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<b>Operation update #3</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 30/06/2026	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 02/12/2025 to 31/05/2026
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 24 months (02/12/2025 – 31/12/2027)	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 516,452
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 12 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 14 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1,000,000

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 12,000,000, is 55 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the efforts to provide humanitarian assistance.*



*Happy faces of schoolgirls after receiving the education kit from SLRCS. (Photo: SLRCS/with consent)*

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

Cyclone Ditwah made landfall on the eastern coast of Sri Lanka on 28 November 2025, triggering what has since been described as the most extensive flooding and landslide damage the country has experienced in the past two decades. The cyclone brought exceptionally heavy rainfall, with several districts recording more than 200 mm within 24 hours and localized rainfall exceeding 500 mm in the worst-affected areas. These conditions precipitated widespread flooding, flash floods, and more than 200 landslides across the country in the immediate aftermath of the storm. The disaster impacted all 25 districts, affecting approximately 2.2 million people in total<sup>1</sup>.

The humanitarian consequences have been severe. According to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of Sri Lanka, as of 17 April 2026 (latest data on Cyclone Ditwah), a total of 220,044 people from 64,901 families had been formally registered as affected nationwide. The disaster resulted in 687 reported deaths, while 147 people remained missing. Housing damage has been substantial: 5,866 houses were fully destroyed and 109,629 houses were partially damaged, bringing the total number of damaged homes to 115,495. The most affected districts continue to include Badulla, Kandy, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, and Matale, which account for the majority of casualties, displacement, and housing damage. Displacement reached a peak of 220,044 people, though it has since declined significantly. Similarly, 20 safety centres remained operational, accommodating 1,404 people from 494 families. In addition, 150,329 people from 44,179 families were reported to be staying with relatives, friends, or in rented accommodation and other temporary locations, reflecting a pattern of protracted and dispersed displacement<sup>2</sup>. In remaining safety centres, gaps have been reported in child-friendly spaces, safe spaces for women and girls, mental health and psychosocial support, and access to dignity items.

The Government of Sri Lanka activated national response mechanisms immediately following the cyclone, issuing landslide warnings and mobilising district authorities, emergency services, and security forces to support evacuation, search and rescue, and emergency relief. The Disaster Management Centre continues to lead operational coordination in close collaboration with line ministries and district and divisional authorities. At the request of the Government, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) launched a Humanitarian Priorities Plan (HPP) on 11 December 2025 to support 658,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by Cyclone Ditwah between December 2025 and April 2026. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was undertaken jointly by the Government with accompaniment from the United Nations, the European Union, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank; its findings as executive summary were shared to inform a government-led recovery plan<sup>3</sup>.

As the response has transitioned from emergency relief to early recovery, residual needs remain concentrated among displaced families unable to return safely due to landslide exposure, households in temporary shelter arrangements, and vulnerable populations including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and households in high-risk or land-insecure locations whose recovery has been constrained by loss of livelihoods and limited coping capacity.

From the onset of the emergency, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) mobilised its branch network and volunteers to support rapid assessments, first aid, relief distribution, and community-level coordination in affected districts, working in close coordination with the Government and humanitarian partners.

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<sup>1</sup> Office of the Resident Coordinator Sri Lanka. (2026, April 30). *Sri Lanka: Cyclone Ditwah situation report no. 13*. United Nations Sri Lanka; Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. [Cyclone Ditwah\\_SitRep #13.pdf](#)

<sup>2</sup> Disaster Management Centre. (2026, April 17). *Ditwah situation summary report at 1000hrs on 17th April 2026*. Ministry of Defence, Government of Sri Lanka. [Ditwah Situation Summary Report at 1000hrs on 2026\\_1776403312.pdf](#)

<sup>3</sup> Disaster Management Centre, & Department of National Planning. (2026, March). *Post disaster needs assessment: Cyclone Ditwah, Sri Lanka 2025 (Full Report)*. Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Government of Sri Lanka. [PDNA Full Report Final Updated.pdf](#)

# Summary of response

## Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) serves as an auxiliary to the Government of Sri Lanka in the humanitarian field since 1936. Through its nationwide network of 25 branches and 314 local units, supported by 129 paid staff and 3895 active volunteers, the National Society delivers a wide range of humanitarian services, including first aid, ambulance services, disaster preparedness and response, health and care, community resilience, and humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations<sup>4</sup>. SLRCS plays a key role in supporting communities affected by floods, landslides, cyclones, disease outbreaks, and other emergencies, working closely with government authorities, the IFRC Network, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations agencies, and other humanitarian partners to provide timely and effective assistance across the country.

The SLRCS maintains strong disaster response capacity through its nationwide network of 25 branches and trained volunteers who can be rapidly mobilized during emergencies. Drawing on extensive experience in responding to floods, landslides, cyclones, public health emergencies, and complex humanitarian situations, the SLRCS provides timely life-saving assistance, including first aid, emergency relief distribution, evacuation support, psychosocial support, and restoring family links (RFL). Its branch network, community presence, pre-positioned emergency stocks, and close coordination with government authorities, the IFRC Network, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and humanitarian partners enable the National Society to respond effectively to disasters while supporting longer-term community resilience and preparedness efforts.

From the onset of the emergency, the SLRCS mobilized its branch network and volunteers to support rapid assessments, first aid, relief distribution, and community-level coordination in affected districts, in close coordination with the Government and Movement partners.

By the end of May 2026, the IFRC Secretariat, through its coordinated efforts with SLRCS. The operation reached a total of 516,452 people across all sectors, representing the highest number of individuals assisted during this period. These people received at least one service or multiple services across the 20 most affected districts.

Key sectoral achievements include multipurpose cash assistance programme have reached 37,386 people directly, with 8,303 households provided with multi-purpose cash transfers. Shelter assistance has reached 30,316 people, the health sector reached 104,356 people directly through medical camps, first aid services, and community health interventions. The education sector has supported 16,500 school-going students with school education kits. In the WASH sector, activities significantly exceeded the original target due to the extensive damage on the ground, reaching 516,452 people through well cleaning, facility rehabilitation, and hygiene promotion, compared with a target of 234,500.

The risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery sector has reached 19,686 people through disaster preparedness and awareness activities, including 15,000 people reached through DRR public awareness campaigns and 720 staff and volunteers trained. The migration and displacement sector has provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to 593 people and cash and voucher assistance to 543 refugees and asylum seekers. The livelihoods sector assessment remains ongoing, with recipients' selection process underway. More than 767 volunteers have been insured (IFRC Global Volunteer Insurance) throughout the operation, supporting multi-sectoral response delivery across affected districts.

In addition to the activities funded under the Emergency Appeal, SLRCS has implemented a range of other interventions, including infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood support, school kit distribution, latrine construction, psychosocial support (PSS), and procurement for medical camps. These activities were made possible with additional

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<sup>4</sup> The data is based on the latest figure of SLRCS.

support from partners and donors such as UNICEF, UNFPA, Binance, China Merchants, and Allianz, enabling SLRCS to expand its humanitarian response beyond the scope of the appeal and address emerging needs in affected communities.

## Needs analysis

### Needs analysis

Following Tropical Cyclone Ditwah, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), with support from the IFRC, conducted a Rapid Multisectoral Needs Assessment (RMNA) in the most affected districts. The assessment surveyed 1,355 households to understand their needs and priorities and to help guide the response and operational planning. Based on the findings from RMNA and Government-led Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted in March 2026, affected populations in Sri Lanka continue to face significant multi-dimensional humanitarian and recovery needs. While the Government of Sri Lanka continues to lead the overall response and recovery efforts, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and humanitarian partners remain focused on addressing persistent gaps in remote, underserved, and severely affected areas, particularly as the Humanitarian Priority Plan (HPP) concludes and services transition into routine government systems.

### Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

CVA remains a priority need across affected communities. The Rapid Multisectoral Needs Assessment (RMNA) identified widespread income loss and livelihood disruption, particularly among households dependent on agriculture, fisheries, informal labour, and small businesses. Surveyed households reported significant reductions in monthly income levels following the cyclone, with many households experiencing temporary or complete loss of income sources. Among 1,355 households across 20 cyclone-affected districts, approximately 85 per cent of households surveyed reported that their primary livelihood source had been affected, particularly among households reliant on informal daily wage labour, agriculture and livestock-related activities.

The PDNA estimated that the cyclone caused economic losses exceeding LKR 120 billion (CHF 283.1 million) across productive sectors, with agriculture, fisheries, tourism, trade, and small enterprises among the hardest hit. Thousands of households lost productive assets, equipment, crops, livestock, fishing gear, and sources of income, reducing their ability to meet basic needs and recover independently.

As the preferred form of assistance among affected populations, CVA continues to play a critical role in enabling households to meet priority needs, restore purchasing power, and support early recovery and livelihood stabilization.

### Shelter

Shelter remains one of the most significant recovery needs. As of April 2026, 115,495 houses were reported damaged. Findings from the RMNA indicate that approximately 90 per cent of 1,355 households surveyed reported some level of dwelling damage, the majority of which is partial. Despite the extent of the impact, roughly 70 per cent of households continue to reside in their own homes, reflecting significant in-site coping mechanisms despite ongoing concerns regarding structural safety, exposure to elements, and limited access to repair resources.

The PDNA identified housing as the largest recovery sector, accounting for approximately 28 per cent of the total estimated recovery and reconstruction needs, underscoring the scale of support required for housing repair, reconstruction, and resilient rebuilding. Although many displaced families have returned home or relocated to host communities, households remaining in safety centres are disproportionately those whose homes sustained severe or complete damage. Beyond emergency shelter assistance, there is an ongoing need for transitional shelter support, housing repair assistance, and resilient reconstruction solutions that reduce future disaster risk.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Flooding and storm impact contaminated household wells, damaged sanitation facilities, and disrupted water supply systems across affected districts. Findings from the RMNA highlighted persistent WASH-related vulnerabilities across

affected communities. Approximately 30 per cent of surveyed households reported lacking reliable access to safe and clean drinking water due to inconsistent supply and deteriorated water quality, including turbidity and contamination concerns following flooding. Households reported reliance on multiple water sources, including piped systems, dug wells, rural water schemes, trucked water, and water supplied through safety centres, reflecting uneven restoration of services across affected areas.

Sanitation-related challenges also remained significant. Approximately 52 per cent of surveyed households reported damage to household toilets or latrines, limiting safe access to sanitation facilities and increasing hygiene and dignity concerns. In addition to physical damage, households reported barriers related to accessibility, privacy, and safety, particularly affecting women, girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Around one quarter of surveyed households indicated that at least one household member experienced difficulty in safely or comfortably accessing sanitation facilities due to damaged infrastructure, lack of privacy, inadequate lighting, or limited physical accessibility.

The PDNA identified significant damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases and prolonged service interruptions. Current priorities include rehabilitation of water supply systems, well cleaning and rehabilitation, restoration of sanitation facilities, and provision of hygiene items. Hygiene needs remain particularly acute for women and adolescent girls in evacuation centres and temporary settlements, with continued requirements for dignity kits and menstrual hygiene management support.

## **Health**

Health risks remain elevated due to damaged or overstretched health facilities, poor environmental conditions, and increased exposure to vector- and water-borne diseases. Findings from the RMNA indicated that while most households retained some access to healthcare services, significant barriers persisted for a substantial minority. Approximately 22 per cent of surveyed households reported difficulties accessing healthcare, primarily due to financial constraints, lack of transport, and damaged or unsafe roads. At the same time, around 30 per cent of households reported that at least one family member experienced illness following the cyclone, most commonly fever, respiratory infections, skin conditions, and gastrointestinal illness. These patterns reflected heightened exposure to communicable diseases associated with flooding, poor sanitation conditions, and damaged shelter environments.

The assessment also highlighted major gaps in preventive health awareness and psychosocial support. Nearly 60 per cent of households surveyed reported not receiving health-related information during or after the cyclone, limiting awareness of disease prevention measures and available services. In parallel, approximately 86 per cent of households reported some degree of psychological distress linked to displacement, livelihood disruption, uncertainty, and loss. However, awareness of available mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services remained low, indicating significant unmet needs for accessible community-based psychosocial care and outreach.

The PDNA highlighted the broader impacts of the disaster on health service delivery and psychosocial wellbeing. While health services are increasingly transitioning back into routine government systems, ongoing needs include access to primary healthcare, mobile medical outreach, disease surveillance and prevention, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for individuals affected by displacement, bereavement, loss of livelihoods, and disaster-related trauma.

## **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)**

Findings from the RMNA highlighted heightened PGI-related vulnerabilities following Tropical Cyclone Ditwah. Uneven access to hygiene and dignity items for women and girls emerged as a key concern, with approximately 30 per cent of surveyed households reporting a lack of access to such items. Many households reported reliance on support received through Safety Centres or informal coping mechanisms, indicating persistent dignity and wellbeing concerns among affected populations.

The assessment also identified reduced participation in community decision-making processes among affected households. Approximately 37 per cent of households surveyed reported that participation in community decision-making had worsened following the cyclone, reflecting broader social disruption and reduced inclusion in local recovery processes. This has implications for accountability and equitable recovery, particularly for groups facing heightened vulnerabilities who may have limited opportunities to influence assistance design, targeting, and delivery.

Protection concerns affecting children, older people, and people with disabilities were also reported across surveyed locations. Displacement, disrupted livelihoods, and strained household coping capacities contributed to increased protection risks and experiences of exclusion from services among vulnerable groups. At the same time, awareness of available protection support services and referral pathways remained very limited. Many households reported little or no awareness of mechanisms related to domestic violence, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, or other protection concerns, limiting their ability to safely seek support when needed.

Continued support is required to maintain survivor-centred referral pathways, strengthen safeguarding mechanisms, and prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Inclusive approaches remain essential to ensure that recovery efforts reach those most at risk of exclusion.

## **Education**

Education continues to be affected by damage to school infrastructure, the loss of learning materials, and disruptions to learning. The PDNA identified substantial impacts on educational facilities and learning continuity in affected districts. While schools have largely resumed operations and approximately 16,500 learning kits have been distributed, gaps remain in school rehabilitation, replacement of educational materials, temporary learning spaces, and psychosocial support for children affected by displacement and trauma.

## **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

CEA remains a critical cross-cutting priority throughout both the response and recovery phases. Affected communities continue to require timely, accurate, and accessible information on available assistance, recovery programmes, and eligibility criteria. Findings from the RMNA indicate that while the majority of households surveyed reported being consulted regarding their needs, approximately 34 per cent indicated they had not been consulted. Engagement was primarily facilitated through government authorities, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, community leaders, and volunteers, highlighting the central role of local structures in post-disaster processes. Despite these efforts, assessments identified gaps in access to timely information—particularly in the health and protection sectors—and challenges regarding early warning communication, where many households reported lacking clear guidance on preparedness actions. Approximately 49 per cent of surveyed households indicated a preference for direct engagement with authorities and responders through phone calls, in-person communication, SMS, and mobile-based messaging platforms such as WhatsApp, underscoring the necessity of accessible, two-way communication channels.

The Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group continues to utilize the Community Voices platform to gather, analyse, and respond to community feedback, helping ensure that response and recovery efforts remain transparent, accountable, and aligned with evolving community priorities.

## **Migration**

Findings from the RMNA indicated that while Safety Centres provide critical temporary shelter, conditions in these facilities remain under strain. Overcrowding, limited living space, and inadequate privacy emerged as key concerns, with approximately half of surveyed households reporting that living arrangements for women, men, and families were only partially adequate or inadequate due to insufficient separation and constrained shelter space. Furthermore, gaps in WASH services and access to dignity-related items remain significant, with approximately 14 per cent of households reporting no access to hygiene and dignity items for women and girls, posing ongoing risks to their health and wellbeing. Protection-sensitive infrastructure and accountability mechanisms also varied, as roughly 44 per cent of households indicated that safety and privacy conditions for women and girls were not fully adequate, and only about half expressed awareness of available feedback or protection channels.

## **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery**

Findings from the RMNA highlighted significant gaps in early warning dissemination and household preparedness. Approximately 62 per cent of surveyed households reported that they did not receive early warning messages or alerts prior to or during Tropical Cyclone Ditwah, indicating weaknesses in last-mile dissemination and uneven reach of existing warning systems. While national-level early warning mechanisms were activated, findings suggest that warning messages did not consistently reach all at-risk populations in a timely or actionable manner.

Among households that reported receiving warnings, information was obtained through a combination of formal and informal channels, including government authorities, community leaders, volunteers, public announcements, media, and mobile or social media alerts. This highlights the importance of maintaining multi-channel and community-based dissemination approaches to ensure broader and more inclusive coverage, particularly for households with limited connectivity or access to official communication channels.

Preparedness levels among affected households also remain low. Approximately 92 per cent of households surveyed reported that they did not feel adequately prepared to effectively cope with future disasters. Households identified strengthened early warning systems, community-level preparedness training, clear evacuation plans, and access to safe shelters as priority measures to improve future preparedness.

## **Operational risk assessment**

Sri Lanka's central hill districts present some of the most complex operating environments for humanitarian response in the country. The terrain is steep and highly fragmented, with communities dispersed across remote valleys, ridges, and upland settlements connected by road networks that are narrow, limited in coverage, and in several locations poorly maintained even under normal conditions. When floods and landslides strike, these already fragile access routes are frequently blocked, damaged, or washed away, temporarily severing communities from essential assistance. Delivery of relief items in such conditions depends heavily on smaller vehicles, manual transport, and alternative local arrangements, all of which increase operational complexity, prolong delivery timelines, and place significant additional pressure on logistics resources.

### **December 2025 – January 2026: Emergency Phase**

The immediate aftermath of Cyclone Ditwah, which made landfall on 28 November 2025, coincided with the latter part of the northeast monsoon season, which typically extends from October to January and brings heavy and sustained rainfall to the northern, eastern, and central parts of Sri Lanka. In the hill districts, this combination of cyclone-driven destruction and ongoing monsoon rainfall created exceptionally difficult access conditions during the first weeks of the response. More than 200 landslides were recorded across the country in the immediate aftermath of the storm. Roads, bridges, and local access routes were extensively damaged or rendered impassable across the most affected districts, including Badulla, Kandy, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, and Matale. In many locations, communities were temporarily cut off entirely, and relief movements required smaller vehicles, manual transport, and locally arranged delivery solutions. The scale of physical disruption and the intensity of ongoing rainfall made rapid needs assessment difficult, compressed the time available for safe delivery operations, and significantly increased transport risks for field personnel.

### **February – March 2026: Stabilization and Continued Constraints**

As the northeast monsoon receded and floodwater began to subside, physical access to affected communities improved gradually through February and into March 2026, though the pace varied considerably across districts. While major roads were progressively cleared and reopened, damage to secondary roads, bridges, and rural access routes continued to constrain movement in more remote and isolated parts of the operational area. In several locations, relief movements still required route diversions, smaller vehicles, or phased delivery arrangements. Landslide-affected areas remained particularly difficult to reach, with terrain instability in some zones continuing to

pose safety risks to field teams. The transition from emergency relief to more targeted recovery support also placed new demands on operational planning, requiring a shift from rapid mass distribution towards more complex, household-level assessment and verification processes.

## **April – May 2026: Recovery-Phase Risks and Emerging Pressures**

Since late March 2026, physical access across the main operational districts has improved considerably, with road connectivity largely restored. However, a distinct and significant set of risks has emerged that continues to affect the pace and cost of the response.

Rising fuel and transportation costs represent the most consequential operational risk of this phase. Broader regional developments linked to the Middle East conflict have driven sustained upward pressure on fuel and energy prices in Sri Lanka throughout this period. The knock-on effects have been wide-ranging: transport and freight costs for humanitarian actors have increased significantly, field travel has become more expensive, and the cost of moving relief items and personnel to operational areas has placed growing pressure on programme budgets. These pressures have directly contributed to delays and postponement of planned field visits and partner activities, a pattern documented consistently across inter-agency reporting for this period and explicitly noted in OCHA Situation Report No. 13<sup>5</sup>. Beyond direct operational costs, persistently high fuel prices have also driven broader inflationary pressures, including higher food prices and increased agricultural input costs, which compound the economic strain on households still recovering from the cyclone. Fertilizer availability and pricing have emerged as a particular concern in this regard, with approximately 36–40 per cent of Sri Lanka's fertilizer imports transiting through the Strait of Hormuz, placing a significant portion of supply at risk and raising concerns for the upcoming Yala and Maha growing seasons<sup>6</sup>.

Sri Lanka also experienced an extended period of intense heat through April and into May 2026. As documented in Situation Report No. 13, these conditions increased the risk of power outages, water shortages for drinking, hygiene, and sanitation in Safety centres and displacement sites, and waterborne diseases, while further reducing agricultural output and straining food security and nutrition among already vulnerable households.

Institutional bottlenecks have presented a persistent risk in the shelter and resettlement sectors. The National Building Research organization (NBRO), responsible for hazard verification, engineering assessments of damaged structures, and site clearance approvals, has been operating at full capacity due to the volume of assessments required across affected districts<sup>7</sup>. This has resulted in delays in housing reconstruction, prolonged displacement for households awaiting clearance decisions, and slower progress on planned relocation. These delays have been further compounded by structural damage in some welfare facilities, and by the approach of the next monsoon season, which risks renewing flooding and landslide hazards in areas where land clearance remains incomplete. Spontaneous tented settlements and informal displacement sites have emerged in Badulla and Nuwara Eliya in the absence of timely formal arrangements, and the closure of some safety centres has proceeded without adequate coordination, leaving transitioning populations without adequate follow-up support.

In addition, people residing in informal settlements with partially damaged houses within wildlife reserves, forest reserves, and irrigation reservation areas are particularly vulnerable, and require targeted support to restore their homes and livelihoods.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2026, April 30). *Sri Lanka: Cyclone Ditwah - Situation report no. 13 (As of 30 April 2026)*. Sri Lanka: Cyclone Ditwah - Situation Report No. 13 (As of 30 April 2026) | OCHA

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2026, March 10). *Hormuz shipping disruptions raise risks for energy, fertilizers and vulnerable economies*. United Nations. <https://unctad.org/news/hormuz-shipping-disruptions-raise-risks-energy-fertilizers-and-vulnerable-economies>

<sup>7</sup> National Building Research Organisation. (n.d.). *Landslide Information Management System (LIRIS)*. Ministry of Defence, Government of Sri Lanka. <https://liris.nbro.lk/en>

The Humanitarian Priorities Plan on 30 April 2026 extended till 11 June 2026 has introduced a further risk: the gap between short-term emergency assistance and sustained support for transitional shelter, housing repair, rental support, and safe relocation. Affected households accessing the emergency rental support lack a clear exit pathway as rental support is expected to expire in November, and families in informal displacement arrangements, and those who have returned to partially-damaged houses, remain among the most difficult to monitor and reach, increasing the risk of premature return to unsafe areas and renewed displacement as the next monsoon season approaches.

People residing in camps and transitional shelters are facing ongoing challenges in meeting basic needs, including food, healthcare, and sanitation. Continuous rainfall has increased the risk of dengue and other waterborne diseases, as limited sanitation facilities force residents to live in crowded conditions. Access to healthcare remains less, and vulnerable groups particularly children lack child-friendly spaces to continue their education and support daily development, further compounding their vulnerability.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The operation aims to address the humanitarian needs of approximately 119,473 households, covering around 597,365<sup>8</sup> people affected by Tropical Cyclone Ditwah across the most affected 20 districts of Sri Lanka. The [Emergency Appeal](#) and [Operational Strategy](#) were revised in early January 2026 based on evolving humanitarian needs and findings from the Rapid Multisectoral Needs Assessment (RMNA) conducted jointly by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

The operational strategy is aligned with the National Action Plan and SLRCS implements the strategy in coordination with authorities and partners. As a result of the revised operational analysis and expanded sectoral interventions, the target population increased from 518,030 to 597,365 people (119,473 households). The revised operation continues to prioritize integrated and community-centred assistance across emergency response, early recovery, and resilience-building interventions.

The key focus areas of the appeal are:

**Emergency shelter:** The operation supports households whose homes were damaged or destroyed by floods and landslides through the provision of emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, essential household items, and transitional shelter assistance. This approach ensures both immediate safety and sustainable recovery, while empowering families to make choices that best suit their needs.

At the time of reporting, the Government identified a group of cyclone-affected households residing within forest reserves, wildlife reserves, and irrigation reservation areas. Recognizing the resulting assistance gap, the Government requested SLRCS to consider supporting the repair of partially damaged houses through grant assistance under appeal based on assessed damage levels, enabling vulnerable households to restore their homes and reduce prolonged displacement. As an auxiliary to Government, SLRCS is planning to support these vulnerable groups in coordination with Government.

**Livelihood:** Interventions focus on restoring income-generating opportunities for affected households, particularly those dependent on agriculture, fisheries, small-scale trade, and daily wage labour. Given the widespread disruption to climate-sensitive livelihoods identified through the RMNA, the operation prioritizes conditional cash-based support on the basis of the eligibility criteria and amount provided in two tranches through a financial service provider. The households would be selected in consultation with the community. The SLRCS will ensure that the cash is being used

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<sup>8</sup> [Average household size is 4.2 per family.](#)

in line with agreements made between the targeted households and the SLRCS through monitoring visits. The communities will be technically supported throughout the journey.

**Multi-purpose cash assistance:** MPCA remains a central modality across the response, enabling households to prioritise their most urgent needs in a flexible and dignified manner while supporting local market recovery. Multipurpose cash assistance is being implemented in line with Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) values endorsed by the Cash Working Group (CWG)<sup>9</sup>, ensuring harmonization with broader humanitarian cash responses in Sri Lanka. Targeted households will receive cash assistance in three phased tranches through financial service providers, accompanied by post-distribution monitoring and accountability mechanisms to support effective, transparent, and needs-based utilization of assistance. The Cash Working Group (CWG) revised the recommended cash transfer value from LKR 20,000 (CHF 54) to LKR 27,000 (CHF 72.97) per household in late December to reflect rising inflation and increased household needs. The revised transfer value represents 60 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), estimated at LKR 45,000 (CHF 121.62). The MEB includes LKR 34,000 (CHF 91.89) allocated for food needs and LKR 11,000 (CHF 29.72) for essential household items, based on CWG-agreed values originally established in 2022 and adjusted to account for inflation.

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** Interventions continue to prioritize access to safe water, restoration of sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion in affected communities. Activities include rehabilitation of damaged small-scale water systems, cleaning and restoration of contaminated household wells, distribution of hygiene items including menstrual hygiene materials, and support for household toilet repair and reconstruction through conditional cash assistance. Hygiene promotion activities are also being conducted to reduce risks associated with waterborne and vector-borne diseases in flood-affected areas.

**Health:** The operation will prioritize health promotion and community awareness activities aimed at reducing the risk of waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks. Support will also be provided for the rehabilitation of damaged health facilities and the strengthening of referral mechanisms. Mobile health units and community health volunteers will support outreach to isolated and hard-to-reach communities, helping ensure that vulnerable groups, including children, older people, and people with chronic illnesses, can access timely healthcare services. To support longer-term recovery and preparedness, the SLRCS will continue strengthening volunteer capacities through first aid training initiatives.

**Migration and Displacement:** The operation also includes targeted support for migration and displacement-related needs, recognizing the heightened vulnerabilities of displaced populations, refugees, asylum seekers, and separated families during emergencies. Assistance includes cash support, referral services, and the strengthening of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to support family tracing, reconnection, and communication for affected individuals.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** remain integrated across all sectors to ensure that affected communities are informed about available services, eligibility criteria, and timelines, consulted, and able to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes. Community feedback and complaints mechanisms, including help desks, community meetings, volunteer outreach, and hotline services, are being used to improve transparency, strengthen accountability, and ensure that assistance remains responsive and accountable to evolving community priorities and concerns.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)** considerations continue to be mainstreamed throughout the operation to ensure equitable, safe, and dignified access to assistance for all affected populations, particularly women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. This includes measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, promote safe and equitable access to assistance and services, and support inclusive participation in decision-making and recovery activities. By mainstreaming PGI considerations across all

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<sup>9</sup> <https://srilanka.un.org/en/306873-sri-lanka-humanitarian-priorities-plan>

sectors, the operation seeks to ensure that no one is left behind. The operation also incorporates measures aimed at reducing protection risks, strengthening safeguarding, and promoting inclusive participation in recovery activities.

**Education** support activities focus on assisting children whose learning was disrupted by the cyclone and associated flooding. The operation supports affected students through the provision of school materials and age-appropriate education kits, while psychosocial support aims to support children’s return to learning.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness** activities remain a key component of the current operational strategy. The operation seeks to strengthen branch-level response capacities, enhance volunteer preparedness, improve community awareness on disaster risks, and support locally led preparedness measures such as early warning dissemination, evacuation planning, and community-based risk reduction initiatives. These efforts are intended to strengthen resilience and improve preparedness for future hazards and emergencies.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT<sup>10</sup>

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	People reached <b>30,316</b>	
		Female > 18: <b>9,822</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,339</b>
		Male > 18: <b>8,596</b>	Male < 18: <b>5,559</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of households provided with essential household items</i>	7,218 HHs (30,316 people)	5,000 HHs (25,000 people)
	<i>Number of households provided with conditional cash grant for house repairing and improvement<sup>11</sup></i>	Not started	200 HHs (840 people)
<i>Percentage of households that report receiving a cash grant for repairing the partially damaged households and are satisfied with the amount received<sup>12</sup></i>	N/A for this report	80%	
<b>Progress Toward Objectives</b>			
To address these needs, the operation implemented targeted interventions, including detailed assessments, recipients’ verification, and the distribution of essential household items. Standardized Shelter Non-Food Item (NFI)			

<sup>10</sup> Indicator targets and achievements reflect support provided through the IFRC Secretariat EA. Bilateral contributions are described in the narrative, where applicable.

<sup>11</sup> The indicator has been revised from ‘cash grant for items required for transitional shelter’ to ‘cash grant for repairing the partially damaged houses’ on a formal request from the Government to support the repair of damaged shelters.

<sup>12</sup> Outcome level indicators for all sectors will be reported in the final report based on the PDM and final evaluation.

kits designed for a family of five included bed sheets, towels, sarongs, kaftans, kitchen sets, adult and baby kits, solar lamps, and folding mattresses.



*A woman receiving the household items during NFI distribution. (Photo: SLRCS)*

Through the combined support of the Emergency Appeal and bilateral funding, SLRCS distributed essential household items to 8,772 households. Of these, 7,218 households, representing 30,316 people (9,822 women, 6,339 girls, 8,596 men, and 5,559 boys), were assisted through Emergency Appeal funding. SLRCS received funding support from the Korean Red Cross for NFI distribution, and in addition to the Federation's support, bilateral contributions were provided by the ICRC, Allianz, Chellaram, as well as funds raised from the general public. This focused intervention was for population affected by the flood and landslides so that they have basic relief items to meet their urgent survival needs. Relief items were distributed across 20 districts: Ampara, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kandy, Kegalle, Kilinochchi, Kurunegala, Mannar, Matale, Mullaitivu, Nuwara Eliya, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Rathnapura, Trincomalee, and Vavuniya.

#### **NFI Distribution by Districts:**

District	NFI Households
Ampara	230

Anuradhapura	294
Badulla	204
Batticaloa	249
Colombo	348
Gampaha	434
Jaffna	274
Kandy	564
Kegalle	232
Kilinochchi	188
Kurunegala	207
Mannar	289
Matale	470
Mullaitivu	425
Nuwara Eliya	745
Polonnaruwa	448
Puttalam	645
Rathnapura	208
Trincomalee	489
Vavuniya	275
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,218</b>

The Government of Sri Lanka has committed to providing more than 1,100 transitional shelters across Badulla, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, with construction labour provided by Defence Forces. The transitional shelter programme is intended to support affected families while permanent housing and relocation solutions are being developed. Construction has already commenced and humanitarian partners including SLRCS have emphasized the need for a clear transition strategy linking transitional shelters to permanent housing, as well as greater clarity on implementation timelines, eligibility criteria, and the resolution of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues that may affect access to durable housing solutions.

The distribution of essential household items (NFI) has been completed, and multi sectoral post distribution monitoring (PDM) is planned for July 2026. SLRCS has now transitioned to the recovery phase, focusing on providing support for transitional shelter to affected households.

Following a formal request from the Presidential Secretariat to provide grants as part of the relief and assistance program for families residing within forest reserves, wildlife reserves, and irrigation reservation areas affected by Cyclone Ditwah, the SLRCS plans to extend support based on the assessed value of the damage. A total of 4,469 partially damaged households were identified, of which SLRCS plans to provide conditional cash assistance to 200 households to enable the repair and restoration of their homes within these reserved areas.



**Livelihoods**

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of targeted households provided with conditional cash assistance</i>		8,000
	<i>Number of people reached with livelihood-related trainings</i>	Not started	8,000
	<i>Percentage of people surveyed whose households received a cash transfer and are satisfied with the amount received</i>		90%

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has established a comprehensive recipients' selection and capacity-building process for livelihood recovery support through funding from China Merchants. Using data provided by District Secretariats, SLRCS identified individuals whose livelihoods were significantly affected by the disaster and who demonstrated a commitment to restoring their income-generating activities. All identified recipients were subsequently assessed through in-person household verification for enough space/resources/field to carry out the proposed livelihood activity by SLRCS branch officers, with support from local Grama Niladharis<sup>13</sup>.

Following validation by branches, National Headquarter of SLRCS conduct the phone calls to each recommended households and approve the list. The selected recipients participated in livelihood and business development training and developed business plans tailored to their recovery needs. The conditional cash program will support households on the basis of the eligibility criteria listed below to restore livelihoods in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, or small businesses, linked to participation in training and recovery activities. Verification will be done through local authorities and documentation, with coordination from government officers to provide training and ensure targeted, effective support. These plans are currently undergoing final review prior to the disbursement of conditional cash assistance to support the re-establishment of livelihoods.

### **Eligibility Criteria for Livelihood Support:**

Directly impacted by Ditwah

- Households whose homes, crops, livestock, fishing equipment, or small businesses were damaged or destroyed.
- Proof: Damage assessment reports or field verification.

Economic Vulnerability

- Households with low or no income to recover livelihoods independently.
- Priority: female-headed households, single-parent families, elderly-headed households, or households with persons with disabilities.

Lack of Alternative Assistance

- Households not receiving livelihood assistance from other NGOs or government programs.

Household Size and Dependency

- Households with dependents (children, elderly, or sick family members) relying on affected income sources.

Community Residency and Engagement

- Households residing in the affected community for at least 6 months prior to the cyclone.
- Must be recognized by GS- or the local leaders or community committees.

Capacity and Willingness to Rebuild Livelihoods

<sup>13</sup> [Sri Lankan public official](#) appointed by the [central government](#) by the act No.2 of 1993. *Grama Niladhari (GN)* are entrusted with multifaceted duties and responsibilities under as 46 legislative enactments of Sri Lanka.

- Households demonstrating the capacity and willingness to participate in livelihood support programs.
- Willingness to adopt training, guidance, or technical support provided by SLRCS.


**Major sectors of Livelihood:**

- Agriculture and Crop Restoration
- Livestock and Fisheries
- Small-Scale Enterprises and Microbusiness (shops, tailoring, food vendors)
- Daily Wage and Labor-Based Livelihoods (carpentry)
- Skills Development and Vocational Training (sewing, carpentry, handicrafts.)
- Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure for Livelihoods (e.g., storage sheds, irrigation facilities, fish ponds)

**General Documentation & Eligibility:**

- National Identity Card (NIC)
- Grama Niladhari (GN) certification
- Household vulnerability verification
- Proof of residence (estate or non-estate)
- Business Development Plan

Building on this established process, SLRCS will apply the same recipients’ selection, verification, and training approach for the conditional cash assistance and livelihood support activities planned under the Emergency Appeal. The orientation on this process is planned for mid-June 2026 for the staff and volunteers of SLRCS. This will ensure consistency, transparency, community acceptance, and effective targeting of households most affected by livelihood losses, while strengthening recipients’ capacity to sustainably restore their income and resilience.

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	People reached	<b>37,386</b>
		Female > 18: <b>12,968</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,854</b>
		Male > 18: <b>10,508</b>	Male < 18: <b>7,056</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
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<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance</i>	8,303	19,881
	<i>Percentage of households that report receiving MPC and who are satisfied with the amount received</i>	Would be reported after PDM	90%

**Progress Toward Objectives**

As of the reporting period, 8,303 households (including 156 migrant HHs) covering 37,386 individuals had received multi purpose cash assistance including 4,836 female-headed households and 3,467 male-headed households. Each household received LKR 27,000 (CHF 72.97) as first tranche of the MPCA and SLRCS is preparing to distribute the second tranche of LKR 27,000 (CHF 72.97) in June 2026.

**MPCA Distribution by Districts:**

District	MPCA Households
Ampara	512
Anuradhapura	714
Badulla	874
Batticaloa	809
Colombo	947
Gampaha	156
Jaffna	955
Kandy	913
Matale	461
Nuwara Eliya	300
Polonnaruwa	861
Puttalam	801
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,303</b>

Assessments were conducted across 12 districts to identify households eligible for multi-purpose cash assistance, with IFRC IM surge support helping the SLRCS team develop the Kobo registration form. Household selection was carried out in close coordination with government authorities and went through several verification steps to ensure assistance reached the most vulnerable families. Following the finalization of the agreement with the financial service provider (FSP), cash distributions were carried out in line with the SLRCS Cash and Voucher Assistance Procedures.

Through its feedback mechanisms, the SLRCS identified opportunities to improve the timeliness and efficiency of cash assistance delivery by transitioning to the Digital 121 platform<sup>14</sup>, with consultation and guidance from the Netherlands Red Cross. Following staff and volunteer training, the system was rolled out in Colombo, Kandy, and Puttalam districts and has processed 1,733 cash transfers to date.

SLRCS follows a comprehensive and multi-layered process to ensure transparent and accountable cash assistance delivery to affected households. The process begins with the local government administrative officer (Grama Niladhari) compiling and verifying the initial list of affected households within their respective divisions. The list is subsequently reviewed and validated by the Divisional Secretariat (DS) and relevant district authorities. Once the verified list is shared with SLRCS branches, further recipients' selection and validation are conducted by branches based on SLRCS vulnerability and eligibility criteria. The National Headquarter (NHQ) of SLRCS conducts direct phone verification with potential recipients to confirm their circumstances and eligibility on the basis of final documents received from branches. The preliminary recipients list is then shared with the Divisional Secretariat and District Secretariat for final validation before cash transfers are initiated.

Following this, SLRCS branches submits the approved recipient list through GN and DS to its NHQ for data review and approval, including financial and audit checks to ensure compliance with transfer ceilings and operational procedures. After approval, the final recipient list, together with the transfer amounts, is shared with the Financial Service Provider (FSP), which transfers the cash directly into recipients' bank accounts. Throughout the process, recipients are informed about the transfer arrangements and are subsequently contacted to confirm receipt of the assistance.

<sup>14</sup> [121 Platform - 510](#)



SLRCS trained volunteers verifying the recipient on ground before multi-purpose cash distribution. (Photo: SLRCS)

To ensure community engagement, recipients and community members are provided with hotline numbers: +94 0703788653, +94 0703788654 and other feedback channels including email, in-person channels, physical letters, and the official [SLRCS website](#) through which they can ask questions, raise concerns, lodge complaints, or provide suggestions related to cash assistance<sup>15</sup>. SLRCS received more than 900 calls among the 1600 calls received from hotlines are related to multi purpose cash assistance including inquiries on payment status, transfer delays, second-tranche distributions, recipients' eligibility, and bank account verification. This helps ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous communication with affected communities throughout the cash assistance process.

SLRCS plans to conduct a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) following the completion of the second tranche of MPCA distributions, expected by July 2026.

 <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</p>	People reached	<b>104,356</b>
	Female > 18: <b>31,104</b>	Female < 18: <b>22,421</b>
	Male > 18: <b>28,180</b>	Male < 18: <b>22,651</b>

**Objective:** Address the immediate and recovery health needs of targeted households through community-level interventions

<sup>15</sup> Detailed information on feedback mechanism with analysis is explained below on CEA section.

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) from the National Society</i>	1,710	80,000
	<i>Number of people reached through health awareness activities on epidemic control, vector-borne disease and related topics</i>	45,776	75,000

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

By the end of May 2026, the SLRCS had provided health-related services to 104,356 people affected by the cyclone across 20 districts. The support included health awareness sessions on epidemic prevention and control, household visits, community-based dengue prevention activities, and immediate medical assistance through first aid services medical camps and psychosocial support services.

A total of 45,776 people (male-22,430, female-23,345) were reached through health awareness activities promoting epidemic control practices. Dengue prevention efforts were further strengthened through the printing and distribution of 10,899 dengue surveillance monitoring cards and the implementation of household-level dengue surveillance activities. These activities covered 10,899 households, benefiting an estimated 45,776 individuals, while supporting early detection and community monitoring of dengue risks.

In addition, trained volunteers provided emergency first aid services through 158 events, while 95 medical camps were conducted in affected communities and safety shelters. Through these efforts, 56,870 people, including 19,236 males, 8,926 boys, 19,582 females and 9,126 girls, received healthcare support. Medical and first aid camps were organized in coordination with Medical Officers of Health and Public Health Inspectors, particularly in areas where access to health facilities had been disrupted by the floods and landslides. Basic first aid supplies were also procured and replenished to strengthen frontline volunteer response capacities.

A total of 19 events of Psychosocial Support (PSS) refresher training were conducted where 570 volunteers completed PSS refresher training, contributing to the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services to 1,710 (males-98, boys-662, females-302, girls-648) people affected by the disaster. As the government mobilized medically trained teams to provide MHPSS services, the majority of people in Safety Centres were reached through this initiative. SLRCS supported the government's efforts by reaching the remaining individuals, and continues to remain ready to provide additional support as needed. SLRCS has developed and printed a PSS Training of Trainers (ToT) manual to standardize training content and support the continued rollout of PSS capacity-building initiatives.



SLRCS medical team providing the services during medical camp (left) and trained volunteers doing psychosocial support session with children group at Kandy branch. (Photo: SLRCS)



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached	<b>516,452</b>
Female > 18: <b>156,025</b>	Female < 18: <b>109,526</b>
Male > 18: <b>152,295</b>	Male < 18: <b>98,606</b>

#### Objective:

Ensure the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation, and promote effective hygiene practices among the affected population in the targeted communities, while building community resilience and mitigating public health risks

#### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of sanitation/water facilities cleaned, reconstructed or rehabilitated	7,421	300
Number of people reached through cleaned, constructed or rehabilitated sanitation/water facilities	55,422	3,000

<i>Number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities (promotion activities, clean-up campaign, etc.)</i>	445,998	234,500
<i>Number of water schemes reconstructed</i>	Not started	50
<i>Number of people reached through the reconstructed water scheme</i>		1,259
<i>Percentage of people reporting use of WASH infrastructure supported by the SLRCS as part of this appeal</i>		100%

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

As of May 2026, SLRCS reached a total of 516,452 individuals, comprising 152,295 adult males, 98,606 boys, 156,025 adult females, and 109,526 girls through 39 hygiene promotion and water sanitation initiatives across affected districts.

The primary focus of the intervention has been the restoration of safe water sources. To ensure quality and safety, the SLRCS utilized the OXFAM well cleaning manual, coordinated closely with Public Health Inspectors, and engaged third-party service providers to augment operational capacity. Additionally, physical well-cleaning manuals were produced and disseminated to all local branches to standardize procedures. This resulted in the cleaning of 7,421 dug and community wells, which restored safe water access to 55,422 people, including 18,742 adult males, 8,727 boys, 19,058 adult females, and 8,895 girls.

To further mitigate health risks and facilitate the return of displaced people to their homes, the SLRCS organized 358 community clean-up campaigns. These initiatives targeted schools, public spaces, shelters, and affected neighborhoods to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and reduce environmental contamination, reaching an additional 445,998 people (male-160,236, boys-57,569, female-162,986, girls-65,208).

Although the original targets for sanitation and water facility interventions were modest, the extensive destruction caused by Cyclone Ditwah prompted SLRCS to scale up activities, ultimately well cleaning of 7,421 facilities and reaching over 445,998 people through hygiene promotion activities and clean up campaigns.

In addition to these structural improvements, SLRCS prioritized the immediate health and dignity of vulnerable populations during the crisis. A total of 4,000 sanitary napkins were distributed to schoolchildren and individuals residing in safety centres, while 11,032 people participated in hygiene promotion awareness sessions. Altogether, 15,032 individuals, including adolescent girls and women, benefited from these interventions. These integrated activities continue to play a vital role in supporting the humanitarian response and promoting health, hygiene, and dignity among affected communities.


By the reporting period, Kandy has one request to fix the water schemes which SLRCS would follow up, and the remaining water schemes reconstruction would be based on the further request from branches in upcoming months. The required coordination would be done with water board and CBOs for the repair and reconstruction of the water schemes.



SLRCS volunteers and community members cleaning the well and surroundings as clean-up campaign. (Photo: SLRCS)

To support frontline response efforts and vulnerable households, 1,700 pairs of gumboots and raincoats were procured and distributed to 720 trained volunteers and affected communities engaged in response and clean-up activities. Technical support for WASH interventions was deployed to targeted districts, and basic WASH-related repairs such as repairing toilets were carried out at safety centres with bilateral support to improve sanitation conditions for displaced populations with gender sensitive with disability access.

Activities related to incinerator installation, plastic recycling systems at community and safety centres, owner-driven toilet construction support, and assessments of small-scale water schemes had not yet started during the reporting period. These activities may be implemented in case of funding availability, while the current operational focus remains on multi-purpose cash assistance distribution.

 <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	People reached	<b>516,452</b>	
	Female > 18: <b>156,025</b>	Female < 18:	<b>109,526</b>
	Male > 18: <b>152,295</b>	Male < 18:	<b>98,606</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Strengthen protection, safety, and safeguarding mechanisms by improving the existing protection capacity of affected communities and ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are dignified and safe to access by people of all backgrounds.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained in PGI</i>	720	100
	<i>Number of people reached with PGI messaging</i>	516,452	597,365

### Progress Toward Objectives

During the emergency phase, refresher sessions on PGI principles and the Code of Conduct were conducted for 720 volunteers (420-M, 300-F) from all 25 branches to strengthen awareness of protection risks and reinforce safe and accountable humanitarian practices. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) prevention messages were printed and prominently displayed at distribution points and Safety Centres to improve awareness and visibility of safeguarding commitments. In parallel, sex, age, and disability disaggregated (SADD) data collection was integrated across operational activities to support more inclusive targeting and improve understanding of the differentiated needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations.

Safety audits were also conducted within Safety Centres to identify protection-related risks and gaps affecting vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. The findings from these assessments indicated that women and adolescent girls in Safety Centres are only partially supported and SLRCS shared findings and needs of the women and girls in safety centres with district government and recommended the actions aiming to improve safety, accessibility, privacy, and inclusion within collective settings. The Planned recovery-phase interventions include the implementation of recommendations emerging from Gender Safety Audits, establishment of child-friendly spaces within Safety Centres, and continued strengthening of protection-sensitive infrastructure and referral mechanisms.

As of the reporting period, PGI messages were integrated across health, WASH, cash assistance, community clean-up campaigns, and other community engagement activities, reaching up to 516,452 people across the targeted districts. Through these engagements, community members were informed about Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles, safeguarding, do-no-harm approaches and equitable access to assistance, and available feedback and complaint mechanisms. As these messages were mainstreamed within sectoral interventions, the figure does not represent additional recipients but rather the number of people reached through awareness and engagement activities during the reporting period.

SLRCS will continue to mainstream Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations across all planned interventions, including shelter, health, livelihoods, multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), WASH, and other sectoral activities. Through the integration of PGI messaging, safeguarding measures, inclusive approaches, and community engagement throughout the response, SLRCS expects to further increase the number of people reached during the next reporting period, contributing towards the overall target of 597,365 people.



SLRCS prioritising the elder and children during the NFIs distribution. (Photo: SLRCS)



### Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached	<b>516,452</b>
Female > 18: <b>156,025</b>	Female < 18: <b>109,526</b>
Male > 18: <b>152,295</b>	Male < 18: <b>98,606</b>

**Objective:**

*Integrate CEA into the response and recovery efforts, ensuring the needs of affected communities are understood and addressed in a collaborative and participatory manner.*

**Key indicators:**

Indicator	Actual	Target
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<i>Percentage of surveyed affected people who feel their opinion is taken into account in the decision about the operation</i>	Would be reported after PDM	90%
<i>Percentage of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed/trained on CEA</i>	95%	100%

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) has been integrated as a core cross-cutting component of the Tropical Cyclone Ditwah response to ensure that affected communities are meaningfully engaged and that humanitarian assistance remains responsive, transparent, and people-centred.

To strengthen local capacity, refresher training on the IFRC CEA toolkit was conducted in January 2026 for 50 volunteers from all 25 branches, and a Training of Trainers (ToT) was held for 30 volunteers. Similarly, among 767 volunteers insured, 720 volunteers (420-M, 300-F) were also briefed on CEA during the BDRT training. The operation has been disseminating communication, participation, and accountability mechanisms, including feedback desks, hotlines, SLRCS social media platforms, official websites, other channels and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to ensure that communities are well-informed about planned activities including multi-purpose cash assistance, cleaning campaign and encouraged to actively participate.

The SLRCS has implemented robust and responsive feedback mechanisms, including a dedicated hotline numbers; +94 0703788653 and +94 0703788654, email, in-person channels, physical letters, and the official [SLRCS website](#). A dedicated feedback registration team is responsible for receiving, recording, and managing feedback, complaints, inquiries, and suggestions received through multiple channels and address them, including hotline calls, social media platforms, household visits, community meetings, and direct interactions with staff and volunteers. The team systematically analyses and categorizes the feedback, facilitates referrals and follow-up actions where required, and regularly reports trends and findings to inform operational decision-making and improve service delivery. The hotline has served as a critical tool, receiving over 1,600 calls (50 per cent each for male and female), of which 978 were complaints; these were acknowledged immediately, responded to within a week, and achieved a 95 per cent resolution rate within that same timeframe. To maintain transparency and systematic oversight, the SLRCS maintains an Excel-based record of all calls and letters. SLRCS branches received more than 2,500 calls related to migration inquiries and service requests only. The calls were addressed through the provision of information, referrals, and appropriate support based on the needs and queries raised by callers.

Analysis of community feedback indicates that the majority of inquiries were related to cash assistance, particularly the status of payments, transfer timelines, second-tranche distributions, and verification of recipient's eligibility. Other common issues included incorrect banking information, application status, recipients' selection concerns, and requests for additional support such as shelter repairs, sanitation facilities, school materials, disability assistance, and livelihood support. The feedback also highlighted the importance of clear communication regarding selection criteria, payment schedules, and available assistance. All feedback received through hotline services and other CEA channels was recorded, analysed, and addressed by the dedicated feedback management team, with cases referred to relevant operational units for follow-up and resolution. Positive feedback and expressions of appreciation were also received from recipients who had successfully received assistance.

Furthermore, the recipients' selection process for cash assistance was strictly conducted based on CEA and PGI criteria alongside rigorous verification methods. Each recipient was assigned a unique household (HH) code, which allowed for seamless tracking and resolution of any complaints related to cash and voucher payments. The community people participated in the activities done by SLRCS such as well cleaning, clean up campaigns, selection of the recipients for cash support ensuring the community participation and their engagement.




Staff in SLRCS NHQ taking the feedback, addressing, recording and analysing them. (Photo: SLRCS)

As of the reporting period, CEA messages and information-sharing activities were integrated across health, WASH, cash assistance, community clean-up campaigns, household visits, mass awareness sessions, and social media outreach, reaching up to 516,452 people across the targeted districts. Through these engagements, community members were provided with information sheets on SLRCS activities, recipients selection criteria, available assistance, cash transfer amounts and distribution processes, and were regularly encouraged to share feedback, suggestions, concerns, and complaints. SLRCS also disseminated its feedback hotline and other feedback channels to ensure communities could access information and raise issues safely and confidentially. Feedback was collected through multiple CEA mechanisms, including hotline services, direct interactions with staff and volunteers, community meetings, household visits, and social media platforms, helping to strengthen accountability, transparency, and community participation throughout the response.

As these CEA activities were mainstreamed across sectoral interventions, the figure does not represent additional recipients but rather the number of people reached through awareness, information-sharing, and engagement activities during the reporting period.

The operation continues to strengthen branch- and community-level CEA activities to institutionalize feedback and accountability systems within branch structures.

	<b>Migration</b>	People reached	<b>593</b>
		Female > 18: <b>212</b>	Female < 18: <b>130</b>
		Male > 18: <b>217</b>	Male < 18: <b>34</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Affected migrant families receive cash support to help them recover to their pre-disaster situation.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Number of migrant workers receiving cash and voucher assistance</i>	543	680 people (156 HHs)

### Progress Toward Objectives

The SLRCS reached a total of 1,136 people through migration and displacement response, including 593 people supported through Restoring Family Links (RFL) services across the country and 543 refugees and asylum seekers (156 households) from Gampaha district who received cash assistance. To avoid double counting, only the 593 people reached through RFL services are included in the overall people reached figures, as the 543 cash assistance recipients are already counted under the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) component of the operation.

During the emergency phase, Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs assessment was carried out to identify affected migrant households based on agreed criteria. Many of these individuals are refugees or asylum seekers supported by the UNHCR and are not legally allowed to work in Sri Lanka, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs. To support their recovery, cash assistance was provided. As many recipients do not have bank accounts or formal identification documents, the SLRCS, with verification and facilitation support from the UNHCR, distributed the cash directly in envelopes to ensure people could safely access the assistance.



*SLRCS staff and volunteers providing cash in envelope to migrant during multi-purpose cash distribution. (Photo: SLRCS)*

As of the reporting period, cash and voucher assistance had been provided to 156 HH that consist of 543 refugees and asylum seekers, including 204 adult males, 82 boys, 156 adult females and 82 boys. Restoring family links services also supported 593 people, including 217 adult males, 34 boys, 212 adult females and 130 girls helping displaced individuals reconnect and communicate with their families.

Over 2,500 calls were received for SLRCS migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL) service during the reporting period. The calls primarily related to requests for family tracing and reunification, obtaining information on

migration-related services, referrals to available assistance, and inquiries from migrants and their families seeking support.

 <b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b>	People reached	<b>15,000</b>
	Female > 18: <b>4,369</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,912</b>
	Male > 18: <b>4,457</b>	Male < 18: <b>3,262</b>

**Objective:** *Affected communities strengthened to withstand disasters through improved knowledge and skills in disaster risk reduction*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers is trained on DRR-related trainings</i>	720	600
	<i>Number of people reached by disaster risk reduction public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE)</i>	15,000	15,000
	<i>Number of small-scale irrigation canals rehabilitated as part of the small-scale mitigation</i>	0	30
	<i>Number of people reached through the rehabilitated irrigation canals</i>	0	3,000

### Progress Toward Objectives

As of the reporting period, disaster risk reduction public awareness and public education campaigns (PAPE) have reached 15,000 people across targeted districts, including 4,369 adult males, 2,912 boys, 4,457 adult females, and 3,262 girls. These activities have contributed to strengthening community awareness of disaster risks, preparedness measures, and early action practices in disaster-prone areas. During the emergency phase, 3 events of Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) refresher trainings in Vavuniya, Rathnapura and Kandy were conducted to strengthen volunteer response capacity and support volunteer retention across targeted branches. Refresher and awareness sessions also included disaster risk reduction covering 90 branch staff and volunteers (male-49, female-41), including finance and accounts personnel, to improve familiarity with IFRC operational and financial systems, particularly in relation to Emergency Appeals and emergency response operations. Three events were conducted for 90 volunteers (30 volunteers per session). These efforts contributed to strengthening branch-level preparedness and operational management capacities during the response period.

Recovery-phase interventions are focused on further strengthening surge and preparedness capacities within the SLRCS. Planned activities include National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training for newly selected volunteers to reinforce internal surge mechanisms and improve readiness for future emergencies.



Staff and volunteers group work during BDRT (DRR related) training. (Photo: SLRCS)



## Environmental Sustainability

People reached	<b>445,998</b>
Female > 18: <b>162,236</b>	Female < 18: <b>65,208</b>
Male > 18: <b>160,236</b>	Male < 18: <b>57,568</b>

### Objective:

*Improve the operation's environmental sustainability by minimising and mitigating ecological impacts, promoting responsible resource use and strengthening community driven environmental resilience.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

*Number of people reached through the awareness activities on the recycling of plastic waste*

#### Actual

445,998

#### Target

597,960

### Progress Toward Objectives

SLRCS promoted awareness on plastic waste management and recycling through 358 community clean-up campaigns conducted in schools, public spaces, shelters, and affected communities. These campaigns combined environmental clean-up activities with awareness sessions on proper waste disposal, recycling practices, and the

importance of maintaining a clean and healthy environment to reduce public health risks. A total of 445,998 people (160,236 male, 57,568 boys, 162,236 female and 65,208 girls) were reached through these awareness-raising activities.



Mass clean up awareness campaign including recycling plastic waste. (Photo: SLRCS)

SLRCS is planning to organize a nationwide clean-up campaign in July 2026, alongside its regular community-level clean-up activities. The campaign will be conducted simultaneously across the country and will bring together volunteers, community members, government authorities, private sector representatives, and other relevant stakeholders. The initiative aims to promote environmental cleanliness, strengthen community participation, and raise awareness on proper waste management and public health practices.



## Education

People reached	<b>16,500</b>
Female > 18:	Female<18: <b>8,035</b>
Male > 18:	Male < 18: <b>8,465</b>

### Objective:

*School education kits are distributed among affected students so they can continue their education after the disaster.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

#### Actual

#### Target

*Number of school-going students receiving school education kits/packs*

16,500

10,000

*Percentage of school students who report that school education packs were useful for them after resuming school affected by the flood*

Would be reported after PDM

100%

## Progress Toward Objectives

During the emergency phase, assessments were conducted to identify and prioritize school-going children from the most severely impacted households and communities. SLRCS provided 16,500 education kits covering 8,465 boys and 8,035 girls who were affected to support their continued access to education across the impacted regions. Although the original target was to distribute 10,000 school kits, savings from the procurement process enabled SLRCS to procure an additional 6,500 kits. As a result, the total number of school kits distributed increased to 16,500, allowing SLRCS to support more children affected by the disaster than initially planned.

The school kits were included a comprehensive set of materials: 10 thin lined exercise books, 3 thick lined exercise books, 5 big sized lined exercise books, 2 CR books, a maths box<sup>16</sup> containing a compass, ruler, protractor, and set square, a set of pens including five blue, one red, and two black, three pencils, two erasers, and a school bag. These essential supplies were distributed across 13 districts, specifically covering Badulla, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kandy, Kegalle, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, Rathnapura, Trincomalee, and Vavuniya.



Students with school education kits. (Photo: SLRCS/with consent)

<sup>16</sup> Maths box (or mathematical instrument box) is a standard student geometry set

Consultations with communities, schools, caregivers, and local authorities helped identify the most urgent needs, while efforts were made to ensure girls, boys, children with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups could equally access support. Volunteers supporting the distributions received orientation on safeguarding and protection-sensitive approaches to strengthen accountability and ensure assistance was delivered safely and appropriately. In addition to providing school supplies, restoring access to learning materials also helped support children's wellbeing and psychosocial recovery by bringing back a sense of routine, stability, and normalcy after the disaster.

A PDM process is currently underway to evaluate the use and appropriateness of the assistance. A random sampling method will be used with the aim of including around 50% girls and 50% boys in the respondent group. The PDM will also follow child safeguarding measures, including parental consent and child assent, with interviews conducted in safe and open environments and, where possible, by gender-matched interviewers to ensure children's safety and comfort.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

**Objective:** *Strengthen the SLRC's preparedness and response capacities by reinforcing branch-level structures and the workforce, mobilizing inclusive and trained volunteer networks for effective operations, and advancing youth-led initiatives that improve community resilience*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of volunteers insured throughout the operation	767	1,000

#### Progress Toward Objectives

SLRCS mobilized 767 insured volunteers (male-502, female-265) to lead response activities at the community level. SLRCS National Headquarters facilitated comprehensive orientations for staff and volunteers across all 20 affected districts, informing them about the planned activities under the operation and their respective roles and responsibilities in supporting the affected communities. Throughout the deployment, volunteers showed strong commitment and dedication to the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, especially voluntary service. By following humanitarian standards, safety procedures, and the Red Cross Code of Conduct, they helped ensure assistance was delivered fairly, safely, and respectfully, always prioritizing the needs and dignity of affected communities.

Due to flood damage affecting the Mannar, Nuwara Eliya, and Polonnaruwa branches, the SLRCS has initiated a plan to renovate and repair these facilities to restore full operational capacity.



### Coordination and Partnerships

**Objective:** *Strengthen coordination and collaboration within the IFRC membership and the wider Movement, ensuring technical and operational complementarity, while enhancing cooperation with external partners to improve the effectiveness of SLRCS operations*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Membership coordination is maintained</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Engagement with external partners is further enhanced</i>	Yes	Yes

### Progress Toward Objectives

A diplomatic briefing was conducted in mid-January 2026 to share the findings of the multi-sector rapid needs assessment with external stakeholders in the country. Representatives from UN agencies, embassies, and government agencies participated in the event.

In the same period, the third partners' call was held to update partners on the revised operational strategy and share findings from RMNA assessments conducted in late December 2025 and early January 2026. Both events were led by the SLRCS with technical support from the IFRC. Following the initial diplomatic meeting, the SLRCS and IFRC agreed to organize a diplomatic field visit during the middle of the year. In line with this commitment, a field visit was planned for May 2026. However, due to the unexpected unavailability of SLRCS management due to illness, the visit was postponed and rescheduled for September 2026.

The SLRCS continues to actively participate in national and cluster coordination meetings to provide updates on support to affected communities and coordinate with government authorities, UN agencies, and partners. The IFRC also co-leads the Shelter, Essential Household Items, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters, providing coordination and technical support to partner organizations. To support these efforts, Shelter Cluster Coordinator and Information Management (IM) Coordinator surge personnel were deployed. The Shelter, Land and Site Coordination (SLSC) Coordinator served as co-lead of the SLSC sector alongside IOM. The SLRCS and IFRC representatives participated in Humanitarian Country Team meetings

SLRCS headquarters continues to coordinate closely with local branches, while branches work with local authorities and other stakeholders to support smooth implementation of the operation.

Since the start of the operation, the IFRC has also maintained close coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), including through three tripartite meetings held to date. The SLRCS continues to work with the ICRC to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services for affected communities. In addition, a Communications Coordinator surge deployment supported operational communications and visibility efforts during the deployment.



### Secretariat Services

**Objective:** *Provide comprehensive support to the SLRCS in their relief operations, ensuring adherence to compliance standards, effective operational management, and enhanced visibility*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of surges supporting the operation</i>	8	7
	<i>Number of evaluations conducted for the operation</i>	Not started	1

### Progress Toward Objectives

As of May 2026, eight Rapid Response surge alerts were sent out and deployed (7 in country and 1 remote) to support the SLRCS response. The details are provided below:

<b>IFRC Rapid Response profile</b>	<b>Deployment duration</b>	<b>Deployment entity</b>
Operations Manager	3 Months (in country)	New Zealand Red Cross
PMER Coordinator	3 Months (in country)	IFRC APRO
Information Management (IM) Coordinator	1 month (remote)	Netherland Red Cross
Comms Coordinator	3 Months (in country)	Finnish Red Cross
Assessment Coordinator	1.5 Months (in country)	Australian Red Cross
Information Management Coordinator (second rotation)	1 Month (in country)	British Red Cross Society
Shelter Cluster Coordinator	2 Months (in country)	IFRC
Shelter Cluster IM Coordinator	1 Month (in country)	Finnish Red Cross

The 8 deployed rapid response personnel (male-4, female-4) provided critical support to the operation, including the Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy revisions. The Assessment Coordinator supported completing a multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment, and the report was publicly shared during a diplomatic briefing in mid-January. The Assessment Coordinator completed her mission in mid-January, while the other six surge personnel completed their assignments by the end of February. The IM Surge's (first rotation) provided critical technical support for rapid multi-sectoral assessment including generating a questionnaire in KoBo, data analysis, generating an [assessment dashboard](#), and finalizing the assessment report. The IM surge (second rotation) supported the SLRCS for the assessment/registration of targeted households for cash support.

In addition, a second rotation Operations Manager position for six months was opened and deployed at the end of February to continue supporting overall operational coordination and management. Similarly, a PMER Delegate was deployed in April to strengthen the PMER system and operational monitoring and reporting functions. Two Shelter Cluster Coordinators were also seconded by the Canadian Red Cross and IFRC to support Shelter Land and Site Coordination (SLSC) efforts.

In addition, the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Delhi continues to provide technical support to the Sri Lanka team. During the early phase of the operation, the Head of CCD and the Programme Manager supported overall coordination and technical guidance. A procurement focal point also assisted the team in completing procurement processes, particularly for local procurement activities.

Since the start of the emergency, various communications activities have been carried out to increase visibility of the situation and the SLRCS response at the international level. This included sharing videos, photos, podcasts, and stories through IFRC social media platforms, [local newspaper](#) and sharing materials with the SLRCS communications team and National Societies for wider use through: [X IFRC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20](#) | [Facebook 1 2 3 4 5 6](#) | [Instagram 1 2 3 4 5](#) | [ifrc.org 1](#)

The videos developed and published through SLRCS Facebook are:

- <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/19686mvMST/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1FeVhgqYwY/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1c2M8ZchTb/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1H2PcSMvBA/>

Several field visits were also conducted to affected areas to capture community needs and response activities. The photos, videos, and interviews collected were used to develop stories and social media content. Communications support also included responding to media requests and supporting high-level events and visits. In addition, volunteers received training on humanitarian photography, ethical standards, and video editing, while further training needs to continue to be identified.

## D. FUNDING<sup>17</sup>

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Hard Pledges + In kind + Soft Pledges	6,568,980	5,431,020	55%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
IFRC Secretariat + Bilateral	6,568,980	7,431,020	47%

As of the reporting period, the IFRC Secretariat has mobilized CHF 6.5 million, covering 55 per cent of the IFRC EA total requirement of CHF 12 million. A detailed financial report is attached.

**IFRC extends its heartfelt gratitude to all donors and earnestly appeals for further contributions to bridge the remaining gap. This support is crucial for the National Society and the IFRC to continue delivering vital humanitarian assistance during both the emergency and recovery phases.**

## Contact information

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

### At the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Mahesh Gunasekera; email: [mahesh.gunasekara@redcross.lk](mailto:mahesh.gunasekara@redcross.lk), phone: +94703471084
- **Operational Coordination:** Damitha Chanaka, Preparedness & Response Manager; email: [damitha.chanaka@redcross.lk](mailto:damitha.chanaka@redcross.lk), phone: +94703514929

### At the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation Delhi:

- **IFRC Country Cluster Head of Delegation;** John Entwistle, CCD; email: [john.entwistle@ifrc.org](mailto:john.entwistle@ifrc.org), phone: +919266905183

### At the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit:** Joy Singhal; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- **Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters:** Felipe Delcid; email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
- **Operations Coordinator:** Nusrat Hassan; email: [opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org)

<sup>17</sup> Note that the income figure may be subject to variation

- **Regional Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:**

- **Senior Officer – Partnerships in Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Bin Ahmad Nazri; email: [hisham.nazri@ifrc.org](mailto:hisham.nazri@ifrc.org), phone: +60173816985

**At IFRC Geneva:**

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Santiago Luengo; email: [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org)

**For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:**

- **Manager Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: [nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)

**Reference**



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Revised Operational Strategy](#)
- [DREF](#)

## How we work

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

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/12-2026/5	Operation	MDRLK023
Budget Timeframe	2025/12-2027/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jun 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRLK023 - Sri Lanka - Tropical Cyclone

Operating Timeframe: 02 Dec 2025 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 02 Dec 2025

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 29 Jun 2026</b>	<b>5,576,654</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>46.47%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	2,518,006	584,687	1,933,319
PO02 - Livelihoods	20,270	8,635	11,635
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	143,378	843,630	-700,252
PO04 - Health	66,892	76,996	-10,104
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	330,946	183,176	147,770
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	2,879	-2,879
PO07 - Education	271,549	332,162	-60,613
PO08 - Migration	18,141	3,143	14,998
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	903,473	103,905	799,568
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	14,595	9,786	4,808
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	3,166	-3,166
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>4,287,250</b>	<b>2,152,166</b>	<b>2,135,084</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	50,811	5,397	45,413
EA02 - Secretariat Services	576,382	134,168	442,214
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	1,114,909	12,229	1,102,680
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>1,742,102</b>	<b>151,795</b>	<b>1,590,308</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,029,352</b>	<b>2,303,961</b>	<b>3,725,391</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2026/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	5,970,613
Expenditure	-2,303,961
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>3,666,652</b>
Deferred Income	606,041
Funds Available	4,272,693

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	0	Reimbursed :	0	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/12-2026/5	Operation	MDRLK023
Budget Timeframe	2025/12-2027/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jun 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRLK023 - Sri Lanka - Tropical Cyclone

Operating Timeframe: 02 Dec 2025 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 02 Dec 2025

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	235,632				235,632		
Australian Red Cross (from IFM Investors*)	24,254				24,254		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	779,495				779,495		
Czech Government	76,222				76,222		
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000		
FIFA Foundation	232,386				232,386		
Finnish Red Cross	278,606				278,606		
Gaden Phodrang Foundation of the Dalai Lama	13,422				13,422		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	18,399				18,399		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	225,286				225,286		
Irish Government	0				0	466,021	
Japanese Red Cross Society	25,618				25,618		
Lithuania Government	27,972				27,972		
Luxembourg Government	232,327				232,327		
Maldives Red Crescent	13,956				13,956		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	785,476				785,476		
On Line donations	20,105				20,105		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,279				9,279		
Spanish Government	0				0	140,020	
Swiss Government	1,650,000				1,650,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	123,402				123,402		
The Netherlands Red Cross	198,776				198,776		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>4,970,613</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>5,970,613</b>	<b>606,041</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>5,970,613</b>	<b>606,041</b>	