



Country: Sri Lanka
Project Document

Project Title

Transition Recovery Programme – Early Recovery and Social Cohesion in Eastern Sri Lanka

UNDAF Outcome(s):

By 2012 the people of Sri Lanka live in an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation, as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration

Expected CP Outcome(s)/Indicators:

(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)

Increased equity in socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities and IDPs

 % of population with access to basic services

Expected Output(s)/Indicators:

(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)

Socio-economic rehabilitation of crisis-affected and risk-prone communities and IDPs supported through an integrated approach to social cohesion and livelihoods

 % of crisis affected families settled or resettled with access to shelter & livelihoods

Implementing Partner:

UNDP

Responsible Parties:

Brief Description

The Transition Recovery Programme (TRP) was prepared to translate the priorities and planned actions in CPR component of the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2008-2012 under the framework of UNDAF 2008-2012 which was prepared in line with the Government's ten-year development plan, Mahinda Chintana.

TRP delivers a comprehensive package of socio-economic recovery for conflict-affected populations in the North and East of Sri Lanka. TRP(2008-2012) is the second phase of the Transition Programme (2003-2007) and continues to address social cohesion and the socio-economic needs of returnees, their host communities and other vulnerable groups through community-based and area-specific development in the areas of (1)livelihoods, (2)micro-finance and micro-enterprise development, (3)housing, (4)community infrastructure rehabilitation, (5) social transformation and gender empowerment, and (6)community environmental management.

The proposed project will aim to contribute to early recovery and social transformation outcomes in a politically charged environment in the Eastern Districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. The approach taken will involve addressing essential livelihood and protection needs especially of women, while integrating activities promoting relationship-building across communities, reducing prejudices and misperceptions towards the 'other,' inclusion of marginalized groups, and transforming structural inequalities. It should also be noted that the differential needs of vulnerable groups such as women, women headed households, youth, girls and boys will be taken into consideration

This proposal is considered as one submission within the overall framework for 2008-2011.

Recovery and Social Cohesion in Eastern Sri Lanka

Atlas Award ID: 59213

Project Duration: 2009-2010 (2years)

Management Arrangements: Direct Implementation

Total resources required

Total allocated resources: _____

- Regular _____

- Other: _____

- o Donor US\$ 2million

- o Government _____

Unfunded budget: _____0_____

Agreed by UNDP: Beate Trankmann, Deputy Resident Representative (Programme)

Date:

Signature

I. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Sustainable livelihood opportunities created for targeted communities in agriculture, fisheries, livestock and alternative income generation activities</p> <p><i>Indicators # of beneficiaries [by category: returnee, host community member women, WHH] engaged in alternative income generation activities as their main source of income</i></p> <p><i>% increase in beneficiaries [by category: returnee, host community member women, WHH] employed/ engaged in agriculture, fisheries and livestock activities as their main source of income</i></p> <p><i>Baseline/Target:</i></p> <p><i>Construction of units/number of fisheries/livestock and agriculture related infrastructure.</i></p>	<p><u>1. Appropriate environmentally friendly livelihood options for target communities identified</u></p> <p>(i) Identify vulnerable communities and livelihood organisations such as Fisheries Cooperatives, Farmer Organisations etc</p> <p>(ii) Identify and select responsible parties</p> <p>(iii) Conduct PNA, prioritize and assess the feasibility & viability of the prioritized needs.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Risk analysis conducted and mitigation measures incorporated.</u></p>	X				UNDP	BCPR	Contractual services companies	30,000
	<p><u>2. Targeted communities provided with inputs and training to engage in livelihood activities</u></p> <p>(i) Organise technical trainings for eligible beneficiaries</p> <p>(ii) Purchase and distribute livelihood assets</p> <p>(v) <u>Awareness program on community based disaster risk reduction</u></p> <p>(vi) Conduct training on environmentally friendly practices and new technology</p> <p>(iii) Create linkages with relevant Govt departments</p> <p>(iv) Monitor progress and provide technical backstopping</p>			X	X				

<p><i>Baseline/Target</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: As above</i></p>	<p><u>3. Livelihood related infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated</u></p> <p>(i) Identify necessary livelihood related infrastructure through community action plans and consultation with relevant stakeholders. i.e. GA, DS offices, planning officers and other development agencies</p> <p>(ii) Form construction groups from the relevant livelihood organisation and later help maintain the infrastructure</p> <p>(iii) Procure necessary material & equipment</p> <p>(iv) Construct livelihood related infrastructure units</p>		X			UNDP	BCPR	Contractual services companies	210,000
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Micro enterprise and Entrepreneurship development support provided to vulnerable communities and individuals</p> <p># of people [by category: returnee, host community member, women, WHH] trained in micro-enterprise development</p> <p># of micro-enterprise established</p> <p>% Micro-enterprise run by women</p> <p><i>Baseline/Targets:</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: As above</i></p>	<p><u>1.Targeted communities trained on enterprise and entrepreneurship skills</u></p> <p>(i) Select beneficiaries</p> <p>(ii) Identify viable micro-enterprise opportunities</p> <p>(iii) Conduct training on enterprise skills and business planning</p> <p><u>2. Micro enterprises established</u></p> <p>(i) Purchase relevant tools, equipment and machinery</p>			X X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Contractual services companies	54,000

<p>Output 3 Community focused housing provided to crisis affected communities</p> <p><i>Indicators: # of crisis affected families provided permanent housing[by category of vulnerability: returnee, host community member, women, WHH]</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: Approximately 315,900 houses damaged in the North an East districts requires reconstruction / repair</i></p>	<p><u>1. Permanent houses constructed in crisis affected communities [200]</u></p> <p>(i) Identify beneficiaries with the participation of relevant stakeholders. i.e. GA, DS offices, planning officers and other development agencies</p> <p>(ii) Identify and select responsible parties</p> <p>(iii) Risk analysis conducted and mitigation measures incorporated into the design</p> <p>(iv) Mobilise, form and training Community self help groups</p> <p>(v) Procure and distribute construction material</p> <p>(vi) Construct houses</p> <p>(vii) Monitor the progress of construction</p> <p>(viii) Hand over of housing units</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>Contractual services companies</p>	<p>460,000</p>
<p><i>Targets: 200 crisis affected families provided permanent housing and ¼ of them being women headed households with adequate disaster risk reduction elements incorporated into the design</i></p> <p><i>Indicators: # of people who receive training in basic housing construction [by category of vulnerability: returnee, host community member, women, WHH]</i></p> <p><i>Approximately 400 people trained and in possession of minimum skills in construction</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: Increased equity in socio economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities and IDPs</i></p>	<p><u>2. Communities trained on construction related skills</u></p> <p>(i) Conduct training in basic construction methods through selective trainings</p> <p>(ii) Organise apprenticeships for beneficiaries with previous knowledge and interest in construction activities</p> <p>(iii) Provide food/ cash for work to beneficiaries participating in construction work</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>Contractual services companies</p>	<p>40,000</p>

<p>Output 4 Crisis Affected Communities provided with basic infrastructure to enable access to socio economic services and facilities</p> <p><i>Baseline/Target: to be set following community needs assessment</i></p> <p><i>Indicators: # of community infrastructure projects completed (community centres, clinics, schools, children parks) with disaster risk impacts assessed and incorporated into the design to take into account their exposure to future hazards</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: Number of community infrastructure projects with women participation/women's representation on selection committee</i></p> <p><i>Target: 100% women's participation and 30% representation in selection committee</i></p> <p><i>Targets:</i> <i>Related CP outcome: As above</i></p>	<p>1. <u>Small scale community infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</u></p> <p>(i) Identify and select responsible parties</p> <p>(ii) Identify needs through community action plans and consultation with relevant stakeholders. i.e. GA, DS offices, planning officers and other development agencies</p> <p>(iii) Risk analysis conducted and mitigation measures incorporated into the design</p> <p>(iv) Form a construction groups and provision of training (mentioned earlier)</p> <p>(v) Construct community infrastructure and regular monitoring</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>Contractual services companies</p>	<p>500,000</p>
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Output 7 Cost effective delivery and management of programme <i>Related CP outcome: As above</i>	1. <u>Project results, lessons and best practices integration into other TRP projects</u> (i) Planning, and implementation activities (ii) Conduct assessments to capture project results and outcomes (iii) Monitoring activities (iv) Capture and document lessons, best practise, stories etc	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR		4,000
TOTAL									1,632,000

Year: 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Output 1 Sustainable livelihood opportunities created for targeted communities in agriculture, fisheries, livestock and alternative income generation activities <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Indicators:</i> <i>Targets:</i> <i>Related CP outcome: As above</i>	2. <u>Targeted communities provided with inputs and training to engage in livelihood activities</u> (i) Technical trainings organised for eligible beneficiaries (ii) Training on environmentally friendly practices and new technology (iii) Purchase and distribution of livelihood assets (iv) <u>Awareness program on community based disaster risk reduction</u> (v) Linkages with relevant Govt departments created (vi) Monitor progress and provide technical backstopping	X	X	X		UNDP	BCPR	Contractual services companies	126,000
	3. <u>Livelihood related infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated</u> (i) Procurement of necessary material & equipment (ii) Construction of livelihood related infrastructure units (iii) Handing over of infrastructure to livelihood organisation	X	X	X		UNDP	BCPR	Contractual services companies	210,000

<p>Output 2</p> <p>Micro enterprise and Entrepreneurship development support provided to vulnerable communities and individuals</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: As above</i></p>	<p><u>1.Targeted communities trained on enterprise and entrepreneurship skills</u></p> <p>(i) Conduct training on enterprise skills and business planning</p> <p><u>2. Micro enterprises established</u></p> <p>(i) Construction / renovation of buildings /workspace</p> <p>(ii) Purchase of relevant tools, equipment and machinery</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>				<p>Contractual services companies</p>	<p>126,000</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Community focused housing provided to crisis affected communities</p> <p><i>Baseline: Approximately 315,900 houses damaged in the North an East districts requires reconstruction / repair</i></p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Targets:200 crisis affected families provided permanent housing and ¼ of them being women headed households</i></p> <p><i>Approximately 400 people trained and in possession of minimum skills in construction</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p><i>Increased equity in socio economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities and IDPs</i></p>	<p><u>1. 200 permanent houses constructed</u></p> <p>(i) Trainings of self help groups</p> <p>(ii) Procurement and distribution of construction material</p> <p>(iii) Construction of houses</p> <p>(iv) Monitoring the progress of construction</p> <p>(v) Handing over of housing units</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>Contractual services companies</p>	<p>460,000</p>
	<p><u>2. Communities trained on construction related skills</u></p> <p>(i) Training in basic construction methods through selective trainings</p> <p>(ii) Apprenticeships provided to beneficiaries with previous knowledge and interest in construction activities</p> <p>(iii) Incentives provided to beneficiaries (food/ cash for work) participation in construction work</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>Contractual services companies</p>	<p>40,000</p>

<p>Output 4 Crisis Affected Communities provided with basic infrastructure to enable access to socio economic services and facilities</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: As above</i></p>	<p><u>1. Small scale community infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</u></p> <p>(i) Formation of construction groups and provision of training (mentioned earlier)</p> <p>(ii) Construction of community infrastructure and regular monitoring</p> <p>(iii) Completion and handing over of community infrastructure</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>UNDP</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>BCPR</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>Contractual services companies</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>500,000</p> <p></p>
<p>Output 5 Targeted communities assisted to establish equitable and inclusive community networks and advocate community needs</p> <p><i>Baseline: baselines will be established following the socio economic analysis</i></p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: Increased equity in socio economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities and IDPs</i></p>	<p><u>1. CBO's and other community groups strengthened</u></p> <p>(i) Training events conducted on leadership, fund management, non violence communication, gender equity, community based disaster risk reduction etc.</p> <p>(ii) Facilitate development of community development plans</p> <p>(iii) Support implementation of plans</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>UNDP</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>BCPR</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>Contractual services (companies)</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>75,000</p> <p></p>
	<p><u>2. Women's groups/ forums established /strengthened</u></p> <p>(i) Conduct training programmes</p> <p>(ii) Support implementation of plans</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>UNDP</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>BCPR</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>Contractual services (companies)</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>75,000</p> <p></p>
	<p><u>3. Socio-cultural events and exposure visits conducted</u></p> <p>(i) Support the organisation of (inter) community events</p> <p>(ii) Organise and conduct exposure tours</p> <p>(iii) Organise reflection sessions after the visit</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>UNDP</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>BCPR</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>Contractual services (companies)</p> <p>Furniture and equipment</p>	<p></p> <p>75,000</p> <p>25,000</p>
<p>Output 7 Cost effective delivery and management of programme</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: As above</i></p>	<p><u>1. Project results, lessons and best practices integration into other TRP projects</u></p> <p>(i) Planning, and implementation activities</p> <p>(ii) Conduct assessments to capture project results and outcomes</p> <p>(iii) Monitoring activities</p> <p>(iv) Capture and document lessons, best practise, stories etc</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>UNDP</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>BCPR</p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p></p> <p>252,000</p> <p>4,000</p>
<p>Total</p>									<p>1,716,000</p>
<p>Grand Total</p>									<p>3,600,000</p>

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be operated under direct implementation modality utilizing UNDP's existing network of field offices in the conflict affected districts.

The project will follow the implementation and management modalities of the umbrella Transition Recovery Programme, (*refer pgs 26-27 of the TRP prodoc*) i.e. it will be directly implemented, under the management of the Colombo-based Programme Management Unit (PMU) and through fully-equipped and fully-staffed Field Offices located in Trincomalee, Ampara and Batticaloa. [The project will also benefit from the expertise of an International Area Coordinator for Recovery \(also funded by BCPR\) to be based in Batticaloa and serving the 3 Eastern districts. She/he will provide technical back-stopping for the Field Offices in implementing and monitoring interventions and also lead early recovery coordination across the 3 Eastern districts on behalf of UNDP.](#)

At the national level, the programme is closely coordinated with the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNBEID) as the key national partner institution co-chairing the Project Board as the apex body for the Programme. At the district level the operational structure is the District Review Board, where government counterparts including the GA, Divisional Secretaries (DvS), Pradeshiya Sabha officers, Grama Niladharis (GNs) and relevant technical departments, are very involved in planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of project interventions. [The project will also actively seek to build partnerships with the newly-elected Provincial Council bodies in the East and ensure that project interventions are aligned with their development priorities for the district.](#) At the district-level, the TRP maintains close partnerships with other recovery and development agencies including UN agencies, particularly through its leadership in coordinating early recovery activities. Sub-projects will be implemented through community-based organizations, local authorities and local contractors and community-labour will be utilized (where possible) in all construction activities.

III. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

[Project monitoring will be carried out at three levels. After the sub-projects are approved by the District Review Board \(DRB\), an implementing partner\(s\) is selected. The implementing partner is required to submit 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 Government Agent's \(GA\) office and other local government agencies are also closely involved in the monitoring process. PMU also conducts field mission monitoring visits to evaluate progress. The overall project implementation will be monitored against the results-based M&E framework for Transition Recovery Programme \(in the finalization stage\) which includes the baseline data and outcome / output targets and indicators in order to assess progress for overall project implementation.](#)

[See Annex 4: Draft M&E Framework for Transition Recovery Programme](#)

IV. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement subscribed between the Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP on 20 March 1990. The host country- implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement referred to the Government Cooperating Agent described in that agreement.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the document have no objections to these proposed changes.

- Revisions of any of the Annexes of the project document or additions to them.
- Revisions that do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but caused by a rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by increases of expenditures due to inflation.
- Mandatory annual revisions, which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other cost due to inflation or take into account expenditure flexibility.

On the other hand in case of significant changes to immediate objectives, results or activities have to be effective in the projet, a substantive project document revision should be done, which should be signed by UNDP as well as the other signatories of the document.

Annex 1: Supplementary information (Situation Analysis, Project Intervention, Deliverables/ Activities, Risk Analysis)

Annex 2: Part 3 Result and Resource Framework (P20-25), Transition Recovery Programme Project Document

Annex 3: Annex 13 Risk Analysis, Transition Recovery Programme Project Document

Annex 4: Draft M&E framework

Situation Analysis

Despite the Ceasefire Agreement brokered in 2002 (eventually abrogated in early 2008), the security situation in the North and East has significantly deteriorated over the past few years. The escalation of hostilities in April 2006 resulted in a massive wave of new displacement, particularly in the three districts of the Eastern province. In Batticaloa for example, where many IDPs from Trincomalee were hosted, the number of people displaced was 159,355 in March 2007¹. With the Government of Sri Lanka wresting full control of the Eastern province in July 2007, the situation in the Eastern districts is slowly returning to normalcy. Within 2 months of the Government gaining administrative control the number of IDPs in Batticaloa almost halved, and returnees in Trincomalee as of May 2008, has reached over 15,000. The new waves of resettlement and relocation carry a host of challenges. The prolonged conflict over two decades has severely damaged infrastructure and housing, and disrupted productive activities and livelihood. While the humanitarian needs of IDPs and returnees are in deed significant, it is also important to facilitate their socio-economic recovery in order to sustain the return and resettlement processes. This not only requires investment in permanent housing and critical community infrastructure but also in generating livelihood opportunities, both traditional and alternate. It also calls for a holistic approach where the needs of the IDPs and returnees are considered alongside the needs of the host-communities, in order to enable these communities to absorb and sustain the new populations and to reduce mistrust, resentment and suspicion between the two groups of people. Finally, early recovery needs in post-conflict situations must be accompanied by strategies for promoting trust and interdependence among the constituencies in order to lay a strong foundation for community cohesion.

Project Interventions

The project will *strengthen constituencies for peace* through the vehicles of community groups (inter & intra) established or strengthened by TRP for implementation of livelihood, micro-enterprise, construction initiatives such as self-help housing construction groups, cooperative societies, farmer/ fisheries/ livestock/ SME organizations, etc while empowering vulnerable groups, youth and women. This will be done through team-building activities, exchange/twinning programme, provision of leadership, dispute resolution and reconciliation training, empowerment of women [and community based disaster risk reduction training in close collaboration with UNDP's Environment Unit](#). It is also envisaged that the interventions will expand the skills and capacities of leaders and change-makers in the community and strengthen community networks

As indicated, other early recovery components of the project will be community-based housing, micro enterprise development, sustainable livelihoods & community infrastructure. The project will provide permanent shelter to returnees and host communities in target areas by supplying adequate materials for each selected beneficiary family to build a standard 500sq.ft house. Construction will be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves under the technical guidance of TRP. This reduces the cost of construction, and more importantly, ensures a sense of individual and community ownership. The UNDP Transition Recovery Programme facilitates beneficiaries to accommodate their individual needs and preferences in building their house so that it is to their satisfaction. Through the adoption of an owner-driven construction modality, beneficiaries play a key role in the sustainability of project outputs.

Meeting the livelihood needs of returnees and host communities is critical to ensure that the resettlement/ relocation options are sustainable. Thus the project will look at agriculture, fishery and livestock interventions through the provision of inputs, micro credit, training and related infrastructure. Women will be provided additional skills training and increased access to credit to enable them to contribute to the family upkeep. Economic empowerment of women has been found to be a strong vehicle for social and personal empowerment, contributing to increased confidence, voice, recognition, respect etc. [Livelihood practices will also be made environmentally friendly through increased awareness, provision of appropriate technical advice and methods, and environmentally friendly technology. Through these livelihood interventions, it is also hoped to make local livelihoods more disaster resilient in the long run.](#)

Small scale community infrastructure needs will also be addressed to create durable solutions for returnees and host communities through an integrated approach. Rehabilitation of community structures is also essential for successful resettlement, providing a space for relaxing, learning, community meetings and cultural events. Also rebuilding in key sectors such as transportation and shelter will specifically benefit women. Thus small-scale social and economic community infrastructure such as roads, drinking and agro wells, drainage systems, irrigation channels, community halls, etc, will be rehabilitated through a community-based approach. This facilitates the capacity-building of local structures to increase ownership, collective

¹ Government Agent Offices in respective districts/UNHCR Colombo, IDP/Returnee Data, Sri Lanka since 2006. March 2008.

action and to enable them to sustain and maintain activities and inputs once UNDP hands over interventions to the community and implementing partners. **The planning and design of community infrastructure will take into consideration risks and hazards frequent in the area, and accordingly design to mitigate these risks.** While the main components are outlined here, crosscutting issues such as conflict sensitive local recovery, gender equity, participatory processes, focus on vulnerable groups, and enhanced linkages with mine action, will be mainstreamed into the project. The project will advance women as decision makers, encourage gender responsive recovery and develop capacities for social change, and thus contribute to UNDP's Eight Point Agenda on girls and women in crisis.

Deliverables/Activities

Output 1: Sustainable livelihood opportunities created for targeted communities in agriculture, fisheries, livestock and alternative income generation activities

This component's overall aim is that of revitalizing economic opportunities at the community level by providing access to productive inputs, skills trainings, equipment and vital infrastructure, and increasing local employment. This component will focus on agriculture, fisheries, micro finance, and livestock. Activities will include:

- Needs and capacity assessment of beneficiaries. **Risk analysis conducted to understand potential risks and hazards frequent in the area and affecting local livelihoods, and mitigation measures incorporated.**
- **Analysis of needs/capacity assessment and linkage with potential partnerships including other UN specialized agencies for advisory services and capacity development.**
- Strengthening of livelihood groups such as farmer organisations, fisheries cooperatives, savings and credit societies etc.
- Provision of equipment, tools, seeds, fertilizer, livestock, etc.
- Promotion of home gardening, particularly for vulnerable women, through inputs and training while educating beneficiaries regarding proper nutrition.
- Provision of access to, and training for beneficiaries in environmentally friendly practices and technology.
- Construction of livelihood-related infrastructure, especially for processing and value addition.
- Improving access to better breeding practices and veterinary services.
- Provision of inputs for small-scale income-generation activities such as food making/processing and selling, handicrafts, household level coir making, rice and vegetable value-addition processes, etc.
- Form & provide training for self-help groups for collective marketing and production of complimentary products.

Output 2: Micro Enterprise and Entrepreneurship development support provided to vulnerable communities and individuals

The component aims at increasing opportunities for returnees and host communities to improve their living standards through provision of MED and entrepreneurship training, inputs, equipment, and help developing business planning.

- Identification of needs and selection of beneficiaries
- Provision of equipment, tools, and machineries
- Conducting training on enterprises skills and business planning
- Capacity building of entrepreneurship and leadership for potential beneficiaries

Output 3: Community focused housing provided to crisis affected communities

All houses will be built according to locally accepted methods, to a design compatible with local culture and building traditions. The beneficiaries will construct their own houses and will be responsible for maintenance and improvements to their houses in accordance with their individual needs. Interventions include:

- Identification of needs and community mobilization. Community consultation is sought at all stages of project design and implementation. **Risk analysis conducted to understand potential risks and hazards frequent in the area, and mitigation measures incorporated into the design. Environmental standards also taken into consideration in design.**
- Skills training for beneficiaries on construction-related enterprises and work. Self-help groups are trained to be able to set up their own enterprises to transform raw materials into building components. These products are used by the groups for their own houses to maximize outputs whilst competing with market prices.
- Distribution of other construction materials and provision of technical assistance for and supervision of construction.
- Cash-for-work or food-for-work during the construction period – Beneficiaries engaged in construction activities are unable to engage in income generation activities. For each beneficiary family, UNDP will provide US\$ 3,500 worth of materials and skilled labour wages, or where possible, food for the working days. UNDP will also collaborate 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 assist in the implementation of an integrated village rehabilitation programme.

Output 4: Crisis Affected Communities provided with basic infrastructure to enable access to socio economic services and facilities

This component will create durable solutions for returnees and host communities through an integrated approach to community infrastructure development. The community infrastructure component will also provide target communities with employment and short-term income-generation opportunities through interventions such as cash for work, and help to improve the local economy and living conditions of local communities. Usually, this component is carried out with strong community participation, resulting in more roads and culverts being constructed within a limited budget. Interventions will be:

- Community Consultation and design process. Construction groups are formed by the beneficiaries to undertake the unskilled construction work.
- Risk analysis conducted to understand potential risks and hazards frequent in the area, and mitigation measures incorporated into the design. Environmental standards also taken into consideration in design.
- Rehabilitation of minor roads and culverts to enhance access to and within target villages.
- Reconstruction of pre-schools, primary school buildings and community halls.
- Rehabilitation and construction of sanitation facilities to provide target villages with access to improved hygiene and health.
- Support to waste management and environmental improvement such as usage of renewable energy sources, and including clearance of overgrowth as residents of some villages have been displaced for several years.

Output 5: Targeted communities assisted to establish equitable and inclusive community networks and advocate community needs

The project will attempt to build the capacity of the communities for conflict mitigation; establish community networks as a mechanism to promote social cohesion and gender empowerment within and among communities; and reduce conflict through the provision of livelihood opportunities. Broadly this will lead to increasing bargaining power of vulnerable populations including women inside and outside the home. Activities will be:

- Establishment or strengthening of community social structures such as village development committees, cooperative societies, self-help groups, etc, through mobilization and trainings.
- Strengthening and increasing interaction, understanding and trust among community members through cross-communal collaboration and cooperation activities. Also between members of cooperative societies, farmer/ fisheries/ livestock/ SME organizations, through livelihood, housing and community infrastructure activities.
- Conducting leadership, empowerment, dispute resolution and community based disaster risk reduction trainings for CBO members.
- Holding twinning/ exchange programmes on livelihood activities between communities in the eastern districts and other parts of the country with a view to providing technical knowledge as well as exposure to other communities to create a common understanding.
- Training for implementing partners such as CBOs and local NGOs on technical, institutional, problem-solving and reconciliation capacity.

Risk Analysis

Given (i) all indicative signs that recovery and development activities in the Eastern province are taking place relatively smoothly without interruption; (ii) the increased attention to improving infrastructure; (iii) utilities and public services in the three districts; and (iv) the high level of donor interest and investment in the Eastern province, UNDP does not anticipate major challenges or risks to achieving the objectives and outcomes as outlined in this project. However, the TRP also adopts an inbuilt flexible and conflict-sensitive approach in order to respond to the changing needs of its operational environment, which enables it to modify, scale-down or scale-up project activities accordingly.

For an elaboration on overall risks and mitigating measures, please refer to project document of the Transition Recovery Programme.