



Impacts of extreme weather caused by the Cyclone Storm Fengal in Sri Lanka. (Photos: Newswire)

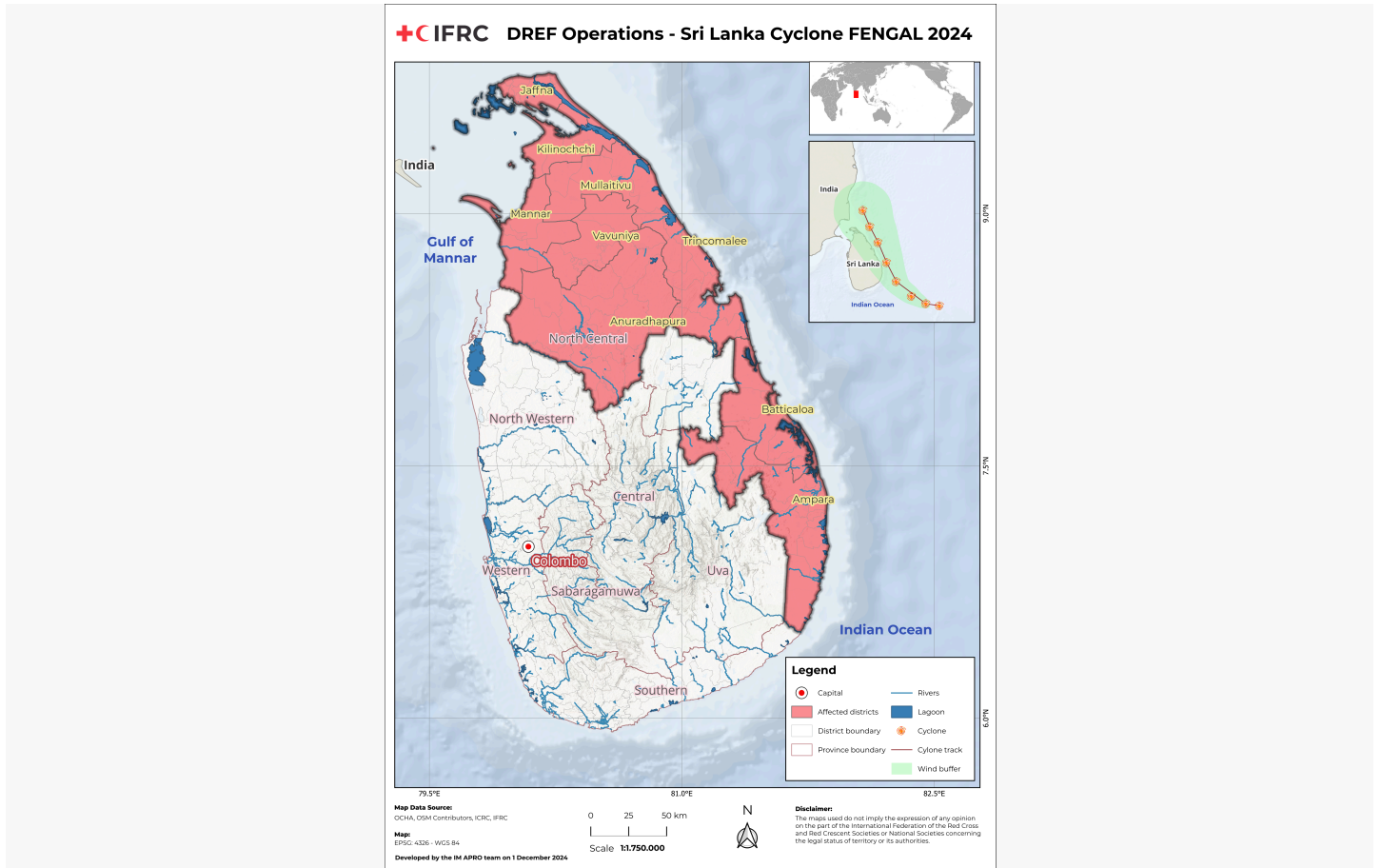
Appeal: MDRLK021	Country: Sri Lanka	Hazard: Cyclone	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,847	
Glide Number: TC-2024-000219-LKA	People Affected: 441,373 people	People Targeted: 37,300 people	
Operation Start Date: 06-12-2024	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2025	DREF Published: 09-12-2024

Targeted Areas: **Eastern, North Central, Northern**

Description of the Event

Date of event

26-11-2024



Map of all districts affected by the Cyclone Storm Fengal. (Map: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

The deep depression in the Bay of Bengal conditions to the northeast of Sri Lanka has caused heavy rains across the country since 23 November 2024. The heavy rainfall along the coastal side, which has continued since 23 November, triggered flash floods in the country on 26 November 2024.

The deep depression was moved along the coast of the eastern and northeastern parts of the country, and it was located approximately 100 km northeast of Trincomalee district on 27 November 2024.

On 29 November 2024, the Department of Meteorology issued a 'Red' alert warning for Cyclone "FENGAL" over the Southwest Bay of Bengal for the land and the deep and shallow sea areas around the island. As per the warning, the Deep Depression over Southwest Bay of Bengal moved north-northwestwards and intensified into a cyclonic storm "FENGAL" and was located about 280 km northeast of Kankasanthurai and 310 km north-northeast of Trincomalee.

Due to the extreme weather conditions caused by Storm FENGAL, rainfall exceeding 200 mm has been recorded in the Eastern, Northeastern, North Central, and Northern Provinces. Very strong winds, reaching speeds of up to 60 km/h, have caused damage to infrastructure, homes, and agricultural lands in these areas.

Heavy flash flooding has affected low-lying regions, and disruptions to fisheries have led to warnings from Sri Lanka's Disaster Management Centre. Authorities have advised fishermen to suspend their operations.

Several roads and bridges have been damaged, particularly in the Northern, North Central, and Eastern Provinces. The primary route from Colombo to Ratnapura, Wellawaya, and Batticaloa has been temporarily closed, and the public is advised to use alternative routes.

The National Building Research Organisation (NBRO) has issued Level 1 and Level 2 landslide warnings for nine districts [01]. A landslide in Moragolla, along the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road, has obstructed vehicular movement, while landslips in Mahara and Gampola have caused significant damage to a house.

Furthermore, the intensity of flooding has increased due to the release of water from medium-sized reservoirs, leading to a significant influx of flash floods. 46 minors to medium reservoirs in the Eastern and Northern provinces reported damage. Additionally, the level 2 spill gates of major reservoirs in the Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, and Anuradhapura districts were opened to release excess water, which resulted in further damage to small bridges and canals in many areas.

The Disaster Management Centre reports that, as of 29 November, 441,373 individuals have been affected across 232 Divisional Secretariat Divisions in 24 districts due to the indirect impacts of Cyclone FENGAL.

The following districts have experienced the most significant damage and people affected. [02]

- A. Eastern province: Ampara district; 149,491, Batticaloa district; 71,618, Trincomalee district; 10,416 individuals are affected.
- B. Northern province: Mannar district: 68,103, Jaffna: 64,621, Kilinochchi: 9,169, Mullaitivu: 7,524, Vavuniya: 4,851 individuals are affected.
- C. Northcentral province—Anuradhapura district; 6,619 individuals are affected.

Government and Organizational support

The Sri Lanka Navy has deployed 16 disaster relief teams across four districts to assist those affected by the severe weather conditions. The tri-forces are actively working in the impacted areas to coordinate rescue operations and transport individuals to safer locations from the villages that have become isolated due to flooding and overflowing rivers. [03]

The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is coordinating efforts with all stakeholders and non-governmental organizations. They are conducting humanitarian coordination meetings and, in collaboration with OCHA, are mapping out the aid organization with a 3W chart to request immediate relief items.

Two teams, led by Cabinet Ministers, have been appointed to oversee relief efforts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, which have been significantly affected by the floods. These teams have been designated under the directives of the president and are responsible for monitoring ongoing relief activities in their respective provinces.[04]

Metrological warnings.

According to the Meteorological Department, the Cyclonic Storm "FENGAL" over the Southwest Bay of Bengal was located approximately 360 km north of Trincomalee and 280 km northeast of Kankasanthurai at 11:30 p.m. on 29 November 2024. The storm is likely to move west-northwest and make landfall along the northern coasts of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry as a cyclonic storm. [05]

The impact of this system on the weather on the island is gradually diminishing. Heavy rainfall, exceeding 75 mm, is expected in some areas of the Northern Province. Showers may also occur intermittently in the Sabaragamuwa Province, as well as in the districts of Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, and Matara. Several spells of rain are anticipated in the Western, Northwestern, and North-Central Provinces. Additionally, strong winds ranging from 50 to 55 km/h are expected in the Northern, North-central, North-western, Eastern, Central, and Southern Provinces.

[01] NBRO alert: <https://english.newsfirst.lk/2024/11/26/nbro-issues-level-1-and-2-landslide-warnings-for-9-districts>

[02] DMC situation update: https://www.dmc.gov.lk/images/dmcreports/Situation_Report_on_2024_1732872151.pdf

[03] [04] Government support: <https://english.newsfirst.lk/2024/11/29/ministers-lead-flood-relief-teams-in-north-east>

<https://english.newsfirst.lk/2024/11/30/cyclonic-storm-fengal-moves-away-death-toll-from-adverse-weather-rises-to-15>

[05] Sri Lanka Metrological update: https://meteo.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9&Itemid=289&lang=en





Emergency First-aid services by the trained volunteers, SLRCS. (Photo: SLRCS)



SLRCS branch volunteers distributing essential household items to flood-affected people. (Photo: SLRCS)

Scope and Scale

According to the latest update from the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) on 29 November 2024 at 1400 hrs [06], the number of deaths caused by adverse weather has risen to 14, with the number of injuries and missing persons increasing to 19 and one, respectively.

A total of 441,373 individuals from 132,071 families have been affected, while 37,863 people from 12,054 families have been relocated to 338 safe locations across the country. A total of 99 houses have been destroyed; 2,082 houses have sustained partial damage. Meanwhile, 115,628 people from 45,415 families have moved to their relatives' homes due to the adverse weather across the country.

A total of nine districts have been affected by the extreme weather caused by Cyclone FENGAL in the Eastern, Northeastern, Northern, and North Central provinces. Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, and Mannar were particularly hard hit, with over 350,000 individuals impacted in these areas alone.

The displaced individuals—more than 37,000 currently in safe locations and over 50,000 relocated to stay with relatives—require support to address their immediate needs. Water and sanitation facilities in the severely affected districts have been compromised due to flash flooding. Additionally, households in low-lying areas have lost their daily sources of income, kitchen items, and dry rations, highlighting a critical need for cooked food.

The Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board reports that approximately 390,000 acres of cultivated land have been submerged due to adverse weather conditions [07]. Most of this affected land consists of paddy fields in the Eastern, Northern, and Northeastern provinces, where six types of crops have been destroyed by the flooding.

Health warnings

The health department alerted the public about possible infectious diseases, including viral fever, and advised the public to follow safety guidelines when purchasing and consuming food and drinks.

A particular dengue control program is underway in flood-affected areas of the Northern, Eastern, and Northeastern provinces, and residents are being urged to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds to curb the spread of dengue mosquitoes. [08]

The National Society is actively responding to the disaster in the severely affected districts, working closely with local authorities at the village and divisional levels. SLRCS branches have conducted 24-hour and 72-hour rapid needs assessments in severely impacted areas. These assessments revealed extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and essential services. The damage includes:

- Significant damage to crops.
- Disruption of water supply systems.
- Damage to main roads and bridges.

Considerable loss of daily income for vulnerable households who rely mainly on day-to-day work to feed their families. Many school-age children lost their school supplies due to flooding, which reached a height of 10 feet in low-lying areas near the reservoirs. Economic hardship poses a significant challenge for the most vulnerable members of the community, including children, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and those with chronic illnesses.

Initial assessment findings indicate immediate needs for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, cleaning households, dewatering stagnant water, essential household items, education support, and cash assistance for small farmers, daily workers, and livestock fodder.

[06] DMC update: https://www.dmc.gov.lk/images/dmcreports/Situation_Report_on_2024__1732872151.pdf

[07] Agriculture lost: <https://english.newsfirst.lk/2024/11/30/approximately-390-000-acres-of-farmlands-inundated-due-to-heavy-rainfall>

[08] Health warnings: <https://english.newsfirst.lk/2024/11/30/risk-of-uptick-in-infectious-diseases-including-dengue>

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Disaster Management Center - Situation update	https://www.dmc.gov.lk/images/dmcreports/Situation_Report_on_2024__1732872151.pdf
2. NS - Situation update	https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/personal/selvarajasingham_umakanthan_ifrc_org/Documents/All%20MY%20DREF/07%20MDRLK021%20-%20Fengal%20-%20flood/Situation%20Report%20-%20Cyclone%20%E2%80%98Fengal%E2%80%99%20Flood%20.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=PK4qep
3. NBRO - Landslide warning	https://nbro.gov.lk/index.php?lang=en
4. Metrological department Sri Lanka	https://meteo.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9&Itemid=289&lang=en

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Risk Mitigation and Activation: SLRCS has a well-established risk mitigation plan, which was successfully activated when the DMC issued an alert about severe weather predictions. This proactive approach facilitated timely preparations and response actions.

Coordination and Deployment: SLRCS promptly coordinated with all relevant branches, deploying volunteers, BDRT teams, and first-aid teams for immediate response. This swift mobilisation was crucial in addressing urgent needs and mitigating the impact of the disaster.

Clear Selection Criteria and Orientation: During detailed assessments, clear selection criteria were shared with government authorities and community members in orientation meetings. This transparency ensured that the selection process was understood and accepted by all stakeholders.



Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): The CEA team collaborated closely with local branch teams to provide training and establish a feedback mechanism during the implementation process. This approach ensured that community voices were heard and addressed effectively.

Integration of Cross-Cutting Sectors: SLRCS successfully integrated cross-cutting sectors such as PGI and CEA into planned interventions. This holistic approach ensured that these important considerations were embedded across all sectors.

Successful Community Feedback Mechanisms: According to PDM surveys, SLRCS maintained very successful community feedback mechanisms at the field level, available 24/7. This continuous engagement was critical in addressing issues promptly and improving service delivery.

Resilience of Vulnerable Groups: The operation highlighted the resilience of vulnerable groups, including the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children. These groups showed remarkable strength in overcoming challenges related to access to food and safe water.

Commitment to IFRC Standards: Commitment to aligning with the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. This ensured due consideration for vulnerable groups throughout the implementation, towards enhancing the overall effectiveness and inclusivity of the response.

Deployment of CVA-trained local surge, which provided a valuable lesson. The surge supported the team in distributing cash to 900 households within a month, significantly improving the process that had previously experienced delays.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

26-11-2024

<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>The SLRCS branches have distributed 310 essential household items to the severely affected districts of Batticaloa, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi. With the support of UNFPA, SLRCS has also provided 600 tarpaulins to those affected, distributing 100 tarpaulins to each of the six districts in the eastern and northern provinces.</p> <p>Ninety-nine houses were reported to be completely damaged, and 2,082 were partially damaged, with the tri-forces and DMC assessing the situation to support the affected families with shelter assistance.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>The SLRCS branches are currently providing emergency first aid services to people in the safe centres in all affected districts in Eastern, Northern, Northeastern, and Northcentral provinces, having assisted more than 5000 individuals so far.</p> <p>The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), comprised of emergency first aid-trained volunteers, have been deployed to the severely affected divisions to support individuals in these safe centers. They utilise ferry services to reach inundated houses and provide treatment to those in neighboring homes.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>The SLRCS immediately mobilized 2,000 five-liter drinking water bottles from a private donor, Cargills, distributing them to those affected in safety centers in Ampara and Batticaloa districts, which were worse affected. Volunteers are actively engaged in cleanup campaigns, focusing on clearing floodwater-affected areas and drainage systems.</p> <p>Additionally, with support from UNFPA, 869 dignity kits have been distributed in Ampara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Jaffna districts at the safety centers to meet the urgent hygienic needs of women and girls.</p> <p>Furthermore, the SLRCS Amapara branch has provided 200 sanitary packs, along with</p>



	essential awareness training on menstrual hygiene management, to women and adolescent girls residing in the safe centers.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is a cross-cutting theme of the SLRCS, and they continue to engage people in evacuation centers and communities in designing assistance programs for them. SLRCS further accelerated the process of seeking feedback on assistance through the feedback desk and providing information as aid.
Coordination	The SLRCS is currently collaborating with government agencies such as the DMC, district secretariats, and local authorities to address the ongoing situation. Additionally, SLRCS is closely coordinating with the IFRC Country Representation Office in Colombo, with support from the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in New Delhi and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for this disaster response operation.
National Society Readiness	<p>Since the beginning of the deep depression, the SLRCS has been closely monitoring extreme weather conditions, obtaining updates from the DMC, and sharing them with relevant branches. They have conducted frequent coordination meetings and activated task forces to assist their branches in addressing the challenges posed by heavy rains.</p> <p>Fully prepared for rapid response, SLRCS has a dedicated team of trained volunteers ready to provide immediate and practical assistance to affected communities. Significant improvements in rapid field assessment capabilities have been achieved through the expertise of staff members and volunteers as part of the NDRT.</p> <p>Additionally, SLRCS has conducted NDRT, BDRT, and camp management training sessions in some of the hardest-hit districts in Eastern and Northern provinces very recently, as part of its annual operations and emergency preparedness plans.</p>
Assessment	<p>In the early stages of the operation, assessment teams from the SLRCS branches Ampara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, and Jaffna districts were deployed to the severely affected areas. These teams included members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), comprised of both volunteers and staff. Their primary objective was to provide 24-hour and 72-hour situation updates while quickly analysing the urgent needs in the affected regions.</p> <p>Findings were systematically recorded using a Google form, enabling direct comparison with government data from the Disaster Management Centre (DMC). This comprehensive analysis effectively identified immediate needs on the ground, which in turn informed early intervention planning through the DREF.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The SLRCS National Headquarters is actively updating Movement Partners throughout the country regarding the current situation and is seeking their support as necessary. In addition, the National Society has launched a fundraising campaign on its social media platforms to mobilise donations and resources from a wider audience, thereby enhancing its response capabilities if needed.</p> <p>As a result, SLRCS has successfully secured several relief items through private donors and from UNFPA. This includes 1,500 adolescent kits, 778 maternity kits, 869 dignity kits, and 600 tarpaulins. Cargills, the largest food chain, has also contributed 2,000 water bottles (5L). Furthermore, discussions are ongoing to seek additional support from corporate partners to aid those affected.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>SLRCS branches have activated their contingency plans to address the needs of the affected population. This includes mobilizing trained volunteers and deploying the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), which consist of the Emergency Response Unit, Water and Sanitation teams, as well as First Aid and Medical Units.</p> <p>Additionally, efforts are underway to identify the most severely impacted divisions and coordinate with government officials in those areas. Coordination with the Disaster Management Centers and the Meteorological Department is also essential to receive</p>



ongoing weather updates and prepare for the dissemination of early warning messages.

Branch-level resources are being mobilized, and needs assessments are conducted to determine whether additional support is required from the National Headquarters (NHQ) and other donors or stakeholders at the district level.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The in-country IFRC team is closely coordinating with the SLRCS. The IFRC CCD and APRO offices have supported SLRCS in preparing the IFRC-DREF application and planning the response. Additionally, the IFRC CCD regularly shares updates on the in-country situation and developments with the IFRC APRO.</p> <p>Furthermore, the IFRC team in Sri Lanka is providing technical support to SLRCS for the operation and is facilitating information sharing between SLRCS, the Movement, and external partners. Furthermore, the IFRC CCD in Delhi and APRO are offering additional coordination support to enhance information sharing and resource allocation.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>There is no Participating National Societies (PNS) presence in the country.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The SLRCS has a long-standing collaboration with the ICRC to implement various programs. The ICRC has been working with SLRCS, particularly in providing technical assistance for Restoring Family Links (RFL) and tracing services. SLRCS has appointed RFL focal persons in all district branches to provide regular updates on RFL needs and take necessary immediate action.

The ICRC collaborates closely with SLRCS and the IFRC country office on movement coordination, conducts regular security meetings, and develops contingency measures. Additionally, the ICRC supports the capacity building of SLRCS at the branch level by facilitating training for the Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) and camp management. This training prepares volunteers at the branch level to respond effectively to emergencies.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>No</p>
National authorities	<p>National and local disaster management agencies, along with district administrative units, are leading the response across the country. According to the DMC, the Army, Air Force, Navy, and police have been deployed to all affected areas to conduct necessary rescue operations.</p> <p>The Sri Lanka Navy has deployed 16 disaster relief teams across the affected districts to assist those affected. The tri-forces are actively working in the impacted areas to coordinate rescue operations and transport individuals to safer locations from the villages that have become isolated due to flooding and overflowing rivers.</p> <p>The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is coordinating efforts with all stakeholders and non-governmental organizations. They are conducting humanitarian coordination meetings and, in collaboration with OCHA, are mapping out the aid organization with a 3W chart to request immediate relief items.</p> <p>Two teams, led by Cabinet Ministers, have been appointed to oversee relief efforts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. These teams have been designated under the directives of the president and are responsible for monitoring ongoing relief activities in their respective provinces.</p>



The Department of Irrigation is actively monitoring water levels in river basins and low-lying areas, issuing alerts and warnings to the public in close coordination with the DMC. The government has allocated immediate relief funds to support people currently in safe centers, providing cooked food and other essential relief items.

Local health units, specifically the Medical Offices of Health (MOH) in the affected provinces, are primarily addressing the health needs of the population. They are leading the coordination mechanisms and collaborating with various agencies and organizations for health-related actions. Mobile medical services are actively operating in flood-affected areas, including fumigation efforts to control dengue. Additionally, measures are being implemented to address potential causes of Leptospirosis, commonly known as rat fever.

UN or other actors

The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) organized a Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) meeting on 27 November 2024 to provide an update on the situation and seek support from UN agencies and other aid organizations operating in Sri Lanka. DMC has urgently requested relief items from these agencies to assist with emergency responses in the affected areas.

As a result, USAID has provided items including gumboots, life jackets, polysack bags, raincoats, Manila ropes, tarpaulin sheets, helmets with headlamps, whistles, rechargeable flashlights, and a megaphone. Additionally, UNICEF, WFP, LEADS, UNFPA, UNDP, and Child Fund Sri Lanka have also contributed by supplying immediate relief items to the DMC.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The government is leading coordination efforts informally and bilaterally. The SLRCS collaborates closely with the authorities, the DMC, and the Meteorological Department. Together with the Divisional Secretariat and the Irrigation Department, they coordinate all response efforts and early warning activities related to the ongoing adverse weather conditions.

The agriculture department coordinates with the farmer's societies, and the divisional-level coordination offices, assessing and analyzing the impact on the crops and government plans to compensate the affected farmers.

SLRCS branches work closely with district-level authorities to conduct assessments and provide relief. Additionally, the National Building Research Organization (NBRO) is involved in coordination efforts to inform and provide guidance on landslide risks and warnings.

Furthermore, the WASH Technical Working Group has organized a cluster meeting to address related issues.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The disaster was triggered on 26 November 2024, resulting in significant damage to homes in the affected districts. According to the DMC update on 29 November 2024, 99 houses have been reported as fully damaged, while 2,082 houses sustained partial damage, primarily in the Eastern, Northeastern, and Northern provinces. In the Ampara district alone, over 70 homes were destroyed, and more than 600 were partially damaged, largely due to strong winds and flooding.

Individuals whose homes were damaged have been relocated to host families in neighboring villages or towns, with over 37,000 people currently housed in 338 safer centers established by government authorities as of 29 November 2024.

The government has mobilised the tri-forces to assist in rebuilding both fully and partially damaged homes. Priority has been given to cleaning mud from houses once the water recedes, and the divisional government offices are addressing the immediate need for cooked food.

As individuals return to their homes, they will require essential household items. The DMC has initiated steps to support these basic needs, including providing drinking water by browser and sanitation facilities, such as temporary toilets within the safer centers in



Ampara and Batticaloa districts in the Eastern province.

SLRCS volunteers and NDRT and BDRT members are in the affected areas in Mannar and Jaffna districts, assisted the community, managed camps, and provided drinking water bottles at the safer centers.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The adverse weather caused by Cyclone FENGAL has impacted over 450,000 individuals in the nine districts, resulting in significant losses of livelihoods and daily income.

Over 37,000 people have been relocated to safer areas requiring food, water, and essential items. The extreme weather has severely affected over 390,000 acres of paddy, vegetable, and maize cultivation in Eastern, Northern, Northeastern, and Northcentral provinces. The paddy farmers started planting in just the early month of November; when hit by the adverse weather, the paddy was just 30 a 30-day-old plant.

These farmers need immediate assistance to protect their remaining crops until harvest time. The government has taken immediate steps to assess the damage and provide the subsidiary with further fertilizer to protect the remaining farming land.

Additionally, the damage to agricultural land is expected to increase costs for land preparation, forcing many families to reduce or cut household expenses.

Furthermore, evacuated individuals will need support to restore and clean their homes once water levels recede, which will be challenging due to financial constraints.

Many of those affected are unskilled daily laborers and coolie workers engaged in farming and other businesses to support their families. Inundated workspaces, including carpentry, masonry, and small businesses, need immediate assistance to recover from the shocks, which further affects them, delaying their recovery and return to work. Families with children and elderly members particularly require immediate cash support to address their urgent needs.



Health

The health departments have issued a warning to the affected districts, stating that several health issues have emerged as floodwaters recede. Common diseases such as diarrhoea, leptospirosis, and dengue are affecting the public.

There is also a high risk of contaminated water intake and the spread of diseases due to polluted water and faecal matter. Moreover, the Health Department has warned about the risk of skin diseases and respiratory disorders after floodwaters recede.

There is an urgent need for first aid services and general medical care to reduce the risk of hospitalization and other health complications. In addition, based on historical data, dengue cases are likely to rise dramatically after the floodwaters recede, as the lack of proper sanitation measures may create an optimal breeding ground for mosquitoes. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide preventive information against water- and vector-borne diseases through volunteer mobilization.

Due to disruptions to their livelihoods, all districts are in critical need of food and water. People living near the river are particularly vulnerable, having lost their sources of income and struggling to provide food for their children, which is likely to impact their nutritional intake, an issue already hampered by the country's economic crisis.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The recent flooding incident has caused the water level to exceed 10 feet, resulting in the contamination of all local drinking water sources, including pipe-borne water from established supply systems. The strong currents of floodwater have led to significant damage to water pipes and have submerged purification centers, severely restricting access to potable water in the impacted regions.

Household wells, which serve as the primary source of drinking water in the affected districts, have also experienced pollution due to the elevated flash floodwater levels, particularly in areas adjacent to rivers and those that are low-lying areas.

Compounding these challenges, the already poor state of existing sanitation facilities has exacerbated sanitation and hygiene conditions



as a consequence of the extreme weather in the affected districts. It is imperative to enhance hygiene awareness through targeted hygiene promotion efforts utilising Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to mitigate the spread of waterborne and other infectious diseases.

In response to the situation, the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health has prioritized initiatives such as dengue awareness campaigns, door-to-door outreach, and the removal of debris obstructing drainage systems. These actions are critical given that the affected districts have been identified as high-risk areas for dengue transmission.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

As many households have been displaced and affected, special care and attention must be given to children, vulnerable women (especially pregnant and lactating), individuals with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, and the elderly, due to their heightened vulnerability.

It is essential to address the protection needs of all vulnerable groups, including women, men, children, persons with disabilities, and older adults, who are at an increased risk of exploitation, abuse, and neglect during emergencies.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) will incorporate the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Minimum Standards into its emergency programming to address the needs of at-risk individuals and groups. Specific measures will be implemented to ensure the safety and security of all individuals, such as creating designated areas in evacuation centres and establishing priority lanes for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Recognizing the critical role of volunteers in supporting affected communities, there is a need to provide them with updated training focused on PGI, Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), and Psychosocial Support (PSS). This training will enhance their capacity to effectively meet the needs of the affected population with refreshed knowledge and skills.

Furthermore, SLRCS will implement the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy to ensure that programs are designed and executed with the best interests of children in mind. A thorough child safeguarding analysis will be conducted to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation, emphasising preventive measures and accountability. The child safeguarding risk analysis will take place in the districts where interventions are planned.



Education

According to the initial assessment conducted in the safer centers, families affected by severe weather conditions and flash flooding in the Ampara and Batticaloa districts have reported significant losses. Many families have lost their belongings, and their homes have been heavily damaged, with water levels rising above 10 feet.

The impact has been particularly severe in impoverished and low-income areas, where essential school supplies and materials have been compromised. There is an urgent need to provide affected children with essential stationery to help them resume their education.



Community Engagement And Accountability

It is crucial to effectively communicate information about the available types of support and the means to access them. This information should be easily accessible to ensure that affected households are well-informed about the support they are eligible for.

The active engagement of SLRCS volunteers and community members during comprehensive assessments throughout the operational cycle is critical. Their involvement fosters a transparent selection process and encourages community participation in planning, assessment, and beneficiary selection.

A community feedback mechanism during the beneficiary selection process is particularly important, given the limited number of beneficiaries who will receive assistance. The National Society supports only 5% of the total families affected.

Continuous monitoring of the diverse needs of the affected population is also essential, as different groups may have specific requirements. It is vital to ensure that the aid caters to these distinct needs. Two-way communication is of utmost importance in disaster relief efforts.



Conducting Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) through methods such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) is essential for enhancing future interventions. This approach facilitates the collection of feedback and allows for the resolution of grievances or complaints from beneficiaries. Providing beneficiaries with a platform to express their concerns can lead to improved outcomes, informing and refining future distribution programs based on their insights.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

In the affected districts, primary and internal roads near the riverbanks and low-lying areas are completely blocked, with water levels exceeding 10 feet. The local branch has reported that they need assistance to reach some of the severely impacted areas and assess the needs of the residents. Additionally, they are unable to distribute relief items to the neighboring houses.

The relief items sent from the HNQ warehouse are also experiencing delays due to damage to the main routes from Colombo, caused by inundated roads and damaged, overflowing bridges.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to assist 37,300 people from 9,325 families in the nine most severely affected districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Mannar, Anuradhapura, and Vavuniya in the Eastern, Northern, and Northcentral Provinces.

Trained volunteers and staff will visit the most affected rural Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions to assess the situation to identify and verify the most vulnerable people to be assisted.

The IFRC-DREF support will include multipurpose cash grants to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable households, distribution of essential household items, cleaning campaigns—including dengue awareness and emergency first aid services—and education support to the affected school going children.

Additionally, CEA and PGI will be integrated as cross-cutting interventions, along with refresher training for volunteers. The operation is expected to be implemented over four months.

Operation strategy rationale

OVERALL APPROACH

SLRCS aims to provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable households within the affected populations in nine districts. The proposed strategy is formulated based on the short-term, immediate needs of the affected people and is aligned with the SLRCS emergency response strategy.

Currently, the DREF operation MDRLK020 is being implemented in three districts located in the Western and Northwestern provinces. There is no overlap between the geographical areas addressed in this request.

The districts of Ampara in the Eastern Province and Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu in the Northern Province were previously covered under the MDRLK018 DREF operation. The operation aimed to support those affected by flooding due to the Northeast monsoon during December 2022 and early 2023, and its implementation was completed in July 2023.

The current extreme weather conditions brought on by a deep depression transforming into a cyclone have severely impacted the entire coastal regions of the Eastern and Northern provinces. Therefore, the targeted divisions within the districts for this new intervention will differ from those involved in the previous DREF operation.

SLRCS will promote localized action for this response operation. District SLRCS branches are responsible for implementing the activities in the operation, while SLRCS HQ will coordinate the response operation vertically within the organizational structure and horizontally with the IFRC network, national authorities, and other partners.

The SLRCS will extend coordination and collaboration with the district and divisional level government authorities and other organizations working in the affected areas for greater impact on the operation, avoiding duplication and amplifying efforts. A comprehensive assessment will be conducted, and relevant government authorities will be promptly informed and coordinated with to prevent overlapping assistance efforts. The initial list will be shared in advance with government authorities to ensure that those who truly need assistance are notified.



SLRCS will ensure that programs under this operation are aligned with its gender commitments and IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Specific considerations will include the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, migrants, LGBTQ persons, and households with infants and young children.

SLRCS always focuses on establishing a robust community feedback mechanism throughout the operation to ensure all voices in the community are heard and accepted. This is done by conducting more community meetings during implementation in all locations, in addition to hotline services.

SECTOR-WISE RATIONALE

(A) Multi-purpose cash grants: Targeting 8,800 people from 2,200 households

The initial findings from the assessment indicated that poor and vulnerable people in all nine districts experienced loss of income and crops due to extreme weather conditions. This has significantly impacted their income-generating activities, leading to food shortages and household income shortages.

The SLRCS focused its Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) intervention on four districts, significantly affecting two districts in the Eastern and Northern provinces. The CVA Multipurpose Cash Grants, designed to support the fulfillment of basic needs, will target beneficiaries based on the impact on livelihoods, vulnerability of regions, crop losses, house damage, and areas completely flooded. This initiative aims to help those affected by the disaster avoid resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as selling their livelihood assets to purchase essential basic needs. As a result, the total CVA assistance is planned as follows: Ampara (950 households), Batticaloa (500 households), Jaffna (425 households), and Mannar (325 households) in the Eastern and Northern provinces, respectively.

An initial assessment by the BDRT team revealed that markets at higher altitudes remained open, with people continuing to make purchases. Further, now the water levels have decreased, enabling primary transport to return to normal, and local markets began functioning. Additionally, village-level grocery shops have ample stock available for sale to the public, with access to regional markets to order and replenish their stocks.

The value of the cash grant of LKR 20,000 (CHF 62) per family is already determined based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analysis by the Cash-Technical Working Group, which coordinates with all organisations implementing cash interventions in the country.

SLRCS is co-chairing the cash working group, conducting regular meetings with the network, and providing updates about cash interventions, including the number of people, geographical information, and the selection process.

SLRCS has a team of volunteers and dedicated staff at the national headquarters trained in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and coordinating CVA and community feedback mechanisms (CEA) together.

SLRCS is already working with Sampath Bank PLC as a financial service provider (FSP) to transfer money to affected individuals. The bank has good branch coverage and ATM services across the country. SLRCS is further working to finalise an FSP agreement for 2025/26; currently, SLRCS works with Sampath Bank on exceptional approval.

(B) Essential household items: 4,925 families

Through the detailed assessment, the displaced, most vulnerable people will be assessed and selected based on the selection criteria to receive the set of essential household items. The household items include bedsheets, towels, folding mats, and mosquito nets; a total of 4,925 families will be selected based on the affected households in all nine districts: Ampara (900 HHs), Batticaloa (1,250 HHs), Jaffna (850 HHs), Mannar (1350 HHs), Kilinochchi (100 HHs), Trincomalee (100 HHs), Mullaitivu (200 HHs), Anuradhapura (100 HHs), and Vavuniya (75 HHs).

(C) Health: Targeting 1,350 people through emergency first aid activities

In the severely affected districts, people require immediate first aid as access to healthcare is limited. First aid is needed due to the sudden floods and high water levels, which have injured people and children evacuating from their homes. The trained volunteers will be coordinated to conduct the first aid services.

The immediate first-aid services have already supported displaced people in the safer centers. The trained volunteers were mobilized and deployed in the field, and villages were disconnected to help them with the services. A total of 9 first-aid services are planned, each per district, which covers entire districts and the safer centres set up within the district.

(D) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: Targeting 6,000 people from cleaning campaign



The cleaning campaign will only focus on the Ampara districts in the Eastern province, where many people were affected (149,491 individuals), more than 70 houses are fully damaged, and more than 500 are partially damaged. Assisting vulnerable households in cleaning their homes and surroundings is an immediate need highlighted from the initial assessment, as well as community clean-up operations to remove waste from low-lying areas, canals, and riverbanks to prevent dengue mosquito breeding. 500 baby kits also will be distributed to mother in all nine districts based on the requirements and findings.

Volunteers and community members will be coordinated for the cleaning campaign. The most affected areas will be prioritized, focusing on the most vulnerable houses and common public places. Additionally, the disinfection process will be carried out during the cleaning campaign.

The cleaning process should be coordinated by the public health inspectors from the relevant medical offices in the area. This process will not only focus on cleaning but also raise awareness about dengue prevention and surveillance. Households in the affected areas will be informed about the measures they can take to prevent and eliminate dengue if it is identified.

(E) Education support: distribution of 1,450 school packs to the most vulnerable children

The most vulnerable school children who lost their school supplies due to extreme weather conditions will be the focus of support in the Ampara and Batticaloa districts. These two regions reported the highest number of fully and partially damaged houses. Many residents have been displaced as a result of over 10 feet of water covering their areas, which has destroyed their belongings.

The affected villages predominantly consist of low-income families who rely on daily work for their livelihoods and have lost their crops due to adverse weather. A total of 1,450 school packs will be distributed, with 950 packs going to Ampara and 500 packs to Batticaloa. This distribution will follow a thorough assessment and coordination with the education ministry, government officials, and the affected communities.

Cross cutting issues:

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Risk communication and community engagement will be integrated into each response activity. Information about the planned interventions will be shared with the affected communities, focusing on the assistance provision process.

Local volunteers will be actively involved in the response and relief efforts. Additionally, a feedback mechanism will be established to address any grievances from the community.

The SLRCS aims to mobilize over 450 volunteers from local units across all nine districts. The refresher CEA in emergency will be conducted to the volunteers and branch staff to strengthen their understanding and effective response. These volunteers will conduct assessments, verify beneficiaries, hold community meetings, and participate in cleanup campaigns. To enhance visibility and foster acceptance within the community, visibility items such as T-shirts and jackets will be distributed to the volunteers.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

The SLRCS, with support from the IFRC, will ensure that the dignity, access, and participation of all community members are upheld throughout the intervention period. The most vulnerable individuals in the affected communities will be prioritized during the beneficiary selection process and when providing assistance.

The PGI technical focal point will organize refresher training for volunteers and branch staff to ensure that PGI principles are integrated into the response process.

Trained volunteers and staff will participate in planning response activities, including the collection and analysis of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD). This data will support comprehensive operational analysis, ensuring that vulnerable populations are adequately protected and that interventions align with PGI principles.

National Society Strengthening:

The National Society will engage current and new SLRCS staff, funded through the DREF, for four months to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of activities and complete them within the timeframe. The human resources allocation has been planned based on the minimum requirements and the necessary response for each district.

SLRCS also aims to enhance the capacity of local NDRT and BDRT members by actively involving them in relief operations, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA) initiatives. This



approach is designed to improve their practical skills and capabilities.

This includes: - Four (4) District Project Officers, four (4) Field Officers (ensuring coordination in three districts and based in Branch (1) Accountant, one (1) Project Assistant supporting (1) Project Manager based in NHQ, ensuring overall coordination, monitoring and implementation.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Total target: 37,300 people (9,325 households) will be directly targeted through the response operation.

Through detailed assessments and household surveys, SLRCS will identify the most severely affected individuals in the targeted districts, focusing on the damage and losses to their livelihoods and homes caused by floodwaters, river overflows, and health impacts.

Beneficiary selection will be a community-driven process conducted in close coordination with local authorities. SLRCS has developed established criteria for selecting beneficiaries for Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), which will be further detailed and explained to volunteers.

Branches will coordinate with government authorities to identify the worst-affected Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions, ensuring the inclusion of the most impacted households and preventing duplication in geographical areas.

SLRCS aims to assist 2,200 households (approximately 8,800 people) in four districts, focusing on the most vulnerable groups, including low-income families, households with elderly members who have chronic illnesses, pregnant women, mothers with children under five years, persons with disabilities, and women-headed households.

Additionally, SLRCS will provide health interventions through first aid services to approximately 1,350 people who are currently in safer centers. A total of 4,925 families will be targeted across all nine districts for the distribution of essential household items, benefiting 19,700 individuals who were displaced and their houses fully and partially damaged and inundated.

Under WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), SLRCS will support 6,000 people through community cleaning campaigns and dengue awareness initiatives. 4,925 displaced families will get support by providing drinking water bottles (5L) and baby kits (500HH) to the families with mothers. Educational support will also be offered to 1,450 school-aged children who have lost their belongings due to the damage to their homes.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

This operation aims to assist the severely affected population in the districts of Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Mannar, Anuradhapura, and Vavuniya according to specific predefined criteria tailored to each intervention. Priority will be given to people displaced by the extreme weather conditions caused by Cyclone FENGAL who are currently residing in safe centers and those who have lost their livelihoods.

Additionally, affected individuals returning to their homes after the floodwaters recede will be prioritized. Special considerations and prioritization will be given to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, and households with infants or young children.

These groups face greater challenges related to accessing food and safe water and are more susceptible to diseases and infections. During the detailed assessment, more information on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disabled, pregnant and lactating mothers, and women-headed families.

As communities affected by the disaster begin to return to their daily routines, reducing the need for further assistance, the government is extending aid to those affected. Therefore, SLRCS will coordinate with government authorities to make sure there will not be duplication in assisting the individuals.

In its response, SLRCS will ensure that activities under this operation align with its gender commitments and the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming.



Total Targeted Population

Women	16,230	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	3,091	Urban	30%
Men	15,282	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	2,697		
Total targeted population	37,300		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Transport delay: delivery of essential household items needs more time as long distance from the NHQ warehouse.	NHQ has to plan the procurement and should process on a priority basis. However, the procurement will be done locally, as it is within NS society's threshold.
Delay in financial settlement	Currently, two DREF implementations are underway. NS has to plan and allocate appropriate HR to the finance department to complete the settlement process before the end of the reporting period.
Ongoing northwest monsoon: delaying the implementation of the activities	Pre-planning activities and better coordination with local authorities for implementation of activities without delay. The NS NHQ team had similar experiences implementing the intervention last year and also with the previous DREF.
Inadequate human resource capacity (NHQ & branches)	The National Society will always plan to implement the main activities within the first three months and the last months for reporting. Accordingly, NS will plan the HR requirement and allocate the required support to the branches of NDRT to support the response activities, and more volunteers will be mobilized to complete the entire activity before the end of March 2025. NS plans and implements the activities through community engagement and partnerships with government stakeholders.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The SLRCS security framework will apply to their staff and volunteers for the duration of the operation. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, existing IFRC country office or CCD security plans will apply.

Given the significant flood-related threats in Sri Lanka, including challenges with access to clean water and food, seasonal mosquito-borne diseases, and challenging road conditions in flood-affected areas, comprehensive measures are being implemented to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel engaged in this operation.

These measures include but are not limited to continuous situation monitoring, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment briefings on the current security context.

Additionally, contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses Stay Safe 2.0 (such as Basic Knowledge and Prevention



Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security) are required.

The IFRC RO security team maintains close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding flood-affected areas. It works closely with SLRCS branches and local authorities in the operational regions.

There is recognition of and respect for the RC emblem and an understanding of the activities carried out by the Movement. Regular contact is maintained with local security networks. The IFRC country office also participates in a range of stakeholder meetings in which safety and security matters are considered and discussed, including humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings convened by the UNRC office.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 132,594

Targeted Persons: 19,700

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households provided with essential household items assistance	4,925
Number of post distribution monitoring conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Conduct an assessment of the severely affected GN division
2. Implement a community feedback mechanism to ensure the voices of beneficiaries are heard and addressed.
3. Verify the final beneficiary list through the community and government officers
4. Procure the household items as per the IFRC/SLRCS procurement guidelines
5. Distribute the household items to the selected individuals
6. Conduct the PDM survey, findings, and recommendations



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 157,494

Targeted Persons: 8,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance	2,200
Number of post distribution monitoring conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Conduct a detailed assessment and beneficiary verification in the targeted districts.
2. Implement a community feedback mechanism to ensure the voices of beneficiaries are heard and addressed.
3. Collect all supporting documents and verify the Financial Service Provider (FSP).
4. Provide unconditional cash grants to 2,200 targeted households in the identified districts.
5. Conduct monitoring visits to confirm the delivery of cash.
6. Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and publish a report to assess the effectiveness of the cash grant distribution.



Health

Budget: CHF 4,479

Targeted Persons: 1,350

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached by First aid assistance.	1,350

Priority Actions

1. Procure or replenish basic items for first aid services
2. Establish 09 each per district essential first-aid services to provide additional health assistance to affected communities.
3. Mobilise volunteers and provide incentives.
4. Coordinate with the Medical Officer of Health and Public Health officers for inspection and approval.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 33,601

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people who have been supplied with drinking water bottle	4,925
Number of people receiving protection from Environmental sanitation activities	6,000
Number of breast-feeding mothers receiving baby kits	500

Priority Actions

1. Organise 10 clean-up campaigns to support vulnerable households in cleaning their houses, surroundings, drainage, and common buildings, including schools.
2. Select and verify the suitable beneficiaries to distribute baby kits
3. Conduct dengue awareness to the people while carrying out the clean-up campaign
4. Coordinate with the MOH office and Public Health Inspectors and plan for systematic intervention



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 829

Targeted Persons: 37,300

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of individuals covered through dignity, access, and protection activities	37,300
Number of volunteers oriented/refreshed on PGI and Code of conducts	450

Priority Actions

1. To ensure dignity, access, protection, and safety during community engagements across both responses, the following actions will be undertaken:
2. Conduct refresher sessions on PGI and the code of conduct for volunteers.
3. Print and prominently display Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) prevention messages at distribution and safe centres.



Education

Budget: CHF 35,898

Targeted Persons: 1,450

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of school children provided with school supplies	1,450

Priority Actions

1. Conduct an assessment and select the most vulnerable school-going children
2. Procure the school packs from the local procurement and adhere to the local procurement
3. Distribute the school pack to the selected school children



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 26,542

Targeted Persons: 37,300

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers trained and included in the pool of BDRT team	75
Number of staff trained on DREF guideline and aware of the standard procedures	90

Priority Actions

1. Conduct BDRT refresher training for the volunteers to strengthen volunteer capacity and enhance volunteer retention
2. Conduct refresher and awareness sessions for the branch staff, including accounts staff, to ensure the timely settlement and follow the IFRC-DREF guidelines during the emergency operation



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,493

Targeted Persons: 37,300

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people informed about the MPCA/NFI selection process of the beneficiaries	7,125
Number of people reached through social media on awareness	37,300
Number of staff/volunteers oriented (Refresher Training) on CEA and community feedback mechanism	450
Number of community or orientation meetings conducted	27

Priority Actions

1. Conduct refresher sessions and orientation on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) for volunteers and staff.
2. Activate a feedback mechanism to receive and address grievances from communities.
3. Share the selection criteria with the community during community meetings.
4. Strengthen the feedback mechanism through hotline services.
5. Set up a community desk at Grama Niladhari (GN) offices during community meetings.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 16,423

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)	37,300
Number of volunteers supported with T-shirt, Caps and Jacket to ensure the visibility to the intervention	450

Priority Actions

1. Conduct monitoring visits to identify gaps and good practices.
2. Share and update interventions based on monitoring findings.
3. Collect and publish case stories, and produce video footage to highlight impact and success stories.
4. procure jackets and t-shirts for staff and volunteers to create visibility for the intervention.
5. Share news updates and publish articles in newspapers to raise awareness and communicate achievements.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 25,028

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of surge support deployed to during the implementation period	1
Number of monitoring visits conducted by IFRC	9

Priority Actions

1. Identify the need for surge support based on ongoing assessments and needs.
2. Deploy surge support personnel to swift response efforts.
3. Conduct monitoring visits to affected districts to oversee the implementation of activities.
4. Conduct and participate in coordination meetings and brief government stakeholders on operational strategy.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 65,466

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of progress review meeting conducted	16
Number of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed at branch level (Target: 2 teams per branch)	18
Number of project staff involved in the NHQ and branch-level	12
Number of monitoring visits conducted at the NHQ and branch level	27
Number of volunteers involved in the operation insured	450
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Recruit and deploy all local operation-based staff at NHQ and branch levels.
2. Ensure all staff and volunteers are insured, and protection is ensured throughout the operation.
3. Conduct assessments based on the situation and needs analysis.
4. Conduct monitoring by branches, NHQ, and IFRC.
5. Conduct progress review meetings at the NHQ level.
6. Conduct lesson-learned workshops to capture insights and improvements.
7. Produce case stories and news and share good practices to highlight successes and promote learning.



About Support Services

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

A total of 450 volunteers (a combination of males and females) will be involved in this response. The profile will cover WASH and Health (including PSFA), CEA, and PGI sectors. More volunteers will be mobilized to engage in cleaning campaigns and Dengue awareness. Staff and volunteers from each branch and SLRCS HQ will also be directly engaged.

The operation will be run by a project manager (national staff) with a team comprising a project assistant, field officer, coordinator, finance, and driver, for a total of 12 staff for the entire operation.

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

Based on the situation, NS requests and operational needs surge (CVA/procurement/operations/finance) will be requested.

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

There will be no need for international procurement, as the requested items and services are available and fall within the in-country procurement threshold. Therefore, SLRCS will adhere to the procurement standards set by IFRC.

However, for payments that exceed the threshold established by IFRC procurement policies, these payments will be processed through IFRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

SLRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the affected areas through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its Country Office and CCD in Delhi and APRO in Kuala Lumpur, will provide technical support in program management to ensure the operational objectives are met.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out following the IFRC-DREF minimum reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

Systematic monitoring visits will be carried out by IFRC and SLRCS HQ, as well as at the local level. After the implementation of the operation, PDM and an exit survey will be conducted. The operation will regularly capture the challenges, learnings, and good practices. Also, it will be recorded through conducting a lesson-learned workshop.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

SLRCS communications staff are working in close coordination with the IFRC regional communications team to ensure that the evolving humanitarian needs and SLRCS response are profiled across social media platforms and in the national and international media.

The SLRCS NHG and Branch field staff maintain visibility of both IFRC and SLRCS while working on the ground by wearing visibility jackets, caps, aprons, or t-shirts for volunteers and staff during the fieldwork. Capture in-action photos or film short clips of the volunteers working on the site. The pictures and footage will highlight the hard work, moments, and expressions of people and volunteers on the ground. The collected materials will be further used as content for social media and reporting purposes.

Collection of testimonials/stories from the field by volunteers or IFRC staff from the site. IFRC and SLRCS communications focal will support staff and volunteers for the coverage and use the materials for internal and external communications.

A proactive approach will be taken to maintain media outreach and to produce communications materials, including press releases and news stories, photos/videos, key messages, and infographics for external promotion by partner national societies in their networks.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRLK021 - Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Cyclone Fengal 2024 Sri Lanka

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	392,930
Shelter and Basic Household Items	132,594
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	157,494
Health	4,479
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,601
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	829
Education	35,898
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	26,542
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,493
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	106,916
Coordination and Partnerships	16,423
Secretariat Services	25,028
National Society Strengthening	65,466
TOTAL BUDGET	499,846

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

