

Government of Japan

Concept Paper Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) in Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka.

1. PROJECT DETAILS

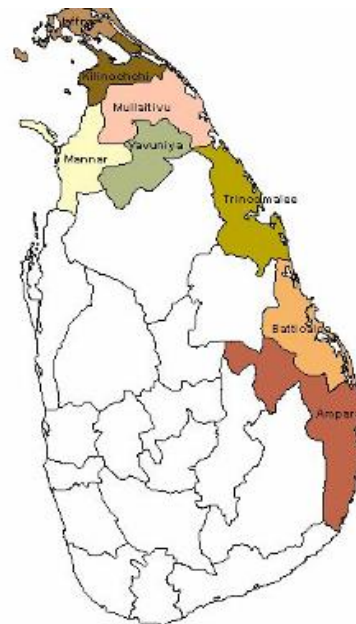
Project title	: Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) in Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka
Duration	: 36 months
Start date	: 1 March 2008
End date	: 28 February 2011
Implementing Agency	: UNDP in close cooperation with district authorities
Proposed Budget	: US \$ 4,996,900
Project locations	: Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee (East) Mannar and Vavuniya (North)

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of the Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) is to support economic recovery in conflict-affected districts in the North and East through the revival and development of traditionally productive and alternative income generating livelihood activities as well as community related infrastructure through a package of inter-related activities utilizing a community oriented and integrated approach

The programme will reinforce livelihood development with the inclusion of the four main elements: 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 and water and sanitation systems; and, 4) Promotion of social cohesion by strengthening community and individual empowerment and peace-building.

The programme will be linked as much as possible with ongoing or completed JICA projects in Trincomalee and Mannar and the ongoing EU-funded Livelihood Development Programme, which is being implemented in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu with a budget of €6.4 million.



The project will be expected to reach out directly and indirectly to approximately 99,000 individuals living in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

3. BACKGROUND

Under the umbrella of the Transition Recovery Programme which is UNDP's flagship programme for area-based recovery for social cohesion in the North and East, the proposed Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) will revitalize the economic opportunities at the community level by providing access to productive inputs, skills trainings, equipment and vital infrastructure, contributing to a rapid resumption of economic activity and increased local employment. The key areas that the project will target are traditionally productive sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock and small industry; promotion of alternative income sources and skills training to small groups and/or whole communities who are entering new professions following the loss of their traditional income source; and construction of community infrastructure related to livelihood development, access to services and community activities, including marketing facilities, access and transport roads and water and sanitation systems.

Agriculture: Farmers have limited access to market, capital, inputs and services including poor availability of quality seeds and planting material; poor storage and distribution capacities for fertilizers and other agricultural inputs ; limited access to land due to security risks including mine risks; limited access to credit and insurance schemes; limited irrigation system; and damaged agricultural infrastructure and processing centers that have not been rehabilitated. Further, agricultural labourers are the most vulnerable and disadvantaged group in the sector because they rely on daily wages, have no assets and their employment security is unstable as they depend on seasonal cultivation. Farmers as well as those community based organizations (CBOs) working in the sector have limited knowledge and skills on topics such as sustainable farming. Extension and technical services on new farming and processing technologies are limited.

Livestock: Livestock farmers face many constraints including: limited outreach of extension services and veterinary support, particularly in remote villages; limited access to quality breeds that could produce better yield; insufficient access to markets (low access to market information and networks and lack of power to fix the price as a result of insufficient capacity to store or process production); and limited access to credit and insurance schemes that consequently increase their financial vulnerability.

Fisheries: Those engaged in inland fishing face many difficulties including: lack of appropriate infrastructure and services; reduced trading capacity due to lack of fish tank management, landing sites, and market places; and lack of access to credit and insurance schemes. Labourers in this sector are most disadvantaged and vulnerable because they do not own assets and their employment security is unstable because they depend on seasonal work.

4. OBJECTIVES:

The objective of the Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) is to support economic recovery in the conflict-affected districts of the North and East through the revival and development of the traditionally productive and alternative income generating livelihood opportunities and community related infrastructure through a package of inter-related activities utilizing a community-oriented and integrated approach undertaking.

5. TARGET BENEFICIARIES:

It is envisaged that the proposed Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) will target approximately 99,000 individuals through livelihood recovery and development in the 5 conflict-affected districts of Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar and Vavuniya.

6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) will support economic revitalization through four main elements:

(1) Livelihood assistance in traditionally productive sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries and small industry, through access to productive inputs: Fishery and agricultural value-added components such as ice, packaging and food processing plants, irrigation systems; and items such as tools for traders and machinery for textile and coir producers. Expansion of post-harvest contributions made locally, thereby increasing the proportion of the income retained by the primary producers, will be prioritized and realized through capital contributions and training. Finally, stronger production and marketing linkages will be made through capacity building of local organizational bodies such as agricultural cooperative societies.

Expected result: An immediate resumption of traditional industries and income generation within the targeted conflict affected districts; and increased sectoral productivity and revenue from value addition activities.

(2) Promotion of alternative income sources and skills training to small groups and whole communities who are entering new professions following the loss of their traditional income source. Potentially untapped market/employment areas will be identified through a thorough economic survey of the target areas, and the results will form the basis of a public conference/workshop to disseminate the findings.

Expected results: Economic diversification promoted in the recovering districts; and a more sustainable overall economy facilitated with less environmental strain, which results from a singular focus on resource dependent industries (such as fisheries).

(3) Community infrastructure for livelihood development and improved access to services such as marketing facilities, access and transport roads, and water and sanitation systems, will be constructed to support overall economic improvement. This will have the added benefit of providing employment to community members who are hired as labourers during the construction phase. As part of this process, concurrent capacity building initiatives will be conducted for those involved in local development planning (such as NGO's, planning secretariats, etc) as well as community organizations involved in maintenance activities

Expected result: Structural conditions for economic improvement are created; and employment opportunities are provided through community-based construction of livelihood infrastructure.

(4) The Livelihood Development Programme (LDP) will emphasize a needs based community approach that fosters values such as **social cohesion** and reciprocity. The participatory needs analysis (PNA) in identifying projects and needs involves the active participation of the community in identifying, planning, implementing and monitoring sub-projects. This inclusive approach is further strengthened by the focus on collective goods, such as community markets, roads and irrigation schemes. Entrepreneurship training, business plan and marketing development, book-keeping and management training will be incorporated into community-managed projects to strengthen the local ownership and governance of the project. Further, inclusion of experience sharing exchange visits is expected to strengthen the understanding and tolerance of different communities. Promotion of sports and other recreational exchanges within and between communities will strengthen team work and friendship between individuals, as well as lower tensions and stress of the people living in the conflict environment.

The LDP will also place a strong emphasis on women beneficiaries. The identification of needs will be based on gender disaggregated data in order to identify and support female beneficiaries. The creation of traditional and alternative livelihood activities, the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and the involvement of communities in related construction activities; and the provision of skills training and other capacity-building support, will each be designed and developed to ensure the participation, involvement and empowerment of women in these communities.

7. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY

The project will be directly executed by UNDP as an integral part of the Transition Recovery Programme, in accordance with the rules and regulations of UNDP and implemented in coordination with the Government of Sri Lanka (including the District and Divisional Secretaries) and other local partners. Sub-project ideas are generated from identified community priorities and needs and translated into district-wide work plans, with the input of the District Review Board, comprising of government and non-government stakeholders. Where possible, the Japanese funded LDP will link with other projects under the Transition Recovery Programme, to increase synergies and linkages while addressing a wider range of recovery and development priorities.

The project will be implemented by the Colombo based Programme Management Unit (PMU) and UNDP field offices located in the districts of Mannar, Vavunya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara.

The strong presence in the field enables the Programme to provide quick impact and demand-driven support responding to the specific needs of communities. All Field Offices are well equipped and staffed with technical and administrative personnel to cater to the implementation needs of projects.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring will be carried out at three levels. After the sub-projects are designed and approved by the District Review Board (DRB), an implementing partner (s) is selected who will implement the particular component. The implementing partner takes part of the responsibility for progress monitoring and submits a monthly progress update to the field office.

UNDP Field Offices monitor implementing partners at the field level, ensuring that problems are identified and rectified immediately. To ensure the technical quality, sustainability and direction of programme activities, the technical departments of the GA's office and other local authorities, especially the District Review Board, are also closely involved in the monitoring process. PMU also conducts field missions to the field to monitor and evaluate the progress.

In addition to regular project review of implementing activities in accordance with the UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, it is planned to conduct a comprehensive mid-term and/or final evaluation of the Transition Recovery Programme (TRP) including donor-funded projects under the overall umbrella of TRP.

9. PARTNERSHIPS

The proposed LDP will be linked to existing 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 Tricomalee, In-country Training on Animal Husbandry in North and East Province, and Tsunami and Conflict Affected Communities Upliftment Project (T-CUP) in Tricomalee, as well as UNDP 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 under LDP. Further, the livelihood improvement initiative under LDP will be complemented by the provision of critical infrastructure that is financed through other Transition Recovery Programme projects.

Working closely with 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 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 the assistance.

The District Review Board (DRB), comprised of representatives of UNDP, CBOs, NGOs and representative of the NGO Consortium, relevant departments, local co-operatives, and chaired by the GA in each district, is the primary mechanism for coordination among local partners. The DRB prioritizes and assesses sub-project proposals, making recommendations for revisions as required. This strong consultation mechanism at the district level ensures complementarity, local ownership and coordination of activities within the district.

10. FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY

The people centered community-based approach of the UNDP Transition Recovery Programme aims to empower the communities in the conflict affected areas to achieve sustainable livelihood improvements. To ensure sustainability, the proposed LDP seeks to increase the sense of ownership by involving the communities in the identification of priorities, implementation and monitoring.

11. VISIBILITY

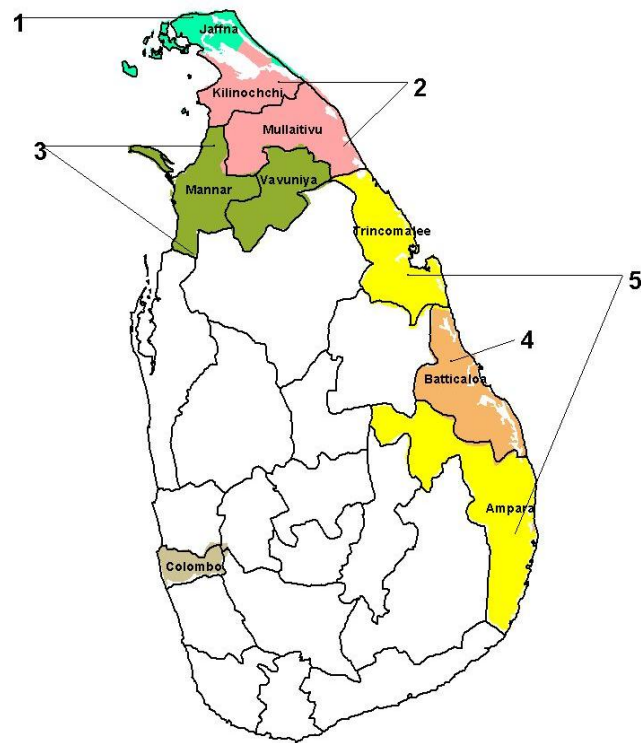
The Transition Recovery Programme (TRP) is committed to publicizing the activities of the programme, donor, and the Government consulting respective donor guidelines on visibility and will ensure that the sub-projects under LDP will be announced through UNDP in order to keep the local populations fully informed of the decisions made by their local representatives. Transition Recovery Programme will arrange regular, publicized events to highlight the progress of the project. LDP signboards (3m x 2m) will be produced and placed at several highly visible locations around the target project locations. Each signboard bears the logos of the donor, the contractor if applicable, the Government of Sri Lanka, the UNDP and the title of the project. In addition, as a financing partner, the flag of the donor will be included in all Transition Recovery Programme visibility materials, as calendars, posters, website, press releases, publications, T shirts and clocks. These are distributed to government bodies, other UN agencies, beneficiaries and other partners throughout the country and internationally.

12. RISK ANALYSIS

The Transition Recovery Programme adopts a calibrated approach to project development and implementation, i.e. interventions are developed in order to best suit ground conditions of a particular district/area. These ground conditions are comprehensively and periodically assessed against certain factors and conditions, including security risks, access, displacement and return. The LDP project will also benefit from the profile analysis of districts which will be undertaken by the Programme.

A risk analysis and management plan will be developed during proposal design and which will be updated annually or under exceptional circumstances, when grave incidents occur that require sudden and fast interventions. This analysis will also incorporate lessons learnt from the EU funded LDP project.

DISTRICT OPERATIONS ANALYSIS (October 2007)



Please note: The District Operations Analysis may change based upon periodic assessments of the security situation, access to uncleared areas, availability of construction materials and other relevant factors.

13. PROPOSED BUDGET FOR LDP

The Japanese-funded LDP will be implemented under the umbrella of Transition Recovery Programme (TRP) and its operation mechanism, which allows donors contribution to be spent for the project beneficiaries and the communities as much as possible. In order to maintain optimum and even levels of performance, the TRP will be built on a core delivery structure (including human resource costs and recurrent office expenditure for the Colombo based PMU and seven Field Offices), with inbuilt flexibility for expansion where and when needed. The operational expenditure for this core delivery structure will be covered through a pooled funding mechanism supported in large part by UNDP resources in addition to a percentage contribution from donor partners to the programme.

A breakdown of the proposed budget for the donor contribution is given below.

Proposed budget* for 36 months (2008-2010)

Activity	2008 (USD \$)	2009 (USD \$)	2010 (USD \$)	Total (USD \$)
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Scenario	District/s	Nature of Intervention	Risk Analysis			
1	Jaffna	Early recovery/ intermittent mid-term recovery	Focus on early recovery, as well as intermittent mid-term recovery based on security situation and availability of construction materials			
2	Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	Early recovery	Focus on early recovery through alternative livelihood development and social cohesion initiatives due to the security situation and scarcity of construction materials			
3	Mannar & Vavuniya	Mid-term recovery/ development	Mid-term recovery and development interventions in selected areas that are not affected by the security situation			
4	Batticaloa	Early recovery & mid-term recovery/ development	Early recovery in small proportion of the district emerging out of the conflict, and mid-term recovery/ development initiatives in the rest of the district			
5	Trincomalee & Ampara	Mid-term recovery/ development	Mid-term recovery and development initiatives in the entire district owing to stable security situation			
1. Livelihood recovery and development (traditional and alternative livelihood), including skills development and community capacity-building training, and social cohesion activities such as gender			442,750	442,750	443,750	1,329,250

empowerment, leadership skills and community networking.				
2. Construction of community based infrastructure for livelihood activities	1,020,834	1,020,833	1,020,833	3,062,500
3. Operational, visibility and miscellaneous costs (support staff, partial field office maintenance costs, monitoring, communications, signboards, documentation, calendars, website, evaluation, workshops, etc.)	92,750	92,750	92,750	278,250
4. UNDP Corporate General Management Service Fee 7%	108,943	108,943	109,014	326,900
Total	1,665,277	1,665,276	1,666,347	4,996,900

* The budget distribution is subject to change based on the local security situation.

14. DETAILED POTENTIAL PROJECT BREAKDOWN**

District	DS Division	Project Intervention	Qty	Estimated unit cost	Estimated total cost	Number of beneficiaries	
Ampara	Sainthamarudhu Pothuvil Thirukkovil	1. Community-based fisheries development				2,300 x 3	
		1.1. Net and boat repairing center	1x3	35,000	105,000	6,900 people	
		1.2. Access road	1x3	20,000	60,000		
		1.3. Inland fishing	1x3	7,000	21,000		
		1.4. Net knitting center and livelihood for women	1x3	7,000	21,000		
		1.5. Fish processing/ dry fish project	1x3	5,000	15,000		
		1.6. Fisheries Value added project	1x3	7,500	22,500		
		1.7. CBO/ FCS capacity development	1x3	5,000	15,000		
		1.8. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		1.9. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500		
		1.10. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
		Sub-total			276,500		
		Sammanthurai Damana Alayadiwembu	2. Community-based agriculture development				3.300 x 3
			2.1. Irrigation channels rehabilitation	1x3	15,000	45,000	9,900 people
			2.2. Paddy storage center	1x3	35,000	105,000	
			2.3. Agro-wells construction	8x3	3,500	84,000	
			2.4. Alternative crop culture	25x3	300	22,500	
			2.5. Integrated farming	10x3	750	22,500	
			2.6. CBO/ FO capacity development	1x3	5,000	15,000	
			2.7. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000	
			2.8. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500	
			2.9. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500	
		Sub-total			311,000		
		Uhana Eragama (Irrakamam) Thirukkovil	3. Community-based livestock development				1,000 x 3
			3.1. Construction of chilling center	1x3	30,000	90,000	3,000 people
			3.2. Construction of feed mill	1x3	25,000	75,000	
			3.3. Provision of paddock, sheds and huts for animal husbandry	1x3	25,000	75,000	
			3.4. Provision of live stock (cattle, goat, poultry)	25x3	450	33,750	

District	DS Division	Project Intervention	Qty	Estimated unit cost	Estimated total cost	Number of beneficiaries	
		3.5. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		3.6. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500		
		3.7. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
		Sub-total			290,750		
	9 locations				878,250		
Batticaloa	Koralai Pattu North (Vaharai) Koralai Pattu Eravur Manmunai South Porativu Pattu	1. Community-based fisheries development				2,300 x 5	
		1.1. Net and boat repairing center	1x5	35,000	175,000	11,500 people	
		1.2. Access road	1x5	20,000	100,000		
		1.3. Inland fishing	1x5	7,000	35,000		
		1.4. Net knitting center and livelihood for women	1x5	7,000	35,000		
		1.5. Fish processing/ dry fish project	1x5	5,000	25,000		
		1.6. Fisheries Value added project	1x5	7,500	37,500		
		1.7. CBO/ FCS capacity development	1x5	5,000	25,000		
		1.8. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		1.9. Intra-district exposure visit	1x5	1,500	7,500		
		1.10. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1X2	6,500	13,000		
		Sub-total			459,000		
		Mammunai South-West (Pattipalai) Manmunai West Porativu Pattu (Vellavelly)	2. Community-based agriculture development				3,300 x 3
			2.1. Irrigation channels rehabilitation	1x3	15,000	45,000	9,900 people
			2.2. Paddy storage center	1x3	35,000	105,000	
			2.3. Agro-wells construction	8x3	3,500	84,000	
			2.4. Alternative crop culture	25x3	300	22,500	
			2.5. Integrated farming	10x3	750	22,500	
			2.6. CBO/ FO capacity development	1x3	5,000	15,000	
			2.7. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000	
	2.8. Intra-district exposure visit		1x3	1,500	4,500		
	2.9. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district		1	6,500	6,500		
	Sub-total			311,000			

District	DS Division	Project Intervention	Qty	Estimated unit cost	Estimated total cost	Number of beneficiaries
	Koralai Pattu North (Vaharai) Koralai Pattu Eravur Manmunai South Porativu Pattu	3. Community-based livestock development				1,000 x 5
		3.1. Construction of chilling center	1x5	30,000	150,000	5,000 people
		3.2. Construction of feed mill	1x5	25,000	125,000	
		3.3. Provision of paddock, sheds and huts for animal husbandry	1x5	25,000	125,000	
		3.4. Provision of live stock (cattle, goat, poultry)	25x5	450	56,250	
		3.5. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000	
		3.6. Intra-district exposure visit	1x5	1,500	7,500	
		3.7. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1x2	6,500	13,000	
		Sub-total			482,750	
		13 locations			1,252,750	
Trincomalee	Muttur Kinniya Morawewa	1. Community-based fisheries development				2,300 x 3
		1.1. Net and boat repairing center	1x3	35,000	105,000	6,900 people
		1.2. Access road	1x3	20,000	60,000	
		1.3. Inland fishing	1x3	7,000	21,000	
		1.4. Net knitting center and livelihood for women	1x3	7,000	21,000	
		1.5. Fish processing/ dry fish project	1x3	5,000	15,000	
		1.6. Fisheries Value added project	1x3	7,500	22,500	
		1.7. CBO/ FCS capacity development	1x3	5,000	15,000	
		1.8. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000	
		1.9. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500	
	1.10. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
	Sub-total			276,500		
	Thambalagamuwa Echchilampattai Gomarankadawala	2. Community-based agriculture development				3,300 x 3
		2.1. Irrigation channels rehabilitation	1x3	15,000	45,000	9,900 people
2.2. Paddy storage center		1x3	35,000	105,000		
2.3. Agro-wells construction		8x3	3,500	84,000		
2.4. Alternative crop culture	25x3	300	22,500			

District	DS Division	Project Intervention	Qty	Estimated unit cost	Estimated total cost	Number of beneficiaries	
		2.5. Integrated farming	10x3	750	22,500		
		2.6. CBO/ FO capacity development	1x3	5,000	15,000		
		2.7. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		2.8. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500		
		2.9. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
		Sub-total			311,000		
	Muthur DS 1 (Killivety & Malligaitheevu villages) Muthur DS 2 (Safi Nagar/Pala Thoppor) Thambalagamuwa DS (Galmetiyaya South)	3. Community-based livestock development					1,000 x 3
		3.1. Construction of chilling center	1x3	30,000	90,000	3,000 people	
		3.2. Construction of feed mill	1x3	25,000	75,000		
		3.3. Provision of paddock, sheds and huts for animal husbandry	1x3	25,000	75,000		
		3.4. Provision of live stock (cattle, goat, poultry)	25x3	450	33,750		
		3.5. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		3.6. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500		
		3.7. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
	Sub-total			290,750			
	9 locations				878,250		
	Mannar	Mannar DS 1 (Mannar Island) Mannar DS 2 (Mannar Mainland) Nanaddan Musalai	1. Community-based fisheries development				2,300 x 4
			1.1. Net and boat repairing center	1x4	35,000	140,000	9,200 people
			1.2. Access road	1x4	20,000	80,000	
1.3. Inland fishing			1x4	7,000	28,000		
1.4. Net knitting center and livelihood for women			1x4	7,000	28,000		
1.5. Fish processing/ dry fish project			1x4	5,000	20,000		
1.6. Fisheries Value added project			1x4	7,500	30,000		
1.7. CBO/ FCS capacity development			1x4	5,000	20,000		
1.8. Govt. dept. institution strengthening			1	6,000	6,000		
1.9. Intra-district exposure visit			1x4	1,500	6,000		
1.10. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district			1	6,500	6,500		

District	DS Division	Project Intervention	Qty	Estimated unit cost	Estimated total cost	Number of beneficiaries
		Sub-total			364,500	
	Nanaddan Musalai	2. Community-based agriculture development				3,300 x 2
		2.1. Irrigation channels rehabilitation	1x2	15,000	30,000	6,600 people
		2.2. Paddy storage center	1x2	35,000	70,000	
		2.3. Agro-wells construction	8x2	3,500	56,000	
		2.4. Alternative crop culture	25x2	300	15,000	
		2.5. Integrated farming	10x2	750	15,000	
		2.6. CBO/ FO capacity development	1x2	5,000	10,000	
		2.7. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000	
		2.8. Intra-district exposure visit	1x2	1,500	3,000	
		2.9. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500	
		Sub-total			211,500	
	Mannar	3. Community-based livestock development				1,000 people
		3.1. Construction of chilling center	1x1	30,000	30,000	
		3.2. Construction of feed mill	1x1	25,000	25,000	
		3.3. Provision of paddock, sheds and huts for animal husbandry	1x1	25,000	25,000	
		3.4. Provision of live stock (cattle, goat, poultry)	25x1	450	11,250	
		3.5. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000	
		3.6. Intra-district exposure visit	1x1	1,500	1,500	
		3.7. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500	
		Sub-total			105,250	
	7 locations				681,250	
Vavuniya	Vavuniya DS 1 (Poovarasankulam) Vavuniya DS 2	1. Community-based agriculture development				3,300x 4
		1.1. Irrigation channels rehabilitation	1x4	15,000	60,000	13,200 people
		1.2. Paddy storage center	1x4	35,000	140,000	
		1.3. Agro-wells construction	8x4	3,500	112,000	
		1.4. Alternative crop culture	25x4	300	30,000	

District	DS Division	Project Intervention	Qty	Estimated unit cost	Estimated total cost	Number of beneficiaries	
	(Thallikulam) Vavuniya South Vengalcheddikulam	1.5. Integrated farming	10x4	750	30,000		
		1.6. CBO/ FO capacity development	1x4	5,000	20,000		
		1.7. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		1.8. Intra-district exposure visit	1x4	1,500	6,000		
		1.9. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
		Sub-total			410,500		
	(Poovarasankulam) Vavuniya DS 2 (Thallikulam) Vengalcheddikulam	2. Community-based livestock development					1,000 x 3
		2.1. Construction of chilling center	1x3	30,000	90,000	3,000 people	
		2.2. Construction of feed mill	1x3	25,000	75,000		
		2.3. Provision of paddock, sheds and huts for animal husbandry	1x3	25,000	75,000		
		2.4. Provision of live stock (cattle, goat, poultry)	25x3	450	33,750		
		2.5. Govt. dept. institution strengthening	1	6,000	6,000		
		2.6. Intra-district exposure visit	1x3	1,500	4,500		
		2.7. Field Visit/ Study tour to another district	1	6,500	6,500		
	Sub-total			290,750			
	7 locations				701,250	Total 99,000 beneficiaries	
Grand Total	45 locations				4,391,750		

* See Annex 1 for a more detailed breakdown of individual sub-projects (Fisheries, Agriculture, and Livestock)

** Potential projects are subject to change based on local security situation and local needs.