslides;
- 79,851 houses were affected (3,048 houses were destroyed and 76,803 partially damaged), resulting in over US\$206 million in combined housing damages and losses.

Although 15 districts were affected by the floods, Galle, Matara, Kalutara and Ratnapura districts in the islands South-west were the most severely affected areas due to floods and landslides. The amount of affected people located in these four districts is 769,344, or 87 per cent of the total affected population.

A number of factors can be identified that caused a sudden deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the country:

1. In May 2016, Sri Lanka was affected by floods and landslides that were considered to be the worst in the country over the last 25 years. The event resulted in two major crises in the country; a rural crisis and an urban crisis, both of which

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<sup>4</sup> Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey, 2016

<sup>5</sup> Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), jointly conducted by the Government of Sri Lanka, the United Nations, the EU, World Bank and other in-country humanitarian stakeholders, June 2017.

required targeted humanitarian responses. In May 2017, aerial surveys conducted by the Disaster Management Centre confirmed satellite imagery from the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters. An analysis of the data revealed that the 2017 floods and landslides affected the same districts as those that were severely hit in 2016. For communities in rural areas, such as Rathnapura, Gampaha and Kalutara, this meant that recurrent flooding has significantly affected livelihoods, especially agricultural lands, tea and rubber plantation and cinnamon production. Impact on riverbanks, as well as landslides further reduced people's coping capacity in these districts, progressively preventing the affected population from recovering fully from the impact of these recurring hazards.

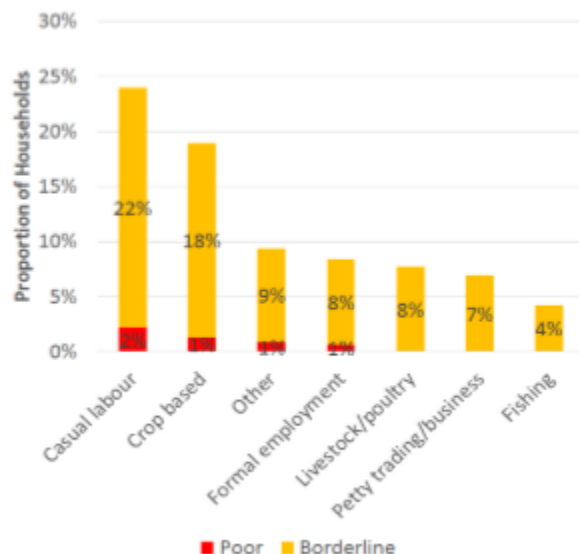
2. Sri Lanka had already experienced a dengue outbreak with over 53,000 cases reported between January – May 2018 and more than 125 deaths. The onset of the Southwest Monsoon increased the number of reported cases, in part due to the increased number of mosquito breeding sites in Sri Lanka's Southern and Western Provinces. The outbreak was most prominent in the four districts affected by flooding and landslides and was identified as high-risk by the Government. Survivors of this emergency situation were also at a higher risk of contracting other diseases such as leptospirosis (with a mortality rate of 10 per cent), diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, fungal infections or hepatitis.
3. The passage of Tropical Cyclone Mora in the Bay of Bengal compounded the impact of the flood and landslide in the affected areas, by strengthening the onset of the Southwest Monsoon. Tropical Cyclone Mora brought strong winds of about 80 km/h and in part influenced the localized heavy rainfall in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, North Western and Central provinces, where most of the 15 affected districts are located.

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

### Drought Response

The selection of the most severely affected districts and beneficiaries was based on the findings of the Joint Assessment of Drought Impacts on Food Security and Livelihood in 10 districts across three key sectors: agriculture, food security, and WASH.

#### FOOD CONSUMPTION AMONGST AFFECTED LIVELIHOOD GROUPS



### Food Security

In the Joint Assessment, The Ministry of Disaster Management with WFP and partners determined that over 900,000 people were deemed in urgent need of food assistance, with 25,000 classified as severely food insecure and at risk of resorting to irreversible severe coping strategies. The Joint Assessment determined Moneragala, Kurunegala, Mannar and Vavuniya as the worst-affected districts. The most vulnerable community members in the Joint Assessment, mainly farming households and others facing severe food insecurity, were selected for urgent responses. The Joint Assessment had identified that over half the affected population had begun to use 'negative coping mechanisms' to address food needs, such as limiting the number of meals consumed per day or limiting their portion sizes. Further identified needs related to agriculture (due to the strong link between agriculture, food security and livelihoods for the affected farming/agricultural families and communities).

### Agriculture

In terms of agriculture and livelihood, the Joint Assessment determined that every fifth farmer affected by drought said they had no source of paddy seed, with only 10 per cent of farmers producing their own seeds (compared to the usual figure at 80 per cent). Every fifth

farmer and every fourth casual agricultural labourer were identified as food insecure. Further, 60 per cent of households lost more than

6 'Food Consumption amongst affected livelihood groups', Joint Assessment, MDM/WFP & Partners, February 2017.

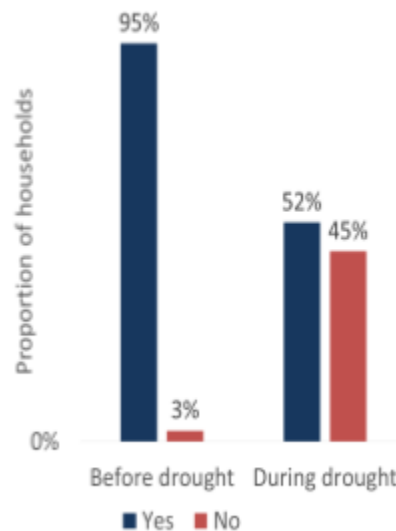
one-third of their expected income during the 2016-17 Maha season, and required immediate support to compensate for lost crops and to prepare to cultivate in the 2017 Yala season. In the agricultural sector, smallholder farmers (with approximately ¼ ha) exposed to further hardships were to receive FAO assistance through the provision of farming inputs such as Other Field Crop (OFC) seeds to diversify their crop production opportunities. Beneficiaries selected would have lost or not planted at least 50 percent of the normal Maha season crop, would not have means of an alternative livelihood or assets, would have limited seed reserves, and would not have been supported through other initiatives.

## WASH

An in-depth analysis of water service provision was conducted by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply with technical support from UNICEF to identify the districts with severe water shortages from a service provision perspective. An overlay of the data of these sectors was used to identify the most critical districts with reference to the existing data on these sectors prior to the drought.

The UNICEF project aimed to establish water collection points (water storage tanks) to be filled from water trucking services. Women and children are mostly entrusted with water collection and therefore, ensuring their safety while accessing drinking water is a high priority for UNICEF. The WASH sectoral assessment conducted by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply with technical support from UNICEF revealed serious service provision gaps in ten districts including the four worst-affected districts. The Joint Assessment findings indicated that, overall, the quality of water was acceptable across the country. However, 25 per cent of the respondents were not satisfied with the quality of their water, with some areas citing serious concern: 46 per cent from Kurunegala, 31 per cent from Mannar, and 34 per cent from Vavuniya. According to the main WASH service provider, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), with the rapid depletion of surface water sources, there was an urgent need to seek alternative water sources (deep aquifer water) for the purposes of water trucking. At the time of the CERF proposal, due to rapidly increasing demand, unavailability of required amounts of resources and clean water sources, the water trucking facilities were not regular. As a result, some severely drought-affected communities received water once in 3 days or in some areas once in two weeks.

## SUFFICIENCY OF WATER FOR BATHING AND WASHING



## Flood and Landslides Response

The CERF request for Sri Lanka's flood and landslide response was for US\$ 4,021,325 to address the most critical and life-saving humanitarian needs in four key sectors of this humanitarian response: Shelter, Food, Health, and WASH. The prioritization of the geographical and sectoral focus of the CERF request was informed by the initial rapid needs assessments conducted in the country as of 29 May 2017.

## WASH:

Following the rapid assessments of ground-based Implementing Partners including Oxfam, World Vision and the NWS&DB, the worst-affected districts were determined to be Ratnapura, Matara, Kalutara and Galle. Primary water sources, particularly ground water sources, had been contaminated or compromised, and many ground wells had been submerged and required cleaning, flushing and/or rehabilitation. The resulting lack of access to good quality water, particularly in the many temporary evacuation sites, meant that there was an acute need for the provision of water and emergency water storage supplies. Further, gender-sensitive considerations such as gender-segregated sanitation and bathing facilities and related sanitation/hygiene supplies were required in evacuation centers.

## SHELTER/NFIs:

IOM conducted rapid needs assessments in the last week of May 2017 immediately following the disaster. Field visits focused on the worst affected DS divisions in the affected districts (Rathnapura, Elapatha, Ayagama, and Kuruwita in Rathnapura district; Matara, Athuraliya, Pitabaddara, Malimbada, Kamburupitiya, and Akurassa in Matara district; Bulathsinhala, Ingiriya, Palindanuwara, Dodangoda in Kalutara; and Thawalama, Nagoga and Welivita Divithura in Galle district.) These divisions constituted approximately 104,040, or 65 percent of the total affected population.

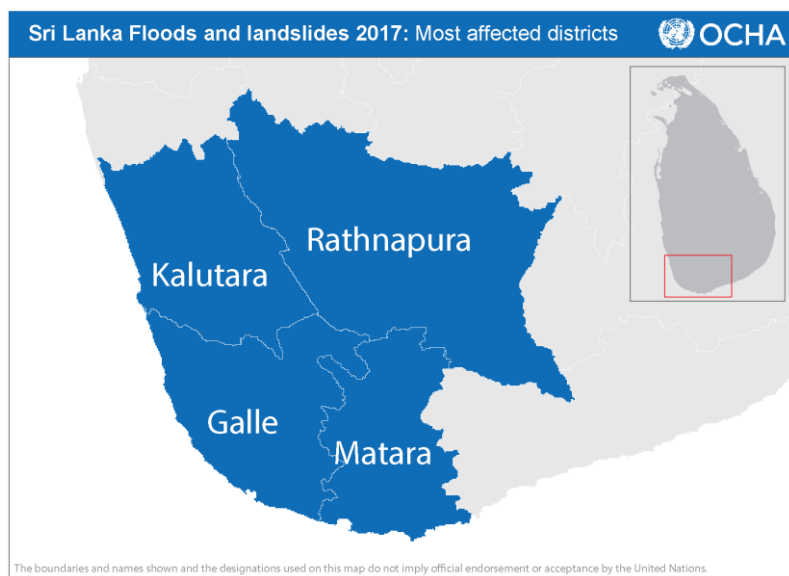
The needs identified included shelter, NFIs, health assistance and water and sanitation. Conditions in the evacuations centres, where many people sought immediate refuge, lacked adequate toilets and water supply. Further, basic supplies such as sleeping mats and pillows were not sufficient. Privacy for girls and women especially nursing mothers was not adequate. Health care, vector control measures and disease surveillance were of immediate concern.

The assessments were also effective in facilitating initial discussions with humanitarian partners on the ground and relevant Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) authorities. Assessment findings were communicated to GoSL and partners and were used as the basis for funding proposals and coordinated assistance planning.

## FOOD:

A rapid impact assessment was conducted by the Disaster Management Center (DMC) with support from WFP<sup>7</sup>. As part of this Rapid Impact Assessment, analysis of satellite data and flood mapping confirmed that Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle and Matara were the worst affected districts and that approximately 75,000 people (18,750 families) were severely food insecure in these four districts. Further field verifications<sup>8</sup> confirmed that over 75 per cent of markets in the flood affected areas were not functional from 26 May 2017 onwards as a result of the interruptions to the food supply chain, blocked transportation systems and the inundations within the market premises.

Supermarket chains, Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (MPCS) and Outlets of Ceylon Wholesale Establishments in flood affected areas also reported that their current stocks were exhausted from supplying food for displaced and affected communities. High demand and a lack of supply led to high prices for available household food items, such as rice, lentils and vegetables, further impacting on the food insecurity of affected people and increasing the vulnerability of other affected people on the borderline of being severely food insecure.



## Health

The CERF-supported response for the health sector focused on initiating immediate key public health response activities needed in the most affected districts as determined by initial assessments. On 29 May, teams from WHO, Ministry of Health (Epidemiology Unit) and the Family Health Bureau conducted a rapid health assessment<sup>9</sup>. This was followed by daily meetings and updates from those government authorities on the ground who were conducting continuous assessments of the health needs in affected areas.

A key finding of the initial rapid health assessment was the impact of the floods and landslides on health facilities (ranging from health clinics to hospitals) in the affected areas, particularly in Ratnapura, Matara, Galle and Kalutara districts. Whilst a number of the health facilities were

inundated with flood water, rendering them unusable, multiple facilities mostly located in Ratnapura and Galle, were evacuated and closed due to the threat posed by landslides.

Further, initial government health sector assessments estimated that at least 18,500 women and girls of reproductive age were among those displaced by the disaster. One of the key issues highlighted during government health sector meetings was the lack of access to basic hygiene needs for women nearing labour due to the loss of their personal belongings in the inundation of their homes. Several

<sup>7</sup>Rapid Impact Assessment Report, DMC & WFP, June 2017.

<sup>8</sup>Conducted by the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), Ministry of Agriculture

<sup>9</sup>Information detailed within the Floods and Landslides May 2017 Sri Lanka Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for the Health Sector, Ministry of Health, 2017



pregnant women had to be evacuated or rescued by boats/helicopters during this time. Limited access to reproductive health care services also increased the risk of unplanned pregnancies, including an increase of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV.

### **III. CERF PROCESS**

#### **Drought Response**

As the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, the Government of Sri Lanka requested humanitarian assistance for drought-affected districts from the international community in March 2017. The HCT decided to seek financial assistance from possible donors, including the CERF, to address the identified urgent humanitarian needs. It should be noted that the lack of an 'emergency declaration' by the Government of Sri Lanka may have contributed to the inability of many donors to support the humanitarian drought situation in the country. In addition, Sri Lanka does not maintain a country-based pooled fund (ERF or CHF).

The HCT had been actively monitoring the emerging drought situation since mid-2016 and advocating with the relevant Government officials to draw their attention to designing possible drought mitigation action planning. In early 2017, two sector groups within the HCT were formed (Food Security and WASH). The INGO and UN community, working with the Government of Sri Lanka, supported respective needs assessments in these areas, which identified and prioritized the areas of vulnerability being targeted in the CERF proposal.

The WASH sector sub-group was established in early 2017 with UNICEF acting as the main liaison with the government sector-lead. UNICEF linked the two separate groups by bringing them into one meeting to discuss sector priorities and how the humanitarian agencies could support these priorities. The findings of the above-mentioned WASH sector assessment provided clear guidance for the sector lead and humanitarian agencies on the acute water needs and services/supplies are required to meet these needs.

The Food Security Sector sub-group is comprised of humanitarian agencies working with a Food Security focus, with WFP as the main focal point between the Food Security sector sub-group and the government through the Ministry of Disaster Management. Part of this focus included the Joint Assessment, of which WFP was technical lead to the MDM.

The Joint Assessment findings and HCT sub-group priorities were considered at a HCT meeting held on the 27th February 2017, and it was decided collectively that the priority sectors for humanitarian response would be food security, livelihood, WASH and health. The HCT's decision to prioritize these four sectors was also based on the successful lessons learned in implementing CERF funded urgent life-saving assistance to drought-affected communities in 2014 under the same sectors. It is important to note that the health sector did not receive CERF funding for drought activities in 2017.

The projects proposed for CERF funding within each sector were prioritized according to three criteria:

- 1) That they share an overall geographic focus on the most drought-affected districts;
- 2) That these responses focus most on sectoral needs in these districts as determined by assessments and/or close consultation with the relevant government counterparts
- 3) That the activities of these sectors are focused on context-appropriate responses to address the most urgent, life-saving needs.

All the projects ensured that gender concerns were duly addressed by the interventions. The targeted beneficiaries were selected with special preference to female-headed households, due to the higher levels of vulnerability experienced by these households as identified in the Joint Assessment. The three CERF-recipient agencies expected to closely coordinate their responses for complementarity to beneficiaries. WFP and FAO aimed to ensure that severely affected farmers in the same communities would benefit from both cash relief assistance by WFP and seed distribution by FAO, with water and sanitation assistance provided by UNICEF where the same communities are identified.

#### **Flood and Landslide Response**

The 2017 Sri Lanka Floods and Landslides Emergency Response Plan, based on the Government strategy for the response to the impact of the floods and landslides, considered three strategic objectives:

1. Alleviate human suffering by providing immediate life-saving and protection assistance to communities affected by the disaster.
2. Facilitate early recovery of the most vulnerable households through emergency livelihood support and provision of basic services.
3. Strengthen the resilience of affected communities to cope with and recover from the disaster.

Out of these three overarching strategic objectives for the humanitarian response in Sri Lanka, the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), in consultation with key sectors and the Humanitarian Country Team, determined that the CERF proposal would focus on the first strategic

objective: “Alleviate human suffering by providing immediate life-saving and protection assistance to communities affected by the disaster”.

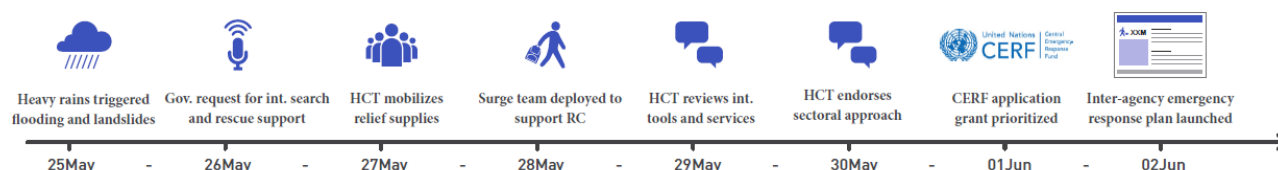
On the basis of the prioritization, a field-driven consultative process was initiated in the country to determine the overall strategic parameters for CERF funding and the development of the CERF application:

- a. On 29 May 2017, an ad hoc Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting was convened to take stock of the ongoing response and existing in-country capacity to provide additional support.
- b. On 30 May, the HCT, under the leadership of the UN RC, initiated the development of an in-country response plan to respond to the most immediate needs of the flood and landslide affected communities. A sectoral approach to coordinate the international community's immediate response was also endorsed. HCT sector leads were identified for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), emergency shelter and NFIs, health, food and nutrition, protection and education. During the meeting, the RC, in consultation with humanitarian partners, reviewed current needs and gaps in the overall strategic response to the floods and landslides, taking into consideration the funding situation of different sectors and up-to-date needs assessments. As a result, the following key sectors were highlighted as key priorities where immediate support was required: WASH, Shelter, Health and Food.
- c. On 1 June, the RC convened a meeting with the lead sector agencies to determine the overall strategic parameters for the CERF-supported response. The discussion focused on the following elements:
  - i) agreement on the key priority sectors for the immediate response (Shelter, Health, Wash, and Food);
  - ii) determination of the geographic areas to focus the life-saving interventions (four among the worst affected districts, Galle, Matara, Kalutara and Rathnapura) and
  - iii) caseload of the CERF-supported response and prioritization of the beneficiary groups.
- d. The agreed CERF strategic parameters were presented during the HCT meeting on 5 June where they received formal endorsement and validation. The RC also ensured that the agreed parameters were discussed with the Government, during meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Ministry of Disaster Management.
- e. Under the endorsed guidance and overarching priorities established, sectors identified priority projects/activities for CERF funding based on the following jointly agreed criteria: i) available needs assessments data; ii) funding situation; iii) compliance with the CERF life-saving criteria; iv) agencies' operational capacity to implement the activities within the first six months of the response.
- f. Agencies prepared CERF grant proposals for prioritized projects. In most cases, agencies consulted with respective regional or headquarters emergency/CERF Focal Points during this drafting stage. The majority of UN agencies also took into consideration gender equality issues in their respective projects, underpinned, where possible, by gender analysis. Where more than one project was to be submitted within a sector (i.e. Shelter), the principle of complementarity between the projects was implemented.
- g. The RC ensured that drafted proposals met the necessary requirements. The RC also validated the specific amount requested by each proposal and agency. This included an appraisal of pledges or contributions received.
- h. An HCT meeting took place on 5 June to present the final CERF application.

At a minimum, gender impacts were considered by agencies in their CERF-funded flood and landslide responses through the design of programs and project activities e.g. the design of interim sanitation and bathing facilities. A gender mainstreaming focus was mostly enacted by the agencies, including GBV considerations, to address the special needs and requirements of women affected by the disaster.

O

#### Timeline of Events



## IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

**TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Allocation 1 - Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1,200,000 (DMC February 2017)</b>									
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Female</b>			<b>Male</b>			<b>Total</b>		
	<b>Girls</b> ( $< 18$ )	<b>Women</b> ( $\geq 18$ )	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys</b> ( $< 18$ )	<b>Men</b> ( $\geq 18$ )	<b>Total</b>	<b>Children</b> ( $< 18$ )	<b>Adults</b> ( $\geq 18$ )	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture	-	63,055	<b>63,055</b>	-	58,205	<b>58,205</b>	-	121,260	<b>121,260</b>
Food Aid	3,486	7,844	<b>11,330</b>	3,050	7,408	<b>10,458</b>	6,536	15,252	<b>21,788</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20,717	42,058	<b>62,775</b>	19,123	38,823	<b>57,946</b>	39,840	80,881	<b>120,721</b>
<b>Allocation 2 - Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 879,778 (PDNA 2017)</b>									
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Female</b>			<b>Male</b>			<b>Total</b>		
	<b>Girls</b> ( $< 18$ )	<b>Women</b> ( $\geq 18$ )	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys</b> ( $< 18$ )	<b>Men</b> ( $\geq 18$ )	<b>Total</b>	<b>Children</b> ( $< 18$ )	<b>Adults</b> ( $\geq 18$ )	<b>Total</b>
Food Aid	3,642	8,194	<b>11,836</b>	3,186	7,738	<b>10,924</b>	6,828	15,932	<b>22,760</b>
Health	8,503	32,013	<b>40,516</b>	7,509	29,536	<b>37,045</b>	16,012	61,549	<b>77,561</b>
Shelter	9,538	24,886	<b>34,424</b>	9,551	23,613	<b>33,164</b>	19,089	18,724	<b>37,813</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	29,890	60,667	<b>90,557</b>	27,588	55,999	<b>83,587</b>	57,478	116,666	<b>174,144</b>

<sup>1</sup> Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

### **BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION**

#### **FAO (Drought CERF Allocation)**

Seeds and irrigation kits were distributed to beneficiaries as per the Letter of Agreement (LoA) signed with the Department of Agriculture (DoA). The total number of beneficiaries was calculated by analysing the distribution lists sent by the DoA and multiplying the number of households by 4.3 (the average number of members of a household in Sri Lanka). The DoA completed the identification of beneficiaries in close consultation with the District Secretary (DS), to ensure that the most vulnerable members of the affected community who had not received any other external assistance were selected.

A challenge experienced as part of the project related to community beneficiaries. During the distribution of seeds, it was identified that some beneficiaries had limited land available for home gardening, and so had shared the additional seed with neighbouring households. These additional HHs have not been taken in to account.

#### **IOM: (Flood/Landslide CERF Allocation)**

- At the initial stage, IOM used beneficiary estimations from the Government of Sri Lanka and Divisional Secretariats and from the rapid need assessment and Disaster Management Centre reports. Once implementation began, more information was gathered using IOM's specialized tool the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This allowed IOM to record more accurate information on the interventions required the number of beneficiaries and to avoid duplications.
- Implementing partners (IPs) developed the beneficiary section criteria in consultation with IOM and District Secretariats (DSs). DSs provided beneficiary lists to IPs for assistance delivery and IPs conducted individual outreach visits and verified eligibility based on the criteria developed. The selected beneficiary lists were displayed at the offices of Grama Niladari's (GN – Grassroots government officers) and other public gathering places. Communities had the opportunity to voice any concerns

through an established complaint and feedback mechanism to ensure transparency and accountability in beneficiary selection. Finally, the beneficiary lists were endorsed by DSs and two copies of the final list were submitted to DS and GN offices. At this stage, any duplication could be checked and rectified.

- Both IOM and UN-Habitat provided support for shelters. At the beginning of the project, different locations were agreed for each agency ensuring no duplication of support.

The following challenges needed to be overcome when assessing the numbers and verifying the specific individuals affected:

- a) access to remote villages without roads suitable for vehicles required extra travel time;
- b) working through the government bureaucracy required considerable lead time for authorization and approvals. This was compounded by the stress already on government officials who were overstretched at the early stage of disaster managing the immediate needs of the affected communities;
- c) ensuring communities understood and accepted the selection process took time and attention, and;
- d) despite the selection process agreed with IPs and DSs, managing the political influences of local and provincial members required a diplomatic yet firm approach.

#### **UN-Habitat (Flood/Landslide Allocation)**

UN-Habitat commenced project activities with field surveys in target locations to determine the number of households requiring shelter assistance. Analysis of survey data against beneficiary selection criteria for different types of assistance enabled the team to identify the number of beneficiaries requiring shelter construction, repairs, and NFI assistance. The beneficiary lists were then verified by the GNs and DSs and implementing CBOs prior to finalization.

Information entered in UN-Habitat's beneficiary database ensured that there was no double counting among beneficiaries receiving new shelter and repair assistance. The number of new shelter and shelter repair beneficiaries receiving NFI assistance was deducted from the NFI calculation to prevent double counting. No challenges in preparing the estimates as the database provided adequate data.

#### **WFP (Drought and Flood/Landslide Allocations)**

- For both CERF allocations, the Ministry of Disaster Management at both national and sub-national level worked with other relevant local government authorities to select beneficiaries. Independent ground verification of beneficiaries was conducted by WFP.
- WFP used semi-automated Excel tables with pre-populated locations and selection criterion built into the table with self-checking registration. The Excel registration tools resulted in higher compliance with targeting criteria and helped avoid double registration and made monitoring more efficient. Thus, through this process WFP was able to collect household information verified with personal identification and bank account ensuring precise beneficiary reach.
- When training counterparts on beneficiary targeting and registration, WFP placed an emphasis on gender equality. This has helped in ensuring gender responsiveness and accountability in implementation of assistance activities to equally benefit men and women, and particularly female-headed households.
- Age breakdown of the households reached were derived by use of secondary data from the Department of Census and Statistics.

#### **WHO and UNFPA (Flood/Landslide Allocation)**

WHO and UNFPA were able to facilitate the provision of lifesaving medical services to over 70,000 beneficiaries through immediate deployment of Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) and providing Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) care services. The healthcare needs were identified through a rapid assessment of the medical needs as well as disease trends from previous emergencies and calculations were based on population proportions. Immediate inputs from the Regional Directorates of Health Services of the affected districts gave a clear picture of the ground situation. Basic information of those survivors attended to by the EMTs were collected by the Public Health staff in-charge of the safe locations to avoid duplication. UNFPA tracked the delivery of CERF-funded assistance to beneficiaries through staff on the ground and partners (Ministry of Health and the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka).

#### **UNICEF (Drought and Flood/Landslide Allocations)**

To determine the number of beneficiaries reached, UNICEF used its partner agency's progress reports and post-disaster monitoring reports, as well as the demographic gender ratios as per the national census.

To avoid double-counting, any overlapping figures in Sanitation and Hygiene were carefully analysed and corrected by the UNICEF team. Partners were guided on how to mitigate the risk of report overlaps.

Differentiating between attribution and contribution regarding beneficiaries was somewhat challenging as partners had co-funding and resources in-kind.

<b>TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>Allocation 1</b>			
	<b>Children (<math>&lt; 18</math>)</b>	<b>Adults (<math>\geq 18</math>)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	20,717	42,338	<b>63,055</b>
<b>Male</b>	19,123	39,082	<b>58,205</b>
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	<b>39,840</b>	<b>81,420</b>	<b>121,260<sup>10</sup></b>
<b>Allocation 2</b>			
	<b>Children (<math>&lt; 18</math>)</b>	<b>Adults (<math>\geq 18</math>)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	29,890	60,667	<b>90,557</b>
<b>Male</b>	27,588	55,999	<b>83,587</b>
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	<b>57,478</b>	<b>116,666</b>	<b>174,144</b>

<sup>2</sup> Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

## **CERF RESULTS**

### **FAO (Drought allocation)**

The major constraint that farmers faced during the drought period related to the supply and price of quality Other Field Crop (OFC) seeds. Due to the impact of the drought, OFC seeds were difficult to procure, which meant that the price of available OFC seeds increased. This was compounded by the low irrigation capacity in the most drought-affected areas and a lack of farmer awareness about efficient on-farm and household water conservation and water utilization. The combination of these factors presented a challenge to the delivery of the FAO's CERF funded drought response projects.

Although FAO intended to provide training to 180 Agriculture extension officers, less than 130 such officers were in service, with the staffing shortage particularly noticeable in Mannar and Vavuniya districts. Training on water saving/conservation techniques, catered to the OFC best-suited to each geographic location in which the officers were positioned, was conducted for a total of 119 Agriculture extension officers and other field staff.

In several divisions of Moneragala District, the newly trained Agricultural Extension Officers conducted familiarization sessions for 759 beneficiaries on water saving techniques. Initially, these sessions were not conducted in Mannar or Vavuniya due to delays in the financial transfers from the DoA to the Provincial Agriculture Department of Northern Province. Eventually, the issue was resolved and the remaining training programme was completed.

The distribution of OFC seed packs and related training sessions was completed during the Maha season (beginning October 2017), having been delayed due to the continuous drought conditions. However, the project activities reached 28,200 households (121,260

<sup>10</sup>The Drought allocation total for Table 5 was reached by comparing the two highest-beneficiary counts (FAO and UNICEF, with FAO reaching a total of 121,260 beneficiaries). FAO did not target, nor account for, children reached through the CERF-funded response, which complicated the estimation. On the guidance of the CERF Secretariat, UNICEF's "children reached" figures were subtracted from FAO's "beneficiaries reached" totals to provide a calculation of adults and children reached, equating to the total figure (121,260). FAO's project tables and the drought's agriculture sector total in Table 4 maintain their original review of adult beneficiaries-only.

individuals) with the provision of the seeds and irrigation kits, including 4,253kg of vegetable seeds for 13,250 households, irrigation kits for 3,700 households and 141,550kg of OFC seeds (Green gram, Black gram, Ground nut, Finger millet and Soy beans) for 14,950 households in Monaragala, Vavuniya and Mannar districts.

Female-Headed Households were targeted in compliance with the selection criteria of beneficiaries. Interestingly, 60-70 per cent of beneficiaries in these three districts were females. While most of the men travelled to cities looking for temporary jobs, women maintained sole responsibility for the wellbeing of the family. Even though ultimately both men and women benefited equally, it was evident that some women were empowered to earn extra income through the additional yield from their home garden, contributing extra finances to the household income.

### **IOM (Flood/Landslide Allocation)**

As part of the rapid response phase, by the end of November 2017 with the CERF funding, IOM assisted a total of 7,902 families comprising 39,513 individuals, (female 19,937; 19,576 male). This total included 1,643 (Male 709, female 934) people with disabilities. IOM managed the overall assistance delivery and worked through the IPs to ensure effective access to the communities and to provide rapid delivery of support. World Vision Lanka and Save the Children International were IOM's implementing partners in Ratnapura and Matara districts respectively.

Under output 1, a total of 4,606 families received support for non-food items: 2,506 in-kind kits were distributed and 2,100 cash transfer for NFI kits were made. This exceeded the target of 4,200 families. The non-food relief items provided to the victims were selected in-line with the Shelter Working Group recommendation to provide essential household items to enable families resume basic household functions such as cooking and cleaning as soon as possible. Each kit contained 17 items including a kerosene cooker, utensils, saucepans, plates, torch, buckets, mosquito nets, and bedding. IOM procured all items in bulk and each kitcost USD14 less than originally budgeted and as a result IOM was able to procure more kits than first planned.

Under output 2, a total of 4,255 families received support for shelter: 2,605 received an in-kind shelter kit and cash transfers were made for 1,650 shelter kits. The same as for output 1, the reduced cost of the NFI kits facilitated output 2 exceeding the original target of 3,300 for shelter kits. The shelter kits comprised a handsaw for timber, crowbar, mamoty (hand-hoeing tool), knife, hammer, roofing nails with washer, wire nails and six zinc aluminium sheets.

Follow-up assessments revealed that there was no requirement for the planned provision of 250 temporary shelter solutions (tents) as adequate supplies were provided by the government. This allocation was used instead for shelter repair kits and NFI kits. Project monitoring of NFI and shelter assistance was conducted by IOM's implementing partners, Save the Children and World Vision through follow up visits to households after assistance delivery.

In addition, for overall trends, IOM's globally established Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was used. The DTM captures and disseminate information on the displaced population including demographic data of displacement in camps, vulnerable groups and the evolving needs of IDPs. However, through the DTM, IOM was able to assess 3,309 affected households comprising 13,150 individuals. Three rounds of assessments were conducted—one in Ratnapura and one Matara both in July 2017, and one in Ratnapura in October 2017.

The DTM monitored both the existing concentrated sites such as camps, spontaneous settlements and collective centres, and also displaced people living with host families, including the availability of their basic needs such as food, clothes, and basic amenities. This information has been shared with the government and other humanitarian actors, with a view to providing further support for the families. Please see Annexes 1& 2 for DTM summary reports. The DTM, was especially well received by the government and following the first round, GoSL requested IOM to expand the coverage to include a provincial assessment of the southern districts of Matara, Galle, and Hambantota.

In addition to the above-mentioned challenges under the beneficiary estimation section, the following challenges emerged during activity implementation.

- a) Continued heavy rain resulting in landslide warnings which together hindered the day-to-day operations especially when required to directly engage with communities,
- b) Since the distributed items were high quality they were in great demand among both beneficiary and non-beneficiaries. It took considerable time to make communities aware and accept the beneficiary selection criteria and explain the reasons for their exclusion. This was especially difficult as in previous disaster situations some organizations had used a blanket approach to assistance delivery.

### **UNFPA/WHO (Flood/Landslide allocation)**

CERF funds helped WHO to deploy 40 Emergency Medical teams that reached 70,211 people, and UNFPA to reach 7,500 women and girls of reproductive age and 100 men through its interventions. UNFPA was able to distribute 2,000 dignity kits among women and girls of reproductive age to ensure the personal hygiene while they were displaced and resettled. UNFPA also distributed 500 maternity kits among pregnant women affected by the floods to ensure safe deliveries. By conducting 20 mobile clinics, UNFPA was able to contribute to the prevention of and response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and continue the delivery of Sexual and Reproductive Health services for the flood affected people.

#### **UN-Habitat (Flood/Landslide allocation)**

28,075 poor and vulnerable flood and landslide affected people Kalutara and Galle Districts were provided with life-saving shelter and NFI assistance. 86 households were assisted to construct new shelters, 692 households were supported with emergency shelter repairs, and 6,358 households were provided NFI assistance. Planned targets were exceeded for project outcomes and the number of beneficiaries. This was made possible by the reallocation of unspent administration costs to ensure greater outreach of the project mid-way through the implementation period.

An improvement in the humanitarian situation was observed after implementation of CERF interventions. Affected IDP households were able to return home or resettle in a location of their choice due to the provision of emergency shelter assistance, while families who lost their household goods were able to restore them with the assistance provided, thereby enabling them to re-establish normal activities. Coordination among shelter sector actors was enhanced due to active engagement of CERF implementers.

#### **WFP (Drought and Flood/Landslide allocation)**

WFP food security assistance contributed to improving the food consumption levels of the assisted households. Overall, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption level increased by 4.4 percent compared to the baseline and achieved the project target. The baseline data showed a significant difference between the male and female-headed households in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels. However, the latest follow-up assessment results indicated that there is now no significant difference between the male and female-headed households.

This intervention mainly targeted the most vulnerable female-headed affected by droughts. Other Food Consumption Indicators are showing more improvements such as the percentage of households with borderline food consumption levels bring reduced from 21 percent to 13 percent after the interventions. The proportion of women with borderline food consumption level reduced approximately by three times which is a significant achievement.

Allocation 1 of CERF targeted 25,000 severely drought affected beneficiaries in four districts i.e. Mannar, Vavuniya, Moneragala and Kurunegala districts. Cash assistance was provided to 21,788 beneficiaries mainly female-headed and widow households affected by the drought based on the targeting criteria designed using drought impact analysis.

Each beneficiary household was entitled to a monthly cash assistance of LKR 10,000 (USD 65) for four months. Each drought affected beneficiary household received a total of LKR 40,000 (USD 260).

Allocation 2 of CERF targeted 21,468 flood affected beneficiaries in four districts i.e. Ratnapura, Kaluthara, Galle and Matara districts. Cash assistance was provided to 22,760 beneficiaries. Cash transfer assistance was channelled through the existing Samurdhi social safety net programme. Each flood-affected household received a monthly cash transfer of LKR 10,000 (USD 65) for a period of two months for a total transfer value of LKR 20,000 (USD 130) per beneficiary household.

The drought response by the humanitarian agencies also influenced the Government of Sri Lanka to continue with conditional cash transfers to the drought affected households during the latter phase of the disaster. Moreover, the assistance reached to the most vulnerable and severely food insecure households ensured the lifesaving.

#### **UNICEF (Drought and Flood/Landslide allocation)**

Through allocation 1 of CERF funding, a total of 120,721 drought-affected beneficiaries were reached through water bowsering and the rehabilitation of tube wells in Moneragala, Kurunegala, Vavuniya and Mannar districts. Through CERF funding allocation 2, a total of 174,144 people affected by floods/landslides were reached in Galle, Matara, Kalutara and Ratnapura districts, through the trucking of water, support to the cleaning of wells, cash for work to facilitate household-level sanitation through the cleaning of debris and dengue-prevention, and a household WASH promotion program.

More beneficiaries have been reached than were originally estimated. Efficient utilisation of resources and situational decisions contributed to the overall increase in beneficiaries reached. In Allocation 1 for drought, the increase in beneficiaries is in part due to the implementation of activities through other specific actors. The Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MoCP&WS), under which the original IP, the National Water Supply and Drainage board (NWS&DB), was established, conducted the distribution of water tanks, which helped to reach a wider portion of the community due to the MoCP&WS's wider community links. In the rehabilitation of tube wells, UNICEF partnered with ground water specialized INGO the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), under the oversight of the NWS&DB. This strategy helped reduce the burden on the NWS&DB and enabled more focused attention on the other three districts where implementation was done in partnership with the local authorities.

For Allocation 2 – flood/landslide response, the substantial increase in the actual number of beneficiaries reached occurred mainly through the provision of common WASH utilities and services accessed by more than one household, which had been identified as a gap at the start of implementation. The major difference in reach of the actual IDPs (only 25 per cent of the planned target) and other affected people (150 per cent of the planned target) was due to the fact that the majority of those affected returned to their original shelters very quickly, mostly within seven days after the flooding hit. Those that remained displaced for a longer period had been affected/or were at risk from landslides, which required medium to long term relocations.

The received CERF funds contributed to beneficial changes in both the drought and flood/landslide humanitarian situations. In the drought allocation (allocation 1), the beneficiaries not only received an un-interrupted supply of safe water through rehabilitated tube wells, but also became more resilient to the drought conditions.

In the flood/landslide response (allocation 2), the situation of safe water and sanitation coverage of the affected areas was substantially increased due to the supplies and behaviour promotion provided by UNICEF and implementing partners through CERF funding.

### **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

**a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES ☐ PARTIALLY ☒ NO ☐

For most agencies, CERF funds led to the fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. Delays were mostly experienced in allocation 1 due to the prolonged drought conditions.

#### **Flood/Landslide allocation:**

For **IOM**, goods were delivered rapidly following the establishment of the coordinated UN Emergency Response Plan, the formation of the sectors and inter sector groups. Agencies then coordinated to agree on technical standards for the quality of shelter materials and to ensure coherence across assistance delivery.

The funds from CERF helped **UNFPA** to place an immediate order for maternity kits and dignity kits. This has resulted in continuing the initiative of communities in ensuring hygiene of women and girls of reproductive age. CERF Funds helped WHO to support the immediate deployment of Emergency Medical Teams through the Ministry of Health to deliver lifesaving healthcare services to the survivors.

#### **Drought Allocation**

Due to the prolonged nature of the drought as well as community demand, **UNICEF's** response comprised of activities (ground water improvement) that generally belong to medium term development scenarios but which delivered immediate-term, life-saving functions. Planning, implementations as well as quality assurance of these activities were to comply with professional standards that take additional time than in classical rapid onset response. However, the results of the activities would sustain over substantial time period.

For **FAO** in the continued drought conditions, there was a shortage of seeds in both the private sector and in the government sector. However, FAO managed to procure OFC seeds from the Department of Agriculture. The vegetable seeds were purchased from private companies; however no single company could fulfil the required amount of vegetable seeds. Therefore, FAO had to go through a complex procurement process with multiple companies. Further, there was no local producer of micro-irrigation kits, which complicated and lengthened the procurement of these items. It took 2-3 months to import and complete the distribution of micro-



irrigation kits through a local company. Overall, these procurement issues resulted in a delay in response, which also delayed the delivery of CERF-funded assistance to beneficiaries.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>11</sup>?**

YES ☐ PARTIALLY ☒ NO ☐

CERF funds helped to meet time-critical needs in the second allocation for the Flood and Landslide response, but only partially helped in the drought allocation due to issues outside of partners' control:

**Flood/Landslide**

**Allocation**

For **IOM** It was essential for families to receive safe shelter and maintain adequate standards of hygiene in their immediate surroundings. In this way the shelter and NFI kits contributed to time critical needs. It was critical to rapidly provide lifesaving Reproductive Health services to displaced and flood affected people which **UNFPA** supported by way of conductive mobile reproductive health clinics through CERF funds. Further, personal hygiene of women of reproductive age was a priority during the displacement as well as after returning to their homes. UNFPA was able to quickly respond to those needs by way of providing dignity and maternity kits for flood affected women through CERF funds. For **UNICEF**, CERF funds helped to ensure access to basic and essential components; water, sanitation and hygiene, were made available within both onset and early recovery phases of the Flood and Landslide Response.

**Drought Allocation**

Due to the drought conditions, **FAO's** distribution of irrigation kits and seeds was delayed at the request of the Department of Agriculture. Further, the market price of vegetables increased and there was limited water for people to cultivate with at the time. The distribution of irrigation kits and seeds occurred when the rainy season began, despite the fact that the season began later than normal and delivered below-normal levels of rainfall. Beneficiaries were able to use the micro-irrigation kits and vegetable seed packs very effectively for home gardening, and with that they could manage the household vegetable requirement. Food security and the nutrition condition of the beneficiaries were assured with the provision of seeds and the training on water management. However, not all of these CERF-funded items were delivered at the height of the crisis due to water shortages.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

Overall, CERF funds helped resource mobilisation from other sources. **FAO** initiated a parallel drought response project in two different districts (Anuradhapura and Kurunegala) separately from CERF by mobilising Technical Assistance Programme funds (US\$500,000) for emergency response. **UNFPA** was also able to mobile USD 109,250 from UNFPA internal Emergency Funds which complemented the work initiated with CERF funds for the flood/landslide response. **IOM** received funding from USAID and the Government of Canada for further assistance to the flood/landslide-affected populations following the CERF allocation, while **UNICEF** mobilized resources from both UNICEF internal sources as well as external sources such as Norway and DFAT for the flood/landslide response. Although the additional funding sources mobilised assisted greatly in the emergency response, the amount raised was not enough to meet the total needs required by the HCT.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

CERF funds helped to improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community, particularly in the Flood and Landslide response alongside the operational Emergency Response Plan and sector-response system. Coordination in the drought response was also strong but did not consist of a formal response plan and sector system.

Coordination among the humanitarian community was much improved in several ways in the Flood and Landslide response. Sectors were operationalized according to the Emergency Response Plan. UN agencies and INGOs participated in the sector meetings which facilitated information sharing, updates, and coordinated planning. A 3W update was another important approach

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<sup>11</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

used to boost coordination. The shelter/NFIs and WASH sectors functioned jointly creating synergy across the sectors. The information on 3,309 affected households (13,150 individuals) generated from IOM's DTM was also shared among agencies. **(UNICEF)** CERF led to partnerships with both government and non-government stakeholders (including new partners) thus creating grounds for regular coordination on needs, planning, implementation and monitoring. Furthermore, this coordination was linked with the coordination platforms of both government and humanitarian sectors enabling CERF funded stakeholders to share experience and information.

**FAO's** drought-affected beneficiaries were selected based on predefined criteria to identify most the vulnerable and food insecure people. This identification of beneficiaries was conducted in close consultation with the District Secretary (DS) of each target District and with other UN agencies to avoid overlapping of the activities. **WFP** worked closely with the national and sub-national authorities, the Ministry of Disaster Management, the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, as well as the UN partners to assure coordination in both CERF allocations.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

From **UNICEF's** perspective, CERF funding helped improve the credibility of the CERF-funded stakeholders within their respective sectors due to their ability to contribute to the common responses during emergencies.

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
UN agencies and potential Implementing Partners (including government authorities) need to be aware of the strict criteria and limitations attached to CERF funding, and aware of the required reporting needs	Training on CERF criteria and CERF reporting process	CERF Secretariat/RCO
The urgent nature of CERF proposals does not allow for consideration of the rapidly changing situation and associated humanitarian needs in a disaster. To address this, agencies must reprogram funds, which is also a lengthy process and takes much-needed capacity away from the response.	CERF Secretariat should provide a broader & more flexible funding option for life-saving response (i.e. less detail should be required in the proposal, funding could be allocated according to an estimated need and funds not required can be returned/usage reported within a month of disbursement)	CERF Secretariat
Difficulty justifying health responses to CERF Secretariat for slow-onset disasters (i.e. WHO in Drought)	Identify ways that CERF funding can be flexible in this regard	CERF Secretariat
Challenges in slow-onset disasters – difficulties in addressing long-term needs of drought with short-term focused funding	Explore the possibility of a more flexible, slow-onset disaster funding modality	
The flexibility to incorporate ground water improvements and rural water supply rehabilitation resulted in UNICEF's ability to be extremely responsive to the needs of those affected during the disaster, particularly in a middle-income country context.	Improvements in flexibility under the scope of lifesaving interventions based on the country context, including features that address issues of disaster resilience	CERF Secretariat

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
UN agencies and potential Implementing Partners (including government authorities) need to be aware of the strict criteria and limitations attached to CERF funding, and aware of the required reporting needs	Preparedness action before disasters (In-country)	UNCT/HCT
Disaster preparedness, particularly targeting known hazards in high-risk areas (e.g. landslides in landslide-prone areas of Southern and Western Districts) needs to be undertaken to minimize impact and losses	Undertake preparedness and coordination measures (e.g. obtaining demographic/census data for disaster-prone areas, and organizing standby arrangements and agreeing on coordination mechanisms/needs assessment questionnaires, etc.	HCT
Need to improve available data sets for planning response/creating CERF proposals	HCT/UNCT to work with government authorities on obtaining demographic data in known disaster-risk areas (e.g. Flood and landslide-prone areas)	UNCT/HCT/Government
Difficulty justifying health responses to CERF Secretariat for slow-onset disasters (i.e. WHO and Drought)	Conduct needs assessments with government and other partners to better capture data on the humanitarian situation/needs  Find other regional/global success stories or case studies to base Sri Lanka approach on for future.	WHO/HCT/Government
Engaging government authorities and other responding agencies to be more proactive in responding, to ensure that their activities add value (e.g. lack of actors contributing to agriculture sector in drought, and vast variety of shelter actors providing smaller items such as food and water)	Improved planning and preparedness process, Increased engagement with these actors before a disaster	HCT/Government
Difficulty in managing community expectations regarding beneficiary selection (e.g. other community members more acutely disadvantaged than disaster-affected members, officials trying to expand CERF-funded projects to ineligible community members)	Continue to use strict criteria of eligibility to identify and limit number of beneficiaries and seek the support of sub-national authorities	CERF Implementing Agencies
Some beneficiaries have	Providing seed packs for women's groups, rather than for	FAO, Department of

access to a very limited extent of agricultural land	<p>individuals. In this way, the beneficiaries can share seeds among the group according to land availability, benefitting from using different seed varieties. Beneficiaries can also share their harvest among the group members.</p> <p>Cultivation in pots and other containers was more successful during the drought season as this method requires less water for production.</p>	Agriculture
Limited capacity of supply/suppliers for agricultural equipment (e.g. items limited or unavailable)	Identify and prioritise locally-available agriculture equipment to minimise delays in procurement and distribution.	FAO

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
<b>CERF project information</b>						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	07/04/2017 - 06/10/2017		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-CEF-033		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance for drought affected people in Sri Lanka					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>12</sup> :	US\$ 36,301,488	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>13</sup> :	US\$ 1,350,313	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 115,841			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 750,313	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 270,982			
<b>Beneficiaries</b>						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>		<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>	
		<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
	<i>Children (&lt; 18)</i>	17,885	16,510	34,395	20,717	19,123
	<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	41,733	38,522	80,255	42,058	38,823
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,618</b>	<b>55,032</b>	<b>114,650</b>	<b>62,775</b>	<b>57,946</b>
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>						
<b>Category</b>		<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>			<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>	
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>		114,650			120,721	

12 This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

13 This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>114,650</b>	<b>120,721</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	This is due to optimal resource utilization by the implementing partners, for example, by reprogramming savings. At the same time, certain assumptions in estimating the planned figures changed during the cause of implementation (e.g. number of people benefitted from a single tube well was a fixed number for planning).	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improving access to adequate and safe drinking water for 114,650 children, women and men in 4 drought-affected districts in Sri Lanka		
10. Outcome statement	Children, women and men affected by drought will fulfil their right to survival through equitable and sustained access to safe drinking water		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	31,250 severely drought affected children, women and men have improved access to interim water points supplied through water trucking		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of interim water points established	5,625 (UNICEF CERF target = 625)	625
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Supply of 625 HDPE water tanks to establish temporary/interim water points	UNICEF, National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB)	UNICEF, Ministry of City Planning & Water Supply 50,000 people reached
Output 2	83,400 severely drought affected children, women and men have access to adequate and safe drinking water through improvement of ground water sources		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of tube wells with hand pumps functioning with full yield	834	884
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Flushing of 290 tube wells with hand pumps as community common water points	UNICEF, NWS&DB	UNICEF, NWS&DB, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) 23,200 people reached

Activity 2.2	Rehabilitation of 544 tube wells with hand pumps as community common water points	UNICEF, NWS&DB	UNICEF, NWS&DB, ADRA 47,521 people reached
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**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

The project outcomes, outcomes and targets have been met or exceeded through the implementation of the planned activities.

The distribution of 625 water tanks as interim water points was originally planned to be undertaken by the National Water Supply and Drainage board (NWS&DB) but this activity ended up being handled directly by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MoCP&WS), under which the NWS&DB is established. This was identified as a more effective approach in reaching the most underserved pockets of the population since the Ministry has a wider network with the government's district administration bodies (District Secretariats) that were leading the overall drought response in each district. Distribution of the water tanks by the Ministry was carried out based on the needs and location assessments conducted by the District Secretariats.

The NWS&DB's Ground Water Section undertook the rehabilitation and flushing of tube wells in all targeted districts apart from Monaragala where implementation was handled by a ground water specialized International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO) - Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - in partnership with UNICEF and under the oversight of the NWS&DB. This strategy helped reduce the burden on the NWS&DB and enabled more focused attention on the other three districts where implementation was done in partnership with the local authorities. This resulted in a more effective and efficient use of resources, which enabled UNICEF to rehabilitate an additional 50 tube wells with the savings. Out of the 884 renovated tube wells, 544 were provided with advanced hand pumps and more flexible and durable HDPE pipes procured directly by UNICEF or from stocks of the NWS&DB. To ensure uninterrupted functionality, user groups, involving 260 community members, were formed and trained to handle use of the tube wells and hand pump maintenance. More than 100 toolkits were provided for user groups assigned to the most vulnerable and/or critical areas.

These initiatives have significantly contributed to sustainability of the outcomes, while also empowering community members to enhance their resilience during extended droughts. To further improve the safety of drinking water for users, the NWS&DB conducted water quality analysis for the renovated tube wells.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

District Secretaries are the mandated stakeholders in taking critical decisions on the overall district level sector response, including during emergencies. These Secretariats have an active hierarchy of Divisional Secretaries under them with adequate authority to make operational decisions and direct interaction with the affected communities. This district-level administrative hierarchy (District Secretary and Divisional Secretaries) have proven credibility and recognition among communities. This ensured that the selection of vulnerable areas and provision of water services by the Divisional Secretaries was done in consultation with the beneficiaries. Further, the overall coordination and priority setting by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply promoted greater accountability of optimum utilization of external resources.

The tube well rehabilitation activities were planned with the endorsement and involvement of the Ground Water Section of the NWS&DB and their regional geologists. The NWS&DB, as a semi-government agency, have an excellent reputation for tube well establishment and maintenance in Sri Lanka. UNICEF also involved ADRA given its credibility for professional ground water interventions and vast field experience in the targeted districts. As a result, the NWS&DB handed over implementation of activities in Monaragala district to ADRA while deploying its own teams in Kurunegala, Mannar and Vavuniya districts. The finalized implementation plan was then reviewed and endorsed by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply.

The NWS&DB deployed their drilling teams to the three districts while ADRA stationed a dedicated team in Monaragala. The NWS&DB further assigned further their regional geologists to all four districts to coordinate with the community and local authorities ensuring quality activities by all stakeholders, including registering feedback and complaints from the communities. In the districts where community members and/or local authorities got involved in implementation, the NWS&DB entered into



appropriate legal agreements defining the deliverables. UNICEF managed the procurement of accessories in-line with its stringent procurement rules and regulations ensuring both high quality supplies and cost-effectiveness.

Implementation was monitored at all levels of staff in both the NWS&DB and ADRA. UNICEF WASH Programme Officers carried out joint field visits with these partners, while maintaining linkages with national WASH sector initiatives through the WATSAN Steering Committee led by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply. During field visits, community members were consulted for their feedback and to address all relevant inquiries, thereby maintaining full transparency in the process. Community user groups were strengthened to take on the care and maintenance of the provided facilities and to liaise with resource agencies for administrative and technical support.

Towards the end of the project, UNICEF and ADRA conducted their own end-user monitoring to assess the overall impact of the interventions and document community feedback. The NWS&DB Ground Water Section has committed to continue this end-user monitoring beyond the project time frame as ground water sustainability has been identified as a priority by the government in responding to drought situations.

<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no evaluations planned for the CERF funded drought response. However, UNICEF actively monitored the achievements of the response throughout the implementation stage with IPs including end-user monitoring with ADRA to assess the overall intervention's impact and consult communities for their feedback. As detailed above, the NWS&DB Ground Water Section have committed to continuing this post-project monitoring.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	06/04/2017 - 05/10/2017		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FAO-016		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency Assistance to Restore Agricultural Livelihoods and Improve Food Security of the Most Vulnerable Farming Households Affected by the Drought					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>14</sup> :	US\$ 1,115,851	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>15</sup> :	US\$ 1,115,852	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 615,852	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 29,716			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)						
Adults (≥ 18)	36,000	33,660	69,660	63,055	58,205	121,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>33,660</b>	<b>69,660</b>	<b>63,055</b>	<b>58,205</b>	<b>121,260</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	69,660			121,260		

14 This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

15 This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>69,660</b>	<b>121,260</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>Other Field Crop (OFC) seeds (green gram, black gram, groundnut, finger millet and soybean) were purchased from the Department of Agriculture (DoA) at a lower price than the market value and due to that the allocated budget for the procurement of inputs was not fully utilized. However, with the prolonged drought condition the number of people identified as most food insecure increased. Therefore, this surplus budget used to purchase more inputs (vegetable seeds, OFC seeds and micro-irrigation kits) for 12 000 of additional households.</p> <p>The project particularly focused on women-headed households and women who engaged in home gardening for their own consumption. Therefore, the percentage of females that received seeds and irrigation kits were higher than males.</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide immediate life-saving relief to the worst drought affected smallholder farmers		
10. Outcome statement	Income generation ability and food security of 16,200 drought-affected smallholder farming households partly restored		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	16,200 drought-affected households able to cultivate in approximately 1/4 ha per HH in the Yala season		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Beneficiary selection based on strict pre-defined criteria	16,200 households	28,200
Indicator 1.2	Number of HHs able to plant in the Yala and have knowledge on water saving techniques Kg of seed by type provided to beneficiary households Number of micro irrigation kits given to smallholders	- 100% (36,000 women/girls and 33,660 men/boys in 16,200 households) -134,350 kg of seed - 2,000 micro irrigation kits	28,200 households (63,055 women/girls and 58,205 men/boys) reached through seed and irrigation kits. 13,250 households received 4,253.25 kg of vegetable seeds, 14,950 households received 141,550 kg of OFC seeds (green gram, black gram, groundnut, finger millet and soybean) and

			3,700 households received micro-irrigation kits
Indicator 1.3	Number of agriculture extension officers with knowledge on location specific water saving techniques	180 Extension Officers	119 extension officers trained. In Vavuniya and Mannar districts, the total number of officers was less than 50. (Monaragala – 71, Vavuniya – 23 and Mannar – 25).
Indicator 1.4	Number of ha cultivated by targeted farmers	4,050ha	7,050 ha
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Selection, confirmation and approval of beneficiary households by the District Secretary of each District in close collaboration with FAO. Selection to be based on strict pre-defined criteria.	District Secretary (DS) and Department of Agriculture (DoA)	DoA
Activity 1.2	Procurement of agriculture inputs by FAO	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.3	Appropriate context specific water saving techniques relevant to each agro-ecological location identified by agriculture expert. Techniques to be communicated and shared with extension officers.	Project Coordinator (Technical Expert)	Technical expert with the support from research officers from the agriculture research and training centre.
Activity 1.4	Extension officers to impart this knowledge to agriculture instructors responsible for conducting the familiarization sessions for beneficiaries during the distribution of agriculture inputs	DoA	DoA
Activity 1.5	Along with the distribution of agricultural inputs (seed to all and basic home garden micro-irrigation kits to selected beneficiaries with the lowest level capacity for resilience)	DoA, DS	DoA
Activity 1.6	Seed-use familiarization sessions to beneficiaries on water saving methods for new seed conducted by DoA through its decentralized network of extension staff and agriculture officers, under FAO oversight.	DoA	DoA
Activity 1.7	Follow-up and reporting on status of activities by targeted beneficiaries and impact of intervention through field visits	FAO, DoA	FAO, DoA

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Initially, the project planned to reach 16 200 drought-affected households to cultivate approximately one-quarter of a hectare of land per household (total 4 050 ha) in the Yala season (during the first half of 2017). However, drought conditions continued during the Yala season allowing for the provision of only vegetable seeds and micro-irrigation kits. Following DoA's recommendation, the distribution of OFC seeds was postponed to the main Maha season in October 2017, complemented by the distribution of vegetable seeds and irrigation kits to 12,000 additional households due to the lower-than-expected cost of seeds.

Initially, only a FAO expert was supposed to conduct trainings of agricultural extension officers. The Department of Agriculture was to provide dedicated trainers on water management and on-farm water saving techniques, and soil conservation. However, fewer DoA trainers were available than originally planned resulting in the discrepancy between the target number of trained officers and the actual number.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

DoA identified the most vulnerable beneficiaries for support through the distribution of agricultural inputs (OFC seeds, vegetable seeds and micro-irrigation kits). This was possible with the collaboration of local authorities and community-based organizations. The participation of men and women were actively promoted during the formulation of meetings. FAO closely monitored all activities throughout project implementation (field visits, group discussions with community groups and meetings) to ensure that beneficiaries received the timely agricultural inputs in good condition.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Impact monitoring will be undertaken by FAO in the first quarter of 2018. The monitoring will cover the impact of the parallel FAO Technical Cooperation project with the same activities as the CERF project, which will be implemented in Anuradhapura and Kurunegala districts.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

The project will not be evaluated, but may be included in future country or thematic evaluations by FAO.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	07/04/2017 - 06/10/2017		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-WFP-023		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid					
4. Project title:	Targeted emergency cash assistance to most vulnerable households affected by drought					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>16</sup> :	US\$ 3,099,451	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>17</sup> :	US\$ 2,534,380	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,808,967	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 1,420,691			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	4,040	3,880	7,920	3,486	3,050	6,536
Adults (≥ 18)	8,710	8,370	17,080	7,844	7,408	15,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>12,250</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>11,330</b>	<b>10,458</b>	<b>21,788</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	25,000			21,788		

16 This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

17 This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>21,788</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>WFP requested CERF assistance to cover a segment of the funds required for the overall drought affected population. The caseload intended to be covered by WFP through the \$1,808,967 was actually 25,000 people. However, WFP was able to reach 21,788 households, using the CERF funds.</p> <p>Given the resources contributions to the EMOP were less than anticipated, the number of beneficiaries reached were less than the target. WFP used the targeting and prioritization criteria to identify the most vulnerable households for assistance in coordination with the government at central and district levels.</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Ensure access to adequate food for the most vulnerable households who have lost access to food or income as a result of drought.		
10. Outcome statement	25,000 beneficiaries from most vulnerable households affected by drought have improved food security		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Food assistance through cash-based transfers distributed to 25,000 affected people at four targeted districts for a period of three and half months in a timely manner		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of target beneficiaries reached with cash transfers for three and half months	25,000	21,788
Indicator 1.2	Adoption of food consumption based coping mechanisms amongst target population reduced by half	30% (7,500 people)	45.7% (11,425 people)
Indicator 1.3	Amount of cash distributed against planned within the timeline (US\$)	1,421,875	1,420,672
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Sign agreement with the Government	WFP/Government	WFP/Government
Activity 1.2	Training of Government staff on targeting and registration	WFP/MDM/District secretaries	WFP/MDM/District secretaries
Activity 1.3	Community sensitisations including targeting, verification and registration of the severely food insecure beneficiaries who meet the selection criteria.	WFP/MDM/District secretaries	WFP/MDM/District secretaries
Activity 1.4	Distribution of cash transfers to the registered beneficiaries	WFP/Treasury/MDM/District secretaries	WFP/Treasury/MDM/District secretaries

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy</b>
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**between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Under the CERF project 17-RR-WFP-023, WFP assisted 21,788 drought affected beneficiaries. The project provided cash assistance prioritising female headed households and widow households who were severely affected by droughts for a four-month period.

The project interventions contributed to improving the food consumption levels of the assisted households. Overall, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption level increased by 4.4 percent compared to the baseline. The baseline data showed a significant difference between the male and female-headed households in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels. However, the latest follow-up assessment results indicated that there is no significant difference between the male and female-headed households. This intervention mainly targeted the most vulnerable women-headed and widow households affected by droughts. Other Food Consumption Indicators are also showing more improvements such as the percentage of households with borderline food consumption levels reduced from 21 percent to 13 percent after the interventions. The proportion of women with borderline food consumption level reduced approximately by three times which is a significant achievement.

Out of the total targeted population, 64 per cent of the households used food consumption-based coping mechanisms<sup>18</sup> during the baseline survey. The EMOP planned to reduce the percentage of population who used food consumption-based coping mechanisms by half.

However, the results of the follow-up food security outcome survey have showed that 43 per cent of the total assisted population still used negative coping mechanisms such as limiting number of meals a day or else eat less preferred food. Even though the population who used negative coping mechanisms have reduced significantly after this food security intervention, the project target has not been met as a result of continued impacts of droughts and high food prices.

Household expenditure share on food is also considered as one of the indicators to measure the vulnerability to food insecurity. As a result of the drought, the country was experiencing challenges to meet the demand of essential food commodities. The government lifted import exercise duty of rice and promoted the importation of rice by the private sector to meet the gaps of the national demand. In December 2017, the country decided to import coconut kernels to control the increase of local price due to the limited supplies from local markets. The annual average food price inflation was reported as 3.1 percent in November 2016, which increased to 10.5 percent in November 2017. Given the increased levels of the food inflation, the outcomes measurements on food expenditure share have also shown as high (72 percent) compared to baseline (59 percent). The average food expenditure share among the female-headed households (74 percent) was shown as slightly higher than the male-headed households (70 percent).

Despite food assistance for four months, the increased food prices and continued drought impacts on livelihoods have negatively influenced and prevented the achievement of project target of reducing the household food expenditure share to less than 50 percent of the total expenditure.

The CERF interventions have contributed to ensuring the nutritional food intake of the households. Overall, 75 percent of the affected population consumed vitamin A rich and protein-rich food on a daily basis. However, there is a significant difference between the male and female-headed households in the consumption of vitamin A and protein rich food. For example, the percentage of male and female-headed households who consumed vitamin A rich food on a daily basis was 90 percent and 80 percent respectively.

Consumption of iron-rich food was observed as less frequent among both female and male-headed households. However, the proportion of households who never consumed iron-rich food among the male-headed households were reported as two times

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<sup>18</sup>The Food consumption based coping strategies are used when household is exposed to food shortage. Generally, the coping strategies such as relying on less preferred and less expensive food, limiting portion size at meals, borrowing food or relying on help from relatives or friends, restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat and reducing the number of meals eaten in a day are considered to analyze the coping strategies index.



<p>higher than the female-headed households i.e. 7.5 percent and 18.3 percent respectively.</p> <p>This CERF allocation/intervention has also supported the capacity development of the Samurdhi community banks through the provision of technical training on beneficiary registration and reconciliation. Some 360 Samurdhi community banks were engaged in the cash transfer process and benefited the technical support from WFP on the procedures of emergency cash assistance programmes.</p> <p>WFP also provided public awareness on nutrition by displaying nutrition messages in particularly in the banks and local administrative offices. Leaflets on nutrition were also shared with all the beneficiaries expecting the behavioural changes for better nutrition among the vulnerable households.</p>	
<p><b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b></p>	
<p>WFP implemented an Emergency Preparedness project since March 2017, with the aim of planning the emergency response in coordination with government partners mainly to enhance the accountability on response. Preparatory actions of Emergency Preparedness project have helped to coordinate a common UN agency response to the drought, as well as to facilitate discussions and agreement with multiple government ministries on the coordination and implementation of WFP's planned activities to ensure the accountabilities on the most vulnerable and severely affected households.</p> <p>Beneficiary targeting was done using an established and accepted government procedure which incorporates local level decision-making. The grievances mechanism ensured the accountability to the affected population and enabled the communication with key community members where necessary. WFP also consulted with UN and other operational partners to coordinate on any protection issues when it is necessary.</p> <p>A gender-sensitive Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for beneficiaries was set-up through the installation of a toll-free number at the WFP country office, and at the area office. Beneficiaries were able to inform about the grievances they had on this programme especially on targeting the most vulnerable households. All appeals made through this CFM were screened and referrals were made to the respective line agencies and Ministries for their urgent action.</p> <p>The cash transfers were made to available to the beneficiaries through the Samurdhi community banks. Having over 1,000 branches spread across the country, the beneficiaries were able to reach the banks within a reasonable time. All beneficiaries were able receive cash assistance in dignified conditions and did not incur any additional transaction costs during the withdrawals.</p> <p>None of the beneficiary households reported about safety problems when accessing the banks or any gender-based violations. The provision of cash assistance has also contributed to prevent the households using irreversible negative coping mechanisms.</p> <p>Moreover, WFP communicated to the beneficiaries about their cash entitlement and the duration of assistance. The process monitoring had found out that 75 percent of the beneficiaries were aware about their total entitlement. Beneficiaries were also handed over an information card containing the information about the toll free hot line for beneficiary feedback and complaints in order to assure the accountability to the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.</p> <p>A feedback mechanism included a toll-free hotline to allow beneficiaries to report any concerns or problems with the emergency intervention. The hotline was staffed by gender balanced teams who are trained on protection issues and humanitarian principles. Hotline data was analysed to determine and respond to any common issues that disproportionately affect female or male beneficiaries. WFP also supported the affected communities by making some referrals to the other departments or stakeholders when it's relevant.</p>	
<p><b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b></p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Cash distribution, access and use of cash was monitored and reported through WFP's</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>standard monitoring systems. Monitoring included beneficiary contact monitoring and key informant interviews which were used to assess both process monitoring (the ability of beneficiaries to access cash assistance) and outcome monitoring (impact of assistance on food security and use of coping mechanisms). Post distribution monitoring were undertaken after the final cash assistance was provided/transferred.</p> <p>Household monitoring visits were conducted to measure the impacts of the assistance. Households were selected using random sampling techniques. Moreover, the phone interviews and beneficiary group discussion were also conducted to monitor the situation as well as to measure the impacts. All the monitoring data was collected by WFP field monitors, using mobile data collection platform such as tablet devices. The collected data and information were provided on a regular basis to the operation management for corrective measure and decision making. WFP's field offices and a team of field monitors were responsible for carrying out the regular monitoring work while the County Office in Colombo provided the guidance and consolidate and analyse monitoring information and data for reporting purposes.</p>	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	13/06/2017 - 12/12/2017		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-CEF-066		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Communities affected by floods and landslides have access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation services together with best hygiene practices					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>19</sup> :	US\$ 2,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>20</sup> :	US\$ 1,332,490	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 590,910			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,000,569	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 29,370			
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	42,000	28,000	70,000	29,890	27,588	57,478
Adults (≥ 18)	30,000	20,000	50,000	60,667	55,999	116,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>90,557</b>	<b>83,587</b>	<b>174,144</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees				0		
IDPs	17,500			4,385		
Host population				0		
Other affected people	102,500			169,759		

<sup>19</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>20</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>174,144</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>The substantial increase in the actual number of beneficiaries reached is mainly through the provision of common WASH utilities and services accessed by more than one household, which had been identified as a huge gap at the start of implementation.</p> <p>Compared to planned figures, there was an increase in reach of adult beneficiaries and a decrease in female child beneficiaries. This was mainly due to the evolving demographics of the affected population that was not possible to estimate or predict during the planning stage.</p> <p>The major difference in reach of the actual IDPs (only 25 per cent of the planned target) and other affected people (150 per cent of the planned target) was due to the fact that majority of those affected returned to their original shelters very quickly, mostly within seven days after the flooding hit. Those that remained displaced for a longer period had been affected/or were at risk from landslides, which required medium to long term relocations.</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improving access for 120,000 people, particularly the most vulnerable women and children, living in flood/landslide affected areas to safe water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies.		
10. Outcome statement	n/a		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Improved access for those affected to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of affected persons with access to improved water sources	142,000 people	98,036 people
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Emergency water supply for affected households (10,000 households for 3 months) through water tracking	National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWS&DB)	NWS&DB 28,267 people (7,066 HH) reached
Activity 1.2	Water supply restoration and maintenance in the affected areas through repair of community water supply scheme (7,000 households for 3 months) <sup>21</sup>	Oxfam	World Vision and Oxfam 19,594 people (4,898 HH) reached

Activity 1.3	Water supply restoration and maintenance in the affected areas through flushing of dug wells (10,000 households for 3 months)	NWS&DB, World Vision	NWS&DB and Oxfam 22,975 people (5,744 HH) reached
Activity 1.4	Water supply restoration and maintenance in the affected areas through flushing of deep tube wells (6,250 households for 3 months)	NWS&DB	NWS&DB 4,000 people (1,000HH) reached
Activity 1.5	Household water treatment for vulnerable families (5,000 households covered, distribution takes 3 months)	Oxfam	World Vision and Oxfam 23,200 people (5,800 HH) reached
<b>Output 2</b>	Improved access for those affected to improved sanitation facilities and services		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of affected persons with access to improved sanitation facilities	32,000 people	49,737 people
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Emergency sanitation and bathing facilities for temporary camp locations (1,250 families for 3 months)	World Vision	World Vision and Oxfam 1,061 people (265 HH) reached
Activity 2.2	Waste management at IDP sites and affected villages (1,250 households)	World Vision	World Vision 9,804 people (2,451 HH) reached
Activity 2.3	Cleaning of debris in affected resettled villages (5,000 households)	World Vision and Oxfam	World Vision and Oxfam 37,675 people (9,418 HH) reached
Activity 2.4	Replacement of septic tanks beyond recovery (500 households covered in 3 months)	World Vision	World Vision 1,197 people (299 HH) reached
<b>Output 3</b>	Affected community empowered with personal hygiene management skills		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	Number of affected persons empowered on personal hygiene management	50 people	26,371 people

Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Provision of basic hygiene management products (5,000 most vulnerable persons) at IDP sites	World Vision and Oxfam	World Vision, Oxfam & UNICEF <i>21,600 people reached</i>
Activity 3.2	Conduct of hygiene promotion sessions (5,000 most vulnerable persons in addition to 5,000 covered in 3.1)	World Vision and Oxfam	World Vision and Oxfam <i>4,771 people reached</i>

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

This emergency response has been dynamic, multi-faceted and involved a range of actions to ensure that the response met the urgent needs of those most affected by the floods and landslides in a timely and effective manner.

**Output 1**

The need for water trucking had become less relevant by the time of the response due to issues related to accessibility and availability of other water sources in the targeted locations. Therefore, under this output, UNICEF focused on the provision of adequate facilities for interim water storage and on-site water treatment. The affected areas are not covered by the main piped water grid and mostly depend on small community-managed water schemes, which are at high risk of being damaged during landslides. Major attention was paid to rehabilitating 38 of these schemes as part of the lifesaving response while also contributing to improved resilience of these services.

The other major water source in the affected areas was ground water, which had been affected by damages to shallow wells during the flooding. To address this, UNICEF supported direct well cleaning, in addition to strengthening the NWS&DB's capacity and efficiency in undertaking water source cleaning. This included provision of water extracting equipment, purifying agents and mobile free chlorine test apparatus.

**Output 2**

By the time of the response the need for temporary sanitation facilities for IDPs was much less due to the quick return of those affected to their places of origin. Therefore, the emergency response was diverted to respond to the urgent WASH needs at the household level through similar interventions. One key activity involved cash for work to improve household sanitation and promote a clean environment. This led to the rehabilitation of latrines that had become inaccessible due to the floods, as well as cleaning of debris both inside and outside houses followed by disinfection of the area. Considering that the country was also facing a dengue outbreak, dedicated dengue prevention sessions were also conducted to inform those involved in the cleaning process. In terms of household sanitation, it had been identified that the replacement of household septic tanks did not add value in cases where the latrine compartment was not solid. Therefore, a revised sanitation package was implemented through the provision of semi-permanent latrines with septic tanks for affected households where both the latrine and septic tank were beyond recovery.

**Output 3**

The planned hygiene promotion component was conducted in households rather than camps given that those affected did not remain in camps for a long period of time. As an added component, a module on First Aid was included to address vulnerabilities to household injuries from debris and unsafe living conditions. The partnership with Oxfam enabled UNICEF to more effectively procure urgent supplies, resulting in increased reach of beneficiaries with an additional six per cent of beneficiaries reached through the provision of hygiene management kits and an additional 27 per cent reached through the provision of disinfectant kits. The large gap between Indicator 3.1 and the actual number of people reached can be explained by a miscalculation during the targeting stage, focused on reaching IDPs in camps. As these temporary camps were rapidly closed, the activity was amended to instead reach households, successfully reaching over 6,500 households. Once the beneficiary case load shifted to the household level, the modality of hygiene promotion was changed by diverting the support to expedite regular health

<p>promotion services of the respective Medical Officer of Health (MoH) area. In this case, the services were available for a much larger audience than in a camp set up as displacement and hence, services became relevant not only to the most affected (displaced) people, but to those who have been partially affected (without displacement) too. The MoH team reached the maximum affected with a larger package that comprised both health (e.g. dengue eradication) and sanitation plus hygiene components. Due to the relevance, there was a substantial public demand for this service package.</p>	
<p><b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b></p>	
<p>There were three main partners involved in the emergency response; the NWS&amp;DB and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), Oxfam and World Vision, selected based on their technical expertise, experience working in the targeted areas, capacity to respond and participatory monitoring.</p> <p>The NWS&amp;DB, particularly the Regional Support Centres and Ground Water Section, played a key role in the immediate supply of drinking water based on the district level water needs identified by the respective District Secretary in consultation with community members. The key response activities included water trucking, provision of water storage supplies and well cleaning. The finalized emergency response plans were endorsed by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply, under which the NWS&amp;DB functions.</p> <p>Technical staff of the NWS&amp;DB were involved in identifying real-time issues and responding to the urgent needs of the beneficiaries, ensuring timely responses and a smooth phase out upon completion. The Ground Water Section conducted their own needs assessment of the tube wells that needed rehabilitation based on community needs, which was approved by the Ministry. The Ground Water Section implemented and monitored the tube well rehabilitation through their district Geologists who were also responsible for setting up and capacitating user groups on the operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated wells.</p> <p>World Vision established dedicated field offices in the targeted areas and deployed permanent field teams, in addition to recruiting community volunteers responsible for active engagement with the affected population. This enabled World Vision to maintain close connections with the affected community, as well as district, divisional and health authorities, and obtain up-to-date information on the evolving community needs and service gaps. This helped UNICEF and its partners adjust the ongoing response to meet the most urgent community needs within the planned output areas. Following the completion of the CERF-funded components, World Vision continued follow-up and monitoring using their own resources before phasing out.</p> <p>Oxfam had formed partnerships with two leading NGOs (LEADS and Sri Lanka Red Cross) who were based in the affected areas and had comprehensive knowledge of the needs and technical expertise to respond. Given the highly technical nature of some interventions, such as rehabilitation of water schemes, Oxfam hired an engineer to ensure quality compliance. Their partner NGOs maintained strong linkages with the affected population and district, divisional and health authorities to ensure that the needs and gaps in services were prioritised in the planned response. Oxfam teams regularly visited the field locations, while their NGO partners were permanently based in the affected areas. Following completion of the activities, Oxfam conducted Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of both supplies and activities to ensure that the intended results were achieved. UNICEF's WASH team made regular joint visits to the field locations and coordinated between all key partners to immediately and effectively address issues. The involvement of mandated government officials (water, health and district administration) in the overall response ensured credibility, accountability and ownership of the results.</p>	
<p><b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b></p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>There are no evaluations planned for the CERF funded flood and landslide response. However, UNICEF actively monitored the achievements of the response throughout the implementation stage, which provided information on the impact of the rapid response allowing for required adjustments during the emergency phase (e.g. for the rapid closure of the evacuation sites/camps). UNICEF's IPs also conducted monitoring, including Oxfam's PDM, to ensure that the project's intended results were achieved.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information							
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNFPA WHO		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	26/05/2017 - 25/11/2017 (UNFPA) 26/05/2017 - 25/11/2017 (WHO)			
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-FPA-031 17-RR-WHO-026		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Health						
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Addressing life-saving health needs of the communities affected by the Sri Lanka floods and landslides						
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>22</sup> :		US\$ 2,600,000				
	b. Total funding received <sup>23</sup> :		US\$ 1,598,950				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 520,555				
d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: (UNFPA) US\$ 96,500</li> <li>Government Partners: US\$ 40,000</li> </ul>							
Beneficiaries							
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		7,503	7,209	14,712	8,503	7,509	16,012
Adults (≥ 18)		30,013	28,836	58,849	32,013	29,536	61,549
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,516</b>	<b>36,045</b>	<b>73,561</b>	<b>40,516</b>	<b>37,045</b>	<b>77,561</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees							
IDPs	73,561			70,211 (*UNFPA 150)			
Host population							
Other affected people				7,350			

<sup>22</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>23</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.



<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>73,561</b>	<b>77,561</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>The Emergency Medical Teams mobilized in the four districts provided critical lifesaving medical care to all those seeking services. Services were provided to over 77,000 children and adults and the Emergency Medical Teams provided services in the makeshift camps as well as nearby primary and public healthcare settings to the survivors.</p> <p>*UNFPA provided services to 150 women who were in the makeshift camps for the IDPs and the rest of the services were provided immediately after re-settlement (7,350).</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity in priority districts affected by floods and landslides.		
10. Outcome statement	People in four districts affected by the disaster have access to life-saving essential health services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Support to MOH mobile health teams to provide primary healthcare to displaced populations (40 Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) to provide essential care to the affected population)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of MOH mobile health teams supported with material, logistical and technical support (mobilization of 40 Emergency Medical Teams)	40 Emergency Medical Teams will be supported by the WHO (ten for each district)	40 Emergency Medical Teams supported
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Provision of health human resources to Emergency Medical Teams through logistical & technical support to MOH	WHO (MOH, Provincial MOH)	WHO and MoH
Activity 1.2	Provision of essential supplies to MOH mobile health teams set up to respond to immediate health needs of affected populations	WHO (MOH, Provincial MOH)	WHO and MoH
Output 2	7,500 women have access to critical RH and GBV care services		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of women who received maternity kits	1,500 pregnant women	1500 women
Indicator 2.2	Number of women and girls who received dignity kits	2,000 women of reproductive age	2000 women
Indicator 2.3	Awareness raising/sensitization among affected	20 clinics/sessions	20 clinics/sessions

	communities on use of dignity kits/maternity packs, prevention and response to GBV & Sexual and Reproductive Health clinics	covering 4,000 women	4000 women
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement and Distribution of maternity kits (agreements are in place for procurement)	UNFPA, with Ministry of Health (MOH) & Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)	UNFPA, with Ministry of Health (MOH) & Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)
Activity 2.2	Distribution of dignity kits	UNFPA, with Ministry of Health (MOH) & Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)	UNFPA, with Ministry of Health (MOH) & Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)
Activity 2.3	Awareness raising/sensitization among affected communities on use of dignity kits/maternity packs, prevention and response to GBV and SRH clinics (agreements are in place with partners)	UNFPA, with Ministry of Health (MOH) & Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)	UNFPA, with Ministry of Health (MOH) & Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Please refer to 8b.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

During the project design and planning phase, WHO conducted field visits with Ministry of Health staff. During these field visits, WHO discussed the on-the-ground health requirements and gaps with affected people, whilst also assisting the government with the physical impact assessment on the hospital and public health institution network.

Throughout the response phase, WHO closely monitored the project implementation through WHO staff visits and the generation of interim reports with the following AAP considerations:

- 1) In-depth discussions with the IDPs;
- 2) Monthly Rapid Health Assessments of a sample of IDPs;
- 3) In-depth discussions with a sample of members of the EMTs;
- 4) In-depth discussions with a sample of the Medical Officers of Health in areas where EMTs operated.

The project monitoring was conducted in partnership with the MOH and the Provincial Ministries of Health. These processes involved affected community members as much as possible.

UNFPA designed the project in partnership with the Ministry of Health, district level health authorities, Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka and flood affected people. UNFPA made regular visits to the temporary shelter at early stages and also to areas where flood affected people, especially women and girls of reproductive age were returned. During the visits, the needs

<p>of them were identified and made necessary arrangements to meet their requirements in terms of reproductive health. Project implementation and monitoring was done in collaboration with all key stakeholders including the affected communities. Distribution points of kits were agreed by the women and girls of reproductive age and clinics/awareness sessions were organised in consultation with them. Information on the project was regularly shared with people during visits, kits distribution and clinics. Their suggestions were taken through direct feedback as well as through primary healthcare workers.</p>	
<p><b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b></p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>No evaluation has been planned for the health sector's CERF-funded projects. Monitoring of the implementation of these projects was undertaken by both WHO and UNFPA through the national Ministry of Health and Provincial Ministries of Health (officials and staff). For UNFPA, this monitoring took place through MOH midwives in local-level health facilities.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information							
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UN Habitat		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	22/06/2017 - 21/12/2017			
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-HAB-001		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Shelter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Emergency shelter relief for flood and landslide affected households in Kalutara and Galle Districts of Sri Lanka						
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>24</sup> :		US\$ 1,625,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>25</sup> :		US\$ 674,999		▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 674,999		▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		
US\$ 0							
US\$ 0							
Beneficiaries							
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		4,201	4,248	8,449	4,650	4,701	9,351
Adults (≥ 18)		8,887	8,029	16,916	9,837	8,887	18,724
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,088</b>	<b>12,277</b>	<b>25,365</b>	<b>14,487</b>	<b>13,588</b>	<b>28,075</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees							
IDPs	25,365			2,715			
Host population							
Other affected people				25,360			
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>25,365</b>			<b>28,075</b>			

24 This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

25 This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>UN-Habitat was able to assist 2,710 additional beneficiaries through CERF funding, which was an 11 per cent increase against the planned number of beneficiaries. A review of the project budget was conducted midway of the project period in October 2017 and savings on administration costs such as staff costs, transport and DSA were costs were transferred to project implementation to provide maximum assistance to beneficiaries. This was possible due to administration costs being shared with other ongoing projects, since project activities were extended to cover Nagoda DS Division of Galle District and needs were of much greater magnitude than could be achieved through the project it was possible to reach a greater number of beneficiaries</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of life saving shelter support and NFI assistance to 25,365 poor and vulnerable flood and landslide affected people Kalutara and Galle Districts		
10. Outcome statement	Access to life saving shelter and NFIs for poor and vulnerable flood and landslide affected people in Kalutara and Galle Districts		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	50 extremely vulnerable homeless flood affected and landslide affected families including female headed households, households with infants under one year, elderly and disabled people are provided with durable temporary shelter assistance		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of extremely vulnerable homeless flood and landslide affected households provided with temporary shelter support	50	86
Indicator 1.2	# of female headed homeless flood and landslide affected households identified assisted with temporary shelter support	15	3
Indicator 1.3	# of homeless flood affected and landslide affected households with infants under one year, elderly and disabled people identified assisted with temporary shelter support	35	48
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Beneficiary selection through objective criteria	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries
Activity 1.2	Selection of CBO for community grants	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional

		Secretaries	Secretaries
Activity 1.3	Transfer of cash grants to households through CBOs @ US\$ 1,545 per temporary shelter	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Activity 1.4	Construction of temporary shelters	CBOs, communities and beneficiaries	CBOs, communities and beneficiaries
Activity 1.5	Provision of technical support to households for construction of durable temporary shelters	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Activity 1.6	Progress, construction quality and financial monitoring	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Divisional Secretariat	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Divisional Secretariat
<b>Output 2</b>	600 flood affected returnee households are provided with shelter repair assistance		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of flood affected families with damaged houses completing basic emergency repairs	600	692
Indicator 2.2	# of female headed homeless flood affected households identified completing basic emergency repairs	60	25
Indicator 2.3	# of homeless flood affected households with infants under one-year elderly and disabled people identified completing basic emergency repairs	150	288
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Beneficiary selection through objective criteria	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries
Activity 2.2	Selection of CBO for community grants	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries
Activity 2.3	Transfer of cash grants to households through CBOs @ US\$ 95 per shelter repair	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Activity 2.4	Implementing basic shelter repairs	CBO, communities and beneficiaries	CBO, communities and beneficiaries
Activity 2.5	Provision of technical support for households engaged in basic emergency repairs	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Activity 2.6	Progress, construction quality and financial monitoring	UN-Habitat in collaboration with	UN-Habitat in collaboration with

		Divisional Secretariat	Divisional Secretariat
<b>Output 3</b>	5,975 poor and vulnerable flood and landslide affected households are provided with life-saving NFI support		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of poor and vulnerable flood and landslide affected families assisted with life-saving NFIs	5,975	6,358
Indicator 3.2	# of identified female headed households, households with infants under one year, elderly and disabled people receiving NFI assistance	897	1,048
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Beneficiary selection through objective criteria	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries
Activity 3.2	Selection of CBO for NFI procurement and distribution	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries	UN-Habitat in collaboration with Grama Niladharis and Divisional Secretaries
Activity 3.3	Procurement and distribution of NFI	CBO and communities	CBO and communities
<b>Output 4</b>	50 landslide affected households receive lifesaving support services in safe locations/ welfare camps		
<b>Output 4 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 4.1	# of landslide affected households receiving lifesaving support services in safe locations/ welfare camps	50	238
<b>Output 4 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 4.1	Identification of lifesaving support services in welfare camps	UN-Habitat, CBOs and IDPs	CBO and communities
Activity 4.2	Delivery of life saving support services	UN-Habitat and government agencies	UN-Habitat

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

At the time of the submission of the CERF proposal, the total estimated caseload of beneficiaries was internally displaced. However, as flood waters receded, and the closure of welfare camps the vast majority of IDPs returned to their homes. However, families whose houses were fully or partially damaged due to floods and landslides remained displaced, living with friends and relatives. Therefore, the number of IDPs assisted is considerably lower than expected.

Although it was planned to provide 75 female headed households with shelter assistance (15 new shelters and 60 repairs), it was only possible to provide 28 female-headed shelter assistance (3 new shelters and 25 shelter repairs). The number of affected female headed households was much lower than estimated as per the beneficiary lists provided by the Divisional Secretaries through Grama Niladharis and UN-Habitat's own community level field assessments. However, all affected female headed households affected by the disaster identified by the Grama Niladharis and UN-Habitat's field assessments were supported with shelter assistance. Similarly, the number of other vulnerable households supported with shelter assistance is higher than estimated as the number of affected households under these categories was high in target locations than originally estimated.

Project activities were extended to cover the severely affected Nagoda DS Division in Galle District on the written request of the District Secretary. It was decided to include this division as 9,856 were affected by the disaster of which the homes of 3,100 persons were damaged or destroyed. The magnitude of damage was not known at the time of submitting the proposal as the affected areas were inundated and access was limited due to damaged roads, which resulted in these communities being excluded from shelter relief.

Welfare Centres in project locations were discontinued by shortly after the disaster as affected persons preferred to return to their own areas or to live with host families. Therefore, communities identified support measures required to be implemented for the smooth functioning of safe locations which housed displaced persons during floods and landslides. Four such locations were supported through emergency repairs and upgrading of essential services, which enabled affected communities to use these safe locations effectively in subsequent displacements due to weather related events during the project period. UN-Habitat supported four safe locations which benefitted 238 households.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

CBOs representing the affected populations were selected as the main implementers of project interventions to ensure maximum accountability to affected populations. These CBOs were at the centre of decision making and implementation of project. These CBOs were selected through an objective selection process which included their capacities to respond to the needs of communities, financial management, registration with the respective government authorities, prior experience etc. to ensure maximum transparency and accountability. Community mass meetings were held at the commencement of project activities in each location to communicate to communities the project implementation modalities, entitlements and selection criteria. Community agreements outlining the roles and responsibilities of CBOs and UN-Habitat were signed to ensure transparency and accountability. Selection of beneficiaries was conducted by applying objective selection criteria with the active participation of the Grama Niladharis, representatives of the Divisional Secretary and UN-Habitat staff. The finalised beneficiary lists were approved by the respective Divisional Secretaries and publicly displayed in the communities. A geo referenced database of emergency shelter beneficiaries and copies of signed NFI beneficiary lists were retained to ensure transparency. CBOs were required to submit finalized accounts at the end of the project together with the relevant documentation to ensure that the project was closed with maximum transparency and accountability.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

An internal evaluation is scheduled to be conducted by UN-Habitat's from March –May 2018. The evaluation will be conducted by UN-Habitat's in-house M&E team.

EVALUATION PENDING ☒

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☐



**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	IOM		5. CERF grant period:	31/05/2017 - 29/11/2017		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-IOM-025		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter					
4. Project title:	Emergency Shelter and NFI support for Flood and Landslide Affected Population in South-Western and Central Provinces					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>26</sup> :		US\$ \$ 5,500,000			
	b. Total funding received <sup>27</sup> :		US\$ 1,952,906			
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,001			
d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:						
<div> <div>▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</div> <div>US\$ 439,021</div> </div>						
<div> <div>▪ Government Partners:</div> <div>US\$ 0</div> </div>						
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	10,200	7,650	17,850	4,888	4,850	9,738
Adults (≥ 18)	13,175	11,475	24,650	15,049	14,726	29,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,375</b>	<b>19,125</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>19,937</b>	<b>19,576</b>	<b>39,513</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees				NA		
IDPs	5,000			13,150		
Host population	3,000			0		
Other affected people	34,500			26,363		

<sup>26</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>27</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>39,513</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	There are some discrepancies between the original target figures and the actual numbers reached. This is largely due to the adjustments needed once more accurate figures became available during project implementation. For example, the number of children affected was fewer than originally estimated.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide life-saving assistance to 42,500 vulnerable people affected by the floods, landslide and heavy rain in most affected DS divisions of Matara and Rathnapura districts through shelter kits, NFI and cash assistance in a four-month time frame.		
10. Outcome statement	Access to emergency shelter, shelter kits and NFI enables protection and life-saving in the short and medium term for the flood and landslide affected beneficiaries.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	4,200 families worst affected by landslides or floods receive NFI kits.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of NFI kits distributed	2,100	2,506
Indicator 1.2	# of NFI cash transfers disbursed (2,050 x 65USD= 133,250 USD) The SOP is yet to be developed, so at this point it's difficult for us to know how many grants will be disbursed per month. The amount is the same as the in-kind donation.	2,050	2,100
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of NFI kits.	IOM	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
Activity 1.2	Distribution of NFI kits	IP	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
Activity 1.3	Disbursement of NFI Cash Grants	IP	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
Output 2	3,300 families with partially damaged or destroyed houses by landslides or floods receive shelter kits.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached

Indicator 2.1	# of shelter repair kits distributed	1,70028	1,650
Indicator 2.2	# of repair cash transfers disbursed (1,700 x 95USD = 161,500 USD)	1,700	1,650
Indicator 2.3	# of temporary shelters provided	250	0
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement of shelter kits and temporary shelters	IOM	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
Activity 2.2	Distribution of shelter kits among the target beneficiaries	IP	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
Activity 2.3	Disbursement of repair cash grants	IP	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
<b>Output 3</b>	Living conditions and needs of 42,500 displaced persons are monitored on a regular basis		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of rounds of displacement tracking (DTM) (3 rounds in 2 districts)	6	3
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Roll out of DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) on a regular basis	IP	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund
Activity 3.2	Training on DTM enumerators, production and dissemination of DTM report.	IOM	IOM, with World Vision Lanka and Save the Children Fund

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Overall the project outcome was successfully achieved within the timeframe as planned. A small number of discrepancies are explained below.

Output 2, Indicator 2.3: The proposal states: "the shelter sector will provide temporary solutions for the displaced groups in the

<p>form of tents or temporary structures". Follow up assessment revealed there was no requirement for this support which had been met by the government. Instead the need for in kind NIF kits remained high and IOM addressed this need through provision of additional 406 affected families with NFI kits. This was made possible through the remaining funding from the in-kind shelter kits and a lower than initially estimated cost per each NFI.</p> <p>Output 3, Indicator 3.1: Three rounds of monitoring for the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was originally planned for each district. Due to the early closure of the camps in both districts, three rounds were conducted in two in Ratnapura and one round in Matara. The DTM succeeded in capturing and sharing information on 3,309 affected households across the two districts.</p>	
<p><b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b></p>	
<p>A) Project design and planning phase: During the needs assessment IOM visited the most affected DS Divisions of the targeted four districts and conducted interviews with those affected, government and other partners. The identified needs were prioritized in the project design.</p> <p>B) Project implementation phase: IOM's Implementing partners developed the beneficiary selection criteria in consultation with Divisional Secretaries and IOM. To ensure transparent beneficiary selections, beneficiary lists were displayed in public places of easy access to the community to allow gathering of any complaints and feedback on the selection. IPs also met with the community members to explain the selection process and address any concerns. Finally, the name lists were endorsed by DSs, and copies distributed to respective GNs to avoid duplication of assistance delivery.</p> <p>C) Project monitoring: IOM continuously monitored its implementing partners and their distribution systems. IPs conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM) to ensure that beneficiary feedback was gathered and assessed. The DTM facilitated broader monitoring of trends and needs.</p>	
<p><b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b></p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>IOM's implementing partners conducted post distribution monitoring and evaluations exercises. These have been shared with IOM and are being analyzed for future disaster responses.</p> <p>In brief, the findings showed that the beneficiary selection criteria and quality of goods delivered was assessed to be good. While recognizing that not all would be eligible under the CERF criteria, the recommendations from the M&amp;E exercises include: increasing the number of roofing sheets; including some children's items in the NFIs (pens, pencils, notebook); having special NFIs for newborns and pregnant mothers; maintaining coordination and holding regular meetings with government departments throughout; supporting GoSL with disaster preparedness and management; supporting GoSL to store items such boats, tents, life jackets--including children's sizes in the event of a disaster; and including school children in disaster preparedness activities/adding a module to the school syllabus.</p> <p>IOM is planning an internal evaluation to be conducted under a complementary project which also serve the affected population funded by another donor. This project is still on going and the evaluation is anticipated for May 2018.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING</p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information							
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	16/06/2017 - 15/12/2017			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-WFP-039		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Life-saving cash assistance to the most vulnerable households affected by floods and landslides						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>29</sup> :		US\$ 3,560,000				
	b. Total funding received <sup>30</sup> :		US\$ 1,300,542				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 825,017				
			d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0</li> <li>Government Partners: US\$ 740,194</li> </ul>				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		3,566	3,292	6,858	3,642	3,186	6,828
Adults (≥ 18)		7,691	7,099	14,790	8,194	7,738	15,932
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,257</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>21,648</b>	<b>11,836</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>22,760</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees					0		
IDPs		21,648			22,760		
Host population					0		
Other affected people					0		

<sup>29</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>30</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>21,648</b>	<b>22,760</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	With CERF assistance, WFP planned to assist 21,648 people and reached 22,760 people. The total contribution from CERF was sufficient to assist additional 1,112 beneficiaries with the rate of 10,000 LKR (US\$65) per household per month. The CERF assistance was provided to the households without rationing based on the number of household members. CERF cash was sufficient to assist 5,690 households where the total number of beneficiaries was reported as 22,760.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Ensure access to adequate food for the most vulnerable households who have lost their personal and productive assets, source of livelihood and agricultural land.		
10. Outcome statement	Ensure access to adequate food for the most vulnerable households who have lost their personal and productive assets, source of livelihood and agricultural land.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Monthly cash distributions successfully completed		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	21,648 vulnerable individuals reached with cash transfers	21,648 individuals	22,760 individuals
Indicator 1.2	Adoption of food consumption based coping mechanisms maintained or reduced	15,000 individuals	15,000
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	21,648 beneficiaries identified through Samurdhi in the four targeted districts	WFP/Samurdhi	WFP/Samurdhi
Activity 1.2	2 monthly payments of cash transfers distributed to 21,648 beneficiaries	WFP/Samurdhi	WFP/Samurdhi
Activity 1.3	Food security monitoring of beneficiary caseload	WFP	WFP

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>
<p>Cash assistance to the flood affected households was provided for a short duration only. Therefore, no evaluation was planned at the proposal stage. However, beneficiary verification, cash distribution, access and use of cash was monitored and reported on through WFP's standard monitoring tools. Monitoring included beneficiary contact monitoring and key informant interviews which were used to assess both process monitoring (the ability of beneficiaries to access cash assistance). Post distribution monitoring were undertaken after the final cash assistance was provided/transferred.</p> <p>The findings of post distribution monitoring indicated that WFP's cash transfer assistance contributed positively to ensure their food needs were met. Cash transfers received by affected households were used to purchase necessary food items to meet basic nutrient requirements. The proportion of household expenditure on food commodities was reported at 72 percent, which is higher than the national average of 50 percent. This increased rate of food expenditure share was reported due the high food prices and decreased household income as a result of lack of income generation activities for those who have been affected by floods.</p> <p>The timely provision of food assistance for the affected households prevented negative coping strategies. Counterpart training on</p>

<p>targeting, verification of registration lists together with WFP post distribution monitoring indicated the project reached the severely food insecure population by saving their lives achieving its intended objective.</p>	
<p><b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b></p>	
<p>For the emergency response, WFP's actions were coordinated by the UN Country Team led by the UN Resident Coordinator to ensure alignment with other UN actors. WFP worked closely with other partners, and the overall coordination for the emergency response with the Government of Sri Lanka. Beneficiary targeting was done using established and accepted government procedures which incorporates local level decision-making. The grievance mechanism ensured the accountability to the affected population and enabled the communication with key community members where necessary. WFP also consulted with UN and other operational partners to coordinate on any protection issues when it is necessary.</p> <p>A gender-sensitive Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for beneficiaries was set-up through the installation of a toll-free number at the WFP country office, and at the area office. Beneficiaries were able to inform about the grievances they had on this programme especially on targeting the most vulnerable households. All appeals made through this CFM were screened and referrals were made to the respective line agencies and Ministries for their urgent action.</p> <p>The cash transfers were made to available to the beneficiaries through the Samurdhi community banks. Having over 1,000 branches spread across the country, the beneficiaries were able to reach the banks within a reasonable time. All beneficiaries were able receive cash assistance in dignified conditions and did not incur any additional transaction costs during the withdrawals.</p> <p>None of the beneficiary households reported about safety problems when accessing the banks or any gender-based violations. The provision of cash assistance has also contributed to prevent the households using irreversible negative coping mechanisms.</p> <p>Moreover, WFP communicated to the beneficiaries about their cash entitlement and the duration of assistance. The process monitoring had found out that more than 75 percent of the beneficiaries were aware about their total entitlement. Beneficiaries were also handed an information card containing the information about the toll free hot line for beneficiary feedbacks and complaints in order to ensure accountability to the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.</p>	
<p><b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b></p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Due to the short duration of the intervention, no evaluation was planned at the proposal stage. However, cash distribution, access and use of cash was monitored and reported on through WFP's standard monitoring tools. Monitoring included beneficiary contact monitoring and key informant interviews which were used to assess both process monitoring (the ability of beneficiaries to access cash assistance). Post distribution monitoring were undertaken after the final cash assistance was provided/transferred.</p> <p>Monitoring activities were conducted, using sampling techniques, throughout the project districts by way of household visits, phone interviews and beneficiary group discussion etc. Monitoring data was collected by WFP field monitors, using mobile data collection platform such as tablet devices. The collected data and information were provided on a regular basis to the operation management for corrective measure and decision making. WFP's field offices and a team of field monitors were responsible for carrying out the regular monitoring work while the County Office in Colombo provided the guidance and consolidate and analyse monitoring information and data for reporting purposes.</p> <p>A feedback mechanism included a toll-free hotline to allow beneficiaries to report any concerns or problems with the emergency intervention. The hotline was staffed by a gender balanced teams who are trained on protection issues and humanitarian principles. Hotline data was analysed to determine and respond to any common issues that disproportionately affect female or male beneficiaries. Additionally, local committees continue to operate under the guidance of Samurdhi officers to consider grievances or issues experience by beneficiaries and the affected population. Feedback aimed to be addressed at the local level, and all were communicated to both the implementing Ministry and WFP for information and follow up.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>





## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
17-RR-FAO-016	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$29,716
17-RR-IOM-025	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$239,182
17-RR-IOM-025	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$199,839
17-RR-FPA-031	Health	UNFPA	NNGO	\$96,500
17-RR-WHO-026	Health	WHO	GOV	\$40,000
17-RR-CEF-033	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$270,982
17-RR-CEF-033	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$115,841
17-RR-CEF-066	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$29,370
17-RR-CEF-066	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$376,122
17-RR-CEF-066	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$214,788
17-RR-WFP-023	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$1,420,691
17-RR-WFP-039	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$740,194

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
DM ACT	Disaster Management Act No 13 of 2005
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DS	District Secretary
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EMOP	Emergency Operation (WFP)
EMT	Emergency Medical Team
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
FPASL	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GN	Grama Nilhadari
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IPS	Implementing Partners
Joint Assessment	Joint Assessment of Drought Impacts on Food Security and Livelihood
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MDM	Ministry of Disaster Management
MoCP&WS	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply
NCDM	National Council for Disaster Management
NFI	Non-Food Items

NWS&DB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
OFC	Other Field Crops
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene