



SRI LANKA

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



16 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE SRI LANKA RED CROSS SOCIETY



25

National Society
branches



307

National Society
local units



3,895

National Society
volunteers



90

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



85,300

Disasters
and crises



17,800

Health and
wellbeing



148,188

Migration and
displacement



116

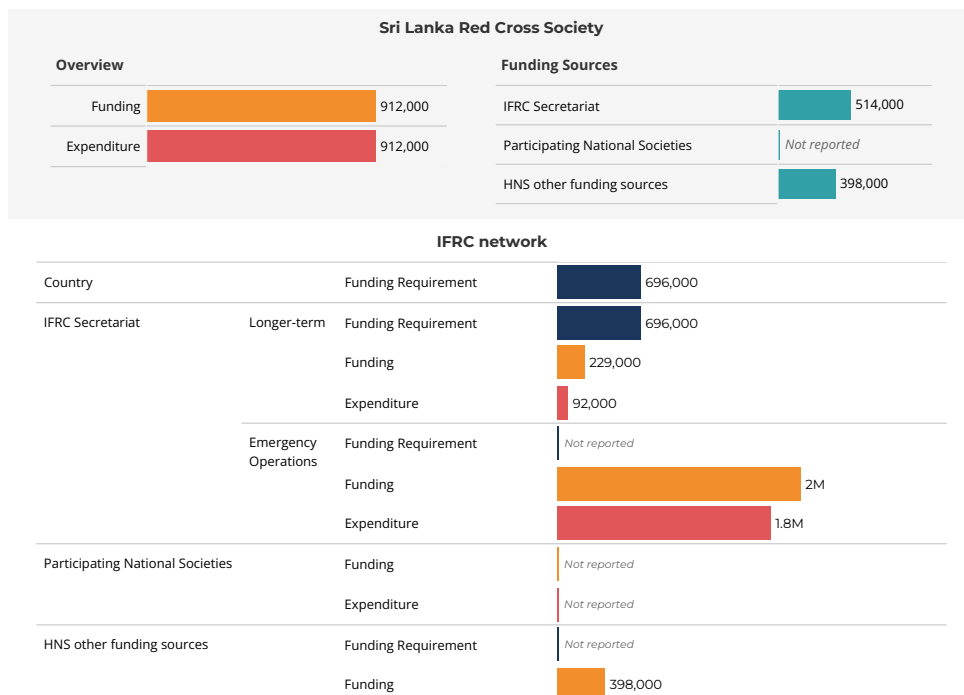
Values, power
and inclusion



85,300

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAALK002**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing



Rising climate risks

85,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Livelihood support

4,000



Disaster risk reduction

14,000



Emergency response and early recovery programmes

18,000



Shelter support

520



100%

assistance delivered using cash and vouchers



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Contextually appropriate health services

148,000



Training in first aid

4,000



Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

75,000



Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

• 116

• has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move

• has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming

• 1,000



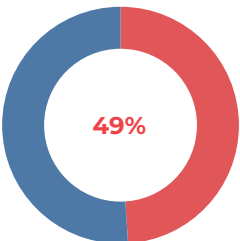
Reached by the National Society's educational programmes

• 150



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

• 85,000



of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

• has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

8

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of

9

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of



National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions

✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The economy of Sri Lanka has stabilized since late 2023, following a severe economic crisis. In 2022, the country defaulted on its debt due to unsustainable borrowing and depleted reserves, which were worsened by macroeconomic mismanagement and long-standing structural weaknesses, as well as external shocks. However, since 2022, several reforms have been implemented, including cost-reflective utility pricing, new revenue measures, a return to prudent monetary policy, and the restructuring of domestic debt.

By mid-2023, inflation had declined to single digits, down from a peak of 69.8 percent in September 2022. The Sri Lankan rupee appreciated by 10.8 percent in 2023, recovering from a significant depreciation of 81.2 percent the previous year. Despite these improvements, household budgets remain tight due to tax and price increases, as well as job and income losses. The ongoing implementation of critical structural reforms related to fiscal and debt management, the financial sector, social assistance, state-owned enterprises, and trade and investment is essential for achieving medium-term growth and reducing poverty. Despite economic recovery, Sri Lanka faces a significant humanitarian crisis with high poverty rates and income inequality. The country ranks 89th out of 193 in the HDI, with a growth from 0.757 in 2014 to 0.776 in 2023, but it fell in rankings from 73rd in 2014. Income inequality remains a major issue, with the poorest 40 per cent holding 18.5 per cent of revenue, compared to 20.5 per cent held by the wealthiest 1 per cent.

Sri Lanka experienced significant humanitarian consequences primarily due to a severe economic crisis, leading to widespread food insecurity, malnutrition, and limited access to essential services, further exacerbated by natural disasters like floods and landslides caused by heavy monsoon rains, impacting large populations and causing displacement, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly; this resulted in a need for humanitarian assistance including food, water, shelter, healthcare, and livelihood support.

Sri Lanka has a low carbon footprint, with per capita CO2 emissions of only 1.02 tonnes. However, as a small island nation, it is highly vulnerable to climate change. Recent reports show rising daytime and nighttime temperatures and increased rainfall variability, leading to longer dry spells and shorter wet periods. There has also been a rise in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, along with an increase in dengue cases since early 2025 due to the prolonged wet season. Sri Lanka's national policy on climate change notes a twenty-two-fold increase in climate-induced hazards over the past decade compared to 1973- 1983. This has led to significant vulnerabilities due to both global climate risks and local environmental mismanagement, affecting various aspects of life and society in the short and long term.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society placed climate action at the heart of its humanitarian mission, launching nationwide programmes to build resilience against climate-related disasters. Collaborating with government bodies, United Nations agencies and local communities, the National Society implemented initiatives to strengthen climate-smart agriculture, water security and early warning systems, benefiting over one million people. Through its 25 district branches, it empowered vulnerable groups, supported smallholder farmers, and mobilized youth and volunteers in grassroots efforts such as mangrove planting, reforestation, and climate awareness campaigns, translating global climate goals into impactful local action.

Disasters and crises

Between January and June 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced disaster preparedness and response across the country. By activating the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) during Cyclone Fengal and reinforcing the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) framework, the National Society strengthened systems and trained first responders to deliver timely, life-saving assistance. Through partnerships with World Vision Lanka and local authorities, it conducted targeted trainings in shelter management, camp coordination, and village safety,

reaching communities in seven locations. District branches led fire and rescue sessions, teacher trainings, and youth engagement activities, while the shelter technical team completed resilient homes under the Indian Housing Project, enhancing protection for estate workers.

Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened community health and emergency response across all 25 districts, reaching individuals through First Aid sessions, mobile clinics, and awareness campaigns. Volunteers trained in basic and advanced First Aid—including CPR and trauma care—now serve as frontline responders in schools, workplaces, and disaster-prone areas. District branches also led health and hygiene initiatives, including HIV, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and dengue prevention campaigns, psychosocial support and blood donation drives.

Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced its strategic focus on migration and displacement, co-chairing the Asia Pacific Migration Network and forming a cross-sectoral Technical Working Group. Collaborating with 20 government agencies through the ILO's Safe Labour Migration Programme, it contributed to national policies on migrant worker safety and anti-trafficking efforts. District branches led Restoring Family Links (RFL) and migration awareness programmes, offering tracing services, legal aid and emotional support. By integrating RFL into First Aid training and conducting outreach in regions such as Nuwara Eliya, Colombo, Anuradhapura, and Mannar, the National Society strengthened community resilience and promoted safer migration practices nationwide.

Values, power, and inclusion

Between January and June 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society deepened its commitment to humanitarian values and inclusive community engagement across all 25 districts. Through targeted awareness campaigns, Junior Red Cross Circles and a scholarship programme for vulnerable students, it promoted compassion, resilience and youth leadership. The National Society trained individuals to share humanitarian principles widely, while engaging policymakers to embed these values in governance. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) initiatives strengthened transparency and participation, with hotlines and bilingual feedback tools ensuring inclusive communication.

Enabling local actors

In the first half of 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society made progress in modernizing its internal systems to ensure transparent, accountable and efficient operations. Through the ongoing 'System Development Towards Transparency and Accountability' project, the National Society began digitizing finance, HR, and logistics processes at the National Headquarters and six district branches. It also implemented the Global Crisis Data Bank (GCDB) to manage volunteer profiles and operational data, enhancing performance tracking and transparency. Volunteers and staff received targeted training in strategic planning, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and disaster response, while six branches were supported with upgraded financial systems, IT equipment, and infrastructure improvements. The National Society also initiated the use of ERP systems for streamlined reporting and resource management.

To further strengthen its humanitarian impact, the National Society focused on developing Early Action Protocols for hazards such as floods, heatwaves, and air pollution, supported by improved information management and website integration. It enhanced communication efforts through active social media engagement and strategic messaging, helping mobilize resources and build public trust. The National Society reaffirmed its commitment to integrity by mandating IFRC's 'Preventing Fraud and Corruption' training for all staff and adopting global standards such as PSEA and Child Protection policies. It also developed a tailored accountability framework and whistleblower mechanism, reinforcing ethical service delivery across all 25 district branches.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Unified Plan for 2025 experienced challenges in the year's first half, primarily due to limited funding opportunities to initiate the plan. Nevertheless, the National Society demonstrated commendable resilience by successfully executing an emergency response, with support from IFRC-DREF funding. While no formal amendments were made to the initial plan, implementing activities aligned with the strategic plan continue.



The National Society conducted plumber training for Rohingya community in Cox's bazar camp for the displaced. (Photo: IFRC)

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to the escalating frequency and severity of climate-related disasters, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has strategically positioned climate action at the core of its humanitarian mission. Beginning in 2025, the National Society has initiated a comprehensive array of climate resilience and disaster risk reduction programmes in collaboration with government entities, UN agencies, international organizations and local communities.

These initiatives are designed to enhance adaptive capacities, promote climate-smart livelihoods, and improve water and food security, with a particular emphasis on the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth and smallholder farmers. Through a combination of national programming and community-driven solutions spearheaded by the National Society's 25 district branches, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is dedicated to translating global climate goals into tangible local impact.

The National Society has teamed up with the Climate Change Secretariat and the Global Green Growth Institute to implement the National Adaptation Plan Readiness and Support (NAPRS) Project, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This initiative aims to enhance climate resilience in all 25 districts of Sri Lanka, focusing on local government officials, community leaders, and climate-vulnerable sectors like agriculture and health. Officials from various government organizations have received capacity-building support on policy development, building institutional

capacity, organizational strategy development, and innovation on climate-based initiatives, indirectly benefiting over one million people nationwide. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society plans to utilize insights from "Climate Finance" sessions to develop future funding proposals and create platforms for sharing best practices, empowering local communities in climate adaptation efforts for a more resilient Sri Lanka.

The National Society has partnered with the Ministry of Irrigation and UNDP to implement the Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP), funded by the Green Climate Fund and the Government of Sri Lanka. This initiative aims to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers in the dry zone against climate variability. Through an integrated community development approach, this programme promotes climate-smart agriculture, improves clean water access and enhances early warning systems. In the Kurunegala district, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has rehabilitated small tank systems and promoted sustainable farming practices, improving water quality and supply in rural areas, supporting more than 10,000 farmers in the districts. The project also provides timely flood and drought alerts to protect lives and livelihoods.

Across Sri Lanka, the National Society district branches spearhead grassroots initiatives to combat climate change and enhance disaster preparedness. These efforts, driven by youth, volunteers, and staff, support the National Headquarters' strategic goals while amplifying community impact. Tree planting campaigns, fostering environmental stewardship, and addressing reforestation and waste management issues. Collaborating with local NGO 'Right to Life,' the National Society is planting mangroves to strengthen biodiversity and support coastal fishing communities, while volunteers conduct coastal clean-ups. School children and local institutions participated in climate awareness programmes, promoting sustainable practices and resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in implementing climate-smart community resilience projects at the community level. This includes the effective implementation of Climate and Environment Policies and Frameworks at the National Headquarters and Branch levels. The IFRC also assists the National Society in establishing inclusive multi-hazard early warning systems for communities at risk with the aim of saving lives and properties by utilizing the forecast and real-time meteorological and hydrological data.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continually improved early warning systems and coordination with local authorities, while expanding the network of trained first responders to ensure every community is supported in times of crisis. The National Society managed and engaged with the Cyclone Fengal DREF technical team to activate the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) during the reporting period.

Since the beginning of 2025, the National Society has strengthened the systems, people, and structures to anticipate and respond swiftly to natural, technological and human-induced disasters. By reinforcing the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach at national and district levels, it enhanced the capacity to deliver timely, coordinated, and life-saving assistance to communities in crisis.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is enhancing district-level disaster preparedness through targeted capacity-building initiatives starting in 2025. The Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) conducted trainings which includes three sessions to equip volunteers with essential response skills and coordination techniques. Additionally, two Camp Management training sessions focused on improving readiness for displacement and emergency shelter, emphasizing protection and humanitarian standards.

In partnership with World Vision Lanka, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society conducted a large-scale training initiative to enhance local disaster preparedness and community safety. One-day training sessions on shelter management and village security reached members of Grama Niladhari Division Disaster Management Committees across seven locations. This programme equipped participants with essential skills in emergency shelter management and safety measures, strengthening local disaster governance and fostering more resilient villages ready to respond to disasters.

In alignment with the PER framework, the National Society branches are empowering communities, reducing risks and enhancing local capacities to withstand crises. Since early 2025, initiatives such as Fire and Rescue training sessions in schools and communities have developed trained first responders. Disaster Management training for teachers equips them to make informed decisions during emergencies. Furthermore, by partnering with disaster management committees and local agencies, the branches are delivering vital humanitarian services to vulnerable populations.

The National Society's shelter technical team oversees the construction of permanent houses under the Indian Housing Project supporting for estate workers, emphasizing resilience and disaster risk reduction. Approximately 130 houses were completed during the reporting period.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society through mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals which are drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. It also provides technical support to the National Society to develop necessary plans, policies, strategy for community-based resilience programming.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Since the start of 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society branches in all 25 districts have held local and community first aid events, reaching more than 10,000 individuals through first-aid and awareness sessions, mobile clinics and training initiatives. The [First Aid](#) training in schools, workplaces, community centres and disaster-prone areas covers essential skills such as CPR and wound care. This community- focused approach is helping to build a more resilient and self-sufficient society.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society district branches in Sri Lanka are enhancing community-based emergency response by training volunteers. One Basic First Aid programme recently empowered volunteers with essential skills such as CPR, wound care and emergency management. These volunteers serve as frontline responders at public events, schools, and during disasters, providing immediate care alongside medical professionals. Their efforts help reduce suffering and improve health outcomes in everyday accidents and large-scale emergencies.

The National Society has expanded Advanced First Aid training, emphasizing trauma care and emergency coordination. Responders are now stationed in high-risk areas for effective action during disasters and emergencies. Many trained individuals are also community trainers, spreading First Aid knowledge throughout Sri Lanka. By integrating First Aid into daily life and fostering partnerships, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society builds resilience and ensures timely, compassionate care is always available.

From the start of 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society district branches led various health and hygiene initiatives aligned with national efforts, positively impacting communities. These included awareness campaigns, medical camps, [psychosocial support programmes](#), hygiene education, and blood donation drives, reaching thousands across urban, rural, and remote areas.

Branches such as Colombo, Badulla, Matara, and Kandy executed health campaigns on HIV, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), non-communicable diseases, and dengue prevention. The Western province branches also conducted dengue and hygiene awareness through door-to-door visits, school programmes and public clean-up drives.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society with institutional readiness through the supply of medical items for epidemic and pandemic preparedness. The support assists the National Society in reaching the community level for capacity building for epidemic and pandemic preparedness. In addition, the IFRC also provides technical support to the National Society with regard to the development and implementation of WASH Interventions including climate-smart long-term WASH programme and resilience programme.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

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

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society district branches play a key role in promoting Restoring Family Links (RFL) and addressing migration issues. Through outreach, counselling, and training, they connect individuals separated from loved ones due to conflict or disasters.

In regions such as Nuwara Eliya and Colombo, large-scale RFL and migration awareness programmes are conducted for various community members. At the same time, branches in Anuradhapura and Mannar handle individual tracing requests, including those related to conflicts. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society emphasizes safer migration through educational sessions and has incorporated RFL into first aid training, offering legal aid, tracing assistance, and emotional support.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in strengthening its capacity in migration and displacement through training, workshops and peer support. This includes support for activities which facilitate the integration and social inclusion of migrants and displaced people into their new communities, including skills training. Technical support is also provided in the form of regional or cross-regional discussions, consultations, and workshops to support work related to migration routes.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continues to uphold the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. These principles aim to build a more informed, compassionate, and resilient society. Since early 2025, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reached people across all 25 districts through targeted awareness activities. Each trained individual is expected to share this knowledge with at least four others, which amplifies the community's impact. The National Society aims to enhance these efforts by engaging policymakers and political leaders to deepen their understanding of humanitarian principles and emphasize their importance in governance and decision-making.

Junior Red Cross Circles in Sri Lanka are school-based groups organized and facilitated by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society. These circles empower students by instilling humanitarian values, teaching first aid skills, and providing opportunities for community service. They play a vital role in the Red Cross movement in Sri Lanka, focusing on youth engagement and the development of future leaders with compassion. Additionally, each year, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society makes a meaningful difference in the lives of schoolchildren from low-income families, ensuring they can continue their education without interruption. The scholarship programme, which spans all 25 districts, helps vulnerable students overcome financial barriers, stay in school, and confidently pursue their dreams with dignity.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is committed to enhancing transparency, inclusion, and effective communication through targeted Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) initiatives, which are a key priority. CEA capacity-building efforts have successfully trained staff members and volunteers across 10 districts using both in-person and

online sessions. Additionally, the National Society promotes the integration of CEA principles into disaster preparedness and emergency response efforts. This includes encouraging inclusive, community-led health engagement activities, strengthening gender-sensitive programming through community dialogue, improving feedback mechanisms and transparent decision-making and enhancing institutional knowledge and frontline capacity to engage effectively with communities. The National Society emphasizes Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), treating all community members as equal partners through meaningful participation and open communication. The National Society activated two hotline numbers and provided bilingual information sheets during relief distributions for affected individuals to voice complaints and concerns.

Across the country, the district branches of the National Society played a vital role in promoting the humanitarian values and fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement. These initiatives encourage inclusion, empathy, and respect for diversity while enhancing the understanding of the global mission and its lifesaving work in Sri Lanka. Since the beginning of 2025, the branches have successfully conducted an inspiring series of 30 programmes to disseminate humanitarian values, reaching over 1,000 people across the district.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society by strengthening its PGI programming. This includes mainstreaming Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and CEA into sectoral programming and operations through the minimum standards, policy and toolkits. It also provides technical assistance with feedback mechanisms linked to clear referral systems as part of the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation standard operating procedure.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies currently providing remote support and assistance during emergency operations include the **Red Cross Society of China**, the **Kuwait Red Crescent Society**, the **Singapore Red Cross Society** and the **Turkish Red Crescent**.

Movement coordination

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

The **ICRC** supports the National Society with migration, restoring family links, humanitarian values, safer access, first aid, and the dissemination of international humanitarian law. In Sri Lanka, the ICRC helps people affected by the past conflict, including detainees, the families of missing persons and economically vulnerable households. The ICRC also works with ministries, armed forces, police and universities to promote international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

External coordination

The National Society has extensively collaborated with various ministries of the Sri Lankan government, particularly the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Disaster Management. It is set to expand its intervention in climate-smart

practices by partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture and supporting the government in implementing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for climate.

The National Society maintains active and steadfast relationships with national and international partners in the public, non-governmental, and corporate sectors.

At the country level, the National Society and IFRC serve as observers and actively participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), convened during both disasters and non-emergency periods. They are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning and analysis, with IFRC supporting the National Society's coordination efforts by representing it in other relevant clusters as required.

The IFRC and the National Society take part in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings, Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Sri Lanka, and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) working groups. IFRC contributed to the formulation of AAP messaging for the Sri Lanka document and the revision of the UN Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) plan. While maintaining a strong collaboration and partnership with Movement partners, the National Society seeks to maintain close engagement, alongside the IFRC with national and international partners from the public, non-governmental, and corporate sectors.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society maintains active and close partnerships with national and international partners in public, non-governmental and corporate sectors. It works closely with UN agencies and others such as ZOA, Oxfam and USAID in the country. The National Society works with Dettol, Manchee and Maliban at a national level, and with international corporate partners such as Coca-Cola. It also works with media networks such as Hiru TV and the Independent Television Network.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continues to focus on modernizing internal systems to ensure robust, transparent, and accountable operations at all levels. This includes streamlining the finance, administration, logistics and Human Resource systems, aligning with global best practices and Red Cross Movement standards. The National Society has already been in the process of a capacity-building initiative to improve awareness of its policies, guidelines, and protocols. Since January 2025, members and volunteers have received targeted training on Strategic and Policies planning, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) through workshops, seminars and e-learning modules. This shared understanding promotes consistency, professionalism, and cohesion across the national and district operations. It also ensures that every volunteer and staff member is aligned with the mission and empowered to act clearly and confidently.

The National Society is modernizing its systems and strengthening its IT infrastructure to improve transparency, accountability, and impact. In 2023, it launched the 'System Development Towards Transparency and Accountability' project, which aims to transition Finance, Human Resources, and Logistics operations to fully digital platforms by 2030. This transition is underway at the National Headquarters and six district branches.

Additionally, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society implemented the 'Global Crisis Data Bank (GCDB)', which provides a web-based platform for managing volunteer profiles, operational capacities, and financial progress. This initiative enhances data ownership, performance tracking, and transparency across the organization. The National Society has positioned itself as a technical service provider, capitalizing on decades of experience in disaster management, Health and First Aid training and services.

During the reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society trained volunteers in key areas such as disaster risk reduction, safer access, first aid, migration and RFL services and climate action, which helped prepare the field teams to act decisively in crisis settings and deliver high-quality services to those in need.

The National Society also enhanced its branches and units by providing resources, training, and improved infrastructure, including better coordination and tools for field activities.

Lastly, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is focused on developing Early Action Protocols on riverine flood, flood, heatwave and air pollution. To further strengthen that, Information Management-- considered a key area--has put extra emphasis on developing its website to manage its data collection and reporting systems and collaborate with another platform to integrate all the historical data and spatial assessments to develop a SEAPs for different Hazards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in its interventions under National Society development. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society engaged with more programming partners and increased the quality of communications to deliver key messages of the National Society's engagement in humanitarian actions. The Communication Manager closely worked with the Communication department and widely using social medias sharing information and promotional materials regularly.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society further increased the quality of its social media engagement on Facebook and Twitter to disseminate the National Society's activities with photo and video content, in disasters and crises including pandemics. The National Society has also worked on enhancing the accountability and trust through sharing the information and the active communication activities are very useful as donors, the private sector, international agencies, and other key audiences – help to mobilize resources to respond to disasters and crises and carry out the broader humanitarian work of the National Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society in its humanitarian diplomacy and public communication efforts.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is in the process of digitizing records and archives in finance, assets, logistics, planning, budgeting, and reporting. During the reporting period, there was a significant improvement in information management and support systems. The National Society has already initiated recording with Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) to facilitate effective, efficient, and on-time reporting- using procurement, inventory, and fleet management modules, finance systems, budget variance report, and programme information needed for the basic programme reporting (based on the given criteria from the programme departments).

The National Society has also supported six branches in this process and integrated and improved their financial systems in 2024 and it now continually provides the required training and IT equipment's to the staff at the NHQ as well as branch level.

The National Society reaffirms its commitment to integrity and ethical humanitarian service by enhancing transparency and accountability from headquarters to 25 district branches. Key steps include mandatory participation in the IFRC's 'Preventing Fraud and Corruption' course for all staff, and the formal adoption of global standards such as the PSEA Policy and Child Protection Policy. The National Society subsequently developed its policies on PSEA and Child Safeguarding, prevention and response to workplace harassment and discrimination and whistleblower framework. Additionally, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is developing an accountability framework tailored to Sri Lanka's humanitarian context while aligning with IFRC and ICRC guidelines.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the National Society in strengthening its human resources department. Additional support includes strengthening the procurement process and policy, the review and updating the finance manual, and implementing an Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) system. The IFRC also supports the National Society with institutionalizing fraud and corruption prevention the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding risk analysis.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society faced challenges in implementing the Unified Plan due to limited funding. Nonetheless, it has secured financial support from ICRC, private entities, and humanitarian organizations such as World Vision, UNFPA, and WFP, enabling it to strengthen proposal development and accountability across sectors. The National Society has also improved its disaster response capacity through the IFRC-DREF emergency fund, enhanced collaboration with government authorities and branches and provided training to staff and volunteers. Its involvement in Anticipatory Action initiatives, including technical work on dengue and riverine flooding, has further boosted its organizational development, policy drafting, framework design, and digitalization efforts.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Empowering Voices in the Storm: Community Accountability in Action

When the floodwaters surged through Colombo, Gampaha, and Puttalam in early 2024, thousands of households were left grappling with destruction, uncertainty and the daunting task of rebuilding. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society responded not just with cash, but with compassion, connection and commitment to community-led emergency response.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to households affected by Cyclone Fengal in 2024-25. But beyond the numbers was a deeper story: one of trust, dialogue, and a bold dedication to making sure no voice was left unheard.

To ensure that every intervention honored the dignity and real needs of affected families, the National Society built a robust Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) framework right into the heart of its operation. After the distribution of funds, the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise emerged as a powerful listening tool, reaching 212 households through phone and in-person interviews. The PDM wasn't just about data collection; it was about validation. It asked: Did we help? Did we hear you? Could we do better?

The responses painted a complex picture. While 86 per cent of beneficiaries said the cash



assistance met or exceeded their basic needs, some struggled to access banking services, especially the elderly and those in remote areas.

More revealing was the insight on feedback mechanisms: 67 per cent of recipients were unaware of the National Society's hotline or community complaint systems. These were not seen as failures, they were calls to action. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society recognized that communication is not a luxury during emergencies, but a lifeline. In response, the team prioritized enhancing its communication strategies by developing multilingual awareness materials, training frontline staff to promote dialogue, and activating local leaders and volunteers as information bridges.

In Gampaha and Colombo, community members began using hotlines and face-to-face channels more actively. People were no longer just recipients of aid—they became participants in shaping it.

From female-headed households to members of the LGBTQ community, the relief efforts were inclusive and adaptive which supported 124 LGBTQ members. The data showed that 68 per cent of recipients were women, many of whom

managed household resources and made critical decisions about how the cash was spent. By acknowledging and supporting these roles, the National Society helped reinforce the resilience already present within the community fabric.

What emerges from this story is not just a record of assistance, it's a blueprint for ethical, accountable humanitarian work. By making space for concerns, adapting distribution modalities, and amplifying community voices, the National Society turned its relief efforts into a partnership with those it serves.

As one beneficiary from Gampaha said during the PDM: “We didn’t just receive help—we were asked what we needed, and how we felt.”

In a year marked by climate extremes and rising vulnerability, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society didn’t just weather the storm—it brought transparency, inclusion, and dignity to the very heart of disaster response.

2

Anticipatory Tomorrow, Today: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Leads the Way on Anticipatory Action in Sri Lanka

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society emerged as a leader in embedding Anticipatory Action (AA) into Sri Lanka’s disaster risk management system. Building on the solid groundwork laid in 2023—when the National Society convened the country’s first-ever stakeholder consultation on anticipatory action—2024 saw Sri Lanka Red Cross Society take bold steps to mainstream this innovative, forward-looking approach nationally.

With unwavering commitment and vision, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society played a catalytic role in forming Sri Lanka’s National Technical National Working Group on Anticipatory Action, bringing together key stakeholders to institutionalize early warning and early action mechanisms across sectors. The National Society also made significant contributions to the regional anticipatory action mapping led by the Asia-Pacific Working Group.

As a result, the National Society co-hosted the prestigious South Asia Dialogue Platform on AA in Colombo at the end of 2024. This high-level regional event, organized in partnership with the IFRC, the Ministry of Defense, Disaster Management Centre, and a constellation of national and global actors—including FAO, WFP, IWMI, Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP), World Vision, the Anticipation Hub, German Red Cross, RCRC Climate Centre, and German Humanitarian Assistance—signalled a powerful



commitment to shift from reactive to proactive disaster management.

Immediately following the regional platform, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society demonstrated its national leadership by co-organizing and leading the Sri Lanka National Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action, which convened a diverse group of government agencies, NGOs, UN bodies, and private sector actors. The national dialogue served as a critical space to explore challenges, co-create solutions, and chart a collaborative roadmap to integrate AA into Sri Lanka’s disaster risk management systems.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society’s efforts in bringing partners together to achieve a common goal not only reinforce its position as a respected humanitarian innovator but also ensure that Sri Lanka is better prepared to protect lives and livelihoods before disasters strike. This milestone is more than an event—it’s a movement.

3

Support Students from Flood-Affected Families in Ampara with School Kits to Ensure Uninterrupted Learning

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), responded to the urgent needs of communities affected by the recent floods triggered by Cyclone Fengal.

As part of the comprehensive DREF operation, which includes cash grants, Non-Food Relief Item (NFRI) distributions, and other forms of humanitarian support, the educational needs of the affected children have also been prioritized.

In this effort, 950 students in the Ampara District received essential school kits to help them resume their studies without disruption. The distributions, carried out by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society – Ampara Branch, were held across several severely affected Divisional Secretariat (DS) Divisions: Mahaoya, Damana, Karthivu, and Uhana.

The school kits, containing vital learning materials, were distributed with a focus on uninterrupted education and ensuring children could return to school with dignity and confidence.

Education is the path to a brighter future, and no child should be left behind because of a disaster.



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

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

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

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

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



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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [LK Sri Lanka MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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