



SRI LANKA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



11 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE SRI LANKA RED CROSS SOCIETY



25

National Society
branches



307

National Society
local units



249

National Society
staff



1,800

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



62,500

Disasters
and crises



296,820

Health and
wellbeing



118,086

Migration and
displacement



16,000

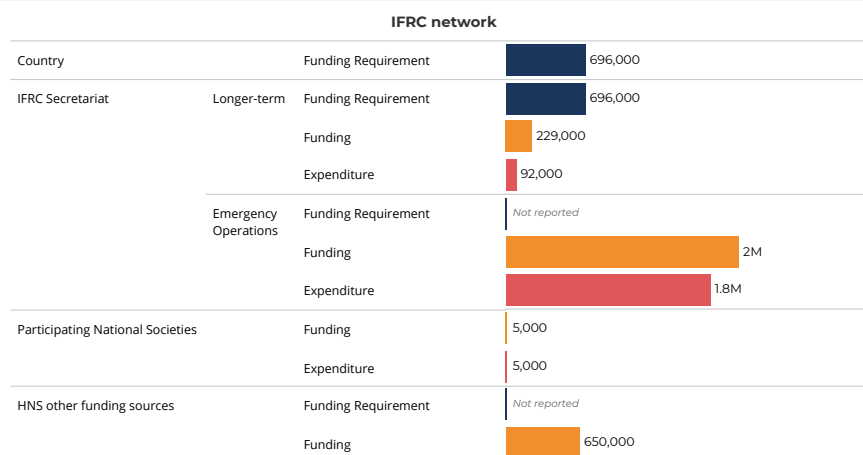
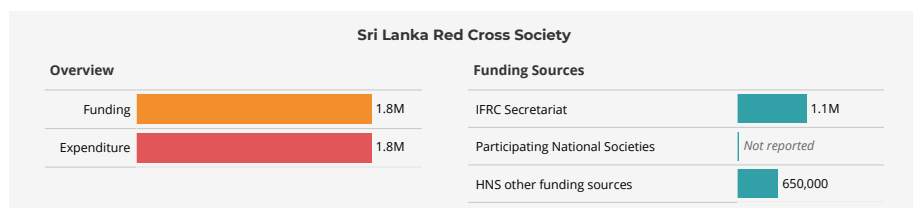
Values, power
and inclusion



200,000

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 to address rising climate risks	62,000
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	297,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	34,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	10,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	75%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	118,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	59,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	374
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	16,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	25
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	200,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	6,000

Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	150
National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
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 ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Bilateral Support			Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
				Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement			
National Society								
Canadian Red Cross Society	5,000							

Total Funding Reported **CHF 5,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Sri Lanka continues to navigate the aftermath of a multifaceted crisis marked by economic, political and climate-related challenges since 2020. The country faced a severe economic downturn in 2022, characterized by soaring inflation, food insecurity, a depreciating currency and widespread protests that reshaped the political landscape. While 2023 saw modest signs of stabilization, early 2024 brings cautious optimism as the country enters a recovery phase.

Economic recovery has begun, strengthened by a rebound in tourism, increased remittances and reforms under the IMF's USD three billion Extended Fund Facility. GDP growth reached 5 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 and inflation has eased significantly. However, poverty remains elevated, with 23.4 per cent of the population living below the poverty line, up from previous years, alongside persistent income inequality and labour market stress. Structural reforms and targeted social protection remain critical to sustain this recovery and mitigate deepening vulnerabilities.

The political transition in 2024 ushered in a new government with a strong parliamentary majority, initiating broad policy reforms with a focus on shielding the most vulnerable from economic shocks.

Despite economic gains, Sri Lanka remains in a humanitarian crisis, with three in 10 households' food insecure and widespread reliance on negative coping strategies. Child malnutrition, healthcare gaps and a shrinking labour force due to skilled migration are pressing issues. The long-term consequences of economic hardship continue to undermine human capital and social cohesion.

Climate-related risks compound these challenges. The country has experienced more frequent and intense floods and droughts due to changing weather patterns, with 2024 witnessing major flooding and a surge in dengue cases. Although Sri Lanka's per capita carbon footprint is low (1.02 tonnes), its geographic and environmental vulnerabilities make it highly susceptible to climate-induced hazards, which have increased twenty-two-fold over the past decades.

While Sri Lanka shows signs of economic and political stabilization, significant structural, humanitarian and environmental challenges persist, requiring sustained reform and targeted support to build resilience and inclusive development.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced climate resilience and environmental sustainability by aligning its efforts with national strategies and community needs. The National Society implemented integrated climate risk reduction and adaptation initiatives, strengthened local capacities for sustainable agriculture and water management and contributed to institutional and policy development at both provincial and national levels. Through targeted programming, it supported the integration of climate resilience into governance frameworks while promoting inclusive, community-driven solutions. The National Society also prioritized capacity building and awareness on climate change mitigation, ensuring that vulnerable groups were actively included and supported in its environmental initiatives.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened its disaster and crisis response by enhancing early warning systems, advancing anticipatory action planning and improving coordination with public authorities and local stakeholders. It effectively utilized emergency funding mechanisms to deliver timely humanitarian assistance, while reinforcing community resilience through volunteer training, disaster risk reduction efforts and community engagement. The National Society also expanded its role in disaster law and emergency preparedness, improving legal recognition and operational readiness and played a leading role in shaping early action protocols for climate-induced hazards such as floods and dengue outbreaks.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reinforced its leadership in public health by expanding access to essential health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services, particularly during emergencies. Through strategic partnerships, it addressed gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health, strengthened healthcare infrastructure and improved community resilience to disease outbreaks. The National Society also advanced hygiene promotion and nutritional support for vulnerable populations, while institutionalizing quality health training and mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) into health programming.

Migration and displacement

In the reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened its role as a key humanitarian actor in migration and displacement, responding to emergency arrivals, supporting migrant workers and facilitating family reunification through the restoring family links ([RFL](#)) programme. It advanced its strategic focus on migration by completing a comprehensive needs assessment, integrating findings into its organizational strategy and initiating a technical working group to strengthen coordination and impact. Through partnerships and targeted outreach, the National Society promoted safe migration practices and improved access to essential services for migrants and displaced communities.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society institutionalized key safeguarding and inclusion policies, enhanced community feedback mechanisms and promoted meaningful participation of marginalized groups. The National Society prioritized inclusive education support for children affected by disasters, expanded youth engagement through school-based initiatives and promoted digital inclusion. It also finalized a comprehensive community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) Strategy and strengthened the integration of PGI across its programmes, reinforcing its role as a safe, inclusive and trusted humanitarian actor.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced [digital transformation](#), strengthened internal systems and institutionalized safeguarding and accountability frameworks. It strengthened data and financial management through digital tools, launched strategic initiatives to improve branch capacity and performance and finalized a new Strategic Plan aligned with the [IFRC Strategy 2030](#). Emphasis was placed on volunteer and [youth engagement](#), community-driven approaches and proactive communications, reinforcing transparency, resilience and trust across all levels of the National Society.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Unified Plan for 2024 faced challenges in full implementation primarily due to limited funding opportunities. Nonetheless, the National Society demonstrated resilience by successfully executing four emergency responses, supported by IFRC-DREF funding. While no formal amendments were made to the original plan, several planned interventions were postponed being integrated into the plan for 2025. This was largely influenced by the political landscape, particularly the presidential and parliamentary elections that occurred in the latter half of 2024. Additionally, the National Society prioritized addressing the needs of communities affected by extreme weather events throughout the year.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Communities and Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced its climate resilience and environmental sustainability, aligning closely with national priorities and community needs. Through its climate and disaster risk reduction strategy, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society engaged in extensive programming to enhance local adaptive capacities and reduce vulnerabilities to climate-related shocks.

A major achievement was under the Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP), implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Irrigation and UNDP, with funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Government of Sri Lanka. This initiative supported over 15,000 smallholder farmer households across dry zone districts, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, rainwater harvesting and village irrigation system improvements. Five pipeline extensions were completed in partnership with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), ensuring improved water access for 1,500 families. Additionally, 11 advanced drinking water filtration units were installed in nine schools and two hospitals, benefitting over 9,500 students and 100 patients. To strengthen disaster readiness, school-based awareness programmes on disaster preparedness reached 2,500 students.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also contributed to policy and institutional strengthening through the National Adaptation Plan Readiness Support Project (NAPRSP), supported by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and the Climate Change Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment. As part of this initiative, the National Society conducted capacity needs assessments across all nine provinces, engaging 972 stakeholders from sectors such as agriculture, environment, fisheries, health, energy and transport. These assessments informed climate adaptation strategies and helped strengthen provincial and local governance by integrating climate resilience into planning frameworks and institutional operations.

Under the UNDP-funded “Thai” project, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society focused on sustainable agriculture and economic resilience in Kurunegala District. Activities included the distribution of 80 sprinkler systems to support hybrid maize cultivation, establishment of 25 village-level chicken coops and development of local hatcheries. These efforts enhanced agricultural productivity and generated alternative income sources for rural households, thereby reducing climate-induced livelihood vulnerabilities.

Throughout its climate and environmental programming, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society mainstreamed protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), ensuring that activities addressed the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly, particularly in climate-affected communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC played a complementary role in supporting the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's climate action in 2024 by providing technical support and coordination for integrating climate resilience across sectors, particularly through regional climate resilience platforms and peer-to-peer learning initiatives. The IFRC supported knowledge-sharing forums that contributed to the localization of early warning systems, as well as the mainstreaming of climate-smart approaches in community-based disaster risk reduction plans.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, four IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Funds ([IFRC-DREF](#)) were approved for extreme weather events in Sri Lanka.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Sri Lanka Flood 2023
MDR-CODE	MDRLK018
DURATION	9 months (19 October 2023 to 31 July 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 798,854
PEOPLE TARGETED	99,750 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 798,854 in October 2023 supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in assisting 99,750 people affected by flooding in the worst-affected areas across 13 districts. The support included distribution of essential household items including mosquito nets, bedsheets, towels, kaftans and sarongs. Cash grants, sanitary napkin packs, drinking water and [first aid](#) services were also provided to the affected communities.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Monsoon Flood Sri Lanka - May 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRLK019
DURATION	4 months (20 June 2024 to 31 October 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 491,993
PEOPLE TARGETED	77,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 491,993 in June 2024 supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in assisting 77,000 people affected by unprecedented rainfall leading to severe flash flooding, mudslides and substantial wind damage in the Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara, Galle, Ratnapura and Puttalam districts. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society implemented dengue control activities by conducting house-to-house surveillance campaigns and dengue awareness campaigns in schools along with training volunteers on outbreak control to prepare communities for any potential dengue outbreak. The National Society also provided cash grants, essential household items, medical and first aid services, and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services to the affected population.

3.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Inter Monsoon Flood Sri Lanka - 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRLK020
DURATION	4 months (24 October 2024 to 28 February 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 309,662
PEOPLE TARGETED	40,800 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 309,662 in October 2024 supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in assisting 40,800 people affected by heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka's Western/Sabaragamuwa and Southern provinces. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided emergency first aid services to people in safe centres, dignity and menstrual hygiene kits, and awareness training on menstrual hygiene.

4.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Sri Lanka Cyclone Fengal 2024
MDR-CODE	<u>MDRLK021</u>
DURATION	4 months (6 December 2024 to 30 April 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,847
PEOPLE TARGETED	37,300 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,847 in November 2024 supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in assisting 37,300 people. By November 25, a low-pressure area over the southeast Bay of Bengal had intensified into a depression and moved closer to Sri Lanka's east coast. This system brought very heavy rain to parts of the Eastern Province, and over 100 mm to areas in the Northern, North-Central, Central and Uva Provinces, as well as Hambantota District. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided essential household items including tarpaulins, drinking water and dignity kits. The National Society also provided essential awareness training on menstrual hygiene management to women and adolescent girls residing in safe centres.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Communities take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society actively worked with the Department of Meteorology and the Disaster Management Centre to deliver timely weather alerts and early warnings. Through Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society branches issued rapid updates and coordinated closely with headquarters during monsoon seasons to support evacuation and response actions for vulnerable populations.

More than 10 Sri Lanka Red Cross Society branches carried out DREF-supported emergency operations across the country. Community volunteers received targeted training and collaborated with local authorities to strengthen resilience and take precautionary actions—particularly during a nationwide dengue outbreak. The response benefited over 15,000 households, involving coordinated vector control campaigns to curb mosquito populations and prevent disease transmission.

People affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate and flexible and strengthens their agency

In response to extreme weather events, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society implemented four Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations (MDRLK018, MDRLK019, MDRLK020 and MDRLK021), covering 13 heavily impacted districts. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reached 103,460 families (413,842 individuals) with humanitarian assistance. The operations began with rapid 24- and 72-hour assessments conducted by trained Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) volunteers, ensuring timely and accurate needs identification.

To strengthen community engagement and accountability (CEA), the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society activated two hotline numbers, distributed bilingual information sheets during relief distributions and deployed a trained feedback team that received and responded to over 300 calls from affected individuals.

In shelter support, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society completed 128 new permanent houses for estate workers, contributing to a total of 1,582 out of 1,610 units finalized, while engaging beneficiaries in disaster risk reduction practices.

Under the Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP) and Thai projects, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also promoted sustainable livelihoods and environmental resilience in climate-affected regions. Over 5,000 families benefited from eco-friendly income-generating activities, helping to reduce reliance on harmful coping mechanisms.

To address urgent food security needs, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided multi-purpose cash assistance and dry food rations to 10,700 families (42,800 individuals). As co-chair of the national Cash-Technical Working Group, the National Society played a central role in guiding cash assistance programmes and supporting market assessment and Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) reviews during crises.

National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and leverage their auxiliary role in emergency response

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society advanced anticipatory action planning. As a key member of the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society led the development of two simplified Early Action Protocols (EAPs) for Dengue and Floods. The Dengue EAP has been submitted for review, while the Flood EAP is in progress, both slated for pilot implementation in 2025.

National Societies expand their leadership in the field of disaster law and improve official/legal recognition of their auxiliary role

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society enhanced its disaster response capacities by updating its BDRT and NDRT training packages and strengthening local emergency planning. Nine training sessions were conducted across all provinces, with 185 participants trained, including 38 new BDRT members.

Coordination with government agencies was reinforced, especially with the Ministry of Health and the Dengue Control Unit, involving over 25 officials in dengue prevention efforts. This cooperation significantly improved the National Society's operational reach and alignment with national emergency frameworks.

IFRC network joint support

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, the IFRC provided DREF allocations for four separate emergencies and guided the development of two EAPs. The IFRC technical teams closely collaborated with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society by offering guidance in assessment, planning and implementation of the DREF operations across flood-affected districts. The IFRC also supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in advancing anticipatory action protocols, disaster law and technical training frameworks.

Additionally, the IFRC contributed to the National Society's leadership within the Cash-Technical Working Group and played a key role in refining tools for market assessments and CEA.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

National Societies capitalize on their auxiliary role to ensure their position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms

The health and well-being of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services across the life course

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its role in national public health advocacy and strategy through partnerships and programmatic interventions. In collaboration with UNFPA, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society implemented a project across eight districts that addressed sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV). The project aimed to improve access to health services and promote gender equality and social inclusion, especially during emergencies. Key achievements included the renovation of 18 health centres, the distribution of 500 adolescent and dignity kits and 17 education sessions that reached 875 girls and women. In addition, 35 district Disaster Management Centre (DMC) staff, along with representatives from UN agencies and NGOs were trained on integrating gender considerations into disaster response programmes.

To enhance healthcare infrastructure, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society began construction of an Outpatient Department (OPD) at the Nainathivu Regional Hospital in Jaffna District. This initiative aims to strengthen long-term access to health services in the Northern Province. The construction is being overseen by the Sri Lanka Navy's National Building

Department in close collaboration with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Jaffna branch to ensure quality control and timely material delivery.

The health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks are maintained by providing access to appropriate health services

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society provided critical health services in emergencies and disease outbreaks throughout the year. During the monsoon response, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society established 71 medical posts, where volunteer doctors assisted over 7,500 individuals. Additionally, 16 first aid services were conducted in displacement centres, treating more than 2,000 people. Routine first aid services during festivals and public gatherings across eight districts reached over 3,000 individuals. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society First Aid Technical Expertise Committee revised the basic and advanced first aid training curricula, which were formally approved by the governing board. A total of 635 candidates sat for the basic exam, with 374 qualifying for advanced training. Furthermore, 23 new instructors were selected and trained through two sessions focusing on teaching methodologies and technical content.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society partnered with UNICEF to address Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children across six districts, based on a request from the Family Health Bureau of the Ministry of Health. With a target case load of 5,652 children, the programme held 96 outreach clinics in 53 remote locations, reaching 785 children with SAM and an additional 193 children with disabilities. To support recovery, 2,946 food baskets were distributed to affected households, improving the nutritional intake of vulnerable children and their families.

Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions remained a priority, especially in the aftermath of floods. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society distributed 4,600 sanitary napkins to girls who had lost access to essential hygiene supplies due to displacement. Over 30 menstrual hygiene management awareness sessions were conducted in schools to encourage attendance during menstruation, promote proper disposal practices and improve sanitation facilities and privacy. During the monsoon flood emergency, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society distributed 18,371 five-litre drinking water bottles to people in evacuation centres. It also led 332 public clean-up campaigns, disinfected more than 3,000 homes and cleaned 5,812 wells across 15 flood-affected districts.

To promote longer-term behaviour change, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society conducted 32 hygiene awareness sessions in 28 schools and reached over 25,000 households through dengue control programmes, including door-to-door surveillance and awareness activities. With continued support from UNFPA, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society distributed 1,500 adolescent kits, 778 dignity kits and 869 maternity kits to adolescent girls, women and pregnant women in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. These distributions were coupled with awareness on SRH services and referral pathways for GBV, ensuring that beneficiaries received both material assistance and critical health information.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided critical operational and technical support to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in advancing its health and WASH objectives throughout 2024. IFRC technical teams also supported the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in strengthening emergency health service delivery, hygiene promotion and preparedness for public health crises. The IFRC's coordination role enabled the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to align its dengue response and malnutrition programming with broader national and regional health priorities. Through knowledge exchange platforms and technical guidance, the IFRC helped the National Society integrate community-based, gender-sensitive and inclusive health approaches into its service delivery.

The **German Red Cross** funded the construction of the OPD at Nainathivu Regional Hospital, contributing to long-term community health access in Northern Sri Lanka.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society actively responded to the humanitarian needs of migrants and displaced persons, offering direct services and contributing to national-level coordination and policy development. A notable emergency response occurred on 19 December 2024, when 116 Rohingya migrants arrived by sea in northern Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, in close collaboration with the Department of Immigration and Emigration and the Ministry of Health, facilitated the provision of essential relief items. Trained branch-level first aid volunteers provided urgent medical care and humanitarian assistance, ensuring a dignified and timely response to the needs of the displaced individuals.

National Societies engage with migrants, displaced persons and host communities to more effectively assess, understand and respond to their priority needs

To enhance its capacity for informed and coordinated action, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society finalized and published a comprehensive migration and displacement needs assessment. This assessment was conducted in collaboration with key actors such as UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment and the Immigration and Emigration Department. The findings informed a strategic shift within the National Society- the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has now incorporated the results into its Organizational Strategy 2024–2030. This strategy includes dedicated operational and annual plans to address migration and displacement, ensuring a structured and sustainable approach going forward.

As part of its commitment to system-wide collaboration, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society began the formation of a Migration and Displacement Technical Working Group in 2024. This group aims to engage relevant stakeholders, map service gaps, strengthen partnerships and identify opportunities for collective impact. The goal is to position the National Society as a leading national actor in the humanitarian migration space, supporting both policy dialogue and service delivery.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to support migrant workers through pre-departure briefings, carried out in partnership with the Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Bureau and with the support of the ICRC. A total of 260 briefing sessions were conducted throughout the year, reaching over 11,000 individuals intending to migrate to Middle Eastern countries for employment. These sessions helped prepare departing workers with essential knowledge on rights, risks, available support services and safe migration practices.

The restoring family links (RFL) programme remained a vital service for individuals separated by conflict, migration, or other crises. In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society handled 135 tracing requests, including 106 related to Sri Lankans impacted by the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine. These cases were managed in coordination with the Central Tracing Agency (CTA) Bureau in Geneva. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society facilitated the exchange of 23 messages between detainees in Ukraine and their families in Sri Lanka, ensuring the continuation of family communication under difficult circumstances. An additional 14 tracing requests were received from the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment concerning individuals believed to be in the Gulf and Middle East regions.

To strengthen awareness and accessibility of its RFL services, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society conducted 210 community outreach sessions across the island, reaching more than 16,000 individuals. These sessions provided information on tracing services and how to access support for family reunification, playing a critical role in preparedness and awareness among mobile and migrant populations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance and visibility to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's migration and displacement assessments, helping align national efforts with global humanitarian frameworks. This support was crucial in shaping the operationalization of the National Society's long-term migration strategy and enhancing its coordination with other national and international actors.

The ICRC provided technical and financial backing was instrumental in enabling the successful delivery of 260 pre-departure sessions for outgoing migrant workers, helping protect their rights and improve preparedness. The Central Tracing Agency in Geneva provided strategic and logistical support for RFL cases related to the Ukraine crisis, allowing the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to serve as a key conduit for maintaining family connections during armed conflict.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The IFRC network contributes to a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership, dissemination, and application of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills and behaviour

The IFRC network promotes and supports safe, equitable and continuous access to quality education for all, especially boys and girls affected by disaster, crisis, or displacement

A total of 5,600 school bags containing essential educational materials were distributed to children affected by flooding across seven districts during the reporting period. This initiative helped restore access to education for children from the most vulnerable families who had lost their school supplies due to landslides and extreme weather conditions.

In addition, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has placed increased emphasis on supporting children's education by providing monthly scholarships of about CHF 6.86 to 150 students. These scholarships, covering students from all 25 districts, are intended to continue until the recipients complete their education.

The IFRC network is safe and inclusive, ensuring dignity, access, participation and safety for people of all identities

All 25 branches of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society actively continued volunteer training and the promotion of humanitarian values and [Fundamental Principles](#) to enhance public awareness of the Red Cross Movement. Each branch conducted Red Cross dissemination programmes through trained volunteer dissemination coordinators, who were equipped by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to consistently share and uphold the Movement's principles. In 2024, a total of 1,746 individuals were reached through these activities, including 610 children, 37 members of the public, 612 volunteers and staff and 494 professionals.

Additionally, all 25 branches have initiated the establishment of Junior Red Cross Circles in schools at the district level. This effort aims to engage more youth and children with the National Society and gradually integrate them into the wider Red Cross Movement.

To further support marginalized youth, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Kandy branch launched a computer lab and IT training centre to help students build essential digital skills.

Institutional efforts are also underway to reinforce protection standards within the National Society. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has finalized and received interim committee approval for key safeguarding policies, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy, [child safeguarding policy](#) and the [whistleblower protection policy](#).

People and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises, are empowered to influence decisions affecting them and trust the IFRC network to serve their best interest

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continued to prioritize the strengthening of its community feedback mechanisms. During emergency response operations, two hotline numbers were made available, with bilingual information sheets distributed to ensure accessibility. Throughout the reporting period, a total of 432 pieces of community feedback were received and successfully addressed.

In 2024, eight in-person training sessions were conducted in collaboration with the UNICEF Project across eight districts, complemented by virtual sessions for staff and volunteers. These efforts enhanced grievance redress mechanisms,

improved emergency response capacity, encouraged inter-agency collaboration and increased community awareness of humanitarian principles.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also finalized the development of its community engagement and accountability (CEA) policy and CEA Strategy 2023–2028, which is currently under review by the interim committee.

Further integrating CEA with protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approaches, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society promoted meaningful community participation in its programmes. The National Society placed particular emphasis on disability inclusion, ensuring that people with disabilities were not only supported but also actively involved in the design, decision-making and implementation of community-based interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society by strengthening its PGI programming. This includes mainstreaming 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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

During the 2004 Tsunami operations, up to 23 participating National Societies were supporting the National Society and have now left the country after completing their projects. 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 (RFL), humanitarian values, safer access, first aid and the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). In Sri Lanka, the ICRC helps people affected by the past conflict, including detainees, the families of missing persons and economically vulnerable households. The ICRC also works with ministries, armed forces, police and universities to promote IHL and International Human Rights Law.

External coordination

The IFRC network has increased its cooperation and coordination with external partners to address major challenges facing communities

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society maintained strong and active coordination with a wide range of humanitarian, governmental, and corporate partners. During the recent floods in the Western, Southern and Northwestern provinces, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society collaborated with UN agencies and the World Food Programme (WFP) to conduct joint needs assessments. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also played a leading role in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings during emergencies, working in close coordination with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and the Department of Meteorology.

Recognized nationally as an essential service provider, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society continues to support the government with its extensive network delivering first aid, blood services, and health interventions across all districts. Its role as a key response actor has been further reinforced through its leadership in Anticipatory Action efforts, particularly as the national technical lead in country-level Technical Working Groups. These efforts are undertaken in collaboration with agencies such as the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), WFP, UN and World Vision.

the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has also strengthened its engagement on migration and displacement. Through the publication of a national assessment report, the National Society worked closely with IOM, UNHCR and the ICRC to inform and advance initiatives in this area.

In the health sector, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society maintained ongoing partnerships with the Ministry of Health and the National Dengue Control Unit, facilitating coordinated dengue response interventions at the district level. The National Society also mobilized external resources and aligned its responses with Ministry of Health directives during disease outbreaks in 2024.

At the inter-agency coordination level, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and IFRC actively participated in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and various technical working groups including those focused on Cash and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). The IFRC contributed to the revision of the UN Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) document and supported AAP messaging development for Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society maintains dynamic partnerships with UN agencies and non-governmental organizations including ZOA, Oxfam and USAID. The National Society also collaborates with international corporate entities such as Coca-Cola and UberEATS, as well as national companies such as Dettol, Manchee, Cheverton and Maliban. It also engages with local media networks such as Hiru TV and the Independent Television Network (ITN) to raise awareness and extend outreach.

Furthering its role in climate action, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is working with the Ministry of Agriculture to support the implementation of Sri Lanka's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through climate-smart practices.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The IFRC Network is a network of relevant local organizations who are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society emphasized two main areas under National Society development: upgrading internal systems and structures and strengthening volunteerism through increased participation and improved capacities. In the reporting period, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society launched the “Global Crisis Data Bank” project. This web-based platform supports the collection and monitoring of data on volunteers, operational outputs and financial progress, allowing staff and volunteers to efficiently report and share insights on capacity and performance.

The IFRC network prioritizes volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access and nurturing trust in all contexts

Recognizing the value of a strong grassroots presence, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society invested in strengthening its local structures. Efforts were made to support branches and Red Cross units with improved resources, training and infrastructure to strengthen coordination and field operations. Currently, the National Society operates 17 of its 25 branches actively, with 73 Red Cross divisions overseeing 234 Red Cross units across the country.

In line with its commitment to organizational excellence, the 'Way to Excellence 2024' programme was introduced at the branch level to strengthen transparency, accountability and operational quality. The initiative is guided by two newly appointed directors and focuses on capacity building for both staff and volunteers, alongside technical development for branch executive officers to ensure more sustainable and effective operations.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has finalized its new Strategic Plan for the period 2024–2030, which has received management approval. Internal consultations have been conducted with staff, programme leads and branch executives to begin the institutionalization process. In January 2024, a new Organizational Development Manager was appointed to lead strategic implementation and further strengthen youth and volunteer [engagement](#).

The National Society also prioritized the development of Early Action Protocols ([EAPs](#)). As part of this effort, significant emphasis was placed on enhancing Information Management systems. Upgrades to the official website are underway to support integrated data collection and reporting. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is also collaborating with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) through the AWARE platform to consolidate historical and spatial data, which will inform the development of EAPs for various hazards.

Furthermore, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society reaffirmed its commitment to National Society development by embedding priorities within all Disaster Relief Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) operations and Emergency Appeals. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society consistently monitored implementation, drew lessons from ongoing programmes and prioritized timely, efficient responses to meet community needs.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society with technical and financial support. The 'Global Crisis Data Bank' project was funded by the IFRC Capacity Building Funds ([CBF](#)) with a budget of CHF 35,000.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The IFRC network is successful in promoting its image and advocating for change, affecting public behaviour, policies and decisions on a domestic, regional and global scale

In 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society strengthened its communication strategies and broadened engagement with programming partners to enhance visibility and amplify key messages around its humanitarian efforts. The Communication Manager worked closely with the communications team to ensure consistent and timely dissemination

of information, leveraging various social media platforms to share updates, promotional content and real-time highlights of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society activities.

Social media engagement, particularly on platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, was further improved to increase the visibility of the National Society's work. Through enhanced use of photos, videos and timely updates, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society effectively communicated its humanitarian actions during disasters, public health emergencies and other crises.

These active communication efforts significantly contributed to building trust and accountability with stakeholders. By maintaining transparency and consistently sharing information, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society enhanced its credibility among donors, the private sector, international organizations and the broader public—helping to mobilize much-needed resources for disaster response and ongoing humanitarian programming.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The IFRC network undergoes a digital transformation

A central pillar of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's development agenda in 2024 was the continued digital transformation of its support services. Building on the foundation laid in 2023, the project titled 'System Development towards Transparency and Accountability' made significant progress. This initiative focuses on enhancing internal systems for data management, communication and reporting. It aims to fully digitalize core departments—finance, human resources and logistics—alongside six selected branches, with the goal of achieving full-scale implementation by 2030.

As part of this transformation, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society prioritized strengthening its capacity in data and information management. Efforts included advancing a culture of data literacy, reinforcing digital infrastructure and clearly defining roles and responsibilities for data handling. All National Society branches were connected via digital platforms, encouraging the widespread adoption of digital tools and replacing traditional paper-based assessment methods.

To support these developments, both hardware and software systems were upgraded to ensure greater reliability and security—particularly important for real-time communication and rapid decision-making during emergency operations. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society also began digitizing records across various departments including finance, logistics, asset management, planning, budgeting and reporting. These improvements contributed to significantly enhanced information management and operational efficiency during the reporting period.

The National Society has adopted the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to facilitate timely and efficient reporting. Modules in procurement, inventory, fleet management, finance and budgeting are now being used to support programme-based reporting as per departmental requirements. This marks a significant leap towards streamlined operations and informed decision-making.

Additionally, six branches received targeted support to upgrade their financial systems in 2024. This included the provision of IT equipment and specialized training for staff both at headquarters and branch levels. Refresher training sessions on the financial manual, policies and procedures were also conducted for teams in finance, human resources and fleet management. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society revised its financial manual to strengthen key operational areas—procurement, cash transfers and advances and petty cash handling.

The IFRC network is using innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to and change for complex challenges and opportunities

In terms of organizational policies, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society finalized and adopted critical safeguarding frameworks in 2024. These include the prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy, child safeguarding, prevention and response to workplace harassment and discrimination and a whistleblower protection framework. A protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) consultant worked closely with designated focal points to develop and roll out these policies. Staff and volunteers received training, and a comprehensive workplan was created to ensure effective implementation in 2025.

Furthermore, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society developed its community engagement and accountability (CEA) policy and operational strategy aimed at embedding community engagement across all key intervention areas. These efforts are designed to increase transparency, promote community participation and strengthen the National Society's capacity to implement inclusive, community-driven approaches at both branch and grassroots levels.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society. For the 'System Development towards Transparency and Accountability' project, the IFRC provided CHF 99,396 through CBF. The IFRC also provided financial support for hiring of the PGI consultant.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Effective use of the DREF fund enhances the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's ability to deliver timely and organized emergency response actions
- Stronger coordination with government agencies and internal branches is essential for successful emergency operations
- Regular training for staff and volunteers is key to improving preparedness and execution during crises
- Real-world emergency experiences provide critical insights into operational gaps and help refine strategies
- Collaborating with external partners improves service delivery and reinforces the National Society's role as an auxiliary to the public authorities
- Organizational development must be ongoing, including policy formulation, framework design and capacity building
- Digital transformation and improved information management strengthen operational efficiency and reporting
- Limited funding is a significant constraint to implementing comprehensive plans such as the Unified Plan.
- Diversifying funding sources including from UN bodies, the ICRC, private sector and NGOs can reduce reliance on a single support channel
- Strengthened proposal development skills and transparent accountability mechanisms attract and retain donor confidence

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Guardians of the Pilgrimage Path: Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's Noble Mission at Okanda

Each June, thousands trek through Sri Lanka's Kumana Wildlife Sanctuary to reach the sacred Katharagama Temple. To support this challenging journey, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Ampara Branch runs a 15-day first aid service in Okanda, aiding over 38,000 pilgrims.

From 30 June to 12 July 2024, 21 volunteers and three instructors provided round-the-clock medical assistance, coordinated with authorities and promoted safety. This annual effort not only addresses immediate health risks but also reinforces the National Society's dedication to community well-being through local partnerships and strong planning and preparedness.

2

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Inaugurates the First Computer Lab and IT Training Centre for the Marginalized Children and Youth

On 30 January 2024, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Kandy Branch inaugurated its first Computer Lab and IT Training Centre under the theme 'Empower, Educate, Elevate: IT Skills for a Brighter Future.' Supported by UK-based donor Dr. Suresh Lopez and in partnership with the Skill Development and Training International Institute (STDI), the initiative aims to enhance the employability of marginalized youth in response to the ongoing economic crisis.

The centre provides free IT training for youth from low-income families in urban, rural and plantation areas of Kandy. Courses cover a wide range of digital skills—from office applications to cybersecurity and AI—preparing students for competitive careers in the evolving tech job market.

3

A Father's Hope: The Story of Lakmal

Lakmal Dinesh, a seasonal labourer from Ahungalla, Sri Lanka, struggles to support his family by hand-beating cinnamon. With work becoming scarce during certain seasons, providing for his two children—especially his eldest son, Ashen, who dreams of becoming a doctor—has been challenging.

Despite limited income, Lakmal works long hours to afford school fees and basic needs. His situation began to improve when the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society offered educational support for Ashen. “The Red Cross has been a blessing,” Lakmal says, grateful for the help during difficult times. With this support, Ashen continues to excel in school. For Lakmal, this scholarship is more than financial aid—it's a symbol of hope for a brighter future.



4

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society Rebuilding Lives for Generations

Amid Sri Lanka's economic crisis, 52-year-old Nandani Weeraratne from Homagama, Colombo District, faced severe hardship—caring for a visually impaired son while managing her own health struggles. As their livelihood collapsed under economic and natural pressures, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society offered a lifeline through its livelihood development initiative.

Nandani's family received CHF 220 in conditional cash grants and business guidance. With this support, they started a poultry farming business, marking a hopeful new chapter. “We started raising chickens,” Nandani shared proudly. Her husband even slept by the coop to protect the chicks—symbolizing their dedication and resilience. For Nandani, the National Society became more than a support system—it became family, guiding them from crisis to stability.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. 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 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [LK Sri Lanka AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see: MDRLK018, MDRLK019, MDRLK020 and MDRLK021)
- [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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