

Report 2004-2008



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Federation-wide Tsunami Semi-annual Report: Sri Lanka

This report covers the period of 1 May through 30 September 2008, but reports cumulative totals from December 2004 onwards.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



Mr. Mohamed weaves cloth from his weaving machine which he purchased using a cash grant received from the International Federation. **Photo: International Federation / Rishani Wijesinghe**

In brief

Executive Summary:

In Sri Lanka, the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) tsunami recovery operation has made good progress over the last six months, successfully completing a number of projects that are focused on the broad recovery needs of the affected communities as well as ensuring their future protection from recurrent hazards.

The recovery operation currently comprises over 450 projects of which 223 projects have been completed. The most evident progress has been made in the southern districts where project implementation has not been affected by the conflict and insecurity that has prevailed in the north and areas in the east of the country. In the parts of the north that remain under the control of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the majority of RCRC tsunami recovery projects remain suspended on security grounds.

The most significant area of progress has been in the permanent housing sector which constitutes the largest component of the recovery operation. During the past six months, over 2,500 houses have been completed in several districts. To date, 21, 618 houses have been completed 9,534 houses are currently under construction. It is anticipated that by the second quarter of 2009 the RCRC will have achieved its target of building or contributing to the construction of 31,000 houses.

The RCRC health infrastructure development programme is also making good progress. Projects involving the construction of new hospitals and health centres, hospital extensions as well as the renovation and refurbishment of existing health facilities are advancing at a steady pace in parallel with the provision of new medical equipment. So far, 31 RCRC projects have been completed, 35 are currently underway while an additional three projects are at their tendering or design stage. The health infrastructure development programme is on schedule

for completion by the first quarter of 2010.

RCRC partners have completed approximately 40 livelihood projects across the country that have brought additional economic security to upwards of 30,000 families. With the exception of a few long-term projects livelihoods programming is expected to draw to a close by the second quarter of 2009.

One priority for RCRC livelihoods programming has been to help newly re-settled housing beneficiaries to integrate with their surrounding host communities by reducing the threat of any potential communal tensions. According to programme evaluations, projects focused on supporting individual households and members of the wider community with cash grants have had a positive impact, helping people to rebuild their lives and livelihoods while also leaving behind a legacy of safer and better-prepared communities.

In Sri Lanka, the RCRC have adopted a more collaborative and integrated approach to programming in the core areas of health and care, disaster management, organizational development and the promotion of humanitarian values. Greater emphasis on areas such as beneficiary communication, conflict sensitivity, sustainability, and field-based monitoring and evaluation, have led to a greater impact in RCRC projects and better opportunities for joint learning between RCRC partners, communities and government counterparts.

No RCRC programme teams have concluded their operations in Sri Lanka during this reporting period, most however, have begun preparing their exit strategies. This process involves strategic support that will strengthen the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and support a smooth transition for the national society from tsunami programming to a focus on long term core programmes.

[Click here for the Global Tsunami Semi-annual Report and collective Red Cross and Red Crescent financial report](#)

[Click here for other Tsunami Semi-annual Reports by country](#)

[Click here for a list of RCRC programme teams currently involved in the tsunami operation](#)

Operational Overview

The ongoing conflict between the government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the LTTE has continued to escalate, causing widespread population displacement in the north and east. The effects of the conflict coupled with high rates of inflation and subsequent price hikes of basic commodities have impacted negatively on the general population. Arguably one of the biggest challenges for the government has been the implementation of 'the eastern sunrise', an ambitious plan aimed at developing the eastern province of the country, much of which used to be under the control of the LTTE. The development plan covers all major sectors ranging from rehabilitation of road infrastructure to increased investment in education. The election of the TMVP, a breakaway faction of the LTTE, in the recent eastern provincial elections has been heralded as their acceptance into mainstream politics.

Shortages in foodstuffs and exorbitant costs of basic commodities in Jaffna and areas in the north controlled by the LTTE have led to real hardships for people in those areas. The situation has been compounded by an intensified military offensive that has led to the widespread displacement of civilians in the area of Kilinochchi and surrounding areas. The government instructed all I/NGOs and UN organizations to leave areas under LTTE control saying that their security could not be guaranteed. The ICRC remains the only international humanitarian organisation that is able to maintain a presence in the area. Food, relief items and shelter materials are a pressing need and the UN is coordinating sporadic convoys from Vavuniya with relief supplies that are being distributed through the network of government agents to the internally displaced people (IDPs). The government has also actively encouraged civilians to seek refuge in camps established in government controlled areas although so far only a trickle of people have left LTTE controlled areas.

In May, Sri Lanka lost its seat on the UN Human Rights council. Both the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE have been under the spotlight for alleged sustained human rights violations, including disappearances, extra judicial killings, harassment of IDPs and of the resettled and civilians in the east of the country. Armed factions amongst the TMVP in the east gave rise to increasing activities related to protection with allegations that the government is unable or unwilling to end this culture of impunity.

Despite this instability and the volatile security situation, RCRC tsunami recovery projects in the east have been able to progress at a steady pace, although hartals (politically motivated general strikes), restrictions of staff movements and a reluctance by some contractors to send workers into unfamiliar project areas have contributed to delays.

Western, central and southern districts of Sri Lanka have faced other difficulties. Heavier than usual monsoon rains caused widespread flooding that affected more than 50,000 people in the districts of Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, Gampaha, Colombo, Matara, and Kegalle. Branch disaster response teams from the Sri Lanka Red Cross reacted quickly. Working with over one hundred volunteers they were able to provide cooked food and relief materials to flood victims within twenty four hours.

Performance Table

The RCRC has a portfolio of more than 450 projects (completed and ongoing). Over the past four years, 223 of these have been completed in programme sectors that include emergency relief, construction of permanent housing and health infrastructure, livelihoods, disaster management and health and care.

Reconstruction efforts undertaken by the RCRC were initially estimated to continue for up to five years and RCRC partners are generally on track to meet this timeframe. One of the guiding principles of the construction programme has been to ensure that quality is not compromised for the sake of speed. From the outset the foremost humanitarian priority in Sri Lanka has been to provide permanent housing for tsunami survivors. A large proportion of RCRC capacity and resources in the initial years of the recovery operation have been devoted to this sector. Rebuilding hospitals and health facilities has been a particularly long and complex process. The planning, design, tendering and construction phases of a typical hospital project can take a number of years. For the RCRC the task is further complicated because many reconstruction projects are being undertaken in functioning hospitals.

As the RCRC water and sanitation programme makes steady progress, thousands more people now have access to an improved water source. Pipeline projects in the southern districts of Galle and Matara have connected new resettlement sites as well as villages in the surrounding areas. This approach is complimented by rural water supply schemes that involve the construction of community wells and distribution networks.

Programmatic Performance Indicators for Sri Lanka	Total
Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners	1,965,000
Total number of persons with access to an improved water source	203,200
Number of hospitals and clinics completed	31
Total number of hospitals and clinics to be provided	69
Number of houses occupied	19,188
Number of houses completed	22,665
Number of houses under construction	9,734
Number of houses planned	487
Total number of houses to be provided	32,886
Number of persons certified or skilled in community-based first aid	226,200

(including psychosocial support)	
Number of households that have received livelihood support grants	36,460
% of projects with a sustainability plan or documented exit strategy	80%
Estimated percentage of projects with one or more forms of local participation	55%

The above programmatic indicator table shows cumulative achievements up to 30 September 2008.

[*Click here for table showing quantitative analysis of the tsunami operation by performance indicators*](#)

Health and Care

RCRC programmes aim at placing Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) as an important contributor to health development in Sri Lanka. The Federation is working closely with SLRCS health department both at central and at branch/unit levels, to build the national society's capacities in health response and preparedness.

Through its extensive volunteer base the SLRCS is well placed to respond to priority health needs and carry out community education. RCRC efforts are focused on strengthening health systems that address the needs of vulnerable and poor communities across the 26 districts of Sri Lanka. Projects are being implemented in a sustainable approach that is complimentary to government efforts.



Children learning about self care as part of the PSP programme in the Southern Districts of Sri Lanka. **Photo: International Federation / Nirasha Wewelwala.**

RCRC health and care programmes are consolidated in a work portfolio of five main technical areas;

- 1) First aid, (FA) including commercial FA,
- 2) Community-based health (CBH) and community-based first aid (CBFA),
- 3) Public health in emergencies (PHiE),
- 4) Psychosocial support (PSP) and
- 5) HIV/AIDS and blood donor recruitment.

The FA training programme has attained countrywide coverage. The programme is being implemented in 25 districts and efforts are ongoing to strengthen and improve the quality of this programme. A mid-term evaluation was carried out which yielded a range of important recommendations such as the need to strengthen the quality of training, exam methodology, programme sustainability and exit strategies. These recommendations are now incorporated into the work plan.

The CBH programme will phase out during 2009/10. Since this programme is linked with CBFA, activities will take over and replace a range of CBH activities. CBFA is the primary vehicle for integration across different programme areas.

The PHiE programme includes plans for establishing joint branch disaster preparedness and health response teams. Steps are also being taken to explore collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) under a current memorandum of understanding. This collaboration may potentially address violence prevention and reconciliation in pilot districts.

Psychosocial support interventions are being implemented through a “stand alone” programme as well as being an integrated component of CBH/CBFA programming. The present “stand alone” PSP programme will phase out by the end of 2008, and new target groups and project concepts are currently being developed.

SLRCS has become a member of the Global Alliance on HIV. The HIV prevention programme targeting the tea estate sector is being expanded, and capacity for countrywide HIV awareness raising has been strengthened.

Project collaboration around blood donor recruitment has started between SLRCS, the national blood transfusion services and the ministry of health. Activities are underway in two pilot districts in addition to promotional activities taking place across country.

Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation projects continue as a prominent component of the recovery operation. RCRC projects range from large-scale infrastructure projects that provide water supply and improve sanitation systems to entire communities, to widespread distribution of household water filters. Today, the RCRC is one of the biggest donors and implementers of post-tsunami water and sanitation projects in Sri Lanka.

Twenty of these projects are in various stages of implementation with the government through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. These projects include linking existing water supply schemes to new resettlement areas and creating new water supplies through provision of water treatment plants, water towers, collection tanks and pipelines that brings safe water directly to the homes of the beneficiaries. Currently water supply projects are underway in five tsunami affected districts (Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara and Jaffna). These projects are included in a Memorandum of Understanding with the government. Out of the total projects under the memorandum of understanding, six projects are completed, nine are ongoing and five are planned for commencement in early 2009.

To complement these new infrastructure projects, mass hygiene promotion activities are also ongoing with the various target communities to bring awareness in such topics as hand washing, water conservation, solid waste management and vector control.

Outside the memorandum of understanding, an additional 42 water and sanitation projects are under implementation in eight coastal districts. These include several projects including; upgrading of sanitation facilities in schools, well cleaning, construction of rural water supply infrastructure, water quality monitoring and distributions of household ceramic water filters. Seventeen of these projects are now completed.

Under the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP), a mechanism established by the RCRC to channel funding and technical support to people rebuilding their homes, 5,234 families have constructed toilets with the individual water and sanitation grant available to each family. An additional community development grant of LKR 20,000 (USD 200) per household is also available through the CRRP. These funds are spent on the development of community infrastructure. The community determines the priorities



A drainage ditch under construction near Pottuvil in Ampara district. This project will improve sanitation in the area and is being implemented by the local Community Development Council with a grant provided by the CRRP.
Photo: International Federation.

and these 'community contracts' which are managed by the community development council. Projects that improve drainage or local water supply in the community are popular choices.

Shelter / Community Construction

As many as 120,918 houses were damaged or destroyed during the tsunami leading to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in Sri Lanka. The majority of these families have now been able to rebuild their homes or have moved into new houses constructed on relocation sites. Since the tsunami, the RCRC has been supporting the construction of new homes in 12 coastal districts. To date, 22,665 houses have been completed with 2,500 houses constructed in the last six months alone. 9,734 houses are currently under construction and the RCRC is on track to meet its commitment of 32,886 houses by early 2009.

62 years old Nandawathee Fernando, a housewife in Kalutara North, received all 4 instalments of her government grant together with her 'Top Up' grant from the CRRP. Her husband has passed away and her son is living abroad but she managed to successfully complete construction of her house. She is ever grateful to the CRRP and the CDC who supported her through the building process. She regularly participates in the CDC meetings and believes that it is a very effective way to keep the people together as a community. "Thanks to the CDC I could finish my house", she says. "I had no way to build the house all alone by myself. Mr. Landin Silva, the secretary of the CDC helped me to get organised and find the labourers and craftsmen to do the work".

Most RCRC housing falls into two main categories, 'donor driven' and 'owner driven'. The 'donor driven' approach involves commercial contractors engaged to construct new houses on resettlement sites, most of which have been provided by the Government.

Under the 'owner driven' approach, RCRC partners provide cash grants to help people rebuild their own homes. In some cases, RCRC partners are providing the beneficiaries with grants to cover the entire cost (full cost) of rebuilding a house they provide supplementary 'top-up' grants that supplement the funds households might receive under the government's base grant programme. In some construction projects, RCRC partners are members of multi-agency consortia. There are also projects where RCRC partners have co-funded other organisations to build houses.

The majority of RCRC funding is allocated to owner-driven housing through the CRRP, a partnership agreement with the government, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and UN-HABITAT. To date, RCRC donors have contributed CHF 31.91 million towards Full Cost and Top-up grants disbursed by the RCRC. 5,434 beneficiaries have benefited from Top-up and Full Cost disbursements. Construction has been completed on 3,986 houses in the districts of Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Colombo and Kalutara districts and 1,448 houses are still under construction in the north of Batticaloa. The CRRP is expected to continue until June 2009.

Beneficiaries themselves play the central role in implementing the CRRP. They form Community Development Councils (CDC's) that are designed to provide mutual support to all members of the community through the construction process. The CDC's manage a revolving fund and take responsibility for implementing Community Contracts. They are provided with training in managing a community-based organization and during the last six months, aspects of RCRC core programming such as training in First Aid and Disaster Management have been integrated into their development plan. The SLRCS has categorised CDCs according to three levels of development. Mature CDCs are able to run micro-finance projects and loan schemes and five pilot projects are now underway in different districts where CDCs operate a full-fledged Revolving Fund. Where possible the SLRCS aims to absorb the CDCs into the national society as RC divisional units.

Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Sri Lanka's health infrastructure represents another long-term commitment by the Red Cross Red Crescent in the field of construction. The health infrastructure programme covers a wide range of health care facilities including hospitals, rural dispensaries, health centres, oxygen storage facilities and Nursing colleges.

The current portfolio of the health infrastructure development programme consists of 68 projects in 16 districts, including large district level referral hospitals, nurse training schools, oxygen storage facilities hospitals and

smaller primary health centres. By September 2008, 31 projects had been completed, while another 35 are under construction and three projects are at tendering or design stages.

The scope of works includes the construction of new buildings as well as the renovation and refurbishment of existing health facilities together with the supply of new medical equipment.

Livelihoods

To date, more than 30,000 households have been assisted through the RCRC livelihoods programme. 40 individual projects have been implemented to the value of at least USD 13 million, supporting households to recover, strengthen and diversify their livelihoods.

As the recovery operation begins to wind down, most livelihoods programming will be completed by the end of 2008 with some projects continuing until the middle of 2009.

Since 2007, RCRC partners have adopted a common approach towards working with newly resettled housing beneficiaries. Many tsunami affected families, are being re-housed in sites that can be up to 15 km from their original homes. In this context RCRC livelihoods projects aim to build social cohesion and positive integration between the new communities and the surrounding host community to address the inequities created by the tsunami response.



Students learn the art of sewing at the Gampaha Vocational Training Centre. **Photo: International Federation**

Livelihoods programming is based on grassroots-level assessments that rely on community participation so that vulnerabilities and existing capacities within the community can be identified and prioritised. As the humanitarian situation has evolved since the tsunami disaster, livelihoods programming is now addressing a broader agenda not solely restricted to tsunami affected communities. Humanitarian needs have arisen as a consequence of the impact of the conflict in the north and east and wider poverty factors such as the rising fuel and food prices are increasing levels of vulnerability across the island. The RCRC aims to build more resilient and cohesive communities by focusing on strengthening economic security at the household level and building communal assets that benefit the wider community. The scope of projects usually includes a business or vocational training component, training of relevant community based structures and co-operatives and the provision of cash grants.

Disbursement of cash transfers or grants remain the main mechanism for implementing livelihoods programmes in Sri Lanka. Monitoring and evaluation of these programmes has shown impressive results. It is clear that properly targeted cash grants help to build the dignity of people and enable them to support their own recovery on their own terms in a sustainable way.

Disaster Management

SLRCS together with the support of international RCRC programme teams continues to implement its nation-wide disaster management programme.

During the reporting period, the SLRCS determined the scope of its disaster management under the national societies five year strategic plan (2009-2013). The focus of the SLRCS disaster management programme is to maintain organisational readiness to respond to natural and man-made disasters, while continuing to improve community resilience. This will contribute to the realisation of International Federation global agenda goal 1: reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters and also to the five priority areas of Hyogo Framework for Action.

A community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) is currently underway, focusing on saving lives and reducing the vulnerability of disaster-prone communities by improving disaster preparedness measures at both household and community level.



During the reporting period SLRCS expanded the CBDRM project to four new districts. 345 communities are now covered in 14 districts. Three hazard vulnerability and capacity assessments (HVCA) have been carried out in Trincomalee district taking the total number of HVCA's to 225. 90 school-level vulnerability and capacity assessments have also been carried out in 6 districts. The formation of village disaster management committees (VDMC) and volunteer action teams is ongoing in all projects. Workshops supported by partner national societies have also been conducted to share lessons learnt from the CBDRM projects.

The SLRCS has developed various training materials as part of the CBDRM programme including a curriculum for community disaster response teams, curriculum and training material for school teacher's, and education and awareness materials such as a "Guide to family disaster preparedness".

The Early Warning Project supported by the International Federation started in January 2008 and is being implemented in three cyclone/tsunami prone districts (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara). During the reporting period, the project completed the recruitment of 20 Field Officers for the selected 20 Divisions in three districts. The volunteer selection and recruitment process is ongoing in those divisions. District and Divisional level stakeholder orientations and community awareness activities were held in most of the areas in close coordination with the government's disaster management centre. A two day regional workshop on "Regional Consensus on Disaster Free South Asia" convened by the RCRC was held in July.

The SLRCS continues to improve its disaster response capacity by developing the skills of staff and volunteers at branch level. Branch disaster response teams comprised of 25 to 30 volunteers and staff have been established in three districts. SLRCS also established a national disaster response team to be deployed in the case of medium and large scale disasters.

The RCRC regional warehouse in Anuradhapura was completed in July 2008. As a result the International Federation dismantled its Rubb halls in the district.

Cross-cutting Issues

The impact of the tsunami has brought about extensive social and demographic changes to communities living along Sri Lanka's coastline. Entire communities have been relocated which has required them to develop coping strategies to adapt to their new environments. In this regard, the work of RCRC programme teams at the grassroots level has been highly relevant. RCRC staff and volunteers recognise the need to address the many and varied needs of affected communities. This has meant being flexible and adapting each programme in line with consultation with the beneficiaries.

Many RCRC projects in Sri Lanka aim to strengthen existing community institutions and build community infrastructure. This creates an enabling environment for greater gender equity. The establishment of CDCs formed by beneficiaries of owner-driven housing construction projects, has enabled women in affected communities to play a more prominent role in decisions that relate to their communities. The role of the CDCs is broad. They range from supporting female headed households to build their own homes, to managing community infrastructure projects such as new drainage ditches or access roads.

Exploring opportunities where current and future programming can ensure that the rights of women are protected and promoted is one of the ways the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement contributes to equity and inclusion. In order to put Gender more solidly in the Agenda, a Gender Working Group has been established by RCRC programme teams in Sri Lanka tasked with proposing a framework for Red Cross Red Crescent to address these issues. SLRCS has formed a gender policy committee, which will be responsible for preparing a gender policy for SLRCS.

A conflict sensitivity lens is focusing programme implementation on those areas of the north and east, but also in the south through vulnerability and capacity assessments that can have an impact on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

Integration between programme areas continues to be an important part of programme planning and implementation. While this initiative was led by health and care, capacity building in the various core and non-core programme areas, especially through the organizational development programme, is becoming an increasingly important feature of all the sectors. In view of the national society's continued interest to promote integration, cross-cutting themes are being reflected in its revised plans for the future. The initial steps at integration with the CBFA project focused on systematically linking activities of this project with existing branch level projects. Furthermore, in the non-core sectors, such as construction, housing construction has been complemented by RCRC interventions in water and sanitation and livelihoods support in the form of individual and community cash grants and role-out insurance schemes.

Adopting elements from various programmes at branch level, particularly related to disaster risk reduction - including disaster preparedness, first aid trainings and hygiene promotion activities, has not only allowed the National Society to roll out a comprehensive set of training materials for SLRCS volunteers, it means that communities receive support in a holistic manner. By the end of 2008 all 26 branches will have received training in developing comprehensive work plans. This will result in improved project planning and implementation across departments.

Host National Society Development

During May to October 2008 the RCRC organizational development programme in Sri Lanka has focused on developing governance and management, youth and policy development and the dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles. A programme has been ongoing to construct SLRCS branch buildings and a community mobilisation process is underway to develop the organisational capacity of divisional units as part of the SLRCS goal of self sustainability.

Four training workshops on good governance and management were held in four SLRCS branches. These workshops have helped to clarify roles and responsibilities and have contributed to improving levels of professionalism within the SLRCS. Two workshops were held on gender mainstreaming and workshops were conducted on project and business proposal writing.

A management capacity assessment was carried out through an external consultant as an initial step towards developing SLRCS management processes. Management development in SLRCS is considered a key element in improving service delivery. Training needs analyses have been conducted in six SLRCS branches. The SLRCS national secretary, executive director of organizational development and International Federation staff participated in a cooperation learning conference in Geneva.

SLRCS presented prioritized concept papers for the National Society's programming that better define the objectives and goals of their plans over the next five years in line with its strategy to build partnerships with in country PNS. The aim is to secure funding for programme implementation, and to build capacities and achieve organizational change within the SLRCS to achieve self sustainability by 2012.

The SLRCS youth programme has made significant achievements. The youth strategic plan development process has been initiated and is ongoing. Branch level youth sport festivals have been held culminating in the national youth sport festival involving the participation of nearly 500 youths from all 26 branches. The national youth annual general meeting was conducted after completing all divisional and branch level youth annual general meetings. A national level drama competition took place and seven youth delegates from SLRCS attended international youth friendship camps held in Austria and South Korea.

A volunteer database has been installed in all 26 SLRCS branches. This was an important piece of work to be completed in implementing the new volunteer management system introduced by the volunteer policy and volunteer management manual.

A finance development unit in the SLRCS has now been established under a project funded by Spanish with funding from the RCRC. As part of this project a manual on the finance development process has been initiated. Five branches have started income generation projects and the SLRCS fund mobilisation strategy development process has begun with a three year fund mobilisation proposal under development.

The 2008 branch capacity assessment was completed and the report shared with stakeholders. The process was focused on supporting strategic planning process for SLRCS branches. The National Society has conducted all unit, divisional and branch level elections in preparation for the Annual General Meeting in December where election of key national level positions will take place.

During last six months construction and procurement process of SLRCS branch buildings has shown significant progress. Moneragala and Puttalam branch buildings and the Batticaloa branch vocational training centre are under construction. Plans are in place to renovate or construct 10 branch buildings.

The International Federation is finalizing exit strategies, monitoring and evaluation guidelines and addressing quality and accountability issues of on going and future projects to contribute to the capacity development of the national society.

Working as a Movement

The tsunami recovery operation is implemented under a Movement Coordination Framework. The framework is comprised of the International Federation and its programme teams, SLRCS, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). These RCRC partners continue to collaborate on technical, operational and strategic levels.

As more and more projects near completion, most RCRC programme teams are also planning their exit from the recovery operation. The International Federation has been providing guidance and support in this process, building in sustainability measures and ensuring that the national society will not be left with liabilities. An exit

strategy manual designed a year ago has been updated to ensure that all administrative matters and handover arrangements are efficiently managed. Some RCRC programmes are developing longer term cooperation and capacity building agreements with the National Society to support and develop core programme areas beyond the tsunami operation.

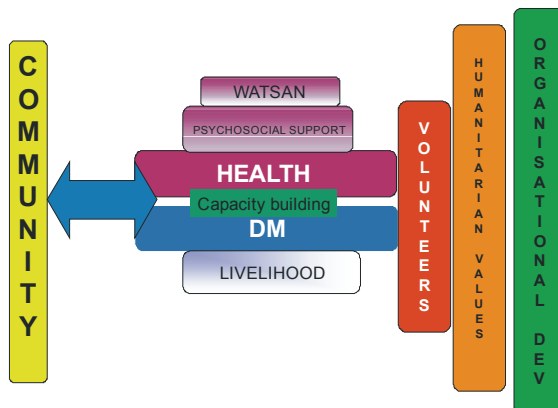
The continuation of the conflict in the recent months has witnessed some RCRC programme teams working more closely with the ICRC and SLRCS on conflict relief related to populations of IDPs. Tsunami programmes in the north continue to be effected by the conflict, and various option continue to be discussed regarding utilisation of unspent funds designated by RCRC teams which have been unable to implement their tsunami recovery projects in the north.

The Red Cross Red Crescent continues to collaborate with other actors in the country including United Nations agencies, the Sri Lankan government and other I/NGOs. Key working partners in the government include the ministry of nation building, the ministry of health, the national disaster management centre and the national water supply and drainage board.

Looking Forward

SLRCS is currently immersed in the great task of prioritizing further its long term strategic plan. The national society continues to develop its five-year Strategic Plan and Framework for Action which lays out a plan to transition from Tsunami recovery to long-term core programming with a view to becoming self sufficient by 2012.

Two partnership meetings attended by partner national society representatives were held by SLRCS in January and June 2008 and a further partnership meeting is planned for the beginning of 2009. This forum will provide a platform for the SLRCS to present more integrated and concrete plans for their priority programmes. Reviewing the strengths, challenges and lessons learnt from existing projects over recent years will enable both the SLRCS and Movement partner to identify the opportunities for the years ahead. The model below illustrates the emphasis being placed on capacity building activities that enhance integration between programmes.



Transition planning is taking into account the capacity of the SLRCS and available resources. Exiting from tsunami programming back into regular core programming must be managed in a way that is strategic and sustainable for the SLRCS. The process of closing housing and health infrastructure projects requires meeting legal commitments according to memorandums of understanding agreed with the government as well as contractual arrangements with building contractors and consultants. The transition and exit process also involves planning for evaluations and collection of lessons learned that will provide the RCRC with valuable inputs for improving programming in the future.

Scenarios around post conflict programming are also being considered by the RCRC. As mentioned earlier, the conflict in the north has delayed project implementation in some areas of the north under the control of the LTTE. Various options are being explored regarding the utilisation of the funds allocated for these projects. Some

partner national societies may opt to broaden their assistance criteria and refocus their programming on addressing the humanitarian needs of communities affected by the conflict where the needs and vulnerabilities are expected to be high.

Contact information:

For further information specifically related to the tsunami operation, please contact:

Sri Lanka:

- National society: Mr Tissa Abeywickrama (chairman of the Movement task force), email: tissactf@redcross.lk, phone: +94 114671203, Mr Surein J. S. Peiris, (deputy director general of operations), email: ddg@redcross.lk phone: +94 0114671400
- Country office in Sri Lanka: Paul Emes, head of Sri Lanka Office, Colombo; phone: + 94 11 452 8698; email: paul.emes@ifrc.org

India:

- Regional office in Delhi, India: Al Panico, head of regional office South Asia, email: al.panico@ifrc.org phone: + 91 11 2411 1122-27

Federation secretariat in Geneva:

- Federation secretariat in Geneva: Lesley Schaffer, (Sri Lanka and Maldives regional officer); email: lesley.schaffer@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.730.4854; fax +41.22.733.0395,
- Priya Nair (tsunami grants officer), email: priya.nair@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.730.4295
- Oscar Vispo (tsunami operations web communications officer); email: oscar.vispo@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.730.4570

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Figures represent progress achieved up to 30 September 2008

FIGURE 1: Analysis of programmatic performance indicators for Sri Lanka

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators		Total
1	Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners (using coverage methodology only, not by sector)		1,965,000 ¹
Health & care including water & sanitation infrastructure			
2 ²	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary settlements)		63,400
	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (permanent settlements)		139,800
	Total no. of persons with access to an improved water source		203,200
	Total no. of persons targeted for access to an improved water source (planned)		308,100 ³
3	No. of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to Sphere standards ⁴)		48,300
4	No. of persons certified or skilled in community-based first aid (including psychosocial).		226,200 ⁵
5	No. of persons reached by community-based health services.		151,300 ⁶
6	Hospitals & clinics built or rehabilitated	Operational/In use	63
		Completed	31
		Under construction	35 ⁷
		In planning phase	3
Total number of hospitals & clinics to be provided		69	
Shelter & community construction			
7	Transitional shelters built	Completed	105
		Under construction	0
		In planning phase	0
Total number of transitional shelters to be provided		105	
8	Permanent houses built	Occupied	19,188 ⁸
		Completed	22,665
		Under construction	9,734
		In planning phase	487
Total number of permanent houses to be provided		32,886	

¹ It is still a challenge to estimate the number of persons reached in Sri Lanka by the lowest divisional level possible (Grama Niladhari or GN level), as the names of GNs are not recorded by all partners. The methodology for data collection has remained the same as the semi-annual report in April 2008. The increase comes from data collected at additional 5 GNs.

² Much of the Red Cross Red Crescent water and sanitation portfolio in Sri Lanka includes large infrastructure projects, such as laying pipeline networks to new resettlement areas. Targeted tsunami-affected families will only get access to the improved water sources once the entire project is finalised and water is connected to the catchments area, hence the discrepancy in number of persons which have already gained access to an improved water source versus number of persons targeted for access. The increase in number of people with access to an improved water source is attributed to the completion of many housing and water and sanitation projects since the previous reporting period.

³ Much of the Red Cross Red Crescent water and sanitation portfolio in Sri Lanka includes large infrastructure projects, such as laying pipeline networks to new resettlement areas. Targeted tsunami-affected families will only get access to the improved water sources once the entire project is finalised and water is connected to the catchments area, hence the discrepancy in number of persons who have already gained access to an improved water source versus number of persons targeted for access. The number of persons targeted for access has been reduced due to an update in the demographic data. In addition, the number reported in the previous report included beneficiaries who could in the future benefit from the built water systems. For this report the figure has been reduced to cover only the immediate targeted beneficiaries.

⁴ That is, less than 20 persons per latrine, communal latrines segregated by gender, water and hygienic supplies are available.

⁵ The definition for this indicator has been further clarified in the Sri Lanka context.

⁶ The definition for this indicator has been further clarified in the Sri Lanka context.

⁷ There is a reduction in the number of hospitals under construction compared to the figure from the previous semi-annual report due to double counting of 13 dispensaries which were reported on separately but were in fact all part of a single project spread over 13 different locations.

⁸ Houses are only handed over to the beneficiaries once the entire housing site is completed. Hence the discrepancy in the number of houses occupied and the number of houses completed.

9	Schools built or rehabilitated	Operational/In use	28
		Completed	28
		In progress	6
		In planning phase	0
	Total number of schools to be provided		34
10	Other community structures built or rehabilitated	Operational/In use	19
		Completed	19
		In progress	1
		In planning phase	0
	Total number of other community structures to be provided		20
Livelihoods			
11	No. of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement		7,830
	No. of households that have received livelihood support grants		36,460
12	Range and average grant size (in local currency): RANGE		15,000 – 42,000
	AVERAGE GRANT SIZE		LKR 28,500
Disaster Management			
13	% of population covered by pre-positioned stocks		39%
14	No. of communities targeted for developing a disaster preparedness or contingency plan for all major risks	Completed	136
		Planned	345
15	No. of persons trained in vulnerability and capacity assessments or community-based disaster management		210 ⁹
Programme support and coordination			
16	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations present in country		19
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations contributing programme data to this report		20
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations newly arrived this reporting period		0
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations exiting this reporting period		0
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations with plans to exit in the next 6 months		4
Beneficiary & community participation			
17	Estimated PERCENTAGE of projects with one or more forms of local participation ¹⁰		55%
Sustainability			
18	% of projects with a sustainability plan or documented exit strategy		80%

⁹ The revised figures include only participants of formal training processes.

¹⁰ Degrees of beneficiary participation are defined as follows: (1) Gather information – Beneficiaries provide information to project planners; (2) Consult – Beneficiaries comment on different project options; (3) Actively participate – Beneficiaries design the interventions and participate in implementation; (4) Empower beneficiaries to participate – Beneficiaries design the interventions, participate in implementation, assess performance and are trained and encouraged to continue to act on their own in the future.

Other data points to be included:

No./List of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations present in country:

1. American Red Cross
2. Austrian Red Cross
3. Belgian Red Cross-Flanders
4. Belgian Red Cross-French
5. British Red Cross
6. Canadian Red Cross
7. Danish Red Cross
8. Finnish Red Cross
9. French Red Cross
10. German Red Cross
11. Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China
12. International Federation
13. Irish Red Cross
14. Italian Red Cross
15. Japanese Red Cross
16. Norwegian Red Cross
17. Spanish Red Cross
18. Sri Lanka Red Cross
19. Swiss Red Cross

No./List of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations contributing programme data to this report:

1. American Red Cross
2. Austrian Red Cross
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13. Irish Red Cross
14. Italian Red Cross
15. Japanese Red Cross
16. Norwegian Red Cross
17. Singapore Red Cross
18. Spanish Red Cross
19. Sri Lanka Red Cross
20. Swiss Red Cross

FIGURE 2: Analysis of knowledge sharing and active learning performance indicators

Knowledge sharing and active learning					
By Country	Total	Health & Care	Shelter & Community Construction	Disaster Management	Livelihoods
Number of evaluations, reviews or formal assessments completed or in process this period	18	6 1 psychosocial programme (PSP) review for sustainability factors (American Red Cross), 2 community-based health (CBH) reviews (Finnish Red Cross), 6 project reviews in 10 districts (Canadian Red Cross), 1 review (Danish Red Cross), 1 first aid project review (Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China), 2 HIV/AIDS project reviews (International Federation)	5 Community engagement exercise for donor-driven housing projects (International Federation), 4 CRRP completion reporting reviews	5 Vulnerability capacity assessment in one district (International Federation), school risk assessments in 90 schools, community-based disaster management project experience sharing in 4 districts (International Federation), rapid assessments for relief (SLRCS branches), mid-term project experience sharing (American Red Cross)	2 Baseline assessment conducted by people in need for community empowerment project (Japanese Red Cross/SLRCS), capacity assessment of community development councils of the CRRP programme (SLRCS)
Number of evaluations, reviews, formal assessments planned for next period	17	6 PSP end-of-term evaluation in 6 districts (American Red Cross), CBH end-of-term evaluation (Finnish Red Cross), 2 mid-term evaluations (Norwegian Red Cross), 7 project evaluations (Canadian Red Cross), first aid project review (Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China), 2 HIV/AIDS project reviews (International Federation)	4 CRRP completion reporting reviews	4 Hazards, vulnerability and capacity assessments in 5 districts for 32 communities, school risk assessments for 59 schools in 8 districts (International Federation), mid-term evaluation (American Red Cross), 20 assessments for response predicting possible disasters (International Federation)	3 Mid-term external evaluation of livelihoods and social development programme in 3 districts (Spanish Red Cross/SLRCS), final learning review (British Red Cross), completion of household economic security baseline for community-based livelihoods programme (International Federation)
New technical documents available from Red Cross Red Crescent this period (evaluation reports, lessons learned reports, sectoral guidelines, tools, policies etc.) by type by national society	25	16 3 reports on PSP perspectives, community facilitators manual, workshop on psychological first aid, stress management (American Red Cross), 6 CBH terms of reference for project end evaluation (Finnish Red Cross), terms of reference for mid-term evaluations (Norwegian Red Cross), annual and quarterly plan, annual and quarterly report forms, CBH monitoring forms (Canadian Red Cross), mid-term evaluation reports in 2 districts (Danish Red Cross), terms of reference for end-term evaluation (Japanese Red Cross), 4 first aid mid-term evaluation reports, commercial first aid proposal, content outline for commercial first aid courses, revised basic first aid course handbook (Belgian Red Cross-Flanders), new community-based first aid fact sheets (Finnish Red Cross), 2 HIV/AIDS training packages, standard progress reporting form (International Federation)	4 CRRP completion reports	5 Guide to family disaster preparedness, training guidelines and curriculum for training materials for teachers and community disaster response teams, guideline and checklist for simulation and evacuation drills (International Federation), standard operating procedures and curriculum for national disaster response team, national disaster response team training evaluation report	0

<p>Knowledge sharing/active learning events underway or completed (involving one or more International Federation members) this reporting period, by type by national society</p>	39	22	1	12	4
		<p>10 PSP events (American Red Cross), 5 CBH workshops, trainings (Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross), 3 first aid trainings (Belgian Red Cross-Flanders), branch meetings to discuss recommendations to external programme evaluation, peer review of instructor training Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China), 2 CBFA master facilitators training workshop, branch review and follow up meetings (Finnish Red Cross), 2 HIV/AIDS group leader trainings, branch follow up meetings (International Federation)</p>	<p>Knowledge sharing workshop for CRRP project staff</p>	<p>Training-of-trainers in 2 districts with SLRCS, mid-term experience sharing workshops (International Federation and American Red Cross), CBDRR curriculum field testing workshop (organized and funded by regional delegation), national disaster response team training, branch disaster response team training, water safety trainings (International Federation), first aid (International Federation), hazards, vulnerability and capacity assessment trainings, community disaster response team first aid trainings (American Red Cross), search and rescue trainings for community disaster response teams (American Red Cross), camp management trainings for community disaster response teams (American Red Cross)</p>	<p>Technical committee meetings to discuss exit strategies and sustainability, monitoring frameworks and evaluation plans, 3 events in working with community based organizations, incorporating gender into programmes, exit strategies (American Red Cross)</p>
<p>Knowledge sharing/active learning events planned for next period by national society</p>	27	15	1	8	3
		<p>4 events in PSP: skill/knowledge upgrading, advocacy meetings, evaluation outcome meeting, PSP partnership meeting (American Red Cross), 4 CBH events: evaluation outcome (Finnish Red Cross), evaluation outcome, annual review (Danish Red Cross), workshops on CBH standard monitoring sheet, LFA capacity building, evaluation protocol, 2 first aid review meetings (Belgian Red Cross-Flanders), 2 refresher training courses for instructors, instructor training, field training for advanced first aid volunteers (Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China), 1 community-based first aid branch strategic planning workshops (Finnish Red Cross), 2 HIV/AIDS group leader trainings, ADIC training workshop (International Federation)</p>	<p>Knowledge sharing workshop for CRRP staff</p>	<p>CBDM experience sharing workshop in 2 districts, community mobilization & leadership training for CBDM project staff (International Federation), national-level search and rescue team training, 2 branch disaster response team trainings, 2 regional disaster response team trainings (organized by regional delegation), search and rescue trainings for community disaster response team trainings (American Red Cross), early warning dissemination – community disaster response team trainings (American Red Cross), HVCA trainings (American Red Cross)</p>	<p>Technical committee meetings – theme of Community Structures & Representation Lessons and Experience, and theme of Measuring Impact in Livelihoods Programmes, global workshop to develop 'RCM Livelihoods in Early Recovery', development of 5 global recovery case studies and 'Community Voices Book.' (International Federation)</p>