

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report Sri Lanka: Easter Sunday Attack

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRLK009
Date of Issue: 24 February 2020	Glide number: OT-2019-000037-LKA
Date of disaster: 21 April 2019	
Operation start date: 6 May 2019	Operation end date: 6 November 2019
Host National Society: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)	Operation budget: CHF 365,909
Number of people affected: 3,000 people (600 families) ¹	Number of people assisted²: Direct 5,233 people and indirect 5,036,242 people
<p>Host National Society: SLRCS is a voluntary humanitarian organization with 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 have 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 life saving purposes. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash Based Intervention (CBI) trained persons, who could be deployed to set-up and assist implementation of the CBI programmes.</p>	
<p>International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) actively supported the SLRCS in carrying out the operation through the disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) and Call for Support “C4S” mechanisms. Furthermore, IFRC coordinated with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. The Movement partners in country, SLRCS, IFRC and ICRC maintained a close coordination.</p>	
<p>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), Archdiocese of Colombo, Caritas Sri Lanka, Religious Institutions, UN agencies, INGOs, and other civil society organizations.</p>	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The explosions on 21 April 2019 killed at least 253 people³ and wounded more than 500 people. At least 40 foreign nationals and at least 45 children⁴ reported to be among the dead. A state of emergency was later declared by the government to maintain public security and essential services. The state of emergency was extended a few times and lasted for almost three months. Consequently, these attacks affected the country as a whole, with inter-ethnic anxiety rising in the affected districts as well as in the country in general. Tense situations also developed in several locations of the country as a result of these attacks, especially in the North Western province and Gampaha district. Several levels of curfew were declared per district or nation-wide by the government to maintain order and control the situation. During the search operations, the Sri Lanka Police and religious leaders requested the public to remain calm and peaceful, and to cooperate with law enforcement authorities.

Due to security threats, schools were closed for two weeks after the attacks and the second school terms for students started gradually in May - students of Grade 6-13 started on 6 May 2019 and the lower levels started in mid-May, while

¹ Does not include the eye-witnesses and extended families.

² Refer table-1 for details.

³ <http://www.dailynews.lk/2019/04/26/local/183890/bomb-attack-deaths-253-health-dg>

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

some Catholic schools and International schools only started by mid-May. The Police and Security Forces also put extensive security measures in place to ensure security in school premises.

Few months after the attacks, the state of emergency was removed after a thorough check around the island through military personnel. Even at that time though the imminent threat was not present, the entire nation was still recovering from the initial shock and was mourning the loss of the victims. Over time many organizations came about around the world to assist in aid to the country and one of the main objectives was to ensure that the harmony of the country was brought back across the people.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

SLRCS immediately went into action to provide life-saving care immediately after the attacks. 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 the sudden influx of seriously ill people, the SLRCS helped transfer patients from Negombo Hospital to Gampaha Hospital as well as Batticaloa to Colombo for other serious cases. 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.

SLRCS also 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 offered phone calls. The objective of this service was 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, 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, visited the injured persons in the Batticaloa Teaching Hospital to offer this service. There has been no RFL needs identified during this service. SLRCS registered 10 tracing cases including requests from abroad linked to Easter Sunday attack in which three of them were positively closed.

15 volunteers supported the national hospital and Institute of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology on management in the morgue, with dead body management where they rendered their services for 10 days.

Furthermore, SLRCS trained volunteers provided 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, arrived in Sri Lanka for a short visit to help survivors. The technical advisor assisted in training volunteers and debriefing session of the volunteers.

SLRCS conducted detailed needs assessment in the three most affected districts; Gampaha, Colombo and Batticaloa, and 11 more districts where some of the affected people reside. After analysing the outcomes of the assessment report, SLRCS held 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 families. SLRCS coordinated with authorities, and branches were on standby to offer more support.

Based on the conclusion of the detailed qualitative assessment, the programme focussed initially towards delivering mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to the communities in the form of family visits and volunteer deployment. The volunteers were trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) and were equipped with the necessary tools when dealing with individuals who had faced the bomb directly and indirectly.

Together with the MHPSS activities, the branches moved in towards activities of social cohesion and reconciliation that assisted in rebuilding the harmony of the affected areas through a number of activities that were designed through the programme for the community as well as schools.

IFRC is not only supporting SLRC with DREF, but a 'Call for Support' was launched to complement the DREF allocation. The Call for Support mechanism in principle is a part of the IFRC Sri Lanka Country Operational Plan 2019 and was seeking a total of CHF 2 million to enable SLRCS to deliver assistance and support on the following areas: Livelihoods and Basic needs, Health, and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

Table 1: Summary of activities and people assisted

Sector	Activity	Status	Target (# of families/people/etc)	People reached
Livelihood and basic needs	Multipurpose cash grant to cover the immediate needs such as post burial rituals and other social/spiritual activities that facilitate the process of grieving LKR 15,000 (CHF 91) each in two instalments	Completed	300 families	300 families (984 people; 451 male; 533 female)
	Multipurpose Cash Grants for children, using for education LKR 15,000 (CHF 91) for four months	Completed	200 children	200 children
	Post Distribution Survey	Completed	3 branches	Conducted at the end of the cash grants programme. Total of 49 people from the 300 families took part in the survey.
Health	Orientation for the volunteers and staff	Completed	3 branches	Initial orientation was conducted in HQ and subsequently two orientations were conducted in branches.
	Detailed qualitative assessment	Completed	3 branches	Assessment conducted in all 3 branches (a total of 465 houses visited reaching 2,325 people)
	PFA training for Volunteers (20 volunteers per training)	Completed	3 training sessions - at least 60 volunteers	A total of 8 trainings were conducted in all 3 branches. Total of 123 volunteers were trained in 2 rounds of sessions.
	Volunteer deployment for psychological first aid (PFA)	Completed	10 days	All 123 trained volunteers from all three branches were deployed to deliver PFA.
	Recreational activities for children	Completed	3 branches - at least 200 children	Total of 10 recreational activities were conducted across the areas, total of 959 children were reached.
	Self-Help groups (strengthen the social support)	Completed	3 branches	After the conclusion of building the peer support networks, a number of self-help groups were created, and sessions conducted for 310 individuals.
	Establish crisis support centre at head quarters	Completed	1 centre	Crisis centre was established, and all necessary cases were identified and observed and referred to professional services when required. Total of 16 people were reached.
	Family visits	Completed	3 branches at least 300 families	Total number of home visits: 546
	Debriefing sessions for volunteers (Care for caregivers)	Completed	3 sessions at least 60 volunteers	Total of 6 sessions have been conducted to 95 volunteers.
	Peer Support Networks (female head of households, single parents, disabled)	Completed	3 branches	Total of 386 persons have been reached through the peer support activities.
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) - newspaper for 4 months with 6 selected newspapers (Sinhala, Tamil & English)	Completed	At least 5,000,000 people (in-directly)	Reached an estimated 5,000,000 people via newspaper, TV, radio and LED screens on public places
	SBCC - TV campaign for 4 months with 3 selected National Stations (Sinhala, Tamil & English)			
	SBCC - Radio campaign 10 times with 3 selected National Stations (Sinhala, Tamil & English)			
	Social cohesion activities - communities	Completed	120 activities in 3 branches, targeting 25	A total of 57 social cohesion activities conducted in all 3 districts with the inclusion of a mixture of all ethnicities

Sector	Activity	Status	Target (# of families/people/etc)	People reached
			people each, total 3,000 people	in the communities, reaching around 1,884 people directly, while the indirect reach was estimated to be 17,642 individuals.
	Social cohesion activities - schools	Completed	60 activities in schools in 3 branches, targeting 25 students each, total 1,500 students	Total of 18 activities were conducted in 16 school, reaching 1,024 students directly while the indirect reach was estimated to be 18,600 individuals.
SFI	Psychosocial Support (PSS) - RDRT	Completed	2 persons to be deployed	One RDRT on PSS was deployed for a period of one month.
	Surge Security	Completed	APRO security coordinator deployment	Regional security coordinator deployed for a week to review.

Overview of International Red Cross and 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 held as necessary. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in New Delhi and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur 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 reached out to forensic authorities, in order to provide assistance in the aftermath of the attacks. The ICRC Forensic specialist conducted regular visits to the Institute of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (IFMT) - its main partner organization, located at the premises of the Colombo morgue. In the frame of an agreement signed last year, the ICRC has provided IFMT specialized support in various areas, as well as donations of essential material such as body-bags, personal protective equipment (PPE), etc. This contributed to the efficient organization and functioning of the institute during this critical time. The ICRC has also been in permanent contact with the police and security agencies, in order to follow up the arrest of several people in connection with the attacks, in the frame of its traditional detention activities in the country

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Tri-forces and police lead the security operation, together with (Sri Lanka Army, Air-force, Navy), Sri Lanka Police Ministry of Health (MoH), Disaster Management Centre (DMC), Religious Institutions, Caritas Sri Lanka and district administrative units worked together to assist the people affected.

SLRCS is was in close coordination with other partners/stakeholders who were working on the ground, especially religious leaders, organisations such as Caritas Sri Lanka and handicap international.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

There was 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. Up to 200 children have lost their family members and some of them were the breadwinners for their families. More than 500 people were also injured and among those around 75 families whose livelihood have different degrees of disruption. Some of them will not be able to go to work due to injuries, and some have lost their physical ability to work. Inter-ethnic anxiety rose in the affected districts as well as in the country in general. There was a lot of uncertainty, tension and panic among people, due to the threats of further explosions, security checking across country, suspicion about terrorists and state of emergency issued.

Targeting

The target beneficiaries of the DREF operation:

- 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 5,000,000 people).
- SLRCS staff and volunteers who are involved in the response.

Risk Analysis

Due to the nature of the operating environment, SLRCS applied all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of staff and volunteers engaged in the operation and it was prioritized. SLRCS continued to monitor the security situation of the country and liaised closely with relevant security institutions to reduce the risk in the field.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

This operation aimed to assist 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 was to be provided in the wider community on SBCC via communication channels (print media, television and radio). Initially, the operation was planned to be implemented over a four months period. Due to unavoidable circumstances mentioned at the beginning, a two months extension was required making the overall implementation period to six months. The primary focus of the operation remained the same:

- Mental Health and Psychosocial 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

The proposed strategy remained the same. SLRCS response aimed 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 were vital components for enhancing resilience of the target families.

The assistance provided by IFRC via DREF funding was also linked to a medium and longer-term programming called 'Call for Support'. Additionally, SLRCS mobilized funds raised via SLRCS online donation platform and coordinated with other stakeholders for longer-term interventions. In this respect, SLRCS worked closely with other stakeholders to ensure there was no work duplication. Trained SLRCS volunteers and staff provided PFA for affected families. A Crisis Centre was established in SLRCS NHQ to provide teleconsulting, referral support to mental health issues identified, and follow-up with the people.

Cash interventions for the response:

1. Multi-purpose cash grant was given 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.
2. 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 was determined by taking reference from the lesson learned of the previous operation in Sri Lanka.

SLRCS deployed people from its CBI trained pool to the branches to assist the implementation of the cash interventions. Furthermore, SLRCS is worked together with financial service providers (FSP); banks to transfer direct cash to people.

As inter-ethnic anxiety had risen in the affected districts as well as in the country in general, SLRCS social cohesion programme aimed to reach people/communities/schools/wider communities. SLRCS in its response mainstreamed social cohesion in the following:

- Social cohesion programme in the 30 communities and 30 schools - 15 activities per branch each month and in total 60 activities; Activities included youth dialogue, interreligious dialogues, social behavioural change campaigns, and are incorporated in the Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) programme.
- Social behaviour change communication in all three languages; Sinhala, Tamil and English via country wide media coverage; print media, television and radio. NS planned 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 continued its readiness in case of further intercommunal violence, which will be included into the longer-term programming.

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

Key aspects factored in the strategy of the DREF operation:

- **The National Society Leadership:** SLRCS was 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 was 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 mobilized resources via this DREF on behalf of SLRCS, while coordinating with the ICRC at the same time.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

A project coordinator in MHPSS was hired to coordinate the programme while also taking the role of the crisis psychologist as the need arose. The Social Cohesion expert was available at NHQ level. A livelihood expert was further hired to enhance the programme activities having technical expertise, this position was covered from different funding source. To support the finance and HR, two officers were hired, who were covered from a different funding source. At branch level, to implement the programme 3 branch coordinators were hired. Furthermore, implementation of the activities was supported by existing volunteers and staff members in both SLRCS and IFRC offices. Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses were covered in the operational budget. A RDRT specialised on PSS was also deployed for a month, to support in the National Society (NS).

Logistics and Supply Chain

The supply chain strategy for this operation was to source required items locally following SLRCS procurement guidelines. Communication activities; social cohesion activity promotion on TV channels and radio stations were the services procured IFRC Sri Lanka Office provided logistics technical support to SLRCS ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Additional logistics support was 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 was available in IFRC Sri Lanka Office as well as in the NHQ of SLRCS. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation were supported by 3G modems and internet data packages for their smartphones which enabled them in communicating electronically with the headquarters and to send reports and pictures in quick time. Open Data Kit (ODK) based assessments were carried out electronically through mobile applications on digital tablets or mobile phones. An orientation session on digital assessments was provided to prepare the volunteers using the tablets or mobile phones for assessments as surveys.

Communications

SLRCS communications staffs also worked in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and the response of SLRCS was well profiled and disseminated across social media platforms and in the national and international media. A proactive approach was 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 was 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 reinforced the reputation of SLRCS as neutral and impartial parties.

Security

SLRCS and IFRC security focal points continued to monitor the situation. Any security concerns were handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework. Furthermore, to ensure both staff and volunteers have undergone the basic security training, an orientation on security and safety was provided to all. All the staff and volunteers engaged in the operations were insured. IFRC APRO security coordinator conducted a technical mission in assessing the situation and provided necessary support.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS has overseen all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation in the affected area through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its Sri Lanka Office provided technical support in programme management to ensure the operation objectives were met accordingly by end of operation.

A post-distribution survey and a lesson learned workshop were conducted to capture the impact and the learning of the entire programme.

Administration and Finance

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

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 984 people

Male: 451

Female: 533

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with adequate cash assistance	1,500 (300 families)	984 (300 Families)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# families provided with unconditional cash grants	300	300
# of children provided with multi-purpose cash grants	200	200

Narrative description of achievements

Cash assistance to the affected people is the biggest component of the operation, with two types of cash assistance were place. To assist the implementation process, Cash Working Group at NHQ in consultation with the branches, prepared the cash programme implementation guidelines, selection criteria, and formats for data collection (beneficiary detail card). These were shared with branches and staff for better programming. Furthermore, SLRCS deployed three of its CBI trained persons to branches to assist with the operation.

Unconditional cash grant

Unconditional cash grant of LKR 30,000 (approx. CHF 162) per family distributed to the targeted 300 families (984 people out of which 451 male and 533 female) (in two segments, LKR 15,000 each). These grants enabled families to fulfil their basic needs such as funeral expenses, post burial rituals, other social/spiritual activities, medicine and other personal requirements that facilitate the process of grieving.

Selected households for this type of cash assistance are those who have lost family member(s) and households with injured member(s) during the Easter Sunday attacks. Funds were transferred to the individual bank accounts of the households. Filled beneficiary card, copy of the National Identity Card (NIC) and bank passbook were the supporting documents for the transfer. Branch maintained the individual file per each household and a copy-set were sent to NHQ for fund transfer.

Multi-purpose cash grants for children

Targeted 200 children who lost their family member(s) in the attack were provided with LKR 15,000 (approx. CHF 81) for four months, to cover their immediate needs such as basic needs, food, and school fee. Affected children between 3 years up-to higher education were targeted. SLRCS linked with the government probation childcare officers at district level for monitoring and sustainable well-being of the affected children.

Post Distribution Survey

At the conclusion of the cash grants, a post distribution survey was conducted via the branches. From the data received it was evident that, even though there were many organizations and institutions that provided cash grants, the households were satisfied and very grateful for the grant provided by SLRCS.

The survey was conducted on 49 beneficiaries (16.33 per cent) of the 300 beneficiaries who received multipurpose cash grants. From the sample, there were 61.2 per cent males and 38.8 per cent females present who gave their feedback. Majority of the sample was Sinhalese nationality (73.5 per cent) while the remainder was of Tamil nationality (26.5 per cent). It was evident from the results that the majority of participants spend the money on

medical needs (89.8 per cent) while there was a handful of participants who bought food (14.3 per cent). To identify the main satisfactions with the unconditional cash grants, the results are as follows:

1. "The CTP programme grant was helpful for me to recover economically" – 100 per cent satisfaction rate.
2. "I received the grant at the right time to help in recovery" – 100 per cent satisfaction rate.
3. "I was satisfied with total amount being released as two instalments" - 100 per cent satisfaction rate.
4. "I was satisfied with the grant being released as two instalments instead of one" - 100 per cent satisfaction rate.

Challenges

- Most of the beneficiaries had multiple accounts in different bank accounts and it was initially difficult to get to form the finalized list of bank accounts.
- It was difficult to obtain supporting documents from people, as they were not in a position to provide documents at the initial time period.

Lessons Learned

- In such situations, PFA train volunteers paid a vital role in the community.



Health

People reached: 2,325

Male: 930

Female: 1,395

Outcome 1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	1,500 people	around 2,325 (465 families)

Output 1.5: Mental health and psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on PFA	60	123
# of children supported with recreational activities	200	959

Narrative description of achievements

Psychosocial component of the operation included interventions representing three tiers of Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) interventions pyramid (see Figure 1).

The fourth tier; specialised services, of the pyramid was not catered through the project as a direct intervention. SLRCS referred the beneficiaries who needed specialized services; referral pathways were mapped, and an operational referral and follow-up mechanism were established via the Crisis Centre, and also via existing services at government institutions. At the end of the project, field staff were selected and appointed in all three districts.

Orientations

An initial orientation was conducted at headquarters with participation of 15 staff from NHQ and the three branches. The branches also conducted one orientation each.

A stakeholder orientation programme was held in Gampaha district aiming to foster coordination among the partners/stakeholders involved in the response. Stakeholders included the government sector, probational childcare officers and livelihood officer of the Divisional Secretariat (DS), representatives of the church, community members, youth groups, and external participants such as Muslim aid.

The Batticaloa branch help formed an advisory committee comprising experts from the Zonal Office of Education Department of the Batticaloa district to discuss and structure the way forward for planned school activities.

Since affected people are not located in the same cluster for some districts, cluster programmes were not practical to all locations. The key challenge in the response was that each intervention has to be tailored not only to the larger cultural context in each district, sub-groups or ethnicity, but also according to each household. Therefore, the volunteers and staff needed to spend more time with each household and individual than they would spend in a usual post disaster PSS programme, and the interventions were more household focused.

Furthermore, people affected by the Colombo attacks were geographically scattered. Out of the 99 families affected in Colombo, 27 families were scattered in 11 districts of the country. Beneficiaries living in the other districts were not able to receive the full benefit of planned programmes, though the cash and household focused interventions covered them.

Detailed qualitative assessment

Volunteers were selected and given two rounds of trainings – first was on basic pre-deployment while the second included Psychological First Aid (PFA). The first training involved 27 persons in Colombo, 20 persons in Gampaha and 32 persons in Batticaloa. These trained volunteers conducted the detailed need assessment by visiting 465 houses.

PFA training for volunteers

The second round of training was a three-day training on Psychological First Aid based on new training curriculum with support from RDRT-PSS. These trained volunteers equipped with the necessary skills visited families who were directly and indirectly affected by the attacks. For the second training, 44 volunteers were trained - 18 persons in Colombo, 11 persons from Gampaha and 15 persons from Batticaloa. In total, 123 volunteers have been trained from the two rounds of training.

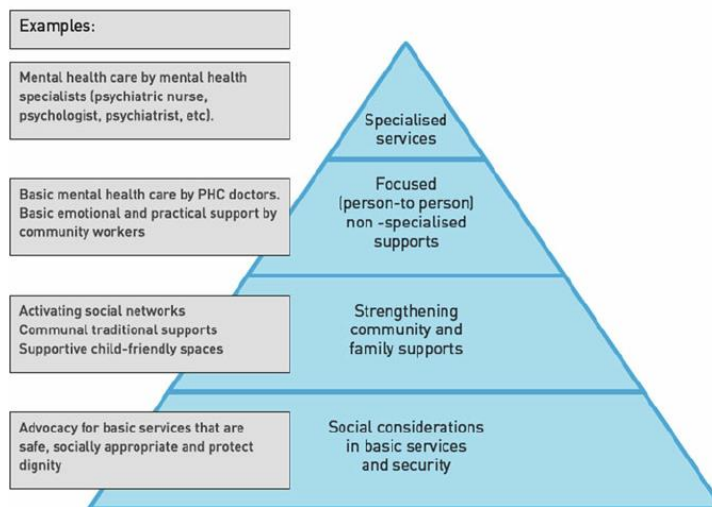


Figure 1: Intervention pyramid

Recreational activities for children

Recreational activities were conducted to provide space for children to express themselves through creative means that would have therapeutic effects. Additionally, activities and events that the children can enjoy were designed. All three districts obtained permission from a number of schools in their respective districts and designed training programmes and camps building resilience through a number of activities that conducted. Apart from school children, the recreational activities were also conducted for children in communities in the respective districts. All three branches were creative in how they designed this activity and provided the students with the safe space that was required.



Figure 2: Mass scale recreational event organized by SLRCS Gampaha Branch. (Photo: SLRCS Gampaha Branch)



Figure 3: Recreational Activities for Children. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

Self-help groups

Self-help groups were initiated through the facilitation of peer support networks. After the conclusion of building the peer support networks, a number of self-help groups were created, and sessions conducted for 310 individuals.

Groups where the participants who have shared a common problem were grouped together in order to provide mutual support. This also provided the participants a safe and open space to share their positive and negative coping mechanisms they were practicing at that point. Women headed household groups were a common group that was created in all three districts. Groups with males or other mixed groups were difficult to create as the events were mainly conducted during office hours on weekdays.



Figure 4: Self Help Group for Women Headed Households. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

Crisis centre

The crisis centre was established at NHQ level where the crisis psychologist visited homes that were identified by the volunteers to have a more severe reaction than the others. A total of 16 beneficiaries were identified from Colombo and Gampaha and the crisis psychologist was able to visit these houses and assist them in seeking professional mental health services that were available.

Family visits

PFA trained volunteers were dispatched in pairs (one male and female) to the beneficiary homes in all three districts where they visited the 546 homes and discussed about their current state and addressed any needs if arisen. Each beneficiary was visited once every two weeks. While a majority of the homes allowed the volunteers into their homes and had bereaved their losses to them, there was a handful of households that were not that welcoming as well. This was one of the activities that were emotionally draining for most of the volunteers as the families would continue to discuss their matters for hours with the volunteers.

Debriefing sessions

The debriefing sessions focused on ensuring volunteers are updated with information that is required if any questions are raised as well as identifying any individuals who have not recovered from the attacks and referring them towards the crisis centre. Volunteers who provide care services face many challenges and pressure when dealing with beneficiaries sharing their grief. Thus, it was of high importance for them to have a chance or platform to discuss these matters and engage in activities that would assist towards having positive mental health in their daily life. Therefore, it was vital that the sessions were conducted in a relaxed manner, helping them to relieve their stress through the sessions.



Figure 5: Debriefing Session. (Photo credit: SLRCS Batticaloa branch)

Peer support groups

Children were supported through the peer support network activities where the PFA trained volunteers conducted workshops on the topics of **introduction, my life and my community**. The volunteers have been trained to conduct these workshops under the guidance of the RDRT during the PFA trainings. All three branches conducted these types of trainings in groups in different communities for different individuals which was very productive.



Figure 7: Peer support group. (Photo: SLRCS Batticaloa branch)



Figure 6: Peer support group. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

Challenges

- Even though programme orientations were conducted, it took several weeks for the branches and volunteers to identify how best to conduct/organize activities according community needs.
- This programme required continues support from the PFA trained volunteers, but due to personal commitments there were some dropouts. Where SLRCS had to find new volunteers and train them.
- Self-help groups and peer support groups; gathering community and building trust took longer than expected.
- Family visits; towards the latter part of the programme there were households that explicitly rejected any visits from the volunteers. Some households were only interested about the cash grants provided.
- Recreational activities for children needed several approvals from different authorities such as Ministry of Education, child probation authority etc. Hence coordination took more time and resources in the planning phase.

Lessons Learned

- Programme orientations need to take place initially with the participation of all parties involved in the project from the branches which includes the branch executive officer, field officers, bookkeeper and volunteers to ensure that all understand the scope of the programme. Furthermore, since there are some volunteer dropouts, conduct orientations based on the need.
- The volunteers could have been better mobilized if trained appropriately and retained for the duration of the programme.
- There needs to be more concentration on the PSS activities when being organized to improve the impact at field level.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 2,908 (direct); 5,036,242 (indirect)

Male:

Female:

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached through social cohesion activities	5,000,000 (indirect) direct 2,908	5,036,242 (indirect)

Output 1.3: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills

Indicators:	Target	Actual
-------------	--------	--------

# of media releases for social behaviour change communication for social cohesion	60 times	88 times ⁵
# of social cohesion activities in the communities/schools	180	75

Narrative description of achievements

Social behaviour change communication for social cohesion:

SLRCS initiated the campaign publishing advertisements on “Informing the public that SLRCS has conducted the detailed assessment, and if anyone affected are not contacted could share their details with SLRCS”. The campaign started on 12 May, content published on four newspapers; Lankadeepa, Divaina, Weerakesari, and Daily Mirror. Language-wise, it’s published in all three languages; Sinhala, Tamil and English.



SLRCS prepared two short videos with message on “unity and understanding among communities, under the hashtag #SriLankaStrong” which were telecasted on three TV channels from 15 May for a period of one month. These TV channels are; Rupavahini, Hiru TV and Siyatha TV. Furthermore, SLRCS prepared five short videos via [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/):



- Three short video clips of #SriLankaStrong campaign were shared on Sri Lanka Red Cross social media platforms (Twitter/Instagram/YouTube/Facebook).
- Two External Facebook Pages were used to make #SriLankaStrong videos viral.
- #SriLankaStrong campaign aired on four radio channels for a period of one month (15 June to 15 July).
- Video clips were played on 11 LED walls in public places in the main towns. Clips were played 10 times per day/per LED wall.
- Video clips were broadcasted on the TV screens at main railway stations – 148,500 clips per month for a period of three months (14 June to 14 September).

Social cohesion activities in the communities

Each branch conducted number of social cohesion activities suitable to each community. The main emphasis was to bring together different communities. Some of the activities conducted includes; Intercultural event, inter-religious meetings, community murals, sport events, cleaning and painting religious and public areas, food stalls and community lead Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) activities. A total of 57 activities were conducted with direct participation of 1,884 people and estimated indirect participation of 17,642 individuals.



Figure 8: Inter-Religious Meeting. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

- *Inter-Religious Meetings*; religious events that are supported by the people of other faiths, or events organized with the participation of people from two or more religions. At the beginning of the programme it was necessary to understand the mentality of the communities as represented through the various religious groups. Therefore, initially a number of inter-religious meetings were conducted to sensitize each other in the communities.
- *Community Murals*; is a social behavioural communication tool, which were painted by professional artists on public places selected by the community. The mural was designed based on the theme #SriLankaStrong.
- *Cleaning and painting religious places*; minor renovations, paintings and cleaning campaigns in religious places with the participation of the communities with a multitude of people from different religious backgrounds were implemented. There was lot of enthusiasm within communities for these activities.



Figure 9: Community Wall Mural. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

⁵ Content published on 4 newspapers and media campaign on 3 TV channels from 15 May (28days*3 channels)



Figure 10: Cleaning and Painting Religious Places. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)



Figure 11: Cleaning and Painting Religious Places. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)

Social cohesion activities in the schools

Social cohesion activities were designed to implement in the schools, where the children will be able to be a part of the process in further enhancing the main ideas of social cohesion and reconciliation. Initially coordination meetings took place with school principals, teachers and other stake holders to design the activities. Based on which each branch prepared its plan of action.

- *Child Parent and Teacher Activities*; were designed to involve all three parties' children, parents and teachers together on themes of social cohesion. Some of these activities' included awareness programmes, interactive workshops and mobilization campaigns. The main aim was to raising awareness, tackle attitudes and promote social cohesion and reconciliation.

School Paintings; students were enhanced to think creatively and agree on an artwork, which was painted on the school wall. Students were guided by the teachers and volunteers. The themes of the paintings had to be under social cohesion and reconciliation. Different branches took different approaches in selecting the artwork. Batticaloa branch merged school painting with an Art Exhibition, from which the most suitable picture was selected. In Colombo branch, children from selected grades were asked to draw what they understood as social cohesion and few images best represent social cohesion were selected. It was ensured, that none of these considered as competitions or considered better or worse, but equal and all equally rewarded for their work throughout.

- *Student leaders' trainings*; to sensitise student leaders on social cohesion and reconciliation, as student leaders were identified to be agents of change in schools. Batticaloa branch conducted two student leadership training programmes targeting two batches in five schools. These three-day trainings were facilitated by resources persons from the department of education and Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS). Sessions were on team building, emotional resilience, emotional intelligence and understanding group dynamics within schools. This was received well with the students and they were able to build bridges across students from other schools who were from both Muslim and Tamil communities.



Figure 12: School Paintings. (Photo: SLRCS Colombo branch)



Figure 13: Student Leaders Training Paintings. (Photo: SLRCS Batticaloa branch)

- *Essay and art fair*; essay and art fairs were organized in schools under the theme of social cohesion. Students were given the option to write an essay or draw an art, that represent current situation in the communities they live-in. Fairs were non-competitive and winners were not selected.



Figure 14: Essay and art fair. (Photo: SLRCS Batticaloa branch)

Challenges

- Identifying the best set of activities and workshops to engage all children, parents and teachers were challenging.
- Getting all three parties; parents, students and teachers to the same location on one particular day was difficult.
- Ensuring that the dynamics of the roles the teachers and parents play on the children, were challenging and interesting to maintain a balance.
- Coordination with the schools took longer times, especially on working on murals.
- Similar to community lead SCORE activities, it was difficult to decide which activities best suit the context.

Lessons Learned

- A good orientation and continues engagement of all the parties; parents, students and teachers from the inception of the programme will enable better and easy programming.
- Clarity on school colander specially exams and holidays to better plan school level activities.

Strengthen National Society

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of SLRCS branches that are well functioning (for the operation)	3	3
Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	60	60
# of volunteers involved in the operation	60	123

Narrative description of achievements

The programme was implemented in three districts - Colombo, Gampaha, and Batticaloa where SLRCS has strong branch presence.

The strong branch network and the trained/skilled volunteer base were the strength of SLRCS. During any emergency, they were in the forefront providing assistance to the most vulnerable. These trained volunteers were deployed within the initial hours to help vulnerable people, especially in the hospitals to provide RFL services and first aid service. These volunteers include community volunteers, DDRT and BDRT members, and FA volunteers.

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring continuous volunteers support for the operation remains the main challenge faced by the branches. As designated, volunteers have to visit the same households throughout the operation. Furthermore, it was noted that it's an added advantage to have multi-skill volunteers, who could be deployed for any given disaster.
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify improved volunteer management mechanisms and strengthen the multi-skilled volunteer base.

International Disaster Response		
Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC support to launch a DREF and emergency appeal to raise financial and human resources</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Coordination tools and mechanisms are in use for the operation</i>	NDRT / RDRT	RDRT
<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>	50% (min)	50%
Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NDRT deployed</i>	2 persons	-
<i># of cash local cash trained persons are deployed</i>	3 persons	3 persons
<i># of RDRT deployed</i>	2 persons / 1 person for 2 months	1 person for 1 month
Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance</i>	100%	100%
Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of coordination meetings with other stakeholders</i>	10	5
Outcome 2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Movement coordination is in place</i>	Yes	Yes
Output 2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Involvement in regular coordination meetings</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Following the disaster, IFRC supported the National Society in launching the DREF application of CHF 365,909. Activities under the DREF operations were implemented in the three districts.</p> <p>Since the operations involves a lot of PSS activities, RDRT – PSS was deployed for a period of one month.</p> <p>SLRCS and IFRC attended regular meetings organized by Government authorities. IFRC initiated and coordinated a “coordination meeting” at national level with government, UN and non-government agencies to learn what other organisations are doing, what are the gaps and how best to coordinate.</p> <p>Furthermore, SLRCS President and Director General met the Archbishop of Colombo to brief about SLRCS assistance to the victims and discuss on possible coordination. SLRCS President and Director General also met a prominent and influential Buddhist monk in Sri Lanka and handed over the assessment report.</p>		

Weekly programme meetings were conducted at NHQ to discuss progress and challenges faced by the operation. Appropriate mitigation actions were identified and carried out to address challenges if any, as best possible.

Challenges

Since this was a different type of a disaster, initiating the programme, coordination, approach to people were very challenging.

Lessons Learned

Prepare pre-disaster plans for different types of disaster.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

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

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

Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)</i>	7 times	88 times

Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of surveys conducted</i>	2	3
<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i>	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)

SLRCS posted regular updates on the social media, including Facebook and twitter. Furthermore, SLRCS website also updated accordingly to share any updates on the operation. Full details are reported under PGI.

Rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level

From the time of the attack, SLRCS was fully engaged and activated its branches to carry out 24 hours and 72 hours rapid assessments and detailed assessments. SLRCS consolidated the detail assessment data and presented the results to the Archbishop of Colombo and an influential Buddhist monk in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, if any organization is interested in receiving the assessment details, SLRCS were open to share the details upon written request to Director General.

Post distribution survey (Satisfaction survey)

A post distribution survey was conducted to identify the satisfaction of the people who received cash grants. Total of three survey's were conducted in the three branches. Total of 49 people of the 300 families who received multipurpose cash grants took part in the survey. Details are mentioned in the Livelihoods and Basic Needs section.

Lesson learned workshop

Lessons learned workshop was conducted to identify the learnings of the operation. Branch Governance, Branch Executive Officers (BEO), volunteers, NHQ staff of SLRCS and IFRC staff attended the workshop. Final findings are documented for future use.

Challenges

Conducting the initial assessment was challenging, as many people were in hospitals and under serious medical status. Furthermore, relatives or families were not in a position to provide any details.

Lessons Learned

We need to improve the soft skills of volunteers and enhance PSS knowledge, which is very useful in situations like this.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

The operation implemented adhering to standard IFRC procedures to ensure an effective, credible and accountable IFRC. Operational wise, SLRCS was responsible for programme implementation, while IFRC provided technical and monitoring support, as necessary. Following the strategies laid out in the plan of action, one project coordinator – PSS was recruited, and three branch coordinators are recruited to implement the programme.

In-line with the security situation in the country and to ensure better security risk management, following steps were taken:

1. APRO security coordinator visited Sri Lanka from 14-19 May.
2. The overall country security situation evaluated especially in Sri Lanka office.
3. External meetings with UN, ICRC, EU also with SLRCS held to assess the present security situation.
4. Conducted security trainings for all IFRC staff and few SLRCS staff on Critical Security Management introduction and Security Risk assessment familiarization etc.
5. Field visit to Gampaha Branch to analyse the security situation in the field.
6. Worked through all Country Security documents.
7. Reviewed office building assessment etc.
8. Conducted meeting with Cinnamon Red Hotel to assess the hotel risk assessment

Challenges

At the initial weeks, security situation was very volatile. Hence, special steps were needed to ensure improve security for volunteer and staff security.

Lessons Learned

APRO security coordinator visited Sri Lanka and supported SLRCS and IFRC in ensuring improved security for volunteers and staff.

D. BUDGET

Financial closing was extended by a month, final report pending. We will update this section once the PSSR is run.

CHF 365,909 was allocated to respond to Easter Sunday Attack DREF Operation in Sri Lanka. In all, the operation utilized CHF 301,979 (82 per cent of the allocation). The balance of CHF 63,930 will be returned to the DREF pool. Variance was mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations (rupee depreciation after the attack) and savings under some of the school/community activities. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this final report.

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



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Call for Support](#)
- [C4S EPoA](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

- Dr. Mahesh Gunasekara, director general, email: mahesh.gunasekara@redcross.lk

In the Sri Lanka IFRC Country Office, Sri Lanka

- Naduni Abayasiriwardana, officer in charge; email: naduni.abayasiriwardana@ifrc.org
- Radhika Fernando, senior programme manager; email: radhika.fernando@ifrc.org

In the IFRC CCST New Delhi

- Udaya Kumar Regmi, acting head of CCST Delhi; email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org
- Siokkun Jang, regional logistics manager; email: siokkun.jang@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager, operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Tiffany Loh, senior officer, operations coordination; email: tiffany.loh@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, DREF senior officer; email karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Alice Ho, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting en

- 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**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/5-2020/1	Operation	MDRLK009
Budget Timeframe	2019/5-2019/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK009 - Sri Lanka - Easter Sunday Attack

Operating Timeframe: 06 May 2019 to 06 Nov 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	365,909
DREF Allocations	365,909
Expenditure	-301,979
Closing Balance	63,930

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		70	-70
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	147,599	132,105	15,494
AOF4 - Health	54,218	36,103	18,115
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	112,309	98,446	13,863
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	314,127	266,724	47,402
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	24,931	27,494	-2,563
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	26,851	7,760	19,091
Strategy for implementation Total	51,782	35,254	16,528
Grand Total	365,909	301,979	63,930

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/5-2020/1	Operation	MDRLK009
Budget Timeframe	2019/5-2019/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLK009 - Sri Lanka - Easter Sunday Attack

Operating Timeframe: 06 May 2019 to 06 Nov 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	255,848	231,352	24,496
Other Supplies & Services	126,667	110,212	16,455
Cash Disbursement	129,182	121,141	8,041
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,212	8,353	-3,141
Distribution & Monitoring		3,150	-3,150
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,212	5,203	9
Personnel	23,500	20,687	2,812
International Staff		584	-584
National Society Staff	17,091	16,271	820
Volunteers	6,409	3,832	2,576
Workshops & Training	30,788	13,699	17,089
Workshops & Training	30,788	13,699	17,089
General Expenditure	28,228	9,456	18,772
Travel	25,576	7,630	17,946
Information & Public Relations	1,227	1,130	98
Office Costs	242	577	-334
Communications	819	237	582
Financial Charges	364	-143	507
Other General Expenses		26	-26
Indirect Costs	22,332	18,431	3,902
Programme & Services Support Recover	22,332	18,431	3,902
Grand Total	365,909	301,979	63,930