



Transition Programme
Sri Lanka

PROGRESS REPORT

STATUS OF PROJECTS AS OF
4 July 2007



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Introduction

The UNDP Transition Programme in its current set-up has been in operation since January 2004, providing a responsive delivery mechanism for community-based recovery projects and development interventions in the eight conflict-affected districts of the North and East. Through its network of Field Offices, the programme supports a variety of projects at the district and community levels, ranging from micro-finance and support to the agricultural and fisheries sectors, to strengthening of capacities of local partner organizations, to housing reconstruction and rural infrastructure development with the participation of local communities. The Transition Programme promotes a balanced and integrated area-based support package that takes into consideration the different needs, capacities and aspirations of target communities.

This report presents the status of programme implementation as of 31 May 2007, assessed through the regular internal project reporting mechanisms that are based on data gathered at the field level. It is prepared to track overall progress, identify challenges facing the programme and promote linkages among districts and projects. Starting with a summary of the overall progress of the Transition Programme, the report provides relevant budgetary details per project, programme expenditure by sector and district, and levels of donor contributions during the period of 2004-2007. This is followed by a detailed budget allocation for 2007, showing the programmatic direction envisaged over the next year. The final section provides more detailed information on the progress and achievements, as well as the lessons learned, in respect of each project within the Programme.

Overall Programme Progress

Directed by the priorities voiced by communities and local authorities, and taking into account the rapidly changing operational environment, the UNDP Transition Programme has continued to provide recovery support to its targeted-beneficiaries by being flexible in its approach and maintaining close contact with its implementation partners.

General Progress of the Transition Programme as of 31 May 2007

In 2007, the total delivery of the Transition Programme as of 31 May amounted to US\$ 5,495,474, which constitutes 52.71% of the total budget figure of US\$ 10.4 million for the year*. This fact alone points to the strength, resilience and adaptability of the Programme, despite the fact that over the past several months, the steadily deteriorating and volatile nature of the programme environment in most areas of operation has necessitated a certain level of stock-taking and reformulation of strategy and approach for the respective individual projects within the Transition Programme. These changes in implementation methodology have been effected in full consultation with the respective donors, government agencies and other implementing partners.

Budget 2007	Delivery as of May 2007	% Utilisation	Balance
\$10,425,970	\$5,495,474	52.71%	\$4,930,497

* Delivery as of 31 May 2007 is based on ATLAS Commitment Control.

The total number of ongoing projects in 2007 is seven compared to 10 projects under implementation in 2006. However, the total programmable budget for 2007 (US\$10,425,970) is nearly the same as the one for 2006 (US\$10,909,301). The delivery by the end of December 2006 was US\$ 6,193,309 against the 2006 budget or 56.8% of the total budget. Comparatively, delivery of the programme so far is relatively on track.

In terms of actual output, the Programme's achievements up to 31 May 2007 across the 8 programme districts include the construction of 2,081 houses and 60 community facilities, the provision of assistance in livelihood recovery and development to at least 177,724 direct beneficiaries, and the extension of the activities of the Sports for Peace Project to 11,500 direct beneficiaries.

Current Status of Projects**

- **New/Additional Projects:**

A new phase of the three ongoing Community Reconstruction Projects (CRP) was initiated in March 2007 with a US\$ 962,069 contribution from CIDA. All the CRP Projects are scheduled to be completed by March 2008.

** Project budgets in this section refer to programmable amounts.

- **Completed Projects**

The EC-funded Integrated Recovery and Reintegration Programme (IRRP) (US\$ 4.7 million) was closed by end-April 2007. In November 2006, the project duration for IRRP was extended until end-April 2007 in order to complete the housing under construction in the Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. Work in these areas has been hampered by a severe lack of availability and fluctuation in the prices of building materials caused by the tight restrictions on the transport of building materials into uncleared areas since August 2006. Since the project could not be extended beyond April 2007, all the remaining procurement of material for the project was completed by the end of April as agreed upon between the EC and UNDP. The balance construction work on about 400 houses is expected to be completed by September 2007 as per the Work Plan.

The AusAID-funded Community Reconstruction Project (CRP) Phase-II, which focused on the Eastern districts, was also completed in February 2007.

- **Projects nearing completion**

The AusAID-funded Sports for Peace (US\$ 603,435) Project will be completed by the end of June 2007. All planned project activities have been or are in the process of being implemented.

- **Ongoing Projects**

The CIDA-funded Community Reconstruction Project (CRP) Phase-I (US\$ 982,759) is ongoing in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar providing housing and micro-finance to targeted communities.

The Community Reconstruction Project (CRP) Phases-III & IV funded by AusAID (US\$ 4.7 million), continues to make progress with the construction of housing and social and livelihood-related infrastructure in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar, despite the difficulties encountered in the field due to the prevailing security conditions and restrictions on the movement of goods and materials.

The EC-funded Livelihood Development Project (LDP) (US\$ 6.4 million) is currently under implementation. The donor has approved a one-year extension up to September 2008 on account of delays in sub-project implementation in most of the project areas caused by the deteriorating security situation.

The Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (4R) (US\$ 1.8 million) funded by the Government of Denmark, has been extended until December 2007 to allow for the remaining programme activities affected by the current security situation to be satisfactorily concluded, following a joint request submitted to DANIDA by UNDP on behalf of four implementing agencies, namely ILO, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF in March 2007. Implementation of the revised activities will be undertaken by the respective agencies.

Sector Involvement

- **Housing Reconstruction and Recovery**

This component, which is currently funded by the Governments of Australia and Canada, and the European Commission, continues to represent the bulk of the Transition Programme's ongoing and planned activities and commitments, given the Programme's primary objective of

reintegrating IDPs through resettlement. Due to the challenges to timely implementation posed by the severe restrictions on the transport of building materials into uncleared areas, housing construction activities have been adversely affected, particularly in the districts of Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi and in some parts of other conflict-affected districts. As such, alternative arrangements such as the shifting of targeted communities to other sites or the adoption of innovative procurement methods have had to be made in order to respond to the changing context.

- **Community Infrastructure**

The construction of community infrastructure also funded by the Governments of Australia and Canada, and the European Commission, is in progress throughout the 8 targeted districts. However given the current volatile security situation, in order to mitigate any further delays in project implementation, a programme shift has been proposed for activities in the north of the country with the infrastructure component being downsized to be replaced by more livelihood recovery and income-generating activities.

- **Livelihood Recovery and Development [Micro-Finance/Income-generation/Skills Development]**

There has been a growing need and demand from IDPs and returnees for greater assistance in this sector, as the economic climate continues to be non-conducive for the resumption of livelihood activities. Technical assistance and inputs have consequently been provided to the targeted communities, and new proposals for livelihood activities are currently being reviewed by programme management.

- **Peace-building and Reconciliation (under the Sports for Peace Project)**

Working directly with youth through the twinning of schools in far-flung villages of Sri Lanka is seen as a highly successful peace-building initiative under the Sports for Peace (S4P) Project. The exposure visits have proven to be a valuable learning experience and tool to help change and positively influence the mindsets not only of the young people involved, but also of the adult participants such as teachers, coaches and resource persons. The contribution of the S4P Project towards long-term peace-building cannot be under-estimated and there is a need to upscale the programme to continue the focus on twin school exchanges from all over Sri Lanka.

Constraints in Project Implementation and Risk Analysis

- The volatile and fast-changing 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 the prices and lack of availability of building materials has had a significant impact on the project budgets allocated for housing and infrastructure projects in the North with alternative arrangements having to be made 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 deadlines.

Lessons Learned

- **Given the rapidly changing nature of the context in which the Programme is currently operating, the Programme can continue its high rate of delivery and meeting its targets by being flexible in the design and development of 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).**

Overall Delivery Status

Project	Donor	Duration		Districts*	Total Budget (net) as per signed Agreements**	Funds Received	Delivery Details***				Total Delivery	% Utilization against Funds Received
		From	To				2004	2005	2006	2007		
Quick Recovery Programme	EC	Aug.05	Feb.06	BAT, TRI, AMP, KIL, MUL, JAF	2,205,894	2,205,894		2,111,792	193,677		2,305,469	105%
Community Reconstruction Project I	Norway	Oct.04	Jul.06	BAT, TRI, AMP	855,701	855,701		425,010	285,120	50,567	760,697	89%
Microfinance Action Plan	Norway	Oct.04	Jul.06	All North East	295,812	295,812	1,683	203,559	79,077		284,319	96%
Community Reconstruction Project II	AusAID	Feb.05	Jul.06	BAT, TRI, AMP	742,605	742,605		244,238	477,870	79,102	801,210	108%
Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction (4R)	DANIDA	Oct.04	Dec.07	MAN, BAT, KIL	1,794,482	1,794,482	61,706	843,045	422,177	81,899	1,408,827	79%
Integrated Recovery and Reintegration Project	EC	Oct.04	April.07	VAV, MAN, KIL, MUL, JAF	4,572,804	3,731,273	59,026	1,521,394	1,551,419	1,278,219	4,410,057	118%
UNDP (TRAC) Operations Budget	UNDP	Jan.05	Dec.07	All North East	3,010,540	3,010,540	508,327	670,435	871,609	374,413	2,424,784	42%
Livelihood Development Project	EC	Oct.05	Sep.07	BAT, TRI, AMP, KIL, MUL, JAF	5,873,684	5,760,906		101,776	1,020,462	1,124,568	2,246,805	48%
Community Reconstruction Project III & IV	AusAID	Jun.05	Mar.08	VAV, MAN	4,719,949	4,719,949		164,234	1,085,158	1,627,415	2,876,806	61%
Sports for Peace	AusAID	Jun.06	Jun.07	Island-wide	603,435	603,435			89,520	419,602	509,121	84%
Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA I)	CIDA	Apr.06	Mar.08	VAV, MAN	982,759	982,759			117,221	459,690	576,911	59%
Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA II)	CIDA	Apr.07	Mar.08	JAF, KIL, MUL, VAV, MAN, TRI, BAT	962,069	962,069				0	0	0%
TOTAL					26,619,734	25,665,425	630,742	6,285,482	6,193,309	5,495,474	18,605,007	

* AMP - Ampara, BAT - Batticaloa, JAF - Jaffna, KIL - Kilinochchi, MAN - Mannar, MUL - Mullaitivu, TRI - Trincomalee, VAV - Vavuniya

** The budget excludes General Management Service (GMS) Fees of UNDP

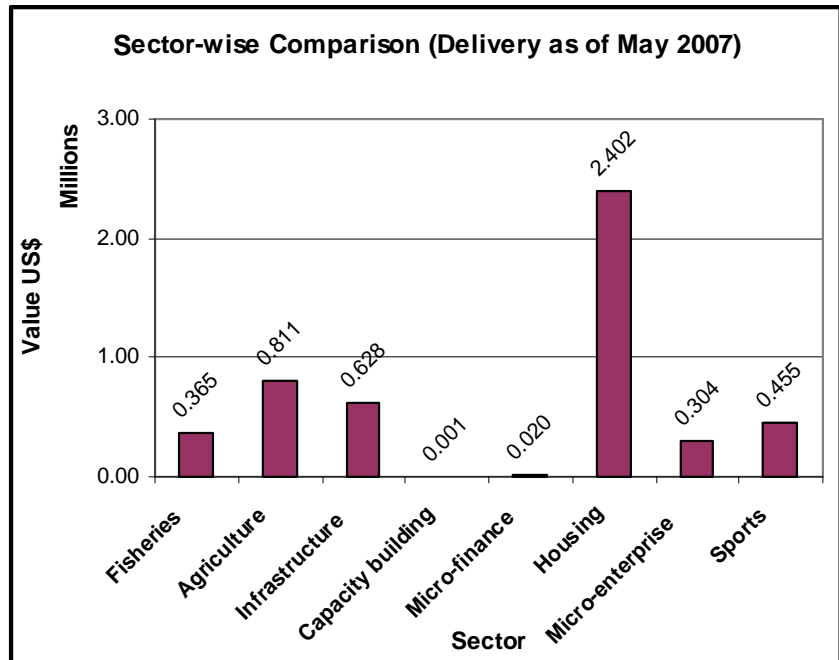
*** 2004-2006 Delivery is based on Combined Delivery Report

2007 Delivery as of 31 May is based on ATLAS Commitment Control. Expenditure for completed projects, however, shows disbursement for amount committed in 2006.

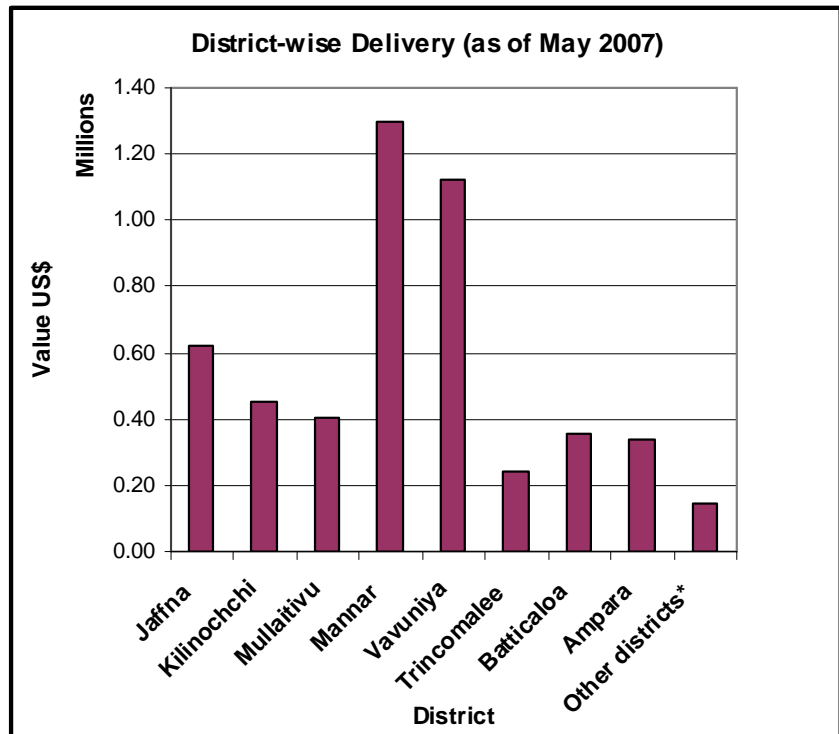
Budget 2007	Delivery for 2007 as of May 2007	% Utilization	Balance
\$10,425,970	\$5,495,474	52.71%	\$4,930,497

Transition Programme Expenditure (January – May 2007)

Sector	Expenditure US\$
Fisheries	364,981
Agriculture	811,317
Infrastructure	628,004
Capacity building	740
Micro-finance	19,869
Housing	2,402,138
Micro-enterprise	303,734
Sports	454,629
Total	4,985,412



District	Expenditure US\$
Jaffna**	620,268
Kilinochchi**	455,027
Mullaitivu**	405,623
Mannar	1,295,994
Vavuniya	1,124,521
Trincomalee	243,390
Batticaloa	357,681
Ampara	339,706
Other districts*	143,202
Total	4,985,412

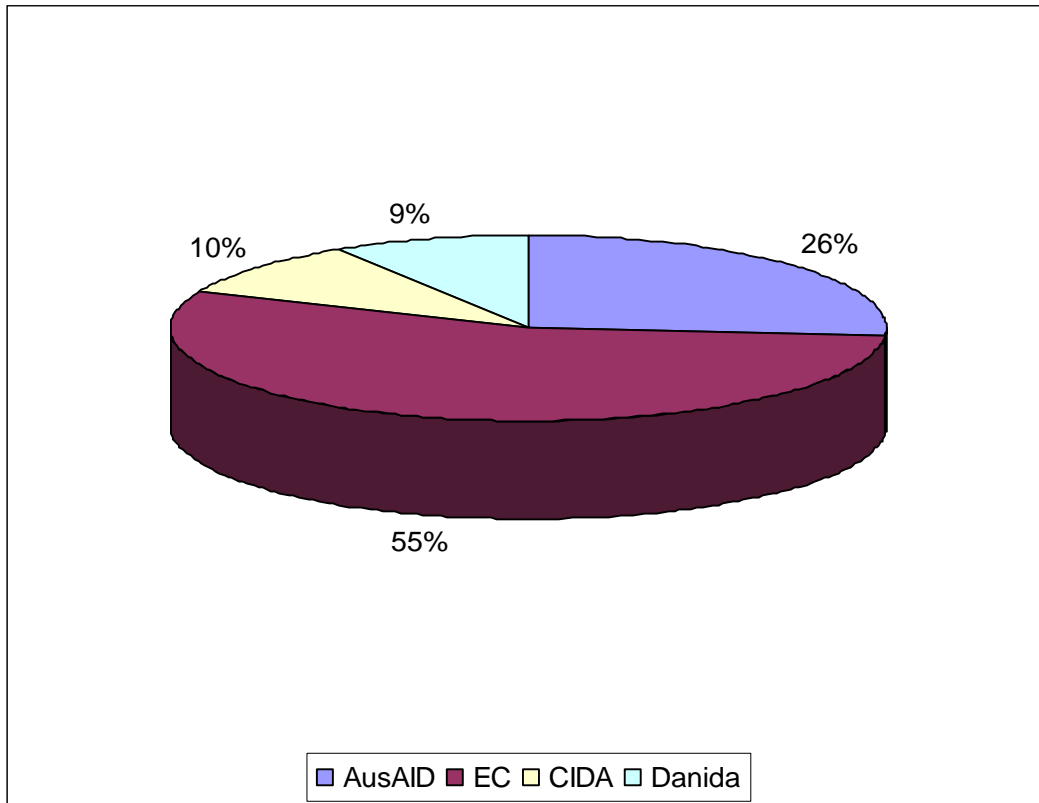


* The Sports for Peace Project also covers Galle, Kalutara, Matara and Hambantota for school twinning programmes.

** The high-level of delivery in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu is largely attributable to the high prices of building materials in these districts.

Note: The above figures are approximated programme expenditure per district and sector and do not include operational expenses.

Donor Commitments to Ongoing Projects (2004-2007)



Budget Allocation by Sector and District (2007)

No	Programme	Programme End Date	Donor	District	Capacity building	Sector							Total	
						Housing	Infrastructure	Fisheries	Agriculture	Environment	Sports	Micro enterprises		Micro finance
1	TRAC	Dec-07	UNDP	All TP Districts										947,304
	Sub Total													947,304
2	LDP	Oct-07	EC	Ampara			300,000	133,800	216,200			35,000		685,000
				Batticaloa			350,805	127,232	251,762			138,140		867,939
				Trincomalee			300,017	85,000	167,969			128,340		681,326
				Killinochchi			50,611	27,000	258,970			116,965		453,546
				Mullaitivu			50,500	53,000	253,720			124,684		481,904
				Jaffna			59,000		197,400			220,483		476,883
	Sub total						1,110,933	426,032	1,346,021			763,612	3,646,598	
3	CIDA CRP I	Mar-08	CIDA	Vavuniya		318,250							15,000	333,250
				Mannar		318,250							15,000	333,250
	Sub total					636,500							30,000	666,500
4	CRP III & IV	Mar-08	AUSAid	Vavuniya		871,700	131,040		131,772					1,134,512
				Mannar		971,750	104,834	64,226	123,128					1,263,938
	Sub total					1,843,450	235,874	64,226	254,900					2,398,450
5	IRRP	Apr-07	EC	Vavuniya		0	5,500	27,100	18,000					50,600
				Mannar		0	3,400	0	200					3,600
				Mullaitivu		138,900	27,200	53,370	10,500					229,970
				Killinochchi		137,500	18,000	62,150	0					217,650
				Jaffna		183,000	28,000	97,800	76,800					385,600
	Sub total					459,400	82,100	240,420	105,500				887,420	
6	4R	Jun-07	Danida	Batticaloa	15,075				16,750					31,825
				Killinochchi	24,000		43,850							67,850
				Mannar	78,000		90,300							168,300
	Sub total				117,075		134,150		16,750				267,975	

7	CIDA CRP II	Mar-08	CIDA	Jaffna				35,000	35,000				70,000	
				Killinochchi				35,000	35,000					70,000
				Mullaitivu				35,000	35,000					70,000
				Vavuniya		100,000	25,000							125,000
				Mannar		100,000	25,000							125,000
				Trincomalee					30,000	30,000				60,000
				Batticaloa					30,000	30,000				60,000
Sub total								200,000	50,000	165,000	165,000			580,000
8	S4P	Jun-07	AusAID	Ampara			22,500				30,000		52,500	
				Batticaloa			17,000				40,500		57,500	
				Trincomalee			22,500			40,000		62,500		
				Vavuniya			22,500			40,000		62,500		
				Mannar			20,000			31,000		51,000		
				Kilinochchi					47,500		47,500			
				Mullaitivu					47,500		47,500			
				Jaffna					50,000		50,000			
				Galle			15,000		20,000		35,000			
				Kalutara					20,000		20,000			
				Matara					20,000		20,000			
Hambantota					20,000		20,000							
Sub total							119,500			406,500		526,000		
Total for Transition Programme													9,920,247	

Background to the Transition Programme

Organizational Structure

At the National level, under the direct supervision of the UNDP Country Office, the *Programme Management Unit (PMU)* based in Colombo is responsible for overall management and supervision of the programme. The Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development is the government counterpart for the Transition Programme and chairs the Project Steering Committee, providing guidance and strategic direction to the Programme's activities.



Community members participate in building an irrigation channel

The network of field offices in the eight districts of the North and East operates under the management of the PMU and is responsible for developing and implementing the sub-projects. The strong presence in the field enables the Programme to provide quick impact, demand-driven support responding to the specific needs of the communities.

Programme Strategy and Implementation Methodology

Development priorities and project frameworks

Development priorities are developed in close collaboration with a number of key stakeholders including the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development at the national level, district level counterparts such as the Government Agents (GAs) and other local authorities, and in some circumstances through inter-agency collaboration such as with 4R and MAP. These development priorities serve as the basis for Transition Programme strategic planning and 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 eight 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 that are identified by employing the Programme's approach to community development. This approach is based on community participation and local partnerships. Community participation is an essential feature of the needs identification, planning and implementation process, ensuring the sub-projects are supported by widespread participation of the local population.

Sub-project activities and local counterparts

Further, at the district level, government counterparts including GAs, Divisional Secretaries (DSs), Grama Niladaris (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.

Local implementing partners

Operationally, this approach implies that community level activities are designed and implemented largely through local implementing partners (IPs) (CBOs, local NGOs, local government, and/or local private contractors for technical works). IP's are identified and selected based on recommendations from the GA and on the basis of capacity assessments.

District Review Board (DRB)

Once the sub-project ideas have been developed and 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 UNDP, 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 for every sub-project proposal before it is implemented. Further, the DRB periodically verifies the progress of ongoing projects and supports the evaluation of the project impact. This consultative mechanism has become an interactive forum, strengthening linkages between the GA, community organizations and other development partners by promoting dialogue and consensus.

Monitoring

Sub-project activity monitoring is done at a number of levels. Firstly the IP's are responsible for progress monitoring. The UNDP Field Offices directly monitor the IPs, ensuring that problems are immediately identified and addressed. To ensure the technical quality, sustainability, and direction of programme activities, the technical departments, the GA's office and other local authorities are also closely involved in the monitoring of programme activities. Finally through the reporting structures and regular field visits, overall progress monitoring is done by the PMU and is compiled into progress monitoring of the Transition Programme.

Linkages across the project frameworks and sub-project activities

Where possible, the Transition Programme project frameworks and sub-project activities inter-link to increase mutually beneficial synergies and linkages while addressing a wider range of recovery and development dimensions.

Project Progress Summaries

INTEGRATED RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME – IRRP

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project title	: Integrated Recovery and Reintegration Programme
Duration	: 18 months (plus 14 month extension)
Start date	: October 2004
Total Budget	: US \$ 4,736,829 (net)
Funding source	: European Commission
Project location	: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya



Executive Summary

The main objective of the Integrated Recovery and Reintegration Programme is to address the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of families in the North displaced as a result of the ethnic conflict. IRRP supports an integrated community-orientated, area-based approach to undertake a package of inter-related activities which focus on the provision of support for the sustainable reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations. UNDP works closely with UNHCR and other related local and national organizations to achieve the project's objectives.

The Housing Rehabilitation component serves basic shelter needs, targeting the most vulnerable of the returnees as well as other families within the resettlement communities. The Fisheries Recovery component targets fishing families from among returnee communities by addressing the recovery needs of the fisheries sector in the North, specifically through boosting regional marketing capacity, and encouraging peace-building initiatives including safety at sea. The Agricultural Recovery component addresses the basic subsistence and livelihood needs of returnees through the provision of assistance with paddy production and marketing as well as the rehabilitation of tanks, irrigation, and water supply systems. The Reintegration component targets small-scale community infrastructure development through the rehabilitation or construction of schools, roads, clinics, etc.

2. PARTNERSHIPS

While the Government Agents coordinate overall activities for IRRP, as they do for other projects under the Transition Programme, the housing component falls under the purview of different government bodies and relevant technical partners including the National Housing Development Authority, the Government Department of Planning, Divisional Secretaries and community representatives. The UNDP Transition Programme team closely coordinates with UNHCR in Colombo as well as in the field to 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 farmers' and fishermen's organizations are the primary governmental counterparts for the implementation of the livelihood recovery component of the project. The Assistant Commissioner of Cooperative Development supports the monitoring process and provides the necessary technical support to the implementing partners together with the support of UNDP. For the implementation of the infrastructure component, the project works closely with the Department of Local Government.



3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Housing:

590 target beneficiaries have been identified and have received training in various construction methodologies, following which they have been closely involved with all aspects of construction activity. The housing component has been completed in the two districts of Vavuniya and Mannar. However, construction is still in progress in the other three districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna. In Vavuniya and Mannar, 200 families have already moved into their new houses. In the other three districts, 130 families are in the process of completing the roofing and 260 beneficiaries are at the stage of wall construction.

Fisheries

IRRP works closely with fishermen and fisheries cooperatives in all five districts to improve the livelihoods and economic conditions of fishing communities. Activities include the establishment of Revolving Loan Funds (RLF), the provision of equipment such as boats, nets, cooler trucks and outboard motors, the renovation of tanks, and the provision of vocational training for youth in the selected communities. An ice factory has been set up in the Mannar district and fishermen have received solar dryers and cooling boxes to improve their marketing capacities. Markets, fishermen resting centers and transport trucks have been provided to identified fisheries societies. A total of 6000 families have directly benefited from the various activities being carried out under the Fisheries Recovery component.

Agriculture

Under the Agricultural Recovery component, IRRP has constructed and renovated farmer training centres, production wells, irrigation channels, minor tanks, and seed and fertilizer stores. In addition, capital grants and equipment has been provided through the RLF mechanism for the establishment of model farms and the purchase of integrated agriculture packages. Nearly 9000 farmers have benefited through this component.





Community Infrastructure

Several activities were identified in the focal communities to improve the existing infrastructure facilities in the IRRP target villages. Community centres, water and sanitation facilities, and internal and access roads have been improved in all five districts; four school buildings have been constructed; and skills training has been provided to the target communities. More than 18,000 people have benefited from the various community infrastructure activities.

Project Component	Activities	Outputs
Housing	Construction of permanent houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries from 17 villages were trained in brick-making and construction activities. • Equipment for brick-making and construction work was provided • 175 displaced families have been resettled in new houses in Vavuniya and Mannar. Building material is being supplied to 408 families in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu to complete their houses, but work is progressing slowly due to security restrictions on the movement of goods and material.
Agriculture	Provision of facilities for agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 farmer training centres have been provided to train farmers in Vavuniya and Mannar and another 2 are under construction in Mullaitivu and Jaffna Districts. • 28 agro-wells have been constructed for the irrigation needs of small-scale farming. • 1 transport lorry has been delivered to the Jaffna Banana Cultivation Society to increase their marketing capacity. • 4 paddy seed storage and 4 fertilizer store facilities have been constructed through the provision of building material. • Start-up grants have been provided to rural farmers. • RLFs have been introduced through CBOs which facilitate loans for the procurement of agricultural tools and other activities in all the targeted villages

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers have been provided with upgraded equipment and irrigation facilities such as sprinkler systems, threshers and harvesters for improved farming practices. • Alternative livelihoods are established through the development of palmyrah fibre production units, and food processing units in Vavuniya and Jaffna
Fisheries	Facilitation for the improvement of fisheries sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolving funds have been established with the fisheries cooperatives to provide assistance to fishermen for procurement of fishing equipment and tools in the targeted districts. • 4 fish markets have been established in Jaffna to improve marketing capacities. • Transporting, marketing and processing facilities have also been improved through the provision of ice factories, cooling boxes, solar dryers and 3 transport trucks. • Fingerlings have been stockpiled in perennial & seasonal tanks in Vavuniya and Mullaitivu to promote inland fishing. • Resettled fishermen are provided with fishing gear to revive their livelihood activities in the resettled areas.
Community Infrastructure	Provision of community centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 community centres have been constructed and societies have been formed to enhance the social activities of the resettled people. • 30 km of access and internal roads in the target villages have been constructed and access to these villages has been improved. • 20 drinking water wells, and educational facilities including 3 school buildings and nursery schools, have been built in the resettled villages. • At least 100 government staff members have been provided with capacity-building training.

4. CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

The severe shortage of building materials and the continuing restrictions on its transport, coupled with operational difficulties such as access to sites in the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, have hampered the timely implementation of the different ongoing projects.

In Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, the immense difficulties inherent in the procurement of building materials has led to the market prices rising sharply. The construction of a 500 sq.ft house with a tiled roof is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve within the original allocated budget of US\$ 2500 per house.

The unstable security situation in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu is detrimental to the smooth running of the projects, and has severely restricted the ability of technical staff to monitor progress. In some locations, beneficiaries have either been displaced due to the present security situation or are not committed to undertake construction activity as they expect to be displaced in the event of any further deterioration in the security conditions.

Livelihood Development Project – LDP

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project title	: Livelihood Development Project (LDP)
Duration	: 36 months (including one year extension)
Start Date	: 1 October 2005
Budget	: US \$ 6,420,508 (net)
Funding source	: European Commission
Project location	: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara



Executive Summary

The main objective of the Livelihood Development Project is to support the recovery and economic rehabilitation of communities in conflict-affected districts, some of which have also been affected by the 2004 tsunami. LDP supports a community orientated, integrated area-based approach to undertake a package of inter-related interventions which focus on revitalizing local economic activity and assisting in the reconstruction process.

LDP emphasizes a needs-based community-driven approach which fosters values such as social cohesion and reciprocity. This inclusive approach is further strengthened by the focus on collective goods such as community markets, roads and irrigation schemes. As all interventions will be demand-driven and defined through an extensive consultation process with the target communities and related stakeholders, specific target indicators,

where included, are indicative.

2. STAKEHOLDERS

LDP addresses the livelihood and community infrastructure needs of vulnerable families in tsunami- and conflict-affected districts. The project's geographical focus is those six conflict-affected districts in the North and East which have also been severely affected by the tsunami, and where the prevailing conditions of extreme economic hardship threaten to add to the frustration and helplessness of the local population and heighten the risk of exacerbating the conflict.

The people-centred approach of the project aims to empower communities in the conflict-affected areas to achieve sustainable livelihood improvements. Development projects implemented in areas affected by conflict can have both positive and negative impacts on the prevailing political, social, economic and security climate. Years of working in the North and East have provided the UNDP Transition Programme with a nuanced and multi-dimensional understanding of the relationships between development projects and conflict. It is this understanding that has led UNDP to consistently work with the involvement of a range of partners and stakeholders at every stage of the project cycle, from planning and design to implementation, from monitoring and evaluation to impact assessment.

3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Project component	Activities	Output
Community infrastructure	To rehabilitate critical infrastructure so as to improve access and movement of people and goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Construction of irrigation channel in Ampara completed 1 Construction of paddy seed storage centres in Ampara started 1 Rehabilitation of Ottankulam minor irrigation tank in Trincomalee completed and irrigation channels to be commenced 1 Construction of fertilizer stores, and rehabilitation of distribution channel in Shanthipuram and irrigation tanks in Morawewa and Padviripura started 1 Construction of training centre and seed paddy processing centre started in Batticaloa
Support to Traditional Sectors	To strengthen the agricultural and fisheries sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Poultry hatchery and seed production units are being established in partnership with the Department of Agriculture at the Eastern University of Sri Lanka 1 Support given for immediate planting needs in Jaffna, thereby increasing job opportunities and food security 1 Irrigation channels under reconstruction. 1 Establishment of model integrated farms, fruit tree nurseries, and dairy villages ongoing 1 Livestock breeding and home gardening enhanced in six districts 1 Sectoral support given through a District Agricultural Training Centre and Seed Processing Centre 1 Inputs provided to expand agricultural cultivation and training in highland cultivation; vegetable production and seed and seedling production support 1 Access to fish market improved through rehabilitation of landing sites, roads and provision of equipment

Promotion of alternative income generation sources	To introduce alternative income generation sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="781 155 1404 348">} Training and support being provided in the setting up of alternative income-generation activities such as canteens, rice mills, and garment, coconut oil and jam production centres <li data-bbox="781 348 1404 464">} Training and inputs being provided for alternative perennial cultivation, mushroom cultivation and crab-fattening
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4. RISK ANALYSIS

The deterioration of the security situation in the North and East since April 2006 has significantly affected project implementation. The Jaffna district has been inaccessible by road since August 2006, and access by air and sea has been restricted to a limited number of UN-chartered flights and Government-managed freight shipments, which move people and food supplies to the peninsula. While the Omanthai border between Vavuniya and Kilinochchi was re-opened by the end of August 2006, movements have been subject to unannounced border closures and the transportation of any material into the Vanni region requires special convoy arrangements.

Project planning and progress was greatly disrupted by the intensification of the conflict, as the timing coincided with the end of the planning stage and the beginning of implementation. All planned infrastructure projects in the three Northern districts were put on hold due to a lack of availability of construction materials and the precarious security conditions which made travelling unsafe for UNDP staff and its implementing partners. Since July 2006, district plans had to be gradually revised in order to either continue with or suspend projects which seemed to be untenable and unfeasible given the changing context, and to identify new opportunities and needs to reflect the new realities. Project locations are now selected with site access and security considerations in mind, and the focus of activities is moving away from the implementation of 'hardware' such as infrastructure towards more livelihood activities. After a readjustment of project priorities, activities and locations, the number of projects approved for implementation has increased since September 2006. The donor, the European Commission, has just approved a one-year extension to allow for the completion of ongoing and planned project activities and the meeting of targets and objectives.

COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT – CRP III& IV

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project title	: Community Reconstruction Project (CRP III &IV)
Duration	: 33 months
Start Date	: June 2005
Budget	: US \$ 4,719,949 (net)
Funding source	: Government of Australia (AusAID)
Project location	: Vavuniya and Mannar

The core objective of the Community Reconstruction Project – Phases III & IV is to address the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced families in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar. CRP follows a community-oriented, integrated approach to undertake a package of inter-related activities which focus on the provision of support for the sustainable reintegration of IDPs and other vulnerable populations.

2. PARTNERSHIPS

CRP works in close collaboration with government counterparts in the formulation of sub-project proposals. Local authorities, including GA's offices, Divisional Secretaries, Grama Sevakas and relevant government departments are consulted throughout the process of sub-project design. While the GAs provide the overall coordination for all activities of the CRP, as with the other projects of the Transition Programme, the four sectoral components fall under the purview of different government bodies and relevant technical partners.

3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

To-date, CRP has recorded an overall physical and financial progress of 68% and 56% respectively, accounting for 67 sub-projects of which 20 sub-projects have been completed during this period, and another 23 new projects were initiated and are currently under implementation. The physical and financial performance indicates that the projects have been progressing well despite difficulties encountered in the field because of the continuing restriction of movement and the worsening security situation in the project areas.



Under the Housing sector, 1,124 houses are proposed to be provided for selected vulnerable families in the resettled communities of Vavuniya and Mannar districts. Of this, 967 houses are under construction of which 427 houses are at the DPC level (35% physical progress), 139 are up to gable wall/lintel level (65% physical progress) and 189 houses are at the completion stage (90-100% physical progress). The sense of ownership and keenness of the community to initiate preliminary construction activity as part of their contribution to the housing projects could be an important factor in the significant progress made in the Housing sector.



The Infrastructure sector registered the highest number of sub-projects with 19, followed by the Agriculture sector with 14. The approach adopted aims to address the basic needs for livelihood recovery and community facilities of returnees in the war-affected communities. These projects are mainly focused on rehabilitating physical infrastructure such as roads, community buildings, preschools and children’s parks, water supply infrastructure such as minor tanks and irrigation



systems; and providing skills development training for the cultivation of crops, revival of vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce as well as for further expansion of current and potential livelihood activities.



In terms of economic development, the CRP has considerably improved the living standards of the targeted beneficiaries by providing short-term employment opportunities for returnees on selected labour-intensive rehabilitation sub-projects, such as the reconstruction of internal and access roads, schools, community centres, irrigation channels, agro-wells, water supply systems, drainage systems, green parks, minor bridges,

tanks and retaining walls, and storage facilities. These returnees have received on-site training from the contractors, and are now employed as skilled labour in various other construction projects.



ACHIEVEMENTS SUMMARY

Project Component	Activities	Outputs
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Construction of permanent shelters ♣ Undertake procurement and distribution of materials ♣ Organise group-based training specific to the relevant building construction process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 19 project locations have been selected in both districts to construct 1,124 houses. 967 houses are under construction. ♣ 212 houses are at foundation level, 427 houses are at DPC level, 139 houses are at DPC up to gable wall level, 131 are at roof level and 58 are completed ♣ Contract arrangements for material supply have been established ♣ Selected beneficiaries have undergone training in brick-making

Fisheries <i>(Only in Mannar)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Provide credit facilities for fishing families through micro finance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 04 Societies have been selected to provide fishing equipment for 291 families.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Rehabilitation of irrigation tanks, wells; and introduction of new technology for agricultural sector ♣ Construction of processing and storage facilities ♣ Establishment of model farms and sales; promotion of milk produce ♣ Provision of skills development training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 2 mobile water supply systems have been established in Mannar ♣ Renovation of 3 irrigation tanks and construction of 12 agro-wells ♣ Establishment of 2 cattle upgrading farms ♣ Provision of tractors and farm implements ♣ Establishment of a rice processing unit ♣ Renovation of an agricultural access road and bridges
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Construction of community centres ♣ Construction/renovation of roads ♣ Construction of multi-purpose common halls (with children's parks, libraries, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 6 community halls ♣ 5 km SBST (single bitumen surface treatment) internal roads, 4.5 km DBST and prime coated road and 38 km internal gravel roads ♣ 2 children's parks ♣ 2 suspension and bow bridges

4. RISK ANALYSIS

The intensification of the conflict in the two project districts, beginning in April 2006 and peaking in August 2006, has caused significant difficulties in project implementation. The increased number of check-points and restrictions imposed on the transportation of cement, steel and other building materials to LTTE-controlled areas has curtailed the implementation of planned and ongoing infrastructure projects. On many occasions, as a measure to help the suppliers cope with this situation, UNDP has brokered communication between the government security forces and LTTE to obtain the necessary approvals for the transportation of materials. In addition, travel restrictions for UN staff have delayed the preliminary project and monitoring activities. Every effort is being made to continue ongoing sub-projects as far as possible, so as not to dampen the enthusiasm and interest of the community members involved in these projects.

The current security situation has also contributed to the continuous displacement of some people living in the target areas. This has led to changes in community priorities affecting the effective

implementation of already identified sub-projects. For example the sites initially identified for the construction of 112 housing units in Vavuniya North DS Division and 50 housing units at Mullikulam in Mannar district have had to be changed to other locations.

Continuing price hikes in the cost of building materials is a major constraint to the smooth implementation of the sub-projects, and has additionally necessitated a revision of the original budget estimate of US\$ 2,500 per house.

Beneficiary morale has also suffered greatly with safety and security considerations being paramount for most families, given the current security climate.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

In March 2006, on account of the security situation, the housing projects where funds had not yet been committed have been relocated to other sites in consultation with the respective GAs. This refers in particular to the planned construction of 112 housing units in Vavuniya North DS Division and 50 housing units at Mullikulam in Mannar district, the sites of which have had to be relocated. Delays in project implementation can thus be expected, and an extension of the project might eventually need to be considered at a later stage.

The rapid price hike for construction materials and the increase in transport costs due to the repeated loading and unloading at check-points places severe challenges on keeping within the parameters of the original budget estimate of US\$ 2500 per house. Since there are constraints to the implementation of the Fisheries Project in Mannar, a portion of the funds originally allocated for the fisheries sector has been set aside to cover the additional costs being incurred in the housing component of the project.

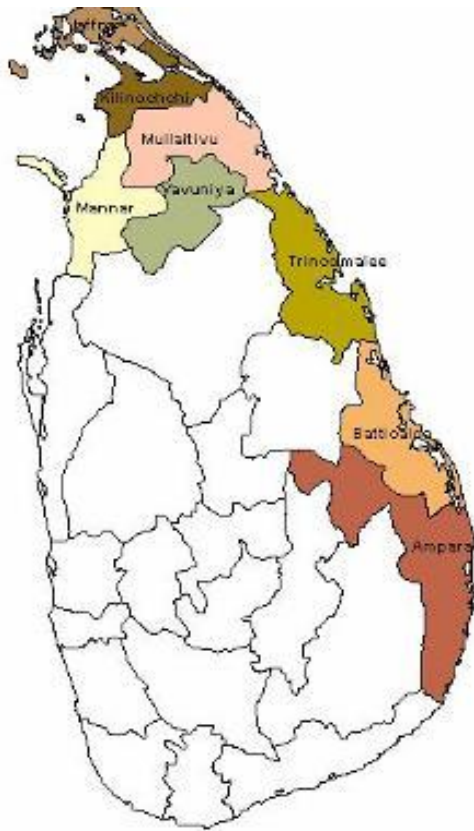
Despite the current operating environment, it is evident that implementing projects through community-based organizations (CBO) effectively ensures that activities assigned to these organizations are implemented with the active participation of the community. Ensuring community participation is a complex process and requires strong motivation and engagement on the part of the targeted families/ beneficiaries.

The process of matching the eligibility criteria as set out by the Government with the beneficiary profiles prepared through the Participatory Needs Assessments (PNAs) carried out by the UNDP programme staff is an important one. Consequently sufficient time needs to be factored into project timelines to avoid unforeseen delays. An increased focus on establishing positive lines of communication with and between relevant government departments has facilitated the streamlining of the process of approval and implementation for various projects.

SPORTS FOR PEACE – S4P

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project title	: Sports for Peace
Duration	: 12 months
Start date	: June 2006
Budget	: US \$ 603,435 (net)
Funding source	: Government of Australia (AusAID)
Project location	: Ampara, Batticaloa, Galle, Hambantota, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Matara, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Vavuniya



Executive Summary

The Sports for Peace Project works primarily with young men and women affected by conflict, the tsunami and/or both by addressing three interrelated needs in the areas of sports infrastructure, capacity development for sports and trauma relief, and reconciliation through sports. The project encourages exchanges between youth from both within communities as well as from outside regardless of ethnic or geographical considerations, and thereby provides opportunities to foster new relationships. Within the framework of the project, the definition of 'youth' is not limited to a particular age group, as by keeping the definition as flexible as possible, the project attempts to be more responsive to local realities. Efforts are therefore made with the communities involved to determine who constitutes the target groups and what their needs and priorities are likely to be (in terms of the sports they would like to engage themselves in etc.). Ensuring inclusiveness and encouraging a sense of ownership over the project is a key priority of the approach adopted. The project aims to be sensitive to the different needs of men and women keeping in mind their often very different life experiences and available choices.

Envisaged outputs are: (i) Rehabilitation of sporting facilities in schools and clubs affected by both the tsunami and the conflict; (ii) Provision of sports infrastructure to schools and communities to promote popular games; (iii) Capacity building of sports coaches to provide mental and emotional trauma counselling; (iv) Capacity development of youth clubs for peace-building and reconciliation work; (v) Organization of sporting events throughout the island in order to build new relationships and social cohesion among youth and the communities at large.



1. PARTNERSHIPS

The project is being implemented in partnership with national and international institutions and with the guidance and support of UNDP and the Ministry of Nation-Building and Estate Infrastructure Development. A Sports Advisory Committee comprising of representatives of key sports federations, provides advice with regard to the implementation of the project. At the district level, a District Sports Committee, involving the GA, Zonal Education Director and District Sports Officer, provides guidance in the selection of project working areas, monitoring and sports events organization. Involvement of youth, community and civil society organizations is encouraged during the planning and implementation of the project.

2. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS OF S4P PILOT PHASE:

Objectives	Outcomes	No. of Beneficiaries
Rebuilding lives, Peace-building and Social Cohesion	<p>National and regional events: Basic and Advanced training programmes for 120 sports coaches from 12 districts were held in the months of February and May, focusing on sports training, and trauma relief coaching.</p> <p>Twin school exchange visits were organized and conducted in April and June (Batticaloa and Matara, Mannar and Hambantota, Jaffna and Galle, Vavuniya-Hambantota and Matara)</p> <p>Athletic Association's youth development programme was initiated.</p> <p>Southern Districts Volleyball team development programme sponsored by S4P.</p> <p>District events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special District Events: World Disability Day celebrations in Trincomalee, UN day celebrations in Ampara and Vavuniya, International Women's Day celebrations in Ampara; Conducted cricket and netball tournaments in Ampara and Batticaloa; Interschool netball and volleyball tournament held in Galle; 1000 youth programmes (psycho-social counselling and sports coaching) in 4 welfare camps in Jaffna 	2500 participants

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterans volleyball tournament held in Kalutara Psycho-social counselling and sports coaching held in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Volleyball, netball and table tennis tournament held in Mannar Fitness and sports coaching for 28 tsunami-affected schools in Matara 	
Capacity development	District advisory committees formed in each district and Sports Advisory Committee at national level. Sports equipment worth USD 100,000 was provided to schools and clubs in 10 districts. Sports and psycho-social training provided to coaches in Batticaloa, Mannar and Vavuniya.	Approx. 5000 beneficiaries
Rehabilitation of minor sports infrastructure	Rehabilitation of 12 school playgrounds; Rehabilitation of accommodation centre at the Seenigama Sports Complex and construction of a badminton stadium at Dharmasoka College in Galle.	Approx. 4000 beneficiaries

3. RISK ANALYSIS

Security has been an underlying concern since the inception of the project, with the launch scheduled for August 2006 being cancelled due to increased security concerns. As per the risk management analysis undertaken during the project planning stage, the activities in the districts, especially in the north were scaled down or modified to suit the prevailing conditions in the district. In addition, the fear of parents of allowing their children to participate in out-of-district events also had to be taken into account. However, six successful exposure visits between twin schools have so far taken place in the second quarter of 2007 and two national-level training programmes for coaches have been conducted. To ensure the safety of the participants of these exchange visits, publicity was kept to a minimum with no media campaigns allowed, while complete video documentation of programmes was prepared for future publicity campaigns and dissemination purposes.

Overall, the districts have responded positively to the underlying concept of 'Sports for Peace' and the initiative of the twinning of schools from remote villages of Sri Lanka is proving to be a highly successful peace-building initiative under the S4P Project.

REPATRIATION, REINTEGRATION, REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION – 4R

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Title	: Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction (4Rs)
Duration	: 41 months (including suspension period and no-cost extension by one year)
Start date	: July 2004
Budget	: US \$ 1,794,482 (net)
Funding source	: Government of Denmark (DANIDA)
Project location	: Kilinochchi, Mannar and Batticaloa

Executive Summary: The 4R programme represents an integrated area-based approach by UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and ILO to ensure the smooth transition from relief to development activities in conflict-affected communities in the North and East of Sri Lanka. The various phases in the process have been identified as repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction (4Rs).



The 4R programme addresses the immediate needs and enhances the protection of targeted communities in Batticaloa, Kilinochchi and Mannar Districts. By addressing the requirements both of IDP returnees and of host community residents who did not flee during the conflict, social stability, cohesion and reciprocity are fostered. This also supports a responsible disengagement from relief activities towards sustainable development and contributes to the stabilisation of populations. The 4R Team identified six key areas of interventions, to address the different need dimensions in the targeted areas. These are: protection, income-generation, community infrastructure, health/water/sanitation, education, and local governance capacity building.

2. PARTNERSHIPS

The 4R is an inter-agency initiative combining the comparative advantages of UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO, bringing the specialized attributes of each organization into play during the recovery process. This approach of bringing the skills of various actors together ensures a truly integrated support package to those seeking alternative livelihood options.

In terms of technical support, the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Animal Production and Health are consulted on relevant projects, and the fisheries unions have become longstanding partners.

3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

(i) Livelihood & Income Generation



Agricultural, livestock and fishery production increased and diversified in all target communities. Value addition has been encouraged through support to build a coir factory and paddy mills. The beneficiaries were trained in maintenance of water pumps, poultry keeping, goat rearing, vegetable cultivation and rain-fed paddy cultivation. Activities have been diversified to non-agricultural employment in target villages through vocational training, small business entrepreneurship, sewing, etc.

Increased investments have been found in dairy farming, livestock management (goat rearing, poultry), and crop production/bio-intensive gardening in target communities. The ability to market milk production has improved through support of a milk collection facility in neighbouring towns. Improved animal husbandry techniques were introduced to benefit farmers engaged in livestock farming. Through support to the Department of Animal Production and Health, the extension services in the villages improved. The fishermen families have received technical and financial training through the village Fishermen's Cooperative Society, improving productive capacity. 15,920 individuals have benefited through income-generation activities under 4R in all three districts.

(ii) Community Infrastructure & Shelter



The rural roads rehabilitated under this project link up with other main roads in the area, significantly improving access to and from the village. Reported benefits include access to vital medical facilities, improved market linkages and improved opportunities to obtain better prices for agricultural products. Furthermore, the improved access to and from the village has increased marketing opportunities. Market centres facilitate traders from nearby townships to come to the village to purchase paddy

and vegetables directly from the village. Smaller traders also travel to these villages to sell "outside" products such as fish. Increased accessibility has also led to the villages receiving regular services from government officers. Social cohesion has been promoted through construction of community centres and children's parks, and was highly prioritised by the communities to encourage inter-community collaboration in ethnically mixed (Tamil/Muslim) areas. The community centres are designed to serve the community in several different ways, e.g., as pre-school, farmer's organisation sales outlet, stock room for medicine and equipment of the mobile health team, and office space for the government extension workers. Water supply has improved through construction of agro-wells in target villages. Short-term employment opportunities have increased in all target villages, providing periodic income for daily labourers. In total, 3,386 individuals have benefited so far from these interventions.

(iii) Health, Water & Sanitation



The 4R project facilitates the supply of safe, clean drinking water to the village to assist in improving the standards of living. Provision of safe drinking water supply helps the villagers to maintain their health and enables them to carry on with their daily productive activities. The project also creates opportunities for a local community organisation to assist the community through the supply of water and to manage the project in a sustainable manner following the construction phase. An access road with spill facilitates storage of rain water while acting as a barrier to the sea water, improving ground water recharge potential. Capacity building of community organizations and improvements to sanitation facilities helps create an environment conducive to effective economic development. The project enhances the opportunity for promoting socio-economic development through improving the provision of water and sanitation. In addition to the improved standard of health that is achieved, the villagers are able to be more actively involved in productive activities, both in terms of time and improved capacity.

(iv) Local Governance & Capacity Building



The 4R project has strengthened service delivery of local authorities and the government departments involved in rehabilitation and development, assisting them to better serve the needs of target communities. Local authorities have been directly involved as implementing or supporting partners. The GA's office, Divisional Secretary, Grama Sevekas and relevant government departments were consulted on project interventions during the design stage of the sub-project proposals before submission to the District Review Board for approval. Core technical departments, including departments for animal production, fisheries and social services have received technical and physical support to increase their mobility, outreach and quality of technical extension services to target communities. Local extension services were reactivated and motivated through involvement in the planning and implementation process.

In Kilinochchi, for instance, the technical line departments participated in the training courses on efficient microfinance management in the communities. In fishing communities in Mannar, the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources is a key partner, involved in planning and implementing fishery-related activities. The 4R project has contributed towards strengthening community participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of community rehabilitation and development activities. In Batticaloa, Rural Development Societies have been reactivated and are now fully operational. Social Mobilisers and Health Volunteers from the community have been trained in social mobilisation techniques, leadership, and management of self-help groups, to improve the relationship between self-help groups and Credit Unions, and thrift and savings societies. The Social Mobilisers are fully engaged in the microfinance programme.

4. RISK ANALYSIS

The focal villages of 4R are located in remote locations in the uncontrolled areas in the target districts. Four of the six villages in Kilinochchi, one of the four in Batticaloa, and two of the ten villages in Mannar are affected and displaced due to the recent escalation of conflict. Access to these villages for the staff is restricted due to the deteriorating security situation since August 2006. Furthermore, the implementing partners are 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 had been on hold until May 2007. Four implementing agencies submitted proposals to utilize the remaining budget by altering the location or activities within the project objectives. Although some issues are yet to be clarified, DANIDA agreed to extend the project until the end of December 2007 (pending the submission of the full budget and further revised action plan) in order to complete the project.

5. ACHEIVEMENTS SUMMARY

Project component	Activities	Output
Livelihood Development and Income-generation	<p>Micro credit loans and revolving funds</p> <p>Awareness creation and Vocational trainings in the villages</p> <p>Construction of bund in target village of Mannar</p> <p>Construction of Rice mill</p> <p>Construction of market</p>	<p>More than 4,000 members of the target village societies received loans to enhance their self employment activities. Members of the fishing community who received fishing equipment and boats pay back in installments the cost into the revolving fund for more to benefit.</p> <p>-Trainings in the target villages conducted to introduce Microfinance and also on vocational skills for self- employment</p> <p>-Facilitate as access road of 1.5km to paddy field and a spill to the paddy field which could store the rain water in one side and act as a barrier to the sea water. The excess rain water will spill through the spill and the controlling dam.</p> <p>-Machinery delivered, installed at the completed building and 30 women are engaged in milling.</p> <p>- 3 village market completed providing common centre for the villagers to do buying and selling, another one markets construction is in progress</p>

<p>Community infrastructure</p>	<p>Reconstruction of internal roads</p> <p>Construction of School Kitchens</p> <p>Construction of Agro-wells</p> <p>Construction of multi purpose community Buildings</p> <p>Children Park</p>	<p>- 42 km Internal gravel roads have been completed benefiting around 2000 families and 22.4 km of roads are under various stages of construction.</p> <p>- Construction of 2 kitchens are completed and one in progress</p> <p>- 13 units Completed and handed over</p> <p>- 5 units Community Buildings completed and another 2 are nearing completion</p> <p>-1 Children Park constructed</p>
<p>Health, Water & Sanitation</p>	<p>Provision of drinking water supply through Bowser</p> <p>Preventing sea water intrusion to improve the ground water and environment</p>	<p>-Water supply service is installed through the provision of a Bowser for a village to receive regular supply of drinking water for the benefit of a village population of 36 families</p> <p>-Sea exclusion bunds are constructed to improve the ground water recharging in two villages in Mannar</p>
<p>Local Governance & capacity building</p>	<p>-Provision of Motor bicycle and office equipment</p> <p>-Involvement of relevant Departments in planning and Implementation and monitoring of Project</p>	<p>-Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and livestock were provided with office equipments and Motor bicycles.</p> <p>-Departments relevant to the sectors are consulted. This process has facilitated their involvement in the implementation process</p>

COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT – CIDA CRP I

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project title	: Community Reconstruction Projects (CIDA-CRP I)
Duration	: 24 Months
Start Date	: 1 April 2006
Budget	: US \$ 982,759 (net)
Funding source	: Government of Canada (CIDA)
Project location	: Vavuniya and Mannar



Executive summary:

The CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)-funded Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA-CRP I) being implemented in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar, aims to address both the housing needs of the returnees as well as their economic needs for the revival and development of their livelihood activities. It targets vulnerable and displaced people in both resettled and host communities in two ways: it builds up the capacity of local financial institutions to serve the particular needs of the target group, and it assists internally displaced people (IDPs) to rebuild their houses upon their return through the provision of building material and technical support.

2. PARTNERSHIPS

While the Government Agents coordinate overall activities for CIDA CRP I as they do for other projects under the Transition Programme, the housing activity component falls under the purview of different Government bodies and the relevant technical partners such as the National Housing Development Authority, Government Departments of Planning, Divisional Secretaries and community representatives. The UNDP Transition Programme team closely coordinates with UNHCR in Colombo as well as with partners in the field to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries based upon a detailed knowledge of the ground situation as well as through participatory needs assessment exercises.

For the implementation of its micro-finance activities, the project works with existing institutions which have already been established/identified under other projects.



3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Housing:

The construction of housing units is currently underway. The project has identified 287 target beneficiaries, trained them in various construction methodologies and involved them at every stage of the construction cycle. All beneficiaries have commenced construction activity and 50% of the work has been completed.

Micro Enterprises:

Under the Micro Enterprises component, CIDA-CRP I has built the capacity of the micro finance institutions in Mannar and Vavuniya through provision management training and provided infrastructure facilities to expand their coverage to rural villages. A minimum of 500 beneficiary families are targeted to get micro finance facilities under this component.

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT
Housing	♣ Construction of Permanent shelters	♣ 287 beneficiary families have been identified in nine villages and were trained on block making and construction works ♣ 15 houses are nearly in completion, 55 families working on super structure construction and others have completed foundation works
Micro Enterprises	♣ Capacity building of micro finance institutions (MFIs) and expansion of micro finance services	♣ 50 women headed families are engaged in economic regeneration activities ♣ The needs of the MFIs have been identified and construction of an office building has been approved

4. Risk Analysis

Shortages in the availability of and difficulty in transportation of construction material, a price hike in locally available materials, and difficulties in operations have impeded the timely implementation of housing and construction related projects. As a result of price increases for construction materials, it has been difficult to construct a standard 500 sq.ft house with tiled roofing within the originally allocated budget of US\$2,500 limit.

Due to the continuing unstable security situation in the North and East, beneficiaries in some communities are not committed for 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 – CIDA CRP II

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Title	: Community Reconstruction Project (CIDA CRP II)
Duration	: 12 Months
Start Date	: 1 April 2007
Budget	: US \$ 962,069 (net)
Funding Source	: Government of Canada (CIDA)
Project Locations	: Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee and Batticaloa

Executive summary:



The main objective of this CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)-funded Community Reconstruction Project 2 (CIDA CRP II) is to assist those Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their host communities, who are in need of assistance with the process of recovery, reintegration and resettlement. This project is complementary to the ongoing CIDA-funded Community Construction Project (CIDA CRP I) being implemented in Vavuniya and Mannar as well as to the EC-funded Livelihood Development Project (EC-LDP) currently being implemented in 8 conflict-affected districts. This project will support the livelihood recovery of returning IDPs and host communities through quick-impact assistance provided to the fisheries and agricultural sectors, and through the construction of housing and community infrastructure such as access and transport roads, marketing centres and water and sanitation systems.

The Livelihood component of the CIDA-CRP II will be implemented in five districts in the North and East, namely Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Trincomalee, whereas the Housing and Infrastructure components will be implemented only in the districts of Vavuniya and Mannar.

2. PARTNERSHIPS

While the Government Agents provide overall coordination for all the activities of CIDA CRP II as they do for the other projects under the Transition Programme, the Housing component falls under the purview of different government bodies and the relevant technical partners, including the National Housing Development Authority, the Government Department of Planning, Divisional Secretaries and community representatives. The UNDP Transition Programme team closely coordinates with UNHCR



in Colombo as well as in the field to 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 farmers' and fishermen's organizations are the primary governmental counterparts for the implementation of the Livelihood component of the project. They provide necessary technical support to the implementing partners and extend assistance for monitoring in cooperation with UNDP.

3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Housing and Infrastructure:

The Housing component is currently at the planning stage in the two programme districts. Forty families have been selected from the welfare centre in Mannar district and resettlement plans have been finalised. The selection of another forty families is currently underway in Vavuniya together with the Government Agent and UNHCR.

Livelihood Development

The field office staff together with the government counterparts are currently identifying and prioritizing the needs of the affected population focusing on economic development and short-term employment opportunities for returnees.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS SUMMARY

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Identification of beneficiaries ♣ Participatory planning ♣ Construction of permanent shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 families from welfare camps in Mannar have been identified as beneficiaries for housing assistance and their resettlement plans have been prepared • Needs assessments to select another 40 families are being carried out in Vavuniya

4. RISK ANALYSIS

Shortages of building material, and price hikes in locally available materials, caused primarily by the restrictions in place on the transport of construction material, have adversely affected the timely implementation of the housing and other construction projects. The price hikes have additionally necessitated a revision of the original budget estimate of US\$ 2500 per house to US\$ 3,500 per house.

Given the deteriorating security situation in the North and East, beneficiaries in some communities anticipating further displacement, are not motivated enough to undertake long-term sustainable livelihood activities. It is therefore important to identify beneficiaries who show a willingness to continue participating in the project activities.