

Report 2004-2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Federation-wide Tsunami Semi-annual Report Sri Lanka

Appeal No. 28/2004

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This report covers the period of 1 May to 30 October 2007, 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.



Life returns to normal: 12,522 tsunami-affected families across Sri Lanka have now moved into new homes with support and assistance from the Red Cross Red Crescent. International Federation/Niroshini Fernando.

In brief

Executive summary: The International Federation in Sri Lanka can look back at a number of achievements in the last six months, in spite of complexities in the operating environment. Since April 2007, a large part of the Federation's portfolio in the south of Sri Lanka has been completed. Large water and sanitation projects have provided clean and safe water to thousands of beneficiaries in the southern districts of Galle, Matara and Kalutara.

Up to 35 percent of the houses that were finalized since the start of the tsunami recovery operation were completed in the last six months alone, allowing 4,376 more families to move into new homes supported or built by Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The donor-driven housing programme on resettlement sites in Hambantota, Matara and Galle districts is now completed.

With the permanent housing programme moving fast towards its completion, Red Cross Red Crescent partners are now focusing on rebuilding and reconstructing health infrastructure facilities, which include a current list of 76 projects identified in a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the ministry of health. By the beginning of November 2007, 25 projects have been completed, while another 24 are in progress and 27 others are at the tendering or design stage. The scope of work 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.

In September 2007, a comprehensive independent review of all International Federation livelihoods projects in Sri Lanka was concluded. The aim of the review was to analyze the effectiveness and suitability of all livelihoods projects carried out by Red Cross Red Crescent partners since the tsunami. One of the lessons to emerge from the review was the need for Red Cross partners and different sectoral departments to work in a more integrated manner from the onset of a disaster.

Across the board, Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka are now taking on more collaborative and integrated approaches to programming, both between programme areas and through involving beneficiaries directly as part of community-based initiatives. This approach both increases the efficiency and the quality of the projects.

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Operational Overview

The escalating internal civil conflict between the government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is resulting in a dramatic increase in the number of deaths and violent incidents in the north and east. This substantially impacts the work of the International Federation in Sri Lanka.

This difficult operating environment will continue to severely restrict movement in the north and the east. The situation has been further aggravated by rising costs and a shortage of building materials and skilled labour, particularly for construction and civil engineering projects. In the north of the country, the vast majority of International Federation operations have already been suspended and it is difficult to prepare future operations in the current political and military climate. In the east, fighting disrupted activities and diverted efforts from the tsunami recovery operation to internally displaced people (IDP) relief programmes between July 2006 and July 2007.

However, despite the insecurity, some owner-driven housing projects in the north and east have continued relatively unaffected by the conflict, including sites located in LTTE-controlled areas. The current assessment allows for long-term programme planning to continue with the understanding that long delays, suspension or abandonment of programmes are to be expected and contingency plans for this need to be incorporated into programme planning.

Even though projects may have been suspended or disrupted by the conflict, the International Federation has taken steps to safeguard these projects by establishing a tsunami recovery holding fund which will enable partners of the Movement to set aside resources specifically intended for tsunami recovery projects that have been planned in areas of Sri Lanka affected by the conflict. These funds will be held until the situation on the ground normalizes and project work is able to resume.

On the overall situation, the annual inflation in Sri Lanka is running at approximately 17.7 percent. This has caused delays to several projects as additional funding has had to be sought in many cases, due to budgetary shortfalls caused by escalating costs.

In June 2007, the International Federation and other humanitarian organizations were shocked with the abduction and killing of two local staff in the capital Colombo. Sinnarasa Shanmugalingam (32) and Kartheesu Chandramohan (26) had worked for the Batticaloa branch of the Sri Lanka Red Cross for many years. The two staff members had been in Colombo attending a training workshop organized by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society when they were abducted from railway station waiting to return to Batticaloa on 1 June. Their bodies were found approximately 100 km south east of Colombo the next day. The humanitarian community in Sri Lanka still remains deeply concerned about the security of all aid workers operating in the country and is concerned such atrocities will hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people who need aid.

Federation-wide achievements

Programmatic Performance Indicators	Total
Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners	1,649,433
Total number of persons with access to an improved water source	95,333
Number of hospitals and clinic completed	25
Total number of hospitals and clinics to be provided	76
Number of shelters completed	105
Total number of shelters to be provided	105
Number of houses occupied	11,019
Number of houses completed	12,522
Number of houses under construction	9,591
Number of houses planned	7,252
Total number of houses to be provided	29,365
Number of persons certified or skilled in community-based first aid (including psychosocial support)	16,707
Number of households that have received livelihood support grants	18,826
% of projects with a sustainability plan or documented exit strategy	37%
Estimated percentage of projects with one or more forms of local participation	75%

Figures represent progress achieved up to 31 October 2007

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

On the whole, the level of progress is in line with the original three-five year projected time frame. The Red Cross Red Crescent has a portfolio of more than 425 projects both completed and ongoing. The ongoing projects are being implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and 19 partner national societies (PNS) currently operating in the country, with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) at the forefront of the operation. Since the tsunami, 165 projects have been completed. These projects include the distribution of non-food relief items, livelihoods support, health and care, water production and distribution, and construction of new houses and health care structures.

The construction of hospitals and health facilities is a long and complex process. The planning, design and tendering phases of a typical hospital project can take up to 12 months, while the construction period can go on for up to two years. Almost all the International Federation's health infrastructure projects are focused on the rehabilitation of functioning hospitals, which means the planning and construction are more complex and have to be implemented in stages over a longer timeframe.

Work is currently underway on 30 water and sanitation projects across eight districts. Much of the International Federation water and sanitation portfolio in Sri Lanka includes large infrastructure projects, such as laying pipeline networks to new resettlement areas. Tsunami-affected families covered by this project will only have access to the improved water sources once the entire project is finalized and water is connected to the catchments area; hence the discrepancy in the number of persons who have already gained access to an improved water source versus the number of persons who are to receive access.

Health and Care

The primary target beneficiaries of the International Federation's health and care projects are the vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, adolescents, elderly men and children often living in rural, remote and impoverished communities.

Red Cross Red Crescent partners operating in Sri Lanka aim to establish the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society as an important contributor to health development in Sri Lanka. In working closely with the SLRCS health department at national level as well as at branch level, partners of the Movement assist the national society in contributing and responding to priority health needs, particularly in meeting the needs of vulnerable and poor communities across the 26 districts of Sri Lanka.

Up to October 2007, the ongoing International Federation's health and care programmes in Sri Lanka include first aid training, community-based health (CBH), public health in emergencies, and HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support. The first aid training is currently only three districts away from being implemented country-wide. The CBH development is ongoing in 17 districts, and links strongly to the community-based first aid (CBFA) programme. A psychosocial support component is also incorporated into this programme.

The public health in emergencies (PHIE) programme includes plans for establishing joint disaster preparedness and health response teams at branch level and exploring collaboration with WHO under a present MoU. The HIV/AIDS prevention programme focuses on HIV prevention in the tea estate sector, general HIV and on reducing stigma across the country. In addition, the SLRCS assumes an important role in future voluntary blood donor recruitment in the country in collaboration with the ministry of health.

All health and care programmes are designed for implementation at the branch level to strengthen individual, household, community and local health care capacity to adopt and deliver prevention, promotion, and primary health care activities. To date, over 300,000 beneficiaries across the country have been reached through health and care programmes implemented by a Red Cross Red Crescent partner in Sri Lanka since operations began.

Water and Sanitation

The International Federation implements a substantial water and sanitation programme in Sri Lanka. Red Cross Red Crescent partners are carrying out large infrastructure projects to provide water supply and improve sanitation systems, both for relocation housing sites under the Movement's purview, and for tsunami-affected communities as a whole. Today, the International Federation is one of the biggest donors and implementers of post-tsunami water and sanitation projects in Sri Lanka.

Of these projects, 26 are included in a MoU with the government through the national water supply and drainage board (NWSDB). The MoU aims to link existing water supply schemes to new resettlement areas and create new water supplies by way of water treatment plants, water towers, collection tanks and piping bringing safe water directly into homes of the beneficiaries. The MoU covers water and sanitation projects in the five tsunami-affected districts of Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara and Jaffna. Of the total MoU projects, three projects in



Dr. Anthony Matthew of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society mobile health care project, treats patients in a camp for internally displaced people (IDP) in eastern Batticaloa, Sri Lanka in November 2007. The mobile team is supported by the Italian Red Cross and provides basic health care services at ten locations in the Batticaloa district every week, including two villages and camps for internally displaced people. International Federation/Gemunu Amarasinghe.

Hambantota district are complete with 15 ongoing in the remaining districts. Eight of the original MoU projects have since been cancelled, mainly due to changing priorities in the districts.

Outside the MoU, an additional 26 water and sanitation projects are under implementation in eight coastal districts. These include several projects to upgrade sanitation facilities in schools, to clean wells, supply water to rural areas, install solar pumps in wells, monitor water quality and build a water treatment plant. Eight of these projects are now complete, and a further 15 ongoing, while three others have been cancelled due to shifting priorities.

Hygiene promotion is an important part of the International Federation's water and sanitation portfolio and will be a core area for SLRCS involvement and a means to build the capacity of its volunteers and staff. Currently, the the International Federation is actively involved in hygiene promotion and nutrition activities intended for tens of thousands of people. The programme is carried out by community health promoters and SLRCS volunteers, who make house calls to raise awareness about basic hygiene issues like hand-washing practices and preparing food in a hygienic location. People are advised to boil water before drinking and to not leave water containers open for mosquitoes to breed in. Mothers are educated on nutritional needs of their children and given help in getting home gardens started. This leads to a better diet and it gives women additional income from selling their produce.

Shelter/Community Construction

The tsunami damaged or destroyed 120,918 houses and displaced more than half a million people in Sri Lanka. Communities in 14 coastal districts suffered severe damage to homes and property. From the outset, the International Federation has been committed to building quality homes as a catalyst to rebuilding the lives of tsunami-affected communities. The International Federation subsequently took on the role as the biggest single housing donor in the tsunami recovery operation in Sri Lanka and has, since early 2005, been helping to build houses in 12 tsunami affected districts through a variety of different approaches.

In the wake of the tsunami, the government of Sri Lanka launched two types of housing programmes to meet the needs of affected families. Under the donor-driven approach, contractors are employed to construct new houses on resettlement land, mainly provided by the government. Under the owner-driven approach, Red Cross Red Crescent partners provide cash grants to help people rebuild their own homes. In some cases, these partners provide the beneficiaries with grants to cover the entire cost of rebuilding their homes, while in other cases the International Federation provide supplementary grants to finalize the reconstruction of houses initiated through the government's base grant programme. In some construction projects, Red Cross Red Crescent partners are members of multi-agency consortia. There are also projects where these partners have co-funded other organizations to build houses.



Moving in: Children in front of their new homes in Kinniya, Trincomalee district, where the Japanese Red Cross has completed 100 donor-driven houses. International Federation/Niroshini Fernando.

As of October 2007, Red Cross Red Crescent partners have collectively either fully funded or co-financed the construction of 12,522 houses in Sri Lanka. Of the completed houses so far, 2,650 have been fully funded while 9,872 others have been co-financed. The total figure by the end of this housing programme should culminate in 6,187 fully funded and 23,176 co-financed houses.



Reconstructing his own home: Construction is finally underway in the Vakharai region north of Batticaloa, where recent fighting forced tsunami survivors again to seek temporary shelter. On this site in Mankerny, 98 families will be completing the reconstruction of their own homes with the help of top-up grants from the CRRP, funded on this site by the Australian Red Cross. International Federation/Vibeke Greni.

The last six months have seen healthy progress in meeting the commitment towards the International Federation housing beneficiaries. Up to 35 per cent (4,376 out of the total 12,522) of the houses completed since the beginning of the operation were completed in this period. Families moved into their new homes across nine tsunami-affected districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, Colombo, Galle, Kalutara, Kilinochchi, Matara, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee. Following this milestone, the International Federation has now completed its allocation of donor-driven housing on resettlement sites in the southern districts of Hambantota, Matara and Galle. The donor-driven construction projects in Colombo and Kalutara districts are expected to be completed by mid-2008.

The International Federation is taking an active part in the owner-driven housing programme, through a partnership agreement named the community recovery and reconstruction partnership (CRRP) with the government, the World Bank's international development association (IDA) and UN-HABITAT. The main objectives of the programme are to assist tsunami-affected households in rebuilding their homes, supporting their participation in the community's development in improving basic community infrastructure, and creating an enabling environment for new and improved livelihood opportunities. At present, 4,500 families have been registered and are constructing their homes under the CRRP top up grants scheme. In Ampara, 1,700 families have been registered with another 2,000 in

Batticaloa, 500 in Colombo and Kalutara, and 300 in Jaffna.

To drive the process of reconstruction of tsunami-damaged homes and communities, community development councils (CDCs) have been set up by the International Federation in all these five districts. With its strong community links the SLRCS has taken a lead role in establishing the CDCs, which are composed of CRRP housing beneficiaries. The role of the CDCs is broad. They are supporting households headed by women to build their homes, or help purchase construction materials needed by the community at bulk discounted rates. They also liaise on behalf of the community with government officials, and plan and implement community projects such as the construction of community centres or toilet facilities.

As a result, the beneficiaries actively participate in the community rebuilding process, and the decision making is devolved to the household level which is the focal point of the action.

Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Sri Lanka's health infrastructure represents another long-term commitment by the International Federation in the field of construction. The health infrastructure programme covers a wide range of health care facilities including hospitals, dispensaries, health centres and health staff teaching units.

The current portfolio of the health infrastructure development programme consists of 76 projects in 16 districts, including large district-level referral hospitals, nurse training schools, oxygen storage facilities hospitals and smaller primary health centres. By November 2007, 25 projects were completed, while another 24 are underway with 27 others at tendering or design stages.

The scope of work 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.

The International Federation has also procured medical equipment for 19 different health facilities in Sri Lanka, to a value of approximately CHF 1.5 million (USD 1.36 or EUR 917,000).

Livelihoods

The International Federation has implemented close to 50 livelihoods recovery projects in the nine coastal tsunami-affected districts in Sri Lanka, assisting over 15,000 households to date. As the humanitarian situation has evolved since the disaster, there has been a stronger focus on the country's east coast, where the population is currently struggling with the impact of the ongoing conflict in addition to restoring their lives after the tsunami hit.

The overall and ongoing programme goal has been to assist tsunami-affected communities re-establish their livelihoods to pre-tsunami levels or better, and to build resistance to future unforeseen shocks. In most cases, this has been achieved by rebuilding existing traditional livelihoods through asset replacement activities. In specific situations where it is not possible for the families to continue their preferred traditional activities due to relocation of the family home, alternative appropriate livelihoods activities have been initiated. In such cases, the International Federation has provided support to the families to diversify and start up new enterprises or small businesses, which generally includes a business or vocational training component.

In the majority of cases, assistance has been provided in the form of cash grants, which has proven an efficient way of assisting affected households in this context. The distribution of cash enables the recipients to purchase necessities according to their personal preferences, and at the same time, stimulate and strengthen the local economy which indirectly benefits innumerable households. This approach has very positive impact on the restoration of the dignity of the affected families; it reduces the stigma attached to the receipt of in-kind donations and restores hope for the future.



Mrs Kassim weighs vegetables for sale in her new groceries shop in Irrakkamam, in Sri Lanka's eastern district of Ampara. Through a British Red Cross supported livelihoods project that provides livestock, chickens and small scale funding to set up shops in Irrakkamam village, she is able to contribute to her family's general income. Mrs Kassim is the mother of 11 children, and with her husband working as a labourer doing odd jobs, the family is dependant on more than one source of income. International Federation/ Rukshan Ratnam.

As many of the pledged homes have been completed, a large part of the livelihoods programme focus in 2007 has been to assist newly resettled housing beneficiaries and surrounding host communities. Many of the directly affected households, often originating from different communities themselves, are being re-housed in sites that can be up to 15 km from their original homes. This is either because their land has been swept away or falls within the official buffer zone designated by the government of Sri Lanka.

While addressing the needs of both the resettled and surrounding host community, the International Federation also seeks to promote social cohesion and positive integration which reduces social tensions. Grassroots-level community participatory assessments are conducted to identify and prioritize all vulnerabilities and existing capacities within the community which empowers all households to voice their opinions on how the International Federation can facilitate the process of building a stronger community. Several Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka are adapting a truly integrated, community based approach which relies on technical inputs from other departments such as disaster management, health and care and water and sanitation, and provides a holistic service to those affected.

In September, a comprehensive independent review of all International Federation livelihoods projects in Sri Lanka was completed by an independent consultant. The aim of the review was to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of International Federation interventions to date, with the over-riding objective of improving the International Federation service and response times to affected communities and families, not only in Sri Lanka but also in future disasters world-wide. The findings of the review highlighted the need for Red Cross Red Crescent partners to adapt to a more integrated strategy in the early planning stages following a disaster.

Disaster Management

Disaster risk reduction is one of the core components of the disaster management plan of the government of Sri Lanka. The “Road Map for a Safer Sri Lanka” promotes a systematic application of disaster risk management focusing on risk reduction and preparedness for response. The SLRCS has been identified by the government as an important actor in the Road Map. The Road Map itself identifies key roles for the International Federation in community-based disaster risk management through the promotion of volunteerism, establishment of resource centres, early warning dissemination and public awareness and information, preparedness and mitigation projects, as well as in preparedness for response planning. This is well in line with the principal objective behind the International Federation disaster management programme in Sri Lanka, namely to strengthen the SLRCS in being well prepared and, through proper planning, demonstrate its ability to respond to disasters, reduce vulnerability among hazard-prone populations and effectively coordinate with other stakeholders.

A community-based disaster management (CBDM) programme is currently being carried out by Red Cross Red Crescent partners in eleven districts in Sri Lanka, focusing on saving lives and reducing the vulnerability of



Members of a community disaster response team (CDRT) in Maruthamunai, in the eastern Ampara district, inspect a blocked drain and discuss steps to be taken to clear the blockage. Clearing the drain is part of the disaster risk reduction action the team hopes to take ahead of the monsoon rains. Blocked storm water drainage systems are the primary cause of flooding in the area, resulting in hundreds of homes being affected every year. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society implemented community-based disaster management (CBDM) project is supported by the Danish Red Cross. A 19 member CDRT covers four divisions in Maruthamunai, responding in emergency situations, conducting evaluations, or planning and implementing disaster risk reduction activity with community participation. International Federation/Gemunu Amarasingh.

high-risk, disaster-prone communities by improving disaster preparedness measures at both household and community level. This project specifically aims to assist vulnerable groups, including women and children. It also seeks to raise awareness of appropriate action when a warning is announced and household preparedness measures to be taken. To identify vulnerabilities and high-risk communities, hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments (HVCA) have to date been conducted in 60 communities in nine districts. There are plans to conduct a further 70 HVCA's at community level and 107 at school level by May 2008.

Following the HVCA process, communities were encouraged to develop their own disaster risk reduction plan to reduce the adverse effects of floods, landslides, and epidemics hazards identified. With the active participation of community volunteers, village disaster management committees (VDMC) were formed in 13 communities. Volunteer action teams were trained and equipped to support communities in disaster preparedness and relief interventions, such as early warning disseminations, safer evacuation, first aid services, assessments and relief distribution. In August, the SLRCS organized a study trip to the Viet Nam Red Cross Society for a better understanding of community-based disaster management. Up to 14 members from 11 CBDM districts and national headquarters officials participated in the study trip.

Construction work on the national disaster management centre is ongoing. Once completed, this centre will serve as a premier training facility both for the International Federation and external organizations. It may also function as an operations centre in times of major disaster. The construction of a regional International Federation warehouse in Anuradhapura has been initiated and is expected to be completed by March 2008.

Cross-cutting Issues

Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka are increasingly shifting focus towards integrated programme approaches. Livelihoods programming and community-based approaches to disaster management and health offer strong entry points for institutionalizing more qualitative and participatory practices within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

At the end of October 2007, a joint organizational development/disaster management/health workshop took place in Sri Lanka to explore ways of working towards an integrated approach in the core sectors. The country-wide community-based first aid (CBFA) programme applies as a pilot for developing a common basis for volunteer training and for establishing closer collaboration and integration between disaster management, water and sanitation, livelihoods and organizational development. The CBFA programme proposals will include the development of a comprehensive work plan for each branch, comprising all branch activities, projects and programmes, and serve as a tool for better planning and implementation across departments.

Currently, the pilot has been introduced in 11 of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's branches, and the plan is to cover all 26 branches by the end of 2008. In the pilot, community-based first aid is linked with current projects within existing frameworks. Elements concerning disaster management, water and sanitation, livelihoods and psychosocial support have been included into the generic CBFA training material for SLRCS volunteers, giving the existing volunteers skills covering several areas. The integrated approach also addresses capacity building of the branches, by giving each branch ownership of its own strategic work plan, taking into account their specific needs in the district. Being encouraged to identify and address their own explicit priorities gives an added incentive to the branches as their work plan may more easily translate into future funding opportunities. As an overall result, programmes become more comprehensive at branch level and the quality and sustainability of the programmes is improved.

In the non-core construction sector, lessons learnt from housing projects to date in Sri Lanka have shown that water and sanitation needs for some reconstruction communities are not addressed adequately. Water and sanitation delivery in rural areas is affected by a lack of funds and the limited capacity of the local authorities to provide services. As part of the owner-driven housing programme, individual and community cash grants have been introduced to improve health in communities through sustainable water and sanitation activities. Alternative sanitation options such as dry toilets and community effluent treatment systems have also been discussed with the communities, and technical guidance and training in the use of alternative systems are provided for individual families.

Red Cross Red Crescent partners have considered the significant demographic changes brought about by the tsunami, and are exploring ways that current and future programming can ensure protection and promotion of the rights of women. Many International Federation projects in Sri Lanka are seeking to strengthen existing community institutions and build community infrastructure, which can play a protective role within communities and create an enabling environment for greater gender equity and equality. Recently, a gender working group has been established by Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka to put gender issues on the agenda and is tasked with proposing a framework for the Movement to address these issues. Apart from the working group, the SLRCS itself has formed a gender policy committee to prepare a gender policy for the national society itself.

As some Red Cross Red Crescent partners have been wrapping up their work towards the end of 2007, and several more plan to phase out operations towards 2008/9, the sustainability of programmes and the role of the host national society is frequently addressed. To ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent partners have an orderly and coordinated exit from Sri Lanka, without detriment to the host national society and adversely affecting long-term results of the programmes, a joint working group has been introduced this year to map out an exit strategy of the PNS and International Federation tsunami operations from Sri Lanka.

The working group will document the exit strategy per sector, and coordinate the different procedures for closure, or handing over, of the projects. The group is divided in four subgroups, each addressing particular sector issues. The subgroup working on legal issues looks into MoU commitments, service agreements and other activity agreements, while the group covering defect liability and other construction issues oversees the closure of different contracts on the construction sites, as well as funding of construction staff. The administration and finance subgroup will deal with the closing of bank accounts, repatriation of balance funds held in the relevant accounts, office and housing leases, while the subgroup on human resource (HR) issues will address policy and adherence to Sri Lankan labour law.

A guidance document is being drafted with these areas of concern in view and it is hoped that this can be made into a manual for use in future operations.

Host National Society Development

In the past six months, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has been able to further enhance its service delivery capacity through a number of interventions primarily focused on institutional development and infrastructure development at the branch level. The host national society has been particularly able to enhance its infrastructure, equipment and software capacity in all 26 branches. These efforts were aided with a combination of their own efforts to mobilize resources such as securing land from the government and with significant support from partner national societies and the Federation. All 26 branches have now received equipment fulfilling the minimum standard deemed necessary for the effective running of branch-level operations. This includes furniture, IT equipment and multimedia technology.

Branch construction is a large element of the ongoing capacity development support being given to the host national society work in this area. SLRCS has been in negotiations with local authorities and the government to secure land at a heavily subsidized rate and in some cases, has received donated land to the value of approximately CHF 385,000 (USD 350,000 or EUR 235,622) for five branches. A further five pieces of land, including two with buildings; have been procured to the value of CHF 456,000 (USD 414,650 or EUR 279,080).

Over the past six months, significant progress has been made in securing land for ten branches: Ampara, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa branches have all received donated land from the government, new properties with buildings were procured for Matara, Moneragala and Hambantota branches and private land was purchased for the Mannar branch. In Puttalam, soil filling is underway on the procured land before construction can commence. Government approval is still pending for the land in Ratnapura while branch construction is underway in Gampaha and Galle including the building of a first floor for income generation purposes.

Staff and members of all 26 branches were enrolled in an intensive training programme at national level over the last six months. In total 180 participants were trained in basic project planning process (PPP) and basic leadership

development. The training was aimed at branch-level governance and management. The objective of the PPP training was to develop the project planning skills for governance and management using a logical framework approach to improve implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting at branch level. It is also hoped that training will assist staff members of the SLRCS to improve the quality of their input at the annual branch planning exercise, which is currently ongoing. The leadership development training focused on assisting those in governance to identify their vision and longer-term strategy, and support management in handling service delivery operations more efficiently and effectively. Ultimately, the national society aims to promote a more proactive approach where roles and responsibilities of governance and management are clear and able to work together towards achieving strategic objectives.



The volunteer force of SLRCS has significantly increased, partly due to the development of youth wings in all 26 SLRCS branches across Sri Lanka. Currently, the host national society can count 5,336 volunteers, 15,320 youth members and about 8,000 youth junior members in their ranks. Some of the volunteers and youth wing members have received trainings on leadership, information technology, Fundamental Principles, language trainings and music. All of these interventions has boosted the spirit of volunteer force and have developed the competencies of the volunteers. This has benefited both the personnel development of volunteers and has indirectly contributed to strengthening the SLRCS. A new electronic database for volunteer management has been developed and is currently being field tested.

International Federation/Netherlands Red Cross

Branch level training was also undertaken with a total of 200 participants. Participants were trained in a number of capacity development areas, from income generation development and restructuring to finance reporting procedures, and monitoring and evaluation.

The SLRCS youth development programme and HIV/AIDS programme are more focused on community development in their programme approach. In the coming year, SLRCS plans to develop at least three strong divisions under each district branch with the capacity for effective and efficient service delivery in order to focus more on community needs. The SLRCS is exploring ways of absorbing talented, well-trained and experienced staff members and volunteers serving in the tsunami recovery projects into the core structure. These staff members and volunteers are generally recruited from local communities and have assisted significantly with community relations and understanding. Another key consideration for the SLRCS is how to develop more effective systems of reporting, monitoring and evaluation to reflect progress and accountability. Capturing information at the grassroots level has been a challenge. It is hoped that by strengthening divisional and unit level support structures and increasing the focus on volunteer capacity development, the SLRCS will be able to build on their engagement with communities and involve them more effectively in programme implementation. This is considered a critical step in enabling the SLRCS to become the leading humanitarian service organization in Sri Lanka.

During the last six months, two evaluation reports were completed. The first was a branch mapping report, which was finalized in September 2007. The findings of this report highlighted the need to further develop the rewards systems for volunteers to improve motivation and retention levels. It also cited governance and management relations as good, but requiring a better understanding of roles and responsibilities and a more collaborative working approach to increase effective management of branch activities. Reference was also made to gender inequality at management and governance level and an absence of a proper income generation and fund-raising strategy for branches was noted. The intention is to feed back the findings of the report into the next branch planning exercise with the view that the branch mapping exercise should facilitate a continuous learning process. The second evaluation report was an SLRCS fixed assets verification report, which was able to collate the assets owned by branches, providing SLRCS with a better understanding of their asset status. Due to restricted access in parts of the north and east, however, the report was not able to cover all the branches.

The International Federation and five PNSs still actively support the organizational development and community-based programme of the SLRCS, while other Red Cross Red Crescent partners provide indirect support through their respective recovery programmes. The overall service delivery capacity improvement of SLRCS has increased the number of beneficiaries who obtain services from SLRCS. In addition, beneficiaries receive more quality service from SLRCS as a result of training. This fact was reflected in beneficiary feedback gathered through annual community assessment exercises undertaken by the branches.

Working as a Movement

The tsunami recovery operation is implemented under a Movement coordination framework. The framework is comprised of the International Federation, SLRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 19 partner national societies (PNS) with an operational presence in the country. To coordinate such a high number of actors has presented several challenges; still all Red Cross Red Crescent partners are striving to work closely at technical, operational and strategy levels. This has resulted in written agreements on programme-specific technical standards, security procedures, sector-specific roles and responsibilities of each component of the Movement, accountability checklists and many more cooperation methods.



Joint initiatives: Balapitiya base hospital in Galle, constructed by the Federation, funded by Cyprus Red Cross. International Federation/Patrick Fuller

In 2007, Movement partners found new ways to improve their cooperation such as PNSs funding projects to be implemented by Federation staff, thereby enabling the International Federation to fulfil its rigorous commitments in an expedient manner. In many instances, several PNS are also working together on the same project to integrate their technical areas of expertise and to ensure the project is completed. This is a good example of the holistic approach and cooperation practised by Red Cross Red Crescent partners at operational and technical levels.

The recent escalation of the conflict in the north and east of Sri Lanka has delayed, and in some cases, halted projects in many areas. Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in Sri Lanka are increasingly concerned about the possibility of successfully implementing their tsunami recovery projects in the districts affected by the prevailing conflict.

Humanitarian access to the north and the east of the country has been hampered seriously since mid-2006. Seeking to remain committed to their pledges in the north and the east, Red Cross Red Crescent partners have recently worked together to establish a tsunami recovery fund to support recovery operations in conflict-affected areas, should operations be halted for extended periods.

The fund will hold the contributions until the situation is conducive for long-term recovery work to resume, and will allow an opportunity for donors to pledge further funds for existing projects, as well as to allocate resources specifically for tsunami recovery projects in the areas of Sri Lanka which are most acutely affected by the conflict and remain inaccessible.

Externally, the International Federation is one of the largest humanitarian actors in Sri Lanka. The number of collaborating partners in the country is substantial and includes NGOs, United Nations agencies and the Sri Lankan government.

Key working partners in the government include the reconstruction and development agency under the ministry of finance and planning, ministry of health, the national disaster management centre and the national water supply and drainage board.

By working closely together, the partners are able to deliver a comprehensive package of financial, organizational and technical support to tsunami-affected families.

In the near future, the government disaster management centre is planning to form a national level disaster management coordination committee. This committee will comprise 35 members, including 11 ministries, four UN agencies (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, OXFAM, Save the Children and the World Conservation Union (IUCN), as well as both the SLRCS and the Federation.

Looking Forward

Almost three years since the tsunami first struck, much has been contributed by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's post-tsunami response. Within the next two years, most of the programmes, including housing, water and sanitation, health infrastructure construction and rehabilitation are expected to be completed and handed over to beneficiaries. There is now a need to place greater emphasis on some of the vulnerabilities identified during the disaster and build the resilience and preparedness of communities in facing other natural and man-made disasters. There is also a need to continue with SLRCS' general programming in health and care, disaster management, organizational development and humanitarian values.

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and the International Federation have launched an appeal for the next two years which will build on current needs and complement the ongoing activities in the core areas. This appeal will see a transition from tsunami relief and rehabilitation to more normalized activities in the core areas. The purpose of the planning and appeals system (PAS) is to more clearly align the anticipated work and expected results of the International Federation to the resources sought, thereby strengthening the ability to promote and mobilize more resources to advance the goals of the Global Agenda.

The International Federation remains committed to ensure that there is equity in the support provided to tsunami-affected communities in all parts of the country. The tsunami recovery fund will be further explored and the situation will constantly be evaluated. If the situation in the east allows the Red Cross Red Crescent partners to fully implement their programmes, there will be less need to have the fund established for operations in that area. However the north still remains a concern and will need to be monitored. Funds for operation there are kept on hold, and new projects based on the needs will have to be put on hold until implementation is possible.

The International Federation has taken the lead to form a working group to introduce a joint exit strategy of PNS' and Federation operations from Sri Lanka. The latest PNS to leave Sri Lanka will be the Australian Red Cross at the end of the year. The purpose of the working group is to assist the PNS and the SLRCS in ensuring an orderly and coordinated exit of the programmes, without detriment to the host national society after the departure of the International Federation players. This will be done by first documenting the exit strategy by sector, and then by coordinating the closure or handover of the projects.



Working together: the Norwegian Red Cross is digging wells and laying water distribution pipelines for a community housing project implemented by the Austrian/Swiss Red Cross on three separate sites in Kuchchaveli in Trincomalee district. As a result, 383 families are moving into houses constructed by the Austrian/Swiss Red Cross, with safe water provided by the Norwegian Red Cross. International Federation/Vibeke Greni.

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FIGURE 1: Analysis of programmatic performance indicators for Sri Lanka

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators	Total	NSs Totals	Secretariat totals	
1	Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners (using coverage methodology only, not by sector)	1,649,433 ¹	N/A	N/A	
	Health & care including water & sanitation infrastructure			N/A	
2 ²	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary settlements)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (permanent settlements)				
	Total no. of persons with access to an improved water source	95,333	89,753	5,580	
	Total no. of persons targeted for access to an improved water source (planned)	412,823	378,118	34,705	
3	No. of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to sphere standards ³)	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	
4	No. of persons certified or skilled in community based first aid (including psychosocial) by gender where possible	16,707	16,612	95	
5	No. of persons reached by community-based health services, by gender where possible	310,599	310,599	0	
6	Hospitals & Clinics built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	58	49	8
		Completed	25	25	0
		Under Construction	24	20	4
		Planned	27	17	10
	Total number of hospitals & clinics to be provided	76	62	14	
	Shelter & community construction				
7	Transitional shelters built	Occupied/ utilized	0	0	0
		Completed	105	105	0
		Under construction	0	0	0
		Planned	0	0	0

¹Challenges remain in estimating the number of persons reached in Sri Lanka by the lowest divisional level possible (GN level), as the names of GNs are not recorded by all partners. For the last semi-annual report in June 2007, the methodology was revised for estimating the overall number of beneficiaries reached by counting population figures at the next divisional level (DS). Out of a total of 324 DS in Sri Lanka, 52 were directly affected by the tsunami. The International Federation has projects in 35 of these, but excluded Colombo in the overall count, as the population figure is so large compared to Red Cross Red Crescent beneficiaries. Likewise beneficiaries reached by International Federation projects inland were not included, to compensate for the larger number reached when counting population figures according to DS level. In October 2007, the same methodology was used, but new information this round provides more accurate estimates. Consequently since the last count, the overall estimated number of persons reached since December 2004 is reduced by 247,445 due to the availability of data by GN level in the five districts of Trincomalee, Hambantota, Puttalam, Matara and Badulla.

² Much of the International Federation 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.

³ That is, less than 20 persons per latrine, communal latrines segregated by gender, water and hygienic supplies are available.

⁴ Sri Lanka could not provide numbers on waste management and improved latrines for this period.

	Total number of shelters to be provided		105	105	0
8	Permanent houses built	Occupied	11,019	7,765	3,254
		Completed	12522	9,212	3,310
		Under construction	9,591	2,404	7,187
		Planned	7,252	1,443	5,809
	Total number houses to be provided		29,365		
9	Schools built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	11	11	0
		Completed	11	11	0
		In progress	3	3	0
		Planned	5	5	0
	Total number of schools to be provided		19	19	0
10	Other community structures built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	9	9	0
		Completed	9	9	0
		In progress	15	14	1
		Planned	1	0	1
	Total number of other community structure to be provided		25	23	2
Livelihoods					
11	No. of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement		4,947	4,387	560
12	No. of households that have received livelihood support grants		18,826	16,086	2,740
	Range and average grant size (in local currency): RANGE		LKR 7,000-30,000 (CHF 83-357) ⁵	LKR 7,000-30,000	LKR 20,000
	AVERAGE GRANT SIZE		LKR 19,250	LKR 18,500	LKR 20,000
13	% of (or no.) reporting improved, diversified or stabilized income		N/A	N/A	N/A
Disaster Management					
14	% of population covered by International Federation early warning interventions		0%	0%	0%
	% of population targeted (planned) for coverage International Federation early warning interventions		4% ⁶	N/A	N/A
15	% of population covered by a functioning emergency response set up		N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Number and percentage of buildings built meeting or exceeding local hazard resistance standards	(1) schools NUMBER	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Percentage of schools	N/A	N/A	N/A
		(2) temporary shelters NUMBER	N/A		
		Percentage of Shelters	N/A	N/A	N/A
		(3) permanent houses NUMBER	N/A		
		Percentage of permanent houses	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁵ Sri Lanka exchange rate- CHF 1=LKR 83.971

⁶ The total target population to be covered by International Federation early warning interventions was 775,020 at mid 2007, which equals 4% of the overall population of Sri Lanka. However, if the population of the targeted districts are the denominator, then the percentage of the population targeted for coverage reaches 35%. None of these populations were covered by functioning International Federation early warning interventions at end of October 2007 due to lack of clarity on government systems for disseminating early warning messages from national to community levels, as well as a need to pilot Red Cross Red Crescent dissemination mechanisms which complement these.

		(4) Other	0		
17	% of population covered by pre-positioned stocks		56% ⁷		

Ind. No.	Programme support and coordination	Totals
18	% of projects that conform to joint key decisions (e.g. beneficiary selection, livelihoods standards etc.) <i>Specific joint decisions to be determined at the country level</i>	80% ⁸
19 ⁹	% of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations able to adhere to joint operational decisions the majority of the time (e.g. security guidelines,	100%
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations working in country (operational)	19
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations contributing to the report this period	19
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations newly arrived this reporting period	0
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations exiting this reporting period	1 ¹⁰
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations with plans to exit in the next 6 months	1 ¹¹
Beneficiary & Community Participation		
20	Estimated PERCENTAGE of projects with one or more forms of local participation ¹²	37% ¹³
Sustainability		
21	% of projects with a sustainability plan or documented exit strategy	75% ¹⁴

Use NA for not applicable, or not available

⁷ Sri Lanka has chosen to set the target population as the denominator, and is only able to report a total percentage, not disaggregated between the International Federation secretariat and Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations. The average number of families covered by pre-positioned stocks is now 4,842 families. The target level of relief stocks is 8,600 families, as outlined in the national contingency plan. Therefore the % of target population covered by relief stocks is 56.3%. ICRC also maintains considerable stocks of most relief items but these are typically restricted for response to IDP movements in the North and East.

⁸ Refer to project proposals that are passed through and agreed on by the Movement Task Force.

⁹ All partner national societies have representation in Colombo and are able to participate in and adhere to Movement Task Force and Platform decisions.

¹⁰ Australian Red Cross.

¹¹ Netherlands Red Cross

¹² 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.

¹³ Out of 425 projects, 158 have reported one or more forms of beneficiary participation.

¹⁴ Non-core projects are time bound projects with a clear end date (75%). Core programme activities are long term with no end date set other than handover to the NS.

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

Knowledge sharing and active learning							
	Total	Health & Care	Shelter & Community Construction	Disaster Management	Livelihoods	Emergency Relief	Cross- , multi-sector or other
By Country: see attachment							
Number of evaluations, reviews or formal assessments completed or in-process this period	48	8	2 Mid-term reviews in 2 districts Financial review in 1 district	3 Operations for flood, high wind, conflict and fire (Federation, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross) Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessments in 60 communities in 8 districts (Federation, Danish Red Cross, American Red Cross, British Red Cross) CBDM project review	4 All Movement Livelihoods Review (external consultant), Needs assessment of Resettled communities (Federation and British Red Cross), Review of cash for food project (British Red Cross), Final report on asset replacement project (Federation)	28 Assessments for relief operations by SLRCS branches (Federation, American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross)	3
Number of evaluations, reviews, formal assessments planned for next period	38	10	2 Mid term reviews in 2 districts Financial review in 1 district	5 Assessments on response predicting possible disasters Vulnerability Capacity Assessment planned in 14 communities Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessments planned in 5 districts 4 Reviews – CBDM project review in 4 districts (Federation), CBDM project review in 2 districts (Danish Red Cross),	5 Cash grants review of livelihoods program, and annual review of entire livelihoods programme (British Red Cross), American Red Cross mid term review with Mercy Corps, Final review of project, Spanish Red Cross final evaluation of all livelihoods projects		16

				Mid-term evaluation (American Red Cross), National DM capacity building project review (Federation)			
New technical documents available from International Federation this period (evaluation reports, lessons learned reports, sectoral guidelines, tools, policies etc.) by type by NS	16	7 HIV Prevention in Tea Estates, Advocacy folder, Sustainability issues in CBH, CBH Step by Step Guide, PRA Guidelines, Avian Influenza Briefing Folder, Mid-Term CBH review report (Canadian Red Cross)	1 Netherlands RC – Manual on Owner Driven Housing	5 Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment reports (4 Federation, 4 Danish Red Cross, 51 American Red Cross), CDRC curriculum for 2 districts supported by Danish Red Cross, Hazard mapping matrix for 2 districts (Danish Red Cross) CBDM manual, BDRT session plans and training manual, Relief formats, Relief Manual, Information posters on 5 hazards, 10 short drama scripts on 6 hazards for drama competition for disaster awareness	3 Socio economic base line study, Impact monitoring format for district, livelihoods technical toolkit (all British Red Cross)		
Knowledge sharing/active learning events underway or completed (involving one or more Red Cross Red Crescent actor) this reporting period, by type by Red Cross Red Crescent society	32	17	1 Review of Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership	12 BDRT in 3 districts, CBDM experience sharing and lessons learned workshop (Red Cross Movement, Govt, UNDP), Workshop on Tsunami Early Warning, and lessons learned (Red Cross Red Crescent stakeholders, Govt stakeholders), Study visit to Viet Nam to learn experiences	2 Team meeting (British Red Cross), Team building workshop (Federation)		

				<p>Orientation workshops for DP project staff in 5 districts (American Red Cross),</p> <p>Workshop on positive thinking (SLRCS),</p> <p>DM team participated in Logistics course for RDRT(Bangkok),</p> <p>Response and Contingency Planning workshop (Nepal),</p> <p>Emergency Cluster shelter coordinators training (Bangkok),</p> <p>Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on School Education and Disaster Risk Reduction (Bangkok)</p> <p>Initiate guideline development for integrated VCA</p> <p>Organized District level CBDRM experience sharing and coordination workshops with UNDP</p>			
Knowledge sharing/active learning events planned for next period by the national society	24	16		<p>6 BDRT Training,</p> <p>Printing CBDM manual,</p> <p>DM brochure,</p> <p>Finalization of DRM reference material,</p> <p>Workshop to design school DM programme,</p> <p>Short drama competition, TOT for DRM and BDRT training,</p>	2	Team meeting (British Red Cross), Team building workshop (Federation)	

				<p>Branch Contingency planning workshop,</p> <p>Continuation of IEC material development process and printing,</p> <p>NDRT training, Training of school teachers,</p> <p>Develop handbook on 'What to do during disasters'</p>			
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Other data points to be included:

List of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies working/operational in country during reporting period:

- Australian Red Cross
- Austrian Red Cross
- Belgian-Flanders Red Cross
- Belgian-Luxemburg Red Cross
- British Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross
- Danish Red Cross
- Finnish Red Cross
- French Red Cross
- German Red Cross
- Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross of China
- Irish Red Cross
- Italian Red Cross
- Japanese Red Cross
- Netherlands Red Cross
- Norwegian Red Cross
- Spanish Red Cross
- Swiss Red Cross

List of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies that contributed to this report in this reporting period:

- American Red Cross
- Australian Red Cross
- Austrian Red Cross

Belgian-Flanders Red Cross
Belgian-Luxemburg Red Cross
British Red Cross
Canadian Red Cross
Danish Red Cross
Finnish Red Cross
French Red Cross
German Red Cross
Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross of China
Irish Red Cross
Italian Red Cross
Japanese Red Cross
Netherlands Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross
Spanish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross

ANNEX 1: Notes and methodology regarding the programmatic performance indicators

The following is a summary of the methodology used for programmatic performance indicators captured in this three-year progress report.

Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners

To collect beneficiary data (numbers reached), communities (e.g. villages) served by the various Red Cross Red Crescent societies, have been noted, using the corresponding population data. At this time this is the most reliable method to count beneficiaries while limiting double counting, particularly when numerous Red Cross Red Crescent partners are working in a given country. Most countries have disaggregated data down to a sub-district or down to a divisional level. In each country, the secretariat has checked with the national statistical office or the UN post-Humanitarian Information Centre for population data disaggregated by the lowest divisional level possible.

Red Cross and Red Crescent societies then note the names of the villages or divisions where they are working (including external organizations, agencies etc. funded by National Societies). The secretariat staff in the country office has taken the final list of villages (single entry i.e. each village listed only once), entered the corresponding population data and totalled the amount. The local Red Cross or Red Crescent society then included additional names of villages where they are implementing projects that are not supported in-country by a partner society, since these numbers have already been captured. For national programmes such as early warning, only those areas (villages, sub-districts etc.) where the programme is fully operational (that which Red Cross Red Crescent is responsible for) has been listed.

Health and Care including Water and Sanitation

Number of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary and permanent settlements)

- Improved water sources are: household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater
- Not improved are: unprotected well, unprotected spring, vendor-provided water, bottled water (based on concerns about the quantity of water supplied, not the quality), tanker-provided water

Access to an “improved source” is considered to provide at least 20 litres per capita per day at a distance of no more than 1,000 metres from the home.

Source: WHO and UNICEF, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative, and <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

To calculate the number of persons with improved access, the catchment areas for the water system provided or rehabilitated have been noted and summed up. Finally, following the same methodology, partners have noted the numbers targeted for access to an improved water source in the future (planned).

Number of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to SPHERE standards)

This is the number of persons potentially served by newly built or rehabilitated latrines and waste management facilities. Only people benefiting from latrines that are built or rehabilitated to Sphere standards have been included.

Number of persons ‘certified’ or skilled in community-based first aid (including psychosocial first aid) by gender where possible

This is the number of persons who have successfully completed community-based first aid training. At a minimum, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have counted numbers trained using training records.

Hospitals and clinics built or rehabilitated

This indicator has been disaggregated as follows:

- Numbers of hospitals and clinics built or rehabilitated – numbers built will include those that are now finished or nearly finished (but services are being provided); for numbers rehabilitated include only those whereby the rehabilitation is totally complete
- Number completed that are operational – the indicator needs to capture the number in which the government is able to complete its commitments thereby making the structure usable. For other issues, such as barriers to access – these should be noted in the narrative.
- Numbers of hospitals and clinics under construction – merely note the number in which significant work building or rehabilitating has begun.
- Numbers of hospitals and clinics planned for the future – this is the number targeted for the future, for which significant plans have already been developed.
- Total number of hospitals and clinics to be provided – this is the total number summing those built, under construction and planned (do not include operational as this would be double counting).

Shelter and Community Construction

Transitional shelters built

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows:

- Number of shelters completed - this is the number of transitional shelters completed (even if not yet occupied). Completed implies that most of the construction has been done and signed off on, the certificate of ownership has been issued (if applicable) and that the dwelling is habitable.
- Number of shelters completed that are occupied/utilized – this is the number of shelters that were completed and are now occupied or being utilized (e.g. for business purposes).
- Number of shelters under construction – this is the number of transitional shelters under construction but not yet completed.
- Number of shelters planned – this is the number of transitional shelters which remain to be built by the Red Cross Red Crescent or funded by the Red Cross Red Crescent but built by other partners.
- Total number of shelters to be provided – this is the total number of transitional shelters to be provided (summing built, under construction and planned).

Permanent houses built

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows:

- Number of houses completed - this is the number of homes that were built, rebuilt or otherwise rehabilitated (but not necessarily occupied). Built implies that most of the work is done and the home is habitable and that handover has occurred.
- Number of houses occupied – this is the total number of homes verified to be occupied.
- Number of houses under construction – this is the number of homes that are intended to be built or rehabilitated *and* some form of work has already begun. This would *not include* the government designating an area for building (but no survey work or site planning begun).
- Number of houses planned – this is the number of permanent houses which remain to be built by the Red Cross Red Crescent or funded by the Red Cross Red Crescent, but built by other partners.
- Total number of houses to be provided – this is the total number of permanent houses to be provided summing the numbers completed, under construction and planned. Does not include the number occupied as this would be double-counting.

Schools built or rehabilitated

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows:

- Number of schools built/rehabilitated – this is the number of schools built or rehabilitated. These are complete enough that the school can, and is being used.
- Number of schools built/rehabilitated that are operational/in-use – this is the number of schools that are fully functioning.
- Number of schools in progress – this is the number of schools to be built or rehabilitated that have begun the process, with some form of preparatory work at least.

- Number of schools to be built or rehabilitated (planned) – this is the total number of schools that remain to be built or rehabilitated.
- Total number of schools to be provided – this is the total number of schools to be provided summing the numbers completed, under construction/rehabilitation and planned (but not operational/in use as this would be double-counting).

Other community facilities built or rehabilitated

Methodology similar to above has been applied.

Livelihoods

Number of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement

Households are defined as the collection of individuals and family members living under the same roof (even though several families may live there). Households have been counted, not families or individuals even if the assets provided did not serve the needs of the entire household. This has not included households that have received grants, loans or some other form of cash - these have been captured in a separate indicator. The scope of the asset has provided some guidance on which households to include. For example, some fisherman were given large, multi-day boats to help re-employ those who formerly worked on such boats. Hence the intervention intended to assist the person who received the boat as well as those who would be employed on the boat. In this instance, the person who received the boat (one household) has been counted as well as those employed on the boat (x number of households). However, other indirect beneficiaries such as persons who provide ice or transport services to enable the fisherman to get their products to market have not been counted.

Number of households that have received livelihoods support grants

This is the number of households that have directly received some form of financial support. Those who have indirectly benefited from the financial support have not been included. Asset or in-kind support has not been included as well, as this has been captured in indicator 10.

Percentage of (or no.) reporting improved, diversified, or stabilized income

Not all partners in all countries have been able to report on this indicator (in which case N/A for not available is written, but only after considering a modified version of the indicator). The numerator is the number of households reporting improved, diversified or stabilized income and the denominator is the previous indicator, number of households that have received support grants or loans.

Disaster Management

Percentage of population covered by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions

The numerator equals the percentage of the population whereby Red Cross Red Crescent early warning interventions have been implemented; the denominator is the total population that will be covered by Red Cross Red Crescent early warning systems (planned).

This indicator refers to the portion of the population covered by early warning systems that the Red Cross Red Crescent is responsible for. If interventions are localized, then the Red Cross or Red Crescent societies would report the catchment areas where the interventions are fully functional (recognizing that early warning interventions require considerable effort to maintain and sustain). If it is part of a national programme, then use the population of those villages where Red Cross Red Crescent has carried out the main interventions.

Number and percentage of buildings built meeting or exceeding local hazard resistant standards

The numerator equals the percentage of buildings (schools, shelters, houses etc.) that meet or exceed local hazard resistance standards; the denominator is the total number of schools, shelters, houses etc built noted earlier.

This indicator will be disaggregated as follows: 1) schools, 2) temporary shelters, 3) permanent houses, 4) other buildings.

Percentage of population covered by pre-positioned stocks

The numerator is the number of persons covered by pre-positioned stocks. The denominator is the total population.

NB: Many Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations have asked for this indicator, even though it may be challenging. Regardless, it may be necessary to modify this indicator in one of several ways. 1) It may be more realistic or accurate to use a denominator of ‘at risk’ populations or 2) ‘population of areas currently targeted by disaster preparedness interventions; or, at this point it may be easier for some countries to 3) merely count the number of persons that would be served by pre-positioned stocks. Each country can decide which version of the indicator makes sense for their operations – as long as the indicator definition is agreed to by all members reporting within that country. Although this report tracks expenditure and achievements specific to tsunami operations, this indicator could capture results stemming from broader disaster preparedness programmes.