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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Sri Lanka: Easter Sunday attack

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRLK009	Glide n° OT-2019-000037-LKA
Date of issue: 6 May 2019	Expected timeframe: 4 months, Expected end date: 6 September 2019
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 365,909	
Total number of people affected: 3,000 people (600 families) ¹	Number of people to be assisted: direct 6,000 people (1,200 families), Indirect approximately 5,000,000 people
Host National Society: The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization; SLRCS has a strong branch network in all the 25 districts of the country, which is well capable in providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 150 staff and 7,000 active volunteers are trained in disaster response. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and Divisional Disaster Response Teams (DDRT) are available at National, District and Divisional levels. SLRCS has also trained disaster response teams specialized in water and safety which has 150 active members. These members are well-trained on life saving techniques to assist rescue operations in times of need. Further, trained First Aid (FA) volunteers are also available in all districts, in readiness for immediate deployment at time of disaster for live saving purposes. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash Based Interventions (CBI) trained persons, who could be deployed to set-up and assist implementation of the CBI programs.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the SLRCS in developing the Emergency Plan of Action for the DREF request and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. Furthermore, as the movement partners in country SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC are maintaining a close coordination. There is also a movement contingency plan being drafted and under review for coordinated responses in future.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Tri-forces (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Sri Lanka Police, Ministry of Health (MoH), Disaster Management Centre (DMC), Religious Institutions, Caritas Sri Lanka, UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 21 April 2019, explosions at eight sites killed at least 253 people² and wounded more than 500 people. The blasts occurred at three churches, including: St. Anthony's Church in Kochchikade – Colombo, St. Sebastian's in Katuwapitiya - Negombo, Gampaha, and Protestant Zion Church in Batticaloa in Eastern province. The blasts targeted worshippers as they attended Easter Sunday services during the Christian holy week. Blasts also occurred at three hotels in Colombo, including Shangri La, Cinnamon Grand, and Kingsbury Hotel, all in the capital. Two more blasts occurred on the same day, as authorities were investigating. At least 40 foreign nationals³ and at least 45 children⁴ are reported to be among the dead. Further, several other explosives were found and safely defused in Andiambalama and Kochchikade. Still the

¹ Does not include the eye witnesses and extended families

² <http://www.dailynews.lk/2019/04/26/local/183890/bomb-attack-deaths-253-health-dg>

³ <https://www.mfa.gov.lk/update-25-april-2019/>

⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicef-statement-easter-sunday-attacks-sri-lanka>

exact number of families affected is not clear, and due to the sensitivity of the situation the information flow has been disrupted. Therefore, it is still difficult to assess specific needs of the affected families. However, despite the support extended from the host government, and several external actors there remain a clear need in psychosocial support among the survivors and the affected families.

The Easter Sunday bombings are considered a 'Collective Trauma Event'. The violence has directly affected countless bystanders and support workers in Colombo and Batticaloa. It has indirectly affected the entire population of Sri Lanka. It will have a lasting economic impact on many Sri Lankans via disruption day-to-day economic activities and to the burgeoning tourism industry.

The events on Easter Sunday may result in an increase in violence. SLRCS will benefit from institutional preparedness to strengthen its ability to respond to situations of violence.



A view of St. Sebastian's Church damaged in blast in Negombo, north of Colombo, 21 April (Source: abcnews)

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

On hearing of the explosions and mass casualties, SLRCS immediately went into action to provide life-saving care. First aid instructors offered first aid and relief to survivors at explosion sites, such as St. Sebastian's Church in Negombo, north of the capital, Colombo. SLRCS Gampaha Branch opened a first aid centre on its premises, where first aiders treated minor injuries and drove people to hospital. First aiders also provided psychological first aid to people in distress. To help hospitals cope with a sudden influx of seriously ill people, the SLRCS helped transfer patients from Negombo Hospital to Gampaha Hospital. SLRCS asked its network of blood donors to donate, and as of early on Sunday afternoon, until supplies were believed to be enough to meet the demand.



At Colombo National Hospital, SLRCS RFL (Restoring Family Links) teams help connect survivors with their loved ones, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 21 April 2019. (Photo: SLRCS)

SLRCS has activated its Restoring Family Links (RFL) to re-establish contact among family members who have been separated as a result of these incidents through accepting tracing requests, exchanging Red Cross Messages and offer phone calls. The objective of this service to relay information about patients to their families to ease the anguish of relatives and relieve pressure on medical staff. Staff of the National Headquarters and trained RFL volunteers from SLRCS, Colombo Branch, have visited the wounded at the National Hospital in Colombo to verify their needs and reconnect them to their families, including 163 patients receiving treatment in 15 wards, and 73 patients in the intensive care unit. In addition, the RFL volunteers from SLRCS, Batticaloa branch, have visited the injured persons in the Batticaloa Teaching Hospital to offer this service. There has been no RFL needs identified during this service.

The SLRCS has registered ten tracing cases including requests from abroad linked to Easter Sunday attack in which three of them were positively closed.

Since 23 April, some 15 volunteers have been supporting the national hospital and Institute of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology on management in the morgue, with dead body management.

Furthermore, SLRCS trained volunteers has been providing first aid at the funerals for victims of the explosions. In addition, a Technical Advisor from the IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support, attached to the Danish Consulate, has arrived in Sri Lanka to help survivors.

SLRCS has started the detailed need assessment in the districts. After analysing the outcomes of the assessment report, SLRCS expects to hold discussions with movement partners, relevant government authorities, and the public and private sectors regarding medium to longer-term recovery initiatives for the affected people and their



Volunteers together with the Government officials conducting the detailed needs assessment on the ground, Katana - Gampaha 25 April 2019. (Photo: SLRCS Gampaha branch)

families. SLRCS is coordinating with authorities, and branches are on standby to offer more support. This DREF operation is aimed at providing the immediate needs for the people who have been affected by the incidents. SLRCS, together with the IFRC, is developing a longer-term programming in covering medium to long term needs, which will be attached under Sri Lanka Country Operational Plan.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

SLRCS has a longstanding working collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC in implementing various programmes. IFRC and ICRC have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS and shared information at regional and sub-regional levels. Movement Coordination meetings involving SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been conducted. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) provided further coordination support for information sharing and resources.

In addition to offering any relevant support to the RFL operations of the SLRCS, the ICRC delegation in Sri Lanka has reached out to forensic authorities, in order to provide assistance at the aftermath of the attacks. The ICRC Forensic specialist has been visiting the Institute of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (IFMT) - its main partner organization, located at the premises of the Colombo morgue - on a daily basis. Within the framework of an agreement signed last year, the ICRC has provided to the IFMT specialized support in various areas, as well as donation of essential material such as body-bags, personal protective equipment etc. This has contributed to the efficient organization and functioning of the institute during these critical times. The ICRC has also been in constant contact with the police and security agencies, in order to follow up the arrest of several people in connection with the attacks, within the framework of its traditional detention activities in the country

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Tri-forces and police are leading the security operation. Together with Sri Lanka Army, Air-force and Navy, Sri Lanka Police, Ministry of Health (MoH), Disaster Management Centre (DMC), religious institutions, Caritas Sri Lanka and district administrative units are working together to assist the affected people.

SLRCS will coordinate with other partners/stakeholders who are working on the ground, especially religious leaders, organisations such as Caritas Sri Lanka and handicap international.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Following the Easter Sunday attack, SLRCS did a rapid needs assessment and it was identified that there is a need to provide psychological first aid (PFA) to the people who were directly affected by the incident especially the survivors, witnesses and those families who have lost their family members. They may struggle with or face new challenges following the event. By providing PFA, SLRCS aims to reduce the initial distress caused by traumatic events and to foster short- and long-term adaptive functioning and coping.

After the incidents, it was revealed that up to 200 children have lost their family members, and some of them are breadwinners. Some of the families affected by the incidents have suddenly lost their source of income and might not have sufficient savings and money to resume back to normal life.

Besides, there are more than 500 people injured from the incidents, among those, it has been identified that 75 families' livelihood have different degrees of disruption. Some of them will not be able to go to work due to injuries, and some lost their physical ability to work.

Inter-ethnic anxiety has risen in the affected districts as well as in the country in general. There are a lot of uncertainties, tension and panic among people, due to ongoing threats of another round of explosions, ongoing security checking across country, suspicion about terrorists and state of emergency being issued.

SLRCS is conducting the detailed needs assessment at the moment, upon which specific needs will be identified, which will be addressed through longer term programming.

Targeting

The target beneficiaries of this operation will be:

- 253 bereaved families of the deceased from the attacks;
- 500 people who are injured;
- Children who has lost their family members (up-to 200 children);
- PFA support to those who witnessed the traumatic event;
- Social cohesion activities in 30 communities and 30 schools (at least 180 activities reaching at least 4,500 people)

- Reaching the wider community focusing on Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) for social cohesion via broader communication channels; print media, television and radio (at least 5 million people);
- SLRCS staff and volunteers who are involved in the response.

Operation Risk Assessment

Due to the nature of the operating environment, the SLRCS is applying all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of staff and volunteers engaged in this operation and it will be prioritized. SLRCS will continue to monitor the security situation of the country and liaise closely with the security institutions to reduce the risk in the field.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

This operation aims at assisting at least 6,000 people (1,200 families) affected by the Easter Sunday attack mainly in Colombo, Gampaha and Batticaloa districts. Furthermore, indirect support to at least 5,000,000 people in the wider community on SBCC via communication channels (print media, television and radio). The operation will be implemented over a four months' period. The primary focus of this work will be:

- Mental health and psychological first aid support to affected families and witnesses of the traumatic event;
- Cash-based interventions for affected families;
- Social cohesion activities in 30 communities and 30 schools;
- Supporting SLRCS to scale up to respond to this event, and in readiness for any related violence.

Proposed Strategy

SLRCS response aims at enhancing overall wellbeing of the affected families through a comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) response that is linked to a long-term programme focused on recovery and rehabilitation. SLRCS approach includes education, livelihood, disability support and social-cohesion under the MHPSS umbrella, considering them as vital components for enhancing resilience of the target families.

Assistance provided via DREF funding will be linked to a longer-term programming "Call for Support", which will be developed once the in-depth assessment is completed, and the programme will aim at providing education support for longer-term for the affected children, livelihood support, and rehabilitation of people who have become disabled due to the incident. Longer-term mental health and Psychosocial interventions will focus on enhancing overall well-being through the establishment of sense of place. SLRCS will mobilize funds raised via "SLRCS online donation platform" and coordinate with other stakeholders for longer-term interventions.

SLRCS will work closely with other stakeholders to ensure no duplication of work and efforts. At present, SLRCS has a PSS expert who will be the main technical person. SLRCS will recruit the following technical staff to ensure quality of programming. At NHQ level, a project coordinator – PSS, a crisis psychologist/ counsellor and an assistant project coordinator will be recruited. At branch level, a branch coordinator will be recruited per each branch. Furthermore, two PFA RDRTs will be deployed for a period of one month to assist the operation.

The first step will be an orientation programme and a three-day PFA training for respective branches. A total of 20 volunteers will be trained in each branch, bringing in total 60 volunteers.

Trained SLRCS volunteers, together with a trained staff will provide PFA for affected families. A Crisis Centre will be established in SLRCS NHQ to provide teleconsulting, referral support to mental health issues identified, and follow-up with the people. SLRCS plans to deploy a paid crisis counsellor and two volunteer counsellors for a period of four months in the Crisis Center.

In order to facilitate the grieving process and strengthen the social support systems of the affected families, SLRCS will look at establishing or supporting Self-Help Groups, and Peer Support Networks among the affected population. Affected female head of households, youth and children will be given more attention. Furthermore, recreational and psychoeducational activities for children will be conducted to provide positive support to the affected children.

There are three cash interventions for the response:

- Multi-purpose cash grant will be given up to 300 families in two segments; LKR 15,000 (CHF 91) each, in order to cover for the immediate needs such as covering the post funeral rituals and other necessary expenses in the first two months.

- Multi-purpose cash grant targeting 200 children who lost their family member(s) in the attack: LKR 15,000 (CHF 91) for four months, to cover their immediate needs such as basic needs, food, and school fee. This amount is determined by taking reference from the lesson learned of the previous operation in Sri Lanka.

SLRCS will deploy three people from its CBI trained pool, to each of the branches to assist the implementation of the cash interventions. Furthermore, SLRCS will work together with financial service providers (FSP) - banks, mobile companies, VISA card etc to transfer direct cash to people.

Though it is difficult to say the exact disability support needs, SLRCS will partner with the local disabled people's organisation(s). SLRCS plans to support the provision of mobility, hearing and vision aids for those who have become disabled in the long-term programming, and the selection criteria is that the disability should be caused by the Easter Sunday Attack. The exact need of this component will be determined after the in-depth assessment that SLRCS is currently carrying out in the affected districts and coordination with other actors. Furthermore, people who requires medical assistance such as scans, medicine, small operations will be assisted case-by-case basis.

SLRCS will deploy paired volunteers (male and female) for house visits periodically in order to follow-up and provide necessary PSS support for the affected families.

As inter-ethnic anxiety has risen in the affected districts as well as in the country in general. SLRCS is planning to reach people/communities/schools/wider communities via social cohesion program. As there are a lot of uncertainties, tension and panic among people, due to ongoing threats of another round of explosions, ongoing security checking across country, suspicion about terrorists, state of emergency being issued, schools to be re-open for the second term, Holy Masses were not held in the last week⁵ and its cancelled again in the coming Sunday⁶ as well. Therefore, social cohesion program is vital at this stage.

SLRCS will mainstream *social-cohesion* in its response

- Social cohesion programme in the 30 communities and 30 schools – each branch will conduct 15 activities per month making it in total 60 activities; Activities will include youth dialogue, inter-religious dialogues, social behavioural change campaigns, and will be incorporated in the Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) program
- Social behaviour change communication in all three languages; Sinhala, Tamil and English via country wide media coverage - print media, television and radio. SLRCS is planning to publish content in at least in four newspapers, audio clips in at least three radio channels and TV clips in at least three TV channels.

SLRCS will continue its readiness in case of further intercommunal violence, which will be included into the longer-term programming.

During the response, a detailed assessment has been started by trained SLRCS staff and volunteers in order to design a longer-term program tailored to specific needs of the affected households. Furthermore, a satisfaction survey and a post distribution survey will be conducted to identify the feedback from the people assisted. A lesson learned workshop will be held at the end of the programme to identify the achievements, challenges and recommendations for future programming.

Key aspects are factored in the strategy for this operation:

- **The National Society Leadership:** SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the humanitarian response operation, supported by the IFRC and in-country Movement partners.
- **A Movement-wide approach:** SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the operation, supported by all components of the Movement. Considering the nature and scope of the response, IFRC will mobilize resources via this DREF on behalf of SLRCS, while coordinating with the ICRC at the same time.

Strategies for implementation

Human Resources

A project coordinator, assistant project coordinator will be hired to coordinate the whole programme from SLRCS NHQ. Furthermore, a social cohesion expert, a crisis psychologist/ counsellor, a livelihood expert, will be recruited to provide the technical inputs. To support the finance and HR, two officers will be hired. At branch level, to implement the programme, 3 branch coordinators - PSS and 25 branch social cohesion officers will be recruited. Furthermore, implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both SLRCS and IFRC offices. Mobilization

⁵ 28 April 2019

⁶ 5 May 2019

of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget. A RDRT specialized on PSS will also be requested, to support the National Society for a period of one month with possible extension.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The supply chain strategy for this operation will be sourcing required items locally or internationally following SLRCS and/or IFRC procedures ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. IFRC Sri Lanka Office is providing logistics technical support to SLRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Additional logistics support can be made available by the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Unit and Country Cluster Support Team South Asia, as per need.

Information Technologies (IT)

High-speed Wi-Fi internet connectivity is available in IFRC Sri Lanka Office as well as in the NHQ of SLRCS. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages for their smartphones which will enable them communicating electronically with the headquarters and to send reports and pictures in quick time. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments will be carried out electronically through mobile applications on digital tablets or mobile phones. An orientation session on digital assessments will be provided to prepare the volunteers using the tablets or mobile phones for assessments.

Communications

SLRCS communications staff are working in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and the response of SLRCS is well profiled and disseminated across social media platforms and in the national and international media. A proactive approach will be taken to maintain media outreach and to produce communication materials including press releases, news stories, photos/video, key messages and infographics for external promotion by National Societies in their domestic markets. A 'Viber' group has been created to share information and photos between volunteers, branches, NHQ and IFRC.

To support the social cohesion activities, manage reputational and security risks, and increase acceptance, communications activities to reinforce the reputation of SLRCS as neutral and impartial possible will be undertaken, as budget allows.

Security

SLRCS and IFRC security focal points will continue to monitor the situation. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per existing security framework. Furthermore, to ensure both staff and volunteers undergo the basic security training, an orientation on security and safety will be provided. All staff and volunteers engaged in the operations will be insured. IFRC APRO security coordinator will be paying a technical mission in assessing the situation and provide necessary support.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation in the targeted areas through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its Sri Lanka Office and CCST in Delhi will provide technical support in programme management to ensure the operation objectives are met accordingly by end of operation.

A satisfaction survey, a post-distribution survey, and a lesson learned workshop will be conducted to capture the impact and the learning.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per-diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by SLRCS NHQ, with the assistance from the finance team of the IFRC Sri Lanka Office.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 1,500 people (up to 300 families)

Male: 600

Female: 900

Requirements CHF 138,591

Needs analysis: People's lives are disrupted due to the incidents. Unconditional/ multipurpose cash grant will allow the affected people to resume back to their normal life. Using CBI gives people the dignity of choice and encourages self-reliance. It also enables people to prioritize their own basic needs, to make choices for themselves and do what is best for their family.

Population to be assisted:

- 253 bereaved families of the deceased from the attacks and 500 people who are injured will be provided with unconditional cash (up-to 300 families);
- Children who have lost their family members (up-to 200 children).

Programme standards/benchmarks: SLRCS Finance Manual and IFRC Financial Guidelines, IFRC Cash SOPs

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of people targeted/reached with adequate cash assistance (Target: 1,500 people / 300 families)				
	Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of families provided with unconditional cash grants (Target: 300) # of children provided with multi-purpose cash grants (Target: 200)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP081	Consult and agree with the selection criteria of target households (through a participatory process)		x			
AP081	Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process		x			

AP081	Discussions and agreements with FSP	x			
AP081	Mutli-purpose cash grant for 300 families - for post burial rituals and other social/spiritual activities that facilitate the process of grieving – through direct bank transfers	x	x		
AP081	Mutli-purpose cash grants for 200 children – direct fund transfers to child’s parent or guardian	x	x	x	x



Health

People targeted: direct 1,500 people (300 families), indirect 5,000,000 people

Male: direct 600 (indirect 2,000,000)

Female: direct 900 (indirect 3,000,000)

Requirements CHF 43,030

Needs analysis: there is a need to provide mental health and psychological first aid support to the many people affected to help them cope better with the loss of their family members. Furthermore, there is a need to support the people who are injured by the attack, children who has lost their family members and families whose livelihoods has been disrupted due to loss/injuries to the breadwinner. There is a need to reach the wider community on SBCC for social cohesion via broader communication channels; print media, television and radio.

Population to be assisted:

- 253 bereaved families of the deceased from the attacks;
- 500 people who are injured;
- Children who has lost their family members will be supported with recreational activities (up-to 200 children);
- Eye witnesses of the traumatic event;
- SLRCS staff and volunteers who are involved in the response.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere and WHO standards

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: Vulnerable people’s health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.	# of people reached by psychosocial support (Target: 1,500)				
	Health Output 1.5: Mental health and psychosocial support provided to the target population	# of volunteers trained on PFA (Target: 60) # of children supported with recreational activities (Target: 200)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP023	Orientation for Governance, volunteers and project staff at NHQ and branches		x			

AP023	Detailed Qualitative Assessment	x			
AP023	PFA Training for Volunteers (20 volunteers per training)	x			
AP023	Map out the referral pathways for mental health issues identified and conduct referrals (referral to the government facilities)	x	x	x	x
AP023	Volunteer Deployment for PFA	x			
AP023	Recreational and psychoeducational Activities for Children	x	x	x	x
AP023	Self-Help groups (strengthen the social support)	x	x	x	x
AP023	Establish Crisis Support Centre	x	x	x	x
AP023	Medical care assistance	x	x	x	x
AP023	Family Visits - to the survivors and their family members, for individual and family level interventions and follow up, this will be done volunteers as well as the crisis counsellors who will be based in the Crisis Support Centre	x	x	x	x
AP023	Debriefing Sessions for Volunteers (Care for caregivers)	x	x	x	x
AP023	Peer Support Networks (female head of households, single parents, disabled)	x	x	x	x



Protection, Gender and Inclusion⁷

People targeted direct 4,500 people (900 families), indirect 5,000,000 people

Male: direct 1,800 (indirect 2,000,000)

Female: direct 2,700 (indirect 3,000,000)

Requirements (CHF) 105,455

Needs analysis: As inter-ethnic anxiety has risen in the affected districts as well as in the country in general, SLRCS will mainstream social-cohesion in its response.

Population to be assisted:

- Social cohesion activities in 30 communities and 30 schools (at least 180 activities reaching at least 4,500 people);
- Reaching the wider community focusing on Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) for social cohesion via broader communication channels; print media, television and radio (at least 5,000,000 people).

Programme standards/benchmarks: IFRC PGI minimum standards.

⁷ This area of focus is a merge of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. It is under development, so for now it represents the physical merge of three existing relevant outputs.

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	# people reached through social cohesion activities (Target: direct 1,500, indirect 5,000,000)				
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.3: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills	# of media releases for social behaviour change communication for social cohesion (Target: 60) # of social cohesion activities in the communities/schools (Target: 180 activities)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP035	Social behavior change communication for social cohesion – Newspaper campaign		x	x	x	x
AP035	Social behavior change communication for social cohesion – TV campaign		x	x	x	x
AP035	Social behavior change communication for social cohesion – Radio campaign		x	x	x	x
AP035	Social cohesion activities – communities		x	x	x	x
AP035	Social cohesion activities - schools		x	x	x	x

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF 56,501)

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.	# of SLRCS branches that are well functioning (for the operation) (Target: 3)				
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of volunteers insured (Target: 60) # of volunteers involved in the operation (Target: 60)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP042	Ensure that volunteers are insured		x			
AP042	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face		x			
AP042	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities		x			
AP042	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing		x			

AP042	Ensure volunteers are properly trained	x			
AP066	Orientation for volunteers on security and safety	x			
P&B	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>IFRC support to launch a DREF and emergency appeal to raise financial and human resources (Target: yes)</i> <i>Coordination tools and mechanisms are in use for the operation (Target: Yes - NDRT / RDRT)</i> <i>%/ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies (Target: minimum of 50%)</i>			
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i># of NDRT deployed (Target: 2)</i> <i># of cash local cash trained persons are deployed (Target: 3)</i> <i># of RDRT deployed (Target: 2)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3
AP065	IFRC CO support SLRCS with initial start-up and implementation of the operation	x	x	x	x
AP001	Request and deployment of two NDRT for a period of one month from the SLRCS National NDRT pool	x	x	x	x
AP001	Deployment local cash trained person to assist the operation	x	x	x	x
AP065	Request and deployment of RDRT	x	x		
P&B	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<i>% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (Target: 100%)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3
AP065	Support SLRCS in compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (CEA-related activities)	x	x	x	x
P&B	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i># of coordination meetings with other stakeholders (Target:10)</i>			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3
AP065	IFRC country office supports SLRCS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors on a regular basis	x	x	x	x
P&B	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	<i>Movement coordination is in place (Target: yes)</i>			

	Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.	<i>Involvement in regular coordination meetings. (Target: yes)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP065	Movement coordination between SLRCS, IFRC, ICRC and possible PNS's, are in place when required		x	x	x	x
P&B	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: Yes)</i>				
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	<i># of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) (Target: 7)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP042	The SLRCS communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences		x	x	x	x
AP042	SLRCS staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks.		x	x	x	x
AP042	SLRCS and IFRC staff will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and SLRCS multimedia platforms.		x	x	x	x
P&B	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<i># of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level (Target: 1) # of surveys conducted (Target: 2) # of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP001	Mobilize SLRCS staff and volunteers to conduct assessments		x			
AP001	Ensure continuous monitoring of implementation by SLRCS and IFRC teams.		x	x	x	x
AP001	Conduct orientation programs for NHQ and branch staff		x			
AP001	Conduct progress review meeting				x	
AP001	Conduct post distribution survey				x	
AP001	Conduct satisfaction survey				x	x
AP001	Conduct lesson learned workshop					x

P&B	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability	<i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures (Target: yes)</i>				
	Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders	<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures (Target: 100%)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
<i>AP065</i>	IFRC country office's finance department supports SLRCS finance unit to comply with finance procedures and reporting standards		x	x	x	x

Budget

Refer to budget details

DREF OPERATION

6/5/2019

MDRLK009

Sri Lanka: Easter Sunday Attack

DREF Budget CHF

Budget Group	
Other Supplies & Services	126,667
Cash Disbursements	129,182
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	255,848
Transport & Vehicle Costs	5,212
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	5,212
National Society Staff	17,091
Volunteers	6,409
Total PERSONNEL	23,500
Workshops & Training	30,788
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	30,788
Travel	25,576
Information & Public Relations	1,227
Office Costs	242
Communications	819
Financial Charges	364
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	28,228
Programme and Services Support Recovery	22,332
Total INDIRECT COSTS	22,332
TOTAL BUDGET	365,909

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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In IFRC Geneva

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- Tiffany Loh, sr. officer, operations coordination; email: tiffany.loh@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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



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



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



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