



# Transition Recovery Programme Sri Lanka

## Progress Report



June 2007 - May 2008

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. TRANSITION RECOVERY PROGRAMME .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE .....	4
2.2 PROGRAMME DESIGN .....	4
2.3 PROGRAMME OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS.....	5
2.4 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION .....	6
<b>3. OVERALL PROGRAMME STATUS AND OUTCOME .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 STATUS OF PROJECTS.....	9
3.2 SECTOR ANALYSIS AND OUTCOMES.....	11
3.3 FINANCIAL PROGRESS.....	16
3.4 CONSTRAINTS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND RISK ANALYSIS.....	22
3.5 LESSONS LEARNED... ..	22
<b>PROJECT PROGRESS SUMMARIES (PHASE I) .....</b>	<b>23</b>
COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT - CIDA CRP I .....	24
COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT - CIDA CRP II .....	27
LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - LDP .....	29
SPORTS FOR PEACE - S4P .....	34
REPATRIATION, REINTERGRATION, REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION - 4R.....	39
COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT - AusAID CRP III &IV .....	43
LIVESTOCK RECOVERY PROJECT - LRP .....	47
AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD SECURITY OF RETURNEES AND IDPs IN BATTICOLOA WEST .....	49
<b>PROJECT PROGRESS SUMMARIES (PHASE II).....</b>	<b>51</b>
COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT - CIDA CRP III .....	52
COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE - C4P .....	53
LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT II - LDP II.....	55
WORK PLAN FOR NEW PROJECTS 2008.....	57

## Acronyms

4R	Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction Project
AusAID	Australian Agency of International Development
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
C4P	Communities For Peace Project
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
UN CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPAP	UNDP Country Programme Action Plan
CRP	Community Rehabilitation Project
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRB	District Review Board
DS	District Secretary
DvS	Divisional Secretaries
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GA	Government Agent
GS/ GN	<i>Grama Sevaka/ Grama Niladhari</i>
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
I/NGO	International / Non-Governmental Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LH	Livelihood
LDP	Livelihood Development Project
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organisation
LRP	Livestock Recovery Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
MNB&EID	Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNA	Participatory Need Assessment
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RLF	Revolving Loan Funds
S4P	Sports for Peace Project
ToR	Terms of Reference
TP	Transition Programme - Phase I
TRP	Transition Recovery Programme - Phase II
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

# 1. Introduction

UNDP Transition Recovery Programme (TRP) is the second phase of the Transition Programme (TP) which was in operation from January 2004 to December 2007. TP provided a responsive delivery mechanism for community-based recovery projects and development interventions in the eight conflict-affected districts of the North and East. TRP is built on the experiences, strengths and lessons learnt from TP, and is positioned to respond to the continuing changes in the operational environment as well as to the evolving needs of conflict-affected persons and communities.

TRP will continue to address the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities and support their resettlement and reintegration. This will be done through community and area-based development which include housing and community-based infrastructure, restoration of livelihoods, micro finance and enhancement of social transformation. TRP will adopt an inbuilt flexible and conflict-sensitive approach in order to respond to the changing needs of its operational environment. For example, in districts with relatively fragile security and operational conditions, TRP will focus more on early recovery; while in districts with relatively stable security and operational conditions, it will focus on mid- to long-term recovery and development.

TRP is a multi-donor funded programme consisting of multiple projects which feed into the overall objective of the Programme. At the national level, TRP works closely with the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNB&EID), the UN, other agencies and donors under the direction of the Project Board (equivalent to the former Programme Steering Committee). At the district level, the projects are implemented through a network of seven field offices covering the eight districts in the North and East which work closely with the Government Agents and other local authorities, NGOs and CBOs.

This report presents the status of programme implementation for the period 1 June 2007 to 31 May 2008, and thus includes the status of both TP and TRP projects. It must be noted that while a new phase of the Programme (TRP) commenced in January 2008, a few projects that were initiated under the first phase (TP) will continue until September 2008. The report provides a summary of the progress of TP and an introduction to TRP, relevant budgetary details per project, programme expenditure by sector and district, and levels of donor contributions during Phase I (2004-2007) and Phase II (2008-2012) of the Programme. This is followed by a detailed budget allocation for 2008, showing the programmatic direction envisaged over the next year. The final section provides more detailed information on the progress, achievements and lessons learned in respect of each project implemented under TP as well as an introduction to the new projects started under TRP.

## 2. Transition Recovery Programme

### 2.1 Management Arrangements and Organizational Structure

Overall programme implementation is guided by the Project Board (equivalent to the former Programme Steering Committee) consisting of UNDP, MNB&EID, Government Agents of the programme operating districts as well as donor agencies and relevant UN agencies. At the national level, the programme is closely coordinated with MNB&EID as the key government counterpart, co-chairing the Project Board. The Ministry plays a key role in providing policy and strategic guidance to the programme while coordinating with other line ministries and departments.

Acting on behalf of the Project Board, the overall programme management is delegated to the Senior Programme Manager, supported by the Colombo-based Programme Management Unit (PMU) and seven field offices. The network of seven field offices covering the eight districts of the North and East operates under the management of the PMU and is responsible for developing and implementing sub-projects. The strong presence in the field enables the Programme to provide quick impact, demand-driven support that is responsive to the specific needs of the communities.

In November 2007, the Government of Sri Lanka requested UNDP to expand TRP's recovery and development interventions in the Northern and Eastern districts to the bordering districts of Puttalam, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, which have had to absorb a considerable number of IDPs over the years. A UNDP team, with the support and guidance of UNHCR, carried out a preliminary fact-finding mission in January 2008 to assess needs and found this to be an appropriate time and climate to expand TRP interventions into these three bordering districts. However, this is dependent upon resource availability for both operational set-up and programmatic interventions in these additional districts.

### 2.2 Programme Design

The design of the new phase of the Transition Programme evolved based on a series of reviews and with a view to addressing gaps and better reflecting and accommodating the changes to the operational environment. UNDP commissioned an external Mid-term Review for the Transition Programme in November/December 2005. In addition, UNDP undertook a rapid crisis/conflict contexts analysis to assess how changes in the peace and conflict dynamics at national and sub-national levels affected the impact and outcomes of TP. From this ongoing assessment, UNDP was able to undertake a more nuanced classification of recovery needs in different parts of the country. The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) then endorsed the extension of the TP (July 2007) and recommended a design which allowed for adjustments resulting from changes in the security situation. These recommendations were deepened and expanded by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR/UNDP) mission (September 2007) which undertook a substantive review of the programme and conducted a series of consultations to identify key issues/lessons and the way forward.



From all of the above processes, UNDP Sri Lanka in consultation with its key partners identified five key issues as being critical in the design of the second phase of the Transition Programme. These are:

- 1) *Special emphasis on social cohesion*: to be institutionalized as a stand-alone intervention and also to be integrated into other programme components for increased and strategic impact;
- 2) *Equity of intervention*: to be more sensitive to the ethnic and religious composition of beneficiary communities, potential tensions, economic exclusion and social marginalization in order to ensure equity of intervention;
- 3) *Calibrated approach to programming based on the ground conditions*: to develop or undertake interventions according to ground conditions (particularly security conditions) for greater sustainability;
- 4) *Gender mainstreaming*: to integrate gender equity into the programme having specific indicators to ensure achievements; and
- 5) *Enhanced implementation modality*: to ensure sustainable implementation three mechanisms, a multi-year programme and funding modality; continuation of UNDP direct execution modality; and establishment of a pooled funding mechanism for the operations component, were endorsed by the PSC.

## 2.3 Programme Outcome & Outputs

TRP supports the socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected persons in the North and East, and potentially the other indirectly conflict-affected bordering districts of Sri Lanka, by addressing the resettlement and reintegration needs of returnees, host communities and border villages through community and area-based development. The outcomes and outputs of the TRP are as follows:





## 2.4 Programme Implementation

Development priorities and project frameworks: Development priorities are identified in close collaboration with a number of key stakeholders including the MNB&EID and other selected line ministries at the national level; district level counterparts such as the Government Agent (GAs) and other local authorities; and through inter-agency collaboration, particularly in respect of early recovery and livelihood interventions. These development priorities serve as the basis for TRP strategic planning, resource mobilization, and the subsequent project frameworks.

Sub-project activities and community priorities: These project frameworks are then translated into district action plans through the seven field offices and are implemented in the form of sub-project activities. The ideas for such sub-project activities are generated from community priorities and needs, identified through integrated participatory need assessments (PNAs) and consultations with the community and local authorities. Community participation is an essential feature ensuring ownership of sub-project implementation and sustainability thereafter. Further, separate consultations are held with women and men so that the prioritized needs of both are addressed through the interventions. Towards this end, TRP tries to ensure that at least 40% of target beneficiaries are women.



Sub-project activities and local counterparts: At the district level, government counterparts including the GA, Divisional Secretaries (DvS), Pradeshiya Sabha officers, Grama Niladharis (GNs) and relevant technical departments, are very involved in developing ideas for the sub-projects in line with community identified priorities, and are consulted regularly on sub-project interventions during the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the activities. The community is encouraged to be active partners in the development of their village and DS Division by being a part of the implementation committee that oversees sub-project activities. This also facilitates a transparent system of implementation. TRP tries to ensure at least 30-40% female representation in these decision-making bodies.

Linkages: Where possible, the various TRP project frameworks and sub-project activities inter-link to increase mutually beneficial synergies while addressing a wider range of recovery and development priorities, maximizing the use of donor resources and impact of interventions. Steps have been taken to strengthen TRP's collaboration with the UNDP supported Mine Action Project by linking mine action to the recovery and rehabilitation of conflict-affected communities in the North and East, and the 'economic return' of mine action operations. It is increasingly recognized that there is a need to have a greater level of internal coherence within UNDP, to ensure all its local level interventions in conflict-affected areas are effectively coordinated in terms of inputs and relationships with government and implementing partners. Some of the projects such as Strong Places, Access to Justice, Disaster Risk Management and climate change-related programmes would compliment and support TRP interventions.

Partnerships with other UN agencies and I/NGOs: During phase I, TRP collaborated with WFP on food-for-work assistance to housing beneficiaries who contributed their labour for construction activities. UNDP also collaborated with other agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF,

ZOA Refugee Care and World Vision to provide water, sanitation facilities and other basic services to the new settlements as well as to assist in the implementation of an integrated village rehabilitation programme.

District Review Board (DRB): Once the sub-project proposals have been developed they are presented for approval to the District Review Board (DRB), chaired by the GA in each district and comprising of representatives of relevant government technical departments, UNDP, other UN agencies, CBOs, NGOs, local co-operatives and other key stakeholders. The DRB prioritizes and assesses sub-project proposals, making recommendations for modifications when necessary. The GA's approval on behalf of the body is required prior to implementation of every sub-project proposal. Further, the DRB periodically verifies the progress of ongoing sub-projects and supports the evaluation of project results. This consultative mechanism has become an interactive forum, strengthening linkages between the GA, community organizations and other development partners by promoting dialogue and consensus.

Local Implementing Partners: Operationally, this approach entails that community level activities are designed and implemented largely through either the local communities themselves (wherever possible) or local implementing partners (IPs) consisting of CBOs, local NGOs, local government and/or local private contractors for technical works. IPs are identified and selected based on recommendations from the GA, community service organization assessments and from successful bids through competitive evaluations in accordance with UNDP procurement and financial rules and procedures. Capacity-building of organizations through being an active partner in community development is promoted. Where capacity needs to be built, technical training and inputs are provided, particularly in the areas of financial management and reporting, CBO formation and management, gender sensitization and participatory consultations. Women in decision-making is a key area that is actively promoted through TRP interventions. While partnerships have been formed with other UN agencies, I/NGOs and CBOs to implement shelter, water-sanitation, livelihood and other sectoral activities, TRP will also try to forge partnerships to address gender-based violence, women in decision-making and local institutional development under its new phase given the special emphasis on social cohesion.

Monitoring: The programme and its individual projects are monitored through a number of mechanisms, to assess the impact of interventions on beneficiary communities. At the project level, activity and output monitoring is done by the UNDP field offices. The IPs monitor physical progress under the supervision of the field offices. In addition, overall monitoring of sub-projects is carried out through the DRB. The GA's office, government technical departments and other local authorities are also closely involved in monitoring especially to ensure technical quality and sustainability. Through reporting structures and regular field visits, overall progress monitoring is ensured by the Colombo-based PMU.

Links to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Programme interventions and activities directly contribute to Sri Lanka's attainment of the MDGs on several fronts. The Programme, particularly the livelihood and alternate income-generation components, feeds directly into MDG 1 ('eradicate extreme poverty and hunger'). This is especially true for TP/TRP target beneficiaries who are IDPs, returnees and host communities, who are extremely vulnerable due to the lack of essential support services and basic infrastructure in conflict-affected areas. MDG-3 to 'promote gender equality and empower women' is also a priority and has been mainstreamed into all projects as a cross-cutting issue. Thus, ranging from housing and community infrastructure components to livelihood and micro-enterprise components, special attention has been paid to address the needs of women as well as to ensure their representation and empowerment through implementation of various activities. The programme also indirectly feeds into MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education), MDG 4 (reduce child mortality), MDG 5 (improve maternal health) and MDG 7 (ensure environmental



sustainability). Interventions such as housing, livelihoods and community infrastructure have helped improve the overall health of families by providing protection from rain and floods, and access to health services. Housing has provided space and privacy for children to concentrate on their studies and improved their attendance simply through better health conditions, whilst income-generation and community infrastructure for families has resulted in children spending less time helping out with livelihood-related activities and household chores. All interventions, especially those relating to construction, are undertaken with due consideration to the environment and appropriate standards. Livelihood interventions that are promoted through the programme incorporate environmentally-friendly practices, and minimize exploitative and harmful impacts on natural resources.

### 3. Overall Programme Status and Outcome

#### 3.1 Status of Projects

Completed Projects under TP (Phase I) between June 2007 and May 2008

- ≈ *Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (4R)* (US\$ 1,794,482\*): Implemented by four UN agencies, namely ILO, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF, and funded by the Government of Denmark, this project was completed in December 2007. 4R identified six key interventions to address the different needs in the targeted areas, of which UNDP implemented the income-generation, community infrastructure, and local government capacity-building components.
- ≈ The CIDA-funded *Community Reconstruction Project I (CRP I)* (US\$ 1,034,483) ended in March 2008 in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar, and has provided permanent housing and micro-finance to targeted communities. Whilst financial progress has been approximately 100%, physical progress of housing construction is at 90%. The delay in completing the housing component is attributable to the escalation of the conflict in these districts, and scarcity and restrictions in transportation of construction materials.
- ≈ The *Sports for Peace (S4P) Project*, with funding of US\$ 648,854 from the Government of Australia, aimed to facilitate social transformation among youth through sports so as to contribute to social cohesion at the community level. The project also addressed the inter-related needs of sports infrastructure and capacity development, using sports as a medium for trauma relief and reconciliation. The project was successfully completed in September 2007.
- ≈ *Livestock Recovery Project (LRP)* (US\$ 200,000) was funded by UNDP and concentrated on restoring the livelihoods of livestock farmers in the Batticaloa district. It was successfully implemented from November 2007 to April 2008.
- ≈ *Agriculture Assistance for Food Security of Returnees and IDPs in Batticaloa West Project* (US\$ 237,433) was funded by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and implemented in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) over a period of 5 months commencing September 2007. The project complemented FAO's efforts to reduce the food insecurity and dependency of 6,400 of the most vulnerable returnee agricultural families in Batticaloa West through the provision of seed and fertilizer, by providing tools and equipment for cultivation.



\* Funds received by UNDP.

### TP Projects nearing completion under Phase I

- ≈ AusAID *Community Reconstruction Project III&IV (CRP III&IV)* (US\$ 5,075,214) continues to make good progress with the construction of housing and social- and livelihood-related infrastructure in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar, despite the difficulties due to the prevailing security conditions, restrictions on movement, and availability of construction materials. The project was extended for a period of 6 months and will be completed in September 2008.
- ≈ CIDA *Community Reconstruction Project II (CIDA CRP II)* (\$1,034,483): Further to a six month extension, this project focusing on housing and livelihood interventions in all of the Northern and Eastern districts except for Ampara, is scheduled to end in September 2008.
- ≈ The European Commission-funded *Livelihood Development Project (LDP)* (US\$ 6,925,043) has been under implementation from October 2005 and is scheduled for completion in September 2008 further to a one year extension granted on account of delays in sub-project implementation in most of the project areas. The delay is primarily attributable to the deteriorating security situation resulting in restricted access and non-availability of construction materials, along with severe flooding in the eastern districts during the extended Monsoon season during 2007 and 2008 and non-compliance with contractual obligations by some private contractors for technical works.

### New Projects under TRP (Phase II)

- ≈ CIDA Community Rehabilitation Project (CRP III): This new phase of the on-going Community Reconstruction Projects was initiated in April 2008 with a US\$ 981,354 contribution from CIDA. The project aims to address livelihood, housing, community infrastructure and social transformation needs of conflict-affected communities based upon a district allocation of funding which takes into account the priority needs and operational climate of each district.
- ≈ AusAID *Communities for Peace (C4P) Project*: Building on lessons from the previous AusAID-funded *Sports for Peace* project, C4P also incorporates a livelihood component in addition to focusing on social transformation through sports. This project will run until 2010 with a budget of US\$ 2,758,686.
- ≈ Japan-funded *Livelihood Development Project (LDP)* (US\$ 5,284,313): This project to be implemented over 3 years from 2008 to 2011, will support the economic recovery of conflict-affected and vulnerable communities living in the Vavuniya, Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara districts by providing them with an integrated package of livelihood inputs and related infrastructure.
- ≈ Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) Projects: Two projects, the *Immediate Income-Generation for Livelihood Project* and *Alternative Livelihood Recovery Project*, included under the economic recovery and infrastructure sector of the CHAP 2008, received funding amounting to US\$ 815,739 from AusAID in May this year. These projects are intended to provide immediate economic recovery support for returnees and IDPs in the North through cash-for-work on community infrastructure rehabilitation, and alternative livelihood opportunities.



≈ BCPR support: UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) has provided US\$ 2,000,000 in financial assistance towards developing and strengthening the conflict sensitivity and social transformation components of TRP. The assistance will be utilized for the following activities: 1) developing socio-economic baseline information and analysis of the 8 conflict-affected districts in the North and East; 2) developing stand-alone social transformation interventions such as promoting women and youth empowerment, small grants funds for social transformation, arts for peace initiatives, etc; 3) gender mainstreaming; 4) developing local capacities for social transformation; and 5) support for the two International Area Coordinator Advisors for Recovery to be based in Vavuniya and Batticaloa respectively. BCPR's financial support to TRP will be complemented through remote and on-the-ground technical assistance from BCPR experts, particularly with respect to project development and capacity development of TRP staff and partners in the areas of conflict sensitivity and social cohesion.

## 3.2 Sector Analysis and Outcomes

The overall outcomes of the first phase of Transition Programme are key to understanding the successes and failures of the programme. Data was collected from IPs, field offices, DRB, the community and PMU, in the form of progress reports, observations, monthly monitoring reports, focal group discussions, case studies, field visits, etc. This was supplemented by information from the external Mid-term Review of the Transition Programme (November/December 2005) and the substantive review of the programme conducted by the BCPR/UNDP mission in September 2007. A number of outcomes have been documented across the programme, and have been analyzed and presented here according to the relevant sector interventions. The data provided is cumulative and relates to CIDA-CRP I&II, AusAID-CRP III&IV, EC-LDP, S4P, 4R, IRRP, LRP and CERF projects implemented under Phase I of the programme.

### Community-based Housing Reconstruction and Recovery

#### i. Improved living conditions

1,400 permanent houses have replaced the temporary cadjan-weaved mud huts and provided approximately 7,100 beneficiaries with a healthy environment for living. The privacy and security of beneficiaries has also been assured. Women in particular, referred to the fact that their children and they felt much safer and secure in their permanent houses, particularly when their husbands were away engaging in work outside the village. Most beneficiaries reported that the improved ventilation, illumination, space and stability of the houses contributed to withstand severe weather conditions and helped protect their health.



#### ii. Improved self-confidence, dignity and ownership

Another significant outcome is that owning a house which one has helped build, has enhanced the levels of self-confidence, dignity and self esteem and provided a strong sense of ownership to project beneficiaries. At times, the intervention had helped to secure lands for landless people through the government.

**iii. Increased focus on livelihood and improved income**

Many beneficiaries have also commented that having a permanent house to live in further motivates them to improve their lives. With the sense of security afforded by a permanent resettlement, people have expanded or ventured into new income-generating activities. The new house has also allowed beneficiaries to better utilize their savings in income-generating activities as opposed to constantly spending money and time repairing their huts and assets.

**iv. Improved knowledge and skills in community development activities and gender empowerment**

Participation in the construction of housing and infrastructure projects has greatly improved the technical and management skills of participating communities and community-based organizations. Participation of women and women-led community-based organizations has been reported to have substantially contributed to their empowerment.

**v. Conducive environment created for children to focus on their education**

The new houses have created a conducive environment for children to focus on their studies, when previously they were disrupted on account of overcrowding, and also during rainy seasons, poor illumination and flooding.

**vi. Contribution to social transformation and empowerment of vulnerable groups**

The creation of self-help groups, consisting of 7 families per group, for TP's community housing construction activities facilitated the supply of unskilled labour from the beneficiaries, whilst contributing to fostering communication between returnees and host families and reducing tensions. This approach also worked well in completing houses for prioritized vulnerable beneficiaries such as persons with disabilities and women-headed households with competing demands, who found it difficult to contribute to the labour force.

**vii. Entrepreneurship development**

Local communities were trained and given the technology to develop various construction related building items such as bricks, pre cast doors and windows etc., which was subsequently purchased by UNDP. Communities were eventually able to develop these into micro-enterprises, thereby increasing their marketing capacities and income levels.

**Community-based Infrastructure**

**i. Access to facilities, services and productive resources**

Construction of 160 km of access roads has improved access for over 10,000 beneficiaries to public utilities, facilities and services such as hospitals, drinking water wells/systems, raw materials, public markets, etc. For instance, the villagers of Tharavankoddai, Vavuniya, pointed out that the access road had improved their access to the Palmyra forest, and transporting their products to market places had become much easier. As a result, the income level of the communities is expected to improve. The construction of an access road in Manipuram village, Vavuniya, led to a new bus service being initiated and





reduced time spent on traveling. Roads and other infrastructure have also increased land value and land utilization. Improved safe travel and reduced flooding through construction of drainage channels and renovation of bridges has improved the mobility of communities.

**ii. Construction and renovation of infrastructure linked directly to productive activities has increased the income of target beneficiaries**

The renovation and construction of agro wells, sprinkler irrigation systems, irrigation tanks, etc, has led to increased agricultural activity, productivity and resulting income for beneficiaries.

**iii. Mobilization and improved capacity of communities to undertake their own development interventions**

Community participation in carrying out infrastructure sub-projects has increased their knowledge, skills and capacity to design, implement and manage such projects.

**iv. Gender empowerment:**

Sub-projects that involved women or were implemented through women-CBOs have expanded the freedom of choice for women by giving them opportunities to engage in productive employment. These sub-projects also helped to strengthen the skills, knowledge and decision-making ability of women through their engagement in community and livelihood activities.

**v. Creation of short-term income-generation opportunities**

Cash-for-work schemes implemented through this component has increased short-term direct employment opportunities and income levels for returnees and host communities, providing them with much-needed cash for purchase of food and other basic goods. It has also provided stability, and decreased the economic and social insecurity of returnees. In addition, it has provided a means of self-sufficiency for beneficiaries, thereby reducing their dependency on external assistance and increasing their sense of self-worth.



**vi. Increased opportunities for community interaction and social cohesion**

Increased interactions have been facilitated through the construction of 38 community centres, and renovation and construction of play grounds and children's parks. Some community halls have become focal places to conduct community meetings, mobile medical clinics, *Grama Sevaka* activities, etc.

**vii. Improved health conditions**

The construction of 200 drinking water wells has increased access to safe drinking water for beneficiary communities. The availability of water-sanitation facilities has also improved their health and hygiene conditions.



### **viii. Sustainability of resettlement**

Community infrastructure interventions have further strengthened the sustainability of resettlement interventions, as communities are able to access services and productive resources.

## **Sustainable Livelihood Recovery and Development**

### **i. Increased production capability**

The supply of tools, equipment, boats, seeds and livestock has helped more than 150,000 vulnerable families restart and improve their livelihoods. 165 agro wells as well as feeding and drainage channels have ensured the availability of water for cultivation, increased the cultivatable period of the land and reduced flooding. Construction of fertilizer stores, paddy storage and seed paddy grading centres has facilitated access to vital inputs and storage facilities. Employment opportunities have increased through the



revitalization of traditionally productive sectors of agriculture, fisheries, livestock and alternative income generation activities. In general, the Programme has observed targeted beneficiaries experiencing improved income, sustainable employment opportunities, and overall wellbeing of household members.

### **ii. Increased skills and capacity**

Construction of district agricultural training centres and vocational training centres has provided opportunities for communities to access extension services and training opportunities. Beneficiaries, who received technical training in fields such as organic farming, food processing and cattle management, have experienced improved production and increased capacity for service delivery.

### **iii. Increased marketing opportunities, bargaining power and value-addition to products**

Construction of 5 public markets and 11 marketing/sales outlets as well as provision of milk chilling tanks, cooler trucks, food processing centres, palmyrah production centres, leather production facilities, etc., has contributed towards increased marketing prospects and value-addition to products. Opportunities for areas such as paddy marketing have seen improvements. There is further demand and need for increased interventions to facilitate marketing, and improve bargaining power and value-addition.

### **iv. Diversification of household income and increased food security**

Increased home gardening and self-employment activities have contributed towards diversifying household income and ensuring household food security. Home gardening, access to credit, training and inputs have provided alternate income-generation opportunities, which have greatly increased income sources, especially for women.

### **v. Improved access to micro-credit facilities and revolving loan funds, and facilitation of collective action**

This has assisted 2,157 beneficiaries to start and strengthen income-generation activities, where previously they had limited access to formal credit services or were caught in inescapable debt cycles. The revolving loan funds have further contributed towards bringing community members together, particularly women, to voice their concerns and

act collectively. Establishment of micro-enterprises has promoted utilisation of locally available resources and value-addition and created employment.

**vi. Capacity-development of institutions and client-orientation**

Micro-finance institutions that received training and office equipment have reported on their improved efficiency in providing services to their clients. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of community-based organisations and other implementing partners to provide services to their respective communities have also been noted. Various capacity-building initiatives have contributed towards increasing the knowledge and improving the skills sets of beneficiaries and implementing partners. The Programme has also observed an increase and diversification in the membership of CBOs. Improved participation of communities in implementing projects has contributed towards their capacity development.

**vii. Improved access to inputs and resources from Government Departments**

Government officers are now more capable of catering to the community's needs and demands. Communities are now able to access their local agriculture extension officer or veterinarian for information, advice and inputs.

**Social Transformation**

**i. Social mobilization and empowerment of communities**

The establishment or strengthening of fisheries, agricultural and livestock cooperatives and societies under TP's livelihoods and micro-finance components has led to social mobilization and empowerment of communities. In addition, the community-based development approach has facilitated the active participation of target communities in implementation of activities and monitoring. These aspects have contributed to creating social empowerment, cohesion and stability in conflict-affected villages.

**ii. Improved understanding and increased inter-communal and ethnic interactions:**

Understanding and interactions between communities have improved, especially by working together on large sub-projects such as building roads, bridges, etc. Cash-for-work programmes involving different communities have also facilitated better understanding and co-operation, and reduced conflict, anxiety and suspicion among them.



**iii. Increased dialogue, common understanding and linkages between youth and the broader communities**

TP's *Sports for Peace* project has successfully used sports as a platform for bringing youth from the North, East and South of the country together for social activities. The "twinning" of schools was used as a tool to build linkages between 15,000 youth from 12 conflict- and tsunami- affected districts. The two-pronged approach of coming together through sports at the rural, grassroots level and at the national sports federation level was seen to have a lasting impact on the individuals who participated.

**iv. Improved capacity of institutions to engage in social transformation activities**

Coordination of sports programming at the regional, sub-regional and community level has improved through the *Sports for Peace* interventions. The development of an integrated regional programme to accelerate the development of sports in all districts,

addressing the local priorities that were identified in a participatory and equitable manner, is further energizing and motivating participants. Increased capacity of coaches to work as instructors and mentors for youth teams was also observed. Local and national sports organizations, clubs and social awareness groups are increasingly using the medium of sport to deliver key social messages. Inclusive, community driven mechanisms for the rehabilitation, maintenance and management of sports facilities, for instance, through informal sports networks, have been strengthened and nurtured. Sports has been introduced as a tool for stress-relief and healing of affected communities as well as a means to achieve a healthy lifestyle.

### 3.3 Financial Progress

The total delivery of the Transition Programme and Transition Recovery Programme from 1 June 2007 to 31 May 2008 (as of 31 May 2008) was US\$ 9,565,140. Transition (Recovery) Programme implemented eight projects between 1 June 2007 and 31 May 2008. Due to the deterioration of the security situation and tighter restrictions in respect of the transportation of building materials, implementation of some of the activities were delayed in the five districts of the North. As a result, the delivery during this period was slightly lower than the target budget of US\$ 10 million per year. Nevertheless, the concerted efforts of UNDP, MoNB&EID and the Government Agents in each district allowed UNDP to move ahead with implementation, although at a slower pace. This is indicative of the strength, resilience and adaptability of the programme despite the volatile nature of the operational environment. The total cumulative delivery rate under the TP 2004-2007 was 96% on average.

The total delivery of the programme from 1 January to 31 May 2008 amounts to US\$ 3,039,029. This constitutes 38.5% of the total 2008 budget amounting to US \$7,888,626.

Budget 2008	Delivery in 2008*	% Delivery	Balance
\$7,888,626	\$3,039,029	38.5%	\$4,849,597

\* Delivery in 2008 (as of 31 May 2008) is based on Combined Delivery Report and Expenditure Report.

Five new projects, besides the UNDP TRAC-funded project, have been initiated with various donors under the new phase of TRP. The Government of Japan, AusAID, CIDA, and UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention (BCPR) contributed these new funds, which amount to US\$ 12,864,420 over a period of 1-3 years. An additional AusAid-funded project for livelihood support was in the pipeline as of end May 2008.

## Overall Delivery of the Transition ( Recovery ) Programme 2004-2008 (as of 31 May 2008)

Project	Donor	Duration		Districts*	Total Budget as per signed Agreements**	Funds Received	Delivery Details***					Total Delivery	Utilization against Funds Received
		From	To				2,004	2,005	2,006	2,007	2,008		
Quick Recovery Programme	EC	Aug.2005	Feb.2006	BAT, TRI, AMP, KIL, MUL, JAF	2,371,929	2,371,929		2,111,792	193,677	31,918		2,337,387	99%
Community Reconstruction Project I	Norway	Oct.2004	Jul.2006	BAT, TRI, AMP	900,738	900,738	45,037	425,010	285,120	121,628	0	876,794	97%
Microfinance Action Plan	Norway	Oct.2004	Jul.2006	JAF, KIL, MUL, VAV, MAN, TRI, BAT, AMP	311,380	311,380	17,252	203,559	79,077	4,495	0	304,383	98%
Community Reconstruction Project II	AusAID	Feb.2005	Jul.2006	BAT, TRI, AMP	798,500	798,500		244,238	477,870	64,479	-14,804	771,783	97%
Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction (4R) *****	DANIDA	Oct.2004	Dec.2007	MAN, BAT, KIL	1,884,207	1,794,482	61,706	843,045	422,177	277,570	0	1,604,498	89%
Integrated Recovery and Reintegration Project ( IRRP ) ****/*****	EC	Oct.2004	April.2007	VAV,MAN,KIL,MUL, JAF	4,880,653	3,734,225	59,026	1,521,394	1,551,419	1,162,877	-114,437	4,180,279	112%
UNDP (TRAC) Operations Budget	UNDP	Jan.2006	Dec.2007	All North East	3,028,987	3,028,987	508,327	670,435	864,345	985,880		3,028,987	100%
Livelihood Development Project	EC	Oct.2005	Sept.2008	BAT,TRI,AMP,KIL, MUL,JAF	6,925,043	6,194,522		101,776	1,020,462	3,238,664	1,619,114	5,980,016	97%
Community Reconstruction Project III & IV	AusAID	Jun.2005	Sept.2008	VAV, MAN	5,075,214	5,075,214		164,234	1,085,158	2,607,955	439,592	4,296,939	85%
Sports for Peace	AusAID	Jun.2006	Jun.2007	Island-wide	648,854	648,854			89,520	559,335	0	648,855	100%
Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA I)	CIDA	Apr.2006	Mar.2008	VAV, MAN	1,034,483	1,034,483			117,221	815,305	24,974	957,500	93%
Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA II)	CIDA	Apr.2007	Sept.2008	JAF, KIL, MUL, VAV, MAN, TRI, BAT	1,034,483	1,034,483				343,779	515,216	858,995	83%
CERF-funded Project	CERF	Sep.2007	Dec.2007	BAT	237,433	237,433				230,639	0	230,639	97%
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>29,131,903</b>	<b>27,165,231</b>	<b>691,348</b>	<b>6,285,482</b>	<b>6,186,046</b>	<b>10,444,523</b>	<b>2,469,655</b>	<b>26,077,054</b>	

TRP - Management & Operations	UNDP	Jan.2008	Dec.2008	JAF, MAN, VAV, KILI, MUL, TRI, BAT, AMP, PUT,ANU, POL	1,024,328	1,024,328					569,374	569,374	56%
Livelihood Development Programme	Japan	Mar.2008	Feb.2011	AMP, BAT, TRI, MAN, VAV	5,284,313	5,284,313					0	0	0%
Community for Peace	AusAID	Apr.2008	Mar.2010	JAF, MAN, VAV, KILI, MUL, TRI, BAT, AMP, PUT,ANU, POL	2,758,686	1,395,348					0	0	0%
Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA III)	CIDA	Apr.2008	Mar.2009	JAF, MAN, VAV, KILI, MUL, TRI, BAT, AMP, PUT,ANU, POL	981,354	981,354					0	0	0%
CHAP	AusAID	May.2008	Nov.2008	MUL, JAF, KILI, VAV, MAN,	815,739	815,739					0	0	0%
BCPR	UNDP	Apr.2008	Mar.2010	JAF, MAN, VAV, KILI, MUL, TRI, BAT, AMP, PUT,ANU, POL	2,000,000	2,000,000					0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>					<b>12,864,420</b>	<b>11,501,082</b>					<b>569,374</b>	<b>569,374</b>	<b>5%</b>

#### Note

\* AMP - Ampara, BAT - Batticaloa, JAF - Jaffna, KIL - Killinochchi, MAN - Mannar, MUL - Mullaitivu, TRI - Trincomalee, VAV - Vavuniya , PUT - Puttalam, ANU- Anuradhapura, POL - Polonnaruwa

\*\* The budget includes General Management Service (GMS) Fees of UNDP except IRRP and 4R

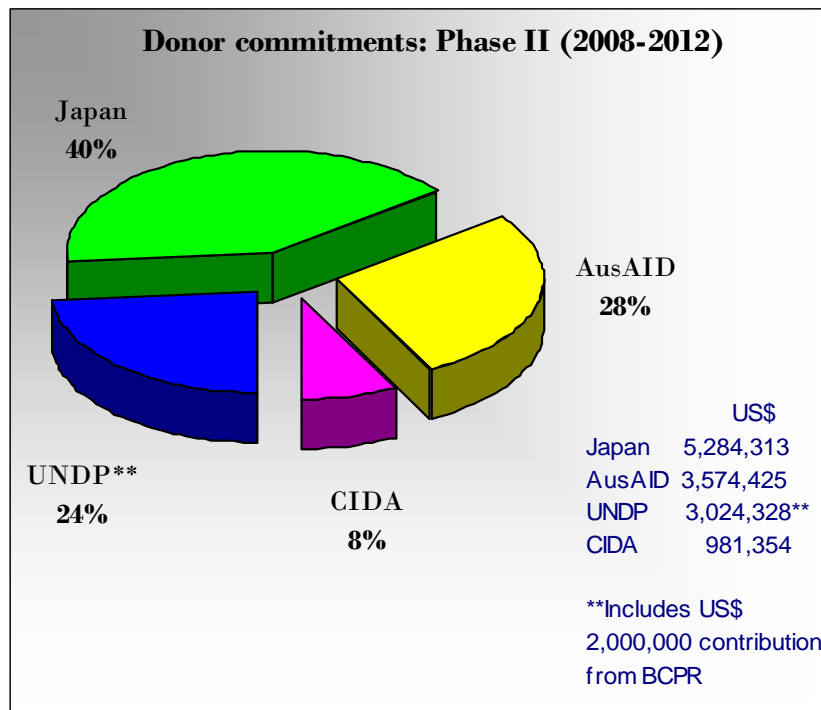
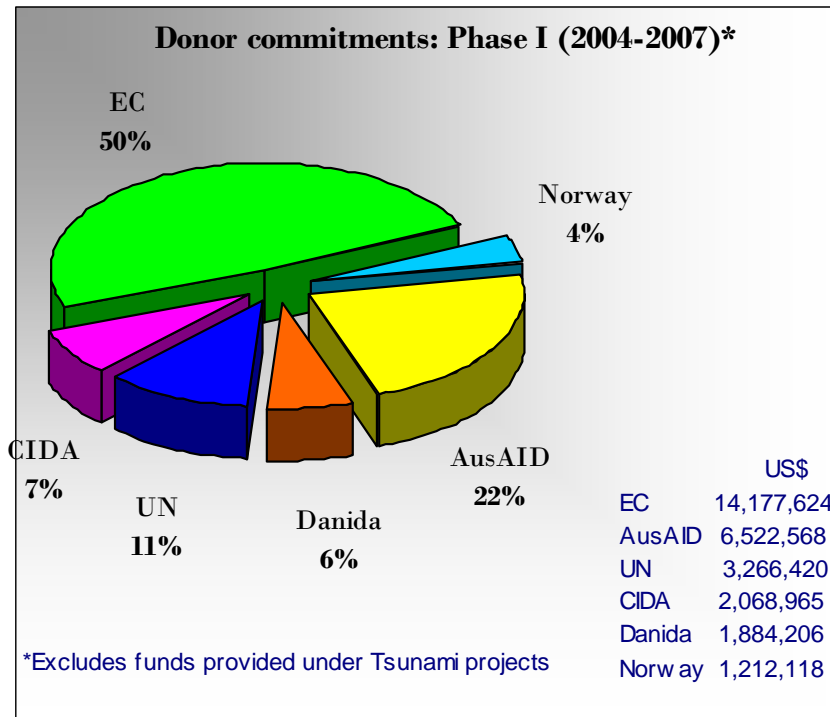
\*\*\* 2004-2007 Delivery is based on Combined Delivery Report (CDR) and 2008 Delivery as of 31 May is based on CDR (Jan-March 2008) and Expenditure Report (April & May 2008 )  
2007 and 2008 delivery includes commitments

\*\*\*\* IRRP 2008 - Minus balance is shown as some of the sub-projects in Mullaitivu and Killinochchi were cancelled due to the security situation

\*\*\*\*\* GMS ( 5% ) had been charged at UNDP HQ before UNDP Sri Lanka received the funding

2008 Budget	Delivery in 2008	% of Delivery	Balance
\$7,888,626	\$3,039,029	38.5%	\$4,849,597

## Donor Commitments





Transition Recovery Programme (Phase II)								
DISTRICT/ SECTOR BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECTS: January - May 2008								
Project	Donor	Districts	Sustainable Livelihoods	Micro-Enterprises	Housing	Community Infrastructure	Social Transformation	Total
Livelihood Development Project II (Japan-LDP II)	Japan	Trinco	121,946.11				9,998.86	131,944.98
		Batticaloa	173,945.91				14,262.54	188,208.45
		Ampara	121,946.11				9,998.86	131,944.98
		Vavuniya	97,369.44				7,983.72	105,353.16
		Mannar	94,592.42				7,756.02	102,348.44
			609,800.00				50,000.00	659,800.00
Community Reconstruction Project III (CIDA-CRP III)	CIDA	Jaffna	46,800.00	20,694.33		45,000.00	1,875.00	114,369.33
		Trinco			51,755.00	6,000.00	1,875.00	59,630.00
		Batticaloa			103,510.00	6,000.00	1,875.00	111,385.00
		Ampara			51,755.00	6,000.00	1,875.00	59,630.00
		Vavuniya				12,000.00	1,875.00	13,875.00
		Mannar	10,800.00				1,875.00	12,675.00
		Killinochchi	61,200.00	20,694.33			1,875.00	83,769.33
		Mullaitivu	61,200.00	20,694.33			1,875.00	83,769.33
			180,000.00	62,083.00	207,020.00	75,000.00	15,000.00	539,103.00
Communities for Peace (AusAID-C4P)	AusAID	Jaffna	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Trinco	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00

		Batticaloa	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Ampara	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Vavuniya	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Mannar	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Killinochchi	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Mullaitivu	39,750.00				20,064.00	59,814.00
		Hambantota					20,314.00	20,314.00
		Matara					20,314.00	20,314.00
		Anuradhapura					19,614.00	19,614.00
		Polannaruwa					19,614.00	19,614.00
		Puttalam					19,614.00	19,614.00
			318,000.00	-	-	-	259,982.00	577,982.00
TOTAL			1,107,800	62,083	207,020	75,000	324,982	1,776,885.00

### 3.4 Constraints in Project Implementation and Risk Analysis

- The volatile and evolving security conditions in the North and East continue to pose a challenge to effective project implementation, restricting the movement of goods and people, displacing target communities, and often necessitating changes in project priorities and locations.
- Rapid escalations in prices and lack of availability of building materials has had a significant impact on project budgets allocated for housing and infrastructure projects in the North necessitating alternative arrangements for the materials used, methods of implementation, procurement of material, etc.
- While adjustments in strategy and approach have enabled the Programme to continue to deliver, the challenges posed by the prevailing conditions are such that in certain areas, the Programme has been unable to meet all its targets and to fulfill all its commitments within the original timeframes envisaged.

### 3.5 Lessons Learned

- Given the rapidly changing nature of the context in which the Programme is currently operating, the Programme can only continue its high rate of delivery and meet its targets by being flexible in its approach, implementation methodology, procurement procedures, and by maintaining the dynamic nature of its key partnerships with other implementing partners such as government agencies and community-based organizations (CBOs).
- Under the Transition Programme (Phase I), the need for a more pronounced mechanism to effectively capture higher level programme outcomes has become apparent. Thus, the logframe of the new Transition Recovery Programme (Phase II) has developed targets and indicators to in as far as possible gauge the developmental impact of programme results.
- The Programme has the potential to have greater impact on social cohesion at the community and village levels (and, by extension, at the divisional level). While the programme is already addressing social cohesion needs in an *ad-hoc* fashion, the systematization of this approach in the new phase is expected to allow for a more strategic impact. Two key strengths of the Transition Programme, namely, its community-based focus, and the concrete improvements its interventions make on the lives of beneficiaries, can be leveraged further as a catalyst for bringing about social cohesion and reconciliation in target communities.
- The *Sports for Peace* project under TP was an innovative approach to youth and peace-building, and has the potential to be expanded despite, and perhaps because of, the deteriorating national peace environment. The expansion could be both operational and programmatic, such as broadening the scope of the *Sports for Peace* project to include arts and theatre and deepen interventions (several activities with a smaller number of schools working with students and teachers). The operational expansion should be incremental in order to sustain the success, and allow for the operational challenges inherent in an expanded programme to be addressed incrementally.
- Infrastructure-related projects have limited sustainability in highly volatile environments with limited access and heightened security conditions. A strategic shift may be beneficial for projects that are being implemented in the middle of high-intensity conflict areas. The new phase has adopted a calibrated approach to project design and implementation which accounts for contextual limitations. For example, the Programme plans to use measures like the development of contingency plans, selecting interventions that are more resistant to external shocks, using indigenous technology for small infrastructure projects, and focusing on promoting gender empowerment and social transformation, all of which will enable it to better respond to and withstand challenges in the operational environment.

## Project Progress Summaries

---

### TRANSITION PROGRAMME (PHASE 1)

# COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT I: CIDA CRP I

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 24 months
Period	: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2008
Budget	: US\$ 1,034,483
Funding source	: Government of Canada (CIDA)
Project location	: Vavuniya and Mannar



The CIDA-funded Community Reconstruction Project I (CIDA CRP I) was implemented in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar. The project aimed to address both the housing and economic needs of beneficiaries, for the revival and development of livelihood activities. It targeted vulnerable and displaced people in both resettled and host communities in two ways: building the capacity of local financial institutions to serve the particular needs of the target group; and assisting IDPs to rebuild their houses upon return through the provision of building material and technical support.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- i. Address the shelter needs of the most vulnerable families amongst the returnees in the Vavuniya and Mannar districts;
- ii. Strengthen the capacities of local micro-finance institutions (MFIs) to extend their services to the resettled, resettling and host communities, whilst prioritizing vulnerable women-headed households in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar; and
- iii. Facilitate the creation of self-help groups through micro-finance institutions providing group loans, which would in turn facilitate a collective voice for addressing common social and economic concerns in these two districts.

## 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Housing and Community Infrastructure			
Construction of permanent houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 287 houses have been completed and handed over to beneficiaries</li><li>• 33 houses are in progress (20 houses completed up to roof level and 13 houses at foundation level)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1550</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased sense of security, hope and dignity</li><li>• Health and hygiene also improved</li><li>• Privacy improved</li><li>• Women and children feel safe living in enclosed house.</li></ul>
Establishment of a pre-cast production centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 reliable source of pre-cast doors and windows established in an area where skilled labour is in short supply.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 250</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alternative livelihood and income-generation opportunities created for people in area</li></ul>

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 km Access Road and culvert built to provide easier access to market and school.</li> <li>• 2 School Kitchens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160</li> <li>• 400</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More time can be spent of other productive activities.</li> <li>• Improved nutrition intake</li> </ul>
<b>Micro-Finance</b>			
Micro-credit provided to target communities under a revolving loan fund system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loans given to start/ strengthen beneficiary livelihoods</li> <li>• Promotion of backyard poultry</li> <li>• 6 acres of land brought under drip irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 429</li> <li>• 50</li> <li>• 120</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved income.</li> <li>• Increased capital stock/ assets for livelihoods.</li> </ul>
Capacity of CBOs and MFIs improved	• CBOs and MFIs benefited from participating in training	• 320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased membership of CBOs</li> <li>• Strengthened capacity for collective action and decision-making.</li> </ul>
	• Provision of tools and equipment to MFIs and CBOs	• 350	
	• 1 office building for SANASA credit co-operation	• Micro-credit clients of Sanansa	

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

The housing component was implemented in close collaboration with different government bodies and relevant technical partners such as the National Housing Development Authority, Government Department of Planning, Divisional Secretaries and community representatives. The UNDP Transition Programme team closely coordinated with UNHCR and other UN agencies in Colombo as well as with partners in the field to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries based upon detailed knowledge of the ground situation as well as through participatory needs assessment exercises. The project worked with institutions which had already been established/ identified under other projects for implementation of its micro-finance activities.

For each housing beneficiary family, UNDP provided US\$ 3,500 worth of materials and skilled labour wages; WFP provided 96 working-days of food; and the beneficiaries themselves contributed their labour for construction. UNDP also collaborated with other agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF, ZOA Refugee Care and World Vision to provide water, sanitation facilities and other basic services to the new settlements and to assist in the implementation of an integrated village rehabilitation programme.

#### 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS & LESSONS LEARNT

- ≈ As a result of the steep price increases in construction materials, the cost of a standard 500 sq.ft house with tiled roofing increased from US\$2,500 per unit in 2006 to US\$ 3,500 in 2007 and US\$ 4,000 in 2008.
- ≈ In September 2007, strict restrictions were imposed by the security forces on the transportation of building materials into the Mannar district, particularly in respect of cement and reinforcing material. Whilst





the security forces focal points have been cooperative to the extent possible, the security procedures themselves and frequent changes to these procedures have caused significant delays since September 2007.

- ≈ Due to the continuing unstable security situation in the North and East, beneficiaries in some communities are not committed to long-term livelihood activities anticipating further displacement. It is therefore important to identify beneficiaries who are willing to continue being involved in project activities.

# COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT II - CIDA CRP II

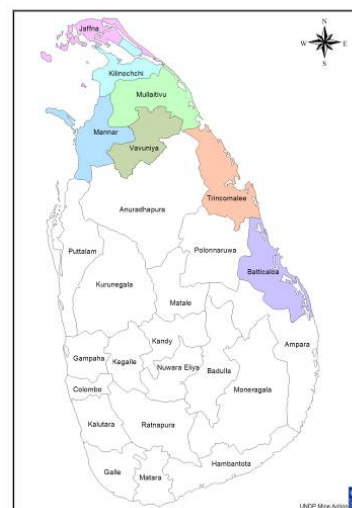
## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 18 months (with 6 month extension)
Period	: 1 April 2007 – 30 September 2008
Budget	: US\$ 1,034,483
Funding Source	: Government of Canada (CIDA)
Project Locations	: Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee and Batticaloa



The main objective of this CIDA-funded Community Reconstruction Project II (CIDA-CRP II) is to assist IDPs and their host communities, with the process of resettlement, reintegration and recovery. This project thus supports the livelihood recovery of returning IDPs and host communities in the fisheries and agricultural sectors, and the construction of housing and community infrastructure such as access and transport roads, marketing centres and water-sanitation systems.

The livelihood component of CIDA-CRP II is being implemented in five districts in the North and East, namely Batticaloa, Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee; whereas the housing and infrastructure components are being implemented only in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Support livelihoods of returning IDPs and host communities through quick-impact support to recovery of the fisheries and agriculture sectors in the five districts of Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Batticaloa;
- Address the permanent shelter and community infrastructure needs of returning IDPs and vulnerable families in resettlement communities in Vavuniya and Mannar districts; and
- Support the reintegration process of returning IDPs through livelihood-related infrastructure development in the five districts of Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

## 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Housing			
Construction of houses	• 89 housing units 40% progress	• 445	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased sense of security, hope and dignity</li><li>• Health and hygiene also improved.</li><li>• Privacy improved.</li><li>• Women and children feel safe living in enclosed house.</li></ul>
Community Infrastructure			
Related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 km of access roads</li><li>• 1 community centre</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 233</li><li>• 300</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to essential services</li><li>• Increased interactions with</li></ul>

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
	• Rehabilitation of 1 public market	• 500	community members • Increased income from produce
<b>Livelihood</b>			
Livelihood inputs	• Promotion of income generation activities through RLF	• 223	• Diversification of income sources
Livelihood related infrastructure	• 3 drainage channel • 2.6 Km of access roads • Construction of 2 fertilizer store	• 950 • 800	• Access to essential services and inputs

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

For the implementation of the housing component, the project liaises with relevant government technical partners, such as the National Housing Development Authority and the Government Department of Planning. The Divisional Secretaries and community



representatives are also involved in the process of implementation. UNHCR was also consulted to help identify the most deserving beneficiaries and to fully understand the needs of IDPs in the welfare camps. The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Department of Agriculture, cooperative development societies, and local farmer and fishermen organizations are the primary counterparts in relation to the livelihood component of the project. They provide necessary technical support to the implementing partners and/or extend assistance for monitoring, in cooperation with UNDP.

#### 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

- ≈ The price hikes have necessitated a revision of the original budget estimate of US\$ 2,500 per house in 2006 to US\$ 3,500 in 2007 and US\$ 4,000 in 2008.
- ≈ Given the deteriorating security situation, beneficiaries in some communities anticipate further displacement. They are thus not sufficiently motivated to undertake long-term sustainable livelihood activities.
- ≈ Rehabilitation of drainage canals such as that in Mahilaiyadi (4 Km), Annaivilunthan (1.5 Km with 0.5 Km bund) and construction of box type culverts in the Muttur Division in Trincomalee have been delayed due to unexpected rains and severe flooding.
- ≈ The provision of funds to re-establish revolving loan fund schemes in Killiveddy and Thoppur in the Muttur Division in Trincomalee encountered some problems such as limited capital of the IP restricted loan disbursement to its members; there were also a limited number of clients who were women. In general, it was also noted that there was limited knowledge of operations and management of the RLF scheme as well as poor maintenance of financial records.

# LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - LDP

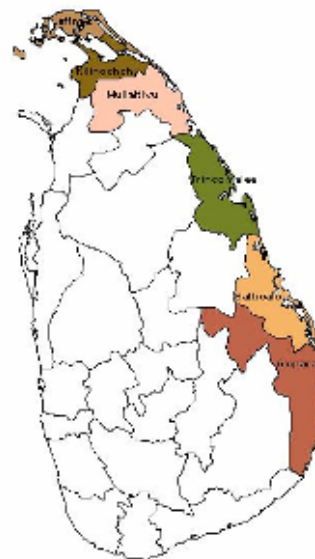
## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 36 months (including 1 year extension)
Period	: 1 October 2005 - September 2008
Budget	: US\$ 6,925,043
Funding source	: European Commission (EC)
Project locations	: Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara



The EC-funded Livelihood Development Project is being implemented in the tsunami-affected districts of the conflict-affected North and East, where a situation of extreme economic hardship heightens the risk of frustration and a possible return to conflict.

LDP applies an integrated area-based community-orientated approach to undertake a package of inter-related interventions, which focus on revitalizing local economic activity and assisting in the reconstruction process. The project's approach also fosters values such as social cohesion and reciprocity. All interventions are demand-driven and defined through extensive consultation, and specific target indicators have been included.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective of LDP is to address the recovery and economic rehabilitation needs of vulnerable families in tsunami- and conflict-affected districts through:

- i. An immediate resumption of traditional industries and income-generation, and increased sectoral productivity and revenue from value-addition activities.
- ii. Promotion of economic diversification in the recovering districts; a more sustainable overall economy facilitated with less environmental strain as a result of a singular focus on resource dependent industries (such as fisheries).
- iii. Creation of structural conditions for economic improvement through short-term employment for community members hired for the construction phase.



## 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

155 sub-projects were developed under EC-LDP, which has reached more than 75,000 people in the 6 districts.

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	
Revitalization of Traditionally Productive Sectors			
Technical trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Highland cultivation, vegetable production and seed and seedling production</li><li>• Highland cultivation, vegetable production and pulse production</li><li>• Integrated farming</li><li>• Training for village-level veterinary extension services</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5,000</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased technical awareness and capacity for farming and livestock rearing</li><li>• Increased production and yield</li></ul>
Agriculture: construction of related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 135 agro-wells renovated</li><li>• 3 orchard and vegetable nurseries set up for seedling production</li><li>• 21 model integrated farming units</li><li>• Coconut oil extraction center</li><li>• 2 rice flour milling centers</li><li>• Marketing outlet</li><li>• Construction of seed paddy store</li><li>• Seed paddy processing center</li><li>• 2 paddy storage centers</li><li>• 2 seed production units</li><li>• 3 fertilizer stores</li><li>• Farmer’s training centre</li><li>• Equipped small-scale paddy grading center</li><li>• Rehabilitation of Ottankulam minor irrigation tank</li><li>• Irrigation channels renovated in 5 DSDs</li><li>• 2 fertilizer storage and sales outlets reconstructed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 45,000</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to quality seeds and inputs</li><li>• Alternate income sources for women</li><li>• Increased value-addition to produce</li><li>• Ability to store produce till appropriate time, and ability to demand better market prices</li><li>• Increased cultivation &amp; cultivable period</li></ul>
Agriculture: provision of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Millet cultivation</li><li>• Pulse cultivation</li><li>• Home gardening</li><li>• Expanded agricultural cultivation</li><li>• Restoration of fruit crop planting in returnee locations</li><li>• Restoration of paddy farming</li><li>• Quality seed paddy and paddy production</li><li>• Bulldozer and manual combined harvesters to agrarian societies provided</li><li>• Highland crop cultivation</li><li>• Inter-cropping with fruit plants and cereals</li><li>• Integrated farming</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5,000</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved agricultural services and linkages</li><li>• Increased food security</li></ul>
Livestock: construction of related Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 poultry feed production units</li><li>• 3 poultry hatchery centers</li><li>• 6 milk collection centers</li><li>• 1 animal husbandry training center</li><li>• Marketing center</li><li>• Goat farm</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1,000</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased yield and income</li><li>• Increased value-addition to produce</li><li>• Access to</li></ul>

<sup>2</sup> Please note that beneficiary details were not stringently documented in all sub-project progress summaries. Whilst it is indicated for some interventions, the information is missing in others.

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milk chilling center and sales outlet</li> <li>• Support to a school for differently-abled in setting up a dairy farm, poultry rearing and home gardening</li> </ul>		services and inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased nutrition, especially for children</li> <li>• Improved quality and health of livestock</li> </ul>
Livestock: provision of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 model dairy villages</li> <li>• Expanding animal feeds and drugs sales of Jaffna district Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society</li> <li>• Poultry feed production unit</li> <li>• Livestock assistance</li> <li>• Small-scale poultry hatchery center</li> <li>• Animal husbandry training center</li> <li>• Backyard poultry</li> <li>• Cattle provided</li> <li>• Milk collection and delivery</li> <li>• Goat rearing</li> <li>• Poultry farming</li> </ul>	• 4,000	
Fisheries: construction of related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crab fattening unit, sea cucumber farming</li> <li>• Fish market for FCS</li> </ul>	• 180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased yield</li> <li>• Better sales and increased selling prices</li> </ul>
Fisheries: provision of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crab fattening unit, sea cucumber farming</li> <li>• Inland fishing</li> <li>• Improvement of fish culture</li> <li>• Inland fishing</li> </ul>	• 1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased income</li> </ul>
<b>Promotion of Alternative Income Sources</b>			
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 youth residing in welfare camps received business plan development training</li> <li>• Sewing</li> <li>• Toy-making</li> <li>• Organic farming practices</li> <li>• Alternative perennial cultivation</li> <li>• Mushroom cultivation</li> <li>• Alternative livelihood options</li> <li>• Training on social mobilization</li> </ul>	• 2,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased skills and capacity</li> <li>• Increased value-addition</li> <li>• Improved quality of produce</li> <li>• Income diversification</li> </ul>
Provision of Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood support in Vaharai</li> <li>• Support for renovating WRDS-run coir production center</li> </ul>	• 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased income</li> <li>• Increased products and goods available</li> </ul>
Construction of related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palmyrah jaggery production unit</li> <li>• Fishmeal factory</li> <li>• Tissue culture laboratory to produce banana plantlets</li> <li>• Cadjan weaving center</li> <li>• 2 Coconut oil production centers</li> <li>• Jam production center</li> <li>• 10 commercial fruit plant nurseries</li> <li>• Leather production unit</li> <li>• Reed-related production unit</li> <li>• Small scale bakery</li> <li>• 3 Coir production center</li> <li>• Center for garment manufacture and retail</li> <li>• Grape juice factory</li> <li>• Canteen for a women's rural development society</li> </ul>	• 1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased employment opportunities</li> <li>• Improved use of local raw materials</li> </ul>



Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	
	• Multi-production unit		
Research and publication	• Study on alternative income-generation activities initiated in all districts		• Improved planning, programming and use of resources to maximize results and impact
<b>Community Infrastructure</b>			
Water & sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common drinking well renovated in 1 village</li> <li>• De-silting and construction of retaining wall for irrigation tank for preservation of water for cultivation</li> <li>• Renovation of an irrigation channel</li> <li>• Construction of 70 wells and toilets in Mayilampaveli</li> <li>• 71 open dug wells and toilets in Vaharai</li> </ul>	• 1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to drinking water</li> <li>• Improved health conditions</li> <li>• Short-term employment and income-generation through cash for work</li> <li>• Increased knowledge in construction-related work</li> <li>• Access to essential services and facilities</li> <li>• Increased sales and selling price</li> </ul>
Training centres	• District agricultural training center for Ampara district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entire district</li> <li>• Farmers<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	
Roads	• Construction of access road	• 250	
Community facilities	• Public market	• 500	

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

LDP works with a range of partners, including other UN agencies, DRB, Government Agents, local authorities, NGOs and CBOs, who play several roles in the design, implementation and monitoring of projects. The project works particularly closely with the Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Production and Health, Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Livestock Breeders Co-operative Societies, Farmers Organizations and Fisheries Cooperatives.



<sup>3</sup> Within the first 3 months of the opening of the district agriculture-training centre, approximately 1,000 farmers have received training and benefited from these services. The training centre will continue to reach new beneficiaries in the future.

## 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

≈ Project planning and implementation progress was greatly disrupted by the upsurge of conflict in various districts and at various times. For instance, the closure of the A9 road to Killinochchi and Mullaitivu, slowed down implementation progress. With the escalation of conflict and UNDP's decision to suspend operations for a couple of months in early 2008, LDP sub-projects in the two districts were terminated as they were in the initial stages of project implementation. The funds which had been allocated for these sub-projects were redirected to the other four districts. This has resulted in new sub-projects being developed in the final year of implementation, and some projects face a tight timeframe for implementation.

≈ The progress in the Eastern districts have been quite good, except where the extended rainy season from Sept 2007 - March/April 2008 suspended infrastructure work especially on irrigation channels. This affected implementation in Trincomalee where there are five on-going irrigation channel sub-projects, two of which are very large infrastructure projects. Further, as noted above, the reallocation of funds from the Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts to the Eastern districts at the beginning of 2008 has resulted in new projects being developed and implemented during the last six months of the project cycle.

≈ Procurement and transportation required for Jaffna sub-projects was delayed due to lengthy transportation procedures. This has delayed sub-projects that require equipment from Colombo, such as the juice factory in Chunnaliam.

≈ UNDP encountered problems with some contractors/ implementing partners who were retained through a competitive bidding process. Selected bidders for implementation of some sub-projects demonstrated a lack of commitment to timely delivery of sub-projects, such as in respect of the Arisiyapallaru feeding drainage channel and Morawewa irrigation channel in Trincomalee.



≈ The price of animal feed has been escalating over the period of 2007-2008, which has required additional funds being allocated to the relevant sub-projects, for e.g., in Samanthurai, Akkaraipathu and Kalmunai.

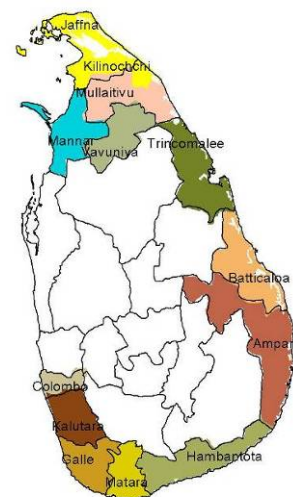
## SPORTS FOR PEACE (S4P)

### 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 16 months
Period	: 1 June 2006 – 30 September 2007
Budget	: US\$ 648,854
Funding Source	: Government of Australia (AusAID)
Project Locations	: Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee (East); Galle, Hambantota and Matara (South); and Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya (North)



The S4P Project was based on the premise that sports can heal, by relieving stress and tension as well as bridging gaps between communities. The availability of physical space and facilities where men, women and children can safely go for recreation is uncommon for rural Sri Lanka. There was a need to develop and maintain physical spaces and facilities that is open to the entire community in order to facilitate holistic human recovery and well-being. The Project commenced as a one-year pilot and reached nearly 15,000 individuals, including youth and sports coaches as well as institutions such as national sports federations, district sports clubs and schools, contributing to development of their social and conflict transformation skills.



### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES



The primary objective of the project was to develop social transformation skills among youth through sports so as to contribute to social cohesion at the community level. In addition, the project also addressed the inter-related needs of sports infrastructure and capacity development for sports, using sports as a medium of trauma relief and reconciliation.

### 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT

Activity	Outputs	Beneficiaries	Outcomes
National and regional events focusing on rebuilding lives and social cohesion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic and advanced training programmes conducted for 120 sports coaches from 12 districts, focussing on sports training, trauma relief and coaching for the game of life</li> <li>• Twin school exposure/ exchange visits conducted: Batticaloa - Matara; Mannar-Hambantota; Jaffna-Galle; Vavuniya-Hambantota-Matara; and Ampara-Hambantota</li> <li>• The Athletic Association's youth development programme initiated</li> <li>• Capacity of the National Federation for the Sports for Disabled strengthened</li> <li>• Sri Lanka Volleyball Federation's Southern Districts Volleyball youth team development programme sponsored</li> </ul>	6,000 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of an integrated regional programme to accelerate the improvement of sports in all districts, addressing local priorities that were identified in a participatory and equitable manner</li> <li>• Strengthening of relationships, social transformation and reconciliation amongst youth and the broader communities through the holding of sporting events</li> <li>• Introduction of sports as a tool for stress-relief and healing of affected communities as well as a means to achieve a healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Direct psycho-social activities with youth clubs and sports associations of affected communities</li> </ul>
Special district events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Disability Day celebrations in <i>Trincomalee</i></li> <li>• UN day celebrations in <i>Ampara</i> and <i>Vavuniya</i></li> <li>• International Women's Day celebrations in <i>Ampara</i></li> <li>• Sports coaching and cricket and netball tournaments conducted in <i>Ampara</i> and <i>Batticaloa</i></li> <li>• Inter-school netball and volleyball tournaments held in <i>Galle</i> and <i>Matara</i></li> <li>• and inter-school sports meet held in <i>Vavuniya</i></li> <li>• Confidence-building programme for 1,000 youth (psycho-social counselling and sports coaching) held in 4 temporary accommodation centres in <i>Jaffna</i></li> <li>• Veteran's volleyball tournament held in <i>Kalutara</i></li> <li>• Psycho-social counselling and sports coaching held in <i>Killinochchi</i></li> <li>• sports coaching and volleyball, netball and table tennis tournament held in <i>Mannar</i></li> <li>• Sports pool development programme being established based on fitness and sports coaching for 28 tsunami-affected schools in Matara; and 30 schools in</li> </ul>		

Activity	Outputs	Beneficiaries	Outcomes
	<p><i>Hambantota</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-community sports events held in 3 DS Divisions of <i>Trincomalee</i></li> <li>• Residential athletics coaching programme held in <i>Hambantota</i></li> <li>• Sports coaching in athletics, cricket, football, netball and volleyball conducted, and psychosocial programme for students from 102 schools held in <i>Mullaitivu</i></li> <li>• Sports coaching and tournament held for the differently-abled in <i>Trincomalee</i>, as well as an athletics coaching programme and tournament.</li> <li>• Sports coaching in <i>kabbadi</i>, soccer, netball, volleyball and athletics held in <i>Vavuniya</i> North Education Zone</li> </ul>		
Capacity development at national and district Level events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established or re-activated District Sports Committees in 11 districts to develop and implement district sports programmes and make selections of local human resources for participation in the national programmes</li> <li>• National Sports Advisory Committee, comprising of six sports federations, established to plan and conduct national training programme and make recommendations to the District Sports Committees</li> <li>• “Twinning” concept introduced amongst 13 schools in Sri Lanka and 5 exposure visits and 2 exchange visits held between participating schools from Ampara, Batticaloa, Galle, Hambantota, Jaffna, Mannar, Matara and Vavuniya as means of building linkages through sports</li> <li>• National youth pool development programme established for Sri Lanka Athletics Association through the provision of equipment and funds for training youth selected from all 25 districts of Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Capacity development provided for the National Federation of Sports for the Disabled through provision of training equipment and organization of 3 one-day motivational sessions in Galle, Matara and Hambantota</li> <li>• Regional youth pool programme of the Sri</li> </ul>	Approx. 5,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved coordination of sports programming at the regional, sub-regional and community level</li> <li>• Increased capacity of coaches to work as instructors and mentors for youth teams</li> <li>• Increased capacities of local and national sports organizations, clubs and social awareness groups to use the medium of sport to deliver key social messages</li> </ul>

Activity	Outputs	Beneficiaries	Outcomes
	<p>Lanka Volleyball Federation supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic and advanced training programme for 120 sports coaches from 12 districts (Ampara, Batticaloa, Galle, Hambantota, Jaffna, Kalutara, Killinochchi, Mannar, Matara, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Vavuniya) conducted, focussing on individual sports disciplines, mentoring, coach-player relationship and stress relief through sports</li> <li>• Training of 3 athletics coaches (2 from Batticaloa and 1 from Mannar) supported to undertake one-month advanced sports training in India</li> <li>• Psychosocial training for sports coaches held in Mannar</li> <li>• Sports equipment provided to 18 sports clubs and school teams in Akkaraipattu, Mahaoya and Kalmunai Zonal divisions in Ampara</li> <li>• Sports equipment provided to the district sports unit and 2 divisional sports units in Batticaloa; district sports unit in Killinochchi; selected clubs and schools in Mullaitivu; and 3 zonal education divisions in Vavuniya</li> <li>• 4 sports training centres established for athletics, football, volleyball and badminton for students from 30-tsunami affected schools in Hambantota; and 4 sports training centres established for football, netball, volleyball and athletics for 28 tsunami-affected schools in Matara</li> <li>• Sports equipment provided to youth clubs formed through the confidence-building programme held in Jaffna.</li> <li>• 30-seater bus provided to district sports unit and sports equipment provided to 50 clubs/ schools in Mannar</li> </ul>		
Rehabilitation of minor sports infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 sports pavilions constructed in <i>Ampara</i></li> <li>• 3 playgrounds renovated in <i>Batticaloa</i></li> <li>• Accommodation center for visiting sports teams renovated and construction of indoor badminton stadium supported in <i>Galle</i></li> <li>• 2 school grounds and a community ground renovated in <i>Killinochchi</i></li> </ul>	Approx. 4,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New or rehabilitated facilities are in a safe condition so as to enable sports programming by schools, local clubs and associations</li> </ul>

Activity	Outputs	Beneficiaries	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 netball and volleyball courts renovated in <i>Mannar</i></li> <li>• Playground in <i>Trincomalee</i> renovated</li> <li>• Playground and Urban Council ground in <i>Vavuniya</i> renovated, and <i>Kabbadi</i> court constructed</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive, community-driven mechanisms for the rehabilitation, maintenance and management of sports facilities; for instance, informal sports networks strengthened and nurtured</li> </ul>

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

The Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, and District Secretaries (GAs) of the respective districts were the consultative partners during the formulation and implementation of the project. At the district level, the project collaborated with the education department and sports department under the purview of the District Secretary/ Government Agent; this greatly increased ownership among local authorities. In addition, Sports Advisory Committees were set up at district and national level, to plan, monitor and guide implementation of the project at the respective levels. The District Advisory Committees included the local sports bodies, education authorities and other psychosocial personnel/organizations, under the chairpersonship/approval of the District Secretary (Government Agent). The national level committee included the six sports federations (athletics, badminton, cricket, football, volleyball & sports for disabled) and UNDP.

#### 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

≈ Security concerns were an underlying challenge from the inception of the project; the formal launch of the project in August 2006 was cancelled due to this reason. There was a temporary reorientation of the project, with district programmes focusing on localized community activities rather than intra- or inter- district activities in the first six months.

≈ It was also challenging at times to maintain the focus on sports as a means for social transformation (as opposed to the competitive aspects) particularly in respect of the district programmes.

≈ The “twinning” of schools was found to be a successful tool to build linkages between youth in different parts of the country. The key role played by the schools augmented ownership by local communities in the exchange visits and increased their motivation to understand and forge friendships with visiting teams.





# REPATRIATION, REINTEGRATION, REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT - 4R

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 41 months (including suspension period and no-cost extension of 1 year)
Period	: 1 July 2004 - 31 December 2007
Budget	: US\$ 1,884,207
Funding source	: Government of Denmark (DANIDA)
Project locations	: Killinochchi, Mannar and Batticaloa



The 4R project was initiated during a hiatus in the conflict to ensure the smooth transition from relief to development activities for targeted communities. The project represented a holistic integrated area-based approach undertaken by UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and ILO to address the various phases in the process which were identified as repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction (4R).

The project addressed the immediate needs and enhanced the protection of 21,158 returnees and host communities who did not flee during the conflict. It also supported a responsible disengagement from relief activities and transition towards sustainable development.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The 4R project identified the following six key areas of intervention to address the main needs of target beneficiaries, and in such a way, that social stability, cohesion and reciprocity were also fostered.

- i. Protection and human rights: Enhance the protection and human rights situation in target districts by increasing awareness and monitoring of basic human rights, access to and availability of legal services, and the intervention capacity of human rights actors and legal service providers to address protection needs.
- ii. Livelihoods and income-generation: Create sustainable livelihoods and reintegration opportunities for resident and returnee populations by promoting local economic development.
- iii. Community infrastructure and shelter: Support the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and address the urgent humanitarian needs for shelter.
- iv. Health, water and sanitation: Address immediate needs and support local authorities to establish sustainable services in health, water and sanitation for IDPs and host communities.
- v. Education: Improve access to and quality of education for children aged 3 to 18 years.
- vi. Local governance and capacity-building: Strengthen and develop the capacity of key actors involved in rehabilitation and development work, including local authorities, NGOs and CBOs.



UNDP took primary responsibility for implementing the livelihoods and income-generation; community infrastructure; water supply and sanitation; and local governance capacity-building components, while other agencies undertook to implement the balance components.

### 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Progress is reported here only for the above-mentioned interventions that UNDP was chiefly responsible for implementing. The bulk of the local governance capacity-building interventions were undertaken as complementary sub-activities to the other three components. Thus, only the main activities are mentioned below, apart from which the project strengthened the service delivery of local authorities and government departments, assisting them to better serve the needs of target communities. Core technical departments, including the departments for animal production, fisheries, and social services received technical and physical support to increase their mobility, outreach and quality of technical extension services to target communities. Where necessary, local extension services were reactivated and stimulated through inclusion in the sub-project planning and implementation process.



Activities	Outputs		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Livelihood and Income-generation			
Provision of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equipment and agriculture inputs to 2 Farmer Organisations</li><li>• Supply of pulses and inputs</li><li>• 3 Tractors with trailer</li><li>• Goats and poultry</li><li>• Inputs for fresh water fish culture</li><li>• Fishing nets, boats and outboard motors</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5,500</li><li>• 248</li><li>• 300</li><li>• 22</li><li>• 284</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Household income level increased</li><li>• Internal crop production revitalized</li><li>• Employment opportunities increased</li><li>• Marketing opportunities for paddy improved, increase in sales and selling price</li><li>• Ability to cultivate during dry season</li><li>• Increased water for domestic purposes and livestock</li><li>• Increased value-addition for raw products</li></ul>
Construction of related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 small-scale rice mill</li><li>• 2 paddy stores</li><li>• 1 palmyrah processing centre</li><li>• 3 markets</li><li>• Coir factory</li><li>• Renovation of tank</li><li>• Renovation of 3 ponds</li><li>• 6 farm shops</li><li>• 4 km access road to sea and sea bund</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 25</li><li>• 265</li><li>• 66</li><li>• 2,529</li><li>• 49</li><li>• 40</li><li>• 120++</li><li>• 300</li><li>• 348++</li></ul>	
Micro-finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 credit facilities</li><li>• 2 revolving loan fund schemes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1,129</li><li>• 205</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Easy access to capital for livelihood activities</li></ul>
Shelter and Community Infrastructure			
Community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 12 multi-purpose halls</li><li>• Public market</li><li>• 2 Pre-schools</li><li>• 1 school kitchen</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 507</li><li>• 175</li><li>• 116</li><li>• 45</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased opportunities for community members and children to interact and work together</li></ul>

Activities	Outputs		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 children's parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 215</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to recreation areas which helps relieve stress</li> <li>• Common place (multi-purpose halls) for officials to provide services such as mobile medical clinics, GS activities</li> <li>• Improved education and nutrition available to children</li> </ul>
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 sets of 6.4 km roads with box culverts</li> <li>• 1200ft of gravel road</li> <li>• 18km of main road</li> <li>• access roads</li> <li>• 3km access road to the sea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 267</li> <li>• 150</li> <li>• 873</li> <li>• 1,369</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to neighboring villages for essential services</li> <li>• Marketing of produce improved</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Water supply and inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply wheel tractor</li> <li>• Bowzers and water pump</li> <li>• 18 bowzers of water for drinking &amp; agriculture delivered</li> <li>• 2 water supply systems and distribution system set up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 370</li> <li>• 153</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to safe drinking water to reduce water-borne diseases</li> <li>• Increased time available, especially for women, to devote to more productive activities</li> </ul>
Construction of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sea exclusion bund and infiltration pits</li> <li>• Construction of well</li> <li>• 2 tube wells and tanks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25</li> <li>• 25</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved home gardening ability</li> </ul>
<b>Local Governance Capacity-building</b>			
Supply of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor bicycle and office equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened service delivery</li> <li>• Ability to better serve community needs</li> </ul>

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

4R was an inter-agency initiative combining the complementary expertise of UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO and bringing each into play in a holistic manner during the recovery process. Technical support was obtained from the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Animal Production and Health as consulting partners on relevant projects, and the fisheries unions became long-standing partners.



## 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

- ≈ The focal villages of 4R were located in remote locations in uncontrolled areas in the target districts. Four of the six villages in Killinochchi, one of the four in Batticaloa, and two of the ten villages in Mannar were affected and displaced due to the re-escalation of the conflict in the country. Access to these villages for UNDP staff was restricted due to security concerns, and implementing partners were also faced with constraints in travel as well as transportation of construction materials and heavy machinery to the sites. Under such an operational environment, the project was on hold until May 2007. The four implementing agencies submitted proposals to utilize the remaining budget by altering the location or activities within the project objectives, to which DANIDA agreed. The project was completed by the end of December 2007.
- ≈ At times, the supply of fishing equipment to beneficiaries in Mannar district was a problem. For e.g., the order for Papamoddai was cancelled because the manufacturer was displaced; whilst equipment for Anthonyarpuram was delivered late because clearance from the Ministry of Defense had to be obtained.

# COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT - AusAID CRP III & IV

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 33 months (including no-cost extension period of 6 months)
Period	: 01 June 2005 - 30 September 2008
Budget	: US\$ 5,075,214
Funding source	: Government of Australia (AusAID)
Project locations	: Vavuniya and Mannar



The Community Reconstruction Project - Phase III & IV, funded by AusAID, addresses the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced families in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar. CRP has adopted a community-oriented, integrated approach in undertaking a package of inter-related activities which focus on supporting the sustainable reintegration of IDPs and host communities.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

AusAID CRP III & IV focuses on four sectors of intervention – housing, fisheries, agriculture, and small-scale infrastructure – with a view to ensuring the sustainability of the resettlement and reintegration process. The specific objectives of the project are to address the needs of returnee IDPs and host communities by:

- Providing permanent shelter.
- Supporting livelihoods through quick impact support to the fisheries sector.
- Supporting the recovery of the agricultural sector.
- Providing basic community- and livelihood-related infrastructure facilities.

## 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

To-date, CRP III & IV has recorded an overall physical and financial progress of 85% and 90% respectively reaching 12,794 beneficiaries, with only the housing component remaining to be completed. The physical and financial performance indicates that sub-project implementation

has been progressing well despite difficulties encountered in the field because of the worsening security situation, continuing restrictions on movement, and non-availability or steep price increases of construction materials.



Under the housing sector, selected vulnerable families in the resettled communities in Vavuniya and Mannar districts are being provided with 1,124 houses. Of this, 523 houses are completed and 601 houses are at various stages of completion. The sense of ownership and keenness of the community to participate in preliminary construction activities

as part of their contribution to the housing projects is an important factor in the significant progress made in this sector despite the operational difficulties detailed above.

Activities	Outputs		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Community Infrastructure			
Construction of water supply systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 Water supply systems</li><li>• 18 water wells</li><li>• Water distribution lines</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 362</li><li>• 332</li><li>• 46</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved access to drinking water</li><li>• Improved health conditions</li><li>• Increased time available for other productive activities</li></ul>
Renovation of road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 bridge structure rehabilitated</li><li>• 48 km of access and internal roads</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 146</li><li>• 5,687</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safe and increased movement especially during the rainy season</li><li>• Short-term employment and income-generation through cash-for-work</li><li>• Increased knowledge in construction-related work</li></ul>
Construction of community infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6 community halls and children’s parks</li><li>• 1 health centre</li><li>• 1 play ground</li><li>• 1 library</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 924</li><li>• 102</li><li>• 185</li><li>• 227</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to recreation areas which helps relieve stress</li><li>• Improved interest and ability to conduct community meetings</li><li>• Common place (community halls) for officials to provide services such as mobile medical clinics, GS activities</li></ul>
Livelihoods			
Construction of livelihood-related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of equipment to rice mill</li><li>• 2 fertilizer store</li><li>• 1 seed storage facility</li><li>• 2 small irrigation tanks renovated</li><li>• 9 agro wells</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 70</li><li>• 323</li><li>• 350</li><li>• 225</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved access to inputs and resources</li><li>• Extended use of cultivation land</li><li>• Improved productivity</li></ul>

Activities	Outputs		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Provision of agriculture inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 integrated farm</li><li>• 82 units of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems</li><li>• Agro forestry</li><li>• Fruit plant nursery</li><li>• Inputs for income-generation activities</li><li>• provision of seeds</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10</li><li>• 328</li><li>• 400</li><li>• 50</li><li>• 101</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved water usage and conservation</li><li>• Adoption of cost-effective practices</li><li>• Increased yield and production</li><li>• Increased access to essential inputs and services</li></ul>
Provision of fisheries inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of boats and nets and other fishing equipments</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 57</li></ul>	
Provision of livestock inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promotion of milk production</li><li>• Cattle upgrading programme</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 200</li><li>• 200</li></ul>	
Housing			
Construction of permanent houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 523 housing units completed</li><li>• 601 houses are in progress</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2,615</li><li>• 3,005</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved privacy and dignity</li><li>• Improved protection and sense of security</li><li>• Improved health status</li><li>• Implementation of some sub-projects have helped to secure land for landless people through the government</li></ul>

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

CRP III & IV works in close collaboration with government counterparts. Local authorities, including the GA's office, Divisional Secretaries, *Grama Sevakas* and relevant government departments, are consulted throughout the process of sub-project design. While the GA provides overall coordination for all activities, the four sectoral components fall under the purview of different government bodies and relevant technical partners. Projects are also monitored by the relevant technical departments.

#### 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

≈ The increased number of checkpoints and restrictions on the transportation of cement, steel and other building materials to Mannar and Vavuniya has had serious repercussions on implementation timeframes. The transportation of cement to Mannar was strictly controlled by the security forces resulting in housing construction delays in several villages, such as Moonrampitty, Sinnakaraisal and Periyakaraisal, with some sub-projects coming to a standstill. The prevailing restrictions have also increased transportation costs and discouraged transport companies from undertaking business.

- ≈ Continuing price hikes in the cost of building material is a major constraint, and has necessitated a revision of the original budget estimate of a housing unit from US\$ 2,500 in 2005 to US\$ 3000 in 2008. Security-related constraints have become a constraint to procurement of fishing equipment such as outboard motors for the fishermen of Sinnakarisal and Thayillankudiyiruppu. Thus portion of the funds originally allocated for the fisheries sector has been set aside to cover the additional costs being incurred under the housing component.
- ≈ The prevailing security situation has also contributed to the displacement of some intended beneficiaries. For example, whilst DRB approval was obtained for construction of 15 permanent houses for resettled families in Ahathimurippu-Phase 1, an access road in P/Murippu; 50 housing units at Mullikulam in the Mannar district; and 112 housing units in Vavuniya North DS Division, these sub-projects were cancelled prior to implementation because of the escalation of the conflict and displacement of beneficiaries. The resources allocated for these sub-projects were redirected to more stable locations, in consultation with the respective GAs.
- ≈ The escalation of the conflict has also resulted in access restrictions for UN staff which has delayed project implementation and monitoring activities. For instance, work on 50 housing units at Moonrampitty in the Mannar district, which were constructed up to lintel level, has been suspended due to access restrictions and beneficiaries fleeing the area.
- ≈ Despite the unstable security situation and constant access restrictions, TRP was able to continue to implement activities through CBOs. One such example of effective partnership is the implementation of the housing project in Tharavankottai, Mannar, where the Women's Rural Development Society played a significant role in implementation and monitoring. Strong community participation has become the cornerstone of successful reconstruction projects under the Programme. Participants and CBOs are empowered through a mobilization process conducted by strong facilitators, with the training needs of each CBO identified and addressed. It has also been found to be important to strike a balance between providing technical support and community participation. The former yields quick results but reduces the beneficiaries' sense of ownership. On the other hand, the participatory approach has been found to be time-consuming although increasing beneficiary confidence, ownership and empowerment.





# LIVESTOCK RECOVERY PROJECT - LRP

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 6 months
Period	: 1 November 2007 - 30 April 2008
Budget	: US\$ 200,000
Funding Source	: UNDP
Project Locations	: Batticaloa



The project was initiated to address the livelihood needs of resettled livestock farmers in the Batticaloa district. A need assessment in 2007 revealed that a large number of returnees had been livestock owners, who upon return found their cattle missing and livestock facilities damaged. These factors prevented returnees from resuming their livelihoods, and was contributing to food insecurity and inability to meet daily needs. The project was initiated to reduce the vulnerability of livestock farming communities by providing an integrated package of livestock-related assistance for rapid recovery.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the project were to:

- Alleviate the food insecurity and dependency on rations of 1,000 vulnerable livestock farming families
- Reduce malnutrition through improving fresh milk consumption in the community
- Improve accessibility to milk collection and marketing in rural areas in order to generate additional income for beneficiaries
- Reduce tensions and insecurity among conflict-affected people through providing socio-economic opportunities

## 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Provision of livestock input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 620 milk collection cans</li> <li>• 2 milk chilling tanks</li> <li>• 10,000 backyard poultry chicks</li> <li>• 2 Trucks to facilitate collection and transportation of fresh milk</li> <li>• 633 barb wire roles to construct paddocks for cattle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 620</li> <li>• 500</li> <li>• 620</li> <li>• 200</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved milk collection and transportation to milk collection centres</li> <li>• Contributed towards improved household food security</li> <li>• Source of additional income</li> <li>• Improved bargaining power, marketing opportunities and income</li> <li>• Cattle kept in secure places and reduced damage to other crops</li> </ul>

Capacity building of Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Tools and equipment for 10 veterinary offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 veterinary division ranges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased and reliable services to the respective villages being served by veterinary offices</li> <li>• Contributed to improving the health and quality of livestock and increased production</li> </ul>
--	--	---	--

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

The Livestock Recovery Project and the Department of Animal Production and Health worked in close coordination with the National Livestock Development Board, Milco (Pvt) Ltd, Provincial Department of Animal Production and Health of the Eastern Province, and the Samurdhi Authority to design and implement this project.

#### 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

- ≈ The project originally planned to capture 3,000 abandoned cattle as described above. However, this was found not to be a significant need by the time of project implementation as most beneficiaries had recaptured their cattle. Thus, project interventions were modified to provide barbwire for cattle enclosures.
- ≈ The unseasonable rains caused large-scale flooding in Batticaloa, which significantly delayed the planned distribution of backyard poultry to beneficiaries.



# Agriculture Assistance for Food Security of Returnees and IDPs in Batticaloa West

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 6 months
Period	: 15 September 2007 - 31 March 2008
Budget	: US\$ 237,433
Funding Source	: UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Project Locations	: Batticaloa West



In April 2007, the government announced plans for resettlement in Batticaloa West after regaining control of the area. According to statistics provided by the government, 75,066 persons (22,627 families) had returned to Batticaloa West. The livelihood of most of the families in Batticaloa West had been lost, and this led to returnees facing a severe shortage of affordable and nutritious food. Agricultural assistance was therefore considered essential to give returnees the means to resume cultivation. This project was initiated in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with a view to contributing considerably to reducing food insecurity, malnutrition, dependency and tensions between returnees and host communities.



## 2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project was to alleviate the food insecurity and dependency of 6,400 of the most vulnerable returnee agricultural families in Batticaloa West through the provision of tools and equipment indispensable for commencing cultivation during the planting season.

## 3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Whilst FAO provided seed and fertilizer to 6,400 conflict-affected families in Batticaloa West, UNDP TP complemented these efforts by providing the basic agricultural tools and equipment that was indispensable to resume cultivation.

Activities	Output		Outcome
	Units	Beneficiaries	
Provision of agricultural equipment	6,400 mammoties	• 6,400 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased stock of essential grains for consumption and seeds for the next harvesting season</li> <li>Increased home gardening and self-sufficiency activities have contributed towards diversifying household income and stability.</li> <li>Improved participation of</li> </ul>
	6,400 bush-cutting knives	• 3,000 maize and vegetable growing households	
	3,000 watering cans	• 37 CBOs (approx. 20 members per organization)	
	200 sprayers		
	20 two-wheel hand tractors		

	150 water pumps		communities in implementing the project, has contributed towards the capacity development of these communities.
--	-----------------	--	---

#### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP TP complemented and reinforced FAO's initiative to provide seed and fertilizer to 6,400 conflict-affected families, by providing essential agricultural tools and equipment to resume cultivation. TP, along with the MNB&EID and FAO, steered programming and operational needs at the central level. At the district level, UNDP's field officers and FAO representatives in Batticaloa implemented the project in close collaboration with the Government Agent, Department of Agriculture, Divisional Secretaries, local government authorities, Word Vision, Sarvodaya and the Patchali Pallai Development Rehabilitation Organization (PPDRO).



Information-sharing networks were set-up in four targeted divisions in collaboration with the District Secretaries and FAO. The number of beneficiaries and their details were shared with all relevant stakeholders to ensure transparency in the selection process.

#### 5. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND LESSONS LEARNT

- ≈ Some of the vendors selected on a competitive basis through a public Request for Quotations had to supply tools and equipment from Colombo, and therefore, the delivery of these goods to Batticaloa took a considerable amount of time.

## Detail Project Progress Summaries

---

### TRANSITION RECOVERY PROGRAMME (PHASE II)

# COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT III

## CIDA CRP III

### 1. PROJECT DETAILS

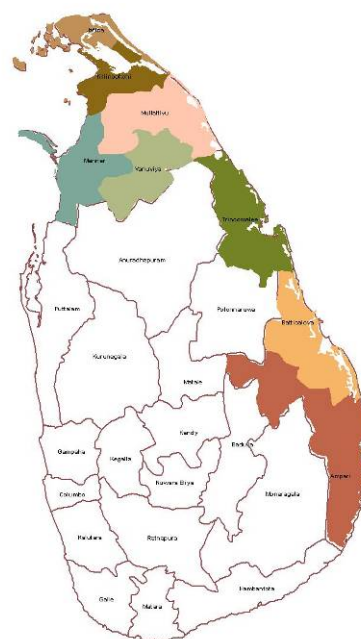
Duration	: 12 months
Period	: 31 March 2008 - 1 April 2009
Budget	: US\$ 981,354
Funding Source	: Government of Canada (CIDA)
Location	: Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Mannar



The project mainly aims to improve the socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected communities through addressing their livelihood, housing, infrastructure and social transformation needs. An integrated area-based approach is being adopted for this project in order to maximize available resources over the eight districts. This is expected to increase the impact of interventions through integration and complementarities with other projects, and reduce the operational costs involved in implementing and monitoring sub projects.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Address the housing needs of IDPs and vulnerable families from resettled and conflict-affected communities
- Support the reintegration and development process through community infrastructure development
- Address livelihood needs and promote micro-enterprises
- Facilitate social transformation



### 3. PROJECT PROGRESS

Progress over the past couple of months in which the project has been operational, is as follows:

- A project planning workshop was conducted and district/sector allocations have been determined through a participatory planning process involving UNDP field offices. The project work plan has also been developed.
- Project locations to construct permanent houses in the three Eastern districts of Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee have been identified. This was done based on pre-determined vulnerability criteria in consultation with the respective Government Agents and Divisional Secretaries.
- Preliminary discussions have been conducted in consultation with the respective GA's offices and technical line departments to identify livelihood interventions in the districts of Mannar, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna.



# COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE - C4P

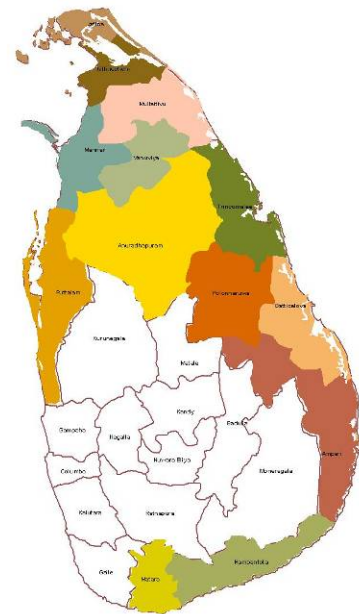
## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 24 months
Period	: 1 May 2008 - 30 April 2010
Budget	: US\$ 2,758,686
Funding Source	: The Government of Australia (AusAID)
Project Locations	: Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Hambantota, Matara and Galle



The Communities for Peace (C4P) project aims to improve the social conditions and livelihoods of conflict affected communities as well as facilitate social transformation and participatory local planning. It is envisaged that participatory planning mechanisms at the community, divisional and district level will create environments conducive to conflict transformation. The project will adopt an integrated area-based approach through community focused capacity building recovery efforts.

Targeted beneficiaries are IDPs and host communities in districts directly and indirectly affected by conflict with the highest poverty levels. The project will thus be implemented in Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara, and in the indirectly conflict-affected districts of Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Matara, Hambantota and Galle. Vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, youth and differently-abled persons will be given priority. Decision-makers and service providers will be indirectly targeted through various capacity strengthening strategies.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

C4P aims to improve the social conditions and livelihoods of conflict affected communities in order to facilitate positive social transformation. The project will also aim to strengthen local good governance processes by involving affected communities and local government entities at divisional and district levels in the prioritisation, identification and planning of subprojects. This will hopefully ensure transparency and accountability while building local capacities for recovery. The specific objectives of the project are to:

1. Address the sustainable livelihood needs of IDPs , returnee families, host communities and other vulnerable communities
2. Create an enabling environment for peaceful co-existence, targeting youth through sports for peace in conflict prone villages and strengthening institutions and decision-making bodies at community level



### 3. PROJECT PROGRESS

Progress to-date is as follows:

- ≈ A project planning workshop involving the field offices was held at which district/activity budget allocations, selection criteria for target locations as well as implementing partners was discussed and decided. The work plan for the project was also developed.
- ≈ Preliminary data collection is being carried out in respect of:
  - Selection criteria for Divisional Secretaries Divisions, *Grama Niladhari* Divisions and villages as well as schools, clubs and CBOs
  - Village socio-economic surveys and household profiles
  - District-wise mapping of who and what worked under the first phase of the *Sports for Peace* District Advisory Committees, as well as livelihood committees
- ≈ ToRs are being developed for:
  - CBOs
  - *Grama Niladhari* level implementation committees and Government Agent's level advisory committees
  - Community volunteers

### 4. PARTNERSHIPS

The project will partner with representatives from the MNB&EID, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, selected Sports Federations, other UN agencies, the GAs, Zonal Education Directors, District Sports Officers and other relevant representatives from government technical departments.

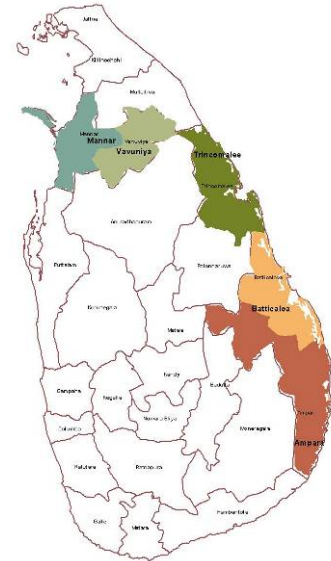
# LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT II - LDP II

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

Duration	: 36 months
Period	: 1 April 2008 - 31 March 2011
Budget	: US\$ 5,284,313
Funding Source	: The Government of Japan
Project Locations	: Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara



The Japan-funded Livelihood Development Programme II will support economic recovery of conflict affected and vulnerable communities living in the districts of Vavuniya, Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara. The project plans to utilize community oriented integrated approach of inter-related activities of livelihood inputs and construction of related infrastructure.



## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project aims to support the:

1. Revival of traditionally productive sectors which were damaged in the conflict, such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock and small industry
2. Promotion of alternative income sources and related skills development for small groups or whole communities
3. Construction of livelihood-related community infrastructure, such as access and transport roads, marketing centres, water and sanitation systems
4. Facilitation of social cohesion by strengthening community and individual empowerment and reconciliation.

## 3. PROJECT PROGRESS

A work plan for 2008 has been developed and progress to-date is as follows:

- A planning workshop was held in order to incorporate the specific needs, concerns and operational challenges of the respective districts and field offices into the project planning phase.
- Project locations have been identified in consultation with the respective Government Agent's offices and technical line departments.
- Participatory need assessments are being carried out in the field to assess needs and to formulate community action plans.

## 4. PARTNERSHIPS

Japan funded LDP will be linked to JICA projects, namely, the Mannar District Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through Community Approach (MANRECAP); Agriculture and Rural Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through Community Approach (TRINCAP) in Trincomalee; In-country Training on Animal Husbandry in North and East Province; and Tsunami and Conflict Affected Communities Upliftment Project (T-CUP) in Trincomalee; as well as Transition Recovery Programme interventions in the North and East, with a view to providing additional value and maximizing the impact of the funds provided by the donor.

Further, the livelihood improvement initiative under LDP will be complemented by the provision of critical infrastructure that is financed through other TRP projects.

Working closely with other UN agencies, international financial institutions and other actors, the LDP will compliment and contribute to the overall recovery effort by addressing assistance gaps and working with under-supported communities. Ongoing sectoral coordination meetings at the district level, particularly on Livelihood Recovery which UNDP chairs, will be the chief means to ensure effective synergies among actors. Other sectoral focal points, such as FAO for fisheries, will be closely consulted throughout the planning and implementation stages to avoid duplication and maximize the impact of assistance.

**Transition Recovery Programme (Phase II)**  
**WORK PLAN 2008 - NEW PROJECTS**

Output	Districts	Budget for 2008 (US\$)	Indicative activities	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT II (Japan-LDP II)							
Sustainable livelihood opportunities through agriculture, livestock, fisheries and alternative income generation activities created for crisis affected communities	Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara	300,000	Selection of target communities, needs assessment and beneficiaries; Developing action plan; Institutional capacity building of the Govt. departments, NGOs and CBOs				
			Provision of livelihood training and developing business plans, incorporating market linkages				
			Provision of grants for livelihood (LH) activities				
			Provision of equipment and tools for LH activities				
Access to socio-economic services created through construction of community infrastructure		309,800	Preparation of cost estimate and technical drawings; selection of IPs or contractors; development of work-plan with IPs, provision of materials, funds, and in-kind support; capacity building of Govt. Dept. and IPs for monitoring, and maintenance				
Enhanced social transformation and gender empowerment across and within communities in crisis affected areas		50,000	Exposure visits, training on leadership and team-work, workshop on non-violent communication & peaceful co-existence, and community sports/art/cultural events				
COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT (CIDA-CRP III)							
Sustainable livelihood opportunities through agriculture, livestock, fisheries and alternative	Jaffna, Killinochchi , Mullaitivu,	180,000	Identification and selection of target communities, need assessment, preparation of action plan, capacity development of CBOs and other institutions				

income generation activities created for crisis affected communities	Mannar		Provision of LH related skills development training, & development of business plans				
			Provision of grants for LH related activities				
			Provision of tools, equipment and machinery for LH activities				
			Construction of LH related infrastructure				
Micro enterprise development provided to vulnerable communities and individuals	Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu	62,083	Identification and selection of communities to establish micro enterprise activities				
			Micro-enterprise related construction work				
			Provision of tools, equipment and machinery for micro enterprises				
Community-based Housing provided to crisis affected communities	Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara	207,020	Identification and selection of eligible beneficiaries, formation of self help groups, training on basic construction methods, capacity building				
			Purchase & distribution of construction material				
Access of crisis affected communities to socio-economic services through rehabilitation and improvement of community infrastructure	Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara	75,000	Preparation of cost estimate and technical drawings; selection of IPs or contractors; development of work-plan with IPs; provision of materials, funds, and in-kind support; capacity building of Govt. Dept. and IPs for monitoring and maintenance				
Enhanced social transformation and gender empowerment across and within communities in crisis affected areas	Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara	15,000	Training on leadership and team-work, workshop on non-violent communication, peaceful co-existence, conflict identification, resolution and management				

COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE (AusAID C4P)							
Sustainable livelihood opportunities through agriculture, livestock, fisheries and alternative income generation activities created for crisis affected communities	Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara	320,000	Baseline survey and selection of DSD, GN and communities; Village socio-economic profile and household survey for village mapping and selection of beneficiaries; Development of community action plan				
			Impact evaluation of activity plan				
			Training needs assessment, identification and contracting resource persons/ institutions; workshops and trainings for capacity development of CBO, NGO and Govt. institutions				
			Provision of grants for institutional development				
			Provision of livelihood training and developing business plans, incorporating market linkages				
			Provision of grants for LH activities				
			Provision of equipment/ tools for LH activities				
Enhanced social transformation and gender empowerment across and within communities in crisis affected areas	Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Puttalam,	257,500	Selection of coaches and coaching programme				
			Training of Trainers for potential S4P trainers				
			Development of training manual				
			Provision of sports equipment				
			Twining programme- exchange visit				
			Twinning programme- exposure visit				
			Twinning programme- resource persons				

		Intra-community sports & cultural events				
		Organization of sports festival				
		C4P accessories & Video documentation				
		Media campaign & use of C4P ambassador				
		Global networking through workshops/conferences				