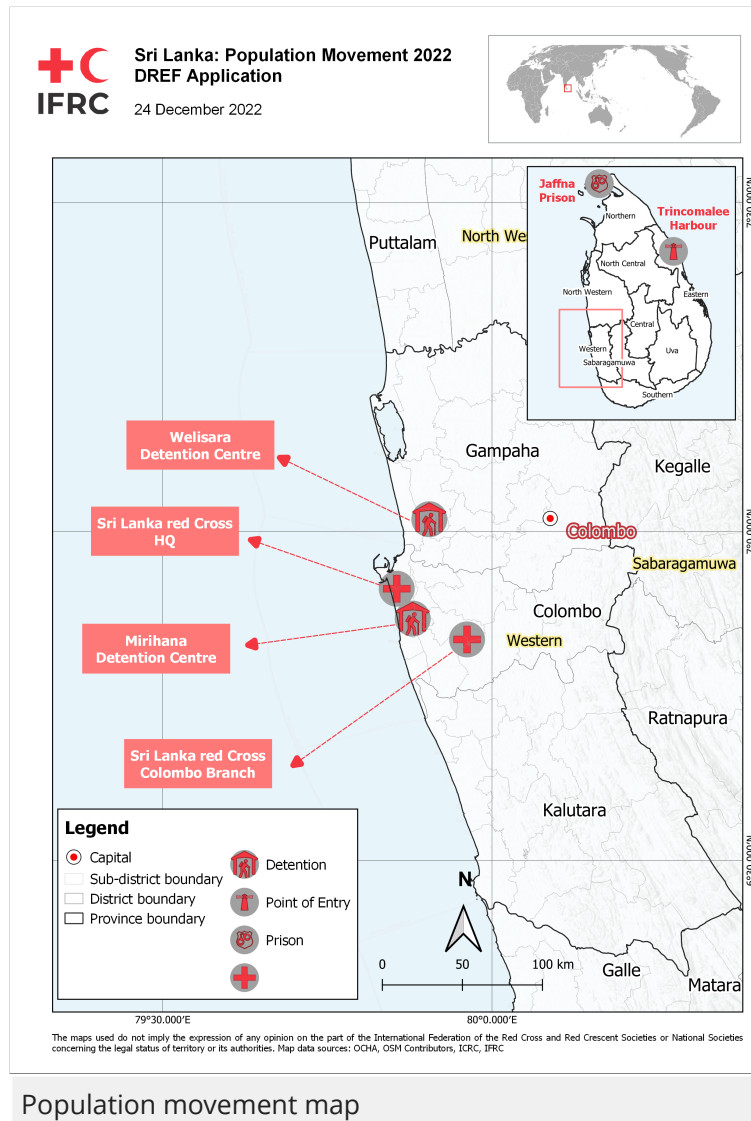




**A joint effort on Health assessment by the SLRCS and government to identify the relevant health services of the new arrivals (Photo: SLRCS)**

Appeal: <b>MDRLK016</b>	DREF Allocated: <b>CHF 91,140</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>
Glide Number: <b>OT-2022-000380-LKA</b>	People Affected: <b>105 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>105 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2022-12-29</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-03-31</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>
	Targeted Areas:	<b>Central</b>	

# Description of the Event



## What happened, where and when?

Several boats reportedly set off from Bangladesh between 25-27 November 2022, carrying displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar. Based on previous movements and established routes, it is assumed that the intended destination was either Malaysia or Indonesia.

According to UNHCR, a boat carrying 105 people was rescued by the Sri Lanka Navy in Trincomalee harbour on the country's eastern coast, on 18 December and disembarked on 20 December. When the boat ran into engine trouble in rough seas, it was suspected that it was on its way to Indonesia. The Sri Lanka Navy first detected the boat when it was 3.5 nautical miles (6.5km) from the shore.

After the legal proceedings, they were transferred to Jaffna Prison in the country's north. According to Sri Lanka's immigration officials, the arrivals were transferred to an immigration detention camp in the Colombo suburbs on 22 December 2022.

Following a field assessment by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) team, it has been confirmed that the Sri Lanka Navy has received 105 displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar, including 49 children (21 girls, 28 boys) and 56 adults (26 females, 30 males). Furthermore, 21 unaccompanied children (8 boys, 13 girls) and 1 elderly person (68 years) were identified among the arrivals, but no person with disability (PWD) was identified. Due to their deteriorating health, three of the arrivals (2 children, 1 woman) are admitted to the hospital. The language barrier has been identified as the most significant barrier to

communicating with the displaced people in order to comprehend the situation.

A total of 22 children, including all unaccompanied children, are housed at the immigration detention camp at Welisara in the Gampaha district, about 12km from Colombo city. UNHCR plans to rent out two residences so that women and children can be relocated to a better shelter from their current location as soon as possible. The remaining people are housed at the Mirihana detention camp in the Colombo district, about 7km from the Colombo city centre.

Since the situation is still evolving, there are frequent changes/updates of information from various sources at short intervals of time.

Note:

(1) Displaced people: The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement uses the expression 'displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar' in place of "Rohingya" in all external communications, as an element in maintaining safety and operational access to provide vital humanitarian assistance to those in need wherever they are.

(2) Migrants: The Movement uses a deliberately broad description in order to capture the full extent of humanitarian concerns related to migration. "A migrant is a person who leaves or flees their habitual residence to go to new places – usually abroad – to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects. Migration can be voluntary or involuntary, but most of the time a combination of choices and constraints are involved." Thus, this includes migrant workers, stateless migrants, and migrants deemed irregular by public authorities, among others. It also concerns refugees and asylum seekers, notwithstanding the fact that they constitute a special category under international law.

(3) Refugees: Any person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country.



SLRC staff and volunteers conducting sanitary napkin distribution (Photo: SLRCS)

## Scope and Scale

Sri Lanka is facing a complex emergency characterised by high inflation and a deteriorating currency, food insecurity, shortages of fuel, essential health care, and so on. The World Bank ranked Sri Lanka as having the world's sixth highest food inflation in its most recent assessment in November 2022. A boat carrying displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar, was rescued by the Sri Lanka Navy and provided with shelter and food, helping to save the lives of all those on board.

Given the government's limited capacity, the government authorities requested SLRCS to assist with basic relief items as well as other humanitarian services such as food, medical assistance, and WASH services to newly arrived displaced people.

Following the arrival of the displaced people at the Colombo detention camp, SLRCS/IFRC visited the camp and conducted an initial need assessment. Along with the primary information gathered by the team, secondary information provided by the authorities was analysed.

The Sri Lankan government is currently hosting 50 displaced people in their Welisara and Mirihana detention centres in Colombo. The infrastructures in the detention centre are limited. They lack capacity to accommodate 105 more people in their detention centres and provide them with accommodation, food, health and basic needs.

If assistance is not provided on time, all newly arrived people will be deprived of basic needs, including food. As a response, SLRCS plans to support with basic needs, with operations limited to the detention camps in the Colombo district where the new arrivals will be hosted. Because there are almost no services and facilities available in detention centres, it is critical to facilitate them with all basic services, such as food, accommodation, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, and so on.

Aside from that, the National Society is currently responding to the humanitarian crisis while grappling with the deteriorating economic situation. As a response to the country's humanitarian crisis, an emergency appeal (MDRLK014/Sri Lanka - Complex Emergency) is currently underway, with a target population of 500,000 people. The emergency appeal operation is scheduled to run from July 2022 to June 2023 and is currently only 17 per cent funded. Due to in-country challenges with resource availability, SLRCS is having a difficult time responding to this targeted 500,000 people.

In addition, due to an extreme weather event in August 2022 (heavy rain, flood, and landslides), a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation (MDRLK015/Sri Lanka - Extreme Weather), is currently ongoing to support 10,000 people most affected by this event.

Given the country's current situation and the increased need for the country, National Society, and people in the country, DREF assistance is required to support the 105 newly arrived displaced people. It will be critical for the National Society to receive financial and human resource (HR) support in order to respond to this latest emergency.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>No</b>
Did it affect the same population groups?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society respond?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	<b>No</b>
If yes, please specify which operations	<b>MDRXXX Year, MDRXXX Year.</b>

### **Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation**

There has never been a similar operation in Sri Lanka with displaced people, but a few lessons learned from other or previous operations, particularly in the procurement of items and the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) sector, will be incorporated into this operation. The SLRCS and IFRC have identified procurement of items as a lesson learned (MDRLK011) because some items are unavailable in the country and the procurement process is slow. To mitigate this delay, in-country level procurement plan is being considered during the planning phase. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Delhi and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur, will also provide technical support to make the process go more smoothly.

Communication gaps between beneficiaries and SLRCS volunteers on PGI-related issues were also identified as a concern in previous operations (MDRLK012) to be addressed. Volunteers from the National Society are not sufficiently specialised or trained to address the PGI aspects in a proper technical manner. It is expected that addressing PGI for the displaced people will be more complicated. Toward this end, SLRCS will ensure the deployment of female volunteers as well as the orientation of all volunteers on PGI prior to deployment. Moreover, the IFRC in-country PGI delegate will provide technical assistance to the operation.

## Current National Society Actions

<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	On 23 December 2022, the SLRCS and the IFRC country office visited the detention centres to conduct an initial needs assessment. The displaced people who will be served by this DREF assistance are already engaged with the operation. Furthermore, the plans are consulted with the local authorities and communicated to them.
<b>Migration</b>	On the migration issue, SLRCS is in close contact with the government authorities and UNHCR. However, it is not currently directly engaged in the migration issue, instead limiting its operations to humanitarian aid and RFL support. The scope of work of SLRCS will be assessed and agreed upon in the coming weeks with the ICRC.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	PGI concerns are taken as priority by the SLRCS and IFRC country team. A PGI delegate is involved in conducting the initial needs assessment in the detention camp to identify their specific needs to design a PGI addressed response plan.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	Towels and sanitary napkins are planned to be provided immediately from the existing stock of SLRCS.
<b>Health</b>	<p>The SLRCS/IFRC team that visited the detention centre identified the need for providing immediate health services. Accordingly, the government authority requested that SLRCS act on it as soon as possible.</p> <p>In addition, the Colombo branch is establishing medical camps in the detention centre. It is also coordinating with the Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS) to conduct a medical assessment to identify disease types and order medicines and other medical consumables for the medical camp. SLRCS has begun to distribute sanitary napkins from the available stocks immediately as part of WASH/Health interventions.</p> <p>At the moment, the assessment has yet to determine the exact location of the planned camp and the scope of services. However, it has been agreed that the RDHS will take the lead in this sector, with SLRCS facilitating the operation.</p>
<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	SLRCS is providing some relief items under this sector in response to a request from the government authorities. Because these are the only items available in the SLRCS warehouse, bed sheets, cloths, and towels are the main relief items/household items that are being planned.
<b>National Society EOC</b>	Activated
	Since 23 December 2022, the Colombo branch has been responding with support from SLRCS headquarters (HQ) and the IFRC in-country. It is mobilizing

<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	the available resources in the SLRCS HQ warehouse including bed sheets, cloth, sanitary napkins to the new arrivals at the detention centres. The branch is also identifying and coordinating with ten local branch volunteers who will be deployed immediately for this operation. At the same time, SLRCS HQ is working on resource mobilization for the response by requesting IFRC DREF support.
<b>Coordination</b>	Coordination with authorities such as the Sri Lanka Navy, police, and immigration department is in place and well-coordinated. Coordination with the ICRC and UNHCR has been initiated and is going well. To plan the response effectively, the government, UNHCR, and SLRCS maintain a close coordination. At the moment, the response of other stakeholders, including I/NGOs, is still unknown. The coordination mechanism will be well-established in the coming weeks, with increased access and information exchange with government and other stakeholders.
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Initially, secondary information was gathered for the assessment. An initial assessment has been conducted following the access of the SLRCS/IFRC country team to the displaced people in the Colombo detention camp on 23 December 2022. However, the findings are limited with gender-age segregated data and basic humanitarian needs. The primary identified needs for the arrivals are food, relief items, medical assistance, WASH facilities, and so on.</p> <p>Direct communication with the arrivals was not possible due to the language barrier. Essentially, translator services are regarded as critical for initiating this operation and communicating with the arrivals based on the initial meeting with them.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>SLRCS is in close coordination with the local authorities. For the initial need assessment, a team comprised of SLRCS and IFRC staff was deployed. SLRCS has trained staff and volunteers to provide restoring family links (RFL) and tracing services, as well as trained response team members to conduct assessments, distribute relief items, and provide other humanitarian services.</p> <p>The Colombo branch is one of the strongest branches of SLRCS, in which it has a good number of volunteers and staff members who will be working on the response immediately. Geographically, the branch office and detention centre are in the same city. Because the response will be handled by the Colombo branch, the readiness of the National Society is quite assured.</p>

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>IFRC</b>	<p>The in-country IFRC team is in close coordination with SLRCS and ICRC. The PGI Delegate supported the initial assessment at the detention centre led by SLRCS. IFRC CCD and APRO offices are supporting SLRCS in preparing a DREF application and plan the response. Furthermore, the IFRC CCD regularly shares in-country situation updates and developments with IFRC APRO.</p> <p>Following the recent news of population movement, APRO is analysing the regional situation of displaced people. Based on informal and formal updates from various sources, it is also in close contact with other IFRC Country Delegations in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malaysia, India, and Indonesia.</p>
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<b>ICRC</b>	<p>The ICRC has a presence in the country, and the IFRC country office coordinates closely with them. The ICRC and SLRCS plan to visit the detention center to assess RFL needs. The initial plan/activity focuses on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate communication for people affected to re-establish contact with their families. It has already started in the Mirihana camp.</li> <li>2. Active tracing is considered to support people who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones.</li> <li>3. Measures to identify and register vulnerable individuals (minors, injured) without contact with their families, in order to trace their families. It has also started in the Mirihana camp.</li> </ol> <p>As the situation is still evolving, updates will be exchanged in coming days following the assessment.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	There is no Participating National Societies (PNS) presence in the country.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>Since the boat was spotted by the Sri Lanka Navy on 18 December 2022, the national authority has been active and responsive. The authority completed the legal proceeding after rescuing the displaced people. Following the legal proceedings, the displaced people were transferred to the Colombo detention centre by the authorities. Accordingly, the authorities have arranged for immediate shelter, transportation, and food for the displaced people. At the same time, they have requested SLRCS to provide humanitarian assistance.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>UNHCR is closely working with the authorities and is providing bed sheets to the displaced people. It also planning to move girls and women to a safe residence as soon possible. It is unknown what are plans from the other actors while the DREF request is processing.</p> <p>UNHCR is working closely with the authorities and is providing the displaced people with bed sheets. It also plans to relocate girls and women to a safe location/residence as soon as possible. It is unknown what the other actors' plans are at the time of DREF request processing.</p>
<b>Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?</b>	
<p>There is no formal coordination mechanism in place. To date, however, the government is leading the coordination in an informal and bi-lateral manner. SLRCS is in close coordination with the authorities, UNHCR, and other relevant stakeholders as needed, as well as working closely with the ICRC in the country.</p>	

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The newly arrived 105 displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar are planned to be resided in the Mirihana detention camp and/or Welisara detention camps. The government has yet to share the exact location.

At the moment, the government authority is hosting 50 displaced people in those camps. These camps have very limited space and infrastructural facilities to accommodate additional people. There are very limited shelters, and they lack basic services such as beds, sheets, kitchen items, and so on.

Therefore, there is a need to provide temporary shelter with adequate relief items. There is a clear request for shelter and household relief items from government authorities as well.

However, UNHCR has communicated that it will provide shelter to those in need. It was reported during the initial assessment that UNHCR plans to rent out two residences, so that women and children can be relocated from the detention camp to those residences as soon as possible. There has been no official communication of any other organization providing shelter support.

Thus, the household relief items remain the urgent need to be addressed at this time. All basic household relief items, including cloths, slippers, kitchen items, kitchen facilities, sleeping arrangements, mosquito nets and so on, are needed for the new arrivals.



## Health

For weeks, the displaced people were stranded at sea with no medical attention. The Sri Lanka Navy provided initial medical screening and treatment when they disembarked. Three (3) of the arrivals were taken to hospital due to their health condition after arriving at the Mirihana detention centre in Colombo.

Following their visit to the detention centre, the SLRCS/IFRC team also reported that almost all of the new arrivals have skin infections and head lice. They are physically weak due to natural causes and need food and health care. As a result, there is an urgent need to provide food, individual medical screening, individual treatment, laboratory testing, provision of medicine as per individual needs, and referral services. The need for medicines is identified as a person-specific rather than a common activity. Thus there is no need of bulk medicine procurement, rather the need is to buy person-specific medicine from the nearby pharmacy in the city.

The risk of spreading COVID-.19 still remains as obvious and needs attention before it spreads among them or by them.

Based on their situation, the government and the SLRCS/IFRC team consider psychosocial support (PSS) for all arrivals, including children, to be a critical need. The language barrier between the arrivals and the receivers adds additional psychological pressure to them due to their inability to comprehend the situation, followed by a long risky journey through rough seas.

The government authority requested that SLRCS to support with medical services, including PSS, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. While DREF support is requested, the response/support provided or planned to be provided by other stakeholders is not yet known.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Though Mirihana/Welisara are detention camps, these have very limited facilities within the compound. The available toilets in the camps can hardly serve the already accommodated people. The lack of lights at the toilets and sanitation items are also reported. There is no provision of sanitary items/sanitary pads for women in these camps.

Considering the new arrivals, the need of installation of mobile toilets, provided with lights, sanitary items and sanitary napkins for women remain as an urgent need.

UNHCR communicated to facilitate the accommodations with water supply. As a result, the authority has asked SLRCS to provide jerrycans to supplement the water supply.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Initial need assessment indicates that there are 21 unaccompanied children (8 boys, 13 girls) and 47 women and girls (including unaccompanied girls) and 1 elderly people amongst the arrivals. Demographic information such as sex, age and disability status has been collected with a particular focus on infants, children (including unaccompanied minors), pregnant and lactating women, PWD and the elderly. Safety of children and women is a big concern considering the living arrangements at the detention centre to ensure dignity, accessibility and safety.

While the new arrivals are physically in a crisis, the urge to communicate and reunite with the family members and relatives remains a priority for them. RFL support is being identified by the SLRCS/IFRC as a priority need.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The operations objective is to provide 105 displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar with basic humanitarian assistance focusing on relief, WASH, Health care, PGI for a period of three months.

## Operation strategy rationale

The objective is to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and immediate protection to 105 displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar, rescued at sea.

On 23 December 2022, the SLRCS migration officer, IFRC PGI delegate and Colombo branch volunteers visited the detention centre to conduct an initial needs assessment. Based on the assessment, the SLRCS/IFRC plan to focus supporting the displaced people with household relief items, health care, WASH and PGI assistance, including RFL services. The government is taking lead in the coordination and implementation of the required activities under these sectors with the support from other stakeholders, at this moment, mainly from SLRCS and UNHCR. SLRCS received a letter from the immigration authorities requesting SLRCS support for basic necessities to accommodate these 105 displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar.

The operation proposed by SLRCS focuses to complement government initiatives under these sectors. This operation is planned for three months duration as an emergency response. The government authorities still to prepare and communicate the long-term plans for these newly arrivals. By the end of the operation, in March 2023, the

SLRCS/IFRC will reevaluate the situation through an assessment to extend, transit, or exit the operation.

As a response to shelter and household relief items need of the new arrivals, the government and UNHCR are providing accommodation. Thus, SLRCS plans to provide with household relief items, including mosquito nets, pillows, bed sheets, mats for the sleeping arrangements where bunk beds are already provided by the government. Kitchen facilities, kitchen utensils, and jerrycans are also being planned to be supported by SLRCS to ensure a sustainable cooking facility for the near future. A required amount of clothing for men, women and children are planned to be provided as relief items as well. All of these assistance will be covering the entire target population (105).

To meet the identified gap in WASH sector, SLRCS plans to install six mobile toilets separated for men and women in the camps. These toilets are planned following the SPHERE standards. Along with the access to the facilities, each person will receive one pack of hygiene kit and additional supply with the consumable items for personal hygiene, like, toothpaste, detergent powder, soap and etc. Each girl and woman will receive 1 pack of dignity kit (based on age group) and additional sanitary napkins (which will be covered by existing MDRLK014 operation) on top of dignity kit. The planned distribution of personal hygiene items will be sufficient for the entire target population for three months of time and even beyond.

The trained SLRCS hygiene promotion volunteers will be deployed to the camp to conduct hygiene awareness sessions. Considering the language barrier, different approaches will be used to communicate with the target people about hygiene and sanitation, as an example, demonstration of hand washing, showing videos etc.

As considered and requested by the government SLRCS plans to play a crucial role in the health sector. The RDHS will be leading a medical camp/health assistance service point for the entire population in the camp. The camp will be provided with government medical doctors and technical expertise. SLRCS will play a facilitator role here by organizing/arranging the camp. It will do all the logistical arrangements for the doctors and the camp people, including setting up service centre, deploying volunteers to organize the crowd, supporting the individuals with prescribed lab test, collecting report and purchasing medicine from the nearby pharmacy. Providing ambulance service if requires remains the sole activity of the SLRCS as well. If the individual receives referral pathway after diagnoses (NCD or others) by the doctors, SLRCS will be assisting with the transportation/ ambulance service as well.

The target is to organize this camping at least five times within the three months of period and to conduct screening of all the arrivals to ensure good health and also to do quick diagnosis aiming prevention of any disease transmission. Creating access to reproductive, maternal, child/ new born health care services will be part of this camp as well.

Prevention measures for COVID-19 will be considered with high priority and face mask, hand sanitizer will be provided for the staff, volunteers, and the entire target population. Communication and coordination will be in place with the RDHS to screen and provide COVID 19 vaccination to the arrivals if were not taken before.

Besides the medical camp, PSFA will be provided by the trained SLRCS volunteers and staff at individual level. Trauma counselling will be available for the adults and at the same time required activities will be organized for the kids and adults for promoting mental well being.

All the engaged volunteers in the health sector will be oriented on communicable disease (CD), non-communicable disease (NCD) and epidemic control and at the same time will be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure their safety at work.

While implementing the activities for relief, WASH, and Health sectors, SLRCS aims to promote PGI in each activity. Women, children and elderly will be taken care with high priority and supported with required assistance in accessing the services. Besides mainstreaming PGI into all the activities, SLRCS also plans to be engaged with the population through different activities to promote the sense of inclusion. Children will receive recreational item package, including colour pencil, notebooks to be better engaged in their own way. Particular protection need will be addressed for the unaccompanied 21 children. Different games and activities will be organized at the camp in this regard. Volunteers will receive an orientation before engaging themselves with the new arrivals as it will be their first time to be engaged with the displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar.

SLRCS will also setting up assistance points to prove RFL services. It will try to connect with the displaced people with their loved ones living in other locations through mobile phone, letters, as in within it limits. However, the primary actions on this regard will be taken through these operations while SLRCS will be having further discussion with ICRC on how to reach more with RFL in coming days.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

Based on the current need and the request by government authorities, all the newly arrived displaced people (105: 47 women, 58 men) from Rakhine, Myanmar including women, children and the elderly will be the targeted population.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Considering the vulnerability and need of the arrivals the selection criteria is to include all the population arrived by boat. All the arrivals will be reached with their person specific basin needs.

## Total Targeted Population

Women:	26	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	21	%	100 %
Men:	30	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	28	0.00 %	
Total targeted population:	105		

## Risk and security considerations

### Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Risk of Covid 19 and other communicable disease transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deploy trained staff and volunteers provided with PPEs</li> <li>- Work closely with the government authorities</li> <li>- Use masks and hand sanitizer by staff and volunteers</li> <li>-Provide sufficient masks and hand sanitizers</li> </ul>
Legal issues and government policy decisions may limit the access to the displaced people	- Establish close coordination and cooperation with authorities to have updated information
Language and cultural barriers may slow the progress of the implementation	To get a translator for the communication with the displaced people. (Indo-Aryan / English/ Sinhalese language)


### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The SLRCS security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility existing IFRC country office/ CCD security plans will be applicable. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. The National Society enjoys a good level of community acceptance countrywide, with established networks of community-based volunteers. It is being requested to the NS by the government to provide assistance to the displaced people thus there is very limited scope of any security concerns.


# Planned Intervention

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 14,858
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of assessment conducted		2	
# of lesson learned workshop conducted		1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organise and conduct coordination meetings with government , UN and non government stakeholders</li> <li>2. Organise meetings with ICRC and other Movement partners</li> <li>3. Conduct assessment as per the need for the situation and need analysis</li> <li>4. Conduct lesson learned workshop</li> <li>5. Conduct monitoring by Branch/ HQ/ IFRC</li> <li>6. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)</li> </ol>	

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 14,697
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of surge delegate deployed		1	
# of monitoring visit conducted		1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One Procurement surge personal deployment for one month</li> <li>2. Technical support, monitoring and compliance by the CCD</li> <li>3. Minimum logistics and travel costs for IFRC CD</li> <li>4. Communication and visibility costs</li> </ol>	


	<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 4,053
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	105
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of volunteers oriented on PGI		10	
		49	

# of children supported with recreational materials	
# of coordination meeting attended to promote PGI for the displaced people	3
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of educational/ recreational materials to children</li> <li>2. Coordinate with UNHCR to ensure the welfare and safety of unaccompanied children</li> <li>3. Addressing PGI across all the activities planned</li> <li>4. Volunteers orientation on PGI before deployment to the camp</li> <li>5. RFL services to the displaced people (international calls, letters etc)</li> </ol>

	<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 11,619
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	105
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of people provided with hygiene kits		105	
# of people provided with excreta disposal facilities		105	
# of people reached through hygiene promotion		105	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set up 06 temporary mobile toilets for men and women separately and provide with cleaning materials</li> <li>2. Distribution of Hygiene kit to (105) and dignity kit to all girls and women (46)</li> <li>3. Provide jerrycan for water storage and sanitation items for communal use</li> <li>4. Basic hygiene promotion activities with awareness building targeting 105 displaced people</li> </ol>	

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 25,146
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	105
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of people provided with food items		105	
# of people reached with mental health and psychosocial support		105	
		105	

# of people reached by the National Society with services (clinical) to reduce relevant health risk factors.	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organize and facilitate 5 medical camps over 3 months period. (logistical arrangements, facilitation fee, individual medicine support, etc.)</li> <li>2. Provide referral services, support with ambulance if needed to the displaced people</li> <li>3. Deploy FA and PSFA trained volunteers to the detention centres</li> <li>4. Provide mental health and psycho social services to adults and kids. (trauma counselling, organizing games, kids focus activity etc)</li> <li>5. Procure and provide dry food to meet immediate need (locally available dry food to be considered, including biscuits)</li> <li>6. Coordination and liaison with the government to provide COVID 19 vaccination if not taken before</li> </ol>

	<b>Shelter Housing And Settlements</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 20,768
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	105
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>		
# of people provided with household relief items	105		
# of volunteer oriented on displaced people and cultural sensitivity	10		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register the displaced people and identify family/ relation dynamics</li> <li>2. Deploy volunteers following basic orientation on displaced people and cultural sensitivity</li> <li>3. Orientation of target population on the planned distribution items and user guidance</li> <li>4. Procurement and distribution of household and relief items (mosquito nets, kitchen set, kitchen facilities, cloths, sleeping accessories etc.)</li> </ol>		

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 10 volunteers (with a combination of male and female) will be involved in this response. The profile will be covering WASH and Health (including PSFA), RFL and PGI sectors. Experience volunteers will be identified and oriented on each profile before the deployment considering the sensitivity of the arrivals.

Staff and volunteers from Colombo branch and SLRCS HQ will be engaged as well directly. The operation will be run by a project manager (national staff) with a team comprising project assistance, interpreter, field officer, coordinator,

finance, driver etc.

An interpreter remains as heart of this team who will be recruited as a consultant or local staff as soon possible by SLRCS.

Colombo branch will be leading the implementation and conduct the necessary procurement as well and it will be supported by international surge personnel based in Colombo.

**Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

One procurement surge delegate for one month is planned for the operation. The expected month is February for the deployment to oversee the ongoing procurement and to complete the process following the IFRC regulation. Remote support of the PMER from APRO is requested for the reporting purposes but deployment not requested.

**If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

There is no single procurement planned or foreseen valued more than CHF 20,000. All the planned items also requires in a small quantity as the target population is only 105. It is projected that the market in Colombo will be sufficient to supply with the required items. Thus there will be no need of international procurement.

Since items requested are available and within the threshold of in country procurement, it will be done by SLRCS following IFRC procurement standards. The operations will be implemented by Colombo branch which is one of the strongest branches and believed to have the capacity of doing it.

Additionally, There is a procurement surge delegate working for MDRLK014- Sri Lanka Humanitarian Crisis and available in country until January 2023. Supports will be provided by the Delegate in January to make a procurement plan and to initiate the procurement. The operations will having a procurement surge delegate for February to oversee and complete the procurement following the standards.

Under the health sector, procurement of medicine is planned but these are planned for individual needs following their person specific prescription. The prescribed medicine will be varied from person to person and will be required for a small amount considering project duration. Thus, these procurement will be conducted from local pharmacy by the Colombo branch.

**How will this operation be monitored?**

The SLRCS migration and disaster management officer will monitor the implementation. SLRCS Colombo branch will carry the implementation of response activities in close coordination with government authorities and UNHCR. Furthermore, IFRC Asia Pacific PGI delegate is also available in the country to provide technical support and monitor the implementation. SLRCS national helpline number will be shared widely for the the feedback purpose as well.

**Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.**

In close coordination with the authorities and ensuring the protection of the displaced people, SLRCS will share information on the public social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter. IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and Asia Pacific regional office will coordinate any international level communication activities including coordination with other National Societies in the region.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRLK016 - Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Sri Lanka-Population Movement 2022

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>61,585</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	20,768
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	25,146
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,619
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,053
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>29,555</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	14,697
National Society Strengthening	14,858
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>91,140</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **National Society contact:**

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- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

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- **Media Contact:**

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[Click here for the reference](#)