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# Sri Lanka Annual Report 2014

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAALK002**  
**30 April 2015**

**This report covers the  
period 1 January to 31  
December 2014.**

*Mapping - Vulnerability Capacity  
Assessment (VCA) - SLRCS*



## Overview

IFRC has continued supporting institutional reforms initiated by SLRCS to reposition the organization and empower its branches. The Re-Engineering, initiated by the National Society, has moved into a strategic 'Way Forward Beyond Re-Engineering' (WF-BFR) phase. The objective now is to focus on gaps to strengthen sustainability of Red Cross programming. A series of consultative meetings have been held to analyse capacities, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges faced by the National Society, and based on the outcomes of these reflections SLRCS developed its new strategic plan which articulates SLRCS vision and priorities for 2015-2017. New strategic plan is approved by the Central Governing Board (CGB).

T10 Summit; to commemorate Tsunami 10th year anniversary and to appreciate the generous support extended by the partners in the Tsunami operation was held in Colombo. It also provided an opportunity to the representatives of the partner national societies to visit project sites to see the impact of the contribution made. Further a partnership forum followed to present SLRCS's strategic plan and new programs under the future humanitarian mandate of SLRCS, where interested national societies could support.

A significant work was undertaken to review and summarise SLRCS disaster preparedness and response framework together with its contingency plan to a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for flood response. Further developed a branch contingency plans (CP), conducted simulation exercises to enable branch disaster response teams (BDRT) to obtain ground experience. Branch disaster response teams training, recovery training, and water safety trainings were conducted to improve skills of volunteers and staff to be better prepared to face disaster situations. With generous support of the Hong Kong Branch of China Red Cross (HKRC), SLRCS replenished its contingency stocks.

The integrated programme for community safety and resilience (IPCR), which was launched in 2012, continued in 15 of the island's 25 districts. The programme supports a number of community-led initiatives addressing various risks posed by natural and human-made hazards, poor hygiene, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, malnutrition and diseases.

SLRCS partnered with Ministry of Disaster Management to organize the Disaster Management Conference “The future we want - A Safer Sri Lanka” in October 2015. SLRCS capitalized the opportunity to increase awareness of inter group and decision makers on SLRCS approaches on disaster management, resilient building, and climate change adaptation. The AP director of Zone, Jagan Chapagain was a special guest for this event.

## Working in partnership

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is really grateful to all partners who have contributed to our programmes and projects in Sri Lanka: the Japanese Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, and the Hong Kong Branch of China Red Cross.

All programmes assisted by IFRC promote inclusive and participatory processes. With the launch of the IPCR, a number of consultative meetings have been held by SLRCS and IFRC with district, divisional secretariat and community level government officials and other stakeholders. IPCR involved divisional secretariat, representatives of Disaster Management Centre and community level government officials such as Grama Niladharis (GNs), agrarian service officers, midwives, Public Health Inspectors (PHI) teachers in carrying out resilience building and awareness raising interventions.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business line 2: Grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

**Outcome 1:** Enhanced SLRCS capacity to prepare for, respond to, and help communities recover from disasters and crisis *Outputs Measurement*

| Measurement   |  |   |                     |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Indicators  | BL   | Annual Target <sup>[1]</sup>                                  | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>Output 1.1:</b> SLRCS has a sustainable, efficient, effective and nationally integrated operational framework (simple and clear standard operating procedures, protocols, systems, management processes, and response/contingency plans) that meet norms of disaster response best practice. |  |   |                     |
| The formal roles and responsibilities of SLRCS are well recognized in the country disaster response plans of the government.  | No mention of SLRCS in National DM act; Incomplete recognition of SLRCS role in the draft National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) | 1 (National Disaster Response Plan & Revised National DM Act) | 1                   |
| An effective and efficient management mechanism established to ensure an integrated approach to disaster preparedness and response.   | No formal coordination group   | 1   | 1                   |
| SOPs and disaster response/contingency plans are tested at the SLRCS.   | Since 2007, a number of tools had been developed:  | 3 (DR framework & SOP)  | 3                   |

[1] Targets set the degree of improvement on each indicator required to achieve the objective. In order to set the target you need to know the current level of performance (“baseline”). **Please note that targets in red are cumulative.**

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   | 1) Disaster Response framework<br>2) Floods contingency plan<br>3) NDRT/ BDRT curriculum | development for floods, NDRT/BDRT curriculum )  |  |
| At least 10% of disaster affected populations are reached by SLRCS in coordination with national authorities and other organizations.   | Baseline relies on actual reported affected populations                                  | 10%   | 6% (66,000 people of 1,100,000 disaster affected population)   |
| SLRCS' understanding of minimum standards in humanitarian response (SPHERE) increased.  | n/a  | 4 training events   | 4  |
| <b>Output 1.2:</b> An integrated approach to resource management for implementation of multi-sectorial disaster relief and recovery actions.  |  |   |  |
| Disaster risk reduction aspects (including assessment of changing climate risks) incorporated into disaster preparedness, response and recovery planning and practice.                                | Done ad hoc; Not systematic  | 1   | 1  |
| A sustainable human resource management system of motivation, retention and development is set up by SLRCS to encourage the response teams to remain active and committed between disasters.          | High staff turn-over   | 10 training events  | 8  |
| SLRCS response teams have a mix of appropriate skills and competencies (in thematic areas relevant to SLRCS mandate and role), and representation from different geographical areas.                  | No baseline  | At least 3 BDRT members in all branches trained in a specialized sector (search and rescue, first aid, water and sanitation). | 64 staff and volunteers training on water safety and search & rescue   |
| The number of volunteers available for disaster response and recovery operation has increased by 50% from 2011 baseline.  | 750 (30 volunteers in each of the 25 branches)   | At least 30 skilled active volunteers from each of the 25 branches.   | 87 trained to increase the BDRT pool. (2 BDRT induction trainings, a BDRT refresher training, a NDRT training) |
| Contingency stock of emergency relief items pre-positioned at strategically identified locations sufficient to provide efficient and effective emergency relief to 12,000 disaster affected families. | Incomplete set of items (from 1,000 to 9,000)  | 12,000 families   | 5,250 families   |

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

During the year several disasters struck Sri Lanka. Initially a drought affecting 1.8 million people in 14 districts. In May-June heavy rain caused flooding in Western Province affecting above 100,000 people. In October a significant landslide occurred in Koslanda in Badulla District. In December another spell of heavy rain caused flooding affecting more than 1.1Mn people in the whole country. SLRCS managed to support 6 per cent of the total affected population. SLRCS was well prepared to quickly mobilise its staff and volunteers to provide emergency relief assistance – rescue, first aid, distribution of emergency relief items; and address water and sanitation needs – provide drinking water, mobile toilets, and clearing of contaminated wells. The response was in coordination with the local authorities. It was evidenced that the efforts taken to train SLRCS response teams and building contingency stocks within the country was vital in emergency situations.

SLRCS volunteers were deployed to conduct joint food security needs assessment, to assess data on food security status caused by drought. This was coordinated by World Food Programme (WFP) based on the request made by Ministry of Economic Development.

SLRCS revised a training curriculum for branch and division response teams to include more practical sessions for volunteers. Further SLRCS, with the technical support from SARD and Sri Lanka country delegation, reviewed and summarised its response framework together with contingency plan to a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for flood response capitalizing on its recent experiences. Batticaloa contingency plan (CP) was developed in consultation with all the stakeholders, which brings the total number of SLRCS branches with CP to 13 (of 25 branches). A simulation exercise was conducted in Mannar district to enable BDRT members to obtain ground level experience. An emergency contact catalogue was published too for distribution to SLRCS staff and volunteers.

IFRC gave support to train SLRCS national and branch disaster response teams. In total, 174 staff and volunteers (members of district and national level response teams) were trained in various disciplines of Disaster Management. Four staff from IFRC and SLRCS participated in a RDRT induction course in November organised by SARD. One member attended RDRT refresher training and another RDRT member was deployed to Bangladesh during the flood emergency, to assist on relief phase.

A recovery training; to train on recovery tools and programming, which will help to better plan and implement recovery programmes, was organised with the technical support from SARD and zone offices. Three district-level water safety training was conducted on self-defense skills from water related accidents; providing knowledge on prevention from water related disaster, aware participants on life saving techniques and relevant first aid. After the training, trained volunteers were capable enough to be deployed for emergency water rescue operations and also they are able to create awareness on water safety amongst vulnerable communities.

In an effort to help SLRCS replenish its contingency stock of emergency relief items, with support of the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China (HKRC), IFRC (together with SLRCS) completed the procurement of emergency relief items for 5,000 families (approximately 25,000 people). Further SLRCS procured hurricane lamps for 250 families. These items have been pre-positioned as a contingency stock at strategically identified locations in preparedness for floods response.

### **Business line 3: Strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development**

**Outcome 1:** *Strengthening community safety and resilience: Enhanced SLRCS capacity to implement community-based approaches that increase the safety and resilience of vulnerable communities to the risks posed by natural and human-made hazards, poor hygiene, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, food insecurity, and diseases*

| Measurement   |     |   |   |
|---|-----|---|---|
| Indicators  | BL  | Annual Target <sup>[1]</sup>  | Year to Date Actual   |
| <b>Output 1.1:</b> The most vulnerable communities in high risk areas have enhanced their capacities to adapt to and cope with changing patterns of risks posed by climate change, extreme weather events and impact of health as well as wider socio-economic changes. |     |   |   |
| SLRCS has developed a thorough understanding of the context in which it works, and has accurately identified the geographic areas where the risk to is the highest, and where the most vulnerable communities or groups can be found.                                   | n/a | At least 30 new communities identified for SLRCS interventions.   | 15 new communities (originally planned to work in new 6 communities in 5 districts, but due to funding limitations restricted to 3 new communities from a district for C group, giving total of 15 new communities) |
| Issues related to climate change are identified and incorporated into SLRCS health and disaster risk reduction processes.   | n/a | 2 a climate smart programming check list and a plan of action to mainstream climate change)   | 2   |
| SLRCS has sufficient and trained human resources (staff and volunteers) to provide technical support and manage integrated community-based programmes.  | n/a | 30  | 30  |
| As part of a wider coordinated effort, SLRCS intends to support safety and resilience in up to 80 at-risk communities in the country during the next four years.  | 0   | 55  | 40 (Group B 25 + Group C 15)  |
| SLRCS has efficient and effective procedures, guidelines, systems, management processes and tools in place and operational to achieve a quality impact in integrated community-based programmes.  | n/a | 2 (a Baseline survey to incorporate issues related to persons with disabilities b and check list to ensure disaster risk reduction in | 2   |

[1] Targets set the degree of improvement on each indicator required to achieve the objective. In order to set the target you need to know the current level of performance ("baseline"). **Please note that targets in red are cumulative.**

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
|  |     | construction  |     |
| SLRCS has engaged and shared their experiences from the community based programmes to promote and replicate the good practices on DRR at various levels.   | 0   | 2<br>(Disaster Management Conference, Mangrove reforestation) | 2   |
| <b>Output 1.2:</b> Specific targeted community health projects are designed and implemented to prevent and reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable and non-communicable diseases.                 |     |   |     |
| SLRCS has implemented Community Based Health and First Aid (CBFHA) components in line with national primary health care concepts using CBHFA approach to reduce vulnerabilities in most-at-risk communities. | n/a | 80 (Number of programs)                                       | 70  |
| SLRCS has implemented capacity building programs with special reference to community health and trained volunteers in high risk communities, to effectively deal with epidemics and health emergencies.      | n/a | 120 (Number of programs)                                      | 105 |
| SLRCS has developed and field tested simple and practical guidelines/ systems on nutrition, STI, NCD, PHAST, First aid and ECV manuals to deliver quality service/interventions in vulnerable communities.   | n/a | 2 (Number of guidelines)                                      | 2   |
| SLRCS promotes the adoption of the Club 25 approach to encourage a commitment to regular, voluntary non remunerated blood donation by young people to reduce the blood transfusion related infections.       | n/a | 10 (Number of branches)                                       | 5   |

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

The **Integrated Programme for Community Safety and Resilience (IPCR)**, which was launched in 2012 rolled out in 15 of the island's 25 districts. This programme is implemented in phases/Groups. During the reporting period, implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (Group B) was successfully completed, except Galle branch activities. A special approval was granted to Galle branch to conduct the remaining activities in the first quarter of 2015. Further during the year, the programme extended to another phase (Group C). The total communities in which the programme was implemented increased to 65 (Group A – 25, Group B – 25 and Group C – 15).

In the **Group B** branches the following activities were conducted to raise resilience among communities. Trainings were organised for SLRCS staff and volunteers on vulnerability capacity assessment, risk reduction planning, waste management, climate change adaptation, early warning dissemination, and search, rescue and evacuation. These trainings are vital as they are first responders to support their communities during emergencies. The training was followed by mock drills.

The programme supports a number of community-led initiatives addressing various risks posed by natural and human-made hazards. Examples of these initiatives include construction of wells, water purification, water supply systems, improving sanitation facilities and construction of latrines, construction or renovation of community halls (evacuation & primary health care), construction of evacuation route, construction on drainage systems and equipment and items for disaster preparedness. This year's programme assisted in total 32 initiatives.

In line with community-based health initiatives, SLRCS supported 582 home gardens in 25 communities with

a focus on reducing chronic malnutrition among the most vulnerable households. A total of 1,390 volunteers were mobilised for dengue epidemic control campaign in 15 communities. Clearing campaigns were organised to eradicate dengue breeding places and leaflets were distributed to communities. Volunteers were linked with village dengue prevention committees which were established and functioning under the guidance of the public health units of respective areas. They actively contribute to control and prevention when the disease reaches epidemic level.

Basic first aid training sessions were provided to 345 selected volunteers in 12 communities. These volunteers are linked with the village disaster response teams and will be deployed in a disaster situation, with the guidance of ground-level government officers in their respective communities.

School disaster safety and resilience activities were completed in 25 schools involving some 14,000 students and teachers. The programme supported the establishment of first aid units in each school. SLRCS further supported to develop and implement school safety plans, which included the following; improvement of water supply systems, improvement of sanitation facilities, renovation of boundary walls and fences, renovation of school buildings and pathways, and establishing early warning systems. Awareness programmes on disaster response, fire safety, road safety, environmental protection, alcohol and drug prevention, and prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) were conducted for both for students and teachers.

An end-line survey was also conducted to capture the real impact made by IPCR on the ground.

The same cycle is implemented in **Group C** branches (5 districts). Orientation sessions and mobilisation activities were conducted to initiate the programme. SLRCS staff and volunteers were trained on disaster management and VCA. With the participation of above 2,000 community members, the risk assessment was completed. Findings were then used to implement resilience building initiatives. The activities of Group C of IPCR are to be completed in the first quarter of 2015.

Three **case studies** on IPCR programme were developed with the support of university undergraduate capturing the lessons learnt and the good practices of the programme.

SLRCS partnered with the Ministry of Disaster Management to organize the **Disaster Management Conference** "The future we want - A Safer Sri Lanka" in October 2015. SLRCS capitalized the opportunity to increase awareness of inter group and decision makers on SLRCS approaches on disaster management, resilience building, and climate change adaptation.

In a continued effort to refine the methodology, the programme has reviewed the various tools being used – a baseline survey questionnaire and VCA – to try to capture the needs and aspirations of all marginalised groups including people with disabilities. A workshop to sensitize and identify the inputs from the IPCR group B staff was conducted with the support of Handicap International.

In consideration to the present **climate change** we are facing, a checklist for a Climate Smart Programming was also developed to ensure climate induced risks and vulnerabilities are identified and addressed in SLRCS programme planning and implementation. Mangrove reforestation in Negombo Lagoon was completed successfully with the participation of key stakeholders and school children. A master plan to replicate the project has come out as one of the key outputs of the project. SLRCS continued an island-wide tree planting campaign targeting school teachers and students. Over 2,000 children from 41 schools participated in the environmental protection campaign launched by SLRCS. A total of 2,654 trees were planted.

The programme is also encouraging advocacy efforts to address some of the most acute issues the programme is coming across. SLRCS initiated a national workshop together with the National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka to examine **human – monkey conflicts** that has plagued certain parts of the

country and has been coming up persistently in risk assessments conducted under the IPCR. The workshop was attended by primate experts, wildlife and forestry officials, academics, agencies working on the issue, community members and volunteers. Recommendations from the workshop were forwarded to the 'Man and Biosphere Committee' of the Ministry of Technology and Research for a follow-up action. Primate experts have been invited to visit the communities where SLRCS works to advise on practical local actions the programme can support to mitigate the conflict.

**Guideline for NCD** was developed and field tested, but still in process of finalizing with comments of the health committee. After that the guideline will be distributed to all branches to be used as a standard document.

**Club 25 program** was started in five branches to promote blood donation youth groups. Trained youth groups are actively engaging with club 25 activities and promoting young blood donor recruitment.

**Outcome 2:** SLRCS has scaled up leadership and institutional capacities that extend reach and quality of services.

| Measurement  |   |   |                     |
|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Indicators   | BL  | Annual Target <sup>[1]</sup>                              | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>Output 2.1:</b> SLRCS has established well-functioning grassroots level structures to ensure sustainable service delivery to the most vulnerable.                         |   |   |                     |
| SLRCS grassroots level structures established in 80 high risk communities (prioritized through VCA building on SLRCS community resilience work).                             | At the end of 2011, SLRCS had 25 branches, 127 divisions and 399 units countrywide. | 40 communities  | 40                  |
| <b>Output 2.2:</b> Clarity and compliance on constitutional roles and responsibilities of governance and management at all levels of SLRCS.                                  |   |   |                     |
| SLRCS reviewed its Constitution and adopted at all levels (branches, divisions and units).   | SLRCS Constitution  | 1 (Youth by-Law development process is initiated)         | 1                   |
| SLRCS Governing Board capacity is developed to meet the 'Characteristics of a Well-Functioning Governing Board' as set out in the SLRCS Governance Guidelines.               | n/a   | 5 branches  | 2                   |
| <b>Output 2.3:</b> Improved strategic and programme planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity of SLRCS.  |   |   |                     |
| SLRCS has reviewed and updated its long-term strategic plan (beyond 2013) identifying strategic issues and developing a road-map to achieve the mission and vision of SLRCS. | Strategic Plan 2009 to 2013   | 100% (SLRCS new Strategic Plan for 2015-17 is printed and | 100%                |

[1] Targets set the degree of improvement on each indicator required to achieve the objective. In order to set the target you need to know the current level of performance ("baseline"). **Please note that targets in red are cumulative.**

|   |                                 |  |   |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
|   |                                 | department operational plans and branch annual plans are developed accordingly)  |   |
| SLRCS has developed capacity to collect and analyse data (baseline and end-line) and undertake its own research to build a strong knowledge to better inform its strategic and programme planning as well as support advocacy on priority issues (through publications, materials and campaigns developed based on the research). | n/a                             | 50% (In line with Way Forward Beyond Reengineering (WF-BRE) verifications process, 50% of knowledge management and management of information system (MIS) are established) | 25%   |
| PMER system and guidelines developed and functioning at all levels.   | No standard tools and templates | 100% (WF-BRE is transformed to an institutionalised PMER system)   | 25%   |
| A number of new breakthrough initiatives originating from SLRCS.  | n/a                             | 25 (at least one initiative from a branch)   | 0 (there are several initiatives reported, but have not been formally recognized. Since the criteria for innovation has not yet been finalised) |
| SLRCS develops and disseminates at least five case studies annually on its work with vulnerable communities.  | n/a                             | 5  | 0   |
| <b>Output 2.4:</b> Improved SLRCS youth volunteer management practices with a reinforced focus on the role of youth as agents of behavioural change and basic values and attitudes towards volunteering.  |                                 |  |   |
| SLRCS refines youth and volunteer management system, policies and procedures.   | n/a                             | 2 (Youth rules & procedures, and Volunteer training manual are printed)  | 1 (Youth rules & procedures are printed, Volunteer training manual final draft submitted for)   |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|   |  |   | approval)   |
| The number of SLRCS youth volunteers has increased by 30% from 2011 baselines.  | 15,890 (youth membership database)   | 20,657  | 22,768<br>(No of youth wing membership by end of Dec, 14)   |
| <b>Output 2.5: Effective and efficient financial management practices.</b>  |  |   |   |
| Financial procedures reviewed and financial manual made user-friendly.  | A complex financial manual   | 1   | 0   |
| Awareness on financial procedures and discipline enhanced at all levels.  | n/a  | 5<br>(workshops on basic finance)   | 5   |
| Efficiency in financial transactions is enhanced as per the SLRCS reporting system standards.   | Cash transfer delays by 10 working days from national headquarters to branches) and more than one month outstanding period in settlement of working advance (WA) | 100%<br>(Head quarter to branch fund transfer happen within 5 working days and working advance settlements within one months' time) | 75%   |
| SLRCS financial reports produced as per Sri Lanka accounting standards and in adherence to the reporting conditions agreed with partners. | n/a  | Zero complaints and concerns from donors on SLRCS financial reports   | Ongoing, strictly we are adhering to the guidelines and standards. If issues arises addressed separately within the procedure |

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes

SLRCS grassroots level structures established in all 40 high risk communities targeted in the year 2014. Different trainings were organised for SLRCS staff, volunteers and community members of IPCR Group B and C to improve their skills. Examples of such trainings are good governance training, community project proposal development, volunteer management, leadership, advocacy and negotiation skills development. The Volunteer Investment Value Audit tool has been introduced to the IPCR Group C; the challenge is to follow-up and systematically collect the data to permit accurate analysis.

A new strategic plan (2015-2017) which was developed by SLRCS in 2013 with IFRC support was approved by the Central Governing Board (CGB) in May 2014. In-line with the new strategic plan, headquarters operational plans and branch annual plans for 2014 were developed.

IFRC continued to support institutional reforms initiated by SLRCS to reposition the organization and empower its branches. The Re-Engineering, initiated by the National Society, has moved into a strategic

'Beyond Re-Engineering' phase, described by SLRCS as 'The Way Forward' (WF-BRE). As part of WF-BRE process, the performance of SLRCS branches was evaluated monthly against a set of criteria measuring effectiveness of governance and management, actions taken towards sustainability, service delivery, membership, volunteers and youth development, networking, coordination and humanitarian innovation. In the initial stage monthly performance evaluation, management of WF-BRE database and web-based applications were done by external consultants, which is now formally taken over by SLRCS OD department.

IFRC assisted in strengthening physical structures of SLRCS; supported construction of Mannar divisional building, which was almost completed by the end of the year. The final tasks of work scope approved completed in January 2015. Construction of the second divisional building has been shifted to 2015. The Killinochchi branch building and Brown building project is still in the very initial stage.

A streamlined Youth By-Law development process is initiated by SLRCS. Earlier this was known as Youth Constitution and which required amendments and improvements on name in line to mother constitution of SLRCS. YABC trained youth leaders have initiated a number of humanitarian projects. However a functioning system to capture all such initiatives is yet to be established.

An online system for staff performance management (PMS) has been rolled by SLRCS to measure monthly performance of staff and overall departments.

More than 50 per cent of branch staff is trained on finance procedures. However there are still high incidents of unsettled working advances against branches and individual staff as the communication procedure is not streamlined properly. In 2015 a new guideline will be developed and disseminated by DG for staff to be adhered.

The partnership forum of SLRCS was held within Tsunami 10th Anniversary commemoration with the participation of 23 partner national societies. The event included a main function to thank those who supported the Tsunami operation during the last 10 years; field visit to previous project sites by representatives to see the impact of those projects and a presentation of SLRCS' strategic plan and new programs for future humanitarian mandate of SLRCS in Sri Lanka asking support from potential national societies.

**Business line 5: Deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability**

**Outcome 1:** Partner support to SLRCS is well-coordinated, founded on SLRCS priority needs, and implemented in the spirit of good partnership.

| Measurement  |                                |                              |                     |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Indicators   | BL                             | Annual Target <sup>[1]</sup> | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>Output 1.1:</b> Effective coordination is in place to build greater responsibility and trust.                                   |                                |                              |                     |
| SLRCS has established realistic strategic and operational planning processes that are communicated and supported by partners.      | Inconsistent planning practice | 1                            | 1                   |
| SLRCS programmes are supported through a harmonized mechanism and meeting commonly agreed performance and accountability criteria. | No mechanism                   | 1                            | 1                   |

[1] Targets set the degree of improvement on each indicator required to achieve the objective. In order to set the target you need to know the current level of performance ("baseline"). **Please note that targets in red are cumulative.**

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

Ongoing coordination at programme level with all in-country based Movement partners and other stakeholders, including German Red Cross and ICRC, via exchange of information by emails, phone and ad hoc formal or informal meetings.

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

All programmes assisted by IFRC promote inclusive and participatory processes. With the launch of the IPCR, a number of consultative meetings were held by SLRCS and IFRC with district, divisional secretaries, community-level government officials and other stakeholders. Among the participants of the VCA training, we had local level officials such as GNs, Agrarian service officers, teachers and representatives of Disaster Management Centre. These trained officials were instrumental in mobilizing the communities. GNs, midwives, public health inspectors, agrarian service officers, and Samadhi officers, were actively participating in the vulnerability and capacity assessments. Disaster Management Centre is a leading partner of SLRCS in SLRCS disaster management work. The safer school programme, tree planting campaigns and Red Cross junior circle activities are implemented in collaboration with Ministry of Education. SLRCS is developing a partnership with Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources too to promote climate adaptive mitigation measures.

SLRCS is striving to strengthen these ties and develop strategic long-term partnerships positioning the organization as a leading provider of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable in the country. Strengthening of its auxiliary role will be important in the endeavour. SLRCS also aims to explore partnership opportunities with the private sector in 2015.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

| Key Risks or Positive Factors  | Priority<br>High Medium<br>Low | Recommended Action  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Social and political unrest: Protests against national policies or local issues which may slow or disrupt the progress of community based work and restrict access to project sites. | Medium                         | Strengthen community mobilization to manage disputes at a local level. National level unrest is beyond our control. However, we have security regulations and continuity plans for such eventualities.  |
| Varied capacities and commitment of branches in different districts  | Medium                         | Strengthen monitoring to identify branches lagging behind and provide additional support as required.<br><br>Further capacity development of staff and volunteers using standardize tools and curricula.<br><br>Emphasis on improving involvement of branch core staff and governance in implementation and monitoring processes. |
| Missing expertise in some vital cross-cutting areas such as gender, disability, climate  | Medium                         | Strategic partnerships with specialised institutions (e.g., on gender, disability,  |

|   |        |   |
|---|--------|---|
| change, livelihoods.  |        | climate change, livelihoods, etc)   |
| Diluting issues via integrated approach   | Medium | Integrated VCA followed by targeted follow-up surveys   |
| Currency depreciation or inflation:<br>Due to the volatility of CHF in the global market, funding available for programmes may vary.  | Medium | Continued monitoring of the market prices and progress/constraints faced by our projects.   |
| Natural Disasters: Sri Lanka is vulnerable to disasters triggered by natural hazards, such as floods and landslides brought in by the monsoon rains, and occasional droughts and cyclones. The tendency and frequency of small and medium scale disasters have increased significantly during the last two decades as a result of the global climate change. As it mentioned above – at the end of 2014 severe floods affected more than 1.1 million people around the country.<br><br>The disaster may require diverting staff and volunteer attention to response, which may delay implementation of some of the activities under the Project | Medium | Disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness is focused by different projects. Which includes the training of Red Cross volunteers and community members in First Aid and search and rescue; assisting communities to design emergency and evacuation plans; conducting simulation exercises; supporting community small-scale infrastructure projects (e.g., cleaning of canals and water reservoirs) to mitigate the risk of disasters.<br><br>In the eventuality of a large-scale disaster, SLRCS may need to expand its HR capacity. |

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

- Resilience building in communities requires longer term commitments and does not fit neatly into a project boundaries. IPCR has had some tangible outputs of vital importance for the communities – addressing needs not covered by large-scale national programmes. The relatively low-budget project also enables SLRCS to establish or strengthen links with communities via dialogue and joint work, and expand its grassroots structure.
- The time allocation for activities planned as total community resilience building is not enough. Therefore in order to be pragmatic most of OD training programs were conducted as combined trainings for the district.
- Delays occurred in getting approvals for Group C school activities from the Ministry of Education, therefore all the shifted to 2015.
- Staff and volunteer retention has been another challenge for SLRCS resurfacing the need for smarter human resource management strategy – a priority identified in SLRCS strategic plan for 2015-2017.

## Financial situation

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

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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