



SRI LANKA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



24 June 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE SRI LANKA RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment



175,900

Disasters and crises



182,240

Health and wellbeing



235,800

Migration and displacement



180

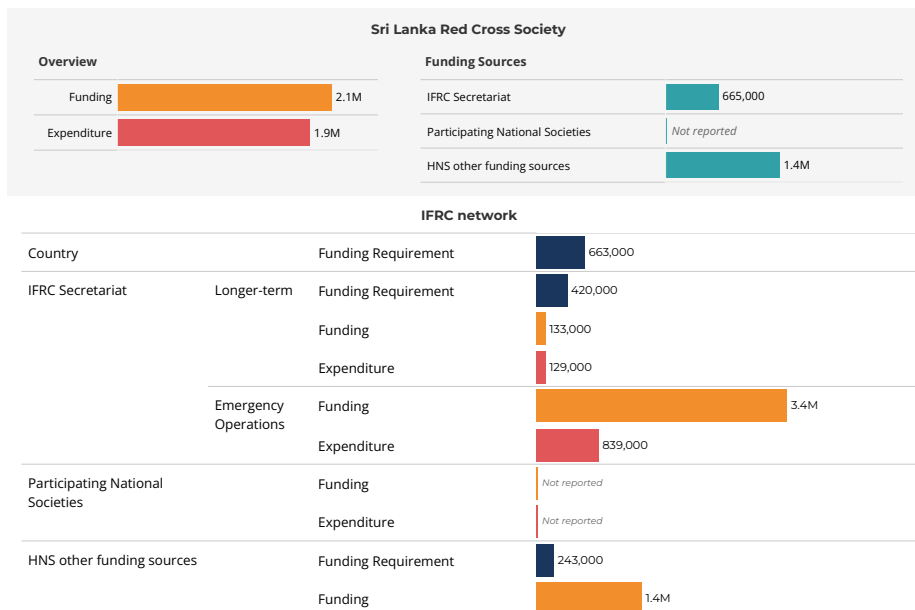
Values, power and inclusion



91,121

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAALK002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	86,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	176,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	182,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	28,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	35,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	600
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	236,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	92,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	4,000

	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	5,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	180
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	91,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	500
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	2,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

After experiencing its worst economic crisis in [2022](#), Sri Lanka's economy stabilized and showed encouraging growth in 2024. The [economy](#) expanded by five per cent in the first quarter and around 5.5 per cent by the third quarter, driven primarily by rebounds in the industrial and services sectors, particularly tourism. Key macroeconomic indicators improved, including a decline in inflation and a strengthening of foreign reserves. The country completed its [foreign currency debt restructuring](#) by the end of 2024, which helped it exit default status and led to upgrades in its sovereign credit rating.

The year 2024 marked a historic and transformative shift in Sri Lankan politics. The current government ran on an anti-corruption and pro-accountability platform, promising reforms and social welfare improvements. However, it faces significant challenges in managing high public expectations while adhering to fiscal realities and structural reforms required under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme.

Sri Lanka continues to navigate complex geopolitical pressures due to its strategic location in the Indian Ocean, with the government pursuing a neutral, non-aligned foreign policy to balance relations between major powers, particularly India and China.

Social and humanitarian conditions remain fragile. According to [World Bank estimates](#), the economic crisis nearly doubled the poverty rate to 24.5 per cent in 2024, with projections indicating it will remain above 20 per cent until at least 2026.

Widespread [food insecurity](#) was reported in 2023, and moderate hunger levels persisted in 2024, with significant rates of stunting and wasting among children. Labour force participation has declined, particularly among women, while outmigration of skilled workers is a growing challenge posing risks to the talent pool needed for economic growth. Continued food insecurity forces livelihood-based coping strategies that undermine health and income, especially for children. The high cost of nutritious food risks pushing more families into cycles of hunger, poor health, and poverty, reducing human capital development.

Human rights concerns persist, with credible reports of unlawful killings and torture by state actors in 2024 and minimal accountability. The government continued using the Prevention of Terrorism Act and conducted a harsh anti-drug campaign, detaining thousands. Despite overall stability, recovery remains fragile. Austerity measures tied to the IMF program, such as increased VAT rates, continue to burden households and disproportionately affect lower-income populations.

While GDP contracted in 2023, recovery signs emerged in the second half of the year and are expected to continue through 2024 and 2025. [Inflation](#) slowed to single digits after peaking in 2022 and is projected to remain below 10 percent in the coming years. These trends indicate a hopeful outlook for Sri Lanka's economy. The government has initiated reforms to modernize the social safety net, including the [Aswesuma cash transfer programme](#) launched in 2022. However, implementation challenges persist, particularly in identifying beneficiaries, leading to high exclusion rates among the working poor. The [Welfare Benefits Board](#) aims to streamline social protection through a centralized digital registry and the Welfare Benefits Information System. In mid-2024, a new National Social Protection Policy was approved to create a coordinated system encompassing social assistance, care and insurance.

The [Asian Development Bank](#) emphasizes that sustaining policy reforms is essential for long-term resilience and growth, which are crucial for improving living standards and reducing debt vulnerability. While strengthened tourism and remittances contribute positively, challenges remain, including sluggish consumer demand and trade uncertainties that could impact social stability. Continued efforts to maintain macroeconomic stability and implement structural reforms will be critical for Sri Lanka's recovery and development..

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society significantly strengthened its leadership in climate action by integrating resilience-building, environmental restoration and anticipatory approaches across national and community levels. The National Society successfully translated national climate priorities into locally driven interventions, advancing climate-smart livelihoods, water management and ecosystem restoration while promoting inclusive, community-led action. Through strong partnerships and technical engagement, the National Society enhanced its role in influencing climate policy, strengthening adaptation systems and building resilient communities across the country.

Disasters and crises

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reinforced its position as a key humanitarian responder by maintaining a high level of operational readiness and delivering timely, multi-sectoral assistance during disasters. Through strengthened preparedness systems, expanded volunteer capacity and enhanced coordination with authorities, the National Society improved its ability to respond effectively to emergencies. Investments in training, early warning and community engagement further strengthened resilience and ensured a more coordinated and people-centred response across the country.

Health and wellbeing

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced its role in public health by delivering essential health services, strengthening preventive care and expanding community-based health programmes. The National Society enhanced first aid capacity nationwide, increased public awareness on key health issues, and improved access to healthcare services through strategic partnerships. Its shift toward anticipatory public health approaches, particularly in dengue prevention, marked a significant step in reducing risks and strengthening long-term community health resilience.

Migration and displacement

During the reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened its engagement in migration and displacement by expanding humanitarian assistance and reinforcing systems to support vulnerable populations. Through strategic partnerships and policy engagement, the National Society enhanced its role in addressing migration-related challenges, while providing inclusive services such as cash assistance, Restoring Family Links and community outreach. These efforts contributed to improved protection, inclusion and support for migrants and displaced populations.

Values, power and inclusion

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened humanitarian values and inclusion by promoting awareness of Red Cross principles and fostering community engagement nationwide. Through youth-focused initiatives, education programmes and targeted outreach, the National Society empowered communities with knowledge, skills and opportunities to participate actively in humanitarian action. Strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) systems further enhanced transparency, inclusion and community ownership across programmes.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity, volunteer network, and local leadership, reinforcing its role as a locally anchored humanitarian actor. Investments in training, digital transformation and information management improved operational efficiency and preparedness. Enhanced humanitarian diplomacy, partnerships and communication strengthened visibility and collaboration, while improved governance systems, accountability frameworks and data-driven approaches positioned the National Society for more effective, sustainable and locally led humanitarian action.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC GO page [Sri Lanka](#).

Emergency Appeal Name	Sri Lanka Tropical Cyclone Ditwah
Emergency Appeal number	MDRLK023
People assisted	46,621
Duration	18 months (2nd December 2025 – 31st December 2027)
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 12 million (IFRC), CHF 14 million (Federation-wide) In 2025: CHF 5.7 million (IFRC), CHF 5.7 million (Federation-wide)
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Revised Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Revised operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No.2

In late November 2025, a low-pressure system in the southwest Bay of Bengal rapidly intensified into Tropical Cyclone Ditwah, bringing torrential rainfall, strong winds and widespread flooding across Sri Lanka. The cyclone affected all 25 districts, impacting over 1.7 million people and causing significant loss of life, displacement and destruction of infrastructure. Extreme rainfall triggered flash floods and landslides, damaging or destroying more than 200,000 homes and forcing large-scale evacuations into safety centres. Access to affected areas was severely constrained due to damaged roads and bridges, while essential services were disrupted nationwide. In response to the severity of the situation, the Government of Sri Lanka declared a nationwide state of emergency, highlighting the scale of the crisis and the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian assistance.

The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in addressing the urgent humanitarian needs arising from this large-scale disaster and to support recovery and resilience over the longer term. As assessments revealed growing and complex needs including shelter, livelihoods, health and protection, the operation was expanded and revised to provide multi-sectoral assistance to the most vulnerable populations, particularly those displaced or returning to damaged homes. The appeal also aims to strengthen community resilience and preparedness for future climate-related shocks by combining immediate relief with recovery and capacity-building interventions, reflecting the protracted and evolving nature of the crisis.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) aims to support approximately 597,365 people (119,473 households) affected by Cyclone Ditwah through an integrated approach combining immediate relief, early recovery and resilience-building interventions. The strategy prioritizes restoring basic living conditions, supporting livelihoods, strengthening health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and ensuring protection, inclusion and community engagement, while building the capacity of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society for future responses.

Shelter, housing and settlements

The shelter response targeted 25,000 people, focusing on restoring safe living conditions through emergency shelter assistance and support for transitional shelter. Key activities included distribution of essential household items such as bedding, kitchen sets and basic kits to affected households, provision of shelter-grade tarpaulins for emergency coverage and conditional cash support to enable households to procure materials for transitional shelter and household improvements.

Livelihoods

Livelihood interventions targeting 40,000 people aimed to restore income sources disrupted by floods and landslides. The strategy focused on supporting affected households through conditional cash grants provided in instalments for livelihood recovery, based on household proposals and needs assessments. Implementation included selection of beneficiaries in coordination with authorities, monitoring of fund utilization and post-distribution monitoring to ensure effectiveness and sustainability of livelihood recovery efforts.

Multi-purpose cash assistance

Multi-purpose cash assistance provided flexible and dignified support to meet essential needs. The intervention involved unconditional cash grants delivered in tranches aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket, enabling households to prioritize spending on food, health, shelter or livelihoods. Activities included coordination with cash working groups, verification of beneficiaries, provision of cash transfers and continuous monitoring of market conditions and programme impact.

Health and care

Health interventions addressed immediate and recovery health needs through community-based approaches. The strategy included provision of mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) through trained volunteers, health promotion activities and [first aid](#) services, and establishment of medical camps in affected areas. Recovery efforts focused on strengthening capacity in public health emergencies, including training volunteers in first aid and epidemic control and supporting disease surveillance initiatives such as dengue monitoring.

Water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#))

WASH interventions focused on restoring access to safe water, improving sanitation and promoting hygiene practices. Key activities included cleaning of contaminated wells, hygiene promotion campaigns, distribution of hygiene items and clean-up activities in affected communities and public spaces. Recovery efforts included support for sanitation facilities through conditional cash, rehabilitation of small-scale water systems and establishment of waste management and hygiene infrastructure to reduce public health risks.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#))

PGI interventions covered the full target population of 597,365 people, aiming to strengthen protection, safety and inclusive access to services. Activities included awareness raising on protection issues, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)) messaging, collection of sex, age and disability-disaggregated data, and safety audits in evacuation centres. Recovery actions included gender safety audits, establishment of child-friendly spaces and measures to ensure safe and dignified access to assistance for all groups.

Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#))

CEA interventions also targeted 597,365 people, ensuring that affected populations are informed, consulted and able to provide feedback on the response. The approach included establishing feedback mechanisms such as help desks and hotlines, disseminating information through multiple channels and strengthening community participation in programme design and implementation. Capacity-building efforts focused on equipping volunteers and branches with tools and training to sustain effective engagement and accountability systems.

Migration and displacement

Migration and displacement activities focused on refugees, asylum seekers and other migrant populations affected by the cyclone. The response included Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) to help meet basic needs and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services to reconnect separated family members. Capacity-building efforts also aimed to strengthen branch-level readiness to respond to migration-related needs in future emergencies.

Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery

Risk reduction interventions strengthened community preparedness and resilience to future disasters. Key activities included training volunteers and staff in disaster risk reduction, strengthening branch-level response mechanisms and rehabilitating small-scale infrastructure such as irrigation systems affected by floods and landslides.

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability actions aimed to reach approximately 597,960 people, focusing on minimizing environmental impacts and promoting responsible resource use. Activities included community awareness sessions on plastic waste management and recycling practices to strengthen environmentally sustainable recovery.

Education

Education support targets 50,000 people, focusing on restoring access to learning for children affected by the disaster. The intervention included the distribution of education kits to students who lost school materials and supported the continuation of education following disruptions caused by floods and landslides.

The strategy focused on strengthening the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's institutional capacity through improved coordination, enhanced branch systems, stronger volunteer management, and better preparedness, including warehousing, pre-positioning and data management. It also emphasized coordination within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external partners through regular engagement, information sharing, and collaboration to maximize the reach and impact of the response.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related hazards, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has prioritized climate action as a central component of its humanitarian work. In 2025, the National Society implemented a wide range of climate resilience and disaster risk reduction initiatives in collaboration with public authorities, United Nations agencies, international organizations and local communities. These efforts aimed to strengthen adaptive capacity, promote climate-smart livelihoods, and improve water and food security, with a strong focus on vulnerable groups including women, youth and smallholder farmers. Through its 25 district branches, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society translated national and global climate priorities into locally driven interventions, combining innovation, inclusivity and strong community engagement to build resilient and sustainable communities across Sri Lanka.

A key area of progress was the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan Readiness and Support (NAPRS) Project in partnership with the Climate Change Secretariat and the Global Green Growth Institute, funded by the Green Climate Fund. The initiative focused on strengthening climate resilience across all districts by building the capacity of local government officials, community leaders and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and health. As part of this effort, over 1,500 officials received capacity-building support, indirectly benefiting over one million people nationwide. In addition, the National Society plans to utilize insights gained from 'Climate Finance' sessions to develop future funding proposals and establish platforms for sharing best practices. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at national level was also developed and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Secretariat to support the effective implementation of the National Adaptation Plan.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society further strengthened climate adaptation through the Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP), implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Irrigation and the United Nations Development Programme. The project promotes climate-smart agriculture, improves access to clean water and enhances early warning systems for floods and droughts. Interventions included rehabilitation of small tank systems and improvements to water management, contributing to strengthened resilience of smallholder farmers and rural communities.

At the community level, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society district branches, supported by youth, volunteers and staff, implemented a wide range of environmental and climate action initiatives. These included tree planting campaigns, coastal clean-ups, mangrove restoration and climate awareness programmes in schools and local institutions. In collaboration with the local NGO 'Right to Life,' the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society supported mangrove planting initiatives

to enhance biodiversity and protect coastal fishing communities, while volunteers conducted coastal clean-up activities. These grassroots efforts played a key role in promoting environmental stewardship, strengthening disaster preparedness and supporting ecosystem restoration.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogue on emerging climate challenges through a brainstorming session addressing air quality deterioration and heat stress. The session brought together experts and stakeholders to identify gaps in public awareness, monitoring and preparedness, particularly for vulnerable populations exposed to heat-related and respiratory risks and highlighted the need for coordinated action among relevant actors.

Through the ‘Managing Together Project’, the National Society contributed to ecological restoration by rehabilitating traditional cascade tank systems in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and local authorities. Activities included removal of invasive species and soil conservation measures to restore ecological balance and support agriculture, biodiversity and rural livelihoods. These interventions provided protection and support to over 175 communities and 5,000 farmers, fishery workers and rural households.

In addition, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society led a large-scale mangrove restoration initiative in Mannar in collaboration with national and local stakeholders. The programme included planting 1,500 mangrove saplings and delivering awareness and training sessions for over 200 students from local schools and the University of Jaffna, strengthening understanding of the role of mangroves in coastal protection, ecosystem preservation and climate resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society with technical collaboration and facilitation of multi-stakeholder engagement. This included support in convening discussions on emerging climate challenges such as air quality deterioration and heat stress, enabling knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders. The IFRC also contributed to strengthening the National Society’s role in climate dialogue and coordination, supporting alignment with broader humanitarian and environmental priorities and enhancing the effectiveness of climate resilience initiatives.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC GO page [Sri Lanka](#).

In 2025, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was ongoing for cyclone, one for inter-monsoon flood and one simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) was approved for dengue prevention in Sri Lanka. Details of the sEAP is mentioned under the section ‘Health and wellbeing’.

Name of Operation	Sri Lanka Cyclone Fengal 2024
MDR-Code	MDRLK021
Duration	4 months (6 December 2024 to 30 April 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 499,847
People Targeted	37,300 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,847 in November 2024 supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in assisting 37,300 people. By November, a low-pressure area over the southeast Bay of Bengal had intensified into a depression and moved closer to Sri Lanka’s east coast. This system brought very heavy rain to parts of the Eastern Province, and over 100 mm to areas in the Northern, North-Central, Central and Uva Provinces, as well as Hambantota District. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided essential household items including tarpaulins, drinking water and dignity kits. The National Society also provided essential awareness training on menstrual hygiene management to women and adolescent girls residing in safe centres.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to demonstrate strong commitment to disaster preparedness and response in 2025 by maintaining a constant state of readiness, with dedicated staff and volunteers available round the clock to respond to floods, droughts, cyclones, industrial accidents, conflicts and public health emergencies. The National Society launched emergency operations nationwide and strengthened preparedness across all 25 districts, improving early warning systems, enhancing coordination with local authorities and expanding the network of trained first responders to ensure timely and effective support to communities during crises.

During the reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reached over 37,000 people through humanitarian assistance. This included the distribution of more than CHF 150,000 in cash grants to 2,500 families to support immediate recovery needs, provision of 4,925 essential household relief item kits and 1,450 school kits and delivery of nine first aid services to provide essential healthcare support during the crisis.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society further strengthened its preparedness systems through the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach, reinforcing institutional capacity at both national and district levels to enable timely, coordinated and life-saving interventions. Investments in readiness focused on strengthening systems, structures, and human resources to improve response to natural, technological, and human-induced disasters.

Capacity building remained a core priority, with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society enhancing district-level preparedness through targeted training initiatives. These included Branch Disaster Response Team training programmes, comprising three sessions to strengthen volunteer skills in emergency response and coordination, and three Camp Management training sessions to improve preparedness for displacement and shelter management while reinforcing protection standards.

The National Society also strengthened community-level disaster preparedness through partnerships, including large-scale training initiatives on shelter management and village safety. These training sessions reached 2,160 members of Grama Niladhari Division Disaster Management Committees across seven locations, equipping them with essential skills in emergency shelter management, safety measures, and local disaster governance, thereby strengthening community resilience.

Branch-level actions played a key role in empowering communities and enhancing local response capacity. Through initiatives such as Fire and Rescue training sessions in schools and communities, as well as disaster management training for teachers, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society developed local first responders and strengthened decision-making capacity during emergencies. Collaboration with disaster management committees and local authorities enabled the delivery of humanitarian services to vulnerable populations at community level.

Community Engagement and Accountability remained central to the National Society's approach, promoting inclusive participation and transparent communication with affected populations. Feedback mechanisms were strengthened through the activation of two hotline numbers and distribution of bilingual information materials, with a trained team managing community feedback and recording over 385 calls from beneficiaries during the reporting period.

In addition, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to strengthen recovery and resilience through shelter programming, with its technical team overseeing the construction of permanent housing for estate workers. During the reporting period, 130 houses were completed, contributing to a total of 1,596 out of 1,610 allocated houses, with a focus on resilient construction and disaster risk reduction.

Coordination with government institutions was also strengthened, including engagement with the Disaster Management Centre, Meteorological Department, Dengue Control Unit, and other authorities to enhance preparedness and response systems. At operational level, branches collaborated with over 35 officials from the Ministry of Health during dengue response activities, further reinforcing inter-agency coordination and integrated response efforts.

IFRC network joint support

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

In 2025, the IFRC launched one Emergency Appeal for cyclone and provided support for two ongoing operations on cyclone and dengue outbreak. The IFRC technical teams closely collaborated with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

by offering guidance in assessment, planning and implementation of the DREF and emergency operations across affected districts.



Trained volunteers of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society providing first-aid services to a senior citizen while on home visits during the inter-monsoon flooding. (Photo: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society)



Health and wellbeing

Name of Operation	Sri Lanka Dengue 2025
MDR-Code	MDRLK022
Duration	2 Years (03 June 2025 to 30 June 2027)
Funding Allocation	Total: CHF 219,999 In 2025: CHF 72,000
People Targeted	16,000 People

A total amount of CHF 219,999 was allocated in June 2025 for the implementation of anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate the number of dengue cases in the targeted five high-risk districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Gampaha, Kandy and Jaffna, covering approximately 16,000 people. The simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for Dengue was developed by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to enable timely anticipatory actions before dengue outbreaks escalate into large-scale epidemics. By linking climate and epidemiological triggers to pre-agreed actions, the sEAP strengthens preparedness and reduces the human and operational costs of reactive response. Specific objectives include strengthening early warning and early action mechanisms, reducing mosquito breeding sites through community-based interventions,

improving public awareness and behaviour related to dengue prevention and supporting overstretched health facilities during peak outbreak periods.

From June–December 2025, the Dengue sEAP focused on strengthening anticipatory action through national coordination, readiness planning and pre-positioning. Coordination with the National Dengue Control Unit and Ministry of Health ensured alignment with national systems, while high-risk areas were identified and hotspot mapping advanced. Essential cleaning materials, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) supplies and dengue kits were procured and pre-positioned at the central warehouse, improving operational readiness, alongside coordination and orientation activities, despite some delays in training and community engagement.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided essential services including first aid, health promotion and emergency medical assistance during both routine situations and crises, while also focusing on prevention and long-term capacity building to promote healthier and safer communities during the reporting period.

As the country's leading provider of first aid services, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society maintained a strong focus on both emergency response and prevention. Its First Aid programme trained volunteers, youth, students, professionals and community leaders in responding to accidents, sudden illnesses and mass emergencies, ensuring preparedness before, during and after crises. Targeted initiatives included a three-day First Aid training for 135 traffic police officers conducted by the Colombo Branch in collaboration with Caltex Sri Lanka, contributing to a cumulative total of nearly 2,000 trained officers to improve road safety and emergency response nationwide.

Community-level engagement remained a priority, with branches across all 25 districts conducting over 100 local and community first aid events, reaching more than 10,000 people through awareness sessions, training and mobile clinics. These activities covered essential skills such as CPR and wound care and were carried out in schools, workplaces, community centres and disaster-prone areas. Branch-led initiatives also strengthened volunteer capacity, including a Basic First Aid training that equipped over 82 volunteers with emergency response skills, enabling them to serve as frontline responders during public events and disasters. In addition, advanced first aid training was expanded, with trained responders deployed in high-risk areas and many participants further sharing knowledge as community trainers.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also strengthened community health programming through a wide range of initiatives implemented by district branches. These included awareness campaigns, medical camps, psychosocial support programmes, hygiene education and blood donation drives, reaching thousands of people across urban, rural and remote areas. Health campaigns focused on HIV, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), non-communicable diseases and dengue prevention, benefiting 3,800 people, while additional dengue and hygiene awareness activities were conducted through door-to-door outreach, school programmes and community clean-up initiatives.

Targeted health promotion initiatives included menstrual hygiene awareness programmes conducted in collaboration with Eva Sri Lanka, delivering 50 sessions in Colombo District and reaching over 1,000 students, promoting knowledge on hygiene practices and addressing social taboos. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also strengthened cancer awareness and support through a partnership with the Indira Cancer Trust, acting as the official ambulance and first aid provider for the TLC Triathlon 2025 conducted in Kilinochchi, Batticaloa, Matara and Colombo, reaching more than 2,500 women and promoting early detection practices.

Efforts to improve access to healthcare at community level were further strengthened through collaboration with UNFPA Sri Lanka, supported by the Government of Japan. This initiative resulted in the renovation of 22 health centres across five districts, enhancing maternal, neonatal and general healthcare services and improving access to quality health services for local communities.

In addition, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society launched the simplified Early Action Protocol for dengue prevention, marking a significant step toward anticipatory public health action. This two-year initiative, implemented from July 2025 to June 2027 in five high-risk districts: Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Jaffna and Kandy, focuses on strengthening preparedness and early response to dengue outbreaks. Through strong coordination with national health authorities and its volunteer network, the National Society is promoting community awareness and proactive measures to reduce dengue risks, aiming to decrease severe illness, mortality and disruptions to education caused by outbreaks.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society through collaboration on the development and implementation of the simplified Early Action Protocol for dengue prevention. This support facilitated the advancement of anticipatory approaches in public health, strengthening preparedness, coordination and community-level response to dengue outbreaks.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Migration and displacement are significant humanitarian challenges, and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provides support to migrant workers, asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons and stateless individuals based solely on humanitarian needs.

In its 2024–2030 Strategic Plan, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has prioritized these issues, appointing its Restoring Family Links (RFL)/Migration Manager as Co-Chair of the Asia Pacific Migration Network and establishing a cross-sectoral Technical Working Group on Migration and Displacement.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also collaborates on the Emergency Evacuation Response Plan for migrant workers through the ILO's Safe Labour Migration Programme, engaging with 20 government agencies. Additionally, it contributes to the National Policy and Action Plan on Migration for Employment and supports efforts to combat human trafficking through the Counter Trafficking Development Partner Network in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society successfully implemented a cash grant distribution programme to assist migrants affected by the inter-monsoon floods. In collaboration with the National Fisheries Solidarity Movement (NAFSO), the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided unconditional cash grants to 180 flood-affected migrants currently living in the Gampaha District. This initiative aimed to help them rebuild their lives and meet their urgent needs during this challenging time.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society district branches are key in promoting RFL and addressing migration issues. Through outreach, counseling and training, they connect individuals separated from loved ones due to conflict or disasters. In regions such as Nuwara Eliya and Colombo, large-scale RFL and migration awareness programmes were conducted for various community members. At the same time, branches in Anuradhapura and Mannar handle individual tracing requests, including those related to conflicts. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society emphasizes safer migration through educational sessions conducting 38 in 8 districts and has incorporated RFL into first aid training, offering legal aid, tracing assistance and emotional support.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, Vavuniya Branch, successfully organized a Special Dissemination Programme alongside a RFL Awareness Session for police officers in the Vavuniya District. A total of 71 police officers actively participated in the session, which focused on enhancing their understanding of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Movement, its humanitarian mandate and the RFL services designed to reconnect separated family members during disasters, conflicts, or migration. This collaboration between the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and government authorities is essential for ensuring more effective humanitarian responses and providing better protection for vulnerable communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society with DREF fund to implement a cash grant distribution programme to assist migrants affected by the inter-monsoon floods.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continues to uphold the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. These principles aim to build a more informed, compassionate and resilient society. Since early 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has reached over 1,500 people across all 25 districts through targeted awareness activities. Participants have better understood the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's history, humanitarian values and global mission.

Each trained individual is expected to share this knowledge with at least four others, which amplifies the community's impact. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society aims to enhance these efforts by engaging policymakers and political leaders to deepen their understanding of humanitarian principles and emphasize their importance in governance and decision-making.

Junior Red Cross Circles in Sri Lanka are school-based groups organized and facilitated by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society. These circles empower students by instilling humanitarian values, teaching first aid skills and providing opportunities for community service. They play a vital role in the Red Cross movement in Sri Lanka, focusing on youth engagement and the development of future leaders with compassion.

Every year, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society makes a meaningful difference in the lives of 150 schoolchildren from low-income families, ensuring they can continue their education without interruption. The scholarship programme, which spans all 25 districts, helps vulnerable students overcome financial barriers, stay in school and confidently pursue their dreams with dignity.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is committed to enhancing transparency, inclusion, and effective communication through targeted Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) initiatives, which are a key priority. CEA capacity-building efforts have successfully trained 150 staff members and volunteers across 10 districts using both in-person and online sessions, supported by DREF and UNICEF projects. Additionally, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society promotes the integration of CEA principles into disaster preparedness and emergency response efforts. This includes encouraging inclusive, community-led health engagement activities, strengthening gender-sensitive programming through community dialogue, improving feedback mechanisms and transparent decision-making and enhancing institutional knowledge and frontline capacity to engage effectively with communities.

Across the country, the district branches of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society play a vital role in promoting the humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. These initiatives encourage inclusion, empathy and respect for diversity while enhancing the understanding of the global mission and its lifesaving work in Sri Lanka. Since the beginning of 2025, the branches have successfully conducted an inspiring series of 45 programmes to disseminate humanitarian values, reaching over 1,800 people across the district. These initiatives have raised awareness about social inclusion and the core principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent by empowering communities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need

incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance, and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **British Red Cross** provides multilateral support to the National Society.

Movement coordination

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC supports the National Society with migration, Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), humanitarian values, safer access, [first aid](#) and the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)). In Sri Lanka, the ICRC helps people affected by the past conflict, including detainees, the families of missing persons and economically vulnerable households. The ICRC also works with ministries, armed forces, police and universities to promote IHL and International Human Rights Law.

External coordination

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society actively aligns with the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to ensure timely, well-coordinated and effective responses.

With its extensive nationwide network, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society serves as a trusted provider of essential services, including first aid, blood services and healthcare, while maintaining close coordination with public authorities to extend support across the country and strengthen community resilience.

The National Society has also taken a leading role in advancing anticipatory action, integrating it across programmes and contributing to national technical coordination mechanisms. Through partnerships with organizations such as IWMI, UN agencies, WFP and World Vision, it supports proactive approaches to disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

In the health sector, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continues to strengthen collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Dengue Control Unit, supporting district-level dengue response and coordination through the implementation of the dengue simplified Early Action Protocol.

At coordination level, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society actively participates in national and international platforms, including the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and technical working groups on cash, information management and accountability, ensuring that community needs and perspectives are reflected in humanitarian decision-making.

The National Society also maintains partnerships across public, non-governmental and private sectors, building collaboration for joint humanitarian and development efforts. Through engagement with a wide network of partners including national authorities, United Nations agencies and international and local organizations, it leverages collective expertise and resources to deliver coordinated and sustainable humanitarian outcomes across Sri Lanka.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to invest in building a skilled and responsive volunteer network, training over 750 volunteers in key areas such as disaster risk reduction, safer access, first aid, migration and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) and climate action. These efforts enhanced the capacity of volunteers to respond effectively to crises while ensuring the delivery of quality humanitarian services at community level.

Expanding volunteer engagement remained a key priority, with the National Society strengthening local structures and improving outreach across its network of 25 branches, 73 divisions and 307 units. Through continued investment in training, resources and infrastructure, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reinforced its grassroots presence and built a resilient, people-centred network capable of responding to both current and future challenges.

In parallel, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced its Early Action Protocols by prioritizing information management and data-driven decision-making. This included upgrading its website to improve data collection and reporting systems and partnering with IWMI through the AWARE platform to integrate historical data and spatial analysis for hazard-specific simplified Early Action Protocols. These initiatives strengthened the organization's ability to anticipate risks and enhance preparedness for future disasters.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and communication efforts by expanding engagement with programming partners and enhancing the quality and reach of its communications. The National Society increased the use of social media platforms to regularly share updates, promotional materials and information on its humanitarian activities, including responses to disasters and crises. This contributed to improved visibility and more effective dissemination of key messages to a wider audience.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also advanced its capacity in data management by promoting data literacy, strengthening data culture and improving infrastructure. Efforts were made to streamline roles and responsibilities related to data and information management, while connecting all branches digitally to support more efficient operations. This transition enabled increased use of data across the National Society, including a shift from paper-based assessments to digital systems, enhancing timeliness and accuracy in decision-making.

Communication quality was further strengthened with photo and video content across platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, improving engagement and outreach. These communication efforts contributed to strengthening transparency, accountability, and trust, while supporting resource mobilization by engaging donors, the private sector, international agencies and other key stakeholders.

At the national level, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society organized a strategic briefing for Members of Parliament at the Parliament Complex, in partnership with Movement partners and under the patronage of the Deputy Speaker. The event provided an overview of the humanitarian mandate of the Movement and highlighted the role of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society as an auxiliary to the Government in delivering humanitarian assistance. The session brought together Members of Parliament and senior officials, facilitating dialogue on ongoing humanitarian initiatives and their impact, and reinforcing alignment with national priorities.

This engagement also strengthened recognition of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's role in national response efforts and contributed to building stronger partnerships with government stakeholders, supporting sustained collaboration to assist vulnerable communities across the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in organizing the strategic briefing for Members of Parliament. This support facilitated high-level engagement, knowledge sharing and strengthened dialogue between the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and national authorities, enhancing coordination, visibility and partnership development.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued advancing the digitization of records and systems across finance, assets, logistics, planning, budgeting and reporting, resulting in improved information management and operational support. The introduction and expansion of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems have strengthened efficiency and timeliness in reporting, including the use of modules for procurement, inventory, fleet management, finance systems, budget variance reporting and programme information aligned with reporting requirements.

These efforts were further extended to the branch level, with six branches supported to improve and integrate their financial systems. Continuous training and provision of IT equipment to staff at both National Headquarters and branch level have strengthened operational capacity and system utilization across the National Society.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also strengthened its governance and accountability frameworks through the development and approval of key policies, including Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), [Child Safeguarding](#), prevention and response to workplace harassment and discrimination and a [whistleblower framework](#). Staff and volunteers were trained on these policies, and a detailed workplan was developed to guide their implementation. In addition, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) policies and operational strategies were established to mainstream CEA across interventions, strengthening accountability and engagement at both branch and community levels.

[Digitalization](#) and IT literacy remained a core focus area. Building on the 'System Development Towards Transparency and Accountability' project launched in 2023 with a budget of CHF 99,396, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued transitioning finance, human resources and logistics operations toward fully digital platforms by 2030. Complementing this, the implementation of the Global Crisis Data Bank system enhanced volunteer management, operational tracking and financial monitoring through a centralized, web-based platform, strengthening data ownership and transparency across the National Society.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society further reinforced transparency and accountability by aligning systems and practices across headquarters and 25 district branches. Mandatory completion of the IFRC 'Preventing Fraud and Corruption' course by staff, together with the adoption of [safeguarding](#) and accountability policies, strengthened ethical standards and compliance with Movement-wide frameworks.

Capacity-building efforts also contributed to strengthening operational effectiveness, with workshops, seminars and e-learning programmes enhancing knowledge of policies and procedures among over 50 staff and 150 volunteers, improving operational cohesion and supporting confident, mission-driven service delivery nationwide.

In addition, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to leverage its technical expertise in disaster management, health and first aid to support partners across sectors. This included providing services such as risk assessments, community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) and camp management training, expert deployments for workshops and evaluations, and support in programme implementation, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting ([PMER](#)) and resource mobilization.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC contributed to strengthening the accountability and agility of the National Society particularly through financial support for the 'System Development Towards Transparency and Accountability' project and the implementation of the Global Crisis Data Bank system. The IFRC also supported capacity building through the provision of the 'Preventing Fraud and Corruption' course and contributed to governance strengthening through financial support for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)-related policy development.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Limited funding opportunities remain a key challenge, affecting the scale and consistency of implementation of the Unified Plan, as well as the ability to fully utilize IFRC joint support and secretariat services
- Diversifying funding sources through partnerships with organizations such as ICRC, World Vision, UNFPA and the World Food Programme has strengthened proposal development capacity and reinforced accountability with partners
- Continued use of DREF has enhanced the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's ability to implement timely and effective emergency disaster responses
- Strengthened collaboration with public authorities and branch networks has improved coordination, planning and execution of emergency operations
- Ongoing training of staff and volunteers has contributed to more efficient response management and improved readiness for emergency operations
- Experience from managing emergency operations and implementing long-term development projects has driven stronger focus on organizational development, including policy formulation, framework development and improved information management and digitalization
- High reliance on IFRC DREF and Emergency Appeal funding highlights the need to identify more sustainable financing approaches, reduce dependency and strengthen autonomy and localization efforts moving forward

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Mangrove Planting Drive – Integrating First Aid with Climate Action

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Gampaha Branch marked World First Aid Day by leading a mangrove planting initiative at Negombo Lagoon, linking first aid preparedness with climate action. Over 50 volunteers planted 200 native mangrove saplings across one kilometre of shoreline, contributing to coastal protection in an area vulnerable to rising sea levels and cyclones. The activity, implemented with the Department of Fisheries and local fisherfolk, combined ecological restoration with training on climate-related first aid scenarios such as flood-related hypothermia and storm injuries.

The initiative demonstrated how mangroves reduce erosion and disaster risk while strengthening community resilience and reducing reliance on emergency response. With a 95 per cent sapling survival rate after one month and strong community feedback, the activity highlights a scalable model integrating environmental protection with first aid preparedness.



2

Health Awareness through TLC Triathlon 2025

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Batticaloa Branch, in partnership with the Indira Cancer Trust, supported the TLC Triathlon 2025 to promote early breast cancer detection. The event engaged participants in swimming, cycling and running while promoting the Touch–Look–Check (TLC) self-examination method. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided first aid services, trained responders and ambulance support, ensuring safety throughout the event, while volunteers conducted awareness sessions and distributed educational materials to over 300 participants.

The initiative, which reached over 2,500 women across locations, strengthened community awareness and preventive health practices. Feedback indicated that 85 per cent of participants committed to regular TLC checks, demonstrating the effectiveness of integrating health awareness, community engagement and first aid support in promoting long-term behavioural change.

3

Supporting Refugees and Asylum Seekers through Cash Assistance

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society extended humanitarian support to over 180 refugees and asylum seekers facing challenges such as limited livelihoods, food insecurity and restricted access to services. Through multi-purpose cash assistance, delivered following needs assessments conducted in coordination with UNHCR, the National Society provided financial support averaging CHF 60 per household to cover basic needs such as food, rent and healthcare.

This approach enabled dignity, flexibility, and self-reliance while reducing administrative barriers compared to in-kind assistance. By addressing immediate needs and supporting inclusion, the initiative strengthened resilience among vulnerable populations and promoted community integration, reflecting the principles of impartiality and humanity.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [LK Sri Lanka AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergency operations, see [MDRLK022](#), [MDRLK021](#) and [MDRLK020](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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