

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Sri Lanka

28/02/2011

This report covers the period from January 2010 to December 2010



Batticaloa branch volunteers conduct First Aid training session for the community.

Photo: IFRC

## In brief

### Programme outcome:

Despite the ending of the decades-long conflict in Sri Lanka, weak economic growth and inequalities throughout those years combined with risks of flooding in some areas, and droughts in others are some of the hazards that threaten a significant number of vulnerable communities throughout Sri Lanka. Exposure to tropical storms during the first quarter of every year and during the monsoon season, as well as heavy rainfall from the Bay of Bengal, contribute to the risk of landslides in addition to overflowing riverbanks and occasional tidal surges. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been supporting the Sri Lankan Red Cross Society (SLRCS) with programmes in disaster management, health and care, organizational development and humanitarian values, in line with core programme areas highlighted in Strategy 2020 as well as in the Global Agenda Goals. Following the tsunami, a massive relief operation was launched in which the four core programmes continued to be supported, but priorities were then shifted to the huge task of restoring the lives of the tsunami-affected population. Significant construction of houses and infrastructures combined with water and sanitation as well as livelihoods components have been the largest part of the tsunami reconstruction programme. Almost six years after the tsunami, the recovery operation is coming to a close. IFRC is, therefore, refocusing its support and resources towards the core programme areas in support of the SLRCS's recently completed five-year development plan (FYDP) and as the part of the undergoing transition to regular programming based on its exit strategy. Core programme areas have continued to be part of the tsunami plan of action up to 2009, but as activities related to construction come to a close, this 2010-2011 programme plan highlights those areas that IFRC will continue to support as prioritized by the SLRCS.

The National Society has been working to complete its five-year Strategic Plan and after many consultations with Movement Partners and Federation guidance, it was completed and presented in 2009. The exercise of prioritizing the components of its FYDP has successfully taken place and has also been presented to Federation country and zone offices, as well as interested partner national societies through a partnership meeting held at the Asia Pacific zone office. Taking into consideration the improved capacity of this National Society as a result of the implementation of the tsunami operation, it is expected that a significant number of people in Sri Lanka will benefit from the programmes in the four core areas throughout these two years.

In response to the humanitarian situation triggered by the recently concluded conflict in country, SLRCS, in partnership with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, set out an integrated programme to support the resettlement and recovery of the displaced population with a total budget of CHF 5.8 million. The SLRCS operation focuses on providing assistance to returning IDPs through the construction of 800 houses, repair of 1,200 damaged houses, provision of health and care services, restarting household livelihoods, and building resilience of communities over the next two years. The National Society has received bilateral contributions from a number of partner national societies in support of its programme.

End of year 2010 heavy monsoon rains during caused floods in 18 districts in the eastern, northern, north-central and Uva provinces. The number of affected and displaced persons rose to approximately 1.19 million. Displaced families were housed in more than 744 temporary evacuation centers such as schools and community buildings established by the government in 11 districts across the island. The worst affected districts were Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara and Polonnaruwa. Significant damage was evident to houses, bridges, roads and other infrastructure. Livelihoods of the affected people were destroyed; Paddy fields were covered with water for many days, sand and weeds were washed on to paddy fields. The dams of Inland reservoirs were washed away letting out enormous water destroying everything in its path. Also break away of dams has resulted in emptying the reservoirs and over flowing lagoons are affecting the fishing communities. Its been estimated that up to 30,000 houses were either partially or completely damaged and 300,000 hectares of rice paddy has been destroyed, prompting fears of price hikes for the country's staple food. SLRCS has distributed relief items in affected districts including Ampara, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya to approximately 6,050 affected families (approximately 30,250 people) with the assistance of 308 volunteers and 38 staff mobilized from its disaster preparedness stocks.

**Financial situation:** The total 2010 budget is CHF 2,541,268 (USD 2,494,100 or EUR 1,966,680), of which CHF 2,915,586 (115 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 409,836 (16 per cent) of the budget.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

**No. of people we have reached:** Since the tsunami reconstruction programme almost six years ago the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) along with Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and partner national societies have reached more than 200,000 beneficiaries through construction of houses (owner-driven and donor-driven) and over another 100,000 through its core programmes.

**Our partners:** SLRCS is in a very significant period of its history. The huge amount of humanitarian assistance received through the tsunami operation and the experience gained from the operation have done much to strengthen the capacity of the National Society. With the five-year strategic plan in place and continued support from the Federation country office, SLRCS will be focusing its efforts on strengthening its capacity to deliver effective and timely services in the four core programme areas and address the needs of the most vulnerable people in Sri Lanka.

As of December 2010 there are still four partner national societies remaining in country to support SLRCS and its projects. By the end of the year 2011 two of these will phase out from their projects as the final stages and the handover of those projects are currently underway.

# Disaster Management

The disaster management programme was in line with Strategic aim 1 of Strategy 2020 (Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises), Global Agenda Goal 1 (Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters) and in support to SLRCS' Five Year Development Plan 2009-2013. The purpose of the programme is to save lives, strengthen capacities to cope with and recover from disasters and crises leading to peaceful coexistence.

## **Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)**

**Objective:** Improved self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities, manage and mitigate impacts of natural and man-made disasters.

The CBDRM project commenced in July 2010, in 4 districts - Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Rathnapura and Gampaha. The project in its preparatory stage completed the recruitment of project field staff (4 Project Coordinators & 20 Field Officers) and conducted orientation on the CBDRM project concepts and Integrated Programming Approach. Four branch orientation meetings were conducted to introduce the CBDRM project to the branch committees, administration and volunteers. Four district level stakeholder orientation meetings were also organized. SLRCS with the support of DM stakeholders have identified 20 vulnerable communities including 20 schools in four districts based on the district disaster risk profiles. Secondary data collection for the baseline survey was completed and primary data collection is ongoing. Activities of the Community mobilization & risk assessment stage were initiated from October 2010 onwards with the finalization of communities and schools selection. The activities include conduct project orientation to community and community mobilization activities. CBDRM project expected to reach 7,000 families covering 35,000 individuals including 10,000 school children under its interventions.

## **Community Based Early Warning**

**Objective:** Functioning early warning mechanisms were established from national level to community level which helps local people as well as relevant organizations to respond to emergency situations in a systematic and coordinated manner.

School level DM awareness raising were conducted for 2524 students where they were taught of DM concepts and early warning. Digitalised school evacuation maps for 18 schools were prepared and installed in the school premises. Junior First Aid training was conducted in 51 schools where 1,644 school children were benefitted. Advance First Aid training was conducted with the participation of 30 SLRCS staff and 300 volunteers. Team building training was conducted for 65 SLRCS staff and 300 volunteers. 273 Tsunami evacuation sign boards were installed in strategic places in Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. With the collaboration of the Government, 5 simulation exercises were conducted in two districts Ampara & Trincomalee. Branch Early Warning mechanism were established and Disaster Management trainings were conducted for 10 volunteers. Shramadana (Free labour) campaigns were also carried out to celebrate the World Environmental Day. Branch exposure was conducted where branch visited the other branches to gain an idea on the Early warning implementations in other districts.

## **National Disaster Management**

**Objective:** SLRCS institutional capacity and systems strengthened to respond to impacts of natural and man made disasters.

The role and mandate of SLRCS has been revised by the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) working group and will be included in the Government National Disaster Management plan in the near future. As an initial step to developing the response plan, a survey was initiated to

assess the capacity of the NHQ and branches. A three day workshop was conducted with the participation of SLRCS branch/NHQ staff/volunteers, IFRC, PNS and ICRC to develop the framework for response mechanism, review Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), and SLRCS relief manual. Two local consultants were recruited to develop branch contingency plans and standardize training curriculums. Meetings were held with two of the four branches to gather information for the development of plans. Two workshops were conducted with the participation of branch staff, response team members, and in-house trainers to revise the BDRT training curriculum. A BDRT training was conducted for the Galle branch to test the revised curriculum. In addition, BDRT induction training was conducted for the Kandy branch. The development of emergency catalogue was initiated during the reporting period. A logistics training focusing on the basics of warehousing and procurement was conducted for SLRCS branch staff/volunteers.

Three disaster response working group meeting were held during the reporting period. SLRCS and IFRC representatives have been regularly participating in the National Disaster Management Coordination Committee (NDMCC) meetings hosted by the Government. Support was provided for SLRCS/IFRC staff to participate in Regional Disaster Response team trainings, and various other international meeting/workshops (Master Training of Contingency Planning held in Malaysia; Asian Ministerial conference on Disaster Risk Reduction meeting held in South Korea).

To disseminate the work of SLRCS to the wider public, together with other PNS support was provided for SLRCS to publish an article in leading newspapers on the Disaster Risk Reduction work carried out in the country. World disaster report was launched on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2010 with the participation of non government officials, key government officials, DMC members. The awareness was created by distributing the reports amongst participants.

National disaster management unit has supported SLRCS to assist approximately 3,500 families affected by floods throughout the year.

## **Challenges**

The delay in the approval of the project posed many challenges as the timeframe for implementation of project activities was shortened since the project was approved only in June 2010. During the reporting period SLRCS was going through a rigorous reengineering process. As a result there were lot of changes in the operational environment of SLRCS. It took considerable time for the members to adjust to the new systems and procedures.

Considering the limited time period available, in order to expedite the implementation process, project action plan was reviewed with the participation of project staff, branch members, NHQ and IFRC Disaster Management team members and decision was made to work with external consultants where necessary.

However the current change process of SLRCS resulted in the lack of clarity relating to the process to be followed for the recruitment of consultant within the given short period. Existing procedures were taking a long time, special approvals were obtained to expedite the process. Lack of clarity also led to delays in the procurement of equipment for the field project staff. The field staff were facing difficulties and delaying organizing activities. The Issue has been discussed with the SLRCS Senior Management and actions are taken to expedite the procurement process.

Many of the national level activities required the participation of SLRCS management, the unavailability of SLRCS management due to the re-engineering process also posed difficulties in undertaking these activities as planned. In addition, the severe weather

condition experienced since November posed many difficulties in implementing the planned activities. Many of the community mobilization activities were delayed. Plan of Action for 2011 will be revised within the first quarter of 2011 to overcome the delays.

## Organizational Development

The organisation development programme cross cuts Strategic aim 1, 2 and 3 of Strategy 2020 through building a strong national society and Global Agenda Goal 3 (Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability) in support to the SLRCS Five Year Development Plan 2009-2013. Guiding and supporting the development of the National Society is the fundamental tasks of OD. The SLRCS and IFRC OD Department supported the following key areas in 2010.

- Governance Management & Systems Development (GMSD)
- Community Infrastructure Development & Capacity Building
- Youth Development
- Branch building construction

### **National Society Governance, Management and Systems Development**

**objective:** A professionalized and effective SLRCS service delivery system and practice, with a culture that values professional ethics and humanitarian values, and operates within an effective governance and management relationship

(The expected results of this project were significantly altered considering the outcomes of re-engineering process of SLRCS).

SLRCS' re-engineering process was supported by the program as a coordinated funding effort by partners. Outcomes of the re-engineering process with information of system changes, new policies adopted, new structure and reporting channels, performance management system and organization ethics as a part of the new organizational culture of SLRCS were introduced during several orientation sessions supported by program in various manner. Promotion of Integrated Program Approach (IPA) continued and was able to develop consensus among core program focal persons and staff in head quarters while raising awareness in branch level to go for integrated plans. In June 2010 a draft proposal was submitted to the OD Technical Committee for an SLRCS Learning Management Unit (LMU). The proposal outlined the setting up of training coordination and monitoring functions for the SLRCS as well as the establishment of a PMER system. Due to the re-engineering process and staff capacity it proved difficult to move this project during the reporting period. Taking this into account, it was decided that the Training and Development component would begin with the creation of a training centre where NHQ level trainings could be held. The centre will be responsible for developing a system that includes, assessing training needs of staff, an annual training calendar and improving the standard of current trainings conducted by the National Society. A space was located for the centre within the NHQ building towards the end of 2010 and refurbishment of the space commenced. Equipments needed to run the LMU were procured and some were donated out of stock of used equipments available in Federation warehouse.

### **Community infrastructure Development and Capacity Building Programme**

**Objective:** Developed self-sustainable SLRCS local structures and other local structures facilitate community level service delivery mechanism.

Under this programme three divisions were selected by each branch office for the development pilot project. Scope of the pilot project was expanded from 4 branches

(Ratnapura, Matale, Nuwara Eliya and Kandy) to six by adding Gampha and Kegalle after considering national society request of 180 day intensified capacity building program.

Units and divisions were legitimately established. Even though, it was planned to complete 4 division buildings in this year, the branches have completed prerequisites only for two divisions. However temporary division offices have been established in 7 divisions in community locations or voluntary offered places. The selected divisions are listed in the chart below

<b>Branches</b>	<b>Divisions</b>
Matale Branch	Matale, Dambulla, Galewella
Kandy Branch	Uda Dumbara, Gampola, Kundasale
Ratnapura Branch	Ratnapura, Embilipitiya, Ayagama
Nuwara Eliya Branch	Nuwara Eliya, Ambagamuwau, Walapane

Dissemination material which contains the expected outcomes of the project, implementation mechanism, activity plan, budget, how will the services be sustained once the project has ended was prepared for division development orientation. These were gathered and provided to the 4 branches during orientation workshops. Capacity Assessment Performance Indicators (CAPI) assessments were completed in all 12 divisions. Profile reports of all 12 divisions are completed. Through participatory planning approaches Division Action plans (Community Plans) were developed for 10 divisions. Action plans have yet to be developed in Kandy branches for Uda Dumbara and Gampola divisions where more work has to be done in terms of community mobilising before action plans can be developed. Leadership development trainings were conducted in 3 divisions and the Division Leaders were identified. Leadership development training and identification of leaders for the remaining 8 divisions are to be conducted in 2011. Orientation for volunteer database and volunteer management manual was conducted in all 12 divisions.

Volunteer development, Training of Trainers (TOT) programmes were conducted in Ratnapura and Nuwara Eliya. Furthermore in Ratnapura, the trained trainers conducted volunteer development programmes in all three divisions (Ratnapura, Embilipitiya, Ayagama). The division committees are functioning well and this is clearly evident as more than 20 community services (dengue prevention, free labour, First Aid (FA) services to community events etc.) are delivered through the Red Cross divisions. Monitoring visits were conducted to all branches within the reporting period. Three review meetings were conducted for all branches together. Two in Colombo and one held in Dambulla..

Three branches began Income Generation Projects (IGPs)

- Matale branch started of a stationery and Communication shop
- Nuwara Eliya branch generated income through sales of First Aid boxes
- Kegalle branch started a Cafe and restaurant

As the systems are not developed to facilitate division level IGPs, it was decided to initially move with branch level IGPs. Kandy and Ratnapura proposals for IGPs are currently being reviewed. Furthermore, additional support was given to Gampha branch to launch an IGP (First Aid Products) promotion campaign. This was a marketing promotion program.

A national level dengue prevention and awareness campaign was conducted covering all 26 branches. Five branch level youth camps were conducted. At branch and division level lot of community services such as Shermadana (free labour campaigns), blood donations, first aid services, First Aid basic trainings, support to repair community centres in villages, awareness sessions on epidemics and prevention campaigns were carried out.

In addition three branch staff members (from Ratnapura, Matale and Gampaha) were offered training in 5S systems development. All four branches were given and awareness and

materials to start 5S system implementation. The 5S system has already been successfully implemented in Nuwara Eliya branch while Gampaha, Kegalle, Matale and Ratnapura are taking steps to establish 5S system. Furthermore Gampaha branch is working towards obtaining ISO 9000 quality standards for their first aid products, commercial first aid products and water safety trainings. OD program is in supports to this process.

## **Youth Development**

### **Objective:**

- Enhance the capacity of youth members and volunteers, to share Principles & Values and other RC information, contribute to ongoing programmes and engage in effective service delivery

Two youth coordinator meetings were conducted in March and August 2009 with the participation of 26 youth coordinators focus was on capacity building components and to develop a harmonized plan for Youth programme which is yet to be finalized. General Division and branch level youth meetings have been conducted as per the constitution. In September 2010 branch level youth sports meets, national level youth sports meet were conducted. Approximately 2005 youth participated in these events. Nuwara Eliya District a successful youth fund raising project was conducted. Where they sold pens made with Red Cross log (pen project). Inter-branch youth exchange programmes were facilitated, the programme assisted few selected youth to attend international youth exchange and leadership development events. (National Youth president and vice president attended the International Youth Summit which was held in Jordan in November 2010). Branch level Junior and Kekulu circles development process is in progress.

## **Branch Building Construction**

### **Matale Branch**

The building being considered for procurement the third story is not completed. With minimum refurbishment of the completed floors, it would be possible for the branch to move in and function. The building will costs LKR 6.3 million to procure and the BoQ prepared by the Branch for refurbishment of the completed floors indicates that this cost will be LKR 2.4 million.

### **Mannar Branch**

All outstanding bills for the construction project were settled to the contractor by the end of 2010. The decision moving forward is that REDMO (Income Generating Project and Fund Raising arm of SLRCS) will purchase the partially constructed building to use as income generation for the SLRCS. With the money from REDMO the branch will then be able to procure the building which it currently uses. Simplified property procurement procedures were developed and agreed to smooth implementation of property procurement projects.

### **Nuwara Eliya Branch**

Simplified property procurement procedures were developed and agreed with SLRCS to carry out property procurements under branch building projects. By following the procedures all the necessary steps were taken to execute the property procurement (completed technical approval of project proposal, technical legal and logistic approval in a local and zone COC, approval for way forward plan with a BoQ, developing and approving guidelines for branch driven process, signing of MoU etc.) End of 2010 a suitable building was selected for procurement. The building cost and land cost LKR 25 million and the cost of refurbishment will be LKR 7.5 million. However, SLRCS was not able to contribute the committed LKR 10 million to the property procurement. As a matter the project could not move further. Alternative plans were derived for the project to implement in early 2011.

### **Ratnapura Branch**

By the end of 2010 the guidelines for an owner driven approach to branch and division building construction was finalised and approved. This will be the modality by which the Ratnapura construction project will proceed. Ratnapura branch building project technical approval was received, MoU was signed and permission was granted to implement building construction works by following branch driven construction process.

### **Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) Dissemination**

Following the launch of the FYDP in 2009, dissemination workshops were designed to orient branches to the document in general and the division development and integrated programme approach components in general. These workshop were planned for branches in 2009 and completed in 2010.

### **Tsunami lessons learned**

In addition to the planned activities OD provided assistance in coordination of the Tsunami Lessons Learned workshops for branches in Sri Lanka. Workshops were conducted in 14 of 26 branches and the data collated and submitted to the Asia Pacific Zone office.

### **Challenges**

IPA is theoretically agreed and established for programme implementation. However still mentally programme staffs are not willing to move with real integration. However information sharing has been improved up to a certain extent through core programme coordination meetings etc but still more to be done to share programme budgets. The process of addressing the real system needs of SLRCS delayed due to ongoing re-engineering process. Program had to purposely halt some programs until approvals and necessary recommendations were given by senior governance and management to carry out activities. As a result program had to re plan, revise the budgets and carry forward some activities to 2011.

## **Health and care**

The health and care programme was in line with Strategic aim 2 of Strategy 2020 (Enable healthy and safe living), Global Agenda Goal 2 (Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies) and in support to SLRCS' Five Year Development Plan.

**Objective1** : Target communities are sufficiently self reliant and lead a healthy lifestyle at all times, through effective and evidence-based SLRCS CBHFA interventions.

**Objective 2** : Improved SLRCS capacity at all levels to deliver appropriate and timely health services in disaster and normal times

### **Community-Based Health (CBFA) and First Aid**

Delegation conducted a mid-term review of the Finnish RC supported CBHFA project in March 2010. The results of the evaluation indicate that SLRCS now has over 900 trained CBHFA master facilitators across 21 branches. SLRCS has printed and distributed over 2700 CBHFA fact sheets for the volunteers to conduct house-to-house health promotion interventions. Trained volunteers have reached out to over 200,000 people with CBHFA interventions.

The 5-year regional HIV project was completed in March 2010. SLRCS extended the coverage of its HIV interventions from tea estate workers to several other vulnerable communities like three-wheeler and truck/lorry drivers, small scale hotel workers, beach boys and sex workers. Overall SLRCS reached out to nearly 1.4 million beneficiaries (direct and indirect) through HIV prevention interventions while working with PLHIV

### **Dengue Response and Prevention project (DRPP)**

Following an epidemic of dengue across the country last year, SLRCS developed a dengue response and prevention project. The project sought to deliver interventions in twelve most affected districts through its BDRT volunteers using the CBHFA approach which was supported by IFRC, German and American RC. Federation country office requested for DREF<sup>1</sup>. to support SLRCS in responding to the epidemic. The project was operational from November 2009 – April 2010 and covered 3 districts – Hambanthota, Kurunegala and Kegalle.

25 BDRT members in each district were trained on CBHFA modules 1 -3 and dengue (module 6) before they conducted field assessments and developed local plans with the identified communities. IEC materials were developed and translated in Sinhala and Tamil and shared with all the branches. Branch volunteers conducted awareness campaigns in the community through house-to-house visits, distributing leaflets with relevant messages, street dramas. Community members were mobilized to carry out clean up activities in their neighbourhood to reduce the mosquito breeding places. SLRCS procured a fogging machine for each branch to help local health officials to carry out fogging operations in affected areas.

43,000 beneficiaries were reached out with dengue prevention interventions in the three districts (70% of the target population) covering nearly 9,200 households. 297 compost bins were distributed, 111 community mobilization and clean up campaigns were conducted, over 300 community volunteers and 75 BDRT members were trained on dengue.

### **H1N1 prevention project**

The project focussed on SLRCS adapting the Federation's Pandemic Influenza A/H1N1 campaign (Your Best Defence is You) material relevant for the local context which was translated into Tamil and Sinhala. SLRCS planned to create awareness in the general population using the mass media and printed material. This material was shared with district branches for dissemination. SLRCS appointed a project manager for coordinating and managing all the interventions. SLRCS trained the staff and volunteers in branches using its CBHFA training manuals and building on its existing training material on Avian Influenza.

The project directly supported four branches – Colombo (City and District), Mannar and Matara, with administrative setup including the provision of a field officer in each branch, volunteer training, project monitoring and reporting. In addition 14 other district branches received the IEC material for dissemination through their community based health projects. The volunteers in the 4 branches reached out to over 75,000 direct and 688,000 (estimated) indirect beneficiaries. The volunteers covered 1,700 households by distributing leaflets and spreading the key prevention messages to the people. Over 3,600 public places were covered in the 4 implementing branches which included schools, hospitals, malls, supermarkets etc. TV viewership figures indicate that the SLRCS advertisements on Pandemic Influenza A/H1N1 were potentially viewed by up to 25% of the national population.

SLRCS engaged with the Ministry of Health and Nutrition and the national Health Education Bureau in sharing information and developing the IEC material. In addition, SLRCS was supported by IFRC Health and DM departments, American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross Societies in implementing the interventions.

### **CBHFA Eye care Project - Trincomalee district**

The New Zealand RC funded eye care project ended in August 2010 and the final report was submitted to the donor.

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<sup>1</sup> The DREF report is available on Federation website - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/09/MDRLK001FR.pdf>

**Table :** Achievements of the CBHFA Eye care project in Trincomalee district (Oct 2009 – Aug 2010)

Activity	Planned	Implemented	Achievement	Reason for variance
Conduct field screening camps for detection of cases	24	21	88%	The total target for getting the identified cataract cases was achieved in 21 field trips
Conduct awareness sessions on eye problems in the community	16	16	100%	Target achieved
Number of people coming to the screening camps for vision testing	4500	5027	112%	A greater number of people visited the camps than anticipated
Number of people screened for Cataract in the camps	240	364	151%	A greater number of people visited the camps than anticipated
Support cataract operations for selected people	240	261	108%	The figure was revised upwards following a greater demand in the community during the screening process
Number of patients transported to Kandy (cataract cases)	261	233	89%	28 patients were refused surgery on account for high blood sugar and/or hypertension
Number of transport trips to Kandy	6	6	100%	Target achieved
Number of post operative clinics in the communities	06	06	100%	Target achieved
Number of spectacles prepared and distributed	3600	3591	100%	Target achieved
Number of patients catered for special transportation	00	08		These were cases who required treatment as they developed post operative eye infection
Number of patients supported for special lenses	00	04		This was done on recommendation of the eye specialist

**CBHFA Project – Kandy district**

The New Zealand RC funded CBHFA project continued to provide services to the

beneficiaries in the identified target areas. The major focus of this project is hygiene promotion through the construction of latrines to an overall 180 identified households by May 2011. In addition the branch volunteers supported by the program team reached out to over 5200 direct and nearly 130,000 indirect beneficiaries in the district.

**Table:** Achievements in the CBHFA project in Kandy district

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Beneficiary latrine construction	80
Health awareness campaigns (focussing mainly on H1N1, Dengue and HIV)	34
Shramadana (environment clean up) campaign	24
IEC billboards put up	8
CBHFA trainings conducted for village health committees (focussing mainly on basic first aid and hygiene promotion)	12
Community volunteers trained on CBHFA	315

#### **CBHFA Project – Batticaloa district**

Since the evaluation in March 2010, SLRCS has carried out the following key interventions during the reporting period in addition to the ongoing expenditure on staff, supplies and other overheads.

Identified the target community in a war-affected district in Vakkarai division of Batticaloa district. The two identified villages have a total of 180 households and are located far out away from the nearest town. The community selection was done by the branch on the basis of a set of health indicators on nutrition, Watsan etc. This is the first CBHFA project in the branch and the local volunteer capacity is low as this area was one of the major battlegrounds in the war and this is the first CBHFA project for the branch.

The branch, supported by NHQ did an initial assessment of the area, met with the local health authorities and village leaders and identified some of the key issues where SLRCS could intervene – toilet construction, livelihood, first aid and health promotion in school. The branch will recruit relevant staff to carry out the activities including a project coordinator and field officers.

Volunteers were trained on carrying out the baseline survey based on the new CBHFA M&E indicator guidelines developed by IFRC health unit in Geneva. The survey was carried out in the target communities in July over a period of three days. SLRCS decided to include all the 22 health areas mentioned in the survey toolkit and get a baseline for them, since this was one of the first pilot tests of this global survey tool anywhere in the world and it was felt that this opportunity could be utilized to understand more about the challenges and nuances of conducting baseline and to look for any problems with the tool. These challenges were later shared with the IFRC.

Survey questionnaires were collated and data was entered in MS Access and analyzed. SLRCS has the baseline values of all the indicators mentioned in the Federation global CBHFA M&E indicator guide and will use selected indicators for the project.

SLRCS Conducted Training of Trainers (TOT) training for Volunteers on basic first aid (module 4) for 13 branch volunteers. SLRCS also conducted basic first aid (module 4) training sessions for the communities through the trained volunteers. These volunteers were divided into four teams and they were allocated 3 -5 families to whom they would teach the first aid from CBHFA fact sheet covering 10 topics which were identified from the earlier community assessments<sup>2</sup>. Each topic was discussed minimum for two hours with the demonstration. The volunteers also conducted a training of community members on home gardening, based on SLRCS module on home gardening. The training topics included - importance of having a home garden, planning for developing a home garden, model of a practical home garden, land preparation, nursery preparation and planting seeds. SLRCS conducted a two day awareness session on HIV for the volunteers. The topics covered ranged from HIV pathology to HIV prevention and role of SLRCS volunteers in prevention.

### **Non Communicable Diseases (NCD s) project – Colombo district branch**

Sri Lankan national NCD program is still clinical in nature (focussing on treatment of diabetes and CVDs) rather than preventive. Some identified health centres across the country, conduct community based screening of individuals to identify people with diabetes and CVDs. SLRCS was supported by country delegation to develop and implement a small pilot project in partnership with the MoH. The main activities included-

Health coordinator met with the WHO NCD focal point and country rep- and have agreed to work together in NCD prevention including sharing of resources.

Colombo branch volunteers joined in surveillance activities in two sub-district areas – visiting households and inviting high risk individuals (as defined by the MoH/WHO guidelines) and inviting them to attend the screening program in the nearest govt health centre. The screening tests include (as per the WHO protocols) testing for – Blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol. Individual risk profiles are then defined on the basis of the results (WHO protocols)

The Branch conducted community awareness interventions (IEC material distribution) in the target areas.

Colombo branch has identified a site where they will set up a gym (equipment supported by Federation) as part of getting people to exercise thus promoting healthy lifestyle. The gym is expected to be self sustainable (with a physical instructor) and the users will be charged a minimal fees

12 screening sessions were conducted in the two target areas, reaching out to 1200 high risk individuals. Figures are shown in the table below

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<sup>2</sup> The topics included – Fainting, Fractures, Snake bites, Asthma, Common fever, Animal attack, (especially elephant), Cuts and bruises, Diarrhoea, Fits, Home delivery

	No. invited for screening	No. attended	No. identified having diabetes	No. detected for the first time as diabetics	No. identified as having hypertension	No. detected for the first time as being hypertensive
Male	365	164	47	36 (77%)	43	15 (35%)
Female	835	455	146	121(83%)	131	70 (53%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>157 (81%)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>85(49%)</b>

81% of the identified diabetics were not aware of their status until the screening process (the %age was higher in females)

49% of the identified hypertensive persons were not aware of their status until the screening (the % was higher in females)

Overall participation was 50%

More females participated than males

Some of the reasons attributed to a lower turn out are – most men have insurance plans from their work and as such may not have felt the need to participate in the screening, lack of awareness on NCDs risk factors for NCDs maybe underestimated in importance by the community members (which suggests a need for more IEC and health promotion)

### Challenges

SLRCS underwent a massive organizational change last year, in the post-tsunami scenario which led to more than 70 staff getting laid off, thus hindered project implementation. Branch executive officer (BEO) and project coordinator (PC) in the Kandy branch left their jobs during the reporting period which led to a significant slowdown in the pace of activities and reporting from the branch in the fourth quarter. NHQ CBHFA team provided a more hands-on support to ensure that the toilet construction activity continues as per the plan. Eastern Province gets North-East monsoon rain during last quarter of the year. It was heavy and nonstop rain this year when compared with last year. This delayed the implementation of planned activities a lot. And also roads were severely damaged thus the access to the project area was limited.

## Working in partnership

The International Federation's country office in Sri Lanka will continue to support the national society in the implementation of its programmes as well as the coordination among all Movement partners. As the leading Movement component in relation to programme areas, the International Federation's office has been providing technical support to both the national society and the partner national societies in the various programmes, from the establishment of strategies and plans, to actual implementation of the programmes.

The period from 2010 – 2011 will be especially important for all Movement partners in Sri Lanka. Several partner national societies have completed their tsunami programmes and are in the final stages of handing over their operations or in transition into longer term contributions which are focused on the four core programme areas of the SLRCS. The International Federation's office in the country will therefore need to maintain its already strong technical support in all core programmes to the national society, as well as to the partner national societies carrying out programmes in these sectors. The International Federation's office structural changes in the following years, will affect mainly the noncore programme areas. Delegates and staff necessary for implementing and supporting the four core programme areas will remain until at least the end 2010. As efforts and energy will intensify in these programme areas, technical support from the South Asia regional office will be increasingly required.

### **b) Partnership development and coordination**

A Movement coordination framework, under the leadership of the SLRCS and supported by the International Federation's country office was established because of the growing number of partners present in the country since the tsunami operation in 2004. This framework enabled the Movement to efficiently implement one of its biggest operations in history and provided a platform through which common policies, operational guidelines and technical criteria were established. In addition, the Movement coordination framework provided the national society with a Federation-wide vision and an information system that has allowed it to closely cooperate with the government of Sri Lanka, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies, as well as other external partners. Some of the other key working partners in the government include ministry of health, the national disaster management centre and the national water supply and drainage board. By working closely together, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as well as other partners are delivering a comprehensive package of financial, organizational and technical support to tsunami-affected families. Coordination and collaboration has also extended at regional level, notably within the disaster management component and its links with regional structures and frameworks such as the regional disaster reduction framework and the regional disaster management working group.

As the tsunami operation is actively transitioning to long-term programming aligns with the five-year development plan of the national society, the Movement coordination vehicle will also change its scope and operating system. This will take place once the tsunami operation has reached its completion. Therefore it will remain in place at least until end of 2010, and because of its utility and efficient functionality, it is foreseen that the most important lessons from having one such structure will be adapted to meet the coordination needs of core programme implementation and emergency operations. In addition, the partnership meetings that have taken place in Sri Lanka, with International Federation support provide a good base for ensuring coordination in the implementation of the SLRCS five-year development plan and partners' contributions in the coming years.

### **c) Representation and advocacy**

As auxiliary to the Sri Lanka government, the SLRCS is also well placed to influence policy that promotes the dignity of the most vulnerable. The tsunami recovery operation has served to broaden collaboration between the SLRCS and other organizations including non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, Sri Lankan government ministries and the diplomatic community. The SLRCS is a key implementing partner in the government's disaster management roadmap and partnerships have been developed with the ministry of finance and planning, the ministry of health, the national disaster management centre and the national water supply and drainage board. Building on these partnerships and developing new operational alliances particularly with the corporate sector and peer organizations will be important towards establishing the SLRCS as one of the country's foremost humanitarian organizations. With active and continuous support from the Federation, regular interaction with key stakeholders will be maintained through participation at relevant coordination forums as well as through bilateral meetings.

### **d) Other areas**

#### **Programme Integration**

One of the great lessons learned from the tsunami operation is the significant leap in integration among programmes. In addition to the remarkable achievements through the development of policies, guidelines and procedures that take into consideration synergies among the core programme areas, the integration of programmes at operational level also saw significant progress. Clear examples of various programmes coming together to provide holistic and complementary services to beneficiaries have been identified within tsunami and core area programming, but the documentation of this integration, and attempts at institutionalizing these experiences for strategic planning, monitoring and documenting this experience has been led by the community based first aid project. This project has become a vehicle for integrated programme approach across the sectorial programmes, which has been tested at branch level. The sharing of experience and bringing the general outcomes of this experience to other programming areas is currently taking place through the organizational development component as well as periodic meetings among programme managers. Similarly, the documentation of the momentum that integrated programming approach has gained by taking advantage of the opportunity that the tsunami operation presented will provide the national society

with a clear strategy and guidelines for enhanced integration of the increasing activities in the core programme areas.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

### **Promoting gender equity and diversity**

The SLRCS and its partners have considered the significant demographic changes brought about by the tsunami and the internal conflict, and how current and future programming may ensure that issues surrounding gender and diversity are recognized and addressed. As a sub-component of its identified community and branch development programme priority under organization development, the SLRCS has listed gender and diversity as one of the four ways in which it aims to develop the communities. Through its proposed gender and diversity programme, the SLRCS seeks to improve its institutionalized understanding of gender and diversity issues so as to better mainstream these ideas into programmes, projects and then communities; engendering a more inclusive organizational culture and in turn a more inclusive society.

### **Quality, accountability and learning**

The SLRCS's five-year development plan has quality and accountability at the forefront of most of the strategic issues that will be tackled. The need for better quality programmes and delivery of such, in a more transparent and efficient way, has been identified as one of the priorities for all sectors in the coming years. The International Federation country office will support this national society's initiative through the promotion of more collaborative and integrated approaches that contribute to greater accountability to stakeholders, donors and beneficiaries alike, as well as the establishment of mechanisms to ensure the periodic review of the efficiency and quality of programmes. As a result of the massive tsunami operation, the national society is facing an important period of its history with the opportunity to collect important lessons from all Movement partners in this operation.

The International Federation country office has been providing training in project planning process to the national society at various levels, as well as technical advice as requested. Efforts in the past that focused on training in project planning process and methodologies for carrying out assessments, monitoring systems and evaluation, have served as a good base for the national society. A quality and accountability working group was established with the objective of providing support for the improvement in programme processes. Programme management have reached a considerable standard quality levels, however a mechanism for collecting the important lessons from the tsunami operation does not exist so far. To this effect, the organizational development programme along with other core programme areas and support from PMER will work together throughout 2010 and 2011 to continue the capacity building of the national society so that it can meet the demands for better programming.

The International Federation aims to add value by institutionalizing better practices in project planning and implementation processes. However, support at all levels will allow for improvements in the management of programmes because these have proven to be ideal entry points for tackling quality and accountability issues. To ensure identified issues are dealt with, a monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place. Awareness-raising on the importance of good programme management as well as the need to adopt and apply these tools and mechanisms will be a key component. The integration of lessons learned and improvements in programme management through assessment and planning for better programming overall are considered along with enhanced participatory methods. A key contribution to the national society in the next few years and as the tsunami operation comes to a close will be the establishment of an efficient and coherent mechanism for lessons learned from this experience to feed back into current and future programme planning.

## Looking ahead

IFRC plans to support any core programme initiatives in line with the SLRCS 5 year development plan and strategic plan. The SLRCS are currently undertaking a right-sizing exercise to scale down from their ballooned structures that arose as a result of the Tsunami. The right-sizing exercise has been facilitated by an independent consultancy that has been appointed by the SLRCS and strongly

supported by the Federation and PNSs. This consultancy has aimed to provide SLRCS with the tools and systems through which they can undertake a viable and sustainable transition to normal longer-term programming. The immediate future will require SLRCS and its partners to ensure that the performance management exercise that have been initiated by the consultancy are followed through and managed properly. At the same time the IFRC delegation itself is rapidly wrapping up its non-core activities and scaling down in size. The IFRC following the IDP Recovery appeal posted in May 2010 is planning to support the SLRCS to implement a modest sized intervention in the north to respond to clear needs and gaps resulting from the conflict. The IDP recovery programme will be undertaken in close coordination with the SLRCS, German, Canadian and Japanese Red Cross and will potentially aim to assist SLRCS in re-establishing their branches in 2 districts, establish core programme activities at the community level in Disaster Management and Health Care and will support an owner-driven housing programme. The potential for programming in the North has provided SLRCS with an opportunity to position themselves strategically as a leading humanitarian organisation in the country and provides a context within which the IFRC can support them to apply the lessons learnt from the Tsunami to ensure strong programme management and clear impact in the field. Heavy monsoon rains from November 2010 to February 2011 caused floods caused significant damage to houses, bridges, roads and other infrastructure and destroyed the livelihoods of the affected people. IFRC /SLRC in the process of developing plans for a livelihood recovery cash grant programme for the affected community.

<b>How we work</b>	
<p><b><i>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</i></b></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
<b>Contact information</b>	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact: (text in Arial 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In the XXX National Society: Name, Title (Secretary General); email; phone; and fax.</b></li> <li>• <b>In the XXX Country: Name, Title (Head of Office); email; phone; and fax.</b></li> <li>• <b>In the XXX Zone:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Name, Title (Head/Deputy Head of zone); email; phone; and fax.</b></li> <li>- <b>Name, Title, (Resource Mobilisation Coordinator in the zone); email; phone; and fax.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	