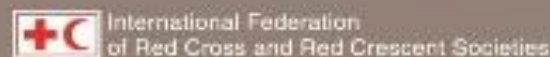




Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Sri Lanka: Civil Unrest



DREF n°	MDRLK014	Glide n°:	CE-2022-000199-LKA
Date of issue:	16 April 2022	Expected timeframe:	5 months
		Expected end date:	30 September 2022

Category allocated to the crisis: Orange

DREF allocated: CHF 691,002

Total number of people affected:	2.2 million	Number of people to be assisted:	400,000 (80,000 families)
Provinces affected:	All the districts and Provinces in the country	Provinces/regions targeted:	All the districts and Provinces in the country

Operating National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has branches in 25 districts - over 150 staff and 7,000 active volunteers. The National Society has a well-known history of responding to emergencies as an auxiliary organization to the Government. Further, trained first aid and other volunteers are available in all districts, ready to be deployed immediately at the time of disaster for life-saving purposes. SLRCS has a pool of 25 cash and voucher assistance (CVA) trained personnel, who could be deployed to set up and assist implementation of the CVA activities.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Representation Office in Colombo, with the assistance of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in New Delhi, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been working together in close coordination to provide technical support to SLRCS in this crisis response operation.

Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Sarvodaya Movement and Sri Lanka Saukhyadhana Society are working along with SLRCS, providing emergency medical care in the protesting sites. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Ministry of Health (MoH), tri-forces (Sri Lanka)-Army, Air-force, Navy and Sri Lanka Police continue to provide their routine services. SLRCS will continue to coordinate with all the relevant service providers.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the Crisis

31 March 2022: Civil Society protests erupted across the country. Hundreds of protestors gathered around the President's residence demanding the resignation of the President and the Government. More than 50 people were injured and hospitalized due to clashes between protestors and police, and 45 people were arrested.

01 April 2022: The government declares a state of emergency and curfew that gives wide powers to security forces to take actions to control the protests, despite opposition from other coalition parties and civil society. But **the protests and rallies grew nationwide.**

02 April 2022: Protests in various parts of the country resulted in the imposition of a two-day curfew. Following this decision, there was a blockage of social media platforms, lasting for 15 hours. Protests demanding the resignation of the president and all ministers continued.

04 April 2022: All cabinet ministers resigned expecting to ease the tensions in the country, but protests continue demanding the resignation of the President.

09 -11 April 2022: A major civil society protest was organized in Colombo in front of the Presidential Secretariat, demanding the President's resignation. The protest continues into the middle of April, with organizers encouraging people across the country to join in. The social and economic context is highly volatile within the country.

The civil unrest has been sparked by an economic crisis in Sri Lanka that has been developing during the COVID-19 pandemic, since March 2020. The pandemic with all the containment measures across the world resulted in a rapid decline of foreign currency income primarily through Sri Lanka's adversely impacted tourism sector, worker and diaspora remittances, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and world trade. The GoSL imposed a ban on non-essential imports such as vehicles, luxury goods and food items to limit the international payments in US Dollars and to save the fast-depleting US Dollar reserves.

Throughout the year 2021, the impact of the economic crisis was felt across the country with a shortage of essential food and non-food items, such as milk, dhal/lentil, locally produced vegetables, rice, bread, wheat flour, cooking gas, fertilizer and fuel, and very high increase of prices of these commodities. Due to this reason, protests erupted across the country, mainly organized by the political parties and trade unions demanding a salary increase and controlling inflation.

In the first quarter of 2022, the foreign currency reserves fell to an all-time low and GoSL was not able to import petroleum products such as diesel, petrol, coal, and other hydrocarbons used in thermal power plants. This resulted in long power cuts (even 13 hours a day), long queues at fuel and cooking gas stations for days and disturbed schedules of public transport services. In addition, the shortage of essential food and non-food household items kept worsening.

Besides the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic the tourism industry, import production and fishing industry were also significantly and severely affected by the X-Press Pearl ship disaster of May 2021, which continues to pollute the coastal and marine environment affecting livelihoods. Having no other option, within the last two years (2020-2021), the GoSL used the remaining foreign reserves to pay the international debt and limited the import of essential items, including non-organic fertilizer, fuel and industrial, gas, and medicine.

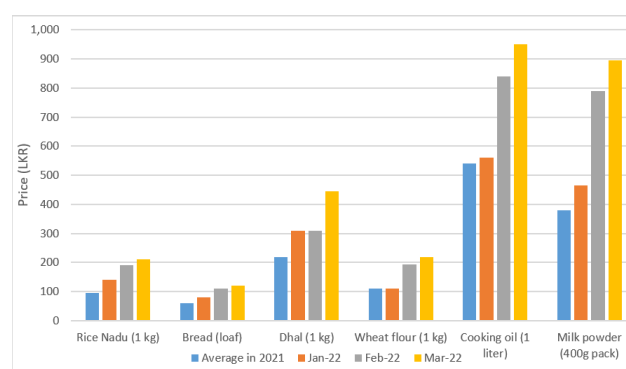
By the end of January 2022, gross foreign reserves dropped 24 per cent, Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR) continued to devalue and as of 8 April 2022, the value of 1 USD is equal to 320 LKR. Due to the unavailability of foreign currency in the country, a parallel unregulated and unauthorized market has emerged.

Since the GoSL decided to limit the importing of non-organic fertilizer from January 2022, homegrown agricultural product inflation increased to 24.7 per cent in February 2022, due to a shortage of production. The agricultural experts forecast all agricultural harvests of 2022 to remain lower than expected, according to the World Food Programme (WFP), Food inflation continues to rise by +3.4 per cent month-on-month in January 2022.

In early 2022, GoSL imported rice from India. With the depletion of foreign reserves, importing food items was decreased leading to a rise in rice prices in the local market. As a result of the fuel price increase, the cost of other food items such as milk, eggs and vegetable varieties also increased considerably (refer to Table 1).

Table 1: Price increase of essential food items

Item	Unit	Price (LKR)				% increase from 2021
		Avg. in 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	
Rice (Nadu)	1 kg	96	140	190	210	119%
Bread	loaf	60	80	110	120	100%
Dhal	1 kg	219	310	310	445	103%
Wheat flour	1 kg	110	110	193	234	113%
Cooking oil	1 liter	540	560	840	950	76%
Milk powder	400g pack	380	465	790	895	136%

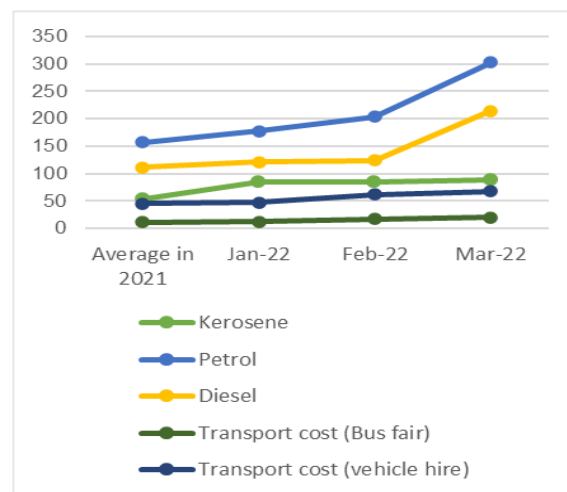


Shortage of cooking gas has affected not only the day to day lives of people using cooking gas in households but also the small and medium food and beverage businesses. More than 1,000 bakeries and cafeterias were reportedly closed for three weeks, affecting the livelihoods of thousands of people engaged in the food and beverage industry.

The shortage of fuel has led to daily power cuts, even as long as 13 hours as power plants are running out of fuel and to a shortage of the number of essential items such as food, medicine, and cement. Due to the limit on the importation of non-organic fertilizer since January 2022, farmers across the island started to protest, highlighting that a proper long-term plan is needed.

Table 2: Price increase of essential household items

item	Unit	Price (LKR)				% increase from 2021
		Avg. in 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	
Cooking gas	Cylinder, 12.5kg	1,360	2,340	2,340	4,300	216%
Kerosene	1 liter	54	85	85	88	63%
Petrol	1 liter	157	177	204	303	93%
Diesel	1 liter	111	121	124	303	93%
Transport cost	Bus fare, 1st km	11	12.5	17	20	82%
	Vehicle hire, per km	45	47.5	62	67.5	50%
Fertilizer, pesticides	Ammonia, 50kg bag	1,500	3,500	11,000	12,000	700%



Humanitarian impacts of the crisis

As a result of the dynamic economic crisis, there are long queues in every part of the country for purchasing essential items such as fuel, cooking gas, and medicines. Some people are spending three-four days to get their needs. This has affected daily wage labourers who lost their daily income by spending the days in these queues. Six deaths were reported while waiting in these queues for a few days. Due to the fuel crisis, public transportation operation as per the usual schedule has been disrupted and this also affected the income of the staff employed in the transportation sector. Suspending routine surgeries were reported in four major hospitals due to a shortage of medical supplies, medicines, and 10-13 hours-long power cuts.

Key humanitarian impacts due to ongoing crisis:

- Civil unrest and violence resulting in injuries, hospitalization, and arrests
- Loss of livelihoods particularly by urban poor daily wage earners, who consequently face gaps in food security due to loss of income and shortages of essential food and household items
- Days spent in the hot sun and rain waiting in long queues without drinking water and food, resulting in deaths and hospitalization of people
- Children's education is affected due to power cuts and lack of stationery items.
- Potential effect on people's mental wellbeing
- Shortage of life-saving medicines and consumables in the country, resulting in a demand and supply gap.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society

SLRCS has been monitoring the situation closely, mindful of its sensitive nature and the safety of volunteers. The headquarters has maintained close communications with the branches discussing options, preparedness and contingencies. A governing board meeting was held to determine a possible mode of intervention. SLRCS is planning social media messages targeted at communities to build peace and patience. On 10 April SLRCS Colombo branch deployed trained first aid volunteers to provide their services around the protests by the Presidential secretariat. The facilities are open for 24 hours for anyone needing the first aid. The National Society will ensure its adherence to the fundamental principles of the Movement. These principles will play a crucial role in safer access.

SLRCS maintains all branch networks in alert (25 branches in all districts of the country). Over 150 staff and 7,000 active volunteers are trained in disaster response and well capable of providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. 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 also has trained disaster response teams specialized in water safety, which has 150 active members. These members are well-trained in life-saving techniques to assist rescue operations in times of need. Trained first aid volunteers are available in all districts, in readiness for immediate deployment at the time of disasters for life-saving purposes. SLRCS has a pool of 25 Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) trained persons, who could be deployed to set up and assist implementation of the CVA activities.

SLRCS conducted three DREF operations within the past two years. Each of them included a CVA component allowing learning opportunities and lessons to be gathered. One of the main lessons learned during the process was the importance of sharing knowledge about the cash grant process with all stakeholders to ensure that they would understand the urgency of involvement in the verification process. The importance of having an internal discussion among SLRCS staff and governors was also highlighted, to simplify the cash transfer process by introducing new mechanisms with fewer documents, more efficiency and with less human resources. As SLRCS has experience also in activities supporting social

cohesion from an earlier operation that addressed inter-communal violence, these will also be considered and possibly replicated if this operational strategy needs to be revised as the situation evolves.

Overview of International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

Having worked closely with IFRC and ICRC, SLRCS has close coordination between the two in-country offices. IFRC has already committed to providing technical support for planned implementations, developing the EPoA for the DREF operation and coordinating with SLRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. The IFRC CCD in Delhi and the IFRC APRO provided further coordination support for information sharing and resources.

Overview of other actors' actions in the country

SLRCS is conducting discussions on current needs with humanitarian actors, the MoH, and the Ministry of Education. On 4 April, the MoH requested SLRCS for assistance with medical supplies. GoSL is thoroughly monitoring the security of the country with tri-forces and announced they will provide LKR 5,000 (CHF 16) assistance to selected most vulnerable people as a short-term solution for the prevailing economic crisis. Few local NGOs are working along with SLRCS, providing emergency medical care, but so far other international actors have not yet announced support plans.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Food Security and livelihood

As a result of high inflation, and the lack of non-organic fertilizers, food prices are rising steeply. According to the department of agriculture, this year rice production is expected less than the normal harvest of 3.2 million tons for a season. Apart from that due to the scarcity of vegetables, prices are rising especially in urban settings. The overall condition may lead to long term food insecurity in the country.

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has a significant impact as Sri Lanka imports 45 per cent of its wheat from Russia and Ukraine - considerable price fluctuation can be expected in the local market. In terms of food export economy, Russia and Ukraine purchase 18 per cent of Sri Lankan black tea. These exports have already declined.

Negative coping mechanisms have already been observed: Many people already started to sell their livestock, and pawn their assets below market price to buy necessary items as the expenditure increased compared to their income. If this situation continues, this could have longer-term irreversible negative consequences affecting the nutritional status of individuals, including that of the most vulnerable such as pregnant mothers, lactating mothers, the elderly and infants.

Education

The new school term of public and private schools is scheduled to start in April 2022. Due to the ongoing volatile situation of the country, daily wage labourers face difficulty paying for the rising cost of the school stationeries for their children. This will affect the education of the children in the most vulnerable families.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Access to safe drinking water is becoming a pressing concern in urban settings. It is reported that during the power cuts, pumping water from stations could not match the demand, creating many difficulties for the urban population who rely on pumping water schemes. While water is the most pressing need in this sector, needs in other hygiene and sanitation are also emerging.

Health

Two main health issues have been identified by SLRCS. On one hand, as a result of the depletion of foreign currency reserves, the MoH is unable to purchase the required medicines, medical equipment and other medical consumables. The MoH has officially requested SLRCS to intervene to supply medical items as required and cater for their need as much as possible. On the other hand, due to long power cuts (10-13 hours) and the lack of fuel to operate generators, many hospitals have decided to postpone their routine surgeries, and only the emergencies are attended to. Furthermore, there is a need to provide First Aid where protests are taking place.

Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs

There is a risk of women, girls, children, persons with disability, and the elderly are severely affected due to the current economic crisis and civil unrest. Since negative coping strategies have already been observed, the situation could increase the risks, for instance, child protection or SGBV concerns. Education of the children is affected by the inflation of school items/stationery and the unavailability of paper to print exam papers and textbooks. Moreover, the school system is in a difficult situation due to the power cuts. Food insecurity also will affect the nutritional status of the most vulnerable such as pregnant mothers, lactating mothers, the elderly and infants.

Targeting

Since the crisis is affecting across the country, the operation is planning to implement in urban low-income areas in all districts of the country. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable categories, such as pregnant mothers, lactating mothers, children, people with disabilities, women-headed households, migrants, different ethnic and religious minority groups, informal income earners and the new categories of people who have become vulnerable due to this crisis. Other than the traditional vulnerable groups, the following categories of people will be targeted during the response.

- Vulnerable persons who experience livelihood losses due to crisis, such as informal daily wage earners, minimum wage earners employed in certain industries i.e. tourism, construction, and other services.
- Single female-headed households with dependent children.
- Families with multiple children below 5 years old.
- Families including elderly (age > 65) households with low income.
- Households with members with chronic illnesses.

In order to get an overall idea about the vulnerability of the people, a detailed assessment will be carried out in selected areas during the operation.

Table 3: Proposed district-wise target distribution

No.	District	Cash Distribution	Water Points (1000L tanks)	First Aid Deployments (volunteer days)	Stationery Packs for Children	PSS support (volunteer days)
1	Colombo	300	10	480	N/A	120
2	Gampaha	300	10	480	N/A	120
3	Kurunegala	300	10	480	N/A	120
4	Kandy	250	10	480	500	120
5	Kalutara	250	10	480	N/A	120
6	Ratnapura	200	10	N/A	500	120
7	Galle	200	10	N/A	N/A	120
8	Anuradhapura	200	10	N/A	N/A	120
9	Kegalle	200	10	N/A	N/A	120
10	Matara	200	10	N/A	N/A	120
11	Badulla	200	N/A	N/A	500	120
12	Puttlam	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
13	Nuwara Eliya	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
14	Ampara	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
15	Hambanthota	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
16	Jaffna	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
17	Batticaloa	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
18	Matale	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
19	Monaragala	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
20	Polonnaruwa	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
21	Trincomalee	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
22	Vavuniya	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
23	Killinochchi	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
24	Mannar	100	N/A	N/A	500	120
25	Mullaitivu	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
	Total	4,000	100	2,400	5,000	3,000

Besides assistance to the vulnerable households, the operation targets also public medical clinics with medicines and medical consumables, per prioritization to be carried out together with the MoH. Some of the medicines will be used in SLRCS first aid camps set up by SLRC for giving immediate first aid during the current crisis.

While the National Society will be carrying out national-level discussions with the government and other stakeholders, respective SLRCS Branches will work with local authorities for an effective and efficient response.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Current status of crisis - Effect on urban poor (situation is changing rapidly, vulnerability could evolve)	The situation of civil unrest as a result of the economic crisis in Sri Lanka has affected people living in the entire country irrespective of their income level. However, urban poor communities are the worst affected as their daily lives and livelihoods heavily depend upon imported goods, such as cooking gas and petroleum products, diesel, petrol, etc Shortages of essential food and household items have resulted in skipping meals leading to starvation and hunger. The urban poor can be seen in long queues waiting for days and need immediate humanitarian assistance. Lack of essential medical supplies has hampered the routine treatment at hospitals and there is a threat of complete dysfunctioning of life-saving emergency surgeries	SLRCS aim to assist 400,000 people in the urban areas in all districts in the country to meet immediate food, non-food, WASH, PSS and Health needs. Branch contingency planning will be prioritized as an anticipatory action.
Civil unrest spreads and becomes violent	Even though protests continue primarily peacefully, this situation may threaten social cohesion among different communities. If the protests turn violent, there is a threat of military involvement which may further escalate the situation.	Activate branch contingency plans. Maintain close communication between HQ and branches. Emphasise principled action. Implement social cohesion activities.
Food insecurity situation deteriorates further	Swift increase in the cost of food baskets will not be affordable for thousands of daily wage labourers and low-income earners. This can lead to short term and long-term nutrition decline in the younger generation and vulnerable people such as pregnant mothers. This will also directly affect all associated with the food chain.	Providing unconditional cash grants. Encouraging people to engage in home gardening.

Risk Assessment

A risk management plan and mitigation measures will be put in place for the operation, focusing in particular on the international procurement and the impact of fuel shortages on the implementation, as well as the possible scale-up of unrest and violence. Due to the sensitivities of the situation, it will be mandatory to ensure safer access for the volunteers before the deployment and to provide them with the required trainings. Further training will be provided to volunteers on providing Psychological First Aid (PFA) to the distressed community due to social and economic conditions.

Due to the high vaccination rate in Sri Lanka even with a booster dose, GoSL has relaxed most of the COVID-19 restrictions allowing people to move freely. People in Sri Lanka now wear masks when travelling outside their homes and sanitizers are available in public places and institutions. Since there is a risk of COVID-19 infection, necessary protective gear such as sanitizers and masks will be provided for the volunteers. These volunteers are already trained on how to work according to the COVID-19 guidelines to assure the safety of both volunteers and beneficiaries.

B. Operational strategy**Overall Operational Objective**

The overall objective of this operation is to assist 400,000 people (80,000 families) from the most vulnerable urban communities in the country, with multipurpose cash (MPC) grants to meet basic needs, water distribution, First Aid, medical supplies, PFA, and school packs for affected children.

Proposed Strategy

The proposed strategy is formulated based on the short-term basic needs of the affected people and aligned with the IFRC and SLRCS guidelines. Further assessment will be carried out to fine-tune the targeting and planning. Additionally, an estimated 350 volunteers will be deployed to support this operation, particularly for assessment and distribution activities.

Regular reviews and updates will be made available during and after the operation. Actions will be taken to document the lessons learned and experiences from this operation and share them widely within and outside the Movement. SLRCS is

committed to working in line with SLRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, commitments and mandates to ensure that activities under this operation are aligned with its gender commitments as well with the IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations will include the elderly, persons with disability, pregnant women, lactating women, women-headed households, migrants, quarantined people due to COVID-19 and households with infants or young children. Since these groups are more vulnerable to challenges related to access to nutrient-rich food, and safe water and are more susceptible to diseases/infections.

Table 4: Sector-wise targets

Sector	Number of targeted beneficiaries	Remarks
Shelter	5,000 School packs	5,000 school children of the 10 poorest children
Livelihoods and basic needs	4,000 families (20,000 persons)	4,000 cash grants worth 65 CHF (20, 800 LKR)
WASH	400,000 persons per week	100 water points provided with 1,000-liter capacity tanks
Health	180,000 persons	Provision of essential medicine, first aid and psychosocial support

Table 5: Estimated volunteer deployment for assessment and distributions

No.	District	Cash Distribution	Water Distribution	First Aid Deployments	Stationery Packs for Children	PSS Support
1	Colombo	15	20	20	N/A	10
2	Gampaha	15	20	20	N/A	10
3	Kurunegala	10	20	20	N/A	10
4	Kandy	10	20	20	10	10
5	Kalutara	10	20	20	N/A	10
6	Ratnapura	10	20	N/A	10	10
7	Galle	10	20	N/A	N/A	10
8	Anuradhapura	10	20	N/A	N/A	10
9	Kegalle	10	20	N/A	N/A	10
10	Badulla	10	20	N/A	10	10
11	Matara	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
12	Puttlam	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
13	Nuwara Eliya	10	N/A	N/A	10	10
14	Ampara	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
15	Hambanthota	10	N/A	N/A	10	10
16	Jaffna	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
17	Batticaloa	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
18	Matale	10	N/A	N/A	10	10
19	Monaragala	10	N/A	N/A	10	10
20	Polonnaruwa	10	N/A	N/A	10	10
21	Trincomalee	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
22	Vavuniya	5	N/A	N/A	10	10
23	Killinochchi	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
24	Mannar	5	N/A	N/A	10	10
25	Mullaitvu	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
	Total volunteers*	240	200	100	100	250

* Total number of 350 volunteers will work in parallel activities.

Shelter

School packs will be distributed for selected 5,000 children in the most vulnerable households of ten poorest districts of the country's (500 per each district) economically dis-advanced families in the unstable context of the country. The packs include books, pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, color pencil box, drawing books, and bags. Identification of the most deserving children will be done through an assessment conducted by the SLRCS branches.

Livelihoods and basic needs

SLRCS will address the immediate basic needs of the affected population by providing unconditional cash grants to targeted 4,000 families (20,000 persons). A total of CHF 65 (LKR 20, 800) one-off cash grant will be transferred to individual accounts of the beneficiaries, calculated based on 50 per cent of the earnings of a daily wage worker into 20 working days, where the family will be able to purchase their essential items. This approach will be further assessed during the operation and refined as needed.

An initial assessment will be conducted to identify the most vulnerable areas and communities. Beneficiary selection will be done according to agreed selection criteria with the local authorities and affected community members, to ensure community engagement and accountability. The key steps to be followed for MPC transfer are:

1. Identification of most vulnerable beneficiaries.
2. Mobilization, sensitization and planning with communities on the proposed intervention, including the implementation plan.
3. Registration of beneficiaries using the KoBo tool. The one-time unconditional cash grant will help the beneficiary to utilize the cash as per his/her prioritized needs.
4. Assessment of Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and finalization of contract(s).
5. MPC assistance to beneficiaries.

WASH

Due to the scarcity of essential food and household items and the increased demand, people have to spend hours and days getting those items. Besides, they lack access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities while queuing. The proposed intervention is to provide safe drinking water for the queuing hotspots where people have to spend long hours, by placing 1,000-litre water tanks in selected points in urban settings. These tanks will be refilled for five months by SLRCS, depending on the need. Sanitation and hygiene needs will be supported by the neighbouring communities and other civil society groups.

Health

Basic first aid and psychosocial support will be provided for those spending time in the commodity queues and during mass gatherings. First aid camps will be set up for this purpose. A total number of 350 volunteers from 25 branches will be trained on PFA and will be deployed to support the operation.

Since the MoH is unable to purchase the required medicines, medical equipment and other medical consumables and already has requested SLRCS assistance (refer to Table 6). Therefore, under the proposed operation, identified medicines and medical consumables will be procured and handed over to MoH.

Table 6: Required medicine list of MoH

No.	Item	Monthly Requirement
1	Anti-Rabies human Ig 300I.U.	400
2	Megestrol acetate tablet 40mg	700
3	Streptokinase Inj. 1.5M.U.	50
4	Anti-Rabies serum 1,000I.U./5ml	4,000
5	Atracurium besylate inj.25mg/2.5ml	80,000
6	Liposomal Amphotericin B injection 50mg for I.V. use	2,000
7	Epoetin Inj.4000IU PF.Syr	120,000
8	Hum. Albumin Solu. 20%, 50ml	33,000
9	Chlorambucil Tablet 2mg	2,500
10	Cytarabine injection1g in 10ml vial	500
11	Tacrolimus capsule 0.5mg	80,000
12	Rituximab injection500mg/50ml vial	750
13	Paraffin Gauze 10cm x 10cm	7,500

National Society Capacity building

SLRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the humanitarian response operation, supported by the IFRC and in-country Movement partners. SLRCS has well-established cooperation with lead agencies such as MoH, UN agencies and other actors. Further training will be provided to staff and volunteers on safer access with ICRC support. NDRTs and BDRTs with relevant expertise will be deployed to branches to assist with assessments and support the MPC distribution process.

A Movement-wide approach

Considering the political sensitivity of the context, SLRCS will make sure to thoroughly follow Red Cross and Red Crescent's fundamental principles to avoid mistreatments and misunderstanding during the ground-level operations. SLRCS will work very closely with IFRC and ICRC during the whole operation, to avoid any duplications.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

SLRCS will allocate full-time staff at NHQ to overlook the operation and assign a finance staff to ensure a smooth flow of settlements. Furthermore, at the branch level to implement the programme a District Project Officer and a Community Mobiliser per each branch will be hired. IFRC will request a surge PMER profile to support SLRCS and is looking to engage a local consultant to support the operation. Mobilization of NDRT, BDRT and DDRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Considering the prevailing situation of the country, logistics activities will be a challenge since there is an ongoing fuel shortage within the country. Therefore, SLRCS will aim to effectively manage the existing supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites following the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

IFRC will conduct the procurement process in close coordination with SLRCS for ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of these items considering the urgency of procurements, such as two tents for setting up first aid camps, emergency medicine and medical consumables. This procurement will be international. The procurement of school packs and water tanks will be done locally as the items are available in the country. The IFRC country office will provide logistics support to SLRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Additional logistics support can be made available by the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit and Country Cluster Delegation in Delhi, as per need.

Information Technologies (IT)

Wi-Fi internet is a considerable challenge as there are connectivity issues due to power cuts and fuel shortages. 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 to communicate 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 and data protection will be provided to prepare the volunteers using the tablets or mobile phones for assessments.

Communications

SLRCS is keeping a steady information circulation among movement partners and other stakeholders to disseminate field level information. Throughout the operation, the SLRCS communication team will regularly update the current operational status and security concerns with all staff and volunteers. IFRC will support the SLRCS communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the crisis and the Red Cross humanitarian action in assisting the people affected. The communications will generate visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC CCSD and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

Written and audio-visual content will be produced, along with relevant social media and digital products, as appropriate. Communications content will be promoted on regional and global IFRC channels and shared with National Societies in the IFRC network. Media and social media scanning will aim to increase effectiveness and contribute to assessing and managing risks.

Security

The SLRCS's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation, and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC staff, and SLRCS Red Cross staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security situation and briefed on reactions in emergency before deployment in the operational area. SLRCS and IFRC security focal points will continue to monitor the situation. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

SLRCS will oversee and monitor all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its country office and CCD in Delhi, will provide technical support in programme management to ensure that the operation's objectives are met. Reporting on the operation will be carried out following the IFRC reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the end of the operation. Post distribution monitoring on cash and WASH assistance will be conducted, and at the end of the operation, a lesson learned workshop will be conducted to capture learning.

Administration and Finance

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

Crosscutting issues

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

First aid and PFA will be given to distressed community due to the fluctuation of social and economic conditions of the country. Volunteers will be trained and kept on alert to deploy when needed. Attention will be paid to knowledge management and developing communication products from the experience gained from this operation. Further to address the need of emergency need of medical needs of identified hospitals.

Protection, gender and inclusion considerations will be mainstreamed in this operation. Among others, areas of focus will include training volunteers on basic concepts of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. SLRCS commits to capturing sex, age and disability disaggregated data to understand the number and specific vulnerability of females to males based on their gender roles and age (to understand if a higher proportion of women, boys, girls or men are made vulnerable). Considering the lesson learnt from the previous flood operation, the establishment of an incinerator for maternal care disposables will be considered in this operation too.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Community feedback mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of services provided by SLRCS, expected behaviour of staff and volunteers and can share questions, suggestions, concerns and other feedback with SLRCS and receive answers. Because only a fraction of affected populations will be targeted, the selection criteria will need to be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people will understand the rationale behind targeting and have opportunities to ask questions and share suggestions about the selection criteria. This will help to prevent any potential tensions/frustrations by those people who do not meet the beneficiary selection criteria. Community engagement and accountability services will be implemented through context-specific channels, group discussions, face-to-face discussions and publishing of selected recipient lists. Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA will be mainstreamed into operations as much as possible. Post distribution monitoring will also be conducted.

Civil-Military Relations

The IFRC will support SLRCS in its auxiliary role to ensure core humanitarian values and Red Cross Red Crescent fundamental principles will not be compromised when working in the same humanitarian space as the military and other security services. If the SLRCS branches are required to work in close coordination with military and/or other security actors, it will be done following the principles of last resort, do no harm, distinction, no resort to armed protection, sharing information that does not threaten the neutrality and independence of their humanitarian action and promote the proper use of the Red Cross emblem. All SLRCS staff and volunteers will be advised to refer to the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance 2013 Section 6 – Relations with Public Authorities: Civil-Military Coordination and the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to a Safer Mission when there is a need to cooperate and coordinate with the national military and/or other security services. IFRC and SLRCS operations and programme managers/coordinators are to adhere to the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to Managers especially Chapter 5 – Working with the military.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 87,530

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Shelter (relief)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways of income interrupted due to unpredicted incident Loss of income affects the local economy, which affects the cost of expenditure on school items Need to stimulate the local economy and restore dignity to the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School packs for 5,000 children from the most vulnerable families to fulfil their school needs.

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Sphere standard and national guidelines.*

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of children targeted/reached support (target: 5,000)					
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of households provided with school packs (target 5,000)					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x				
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter and household items (can be two separate activities)		x				
AP005	Distribution of the school packs to the affected population			x	x	x	



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 20,000 (4,000 HH)

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

Requirements: CHF 286,468

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incomes interrupted Loss of income affects the local economy Need to stimulate the local economy and restore dignity to the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grant of CHF 65 will be awarded to 4,000 families to fulfil their basic needs

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standard and national nutritional guidelines.

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 reached with cash for basic needs and livelihoods (Target: 20,000)					
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# households provided with emergency cash grants (Target 4,000)					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
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	Conduct market assessment		x				
AP081	Provide cash transfers through bank transfers/mobile cash to households		x	x			
AP081	Undertake post-distribution monitoring				x		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 400,000 people per week

Male: 200,000

Female: 200,000

Requirements CHF 23,663

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
WASH	Due to long hour power cuts, the water supply has been disrupted in many areas of the country.	Placing water tanks in public gathering places among the communities to ensure access to safer drinking water when waiting in queues for long hours to get fuel or any other basic need items, and also for the people who have been gathered in the areas where the protests are going on. These tanks will be refilled for five months by SLRCS, depending on the need. The NS is supporting the government in its auxiliary role in distributing water provided by the public authorities.

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Reference Sphere, Global Water and Sanitation Initiative and Safe Storage in Emergencies Manual.*

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of people reached in targeted communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water-related diseases (target: 400,000)					
	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of people provided with safe water (target: 400,000)					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP030	Coordinate with the authorities for awareness of activity		x	x			
AP030	Procurement of 100 water tanks		x				
AP030	Placement of water tanks		x	x	x		
AP030	Provide safe water to 400,000 people who are waiting in long queues and people who are gathered in the areas where the protests are going on in targeted communities through water trucking		x	x	x	x	x
AP030	Train and deploy volunteers to monitor the storage and use of water at the communal points		x	x	x	x	x



Health

People targeted: 180,000

Male: 90,000

Female: 90,000

Requirements CHF 180,850

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH is unable to purchase the required essential medicines, medical equipment and other medical consumables. There is a need for first aid services for those people in queues and during mass gatherings. There is a need for PFA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic first aid and PFA for those spending in the queues and during mass gatherings Procured and hand-over of requested medicines and medical consumables to the MoH. SLRC will set up first aid camps where basic first aid services will be provided to the people in need.

Programme standards/benchmarks: *IFRC standard and national guidelines*

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors (target: 180,000)					
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	# of volunteers trained in PFA (target: 625) # of people who receive first aid and PFA services (target: 30,000)					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP022	Training of 625 volunteers in 25 branches on PFA		x				
AP022	Provide basic First Aid and psychosocial support for those spending time in the queues and during mass gatherings		x	x	x	x	x
AP022	International procurement and hand-over of identified medicines and medical consumables to the MoH		x	x	x	x	x
AP022	International procurement of two tents to set up first aid camps		x	x	x	x	



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 400,000

Male: 200,000

Female: 200,000

Requirements (CHF): NA (included in other sectors)

Needs analysis: The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. While the household needs assessment will be conducted, sex, age, and disability Disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analyzed. A continuous dialogue amongst different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes from all sectors mainstream cross cutting issues relevant to the needs and priorities of the affected population.

Population to be assisted: 400,000 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will meet the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion by ensuring that the following activities integrated with sectoral activities and budget as per [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#).

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	<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (target: yes)</i>					
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors? (target: yes)</i>					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP031	Organize orientation for staff and volunteers on the PGI minimum standards		x				
AP031	Collection and analysis of sex, age and disability disaggregated data		x	x			
AP084	Ensure community engagement and accountability (I.e. multi-sectoral community feedback mechanism, community engagement regarding selection criteria etc.)		x	x	x	x	x

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 112,491

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.	<i># of SLRCS branches that are well functioning (target: 25)</i>					
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of volunteers insured (target: 350)</i>					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP042	Ensure that volunteers are insured		x	x	x	x	x
AP042	Provide complete PPE and briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face		x	x	x	x	x
AP042	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities		x	x	x	x	x
AP042	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing		x	x	x	x	x

AP042	Ensure volunteers are properly trained		x					
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>Types of coordination tools and mechanisms are in use (target: NDRT / RDRT/ Surge)</i>						
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i># of surge deployments: (target: 2 persons)</i>						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	
AP002	Support SLRCS with initial start-up and implementation of the operation		x	x	x	x	x	
AP046	Deployment of 1-2 surge for five months: 1) PMER 2) Cash-logs		x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<i>% of compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (target: 100%)</i>						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	
AP065	Support SLRCS in compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (CEA-related activities)		x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	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	4	5	
AP065	Coordinate with other humanitarian actors on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	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	5	
AP065	Ensure Movement coordination between SLRCS, IFRC, ICRC and possible PNS's, are in place		x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	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: 10)</i>						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	

AP042	Ensure that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences		x	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	x
AP042	SLRCS and IFRC staff work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and SLRCS multimedia platforms.		x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		# of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level (target: 25 teams) # of lessons learned workshop conducted (target: 1)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP002	Mobilize SLRCS staff and volunteers to conduct assessments		x				
AP002	Ensure continuous monitoring of implementation by SLRCS and IFRC teams.		x	x	x	x	x
AP002	Conduct orientation programs for NHQ and branch staff		x				
AP002	Conduct progress review meeting			x			
AP002	Conduct post distribution survey to determine the level of satisfaction among people						x
AP055	Conduct lesson learned workshop						x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability (target: Yes)				
	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		% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures (target: 100%)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP065	Support SLRCS finance unit to comply with IFRC finance procedures and reporting standards		x	x	x	x	x

Funding Requirements

The allocated budget is shown below:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRLK014 Sri Lanka : Civil Unrest

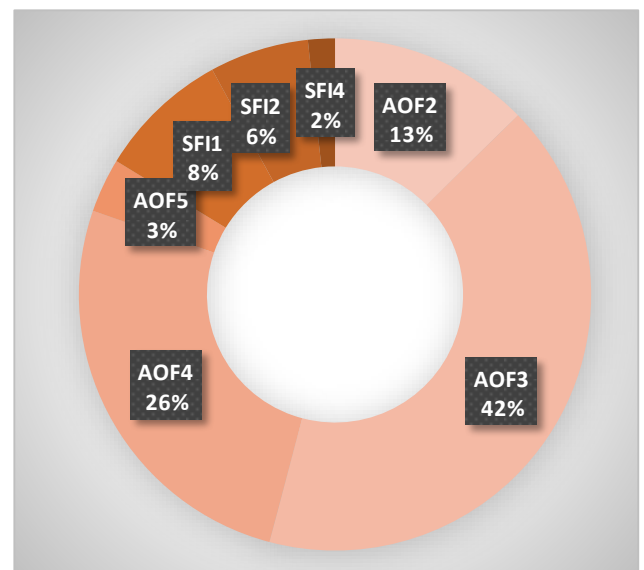
14/4/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,313
Medical & First Aid	162,000
Teaching Materials	78,125
Cash Disbursement	262,500
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	512,938
Distribution & Monitoring	20,563
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,625
Logistics, Transport & Storage	24,188
National Society Staff	35,188
Volunteers	4,555
Personnel	39,742
Consultants	10,000
Consultants & Professional Fees	10,000
Workshops & Training	15,781
Workshops & Training	15,781
Travel	40,500
Information & Public Relations	2,844
Office Costs	625
Communications	1,953
Financial Charges	258
General Expenditure	46,180
DIRECT COSTS	648,828
INDIRECT COSTS	42,174
TOTAL BUDGET	691,002

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2 Shelter	87,530
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	286,468
AOF4 Health	180,850
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	23,663
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7 Migration	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	57,510
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	43,266
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	11,715
TOTAL	691,002



Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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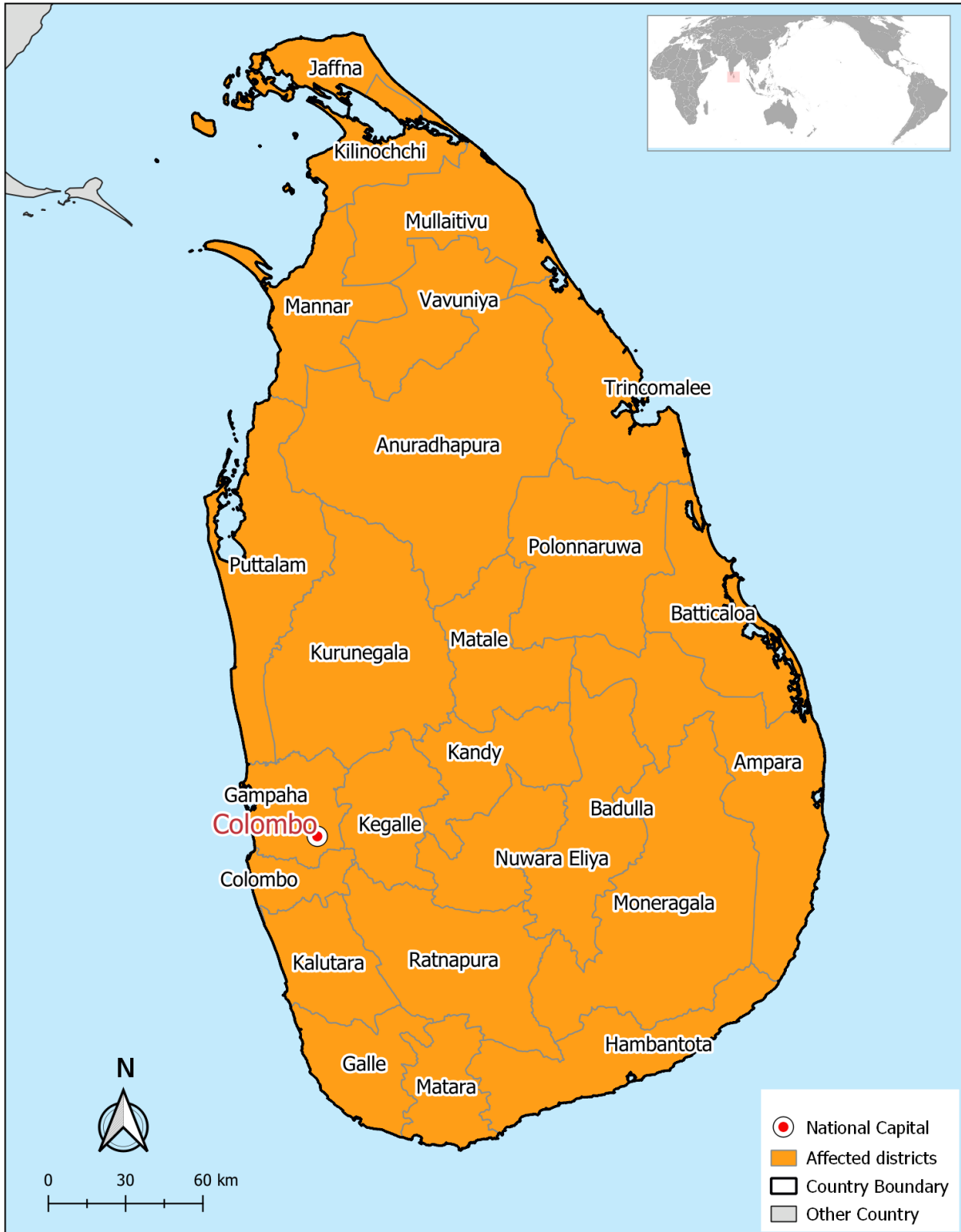
How we work

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



Sri Lanka: Civil Unrest Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

13 April 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC