

Pilot Project Completion Report

Name of the Pilot Project	Business Development and Marketing of Coir and Palmerah Products
Pilot Project Code	CC-1
Name of the Implementer	Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC)
Pilot Project Site	Velanai East
Background	120 members were registered with the WRDS Velanai East. Around 20 members of the WRDS were engaged in producing coir products, mainly broom. Role of the WRDS was provision of equipment for coir producing and materials; coconut fiber. The women were engaged in producing brooms in the evening in the small room of the community center. However, sales of the broom seemed to be down as business of factory manufactured brooms started in Velanai. Improvement of quality and variety of the products became urgent need to continue their business, keeping unity among women that had been brought up during past years.
Objective	Empower Woman Rural Development Society (WRDS) by addressing one of the most pressing women's needs in the villages—income generation
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Capacity development trainings for WRDS active members (2) Trainings in producing coir & palmerah products and marketing for selected WRDS members, including provision of necessary equipment (3) Improvement of working center for coir industry (semi permanent building)
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Effectiveness: Average income from coir production has increased due to the increased quality and established marketing linkages. Degree of empowerment as society is observed. Production capacity has increased remarkably, as members gained technical production knowledge. The building was used as a place of production, storage, display, and sales. Now members actively discuss their issues at their meetings, with other CBOs in the village and also with the respective authorities like GS, RDO, DS, Pradeshiya Sabha officers, and so on. (2) Impact: 40 women members benefited from the project, including 36 Vanni IDPs, 6 old IDPs, 49 WHFs and 2 disabled members (cumulative). The WRDS was strengthened through its improved facilities and empowered members. Members' idle time was converted into productive time. Beneficiaries' family members were aware that the activities were profitable and were supportive. Through the pilot project, the beneficiaries and others came to appreciate local resources and traditional skills as well as introduced new techniques. (3) Sustainability: The WRDS was a registered organization, thus it is expected to sustain. They helped maintain the

	<p>WRDS with their 35% participation rate, though a more active participation rate is still required. The WRDS was not financially sustainable by project's end. However, initiatives have been taken to ensure a stable income for the WRDS through the proper use of the building and equipment (e.g., levying a charge on producers for using them) and the RLF.</p>
Annex	(1) Final Report of JSAC is attached.



**The Final Report
Of
Business Development and Marketing of Coir
and Palymerah Products in Jaffna District (CC-1)
As a Part of the Project for Development Planning
For the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development
in Jaffna District (PDP-Jaffna)**

August 2011

**Conducted by
JSAC
Jaffna Social Action Center**



Summary

This Final Report for the Pilot Project for Business Development and Marketing of Coir and Palmyrah Products in Jaffna District seeks to address the needs of poor rural people through provision of business development program through strengthening the women rural development society. This project activities well developed the capacity of the WRDS committee and members and provided the assistance to enhance coir / Palmyrah production in sustainable manner. The appropriate action planning, technical and capacity building trainings, building construction, and equipment provision took place to achieve the goals.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Last three decades, the internal conflict created a lot of negative effects with the Jaffna community. Specifically, socio-economic activities were interrupted. The Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC) has been working with conflict affected and other vulnerable groups in Jaffna District for the last ten years. It has identified a number of areas, where capacity building of these groups would help to address the general problems facing a conflict affected society. The communities, with which JSAC has been involved, have suffered as a result of the conflict in the north of Sri Lanka, have been affected by the large scale resettlement of refugees, and have been marginalized by the political process which favors the majority ethnic group in Sri Lanka. Their problems include alienation from the processes of government and administration, issues with infrastructure and basic needs and difficulties in achieving sustainable and adequate incomes. Specifically women empowerment was addressed by women rural development societies in respective locations. Therefore this project was implemented through WRDS.

The targeted WRDS have proper structure and legal registered body but their institutional capabilities and facilities are low. Therefore they are not in the position to expand their WRDS activities. This WRDS was potential to expand coir production, some of members have the coir production skill but not technically and tools and premises also not available. These short falls reduced their motivation and production skills.

The project activities aimed to address these gaps. Institutional development trainings and technical transfer training, provision of coir production tools and construction of building were planned to support the WRDS. JSAC believed that in addressing these needs, it met the objectives and priorities of the current pilot proposal “Business Development and Marketing for Coir and Palmyrah Products”.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Pilot Project aims to empower Woman Rural Development Societies (WRDS) by addressing one of the most pressing women’s needs in the villages—coir income generation.

The specific objectives are

- To strengthen the institutional development of the WRDS

- To improve livelihood measures by assistance for improvement of coir industry and Palmyrah products produced through WRDS

1.3 THE TARGET GROUP

The Velanai East (J/16) is targeted for this project because this WRDS is legally registered and have proper structure. This WRDS president and members have the interest to enhance their capacity. Coir production is suitable because this location represented fishing community and they have traditional skill about coir production. This WRDS functioned with limited members and some of the members received the coir production training.

WRDS members are the target beneficiaries specifically single headed families. Vanni returnees and people with special need are more focused in this project.

2. Methods

Throughout the implementation of the project, the following strategies were employed

- Collaboration and partnership with existing local community structures
- Outsourcing technical expertise
- Organization and mobilization of communities
- Learning and sharing
- Regular presence
- Working through committees

Situation analysis was successfully assessed by participatory rural methods of direct focus group discussion, field visits, and reviewing the existing information from GS/RDO. Participatory decision making, vote system, role play, and group discussion were applied during the meetings and workshops.

Standard quotation system was followed with minimum 3 quotations. Materials were purchased based on the lowest price but with enough quantity.

3. Work schedule and progress

JSAC strictly followed the time frame for implementation; therefore, no changes in the work schedule. Most activities completed before the timeframe which indicated in the TOR.

				assistant , PDP staff and 35 WRDS members (4 vanni IDP) (5 WHF)	
Action plan meeting	P.Methuna Senior Project officer JSAC	2 nd of April	35	GS, RDS president, JSAC staff 35 WRDS members (4 vanni IDP) (5 WHF)	3 hours

2. Trainings for capacity development of the WRDSs

Initial discussion was organized with WRDS committee members and explained about strengthening and importance of the human resource skill among them. It introduced the recommended training packages and identified the potential of other participants and suitable time through discussion.

To improve the quality of the capacity building program, the pre discussion was organised by resource person to develop the training contents according to the requirements. Roles and responsibilities of WRDS, accounting, leadership and community monitoring were the training subjects.

Capacity building training was conducted for two days in Velanai east. During the training, stationeries, lunch and refreshment and necessary handouts were provided.

JSAC prepared the necessary documents of each event like training report and meeting minutes.

Follow up discussions were organized on their monthly meetings with target participants to ensure the peer support among them.

No	Date	Location	Session	Resource person	# of participants	Length of the meeting
1	16.04.2011	Velanai east	WG Structure, Accounting , Leadership	P.Methuna TOT trainer Senior.Project Officer JSAC	32 (2vanni) (3 WHF)	1 day
2	23.04.2011	Velanai east	Community monitoring	N.Sukirtharaj TOT trainer Coordinator JSAC	20 1 vanni (2 WHF)	1 day

3. Construction of building for WRDS

JSAC organised the rectification meeting with WRDS, community members and GS about the specification of the construction work and identified the skill labours from their locations for masonry work and carpentry work. Necessary survey of the land was organized with the support of Technical Officer. According to their instruction, necessary approval process was carried out by JSAC for the building construction.

Building construction was started by foundation stone ceremony on 17th of April. Member of Parliament, GS, PDP Jaffna staff, JSAC staffs and community members were participated. Purchasing of materials was done and was supplied directly to the construction site. Temporally store was arranged near to construction site. Building was successfully completed with proper monitoring.

WRDS building was handed over to WRDS committee on 15th of June 2011. RDS president, PDP Jaffna staff, JSAC staff and WRDS members participated.

Specification of the Building

- Floor area : 25 X 15 Feet
- Wall : Cement block 3 feet, 8 columns
- Roof : 0.47 zing aluminium sheet
- Entrance :4 x 6.5 ft Doors
- Floor: Concrete floor
- Net : 2x2 plastic coated
- Cupboard

4. Beneficiaries’ selection on coir based income generation

35 Beneficiaries applications were received from Velanai east and west. 20 Applications were prioritised by consultation with GSs from Velanai east and Velanai west according to their feasibility, vulnerable assessment and enthusiasm.

5. Organize the technical transfer training to selected beneficiaries - Palmyra

JSAC was discussed with resource person from Palmyra Development Board (PDB). They provided the resource person and she conducted 8 days of Palmyra technical transfer training to the selected beneficiaries. Beneficiaries actively engaged in the training program during the training period and their products improved as very high quality. Therefore, PDB offered the opportunities to 9 beneficiaries for their advanced training. It has been held on 28th to 30th of June, 1st, 2nd of July for 5 days. These resources came from Colombo. Participants received the additional knowledge to make the purse, baskets and modern bags.10 beneficiaries were selected by Palmyra Development Board for “Sirusuvadukal” production group which is identified expertise trainees as a group to do the palmyrah production for export quality.

Name of the	Date	Length	Session	Resource persons	# of
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Training					participants
Palmyra technical transfer training	14 th to 21 st June, 2011	8 days	Trained to make cap, cake box, flower basket, flower bouquet, Market basket, Kitchen utilises.	Miss.K.Rajakumary (Palmyra Development Board)	15 (vanni -2, WHF-2, Disable -2)
Advanced technical training	28 th June to 2 nd July	5 days	Trained to make purse, baskets and modern bags	R.Unthaya devi Palmyrah Development board Colombo	09

6. Procurement of Coir tools

Coir tools were provided to the WRDS. Trainers used these equipments based on the agreement which made between trainers and WRDS committee. Purchase arrangement was made with low quoted supplier. 10 small rope making machine, 2 big rope making machine, 5 rug mould frame were provided for their production usage. Raw materials of coir and other materials also provided to trainers for further productions.

7. Organize the technical transfer training to selected beneficiaries - Coir

JSAC was discussed with the resource person from department of industrial and Industrial development board. Technical training was conducted for 5 days (4 days coir technical transfer training and one day marketing training to selected beneficiaries.

No	Date	Location	Session	Resource person	# of participants
1	25.06.11	Velanai community building	Make the coir twine	Mr.K.Raveenthiran (Industrial Development Board)	20 (vanni -2, WHF-2, Disable -2)
2	03.07.11		Make the coir twine and mixing the colours to twine for make the rug		
3	06.07.11		Marketing	Mr.S.Sivagengatharan	
4	08.07.11		Make the thick twine	(Industrial Development Board)	
5	09.07.11		Make the rug & broom stick		

8. Production progress

Trained participants divided 4 groups, 5 members in each groups. They have to plan in enhancing their capacity and production quality based on those raw materials, where were provided by JSAC. They made the twine, thick twine and broom for stick from 3.00pm to 6.00pm at WRDS building. They received the orders from village shops and neighbours. At the mean time, JSAC marketing outlet also ordered for their product.

9. Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring carried out at three levels. The targeted WRDS were trained in monitoring and evaluation process, which enabled them to assess their own performances in social inclusion and effectiveness of their activities. Therefore WRDS committee themselves analyzed and monitor the activities by field visit, direct observation, monthly meeting and monitoring format.

The JSAC Management Group used the similar techniques to monitor and evaluate progress against targets and objectives for the action on a monthly basis and produce the monthly reports. JSAC shared the progress information to respective government officials and PDP Jaffna.

PDP Jaffna and the Government officials carried out their monitor based on the need.

During the monitoring, necessary evidence of documents and information were collected.

10. Follow up activities and monitoring visits

Four times a week monitoring visits were organized during coir production period. During that time their marketing and profit cost margin information were discussed and needed guidance was provided by JSAC.

5. Lessons Learnt and Recommendation

5.1 Outcome and results

The successful implementation of the project directed to the following results:

- The project provided an opportunity for women to prove the skeptic wrong, in the sense that many people in rural communities do not believe that women can become good leaders. However, it turned out that most of them did extremely well.
- This WRDS have become strong platforms to promote community structure and development through improved Coir and Palmerah production activities and effective resource mobilization.
- The project improved the household incomes and household food security in the targeted families.
- The project increased access of women beneficiaries to decision-making processes about Coir and Palmerah production activities and other community activities.
- Targeted beneficiaries motivated to facilitate high level participation in establishing community structures that will enhance community development.
- Capacity of WRDS to effectively engage with other state actors and business sector strengthened.
- Resource and capacity building was increased for WRDS, and it lead to promote further network between others.
- Coordination with project stakeholders
 - ✓ Developed good rapport with DS office staffs and Pradesha Saba to construction approval
 - ✓ Organized the beneficiaries finalization meetings with respective GS and RDO

- ✓ Beneficiaries' criteria development discussion was conducted with PDP Jaffna staffs
- ✓ Participated and arranged the meeting with PDP Jaffna and stakeholders which were held on 26th of May
- ✓ Coordinated with Industrial Development Department and Industrial Development Board to get resource persons for technical transfer training

5.2 Constraints and lessons learnt

During the construction of building, delaying approval was occurred by relevant government departments. Continuous negotiation was necessary with relevant authorities'. Raw materials of sand and rubble were difficult get on the time.

5.3 Conclusion & Recommendations

This pilot project had a significant positive impact on its women participants. This is evident that it increased the WRDS's collective actions by the number and range participation.

Income generation activities in cooperation with WRDS institutional development is very good tactic to ensure the sustainability. WRDS can lead the support to identify the marketing opportunities and expansions of the production activities. This initiation will strengthen the WRDS capacity and develop the institutional sustainability.

Exit strategy has to ensure the consistency, as different messages from different organizations challenge the sustainability of the program. Linking WRDSs with other groups in the areas as well as with local stakeholders such as elected leaders and local government agencies provides an important mechanism to ensure the sustainability of their development initiatives.

6. Attachment of all collected data and important documents

The drawing of the building is attached to this report.

7. Photos



Palymerah training



Coir training



Capacity training

Semi permanent building



Pilot Project Completion Report

Name of the Pilot Project	Business Development and Marketing for Food-processing products
Pilot Project Code	CC-2
Name of the Implementer	Social Organization for Networking Development (SOND)
Pilot Project Site	Puloli South (Singanagar) , Point Pedero DS Division
Background	Palmerah processed items are special products in the Singanagar, Point Pedero. Many women of Singanagar WRDS produce Palmerah sweet product or Jaggery. They succeeded in expanding their market with a support of PAMPII; micro finance project implemented by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), in 2010. CBSL coordinated with Cargills (Ceylon) PLC, together with Bank of Ceylon to create markets for local products, along with promoting group saving and crediting. Around 20 WRDS members worked together for producing Jaggery, improving quality of the products so as to meet the order from Cargills. This was significant achievement because the women obtained not only economical improvement but also social recognition.
Objective	Empower WRDS by addressing one of the most pressing women's needs in the villages—income generation
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Capacity development trainings for the WRDS active members (2) Skill trainings in producing palmerah sweet for selected WRDS members, including provision of necessary tools for palmerah production (3) Improvement of working center for palmerah sweet production
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Effectiveness: The average monthly income was expected to increase, but the increased price of sap had adverse effects. As a result of awareness meetings and capacity building programs, the members participated and discussed issues; membership increased by 10%. Society members organized events on their own and negotiated with stakeholders to find appropriate solutions to their problems (e.g., negotiating price with Cargills). Production and sales capacities increased. (2) Impact: 35 members benefited from the project, including 18 Vanni IDP, 6 old IDPs, 2 disabled and 19 WHFs. The WRDS was strengthened through its improved facilities and its empowered members. Other members could benefit from the market linkage with Cargills. Other organizations (such as banks and the PDB) benefited from the strengthened WRDS: the banks raised the security of repayments and their lending amounts; the PDB were enabled to establish supplier linkages. (3) Sustainability: Regular meetings and the active participation of members ensured the sustainability of the WRDS. The

	establishment of collective marketing and a credit facility encouraged the members to participate in the WRDS actively. Close monitoring by government officials helped the WRDS function properly.
Annex	(1) Final report of SOND is attached.

**The Final Report of Business Development and Marketing
for Food-Processing Products in Jaffna District (CC-2)
As a Part of the Project for Development Planning
for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development
in Jaffna District (PDP-Jaffna)**

Conducted by

SOND

Social Organizations Networking for Development

August 2011

Summary

The purpose of the project is to enhance the function of the WRDS of Singanagar village in Point Pedro Division through the capacity building of the members of WRDS as well as the Jaggery production unit. The duration of the project is five months since March 2011.

The main stakeholder of this project is WRDS of Singanagar which is located in Puloly South area within the Division of Divisional Secretary Point Pedro. This project was designed, funded and supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and implemented by the Social Organizations Networking for Development (SOND).

The main activities are to create awareness about this pilot project among the members of the WRDS and officers of relevant government and non government organizations, construct a common building for WRDS for Jaggery production, provide training to the members of the WRDS to increase their capacity, provide technical training to enhance the quality of the palmyrah products, and provide tools and equipments required for the production.

The active participations and contribution has been found from the community during the implementation of the project, youth and men volunteered to provide manual labor in the construction work and the committee members of the Community Centre also provided significant assistance.

Through this project, WRDS has received a permanent building for Jaggery production. The capacity on knowledge and skills of its members has been enhanced and Palmyra Jaggery producer's physical capacity and skills on technical and marketing uplifted. Thus this project has delivered two main significant results, such as Singanagar WRDS has strengthened its own capacity and in the mean time it has also received an outstanding support for the sustainable livelihood to its 35 members.

During the implementation of the project, several challenges and constraints had been faced. The main challenge was that an internal conflict among the Jaggery producers and WRDS created by an outsider. It was solved successfully by bringing the parties concerned to a common table and had discussions to clear their misunderstandings.

The project has reached its primary goal, and the impact could be measured easily by everyone as most of them are visible, even though some improvements are to be considered. The results influenced by the external factors but the project assures the possibilities and opportunities to overcome those problems and issues. The close and continuous monitoring and guidance are key requirements for minimum of one year to achieve expected overall objectives.

The final statement is that the WRDS has become as one of a model for the rest of the other CBOs in Point Pedro Division with the progress of this project.

1. Introduction

Singanagar is a sub village in the Puloly south Grama Sevaka division in the Point Pedro Divisional Secretariat Division. Many of the WRDS members were engaged in the Palmyrah sweet production, and it was a significant livelihood for them by gaining remarkable income from this production. Earlier they made Palmyrah sweet individually, and later they received assistance from JICA by PAMP II program to engage collectively.

WRDS of the Singanagar village was functioning with 80 members without any proper set up. Also, it has been found that the WRDS is having many short comings, such as they didn't have a place or building to the organization and for the function of their activities, and it showed low institutional capacity. The Jaggery producers had not been able to adopt with organized and technical skills in the Palmyrah sweet production as the result of the lack of skills. They could only produce low quality and quantity Jaggery and also they didn't have a business plan. Only 20 WRDS members were engaged in Jaggery production collectively by PAMP II program because of the short supply of materials and insufficient place for production. The team was split into two groups by the internal conflict, as an outsider attempted to influence some of them.

The project was planned and supported to WRDS to fulfill the basic needs and address the key problems and issues. Through this intervention the two main outputs were expected that are;

- Institutional development of WRDS
- Improving Palmyrah sweet production and marketing

To achieve this benchmark, the following activities were carried out with the support of PDP Jaffna.

The project implementation plan (action plan) was designed with the support and participation of the direct target group. They were WRDS member including Palmyra Jaggery producers, the Grama Sevaka (GS) of the village and Rural Development Officer (RDO) of the Point Pedro DS Division who took the main role on behalf of the government, and PDP Jaffna and SOND officers took main role of facilitation. Prior discussions were conducted with relevant stakeholders to create the environment conducive for the success of the project.

Construction of the building and strengthening of the WRDS and Palmyra Jaggery producers were the significant activities. In the implementation process, activities such as provision of tools and equipments and conducting awareness programs were planned. In addition, group discussions, monitoring, developing the documentation and guiding WRDS's had been the tasks to make it effective.

2. Methods used during the implementation

2.1 Conversation method

The conversation method (this method has four steps such as objective, reflection, interpretive and decision making) was used in the awareness programs, orientation session, and group discussion. This method helped to share the experience, bring innovative ideas and to find solutions for issues.

2.2 Brief group discussion

The brief discussions with the small group of people conducted periodically. This was very useful to take quick decision and implement them. Frequent brief discussion with key members of the WRDS helped to create interest among them. The marketing trend in Jaffna and outside, solving the small problem, and sap price increase made the members difficult to handle by themselves. The discussion helped to revise the price and continue the agreement with Cargills. It also helped to solve other problems, such as toddy selling centre was (Tavern – Traditional bar) removed from the village, and problem in the construction work and connecting electricity for centre.

2.3 Information sharing

Information and notice regarding the meetings and discussions were given to all the members of WRDS and relevant stakeholders in advance by the way of writing on the notice board available in the WRDS building, passing message through cluster leaders, using hand phones, by posters, by pamphlet or notice. This method helped to pass the information to reach all and increased the member participation.

2.4 Community Action plan

The community action plan was used to increase the involvement and responsibility of the people in the project activities. Altogether 31 people who participated in the session developed the action plan themselves with the support of the facilitators. This had contributed to get many people participate in the process, which resulted in commitment of the implementation of the activities.

2.5 Workshop

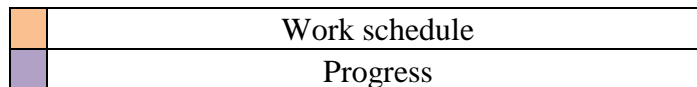
The capacity building trainings and technical trainings were implemented through the workshops. These workshops helped to raise, combine and share different ideas from participants and assess problem and needs and to identify their gaps from the groups and individual.

2.6 Periodically review and evaluate the progress

The project progress was reviewed and evaluated every month periodically by the group discussion with key members of the WRDS, Grama Sevaka and Rural Development Officer. Though several shortcomings were found, the stakeholders filled them and monitored the time schedule against actual work plan.

3. Work schedule and Progress

Work schedule and Progress							
No	Activity	Duration					
		Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11
1	Awareness program on the Pilot Project						
2	Selection of Participants in the Training						
3	Preparation of Action Plan						
4	Capacity Development Training						
5	Technical trainings						
6	Provision of Equipments & Tools						
7	Construction of the WRDS building						
8	Handing over						
9	Monitoring						



- Awareness program on the Pilot Project, selection of participants for trainings and preparation of action plan were implemented within the scheduled period.
- The starting and completing of the capacity development trainings and technical trainings sessions delayed. We selected skillful resource persons in the district but they were occupied with their work plan; therefore, we had to wait to get their time. Furthermore, we sometimes had to postpone arranged trainings as target people engage in the community level functions like temple festivals.

Materials provision is also delayed as more consideration was given in the purchase of quality materials with the support of the technical assistance of the Palmyrah Development Board. However, we couldn't get their assistance on time because of their own work schedule was tight. The authorized suppliers were also not found in the area. Therefore, more time was taken to get at such traders. Number of materials, like boiling pan, was not available in the local markets meeting the specification.

- The building construction work is completed around one month in advance and handing over of the building also done before one month.
- Continuous monitoring is still going on and SOND planned to provide our support periodically.

4. Activity Reports

1. Awareness Program on the Pilot Project

The awareness program was conducted on 21st March 2011. Grama Sevaka, Rural Development Officer, members of WRDS, (the number of people who is having interest in the village development) interested community people and representatives from SOND and PDP Jaffna officers participated. The purpose of the project, task and responsibility of the target groups and stakeholders, activity plan and time schedule were discussed and explained in the program. Thereafter an action committee was formed, 9 members were selected and their tasks were defined. 25 WRDS members participated in this awareness program.

2. Selection of Participants to the Training

The participants for capacity development trainings and skill development training were selected from the WRDS in the presence of officer from SOND, Grama Sevaka and RDO. The list of participants was prepared by WRDS, screened by SOND and government officers. The table below shows the selected participants for training

Name of the training	No of the selected people	Type of people
Technical training	25	Jaggery producers
CD - Leadership	22	Committee members and active participants
Financial management	25	Committee members and active youths
Community Monitoring system	25	Committee members
Business Development and Marketing system	25	Jaggery producers

3. Preparation of Action Plan

Action plan for the project implementation was prepared with support of target people and relevant stakeholders. 25 active participants of WRDS and relevant stakeholders – Grama Sevaka, Rural Development Officer, SOND and PDP Jaffna officers participated at the meeting on 21 March 2011. Project plan and the purpose of the project were explained. Supporting activities for the main activities were identified, finalized, and displayed, reflections from the participants received, followed by the time frame and the responsibilities of persons to each activity finalized with the acceptance of the participants; and participants also identified tentatively the need for capacity and skill development trainings.

4. Capacity Development Training

Three capacity development trainings, such as responsibility of WRDS and leadership, financial management, community monitoring system were provided. First two trainings were accommodated in the common hall, and the balance was held in the WRDS building. SOND resource persons conducted three training (see the table below); and the other two resource persons were hired from outside. The community monitoring system training

was conducted for one day. In the half day session, the training was conducted on the topics on responsibility of WRDS and leadership and financial management. And the first training was conducted with fewer participants (6 WRDS members) as others were occupied with a community function.

Name of the Training	No of Participants	Main topics/Dates(Length)	Resource Person
Responsibility of WRDS	06	30 April 2011 (Half day) The roles and responsibilities of the officials The documents needed for WRDS How to maintain the documents How to conduct general meetings How to record the minutes were discussed	Name: S. Senthurajah Designation: Executive Director Organization: SOND
Leadership and Financial Management	24	15 May 2011 (Half day) Important of leadership, Characteristics of a leader, what are the financial documents	Name: S. Senthurajah. Designation: Executive Director Organizastion: SOND
Community Monitoring System	19	3 July 2011 (One day) How to organize a community monitoring system, what is the benefit of the community monitoring system	Name: S. Siva and P. Vimalkrishna Designation: Program Manager and Project Officer

			Organization: SOND
Mental Health and Religious believes	25	10 August 2011 (two hours) Mental health, traditional believes, self confident	Name: N. Nava rajah Designation: Senior Counselor Organization: Teaching Hospital, Jaffna

5. Technical Training in Palmyrah Sweet Production

Technical training on Jaggery production

Two days training on Jaggery production was conducted and 17 Jaggery producers including four IDPs and four women headed families participated. The training was conducted by two technical persons from Palmyra Development Board. Theory and practical trainings were conducted, and handouts for Jaggery production techniques were provided to participated Jaggery producers.

Business Development and Marketing Technique

Two days training on Business Development and Marketing Techniques was conducted. 18 WRDS members participated and most of them were Jaggery producers. First day session was conducted by the Asst. Director of the Industrial Development Board and second day, by Mr. Ragavan, the senior officer of the Industrial Development Department. The following main topics were given through presentation and group discussion.

The table below shows the training title, number of participants and main topics.

Name of the Training	No of Participants	Main topics/Dates(Length) Resource Person	Resource Person
Technical Training on Jaggery Production	17	25, 26 June 2011 (Two days) The techniques on measuring the quality of the sap, methods of storing the sap to make Jaggery, packing, handling crystallizer, measure the appropriate temperature were the titles taken up in the training	Name: Mr. Pannerselvam and Mr. Sivakumar Designation: Research Assistant (Both) Organization: Palmyrah Development Board (Both)
Business Development and Marketing Techniques	18	9,10 July 2011 (Two Days) Basic knowledge on Business Development, Basic Strategy to Business Improvement, Characteristics of a good trader, plans for production, marketing, management, financial and preparing a Business Plan	Name: Mr. Gengatharan and Mr. Ragavan Designation: Asst. Director and Industrial Developing In charge for Northern Province Organization: Industrial Development Board and Industrial Development Department

6. Provision of Equipments and Tools

All the following equipments except vacuum packing machine distributed to WRDS, and handed over to WRDS in their location.

Name of the equipment	Numbers
Polythene sealer	2
Boiling pan - Large	6
Plastic can – each 10 L	10
Plastic beackets – each 20L	2
knifes – Heavy	6
Cutting board- Wooden	2
Plastic mat	5
Weighing scale – 10 Kg	2
kitchen apron	1

The Vacuum packing machine couldn't be purchased because of the price increase, and also the machine was not available in Sri Lanka. Therefore we discussed this matter with WRDS, they prioritized the need of a kitchen and requested to build a semi-permanent kitchen for Jaggery production adjoining WRDS building, and finished the work.

7. Construction of WRDS building

The construction work of the building started with the laying of foundation stone, by the Divisional Secretary of Point Pedro Division. The WRDS cleaned the proposed land and made ready for the construction work. All the building materials were purchased in the local market. Purchase of sand was done with the permission of the Divisional Secretary. The skilled and unskilled labors were appointed to construct the building. The technical officer monitored and provided the technical support continuously. Internal electricity wiring installed and a cupboard also installed as an additional work. The building completed and handed over to WRDS with an informal traditional opening ceremony.

Specification of the center (Semi permanent building)

- Floor Area: Approx. 26ft x 16ft
- Wall: Cement block 3 ft, Net 6 ft / 6 columns – used 2’’*2’’ Weldmesh net and timber was used vertically and horizontally for support the net
- Roof: Amona sheet, River brand, 0.47mm gauge
- Entrance: 2 doors – Door panelled with 4’’*3’’ frames and 11/8’’ thick sashes in special upper class timber fixed complete with brass furniture, each door size is 3’ x6’

- Floor: Concrete floor

Obtain electricity supply to the WRDS building

Application was submitted to the Ceylon Electricity Board to get electricity supply for production centre, but CEB have not done the estimation and awaiting their response.

Building permission

Survey plan had been done for the proposed land. Application with all the needed documents handed over to Pradeshiya Sabha to obtain the permission for the building.

8. Handing over and Monitoring.

8.1 Monitoring

The project coordinator monitored the progress of the project twice a week. He had several discussions with the WRDS committee members as well as GS, RDO and Woman Development Officer (WDO) periodically on the progress of the implementation. Two other officers from SOND visited and monitored the documentation and the functions of the WRDS and provided needed guidance for the improvement. Executive Director and Program Manager also monitored the overall progress. All the monitoring reports discussed in the weekly and monthly project review meetings.

8.2 Handing over

The building will be maintained by the WRDS committee and materials and equipments are stored in the building. Jaggery producers will give certain monthly amount for the maintenance of the building, and the collected amount will be used for electricity and other essential expenditure, and overall monitoring will be done by the RDO and Grama Sevaka. The event of official handing over was held by end of August 2011.

9. Community Participation

Youths and men participated effectively and enthusiastically in the excavation of the foundation. The tube well was repaired by the community centre members therefore the water availability ensured for construction work all the time. The electricity is provided temporarily for the construction by the Palmyra Development Board. Numbers of well-wishers and interested people and Grama Sevaka together in the village always engaged in the project activities in various ways. A house was provided by the same community man without any rent payment to make Jaggery production work earlier. Awareness on mental health was provided by the Senior Counselor of the Teaching Hospital, Jaffna.

Contribution from the community people of about Rs 10,000 was collected to get electricity connection to WRDS building.

10. Additional Contribution by SOND

- It was found that some of the community people including WRDS members have paranoid ideas. This has been the course of many of the conflict among the people of this area. Therefore SOND arranged and conducted an awareness program with the senior counselor who is working in the mental health unit of Jaffna General Hospital.
- The size of the WRDS building was increased from 15'x24' to 16'x26' because of the traditional believes of the community that the size of the building should be even number. This issue was raised by the target community when explained about the construction of the building during the preparation of the action plan. More over as requested by PDP Jaffna, the additional constructions of lintels were put up for the doors, which had not been included in the original plan. Therefore Rs.90,000.00 had been contributed by us for those two additional work.

5. Recommendation

1. The institutional capacity of the WRDS uplifted to a significant level. Therefore they could have a linkage with the relevant Government and Non government stakeholders and private sectors. BOC also has come forwarded and provide long term loan, even though they did not at earlier time. Now few of the private business people have started to make linkage to buy and market the Jaggery products. In addition to that, WRDS wanted to get appropriate solution for the mental health problems of women and children identified by them.
2. Close monitoring is necessary with WRDS for at least another 6 to 12 months which to be done by the RDO to guide them in the correct direction. Participation of RDO in the general and committee meetings, periodical visits and observation of the activities would encourage WRDS members and make opportunities to participate in the divisional level relevant meetings and discussions.
3. Cooperation and relationship with Palmyra Development Board (PDB) and Industrial Development Board (IDB) need to be more strengthened because these are the key government stakeholders to provide technical and marketing support continuously. If the

relationship is built well, the WRDS can get many facilities with the government support as well as accomplish the future needs easily.

4. WRDS needs to take steps on the following to have the production stable:

- Find appropriate financial support providers like banks and other private financial institutions to get loans for further investment
- Find marketing agents and trade centers to sell the Jaggery to promote the sales
- Arrange continuous suppliers for sap
- Develop the packing system

5. Value adding strategies to be explored to overcome the challenges like increase of the sap price, increase in the cost of production and competition among the local producers.

6. Attachment of collected data and important documents

The drawing of the building is attached to this report.

7. Photos

The photos of several activities are attached below.

Building construction



A senior citizen from the community discussing with SOND Director. Where the proposed WRDS building going to be built 21.03.2011



On 26.03.2011 WRDS members and village people clearing the land



The Divisional Secretary of Point Pedro put the foundation stone in the auspicious time -04.04.2011



The JICA staff Ms. Kaori Usami put the Foundation stone- 04.04.2011



Lintel level construction on 15.05.2011



The completed building on 15.06.2011

Awareness and training



First awareness meeting at Singanagar -17.03.2011- Participants- SOND team, GS, JICA team, BOC Manager, & BOC Social Mobilizer.



Project orientation meeting. SOND Director explaining the Action Plan- 21.03.2011



Participants from the community-21.03.2011



Technical training on Jaggery sweet production-25, 26.06.2011



Business development and marketing techniques 9, 10.06.2011



Community monitoring system -03.07.2011



During the Evaluation Visit by Usami on 08.07.2011



Mental Health and Religious believes. An awareness program on 10.08.2011 at WRDS building

Provided Tools and Equipment



2 Packing Machine.JPG 6 boiling pans 10 Kg Weighing Scale - 02 10L Plastic can - 10

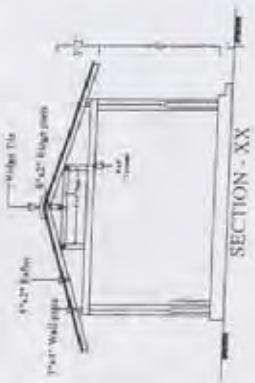
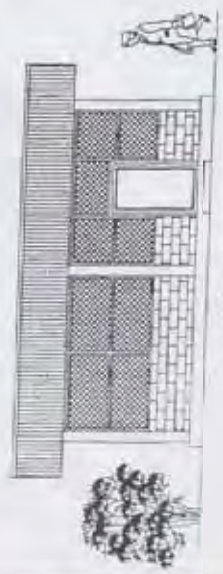


Wooden Cutting board -02, Knife- 02, Heavy Knife - 03



Plastic mat -05

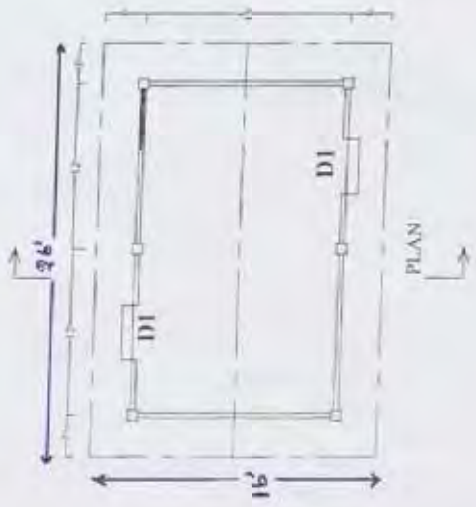
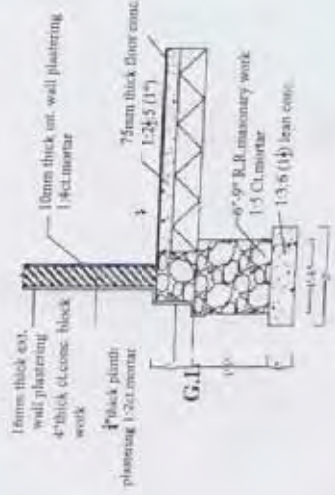
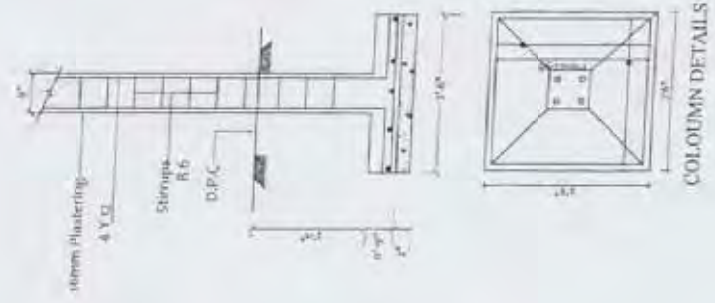
PROPOSED TO THE WRDS CENTER AT SINGAINAGER POINT PEDRO



SCHEDULE OF DOORS & WINDOWS

TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
D1	4'-0\"/>	

3' x 7'



DRAWING NO	02/2010
DRAWN	M. PIRASARNA
SIGNATURE	<i>[Signature]</i>
DATE	25/12/2010
SCALE	1/8" = ONE FOOT

Pilot Project Completion Report

Name of the Pilot Project	Promotion of Mushroom Cultivation Business
Pilot Project Code	CC-3
Name of the Implementer (Implementing Partner)	PDP-Jaffna
Pilot Project Site	Aththiady, Jaffna DS Division
Background	Mushroom growing was promoted by Development of Agrarian Development (DAD) recently. It has potential to expand women's opportunity of home industry. However, some issues were observed to promote mushroom growing, such as difficulties to procure sawdust that is used to make seedbed of mushroom and marketing problems. 14 women had been trained in mushroom cultivation last year by DAD. 6-7 ex-trainees had engaged in the cultivation in their houses, while others gave it up. The WRDS members showed their willingness to tackle with the mushroom production again as Attiyady had an advantage to sell mushroom because of its convenient access to the town. DS Jaffna emphasized the importance to promote marketing measures.
Objective	Empower WRDS by addressing one of the most pressing women's needs in the villages—income generation
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Capacity development trainings for WRDS active members (2) Improvement of revolving loan system (3) Skill trainings in mushroom cultivation for selected members (4) Provision of mushroom cultivation kits to the WRDS (5) Promotion of mushroom marketing measures (6) Strengthening network with mushroom cultivators
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Effectiveness: Selected beneficiaries received technical training and equipment support. Arrangements were also made to get quality spawn and market their produce. This may improve their production and incomes. As result of leadership, financial management training, and awareness meetings, the institutional capacity of the society increased. (2) Impact: 28 women members benefited from the project (10 women received income generation assistance, and others benefitted from technical and capacity building training); this includes 9 Vanni IDPs, 2 old IDPs, 6 WHFs. (3) Sustainability: The enhanced capacity of the members, their active participation, and close monitoring by government officers helped the WRDS ensure sustainability. The WRDS is expected to continue, even after the sudden departure of the president.
Annex	(1) Training Report by PDP-Jaffna Staff is attached.

**COMPLETION REPORT OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING
FOR ATHIJADY WOMEN RURSL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
(CC-3)**

AUGUST 2011

1. Program Description

1.1 Program Objectives:

To improve the knowledge and right attitude of Women Rural Development society members and to develop themselves as an efficient organization for a economical viable productions of mushroom by effectively utilizing the facilities provided by PDP Jaffna

1.2 Program Activities:

The leadership, book keeping and community monitoring were conducted each as a half-day training Programme. Attendance recorded 100%.

1.3 Training Schedule:

Time	Programme
9.00am – 9.10am	Registration of participants
9.10am – 9.20am	Introduction session (Briefing)
9.20am – 10.20am	Lecture
10.20am – 10.30am	Tea Break
10.30am – 12.30am	Lecture
12.30pm – 01.00pm	Post-test and Feed Back

1.4 Participants' summary:

No	Training	Date	Participants	IDP	WHF
1	Leadership	28/05/2011	28	2	2
2	Book keeping	28/05/2011	28	2	2
3	Community Monitoring	15/07/2011	20	2	0
4	Technical training	07/08/2011	20	3	2

2. Evaluation and methods:

The evaluation was done by two different assessments in order to assess the usefulness of the training programme. The assessments were conducted through post test and QA session.

3. Findings and Results

The table (Table 1) below shows the summary of post test scores.

Table 1: Post test

Summary of post test for Athijady WRDScapacity building training													
No		yes				To some extent				No			
		Leadership	Book keeping	Community monitoring	Technical training	Leadership	Book keeping	Community monitoring	Technical training	Leadership	Book keeping	Community monitoring	Technical training
1	Do you think that this training is useful for you?	25	24	20	NA	3	4	0	NA	0	0	0	NA
2	Were the explanation given by the resource persons clear to you?	24	25	19	NA	3	3	1	NA	1	0	0	NA
3	Are you satisfied with the Training arrangement?	25	23	17	NA	3	4	2	NA	0	1	1	NA
4	Are there any changes in you as a result of this training?	20	22	18	NA	6	4	2	NA	2	2	0	NA

During the Q and A session participants said this was useful for their society as well as their personal life.

4. Comments on the training programme:

4.1. Venue:

The training was conducted in the Athijady Common hall.

4.2. Training Contents:

- Leadership
 - Introduction and Objective of the training
 - Definition of Leadership
 - Types of leadership
 - How to develop leadership knowledge
- Book keeping
 - Why book keeping?
 - What is book keeping?
 - Books of account of a small organization
 - Preparing primary entry books

Leadership training covered the important topics as planned and well explained by the resource personnel. Provided the basic accounting training and explained with relevant examples.

4.3. Training method:

It contained lectures as well as group work. The explanation was simple as suitable for the grassroots organization and the participants were able to understand the topics clearly. Necessary examples were given wherever possible to make the participants to understand the contents of the lecture.

4.4. Training materials:

Relevant Handouts / leaflets were given

5. Recommendations:

As the overall evaluation, the following recommendations were identified and suggested by the members and resource persons.

RDO: The basic knowledge of book-keeping have been increased and thereby the society members are in a position to understand their responsibility.

Members: They need more training to increase their capacity.

Pilot Project Completion Report

Name of the Pilot Project	Small scale Business Development (Poultry)
Pilot Project Code	CC-4
Name of the Implementer (Implementing Partner)	Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC)
Pilot Project Site	Sirupidy , Kopay DS Division Thavalai Iyattalai , Chavakachcheri DS Division
Background	Poultry farming is one of the most popular side businesses for rural women. In many cases, it can produce just extra money and sometimes it is only for domestic consumption. However, it still has much potential to get income or food items without having special skills. Especially local chicken is more recommendable than farm chicken since farm chicken is susceptible to deceases. Besides, local chicken is marketable more than farm chicken due to its superior taste. Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) has made effort to promote poultry farming with local chickens. WRDS members in Sirupidy and Thavalai Ijattalai villages; farming villages, expressed their willingness to promote poultry farming to support livelihood measures.
Objective	Empower WRDS by addressing one of the most pressing women’s needs in the villages—income generation
Activities	(1) Capacity development trainings for the WRDS active members (2) Improvement of revolving loan system (3) Skill trainings in poultry farming for selected WRDS members (4) Provision of local chicks and other items for poultry farming to the WRDSs
Evaluation	(1) Effectiveness: Average income is expected to rise through the project support. The societies’ management capacity increased. They established a revolving system to provide support to other members and secure an income for the WRDS. (2) Impact: 44 women in Sirupiddy and 36 women in Thavalai Iyattalai benefited from the Pilot Project, including 57 Vanni IDPs, 6 old IDPs, 112 WHFs and 3 disabled people. More members could benefit from the repayment system element of the income generation assistance. (3) Sustainability: The capacity of the members was developed through their awareness meetings and training. This will help them sustain their societies. The revolving fund system for income generation will provide stable incomes to the WRDSs.
Annex	(1) Final report of JSAC is attached.

Community CC4 Annex 1
The Final Report
of
Small Scale Business Development (poultry) in Jaffna District (CC-4)
As a part of the Project for Development planning for the Rapid
Promotion of Reconstruction and Development
in Jaffna District (PDP-Jaffna)



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Conducted by
JSAC
Jaffna Social Action Center

Summary

This Pilot Project for Small Scale Business Development (poultry) in Jaffna District had a significant positive impact on its women participants. Activities enhanced the grassroots level women economical sustainability and independency manner. The appropriate action planning, technical and capacity building trainings, community based vaccination system and equipment provision took place to achieve the goals. Therefore, village level rural women became vibrant in their community development activities through the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Last three decades, the internal conflict created a lot of negative effects with the Jaffna community. Specifically, socio-economic activities were interrupted. The Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC) has been working with conflict affected and other vulnerable groups in Jaffna District for the last ten years. It has identified a number of areas, where capacity building of these groups would help to address the general problems facing a conflict affected society. The communities, with which JSAC has been involved, have suffered as a result of the conflict in the north of Sri Lanka, have been affected by the large scale resettlement of refugees, and have been marginalized by the political process which favors the majority ethnic group in Sri Lanka. Their problems include alienation from the processes of government and administration, issues with infrastructure and basic needs and difficulties in achieving sustainable and adequate incomes. Specifically women empowerment was addressed by women rural development societies in respective locations. Therefore this project was implemented through WRDS.

The targeted WRDSs have proper structure and legal registered body but their institutional capabilities and facilities are low. Therefore, they are not in the position to expand their WRDS activities. Even though lack of accounts capabilities, limited active members participation, lack of proper technical knowledge of poultry farming and irregular vaccination are gaps in these WRDSs. These short falls affected the WRDSs growth.

The project activities aimed to address these gaps. Institutional development trainings, provision of poultry assistance, technical transfer training, and community based vaccination system were planned to support the WRDS. JSAC believed that in addressing these needs it would meet the objectives and priorities of the current pilot proposal —“Small scale Business Development (poultry)”.

1.2 Project objectives

The Pilot Project aims to empower Woman Rural Development Societies (WRDS) by addressing one of the most pressing women’s needs in the villages—poultry income generation

The specific objectives are

- To strengthen the institutional development of the WRDSs
- To improve livelihood measures by assistance for improvement of poultry farming through the WRDSs

1.3 The target group

- Sirupidy East WRDS (J/271)
- Thavalai iyatralai WRDS (J/344)

Sirupidy and Thavalai Ijattalai WRDSs have their members 220 and 160 respectively. Women in those farming villages are willing to develop home industries, such as food processing, poultry farming, animal husbandry, running retail shops and dressmaking. Poultry farming is one of the most popular side businesses among them. However, they do not have the capital to establish the poultry farming and the respective WRDSs also did not have the capacity to provide loan.

The WRDS members have a lot of interest and motivation to uplift their status. This project specifically targeted to single headed families', women headed families, Vanni returnees and people with special needs. After JSAC intervention, members increased and their poultry income generation activities and are properly maintained.

2. Methods

Throughout the implementation of the project, the following strategies were employed

- Collaboration and partnership with existing local community structures
- Outsourcing technical expertise
- Organization and mobilization of communities
- Learning and sharing
- Regular presence
- Working through committees

Situation analysis was successfully assessed by participatory rural methods of direct focus group discussion, field visits, and reviewing the existing information from GS/RDO. Participatory decision making, vote system, role play, and group discussion were applied during the meetings and workshops.

Standard quotation system was followed with minimum 3 quotations. Materials were purchased based on the lowest price but with enough quantity.

3. Work schedule and progress

JSAC strictly followed the time frame for implementation; therefore, no changes in the work schedule. Most activities completed before the timeframe which indicated in the TOR.

Name of the meeting	Location	Date	No of the participants	Participants	Facilitator	Length of meeting
Awareness meeting	Sirupitty east	24 th of March	56	PDP Jaffna – 2 staffs ,GS ,RDO ,JSAC 3 staffs WRDS members (6 Vanni IDP , 1 IDP)	P.Methuna Senior project officer JSAC	3 hours
Awareness meeting	Thavalai iyattralai	25 th of March	55	PDP Jaffna – 1 staffs ,GS ,RDO ,WDO ,JSAC 3 staffs WRDS members (8 Vanni IDP)	P.Methuna Senior project officer JSAC	3 hours

2. Trainings for capacity development of the WRDSs

Initial discussion was organized with WRDS committee members and explained about strengthening and importance of the human resource skill among them. It introduced the recommended training packages and identified the potential of other participants and suitable time through discussion.

To improve the quality of the capacity building program, the pre discussion was organized by resource person to develop the training contents according to the requirements. Roles and responsibilities of WRDS, accounting, leadership and community monitoring were training subjects.

Capacity building training was conducted at two days in each location. During the training, stationeries, lunch and refreshment and necessary handouts were provided.

JSAC prepared the necessary documents of each event like training report and meeting minutes.

Follow up discussions were organized on their monthly meetings with target participants to ensure the peer support among them.

No	Date	Location	Session	Resource person	# of participants	Length of training
1	07.04.11	Sirupitty east	WG Structure, Accounting	P.Methuna TOT trainer Senior.Project Officer JSAC	45 (2vanni) (12 WHF)	1 day

2	09.04.11	Sirupitty east	Leadership, Community monitoring	N.Sukirtharaj TOT trainer Coordinator JSAC	36 (3 vanni) (8 WHF)	1 day
3	19.04.11	Thavalai iyattalai	WG Structure, Accounting	P.Methuna TOT trainer Senior.Project Officer JSAC	33 3 vanni (5 WHF)	1 day
4	21.04.11	Thavalai iyattalai	Community monitoring Leadership,	N.Sukirtharaj TOT trainer Coordinator JSAC	30 3 vanni (5 WHF)	1 day

Activities for improvement of poultry farming

3. Beneficiaries' selection poultry based income generation

JSAC discussed with respective GS, RDO to identify potential beneficiaries for the poultry based income generation according to vulnerable and need basis. Recommended beneficiaries name list was received from GS for vulnerability assessment. 46 Beneficiaries application forms at Sirupitty east and 73 beneficiaries' application form at Thavalai Iyattalai were received.

Applications of Thavalai iyattalai (26) and Sirupitty east (46) were prioritised for vulnerability assessment after consultation with GS from respective locations.

72 homes Visits were organized by staffs with WRDS president of respective locations to assess the vulnerability situation for their livelihood support poultry (Chava – 26. Kopay- 46). JSAC analyzed the feasibility, vulnerable assessment and their enthusiasm through home visits and prepared the documents about their individual assessment report.

Discussion was held on 26th of April with PDP Jaffna staffs about beneficiaries' finalisation criteria as shown below.

- School going children
- No of family members
- Earning members
- Disable
- Vanni IDP
- Women headed families
- WRDS member
- Income
- Land for poultry

Final list of beneficiaries for poultry livelihood were selected with GS and WRDS president according their vulnerable assessment reports.

- Sirupitty – 20 (Vanni IDP- 3, WHF -3, Orphan – 1)
- Thavalai Iyattalai – 20 (WHF - 7, Disable- 2, Vanni IDP-1)

Beneficiaries' final list announcement meeting was held with WRDS members to inform the selected beneficiaries and how they select and criteria. It was held on 30th of April.

4. Technical transfer training regarding on poultry farming

Organized the common meeting with selected participants to explain the training component and motivate their encouragement towards their future plans and ideas. Discussion was organized with resource persons from Department of Animal Protection and Health about technical transfer training. JSAC prepared the hand out about poultry farming and other animal husbandry.

2 days technical transfer training was conducted to the selected beneficiaries and vaccine volunteers. During the training, necessary handouts, lunch and refreshments were provided to the selected beneficiaries.

No	Date	Location	Session	Resource person	# of participants	Length of training
1	05.05.2011	Sirupitty east	Maintenance, Feeding measures , laying & required environment for chicks	Vet. surgeon from Kopay hospital Asst. Director of DAPH	23 (20 selected beneficiaries 3 vaccination volunteers)	1 day
2	06.05.2011	Sirupitty east	Decease & vaccination	Vet. surgeon from Kopay hospital Asst. Director of DAPH	23 (20 selected beneficiaries 3 vaccination volunteers)	1 day
3	10.05.2011	Thavalai iyattalai	Maintenance, Feeding measures , laying & required environment for chicks	Vetnary surgeon from Chava hospital Asst. Director of DAPH	24 (20 selected beneficiaries 4 vaccination volunteers)	1 day
4	11.05.2011	Thavalai iyattalai	Decease & vaccination	Vet. surgeon from Chava hospital	24 (20 selected beneficiaries 4 vaccination volunteers)	1 day

5. Procurement of local chicks

JSAC discussed with LIBCO about requirements of chicks and with poultry shed suppliers.

No	Name of equipment/tool	Remarks

1	Training materials- Month old Country Chicks	25 chicks x 20 members X 2 WRDS =Total 1,000 chicks
2	Poultry Sheds	20 x 2 WRDSs
3	Feeding equipment (4l drinker x2, 3kg feederx2, 50 Kg food)	20 x 2 WRDSs

Purchase arrangement was made by Point Pedro LIBCO of chicks and identified supplier to the poultry shed, feeder drinker and foods through quotation system.

6. Distribution of Poultry assistance to selected beneficiaries

After the training, poultry farming raw materials such as poultry shed, chicks, food, feeder and drinker were distributed to the beneficiaries with the Government officer's presence. Poultry distribution event was organized on 7th of May 2011 at 4.30 pm at Sirupitty east. Respective Kopay DS office Assistant Director of Planning (ADP), GS, RDO, PDP Jaffna staffs and JSAC staffs, beneficiaries and WRDS participated.

Provision of poultry assisted materials to each beneficiary are

- ❖ Poultry shed – 1
- ❖ Chicks (30 days) – 25
- ❖ Feeder (3kg) – 2
- ❖ Drinker (4L) – 2
- ❖ Chick starter (25 kg bags) - 2

Poultry distribution event were organised on 21st of May 2011 at 9.30 am at Thavalai iyatralai. Respective Chava DS office ADP, GS, RDO, PDP Jaffna staffs and JSAC staffs, beneficiaries and WRDS participated.

Provision of poultry assisted materials to each beneficiary are

- ❖ Poultry shed - 1
- ❖ Chicks (32 days) - 25
- ❖ Feeder (3kg) – 2
- ❖ Drinker (4L) - 2
- ❖ Chick starter (25 kg bags) - 2

Documentation file was distributed to each beneficiary – Chicks veterinary Doctor certificate, chick clinic copy, assisted materials value details, agreement of repayment, and monitoring report format were include in the file.

7. Volunteer training for vaccination

Volunteers were selected to each location for vaccination training. Sirupitty east - 2, Thavalai iyatralai – 4. They received the 2 days training about vaccination methods at their respective Veterinary officer in each DS division. The survival rate was kept 96 % with the proper

vaccination. Once 22 chicks died because of the climate, but JSAC compensated for the loss. After 2 months due to climate and deceases, 16 chicks died then beneficiaries bought the chicks for their own.

8. System to provide chicks for the beneficiaries, incorporating with revolving loan system

Discussion was organized with WRDS committee and selected beneficiaries to decide the repayment percentage of the assistance. 40% of repayment is agreed by beneficiaries and it will start from month of September 2011. WRDS committees were well trained by JSAC about revolving documentation and maintaining this system.

1st instalment repayment (worth of RS.1,000.00) was settled by 40 beneficiaries who were getting the poultry farming assistance. This money was deposited to respective WRDS bank account and it will be provided as the loan to requested beneficiaries with RDO guidance within 3 months.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring carried out at three levels. The targeted WRDS were trained in monitoring and evaluation process, which enabled them to assess their own performances in social inclusion and effectiveness of their activities. Therefore WRDS committee themselves analyzed and monitored the activities.

The JSAC Management Group used the similar techniques to monitor and evaluate progress against targets and objectives for the action on a monthly basis and produce the monthly reports. JSAC shared the progress information to respective government officials and PDP Jaffna. PDP Jaffna and the Government officials carried out their monitor based on the need. During the monitoring, necessary evidence of documents and information were collected.

10. Follow up activities and monitoring visits

Twice a week, monitoring visits were organized in each beneficiaries home during the period their chicks growth, and vaccination. Proper maintenance was observed with the necessary guidance by JSAC.

5. Lessons Learnt and Recommendation

5.1 Outcome and results

The successful implementation of the project directed to the following results:

- The project provided an opportunity for women to prove the skeptic wrong, in the sense that many people in rural communities do not believe that women can become good leaders. However, it turned out that most of them did extremely well.
- This WRDS have become strong platforms to promote community structure and development through improved poultry activities and effective resource mobilization.
- The project improved the household incomes and household food security in the targeted family.
- The project increased access of women beneficiaries to decision-making processes about poultry farming activities and other community activities.
- Targeted beneficiaries motivated to facilitate high level participation in establishing community structures that will enhance community development.
- Capacity of WRDS to effectively engage with other state actors and business sector strengthened.

- Resource and capacity building was increased for WRDS, and it led to promote further network between others.

Coordination with project stakeholders

- Organized the beneficiaries finalization meetings with respective GS
- Beneficiaries criteria development discussion was conducted with PDP Jaffna staffs
- Participated and arranged the meeting with PDP Jaffna and stakeholders which were held on 24th of 25th of May
- Coordinated with respective divisional Veterinary officer and Asst. Director of DAPH
- Well coordinated with PPD LIBCO to get chicks vaccinated

5.2 Constraints and lessons learnt

- During the beneficiaries selection, GS recommended the excess numbers of beneficiaries. Therefore JSAC organized the proper home visit to identify suitable beneficiaries.
- Poultry farming activities needed the close monitoring; therefore, JSAC put more energy to set up proper monitoring system.

5.3 Conclusion & recommendation

This pilot had a significant positive impact on its women participants. This is evident that it increased the WRDS's collective actions by the number and range participation. Income generation activities in cooperation with WRDS institutional development is very good tactic to ensure the sustainability.

In this project, 40 % repayment system is initiated in order to provide further assistances to more beneficiaries in the future. This repayment 1st installment was started from August 2011 therefore further assistance will be provided from November 2011 onwards.

The 40 % of repayment worth of LKR.192,000.00 will rotate within the WRDS members to offer the loan assistance to income generation activities. Rural development officer is managing the revolving the system with WRDSs.

WRDS can lead the support to identify the marketing opportunities and expansions of the poultry farming activities. This initiation will strengthen the WRDS capacity and develop the institutional sustainability.

Exit strategy is important to ensure the consistency, as different messages from different organizations challenge the sustainability of the program. Linking WRDSs with other groups in the areas as well as with local stakeholders such as elected leaders and local government agencies provides an important mechanism to ensure the sustainability of their development initiatives.

6. Photos



Awareness meeting at Thavalai iyatralai



Awareness meeting at Sirupitty east



Capacity training



Poultry technical transfer training



**Poultry assistance distribution at Thavalai
iyatralai**



Poultry assistance distribution at Sirupitty east



At present poultry farming assistance

Pilot Project Completion Report

Name of the Pilot Project	Support for the Widows' Society
Pilot Project Code	CC-5
Name of the Implementer	PDP-Jaffna
Pilot Project Site	Chavatkaddu, Sandilipay DS Division
Background	Chavatkaddu Widows' society was strengthened with strong woman's leadership, overcoming numerous hardships. It had been almost neglected in the village at the beginning stage, but the society obtained reputation and recognition from the community. However, it seemed necessary to bring up more leaders to promote sustainability of the society since most of members almost depend on the leader.
Objective	Empower a Widow's Society by improving access to financial services and institutional capacity development
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Capacity development trainings (2) Coordination with the existing microfinance schemes (3) Field mobilization for the promotion of microfinance activities
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Effectiveness: Four loans were disbursed to four members (for a total amount of LKR 190,000), and members learnt how to access bank loans through training. The management capacity of the SHGs was improved through capacity development training. They also learnt loan mechanisms, including assessments. (2) Impact: About 60 widows benefited from the project, including 336 WHFs, 4 Vanni IDPs, 2 disabled people. The WRDS was strengthened through the reactivation of members. (3) Sustainability: As the SHG members started to receive loans from the bank, their confidence increased. As a result, they remained in the Society and were highly motivated to gain more benefits through it. The SHG members received technical knowledge of the PAMP II microfinance program. Their knowledge was gradually shared with other members.
Annex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Summary Report of Widow's Society by PDP-Jaffna Staff (2) Training Report of Shanthiham

Brief Summary of the Project - Support for the Widows' Society

1. Background of the Society

Tharaka Widows' Society that has been identified for the support is in the Chavatcaddu (J/131) Grama Officer division in the Vali-SouthWest (Sandilipay) Divisional Secretary division. Presently, there are around 109 widows (including 08 recent returnees) in this area. Although some of them are not regular members of this Widows' Society, they are in the operational area of this Society and have contacts with the Society.

Fishermen Co-operative Society, Elders' Society, Youth Club, Community Centre, Temple Society are some other CBOs functioning in that area.

Some NGOs implemented their programs in that area (There is no programs at present). Support from various organizations and individuals provided to the society and its members in the past, especially Caritas-HUDEC and Shanthiham were some of the remarkable agencies. Tharaka Widows' Society is one of remarkable output of the intervention of Shanthiham in that area. As most of the support were provided several years ago, it is difficult to find out the exact amount of the support provided. Details of some of the major assistance of agencies are shown below:

Table 1: Details of Assistance to Tharaka Widows Society-Chavatcuddu

Survey Items	Assistance 1	Assistance 2	Assistance 3	Assistance 4
1. Name of the agency (Gov, NGO, other donors, etc)	CARITAS-HUDEC	Shanthiham	Methodist Priest	Ministry of Hindu Culture
2. Name of the Project	Widows support programme	Widows support programme	Support for Land & Building	Support for Land & Building
3. Project Duration	2002-2006	2002-2004	2002-2010	2002
4. Number of Beneficiaries	Members of the Widows' Society	Members of the Widows' Society (80 families)	Members of the Widows' Society	Members of the Widows' Society
5. Project Total Budget	200,000LKR	600,000LKR	180,000LKR	100,000LKR
6. Project Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of Society building Community Development Institutional development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psycho-social support Institutional development Income generation support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for acquiring land & building renovation Furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for acquiring land & building
7. Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the renovation of Widows' Society building Food processing & packing training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal counseling Awareness program Capacity building program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial payment for land acquisition Land Registration Parapet wall construction & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial payment for land acquisition (100,000)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with financial assistance • Capacity building training • Exposure visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Society & strengthening • Financial assistance for IG activities (80 widows) • Supply of educational items • Exposure visit • Asset support for income generation of the society(Telephone, chairs, computer with accessories) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fittings • Purchase of chairs for rental service 	
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It is assumed that roughly 100,000 LKR amount of support has been provided in last 5 years. Although the Society implemented various programs to its members in the past, now it is functioning in a limited scale due to various reasons. The reasons for the inactiveness despite of several supports can be pointed out as follow; failure of small scale business during the war, lack of experience in livelihood development, dependency attitudes towards donors, abnormal situation prevailed in the area due to war, etc.

On the other hand, the Society is playing a very important role to the members. Every Sunday afternoon, members gather at the Society building and share their day-to-day issues and experience among themselves. They feel it is a good opportunity to get relief from stress. Further, they are running a revolving credit system in a small scale which is not quite enough to cater the needs of all members (Maximum loan amount is 5,000LKR). In addition to that, some of the members, who are organized in Self Help Groups (SHGs), are involved in saving activities with the intention of getting loans from Bank of Ceylon under the PAMP II program. Forming the SHGs is the requirement to receive loan from PAMP II¹. Most of the members seem economically vulnerable and recovery/strengthening of income earning measures are an urgent need for many women headed families in this area.

Table 2: Details of SHGs of Chavatcuddu Widows' Society

Name of SHGs	Poonthalir	Krishna	Anthonyiar
Group established month/year	01.10.2009	12.12.2010	19.12.2010
Number of members	05	05	05
Number of IDP/WHF members	02 Widows 03 Women (01 replaced her husband's membership)	03 Widows 02 Women	02 Widows(01 Abandoned by husband) 03 Women

¹ Borrower should be a member of a group consisting of 5 to 8 members with similar economic status and engage in similar or related income generating activities. (However, they should not be from the same family).

Community CC5 Annex 1

Common facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Routine meeting	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
Major livelihood of each member	1. Krishnakumary (W) – No LH activity* 2. Shyla (W) – No LH activity 3. Sasikala - No LH activity 4. Rajagowry – Backyard Poultry 5. Pushparany - Backyard Poultry	1. Revathiamma (W) – Cigar making 2. Thillaiamma (W) - No LH activity 3. Suvintha - Cigar making 4. Rathithevy - Cigar making 5. Rajani - Cigar making	1. Mallika (W) – Sewing Work 2. Krisha (A) – Pre-school Teacher** 3. Mangaleswary - No LH activity 4. Rathinathevy - No LH activity 5. Malini - No LH activity
Anticipated livelihood activities with loan	1. Fishing (Son) 2. Grocery shop 3. Fishing (Husband) 4. Fishing (Husband) 5. Fishing (Husband)	1. Grocery shop 2. Fishing (Son) 3. Fishing (Brother) 4. Fishing (Husband) 5. Fishing (Husband)	1. Sewing 2. Fishing (Brother) 3. Fishing (Husband) 4. Fishing (Husband) 5. Fishing (Husband)
Training received (year/type/donor)	01 member received Psycho-social training and food processing training (2004/Shanthiham)	-	-
Saving amount in group account §	Group Sav.: 500.00 Mem.Sav. : 2,625 .00 Interest: 7.79 Total: 3,132.79	Group Sav.: 500.00 Mem.Sav.: 3,250 .00 Interest: 0.00 Total: 3,750.00	Group Sav.: 500.00 Mem.Sav.: 2,650 .00 Interest: 0.00 Total: 3,150.00
Progress of PAMP II Loan Disbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of loan application delayed as one of the group member had no Identity card, but it will be submitted in the last week of March. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rathithevy & Rajani have got the loans for their husband's fishing activity (each 50,000 LKR). • Loan will be disbursed to another member in April. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of loan application will be made in April.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No savings after 21.12.2009 • Couldn't obtain loan as 01 member has no NIC • No loan disbursement so far 		

* W- Widow ** A-Abandoned by husband.

§ - Figures mentioned in this row represents the amount at the end of February 2011.

This society has a leader with a lot of experience. But the entire society depends on this leader which is a weakness in this Society. Therefore, the Society members have to be empowered and developed to ensure the sustainability of the Society in a democratic way. Appropriate capacity building measures have to be considered for the institutional development of the Society.

2. Intervention of PDP Jaffna

Based on the field visits, discussions and meetings, a project proposal was developed by JICA-PDP Jaffna team. Purpose and output of the project and the present status of implementation are given below.

Purpose & Outputs	Present Status and Plans
<p>Purpose Empower the Widow's Society by improving access to financial services and institutional capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial meetings have been conducted, Project proposal formulated & approval obtained from JICA • Project has been discussed with the Society members & Government Officials have been informed
Output 1: Institutional development of the Widows' Society	
<p>Activity 1: Capacity development trainings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mobiliser from the team has been assigned to assess the capacity building needs and to support the capacity building training program together with other resources. • Resource persons from Shanthiham were utilized for needs assessment. • Proposal by Shanthiham for the capacity building of Society members has been submitted and the team is currently scrutinizing it for finalization. • Data collection of widows is completed. The data will be analyzed by the end of March and will be reflected for the planning of training.
Output 2: Improvement of access to financial institution for strengthening women's livelihood measure	
<p>Activity 1: Coordination with the existing microfinance schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAMP II scheme has been introduced by Bank of Ceylon. • Bank officials (Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Bank of Ceylon) conducted awareness meetings on PAMP II to Society members. • 03 SHGs are in operation (01 reactivated & 02 new) • PDP Jaffna supports coordinating with BOC and society members for clarifying necessary documents and procedures.
<p>Activity 2: Field mobilization for the promotion of microfinance activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Social mobilizer is deployed and home visits are going on. • Feedback reg. SHG operation were reported to Bank officials and facilitated for appropriate measures for the smooth operation of SHGs.

In line with the project proposal following activities were being planned:

1. Utilizing the resource persons of Shanthiham for the capacity building of Society members (Group discussion, trainings on selected areas) to make them ready to be involved in Society and SHG activities;
2. Providing capacity building training to SHG members;
3. Facilitating the access to financial services through PAMP II program of Bank of Ceylon.

3. Achievements of JICA-PDP Jaffna Project

Following has been achieved until now by PDP Jaffna.

1. Data collection of widows was completed and capacity building trainings were planned based on the findings.
2. Communicated with BOC manager and staff to clarify application procedures and disbursement process.
 - Bank manager and the officer-in-charge were invited to the Widows' Society meeting and the loan procedures have been explained to the members.
 - JICA-PDP Jaffna project community development team arranged a discussion between the bank manager and the Society leader to facilitate the loan disbursement process where the bank manager has agreed to accept the recommendation of the Society leader for the loan disbursement. If loan application is made for the income generating activity of the applicant's (widows' society member) family member, then their signature with the endorsement of Grama Sevaka is also necessary to get the loan.
3. 02 members have successfully obtained loans from the bank and others would be given in the coming months.

A.Deny Constantine.

Community Development Specialist

Life Skill Training at Savatkaddu -

Women Headed Families

Title	: Skill Training Report
Type of Training	: Life skills (Skill for self employment)
Sponsored by	: JICA
Conducted By	: Association for Health & Counseling
Target Group	: Women Headed Families in Savatkadu
Age Group	: 25-65
Needs of the Training	: To empower widows by developing their capacities for the betterment of their personal life and for the improved and indepth participation in community activities.
No of Participants	: 40 WHFs (in 03 groups)
Duration	: 12 hours (Will be covered in four Sundays)
Venue	: Tharaka Women Centre, Savatkkadu

The programme was held with three different groups and details are as follows:

1. Elderly women
2. Widows with children
3. Widows without children

1. Relaxation

Introduction about relaxation to participants

The facilitator explained the benefit that could be derived from relaxation and the ways and means / instruction to the participants.

When we face difficulties and stress in our life, there are changes in our body and mind. For example when we experience sad, happy and fearing events, many of us are unable to sleep or eat properly. We often experience a sense of threatening, alertness and tension or rapid beating of our hearts. These physical and psychological changes help us to function well in emergencies.

However, If these changes are severe or continue even as long after stressful events, then it become harmful, adversely affect our coping capacity and affect our daily life and ability. Some time you may experience this kind of situation. If so, please put your hand up. Most participants put up their hands.



There are several ways to reduce these adverse states. One is relaxation techniques such as breathing exercise, progressive muscular relaxation and repetition of words which help to control mental distress and produce a state of mental and bodily peace. Have you ever heard / done these kind of exercise? The facilitator asked the participants. 10% of the participants positively said “yes”.

- **Advices/Instructions of breathing exercise.**

At the when we are disturbed mentally, our breathing becomes shallow and irregular. Sometimes physical and psychological symptoms will appear in the body. For example tension, headache, backache, neck pain and tightness. This cause will changes in our physical body and mentally. Through learning to make our breathing deep and regular, we can act against the above physical and psychological changes and produce a state of mental and bodily peace.

For this exercise,

1. It is necessary to choose a position that is not rigid.
2. Assume any position that is comfortable (Sitting in a chair, Laying on a bed and Padmasanam)



continuously and deeply

3. In a relaxed position, observe yourself breathing in and out for a few minutes.
4. We will often notice that generally our chest is being used for breathing. But, for this exercise we have to learn to mainly use our stomach for breathing.
5. We can observe that the breath goes in when our chest and stomach expand.
6. We should now learn to breath slowly,

7. Then, by allowing our chest and stomach to relax the breath will go out automatically.
8. Try to do this slowly and continuously.
9. There should be no noise while breathing.
10. Observe the breath going in and out several times contineously.
11. Slowly and gradually learn to shift your breathing to the stomach so that most of the breathing is done by the movement of the stomach muscles.
12. Now you count slowly to three in your mind while breathing in, and again count to three while breathing out. Over several weeks, slowly increase the count depending on your capacity.



13. Alternatively you can say a Mantra like “OM” to yourself. “O’ as you breath in and “M” as you breath out. Slowly increase the time taken to say O and M . It must always be done in a comfortable way.

14. You observe the respiration where the breath flows in

and flows out, feel the air touch the nose and upper lip or the stomach moving up and down. You should try to concentrate your mind well on the breathing.

Feed back of the Participants

How do you feel now?

Most of the young people said that our mind was peace, relax, refresh of body and happy. But, elder people (90%) did not corporate due to their physical problems such as back pain, unable to sit the proper position and other illness. Even though, some elders did the exercise for getting relaxes. Because they believe the exercise release from the diseases instead of medicine as said facilitator.

How did you feel when you were doing the exercise?

Elders said that we are going to die soon therefore, need not this exercise for us. It make laugh. Some says that we feel odd because we did not do before. Especially two young people could not corporate to do this exercise and they always laugh when others did it.

Is there anything you would have liked to have done differently?

Yes. When we face any problem we pray GOD for getting release from critical situation.

The facilitator gives homework to participants that everyone does practice this exercise at your home and when you come next week you must tell the benefits.

50 % of participants said that we practiced in home and we feel inner peace inside of us. Therefore, we encourage to our children also, said some participants. By practice the following exercise, I feel release from painful headache, one said. Two people said that we feel comfortable when we do this exercise.

Restriction

The place has not enough space to do the relaxation exercise. Some participants (Young) could not corporate to this program due to shy.

2. Live skill

Methodology

Lecture discussion, Role play, Hearing stories and sharing experiences, Facilitation and Participant dominant technique.

Observation

The groups were participated in a very enthusiastic way and among themselves. Some members in the elders group have severe physical problems such as arthritis, back pain, hearing and vision defects due to this they faced poor concentration on what were spoken, but others were satisfactorily took part in this process and tend to practise in their daily life they told.

One group of participants with children are very much interested to have a programme with their children to enable the children



to get knowledge and skills as what they got.

The present social scenario is very open to everyone for anything at any time, which very much affect the mothers who had ill experience of loss their husbands, to think about their children specially their future. In the present social scenario they here many ill news daily, children are get cheated, sexually abused, face sexual harassments and physically exploited. Further more children tend to react to mothers in an irritable way for most of the daily routine struggles.

The role play made all of them to a happy mood and passionate way to connect them in to the subjects which was covered. Through this it is hoped that most of them learned to practice in their day to day life. Some of them realised the real enjoyment when practice in an experimental purposes at their homes.

Recommendation

It is strongly suggested that if, AHC organize routine programmes for youths and children in the vicinity, that will be helpful for the mothers and to mitigate the daily problematic issues in those settings. The youths and the children may learn the correct way to express their anger and hate and can escape from the mal-traps which showed invisibly in the places where they go.

Herewith annexed the decision making techniques which took place in the programme in Tamil.

Referral

During this session, was able to certify one reference to psychotic intervention and other one to psychological intervention. Name was given to the Association for Health and Counselling / JICA

References:

1. Life Skill, Mental Health Division, Ministry of Health, Colombo
2. Counselling for personality development, Rev.Fr.Rasendram Stalin, 2010
3. A Manual on Counselling for lay- counsellors, Dr.C.R.Chandrasekar, Bangalore, India

3.Group Counseling

Group counseling started with welcoming and a brief introduction about the program. Described about the basic concept of group counseling and the benefits of that. Introduced about some ground rules.

- a – Confidentiality
- b – Regular attendance
- c – Be supportive to others
- d – Maintaining group cohesiveness
- e – To have 4 group meetings



Started with the self introduction by facilitator followed with self disclosures by facilitator and the atmosphere for group sharing started. Facilitator provided active listening, empathy and probing to the group when they opened to the question about “description about my family” asked by the facilitator.

Members started to express freely and comfort about their experiences, emotions, thoughts and views. Facilitator supported with active listening, empathy and probing. Whenever needed regulated other members to promote supporting and group cohesiveness.

Shared about their loses, difficulties, economical/emotional/security/physical needs/challenges (lack of support from the community/earning chances/social threatening/efforts to misuse stigma due to cultural values), future (how to live, looking after the family specially children), taking multiple roles (as father, leader, income generator, other etc). Ventilated the emotions (sad, anger, inferiority, guilty, frustration). Without hesitation cried, weep etc. almost each member expressed their sorrows one by one on their own, without calling them while others observing silently and sometimes others identified similarities and willingly opened their minds.

Their thoughts were about future and their family, present challenges and past experiences.

Altogether 7 members participated in sharing. The feedback about the session from members.

Emotionally felt free after ventilating.

Identified similarities and accepted the problems are realistic for such widows.

Members recognized and openly expressed them as one group to the sponsors after the session.

They themselves invited each other to be present for next Sunday’s meeting. Openly accepted as useful in the sense of being in a group with similar problems and challenges which give a platform to share. Facilitator briefed a summary of the program and finalized to meet at 3.00pm on 17.04.11.

Plan: –

1. Strengthening group with facilitating other members to express.
2. Facilitator to decrease his role.
3. Promoting each other to provide support.
4. Identifying problems & prioritize.

Session – 2

Facilitator welcomed and reminded the ground rules. Facilitator asked the feedback from the group. The lady opened issues last time, said she felt a free in her mind and observed less anger and felt less tiredness she left the group as good for opened issues some others feel they also like to talk more in group. Facilitator asked options from others to talk.

Another woman expressed her issue with started talking about resent economical crisis, physical aches and pain her children nutrition and educational needs. Then about husband’s separation which followed with his death. Ventilated sad, fear, anger, inferiority and hopelessness. Facilitator supported, by providing empathy and pointing feelings also (This may help participants to aware more about feelings) other members also intervened many

times by asking clarifications, expressing some of their similarities, telling some of their coping methods. Facilitator focused on her health issues (aches pains does as she does domestic labour work) others highlighted their experiences, indicated some medical doctor's name for treatment, some other alternate coping strategies evtry to involve in cigar) finally the rolling women who opened her mind (as she kept her all sorrows within her mind as her children may be affected and she doesn't talk her problems to others, as they all may have problems, she said their was the first occasion when she opened her inner problems) as she felt the group as supportive and confidential maintain group-group members expressed many similarities and that may be one reason for active listening and maintaining confidentiality. All agreed to meet as group at the next Sunday.

Session – 3

All members gathered in time and the facilitator asked feed backs and some of the feedbacks are

They anxiously waited for the Sunday

They liked to open their issues as this would be the safe environment

The specific lady who exclusively talked much, she was very quiet with her children, went to government dispensary to get drugs for pain, believed she could cater children

Facilitator told that the group was theirs, they could work such other, sharing their coping strategies most of them agreed the group as theirs' and for them. Two or three of the members tried to open issues. Finally group agreed providing opportunity to one woman who mostly kept silent.

She slowly started about her elder son's work in fishing. She was so sad, helpless, guilt, shame and anger, as she has to send her son for earning even at 18 years. Other members clarified about economical status, and specific son's educational performances. The woman started thinking more suggestive of going to work as his educational performances are also low. Then the woman felt fear of son going to fishing on stormy, windy weathers as she may lose her son as she was conditioned with her husband's killing, which also happened in fishing facilitator and other group members clarified about both background context. The women in a way accepted the difference and realized the fear is not realistic.

Every member felt that the group as valuable and identified the importance to meet on Sundays even after the planned program winded up.

Session 4

Same eleven women attended. Facilitator informed that this would be the final session with him and asked about their views on continuity of the group. Almost each members viewed to meet in group even unavailability of facilitator.

Facilitator briefed about the confidentiality and mutual trust women in group replied they have trust on each other as that why they opened issues. Facilitator asked about what benefit they would get by sharing their problems. They responded that they feel free when they open issues, they feel supportive and comfort when they hear similarities, and sometimes others help to solve their issues.

Facilitator further introduced about networking or addresses their problems to Governmental & Non-governmental resources. Facilitator asked the group to progress with the session.

They discussed and one woman opened issue about daughter's death at the age of 23. She cried and shouted others silently listened. The lady comfort ventilated. Others provide feedbacks and suggestions. Others promoted to give more concern on granddaughter (eldest daughter's baby). She accepted from facilitator's view that session seems to be good as they performed on their own.

Finally facilitator asked about the sustainability/ progress, they all decided and agreed to meet in group for sharing, getting support relaxing and chance to get ideas on solving problems. Finally session winded up with mutual thanking.

4.Games

1. Body language dance
2. Clapping dance
3. Touch and touch game
4. Understanding game

Feed back

We imagine our self as children when we play. Really it makes happy.

We measure our ability.

We can believe that we can do anything by change of attitude.

We understand each other.

We learn that we can win if, we try hard.

We forget sadness.

Observation

At the initial stage, they hesitated to play games. But at the second, third and fourth day they played with happiness and enthusiastic manner. Even elders participated actively.

As a coordinator, my common observation is that we have to work with community, as the community people have social barriers, social believe and cultural barriers. As the result of this barriers, women headed families are not accepted. But, the participants are very good leaders, decision makers and etc among their families. Therefore, participants have been empowered and at the same time community people have to be given awareness on Gender, Human rights and relationship/ Trust building which could cause the women headed families to feel free and comfortable in the community.

E.Thevarasa

S.V.Sankarapillai

Coordinator – Training unit

Executive Director

SHANTHIHAM

SHANTHIHAM

5/26/2011

Survey Completion Report

Name of the Survey	Baseline Survey
Name of the Implementer	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)
Survey Areas	Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Velanai, Point Pedro, Kopay and Sandilipay DS Divisions
Background	The Team plans to conduct baseline survey for potential pilot projects in order to assess the outcomes of the intervention at the end of Project. The survey attempts to grasp the current socio-economic situations of target communities, collect the information on performance indicators, and analyze the peculiarities of the communities from political, economic, social, and security perspectives.
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the outcomes of the intervention by collecting the information on performance indicators 2. To grasp the current socio-economic situations of target communities and produce a database of the community profiles 3. To analyze the peculiarities of the communities from political, economic, social, and security perspectives 4. To analyze the effects of the Project to the communities and to suggest intervention strategies
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Collecting the performance indicators and community profiles (2) Providing situation analysis (3) Providing recommendations
Annex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Final Report of Baseline Survey by CHA (2) Final Presentation by CHA

The Report for Baseline Survey
As a Part of the Project for Development Planning
for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development
in Jaffna District (PDP-Jaffna)

Conducted by

CHA

Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies

July 2011

Abbreviations

- AI – Agriculture Instructor
- CBO – Community Based Organization
- CHA - Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
- DFAR – District Fisheries Aquatic Resource
- DS – Divisional Secretary
- FAD - Fish Aggregating Devices
- FCS – Fisheries Fishermen Cooperative Society
- FGD – Focus Group Discussion
- FI – Fisheries Inspector
- GN – Grama Niladhari
- GO – Government Officer
- HSZ – High Security Zone
- IDP - Internally Displaced People
- JICA - Japan International Cooperation Agency
- LDO – Livestock Development Officer
- LIBCO –Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society
- PDP Jaffna –The Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District
- PWSN – Persons with Special Needs
- RDO – Rural Development officer
- SMO - Subject Matter Officer
- UXOs – Unexploded ordinances
- WHF – Women Headed Families
- WRDS – Women Rural Development Society

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SUMMARY

Chapter 1 explains the background, objectives, scope and location of the survey. The major objectives of the survey are to assess the outcomes of the intervention of PDP Jaffna by collecting the information on performance indicators and to grasp the current socio economic situation of target communities for meaningful suggestions. The location of the survey covers six Divisional Secretary (DS) Divisions in Jaffna, namely Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Velanai, Point Pedro, Kopay and Sandilipay. The survey has been conducted with 19 CBOs to obtain profiles of target communities.

Chapter 2 shows the schedule, survey team members, methods of the survey, and interviewees. The survey team members interviewed various government officers such as fishery inspector, agriculture instructor, Grama Niladhari. The total of 165 CBO members was interviewed.

Chapter 3 discusses the basic situation of communities in Jaffna District. It is mainly divided into two sections: one is GN-wise general information of target community profiles and the other is CBO-based performance indicators.

The general information includes findings on population, security issues, infrastructure, land usage, and so on. Punkuduthivu possesses the poorest infrastructure without electricity, piped water, private or common wells nor sanitary facilities. 20-30% of lands are cited as abandoned areas in Punkuduthivu Centre, Katkoyalam and Udayaooriyan area, and 20% of the land is restricted in Mandathivu. There are 6 communities with more than 20% of IDPs among the total population. The 47% of IDPs are still living in the temporary shelters at own land, shelter at other's land and relatives houses.

The second section, CBO-based information, surveys on capacity development of CBOs, involvement of government officers, and social inclusion. General and committee meetings are held regularly at most of the CBOs. Katkoyalam FCS and Singanagar WRDS had no financial record. Livelihood activities are active in all FCSs. Monthly income of certain occupations, such as boat owner fishermen, fish processing, retailing business, and net owner earn more than Rs.25,000/month in specific areas. Agriculture societies' members earn Rs.9,000-19,000/month. Livelihood of WRDS members are lower than the other sectors, between Rs.3,000 to Rs.5,000/month. FIs and AIs/LDO visit the target CBOs once a week,

while RDOs visits WRDSs only once a month. IDPs are involved in FCS activities whereas widows are participating in WRDS activities.

Chapter 4 analyses of the situations in terms of social, economic, political and security aspects of the locations in which the CBOs operate. Ethnic wise Tamils are predominant in Jaffna District comprised largely by Hindus and with a sizable Christian population. Due to the conflict, roughly 130,000 of the population left the District since 1980s. Their massive returning is assumed to be unlikely since the majority of them have settled in other Districts and foreign countries. Jaffna has a predominantly an agricultural economy with significant contribution from fisheries and livestock sectors. Political participation seems to be relatively low. In terms of security, the resettlement of IDPs is not allowed in certain areas.

For sector-wise analysis, some of the vulnerable groups, such as PWSN and WHF, face psychological problems. IDPs also have problems, such as changing their occupational patterns and the loss of livelihood assets. Prohibition of mono-filament gill net and trawl fishing by the government affects fisherman's income. Security wise, Indian trawlers and obtaining pass to go fishing are the local people's concerns. Positive and negative impacts from the pilot projects to the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are discussed with examples.

Chapter 5 gives the recommendations for the implementation of the pilot projects. Awareness program to increase the number of active members, orientation for executive members to conduct meetings in a democratic and transparent manner, training programmes for maintaining financial books and recordings are some of the recommendations provided. Financial capacity has to be strengthened through income earning activities and enhanced subscription. Introduction of new technologies in the traditional activities would bring more positive and productive ways to develop CBOs. Networking with government officers through more training and more participation of vulnerable groups in targeted program would be useful.

CHAPTER - 1

Introduction

1-1. Background of the survey

Sri Lanka was ravaged by an intensive ethnic conflict during the past three decades. During the conflict between the Government and the separatist movement based in the northern and the eastern province, the socio economic conditions of the people of these two provinces were severely affected. Jaffna is one of the districts of the Northern Province where there had been multiple displacements. Along with the displacement, Jaffna District was economically isolated due to the closure of the main highway which connected the rest of the country. As a result, the people of Jaffna District had to undergo severe hardships. Since the cessation of conflict in May 2009, the resettlement and rehabilitation process re-commenced. With acceleration of the resettlement process, the displacement is nearing its end and rehabilitation and development process gains momentum in the Jaffna District. With the opening of the highways which linked Jaffna with other areas of the country, economic activities such as trade, travel, tourism and investment became activated.

In this background at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka, JICA had initiated the Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District (PDP Jaffna). The aim of the project is to resume socio economic life of community affected by the conflict through rehabilitation of livelihood activities and basic public services. The project consists of three components; (a) the formation of a road map for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the District, (b) conducting pilot projects of community-based rehabilitation for livelihood, and (c) conducting pilot project of infrastructure rehabilitation. The focus is placed on revitalizing livelihood to help local people resume their descent daily lives. Agriculture and fisheries are given priority, considering socio economic characteristics of the District. In order to carry out this task, the JICA Team commissioned CHA to conduct a baseline survey as per an agreed TOR between the two.

1-2. Objectives

The Objectives of this survey are as follows:

- To assess the outcomes of the intervention by collecting information on performance indicators.
- To grasp the current socio economic situation of target communities and produce a data base of the community profiles.
- To analyse peculiarities of the communities from political, economic, social and security perspectives.
- To analyse the effects of the projects through the communities and to suggest intervention strategies.

1-3. Scope and Location

The location of the survey covers six Divisional Secretary (DS) Divisions in Jaffna, namely Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Velanai, Point Pedro, Kopay and Sandilipay. In these six Divisions, different types of pilot projects for community-based livelihood rehabilitation have been carried out by PDP Jaffna, targeting Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The survey had been conducted with 19 CBOs to obtain profiles of target communities. Table 1.1 shows the pilot projects and the targeted CBOs.

Table 1.1 Baseline Survey Target CBOs/Communities

	Project Names	DS Divisions	GN Divisions	GN Division Name	Name of CBO's
1	Introducing Seaweed Farming as an alternative livelihood	Velanai	J/23	Punkuduthivu East	Sri Murugan FCS
2	Sea Cucumber farming as an Alternative livelihood Enhancement	Velanai	J/09	Mandaithivu	St. Peter's FCS
		Jaffna	J/68, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Maadiyadi, Allapathi.Gurunagar,Sinnakdai	Gurunagar FCS
			J/84	Navanthurai	New St.Mary's.FCS
3	Auction hall/income Generation (Dry fish making, coir products)	Point Pedro	J/406	Katkovalam	Katkovalam FCS (2)
			J/388	Aathikovilady	Athikovilady FCS
		Velanai	J/09	Mandaithivu	St. Peter's FCS (2)
			J/26	Punkuduthivu Centre	St.Xavier FCS
		Chavakachcheri	J/324	Kachchai	Kachchai FCS
			J/298	Maravanpulo	Maravanpulo FCS
4	Introduction to Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) to Small scale fisherman	Point Pedro	J/405	Thumpalai East	Udaya sooriyan FCS
			J406	Katkovalam	Katkovalam FCS
5	Strengthening the Mango Growers society in Chavakachcheri	Chavakachcheri		Chavakachcheri Division	Chavakachcheri Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperative Society Ltd.
6	Mushroom Spawn Production			Jaffna Division	Mushroom Producers and Sales Society
7	Improvement of Milk Processing facility in point Pedro	Point Pedro		Point Pedro Division	Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Society, Puloly South West
8	Women empowerment through Livelihood improvement activities	Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy East	Siruppiddy East WRDS
		Chavakachcheri	J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS
		Jaffna	J/78	Aththiyadi	Aththiyadi WRDS
		Velanai	J/14	Velanai East	Velanai East WRDS
		Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South	Singanagar WRDS
		Sandilipay	J/131	Chavatcaddu	Tharaka Widows' Society

(1) Mandaitivu St.Peter's FCS is the targeted CBO for two pilot projects; the sea cucumber farming and the construction of fish auction hall.

(2) Katkovalam FCS is the targeted CBO for two types of pilot projects; construction of fish auction hall/income generation (dried fish making, coir products) and introduction of Fishing Aggregate Devices(FAD).

(3) Agriculture pilot projects have been covered for CBO profiling; however, they cannot be targeted for GN Divisions information collection since the members scattered over DS Divisions (the Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperative Society and Live Stock

Breeders Coop Society) or the whole District (Mushroom Producers and Sales Society).

CHAPTER - 2

Methodology

2.1. Schedule

	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
Commencement of the survey	→			
Discussion with PDP	→			
Preparation for the survey (Training for FOs, Contact with GO and CBOs)	→			
Collection of data (Interview with GO and discussion with CBOs)	→	→		
Analysis of collected data / Preparation of Interim report	→	→		
Interim reporting to PDP	→			
Submission of outputs:		→		
Discussion with PDP (evaluation on the interim report)		→		
Correction of outputs			→	→
Presentation on the survey				→

 Plan
  Progress

2.2. Survey team Members

The survey team consists of the following members.

No	Names	Positions
1	M. Vamadevan	Team Leader
2	Dhanya Ratnavale	Team Member
3	T. Thirumayuran	Team Member
4	S. Niththilan Mario	Field Researcher
5	J. Donald Reegan	Field Researcher
6	A. Ranjith Shaelindrakumar	Field Researcher
7	R. Sri Ramani	Field Researcher
8	K. Kobi	Field Researcher
9	S. Kilta	Field Researcher
10	S. Kajendran	Data Entry Operator
11	J. Sumithra	Data Entry Operator

2-3. Methods of Survey

Following methods were used for the survey.

- ① Background work
 - Logistics arrangement, such as initial meetings with contacts persons
 - Collection of relevant documents from the PDP
- ② Preparation
 - Preparation of survey forms
 - Team building including hiring staff, provision trainings for the staff, pilot run orientation of the team
- ③ Collection of data and information
 - Data collection with the forms by the field researchers through interview with CBOs and government officers (Collection of quantitative information from government officers and others/Collection of qualitative information through FGD with informed persons)
 - Processing and tabulation of the collected data

- ④ Analysis of the collected data and information
- Analysis along with discussion with the targeted CBOs and relevant government officers
- ⑤ Preparation of report
- Preparation of interim and final reports, discussing with the PDP.

2-4. Interviewees and their Designations

(1) Government officers

Table 2.4.1 List of interviewed government officers

Types of Government officers	Location in charge
Director District Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Jaffna District
Fisheries Inspector	Jaffna
Fisheries Inspector	Velanai
Fisheries Inspector	Point Pedro
Agriculture Instructor	Chavakachchri
Consultant LIBCO	Point Pedro
General Manager LIBCO	Point Pedro
Subject Matter Officer	Jaffna District
Grama Niladhari	Punkuduthivu East - J/23
Grama Niladhari	Mandaithivu – J/09
Grama Niladhari	Gurunagar - J/68, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72
Grama Niladhari	Navanthurai – J/84
Grama Niladhari	Katkovalam – J/406
Grama Niladhari	Aathikovilady – J/388
Grama Niladhari	Punkuduthivu Centre – J/26
Grama Niladhari	Kachchai – J/324
Grama Niladhari	Maravanpulo - J/298
Grama Niladhari	Thumpalai East – J/405
Grama Niladhari	Siruppiddy East WRDS – J/271
Grama Niladhari	Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS – J/344
Grama Niladhari	Aththiyadi WRDS – J/78
Grama Niladhari	Velanai East WRDS – J/14
Grama Niladhari	Puloliy South Singanagar WRDS – J/414
Grama Niladhari	Chavatcaddu Widows’ Society – J/131

(2) CBOs

The community means „a group of people who live in a certain area“ where the targeted CBOs are operate. 16 among 19 targeted CBOs are represented. Table 2.4.2. shows the number of CBO members interviewed for data collection.

Table 2.4.2 List of interviewed CBOs

Types of CBOs	Covering location	The Number of Interviewed Members
Fisheries CBO's	Punkuduthivu East FCS	15
	Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	09
	Gurunagar FCS	08
	St. Mary's FCs Navanthurai	08
	Katkovalam FCS	07
	Aaathikovilady FCS	08
	St. Xavier FCS	16
	Kachchai FCS	08
	Maravanpulo FCS	11
	Udayasooriyan FCS	07
Agriculture CBO's	Fruit Producers Ltd	02
	Mushroom producers	06
	Livestock Breeders	04
Women's CBO's	Siruppiddy East WRDS	11
	Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	08
	Aththiyadi WRDS	12
	Velanai East WRDS	06
	Singanagar WRDS	13
	Tharaka widows society	06
	Total	165

CHAPTER – 3

Findings

3-1. Findings from General Information by GN Division

The findings discussed below are based on the data gathered from the GN Divisions mentioned in Chapter 1 in Table 1.1. The communities are defined as the people living in the respective GN Divisions and come within the purview of the CBOs.

3-1-1. Population

- Gender

The total population of the target GN Divisions where the 16 CBOs operate is 45,095 with 52% females and 48 % males. Each GN Division has an average of 2,819 people.

- Age groups

The children (0-15 years) comprise 29%, whereas those in the working age group (15-60) are 59% and the elders (more than 60) are 12%. Distribution of the target population by ethnicity and religion are given in Table 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.1. Distribution of Target Community by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	Percentage %
Sri Lankan Tamil	45,041	99.89
Muslim	51	0.11
Sinhalese	2	0.00
Indian Tamil	0	0.00
Other	1	0.00
Grand Total	45,095	100.00

Table 3.1.2 Distribution of Target Community by Religion

Religion	Total	Percentage %
Hindu	27,598	61.20
Christian	17,444	38.69
Muslim	51	0.11
Buddhist	2	0.00
Grand Total	45,095	100.00

As shown in Table 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 target community population comprises predominantly of Sri Lankan Tamils (99.89%). In terms of religion distribution, the target community are categorized; Hindus 61%, Christian 39%, and Muslim 0.11 %.

3-1-2. Landmine and other security issues

There are no identified presences of mines/UXOs in the target areas, except in Gurunagar where there had been an incident of a land mine explosion in April 2010. There was no causality reported for the community. During the survey period, no incidents of violence were reported. Table 3.1.3 gives the details of the incidents. In addition, the targeted areas are not within or closer to HSZ or mine risk zones.

The fishing communities have some concerns over the issue of passes to go for fishing since these passes have to be obtained daily which involves considerable time. It appears that the fishermen do not have free access to the sea. Indian trawlers, which intruded the Sri Lankan water, caused security issues in the form of having confrontations with them by the fishing communities in addition to causing damages to the fishing nets of Sri Lankans.

3-1-3. Major occupations and small-scale business

- Occupational pattern and Primary income

Table 3.1.3 gives the occupational pattern of the target communities and their income ranges.

Table 3.1.3 Occupational Pattern and Income ranges

Name of GN	Types of CBOs	DS Divisions	The commonest occupation	
			The first commonest occupation (%/ average monthly income)	The 2 nd commonest occupation (%)
Punkuuthivu Center	FCS	Velanai	Fisheries (69%/ Rs.30,000)	Labour (20%/Rs.10,000))
Punkuduthivu East.	FCS	Velanai	Fisheries (60%/ Rs.15,000)	Labour (20%/Rs.5,000))
Mandathivu	FCS	Velanai	Fisheries (80%/Rs. 15,000)	Agriculture (14%/Rs.14,000)
Velanai East	WRDS	Velanai	Fisheries (50%/Rs.15,000)	Labour (30%/Rs.5,000)
Navanthurai	FCS	Jaffna	Fisheries (86%/Rs.15,000)	Labour (10%/Rs.7,500))
Aththiyadi	WRDS	Jaffna	Others (67%/Rs.6,000)	Labour (30%/Rs.5,000)
Gurunagar	FCS	Jaffna	Fisheries (90%/Rs.15,000)	
Puloly South Singanagar	WRDS	Point Pedro	Agriculture (50%/Rs.4,000)	Labour (20%/Rs.15,000)

Aaathikovilady.	FCS	Point Pedro	Fisheries (60%/Rs.20,000)	Labour (39%/Rs.5,000)
Katkovalam.	FCS	Point Pedro	Fisheries (70%/Rs.10,000)	Labour (15%/Rs.8,000)
Udaysooriyan.	FCS	Point Pedro	Fisheries (70%/Rs.9,000)	Labour (15%/Rs.8,500)
Chavatkaddu.	WRDS	Chandillpay	Fisheries (50%/Rs.2,500)	Labour (25%/Rs.9,000)
Maravanpulo .	FCS	Chavakacheri	Agriculture (50%/Rs.10,000))	Fisheries (30%/Rs.15,000)
Kachchai.	FCS	Chavakacheri	Fisheries (95%/Rs.10,000)	
Thavalai Iyattalai	WRDS	Chavakacheri	Labour (50%/Rs.8,000))	Agriculture (48%/Rs.10,000)
Siruppidy East	WRDS	Kopay	Agriculture (45%/Rs.15,000)	Labour (40%/Rs.10,000)

From Table 3.1.3, it is evident that fisheries, farming and casual labour are common occupations in the target areas. Ranges of the monthly income are between Rs.2,500 and Rs.30,000 in the fisheries sector, while the ranges are between Rs.4,000 to Rs.15,000 for the farming. Casual labour's average monthly income ranges from Rs.5,000 to Rs.15,000. Occupations in the government sector accompany stable payment, keeping the monthly income between Rs.15,000 to Rs.18,000.

An "Income and Expenditure Survey" conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in 2010 reveals that at district levels, the highest average monthly household income is reported in Colombo District Rs.51,070 (2009/2010) and the lowest is Rs.18,917 in Jaffna District (2009/2010).

- Livelihood measures by Women's society member

Many women are engaged in small scale businesses. The three most frequent businesses among the women in the targeted communities are poultry (Rs.3,000-7,000), goat rearing (Rs.3,000-5,000) and food processing (Rs.2,000-5,000). The commonest way to sell their products is peddling in their villages.

- Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry, especially goat rearing, is common in the rural areas but selections of animals vary in accordance with the local environment. For instance, in Siruppidy and Thavalai Iyattalai many women are engaged in poultry farming for domestic consumption.

- Fisheries

The major fish species caught by local fishing are crab, prawn, Trevally (Para) and King Fish (Arakula) as shown in Table 3.1.4.

Table 3.1.4 Major Species of Fish

No	Division	GN	Names of GN	Types of CBOs	Seela (Barracuda)	Kalavai (Grove)	Oora/oddi (Sea bream)	Kumla (mackerel)	Cuttle fish (kanavai)	Arakula (king fish)	Parai(Trevally)	Nandu(crab)	Iral(prawn)	Other
1	Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Center	FCS	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
		J/23	Punkuduthivu East	FCS	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
		J/09	Mandathivu	FCS	3	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-
		J/14	Velanai East	WRDS	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	Jaffna	J/84	Navanthurai	FCS	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
		J/62, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar	FCS	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South Singanagar	WRDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		J/388	Aaathikovilady	FCS	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
		J/406	Katkovalam	FCS	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
		J/405	Udaysooriyan	FCS	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
4	Chandilip pay	J/131	Chavatkaddu	WRDS	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	
5	Chavakachcheri	J/298	Maravanpulo	FCS	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
		J/324	Kachchai	FCS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
	Rank-1	Numbers			-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	1
	Rank-2	Numbers			-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	2
	Rank-3	Numbers			2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-

Note: In the Ranking 1 indicates the top product in the communities and follows in a descending order up to 3rd top product.

3-1-4. Infrastructure

With regard to availability of infrastructures such as road, electricity services and water supply, there are considerable gaps among the communities. Table 3.1.6 gives the details of the facilities available in the target area. As shown in the table, no electricity services are available in Punkuduthivu and Mandathivu. Nine communities do not have pipe water connection and majority rely on wells. In Punkuduthivu, no toilet (sanitation) facility is available. All main roads are connected to the communities via village roads. 50% of the target communities do not have the cemeteries within their villages. Only 25 % of the communities have easy access to sports grounds. In Punkuduthivu East there is no Hindu temple within the GN Division. Except this GN Division, all other Divisions“ places of worships are available within the close proximity.

3.1.5 Available Electricity, Water supply and Sanitary Facilities

No	DS Division	GN Number	GN Names	Types of CBOs	Total Families	Electricity-Connected	Water Supply			Sanitary		
							Pipe connection	Private Wells	Common Wells	Families with sanitary	Families without Sanitary	Public Toilets
1	Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Center	FCS	319	150	4	300	4	250	69	0
		J/23	Punkuduthivu East	FCS	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	0
		J/09	Mandathivu.	FCS	227	0	0	100	3	200	27	0
		J/14	Velanai East	WRDS	281	250	15	100	5	50	231	0
2	Jaffna	J/84	Navanthurai	FCS	696	200	30	50	2	180	516	1
		J/78	Aththiyadi	WRDS	719	643	12	40	6	390	329	4
		J/62, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar	FCS	6503	6420	100	0	0	5910	593	0
3	Point Pedero	J/414	Puloly South Singanagar	WRDS	323	185	0	60	2	78	245	0
		J/388	Aaathikovilady	FCS	382	280	0	200	4	120	262	4
		J/406	Katkovalam	FCS	908	805	40	192	0	180	728	0
		J/405	Thumpalai East	FCS	371	225	40	192	0	180	191	
4	Sandilipay	J/131	Chandilipay Widows Society	WRDS	875	710	0	700	15	650	225	1
5	Chavakachcheri	J/298	Maravanpulo	FCS	420	395	0	350	15	382	38	0
		J/324	Kachchai	FCS	540	488	0	50	3	460	80	0
		J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	WRDS	370	265	0	200	7	265	105	0
6	Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy East	WRDS	569	495	0	450	0	495	74	0

3-1-5. Public services

- Public services

Public services, such as market, bank, petrol station and bus service, are available within the radius of 3 to 4 km. Exceptions were found in the three communities; Maravanpulo (6km), Mandativu (8km) and Punkudutivu (8km).

- Government services

In the most of the target communities, services at DS offices, GN Offices, Samurdhi offices, Pradesa Sabah (PS) offices and agriculture department offices are available within 1 Km from the residential places of the targeted CBOs.

3-1-6. Land usage

Major parts of lands are used for residential purposes in all target communities. As shown in Table 3.1.6 the residential area ranges between 25% and 98%. Also 20-30% of lands are cited as abandoned areas in Punkuduthivu Centre, Katkoyalam and Udayaooriyan area. The 20% of the land is restricted areas in Mandathivu.

Table 3.1.6 Land Use By the target communities

No	Division	GN	Names of GN	Types of CBOs	Residential	Cultivated	Abandoned	Merchant	Public Areas	Restricted	Others	Percent
1	Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Center	FCS	40	25	30	0	5	0	0	100%
		J/23	Punkuduthivu East	FCS	85	0	5	0	5	0	5	100%
		J/09	Mandathivu	FCS	50	18	12	0	0	20	0	100%
		J/14	Velanai East	WRDS	70	28	0	0	2	0	0	100%
2	Jaffna	J/84	Navanthurai	FCS	96	0	0	1	3	0	0	100%
		J/78	Aththiyadi	WRDS	90	0	0	0	3	0	7	100%
		J/62, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar	FCS	98	0	0	1	1	0	0	100%
3	Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly Singanagar South	WRDS	73	35	0	1	1	0	0	100%
		J/388	Aaathikovilady	FCS	97	1	0	2	0	0	0	100%
		J/406	Katkoyalam	FCS	70	0	20	0	10	0	0	100%

		J/405	Udaysooriyan	FCS	70	0	20	0	10	0	0	100%
4	Chandilippay	J/131	Chavatkaddu	WRDS	98	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%
5	Chavakachcheri	J/298	Maravanpulo	FCS	25	73	0	0	2	0	0	100%
		J/324	Kachchai	FCS	74	25	0	0	1	0	0	100%
		J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	WRDS	45	50	0	0	5	0	0	100%
6	Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy East	WRDS	49	50	0	0	1	0	0	100%

Note: This data is collected in percentage and available only in that form. Shaded parts illustrate the existence of land in abandoned and restricted areas.

3-1-7. Education and health facilities

- Education facilities

Except for two communities; Punkuduthivu East and Aththiyady, all have pre-school facilities in their villages. However, school facilities are not available within their residential areas in Punkuduthivu East, Aththiyadi, Puloly South, Katkoyalam, Chavatkaddu, Thavalai Iyattalai, Siruppiddy East GN Divisions.

- Health facilities

Rural hospitals are available in Punkuduthivu Centre, Navanthurai, Aathikoviladi, Siruppiddy East GN divisions, and Gurunagar GN Divisions has two hospitals. In other areas, District and private hospitals or clinics are available.

3-1-8. Donor Support

The table below shows the donor/NGO support to the targeted GN Division in the last five years.

Baseline Survey Annex 1

Table 3.1.7 Donor/NGO support to the targeted GN Division during past 5 years

DS Divisions	GN Divisions	GN Division Name		1	2	3	4	5	6
Velanai	J/23	Punkuduthivu East	Name	NECORD	SEWA LANKA	SEWA LANKA			
			Sector	Shelter	Livelihoods for IDP (2010)	Temporary houses & Toilets 26			
			Amount	25,000	23,500	No Records			
Velanai	J/09	Mandaithivu	Name	NECORD	UNHCR	UNDP			
			Sector	Shelter	Fishing(Nets)	Fishing -Boat engine			
			Amount	25,000	490,000	300,000			
Jaffna	J/68, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar	Name	NECORD	Carrtas Cgear 2009	World Vision			
			Sector	Shelter	Fishing- Net for 353 persons	Fishing net			
			Amount	25,000	7,060,000	100,000			
	J/84	Navanthurai	Name	NECORD		HUDEC	UNHABITAT		
			Sector	Shelter)		Fishing	Development society		
			Amount	25,000		4,000,000	2,000,000		
Point Pedro	J/406	Katkovalam	Name	NECORD					
			Sector	Shelter					
			Amount	25,000					
	J/388	Aathikovilady	Name	NECORD	NECDEP	UNHABITAT			
			Sector	Shelter	hall	25 house(600,000)			
			Amount	25,000	150,000				
Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Centre	Name	NECORD	SEWALANKA				
			Sector	Shelter	Livelihoods For IDP (2010)				
			Amount	25,000	23,500				
Chavakachchery	J/324	Kachchai	Name	NECORD					
			Sector	Shelter					
			Amount	25,000					
	J/298	Maravanpulo	Name	NECORD	HUDEC	SDC			
			Sector	Shelter	Net for 34 people 2010	livelihood(2011)			
			Amount	25,000	240,000	500,000			
Point Pedro	J/405	Thumpalai East	Name	NECORD	FORUT	NECDEP	HUMEDICA	FORUT	Caritas
			Sector	Shelter	Pre-school	Community centre	6 boat	8 boat engine	180 Temporary shed for Displace
			Amount	25,000	No Record	No Record	No Record	No Record	No Record
Kopay	J/271	Siruppidy East	Name	NECORD					
			Sector	Shelter					
			Amount	25,000					
Chavakachcheri	J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	Name	NECORD					
			Sector	Shelter					
			Amount	25,000					
Jaffna	J/78	Aththiyadi	Name	NECORD	UNDP				
			Sector	Shelter	For micro finance (2009)				
			Amount	25,000	50,000				
Velanai	J/14	Velanai East	Name	NECORD					
			Sector	Shelter					
			Amount	25,000					
Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South	Name	NECORD	FORUT	NEHRP	Bank of Ceylon		
			Sector	Shelter	women	House	Women		
			Amount	25,000	5 Sewing machine	22 house	70,000		
Sandilipay	J/131	Chavatcaddu	Name	NECORD		HUDEC			
			Sector	Shelter		Roofing			
			Amount	25,000		15,000			

As shown in Table 3.1.7, organisations including SEWALANKA, CARITAS HUDEC, FORUT, WORLD VISION HUMEDICA and UN agencies such as UNDP and UNHABITAT have given assistance as livelihood support in the form of fishing nets, boat engines, and sewing machines. The shelter assistance was given in kind with building materials. There is a wide range of livelihood support among CBOs. The total amount of support is the highest in Gurunagar (Rs.7,160,000 of fishing nets), followed by Navanthurai (Rs. 6,000,000 of fishing devices). There are six CBOs who have not been received any livelihood assistance in the past.

It should be noted that all IDPs who have resettled were given Rs 25,000 per family as a shelter grant by UNHCR and through NECORD project. Also, these IDPs have been assisted by FORUT in the form of materials.

3-1-9. Function of CBO's in the GN Division

Table 3.1.8 Existence of CBOs by the GN Division

Division	GN	Names of GN	FO	FCS	RDS	WRDS	Others (Youth Club, Sports Club)
Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	J/23	Punkuduthivu East	X	✓	✓	✓	X
	J/09	Mandathivu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	J/14	Velanai East	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jaffna	J/84	Navanthurai	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
	J/78	Aththiyadi	X	X	✓	✓	✓
	J/62, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South Singanagar	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
	J/388	Aaathikovilady	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
	J/406	Katkovalam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	J/405	Udaysooriyan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chandilippay	J/131	Chavatkaddu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chavakachcheri	J/298	Maravanpulo	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	J/324	Kachchai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy east	✓	X	✓	✓	✓

Note - ✓ - Existence, X-Non existence

Source- Relevant GN Division

A number of CBOs have been initiating development and welfare activities to enhance social conditions of the particular area. These development activities includes the facilitation to obtain agriculture inputs, enhance livelihood support, develop infrastructure and receive financial loans for socially vulnerable populations, Shramadhana activities, running of pre schools, provision of donations to meet funeral expenses, activities such as providing educational support for children, and running scholarship schemes.

3-1-10. Socially vulnerable people (IDPs, widows, WHFs, PWSN)

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The average composition of IDP among communities is around 11 %. However the range is wide observed among the target communities from 3% in Gurunagar (Jaffna DS) to 55% in Katkoyalam (Point Pedro DS). The six communities of Punkuduthivu East, Mandathivu, Aaathikovilady, Katkoyalam, Udaysooriyan and Maravanpulo have IDPs composing more than 20% of the total population.

3.1.9 Distribution IDP/Returnees/Resettled (Number of members)

No	Division	GN	Jaffna	Vanni	Other	IDP Total	Total Population	Percent/ Population
1	Velanai	Punkuduthivu Center	62	0	0	62	1,140	5.44
		Punkuduthivu East FCS	0	71	0	71	304	23.36
		Mandathivu	236	0	0	236	857	27.54
		Velanai East	47	0	0	47	1,058	4.44
2	Jaffna	Navanthurai	115	63	2	180	2,799	6.43
		Aththiyadi	64	11	3	78	2,245	3.47
		Gurunagar	310	266	0	576	21,002	2.74
3	Point Pedro	Puloly South	5	67	108	180	984	18.29
		Aaathikovilady	23	383	59	465	1,181	39.37
		Katkoyalam	75	827	626	1,528	2,757	55.42
		Udaysooriyan	107	218	152	477	1,124	42.44
4	Chandilippay	Chavatkaddu	64	264	0	328	3,249	10.10
5	Chavakachcheri	Maravanpulo	395	25	0	420	1,602	26.22
		Kachchai	0	56	14	70	1,665	4.20
		Thavalai Iyattalai	138	0	0	138	1,317	10.48
6	Kopay	Siruppiddy East	124	7	0	131	1,811	7.23
	Total		1,765	2,258	964	4,987	45,095	11.06
	Percentage		35.39	45.27	19.33	100		

Note : This figures indicate number of individual

Source- Relevant GN Division

Table 3.1.10 Distributions Of Resettled /IDPs by Housing

Baseline Survey Annex 1

No	Division	GN	Names of GN	Types of CBOs	Welfare	Shelter at own land	Shelter at other Land	Relatives houses	Donated houses	Own houses	Others	Total
1	Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Center	FCS	0	6	3	19	19	15	0	62
		J/23	Punkuduthivu East	FCS	0	27	0	37	0	7	0	71
		J/09	Mandathivu	FCS	0	0	0	153	12	71	0	236
		J/14	Velanai East	WRDS	0	0	5	7	28	7	0	47
2	Jaffna	J/84	Navanthurai	FCS	0	5	11	104	31	29	0	180
		J/78	Aththiyadi	WRDS	0	25	5	37	0	8	0	75
		J/62, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar	FCS	0	17	49	98	0	32	7	203
3	Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South Singanagar	WRDS	0	146	27	7	0	0	0	180
		J/388	Aaathikovilady	FCS	0	233	46	70	0	116	0	465
		J/406	Katkovalam	FCS	0	0	46	0	1482	0	0	1528
		J/405	Udaysooriyan	FCS	0	358	38	24	0	57	0	477
4	Sandilip pay	J/131	Chavatkaddu	WRDS	0	75	0	11	0	0	0	86
5	Chavakachcheri	J/298	Maravanpulo	FCS	0	85	0	20	315	0	0	420
		J/324	Kachchai	FCS	0	39	0	3	2	26	0	70
		J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	WRDS	0	117	0	21	0	0	0	138
6	Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy East	WRDS	0	25	0	18	2	3	0	48
Total Numbers (%)					0	1,158 (27%)	230 (5%)	629 (15%)	1,891 (44%)	371 9%	7 0%	4,286 100%

Source- Relevant GN Division

The Table above shows the living status of IDPs. The majority of them (44%) live in the donated houses. 47% of IDPs are still living in the temporary shelters at own land, shelter at other's land and relatives houses.

- Other social vulnerable groups

Socially vulnerable people comprise several groups such as Women Headed families (WHFs), Persons with Special Needs (PWSN), those who are suffering from some kind of disability and Samurdhi beneficiaries. All WHF and PWSN are also Samurdhi beneficiaries.

Table 3.1.11 Distributions of Vulnerable groups by the target GN division

No	Division	GN	Names of communities	Types of CBOs	Total Population	WHF	PWSN	Samurdhi (members)
1	Velanai	J/26	Punkuduthivu Center St. Xavier FCS	FCS	1,140	80 (7%)	22 (1.92%)	324 (28.42%)
		J/23	Punkuduthivu East FCS	FCS	304	15 (5%)	4 (1.3%)	105 (34.5%)
		J/09	Mandathivu St.Peter's FCS	FCS	857	21 (2.4%)	5 (0.6%)	40 (4.6%)
		J/14	Velanai East WRDS	WRDS	1,058	68	13	143F (50.9%)
2	Jaffna	J/84	Navanthrai New St.Mary's FCS	FCS	2,799	99 (3.5%)	18 (0.6%)	879 (31.4%)
		J/78	Aththiyadi WRDS	WRDS	2,245	16	10	10F (1.3%)
		J/68, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Gurunagar FCS	FCS	12,432	133 (1.1%)	111 (0.9%)	5,752 (46.2%)
3	Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South Siganagar WRDS	WRDS	984	30 (3%)	17 (1.72%)	160 (16.2%)
		J/388	Aaathikovilady FCS	FCS	1,181	95	20	75F (19.6%)
		J/406	Katkovalam FCS	FCS	2,757	65	33	60F (6.6%)
		J/405	Udaysooriyan FCS	FCS	1,124	65	33	95F (25.6%)
4	Chandilippay	J/131	Chavatkaddu Widows Society	WRDS	3,249	119 (3.7%)	5 (0.16%)	1,388 (42.7%)
5	Chavakachcheri	J/298	Maravanpulo FCS	FCS	1,602	38	10	40F (9.5%)
		J/324	Kachchai FCS	FCS	1,665	80 (4.8%)	15 (0.9%)	175 (10.5%)
		J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	WRDS	1,317	54	2	85F (23%)
6	Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy east WRDS	WRDS	1,811	96	15	194F (34.1%)
Total					36,525	1,074	338	
Percentage						2.9%	0.9%	

Socially vulnerable group comprising WHFs and PWSN represent 3.8 % of total population. The comparable figure for Vavuniya District is 12.3% and in Mullaitivu it is 7.2%.

3-2. Findings from Performance Indicators

3-2-1. Capacity Development of CBOs

Several aspects were assessed to grasp the capacity of the targeted CBOs.

They are;

- ① Members of CBOs
- ② Organization of meetings (frequency of meetings and number of participants in the meetings)
- ③ Record keeping (meeting minutes, attendance of the meeting, logbook, financial record)
- ④ Social Activities
- ⑤ Property
- ⑥ Financial capacity and
- ⑦ Revolving loan system.

① Members of CBOs

- FCS

Table 3.2.1 shows the number of targeted CBO members. The three highest percentages of active members among registered numbers are found in Aathikovilady (100%), St. Mary's (78%) and Gurunagar FCSs (64%). On the other hand, the ratio of active members is low in Udayasooriyan (3%) and Mandaithivu (5%). Significantly 100% of women are active in Gurunagar, Katokovalam, and Aathikovilady FCSs out of 10 FCS. Only four among ten FCSs have women members.

- Women's societies

Sirupiddi WRDS (65%), Aththiyadi WRDS (62%) and Tharaka Widows society (55%) are the three women's societies who have the highest percentage of active members.

- Agriculture societies

The smallest ratio of active members among total membership is found in the Fruit Producers' and Sales Cooperative Societies Ltd (7% for male). Women's active participation in the society is very weak in Mushroom producers' society (6%).

Table 3.2.1 Active members of CBOs

CBO's	Registered Members		Active Members			
	Male (No.)	Female(No)	Male(No)	Male (%)	Female(No)	Female (%)
Punkuduthivu East FCS	80	Nil	45	56%	Nil	

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Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	283	Nil	15	5%	Nil	
Gurunagar FCS	775	25	500	64%	25	100%
St Mary's FCS Navanthurai	230	Nil	180	78%	Nil	
Katkovalam FCS	314	12	80	25%	12	100%
Aaathikovilady FCS	735	150	735	100%	150	100%
St. Xavier FCS	180	Nil	70	39%	Nil	
Kachchai FCS	120	15	27	22%	3	20%
Maravanpulo FCS	40	Nil	25	62%	Nil	
Udayasooriyan FCS	263	Nil	7	3%	Nil	
Siruppiddy East WRDS		100			65	65%
Thavali Iyattalai WRDS		180			80	44%
Aththiyadi WRDS		40			25	62%
Velanai East WRDS		120			30	25%
Singanagar WRDS		70			25	36%
Tharaka widows society		119			65	55%
Fruit Producers and Sales	138	120	10	7%	10	8%
Mushroom producers	36	50	14	39%	3	6%
Livestock Breeders	3250	No data		No data		

② Organization of meetings (frequency of meetings and number of participants in the meetings)

Table 3.2.2 Details of Meetings Organized

CBO's	No. of Active Members	Type of Meeting	Date			No. of Participants		
Punkuduthivu East FCS	45	General Meeting	26/01/2010	9/3/2010	28/1/2010	60	40	35
		Committee Meeting	3/1/2011	23/2/2010	3/09/2010	9	9	8
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	15	General Meeting	12/1/2011	23/01/2011	20/3/2011	72	71	101
		Committee Meeting	13/11/2011	5/02/2011	6/3/2011	8	9	7
Gurunagar FCS	525	General Meeting	28/04/2010	No Data	No Data	300		
		Committee Meeting	18/01/2011	02/12/2010	25/11/2010	12	12	12
St Mary's FCs Navanthurai	180	General Meeting	25/02/2011	20/04/2010	No data	46	47	
		Committee Meeting	18/01/2011	No data	No data	7		
Katkovalam FCS	92	General Meeting	06/2010	09/2010	12/2010	150	75	82
		Committee Meeting	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aaathikovilady FCS	985	General Meeting	29/10/2010	No Data	No Data	53		
		Committee Meeting	29/11/2010	29/12/2010	30/01/2011	7	7	7
St. Xavier FCS	70	General Meeting	13/02/2011	17/01/2011	12/12/2010	40	36	15
		Committee Meeting	02/02/2011	12/10/2010	N/A	5	5	N/A
Kachchai FCS	30	General Meeting	7/04/2011	12/05/2011	10/03/2011	44	15	38
		Committee Meeting	31/01/2011	28/02/2011	7/06/2010	9	9	9
Maravanpulo FCS	25	General Meeting	24/02/2011	21/09/2010	10/02/2010	22	26	34
		Committee Meeting	15/04/2010	05/11/2010	04/10/2010	7	5	N/A
Udayasooriyan FCS	7	General Meeting	7/9/2010	15/01/2011	21/04/2011	41	45	39
		Committee Meeting	21/02/2011	19/03/2011	20/04/2011	5	5	5
Fruit Producers and Sales	80	General Meeting	22//09/2008	3/11/2008	10/04/2011	44	120	300
		Committee Meeting	3/04/2011	30/03/2011	27/2/2011	08	07	07
Mushroom producers	17	General Meeting	10/02/2010	10/03/2010	14/02/2011	35	25	15
		Committee Meeting	No committee meeting					
Livestock Breeders	No Data	General Meeting	28/06/2008	11/10/2009	5/06/2010	25	50	68
		Committee Meeting	15/02/2011	27/03/2011	17/04/2011	4	7	5
Siruppiddy East WRDS	65	General Meeting	24/03/2011	24/04/2011	24/05/2011	34	45	48
		Committee Meeting	23/10/2010	4/05/2011	19/05/2011	12	11	7
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	80	General Meeting	25/02/2011	25/01/2011	25/12/2010	35	35	40
		Committee Meeting	09/03/2011	18/02/2011	15/01/2011	10	09	11
Aththiyadi WRDS	25	General Meeting	01/03/2011	26/06/2010	13/05/2010	12	28	35
		Committee Meeting	29/01/2011	14/08/2010	29/10/2010	09	12	10
Velanai East WRDS	30	General Meeting	17/08/2010	16/02/2010	30/03/2011	25	28	25
		Committee Meeting	30/12/2010	2/12/2010	28/11/2010	06	10	10
Puloli South Singanagar WRDS	25	General Meeting	25/02/2011	25/03/2010	25/04/2010	25	18	18
		Committee Meeting	20/02/2011	20/03/2011	20/04/2011	8	7	10

Tharaka widows society	65	General Meeting	15/10/2010	15/12/2010	16/11/2010	40	50	35
		Committee Meeting	5/01/2011	5/2/2011	5/03/2011	6	7	8

- FCS

All targeted FCSs have organized general and committee meetings, except Katkoyalam who had no record of committee meeting.

- WRDS

All societies held general and committee meetings regularly.

- Agriculture Societies

All societies conducted general and committee meetings regularly, except mushroom society without committee meeting.

③ Record keeping

- FCS

All the FCSs have maintained meeting minutes, while only three among ten FCS have taken attendance record. The attendance records are not kept in a proper manner in Gurunagar, Aathikovilady and St.Xaviour FCS. Most of the targeted FCS; one exception is with Katkoyalam FCS, have maintained financial records. Three out of ten FCS have maintained log books for Gurunagar, Aathikovilady and Udayasoorian FCS. Aathikovilady FCS has maintained the log book in a proper manner. This may be because of the education levels and skills on office management. The members of this society have reasonable school education compared with other societies. It became evident during the interview that the office bearer of Aathikoviladi FCS had reflected the higher level of competency in managing the affairs of the society. The office bearer of other societies (other than Aathikovilady FCS) was not fully aware of the importance of these documents. The poor documentation is an impediment for the smooth functioning of the CBO's.

- WRDS

All the WRDSs maintain meetings minutes and attendance sheets in proper manner. Singanagar WRDS did not maintain the financial record because of non availability of educated members among the office bearers. Further it was observed that among the other WRDS who maintained proper financial record there were sufficient educated members as office bearers. Tharaka widows society relatively better off in terms of management because they have maintained every records properly comparing to others since they had received

more training on documentation and management. They were empowered by several NGOs such as Association for Health and Counselling, HUDEC and so on.

- Agriculture societies

Meeting minutes, attendance records and financial records are maintained by all three societies.

Table 3.2.3 Condition of record keeping

Names of CBOs	Meeting Minutes	Attendance	Financial Record	Log Book
Punkuduthivu East FCS	2	3	2	3
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	2	3	2	3
Gurunagar FCS	2	2	2	2
St. Mary's FCs Navanthurai	2	3	2	3
Katkovalam FCS	2	3	3	3
Aaathikovilady FCS	2	2	2	1
St. Xavier FCS	2	2	2	3
Kachchai FCS	2	3	2	3
Maravanpulo FCS	2	3	2	3
Udayasooriyan FCS	2	3	2	2
Siruppiddy East WRDS	1	1	1	3
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	1	1	1	3
Aththiyadi WRDS	2	2	2	2
Velanai East WRDS	2	2	1	2
Singanagar WRDS	2	2	3	3
Tharaka widows society	1	1	2	1
Fruit Producers and Sales	2	2	2	3
Mushroom producers	1	1	2	3
Livestock Breeders	1	1	1	2

Note: - 1...Properly Maintained, 2...Maintained, 3...Not Maintained

Properly maintained means minutes of all meetings, attendance, and financial record and log books are kept in proper order. If there are any lapses they were graded as maintained.

④ Social Activities of CBOs

Table 3.2.4: Types of Social Activities and Participants Involvement

Names of CBOs	Activities	
	Type of Activity	No. of participants
Punkuduthivu East FCS	Nil	Nil
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	Donation for IDP	283
Gurunagar FCS	Nil	Nil
St Mary's FCs Navanthurai	Book Donation	230
	Funeral Donation	230
Katkovalam FCS	Nil	Nil
Aaathikovilady FCS	Shramadhana	200
	Shramadhana	315
St. Xavier FCS	Shramadhana	90
Kachchai FCS	Shramadhana	115
	Funeral Donation	120
	Help for flood	120
Maravanpulo FCS	Shramadhana	38
Udayasooriyar FCS	Shramadhana	40
Siruppiddy East WRDS	Shramadhana	30
	Dengue Awareness	40
Thavali Iyattalai WRDS	Shramadhana	120
	Dengue awareness	80
Aththiyadi WRDS	Shramadhana	25
	Dengue awareness	40
Velanai East WRDS	Nil	Nil
Singanagar WRDS	Shramadhana	70
Tharaka widows society	Nil	Nil
Fruit Producers and Sales	Nil	Nil
Mushroom producers	Exhibition (promotion of mushroom)	6
Livestock Breeders	Nil	Nil

- FCSs

It reveals that seven among ten FCSs are involved in the social activities, such as Shramadhana¹ and funeral donation. Especially St. Mary's FCS has contributed to the community by donating books and funeral donation to cover-up the funeral expenses of the poorer people.

- Women's societies

Four WRDSs among six women's societies have carried out social activities, such as Shramadhana and health awareness programmes. It is conducted time to time for special occasions and dengue prevention. The highest number of participants in the Shramadhana program was reported from Thavali Iyattalai WRDS. As CBOs, they fulfil their obligations through the social services.

- Agriculture societies

¹ Shramadhana is the traditional voluntary activities to fulfil common needs in the community, such as cleaning the common areas.

Only Mushroom society has conducted community activity with participation but it was conducted by only six members. Since it is a District level society, the participation of all the members from different parts of Division is difficult. It may be difficult for them to coordinate among members in an effective manner.

⑤ Property of the CBOs

- FCS

Table 3.2.5 indicates that 40% of the FCSs own their buildings and the remaining 60% do not have buildings. 50% of FCSs have land without building. 20% of FCSs neither has land nor building - Punkuduthivu East FCS does not possess any property and Aathikovilady FCS has only chairs. There are two FCSs who have refrigerators and St. Xavier FCS possesses a vehicle. Among all these FCSs, St.Xavier FCS is better off in terms of availability of resources because they have a building, land table, chairs and a vehicle.

Table 3.2.5: Assets of the FCS

Names of CBO	Building	Land	Tables	Chairs	Cupboard	Vehicle	Refrigerator
Punkuduthivu East FCS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	Nil	1	5	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gurunagar FCS	1	Nil	3	20	Nil	Nil	1
St Mary's FCs Navanthurai	1	Nil	3	12	3	Nil	Nil
Katkovalam FCS	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aaathikovilady FCS	Nil	Nil	1	10	1	Nil	1
St. Xavier FCS	1	1	2	100	Nil	1	Nil
Kachchai FCS	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maravanpulo FCS	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Udayasooriyan FCS	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average	40%	50%	50%	50%	20%	10%	20%

- Women's societies

Table 3.2.6: Assets of women's societies

Names of WRDS	Building	Land	Tables	Chairs	Cupboard	Machine
Siruppiddy East WRDS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Grinder
Aththiyadi WRDS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Velanai East WRDS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Coir Machinery
Singanagar WRDS	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sewing Machine 2
Tharaka widows society	1	Nil	3	25	Nil	2 Sewing Machine & 1 Computer

Five WRDSs do not own their building, land and furniture, while Tharaka widow's society has established their building. Three WRDSs and the Widow's society have machinery mainly for livelihood activities. Tharaka Widow's society is fairly better off in terms of properties. It is evident that if the necessary physical facility is available, the efficiency in the functioning of the intuitions would be greater. Sawing machines are available in Tharaka Widows society and they use them for obtaining the sawing skills of the women in the area and for their livelihood. Velanai WRDS have coir production machinery which is used by the women in the area for their livelihood activities. Tharaka widow's society and Thavali Iyatrali WRDS use their financial capital as revolving loan system to support their livelihood activities. Since WRDS is motivated through number of training, they have the ability to involve in the livelihood activities with enhancement of capacity with the equipments and needed materials. But they need to be trained with additional skills on maintaining business which will help them to maximise the resources that they have.

- Agriculture societies

Both Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperative Society and LIBCO own properties, while Mushroom Producers Society does not have any assets.

Table 3.2.7 Assets of Agriculture Society

Names of CBOs	Building	Land	Tables	Chairs	Cupboard	Machine
Fruit Producers and Sales	1	Nil	2	10	Nil	1
Mushroom producers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Livestock Breeders	1	1	5	30	6	1

⑥ Financial Capacity of the Targeted CBOs

Table 3.2.8 Financial Capacities of CBO's

Names of CBO	Income Source	Monthly Income Amount (Rs.)	Financial Balance	
			Cash (Rs.)	Bank Acc (Rs)
Punkuduthivu East FCS	No Income	No Income	Nil	19,456
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	Subscription	14,000	Nil	Nil
	Auction	15,000		
Gurunagar FCS	Selling Nets	20,000	5,400.00	853,080
St Mary's FCS Navanthurai	Market	20,000	Nil	650,000
	Shop rent	12,000		
Katkovalam FCS	No Income	No Income	Nil	Nil
Aaathikovilady FCS	Market	4,000	Nil	27,563
St. Xavier FCS	Subscription	4,620	Nil	68,000
	Land master rent	5,000		
	Rent	1,000		
Kachchai FCS	Subscription	10,000	86,000.00	77,000
	Rent	1,000		

Maravanpulo FCS	Subscription	500	Nil	72,000
Udayasooriyan FCS	From members	1,000	Nil	25,000
Siruppiddy East WRDS	No income	No income	Nil	53,000
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	Revolving loan interest	2,000	Nil	39,972
Aththiyadi WRDS	No income	No income	Nil	2,500
Velanai East WRDS	Revolving loan interest	500	Nil	2,500
Singanagar WRDS	No income	No income	Nil	2,500
Tharaka widows society	No income	No income	Nil	100,000
Fruit Producers and Sales	No Income	No Income	Nil	10,000
Mushroom producers	No Income	No Income	16,000.00	Nil
Livestock Breeders	Branches	100,000	Nil	2,800,000
	Pharmacy (sales of medicine and vaccine)	12,980		
	Poultry (sales of chicks)	2,545		

- FCS

Table 3.2.8 shows that eight FCSs have regular income from collection of members' subscription, rental services of market facilities or equipment. Punkuduthivu East and Katokovalam FCS do not have regular income. Eight out of ten FCS maintain bank accounts. Gurunagar and Navanthurai St.Mary's FCS have more financial capacities than that of other FCSs because they do fishing in larger scale with more members in Jaffna District and have a good marketing facility.

- Women's societies

All the WRDS maintain bank accounts. Tharaka Widows society has more financial resources if it is compared with other WRDS. It should be highlighted that two WRDSs, Thavalai Iyattalai and Velanai East WRDS, obtain regular income by carrying out revolving fund system. Siruppiddy East, Aththiyadi, and Singanagar WRDSs do not gain any regular income.

- Agriculture societies

LIBCO has proper income sources by selling input such as pesticides, cattle feeds, for animal husbandry and milk products, while other two CBOs do not have any income source. LIBCO had the largest financial capital worth of Rs.2,800,000 in order for them to purchase a land to build an office of their own. Mushroom producers and sales society does not maintain any bank account as it is to be registered yet.

⑧ Revolving loan system

Table 3.2.9: Revolving Loan System

CBO's	Amount Issued (Rs.)	Total Recipient	Condition
Siruppiddy East WRDS	Nil	Nil	4
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	450,000	28	1
Aththiyadi WRDS	300,000	12	1
Velanai East WRDS	50,000	10	1
Singanagar WRDS	400,000	8	1
Tharaka widows society	100,000	20	1

Note:-1. Functions, 2. Function not so well, 3. Suspended, 4. Not Available

Except Sirupiddy East WRDS, the other four WRDS and the widows' society carry out revolving loan system. Initial funding for the revolving fund was provided by UNHCR or other agencies. Thavalai Iyattalai has the highest number of recipients in the system. For the first instance, the revolving loan system provides space for the CBOs to be active and enhances the involvement of the participants. The funds were mostly used for small-scale business development.

3-2-10. Livelihood activities

(1) Fisheries communities

- Income

Table 3.2.10 indicates that all of the FCSs had owner fishermen, who earned relatively higher than fishing labour work, fish processing, retail businesses and fishing net rental. Members of Gurunagar FCS gained higher income by processing of fish and sea cucumber.

Table 3.2.10 Average Income of members of CBO's

Names of FCSs	Boat owner Fisherman	Fishing Labour	Fish processing	Retailing business	Net Owner (net rental)
Punkuduthivu East FCS	1	1	1	Nil	2
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gurunagar FCS	3	1	4	2	3
St Mary's FCS Navanthurai	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Katkovalam FCS	2	1	1	1	2
Aaathikovilady FCS	2	1	1	Nil	2
St. Xavier FCS	2	1	1	Nil	2
Kachchai FCS	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maravanpulo FCS	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Udayasooriyan FCS	3	1	Nil	3	Nil

Note: - 1...Less than Rs.15,000, 2...Between Rs.15,000 to 25,000, 3...Between Rs. 25,000 to 35,000, 4...Over Rs.35,000
Shaded parts illustrate the high income earners above Rs.25,000 per month.

- Skills

Availability of FCS members' skills and knowledge related to the pilot projects, such as FAD/farming or fish auction hall management, was assessed. Table 3.2.11 gives the details.

3.2.11 Skills and Knowledge of CBO's on Pilot Project

CBO's	Type of the Projects	Skills	Knowledge
Punkuduthivu East FCS	Seaweed	3	2
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	Sea cucumber	1	1
Gurunagar FCS	Sea cucumber	1	1
St. Mary's FCS Navanthurai	Sea cucumber	1	2
Katkovalam FCS	Fish auction hall/FAD	1	1
Aaathikovilady FCS	Fish auction hall	1	1
St. Xavier FCS	Fish auction hall	1	1
Kachchai FCS	Fish auction hall	1	1
Maravanpulo FCS	Fish auction hall	1	1
Udayasooriyan FCS	Fish auction hall/FAD	1	1

Note:-1...Already using the skills and knowledge, 2...Acquired as knowledge, 3...Do not know

Shaded parts illustrate the less knowledge assessed.

Except the three pilot projects which are new, all other projects are well known to the participants since they are involved in these activities for a long time. Therefore, they possessed necessary skills and knowledge in these activities, especially for fish auction hall management. The new projects such as sea weed farming, sea cucumber farming, and fish aggregating device projects are introduced as new technology to the participants. Data was gathered through interviews with the selected members from each society.

(2) Agriculture related societies

- Income

According to the result of the survey, average income of mango seller, mushroom producer and milk sellers are Rs. 9,000, Rs.19, 000 and Rs.19, 000 respectively.

- Skills

Members of LIBCO and mushroom producers society answered that they have skills and knowledge for their productive activities. Necessity of technical improvement; skills for mango cultivation, was pointed out by the members of Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperative

Ltd. Even they have basic skills and knowledge, it is identified that they need to be trained through additional programmes to maximise the impact.

- Sales method

Fruit producers used to sell their products at the nearest market or/and to middle men. Mushroom producers used to sell in their villages or/and sales centre run by Agricultural Department. No producer takes the products to other areas.

Table 3.2.12 Sales Methods

Names of CBOs	Sell to Near Market	Send to Other Areas	Sell to Middle Men	Sell in the Village	Sales Centre
Fruit Producers and Sales	200	Nil	58	Nil	Nil
Mushroom producers	Nil	Nil	Nil	86	86

Unit: Number of members

- **Condition of Milk Production**

Table 3.2.13 shows the details about the milk processed at LIBCO. Collected fresh milk processed in to various products such as packed milk, yogurt, milk sweets are marketed without any difficulties.

Table 3.2.13 Milk Processed

Name of CBO	Daily		Monthly		Annually	
	Production(L)	Amount (Rs.)	Production(L)	Amount (Rs.)	Production(L)	Amount (Rs.)
Livestock Breeders	350	14,700	10500	441,000	127,750	5,365,500

(3) Livelihood activities for women (WRDS and Widows' society)

- **Types of livelihood activities**

Most of the women are involved in food processing, poultry farming, food processing and vegetable-sales. These people are rarely involved in home gardening and retail shops.

Table 3.2.14 Type of Income Activities (Number of members)

Names of CBOs	Food Processing	Handicraft Making	Sewing	Retail Shop	Sales (Veg.Fish)	Goat Rearing	Poultry Farming	Home Gardening
Siruppidy East WRDS	30	10	30	1	50	Nil	6	Nil
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	10	Nil	10	5	35	3	25	Nil

Aththiyadi WRDS	Nil	15	15	Nil	Nil	5	10	Nil
Velanai East WRDS	10	5	6	5	Nil	Nil	10	7
Singanagar WRDS	20	2	6	2	1	30	Nil	Nil
Tharaka widows society	10	5	12	Nil	5	1	Nil	Nil
Average	13	6	13	2	15	6	8	1

Unit: Number of members

- **Marketing places**

Most of the members undertake their sales activities in the village and town mainly to obtain good price for their products. Main market opportunities for women are available in their villages, while members of four WRDSs sell their products as well in the town. Members of Velanai East WRDS, Singanagar WRDS and Widows' Society gain income by selling to middlemen.

Table 3.2.15 the Type of Marketing Outlets

CBO's	At Home	In the Village	At Town	To Middle Men
Siruppiddy East WRDS	Nil	X	X	Nil
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	Nil	X	X	Nil
Aththiyadi WRDS	Nil	X	X	Nil
Velanai East WRDS	X	X	X	X
Singanagar WRDS	Nil	X	X	X
Tharaka widows society	X	X	X	Nil
Average	33%	100%	100%	33%

- **Monthly income**

Amount of income from the each activity varies through the societies. Monthly earning from poultry and food processing are the popular businesses for women, which may generate less than Rs.5,000. Those businesses are engaged as a second income measures. According to the type of the community, the primary income source is fishing / agriculture or the following which is highly depended on male house hold head and female take the major role only in the families headed by women. Potential to earn more than Rs.5,000 are found in handicraft making, sewing, retail shop, sales of fish and vegetables, cattle farming and poultry.

Table 3.2.16 Monthly Income of Members in WRDS

Names of CBOs	Unit	Food Processing	Handicraft Making	Sewing	Retail Shop	Sales (Veg. Fish)	Goat Rearing	Cattle Farming	Poultry Farming	Home Gardening
Siruppiddy East WRDS	No	30	10	30	1	50	Nil	10	6	Nil
	Rs.	3,000	2,500	8,000	30,000	10,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	Nil
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	No	10	Nil	10	5	35	3	Nil	25	Nil
	Rs.	4,000	Nil	5,000	6,000	10,000	5,000	Nil	5,000	Nil
Aththiyadi WRDS	No	Nil	15	15	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	10	Nil
	Rs.	Nil	3,000	6,000	Nil	Nil	4,000	Nil	7,000	Nil
Velanai East WRDS	No	10	5	6	5	Nil	Nil	1	10	7
	Rs.	5,000	3,500	3,500	25,000	Nil	Nil	4,000	4,000	3,500
Singanagar WRDS	No	20	2	6	2	1	30	02	Nil	Nil
	Rs.	5,000	3,500	4,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	Nil	Nil
Tharaka widows society	No	10	5	12	Nil	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Rs.	2,000	10,000	5,000	Nil	6,000	4,000	Nil	Nil	Nil

Shaded parts illustrate the average income higher than Rs.5,000.

Table 3.2.17 Average Monthly Income for Products related to the Project

Names of CBOs	Unit	Poultry Farming	Mushroom	Coir products	Jaggery sweet
Siruppiddy East WRDS	No	6			
	Rs.	3,000			
Thavali Iyattalai WRDS	No	25			
	Rs.	5,000			
Aththiyadi WRDS	No		N/A		
	Rs.				
Velanai East WRDS	No			20	
	Rs.			3,000	
Singanagar WRDS	No				20
	Rs.				5,000

Siruppiddy East and Thavali Iyattalai WRDSs are targeted for poultry farming but the number of involved was a few for Siruppiddy at the time of survey. 14 members of Aththiyadi WRDS received training for mushroom production in the past; however, they could not continue the production because of the difficulty to procure materials for mushroom growing. Velanai East and Singanagar WRDSs involve roughly 20 members for Coir industry and Jaggery sweet making respectively.

- Knowledge and skills**

Table 3.2.18 reveals that all societies have skills and knowledge on production, and other activities. However, they are weak in sales and promotion. Only Singanagar WRDS has a

good knowledge and skills in production and sales and they have been assisted financially and facilitated for their wider market expansion for their products by Bank of Ceylon.

Table 3.2.18 Knowledge and skills Major Production & Sales

Names of CBOs	Production	Sales
Siruppidy East WRDS	1	3
Thavali Iyattalai WRDS	1	3
Aththiyadi WRDS	1	3
Velanai East WRDS	1	3
Singanagar WRDS	1	1
Tharaka widows society	1	3

Note:-1. Already using their skills and knowledge, 2Acquired as knowledge, 3 do not know

- **Access to financial services**

Women's societies, Banks and NGOs are the social resource to obtain loans for women in the targeted communities. They have not received any loans from other sources such as money lenders and pawnshops, mainly because of unfavourable interest rates. However as individual members they would have had access during difficult times.

Table 3.2.19 Financial Access (Most Frequent Measure to Receive Loan)

Names of CBOs	Bank	NGO	Women's society	Other CBO	Neighbours	Money Lender	Pawn Shop
Siruppidy East WRDS	Nil	✓	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thavali Iyattalai WRDS	✓	Nil	✓	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aththiyadi WRDS	Nil	✓	✓	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Velanai East WRDS	Nil	✓	✓	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Singanagar WRDS	✓	Nil	✓	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tharaka widows society	✓	✓	✓	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3-2-3. Capacity Development of Government Officers

- Involvement of government officers in the fisheries sector

Fisheries Inspector (FI) is the most important field level government officer for fisheries communities. They provide 1) technical instruction for fishermen, 2) coordination with higher rank officers of the department and 3) supervising for FCSs. Table 3.2.18 reveals that all FIs visit the society once a week, but they varied skill levels. Technical skills and

knowledge on seaweed farming is new for the government officials who are involved in the pilot projects for FCS, while FIs have fair knowledge on FAD even though they said it needs to be developed. During their weekly visit the FI undertake coordination and monitoring functions.

During the interview with DFAR and FIs, the surveyor found out that they do not possess sufficient knowledge regarding the pilot project which involves new technology, such as seaweed farming. The grading was decided in consultation with them. On the other hand, AIs for agriculture and RDOs for WRDS are fully conversant in the pilot project related activities. Strengths of the government officials identified as authority, relevant knowledge, involvement, follow up and guidance which help the societies for improvement, and the weakness are lack of coordination, lack in monitoring mechanism, gap between societies and government regulations, less contact with outside resources.

Table 3.2.20 Capacities of Fisheries Inspectors

CBO's	Type of the Projects	FISHERIES-Inspector		
		Gov. services Provided	Visiting the Society	Skill level
Punkuduthivu East FCS	Seaweed	Coordination & Monitoring	1	3
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	Sea cucumber	Coordination & Monitoring	1	2
Gurunagar FCS	Sea cucumber	Coordination & Monitoring	1	2
St Mary's FCs Navanthurai	Sea cucumber	Coordination & Monitoring	1	2
Katkovalam FCS	Fish auction hall/FAD	Coordination & Monitoring	1	2
Aaathikovilady FCS	Fish auction hall	Coordination & Monitoring	1	1
St. Xavier FCS	Fish auction hall	Coordination & Monitoring	1	1
Kachchai FCS	Fish auction hall	Coordination & Monitoring	1	1
Maravanpulo FCS	Fish auction hall	Coordination & Monitoring	1	1
Udayasooriyan FCS	Fish auction hall/FAD	Coordination & Monitoring	1	2

Note:-Visit to FCS - 1...Once a week, 2...Once in two weeks, 3...Once a month, 4...others

Skill Knowledge- 1...Good, 2...Fair, 3...Poor

This was done by checking the involvement of government staff in the function of societies, and their regular visits, improvement of societies, numbers of special training they participated, number of incidences they handled.

- Government officers to support women's society

Rural Development Officers (RDO) are the field officers of Department of Rural Development, who provide the advice, guidance and technical support for WRDSs. According to the interviews with RDOs and the WRDS members, RDOs visit the society once a month. The frequency of visit to the societies is low comparing with other sectors because RDOs cover more number of societies in the area and relatively less activities of the society. RDOs seem have good skills and the technical knowledge on major product production/sales of coir production and jaggery and community development activities such as revolving loan system. They are mostly engaged in this job for a long time with many years of experiences.

Table 3.2.21 Capacities of RDO

Names of CBOs	RDO		
	Gov. services Provided	Frequency of Visiting	Skill level
Siruppiddy East WRDS	Advice & Guidance	3	1
Thavali Iyattalai WRDS	Advice & Guidance	3	1
Aththiyadi WRDS	Advice, Guidance & Help	3	1
Velanai East WRDS	Advice & Guidance	4	1
Singanagar WRDS	Technical Advice	3	1
Tharaka widows society	Guidance	3	1

Note:-Visit to FCS - 1...Once a week, 2...Once in two weeks, 3...Once a month, 4...special occasions

Skill Knowledge- 1...Good, 2...Fair, 3...Poor

- Government officers for agriculture related societies

Table 3.2.22 shows the services provided for agriculture related CBOs by field level officers of relevant government department. AI and LDO visit the CBO's once a week. They have skills and knowledge on mushroom products and livestock while they have fair knowledge on mango production.

Table 3.2.22 Capacities of Government Officials

Name of CBOs	Gov officers. Involved	Gov. Services Provided	Visiting the Society	Skill level
Fruit Producers and Sales	AI	Building Construction, Monitoring & Coordination	1	2
Mushroom producers	AI	Training, Technical Support & Monitoring	1	1
Livestock Breeders	LDO	Technical Advice , Provision of Equipments & Strengthening the CBO	1	1

Note:-Visit to FCS - 1...Once a week, 2...Once in two weeks, 3...Once a month, 4...others

Skill Knowledge- 1...Good, 2...Fair, 3...Poor

3-2-3. Social Inclusion

Number of members from social vulnerable groups participated in training programs, conducted by government departments or NGOs through CBOs. The role of CBOs is to coordinate between CBOs' members and government departments/NGO, including selection of participants.

- FCSs

According to Table 3.2.23, FCSs have received various training except for 4 FCSs. The inclusions of vulnerable groups were very less except in St.Peter's FCS. This indicates that these CBOs need different kind of training to encourage more people for participation.

Table 3.2.23 Participants from vulnerable groups in the trainings (FCS)

Names of CBOs	Type of Training	No. of participants	Participants	
			IDP's	WHFs
Punkuduthivu East FCS	Sea Cucumber Farming	20	1	Nil
Mandaithivu St. Peter's FCS	Out Motor Training	20	20	Nil
Gurunagar FCS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
St Mary's FCs Navanthurai	NARA Training	18	Nil	Nil
Katkovalam FCS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aaathikovilady FCS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Xavier FCS	Handy Craft Training	8	Nil	2
Kachchai FCS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maravanpulo FCS	Management	1	Nil	Nil
Udayasooriyan FCS	Dry fish making	14	Nil	2
Total		81	21	4

- Women's societies

Table 3.2.24 reveals that all the WRDS received training which is related to income generation. 223 participants participated in the training from 6 WRDS of whom 67 were vulnerable people.

Table 3.2.24 Participants from Vulnerable Groups in the Trainings (WRDS)

CBO's	Type of Training	No. of participants	Participants	
			IDP's	Widow
Siruppiddy East WRDS	Mixture	30	Nil	3
	Sewing	10	1	Nil
Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS	Sewing	40	Nil	10
	Local food processing	35	Nil	15
Aththiyadi WRDS	Mushroom/ Recipes	14	Nil	3
	Sewing	4	Nil	2
Velanai East WRDS	Coir Products	10	Nil	Nil
Singanagar WRDS	Sewing	20	Nil	Nil
	Jaggery	30	7	4
Tharaka widows society	Sewing	20	Nil	20
	Packing rice flower	10	Nil	10
Total		223	8	67

- Agriculture related CBOs

Table 3.2.25 illustrates that except Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperative Society, other CBOs have received training. 90 members have received training on mushroom cultivation and recipes. 15 members of them were IDP's and 15 members were widows. It is also clear that 3,250 members are registered in the Livestock Breeders Society. Only 3 members out of 10 staff members of the society have received training.

Table 3.2.25 Participants from Vulnerable Groups in the Trainings (Agriculture related societies) societies

CBO's	Type of Training	No. of Participants	Participants	
			IDP's	Widow
Fruit Producers and Sales Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mushroom producers	Mushroom Cultivation and Recipes	90	15	15
Livestock Breeders	Clerical Work	3	Nil	Nil

Chapter 4

Situation Analysis

This chapter contains the analyses of the situations in terms of social, economic, political and security aspects of the locations in which the CBOs operate. These are based on the data collected as well as the discussion of the field researchers with the members of the communities. The situation analysis will be presented in terms of the District and sector.

It is important to note that after the civil war was over in May 2009 and with the restoration of normalcy, economic activities gained momentum. However, the heavy presence of security forces had implications on the political and social situation of the District. Security authorities had to be informed of all meetings political or otherwise. Any activity or any interventions by any agencies should have the approval of the security authorities in addition to the civil authorities. Hence, the functioning of the political parties was somewhat restricted. Although two elections; Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, were held, the voter turnout very much low. It may imply that people were not freely discussing political issues. During the survey period, there were a few killings that created uneasiness among the people. Mobility of the people during nights was somewhat restricted. This general situation was reflected in respect of each community that were covered in the survey. However situation is gradually improving.

4-1. Jaffna District

Social Aspects: The District comprises predominantly Tamil population. With the ending of the civil war and restoration of normalcy, the other ethnic groups; Muslims and Sinhalese, who had displaced during the civil war, are in the process of returning. However, the number involved is limited. In terms of religion, although Hindus dominates, there is a sizable Christians also live. In the total population, female constitute 52 %, which is higher than the corresponding national figure. Although roughly 130,000 of the population left the District since 1980s, the surveyor assumed that their returning is doubted since the majority of them have settled in other Districts and foreign countries.

Economic aspects: Jaffna has a predominantly an agricultural economy with significant contribution from fisheries and livestock sectors. With the opening of the A9 road, which connects the rest of the country, economic activities such as transport, travel, tourism, trade, banking are on the buoyancy. However, the damaged infrastructural facilities such as roads, water supply, and electricity have to be rehabilitated. Houses have to be either repaired or renovated for the resettlement to be meaningful.

Political Aspects: Elections of the postponed local government may reveal the real political situation in the District. Of the nine Provinces, only Northern Province had no election in recent years.

Security Situation: Certain areas, which remain as High Security Zone or not cleared areas, are not allowed for resettlement. The people who lived in those areas are unable to go back to their place of origin. Most of the displaced live with their friends and relatives. Presence of security check points and more number of security personnel appear to be a concern.

4-2. Sector-wise

4-2-1. Fishery Sector

Social Aspects: There are 691 WHFs in fishing communities. Young widows are considered more vulnerable because of their social status of being discriminated. They have to earn money to rear their children. Many of the deserted widows have psychological problems such as mild depression, post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and stress. Numbers of widows are also being affected by social problems, such as social stigma, and lack of family support especially for the war widows and female household heads who are separated from their male partners by disappearing and arrest.

PWSN consists 271 people in fishing communities. Most of them are not engaged in livelihood activities and they rely on their families for support. Some are involved in home based income generating activities such as Palmyra based handicrafts coir product. There are 4,233 IDPs in fishing communities. There seems to be a rift between the resettled IDPs and the local residents in Navanthurai because some IDPs seem to attempt to have certain positions in the activities of the society. The sizable number of IDPs (1,528) is resettled in Katkoyalam because of its location at the Thenmaratchy Region where the war activities were intense resulting in heavy displacement. The major issues for IDPs are the loss of their livelihood assets and shift of occupational patterns according to their place of living. The largest number of Muslims (39) is living in Navanthurai and the majority of their religions are Christian. The Catholic Priest has the influence on the activities of the community.

Economic Aspects: Fishery is the main source of income for all fishing communities. The prohibition of monofilament (Thankusi) net fishing and trawl fishing by the Government has greatly affected the fisherman. There are 75 widows, who are involved in making dry-fish and cleaning the nets in Aathikoviladi. Others – mainly men, work as labours, carpenters, masonry, farmers, and small scale industry. All the fishing population engage in paddy cultivation as well in Maravanpulo.

Political Aspects: There seems to have no political interference, but people do not discuss about political matters freely. About 20-56% of the people have voted in the last election.

Security Aspects: Majority of the communities expressed their concern on fishing of the Indians through trawlers. Location of the navy camp is felt as a security concern by the people in Mandaithivu. Obtaining pass from the security authorities seems to be a concern for the people in Navanthurai, Katkoyalam, Punguduthivu Centre, Kachchai and Thumpalai East.

4-2-2. Agriculture Sector

Social Aspects: Vulnerable groups are faced with similar situations as in the case of other sectors.

Economic Aspects: Although Mango growers are not concentrated in Chavakachcheri, it can be an ideal place for marketing of this product because of its location in the A-9 main road. Livestock breeders in Point Pedro currently do not have problem in marketing milk, but it is expected that the severe competitions due to new entrants would affect the price.

Political Aspects: People of Chavakachcheri DS Division have not shown interest in the political issues mainly because they have been subjected to multiple displacements.

Security Aspects: In the post war context, close security monitoring prevails.

4-2-3. Communities for WRDS/Widow's Society

Social Aspects: There are 383 WHFs in WRDS/widow's communities. Young widows are considered more vulnerable because they have to earn money to rear their children. Many of the deserted widows have psychological problems. PWSN consists 62 people in women's communities and roughly 0.6% of them are affected by the conflict. Most of them are not engaged in livelihood activities and they rely on their families for support. There are 764 IDPs in women's communities.

Economic Aspects: Agriculture is the main source of income in Siruppidy East, Thavalai Iyattalai, and Puloli South Singanagar. They are mainly involved in cultivating vegetables, paddy, grains and onions. The rest of the population works as labour, carpenter, masonry, welding, small scale business and government officer. Fishing is the main source of income for Velanai East and Chavatkaddu, whereas labour is the main source of income for Aththiyady.

Political Aspects: There seems to have no political interference, but people do not discuss about political matters freely. About 25-30% of the people have voted in the last election.

Security Aspects: There is no security concerns reported.

4-3. Impact from/to the Project

Projects were initiated in the context of post war situation where the recovery and normalcy are gaining momentum. In this process, return and resettlement of IDPs play an important role. With the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure facilities, livelihood expansion becomes a vital need. The overall impact of the pilot projects focuses on the support to the livelihood expansion. They all strengthen the traditional economic activities

through introduction of new technologies, expansion of physical facilities and creation of market linkages and facilitation of relationship between the government, private sector and the CBOs.

Further, since the implementation of these projects are through the CBOs, these societies which were inactive during the war period, receive the opportunity to reactivate themselves. A strengthened and via brand CBO in a traditional poor society would become an asset as far as steering the development process is concerned.

4-3-1. Positive impact with contributing factors to the beneficiaries

The positive impact to the beneficiaries are presumed at all of the project sites to improve the livelihood of targeted groups. Singanagar WRDS can be one of the successful cases with their strong connection with the private sector, the Cargills supermarket. This kind of marketing promotion would bring the societies sustainable and qualified supply of products in a long run. In Punkuduthivu East, girls with Ordinary Level education were able to engage in fishing activity mainly through introduction of new technology-seaweed farming. Through better linkages with government sector, the beneficiaries gained better opportunities. For example, two beneficiaries in Punkuduthivu East were selected for an international exposure in Indonesia.

4-3-2. Positive impact with contributing factors to the non-beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders

As a result of establishment of auction halls, more indirect beneficiaries will benefit from the utilization of the halls and purchasing the qualified fish. These halls serve multi purposes activities, providing space for relaxing and recreation. Exporters of fish to other District have easier access to these markets where auction halls are available. Mushroom is becoming popular as a nutritional food through the newly established supermarkets, so that potential customers may benefit from mushroom production projects in the future.

New livelihood opportunities are established through the introduction of new technologies. This will result in the transformation of traditional activities, with the participation of young women in the case of seaweed farming. These new technologies have introduced new avenues for coastal fishing which will supplement the income of fishing communities.

Involvement of government officers has increased and the rapport between them and the CBOs. The experience of government officers for stronger network and coordination will benefit other societies in the future.

4-3-3. Negative impact with impeding factors to the beneficiaries

All the members of certain societies were not informed about the purpose of the project and its objective. Also, in certain projects, only limited members participate. This is applicable all WRDSs except Thavalai Iyattrali.

- It was observed that there is less understanding between the implementing partners and members of the societies due to lack of coordination as example in Velanai East WRDS and Singanagar WRDS.
- A few of the selected members from the committee only participated in need assessment and planning of projects in most of the societies. However, some societies such as Uthayasooriyan FCS, St. Mary's FCS, Navanthurai and Pungkuduthivu FCS, Thavalai Iyattralai WRDS ensure active participation.
- Business plan was not properly developed in most of the societies. Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Society and Puloly South West WRDS developed a plan which is productive.
- Conflict among the members in St.Xaviour FCS regarding the location of auction hall. In St.Mary's there was a conflict between Vanni returnees and non displaced members over the selection of office bearers.
- Lack of interest and commitment among the members which is common mostly in all WRDS For example in Thavalai Iyattalai there was dissatisfaction mainly due to the limited number of selected beneficiaries. In Velanai East it was due to lack of marketing opportunities for their products.

4-3-4. Negative impact with impeding factors to the non-beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders

St. Nicholas FCS not cooperating with St. Mary's FCS can be one of the examples that non-beneficiaries tried to demolish the pen if without any benefit in Navanthurai.

- Suspicions were created among non beneficiaries that were neglected in providing assistance.
- Conflict situations were identified between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, which damaged the implementation especially in Punkuduthivu Centre and St.Xavier FCS.

Chapter 5

Recommendations

5-1. General Recommendations

The main thrust of this Chapter is to set out the recommendation with regard to the implementation of the pilot projects. It should be noted here that these general recommendations are based on information gathered during February-March 2011. During this period most of the projects were at planning stages and were not commenced implementation. Hence, in most of the project areas, participants were not fully aware of projects. From the point of view of the implementation of the projects, the capacities and the capabilities of the societies are critical factors. As shown in Chapter 3, performance indicators of the CBOs reveal several shortcomings and weaknesses. Followings are the recommendations made with respect to the observed short comings.

- All the members in certain societies are not very active. In order to make them more active, more time should be spent on social mobilisation.
- There are a few lapses in the conduct of the meetings. In order to make the CBOs more democratic and transparent, regular meetings are essential. Further, in the decision making process, the committee members' participation is vital. Some orientation to the executive committee members may be useful to achieve the objectives of the good governance.
- Maintenance of records and including financial accounting has to be improved. It is suggested that executive members of the CBO's must be given a training to create awareness on these aspects of the management.

- Many societies do not possess property, particularly buildings and they have a tendency of depending on donor funding for this purpose. In fact, in certain cases the donors have provided buildings. If the financial position of the CBOs is strong there may be possibilities of possessing necessary furniture and equipments. Government authorities may help to provide funds for acquiring building and this possibility has to be explored.
- CBOs with weak financial capacity have to be strengthened through involvement of other income earning activities and enhanced subscriptions. Exchange programmes could be conducted whereby financially weaker societies can visit stronger societies and learn from them.
- Possessing knowledge and skills in the respective trade, except in the case of new technology and utilisation of them, appear to be of no concern since all are traditional activities. What is essential is the introduction of some innovative technologies to make the traditional activities productive as well as attractive for educated youths to get involved.
- It is evident that there is strong networking between the government officers and the CBOs. However, where new technologies have been introduced, government officers have to be fully aware of this technology in order to sustain it during the operation period. Hence immediate attention should be paid to train the relevant officers.
- In terms of social inclusion, the performance indicator attempts to capture the participation of vulnerable groups in the training programmes or activities conducted. Data reveal that the performance could be explored. If the initiatives are specially designed for the vulnerable groups, participation would be more.
- One of the aims of the seaweed farming project is to involve women. However, there is a cultural barrier for women to soak into the water and it may defeat the purpose for which the project was initiated. Necessary steps have to be initiated to have the women involved in the project by demonstrating women's participation in this type of projects implemented in other areas.

- Participants of the projects have to be fully informed of the project details components, benefits, and so on. This will put them in a realistic position with respect to their higher expectation.
- For effective social inclusion, issues faced by young widows who are the most vulnerable segment have to be addressed. Targeted training programmes for livelihood enhancement may be useful

5-2. Specific Recommendations

- **Mango-** High number of quality mango production is recorded in Thenmaradchi division; coordination and networking of all producers has to be established through proper mechanism. The society must be empowered for proper collection and marketing in order to assist its members. Society must establish connection with buyers. Storage facility should be utilised by the members. It will be good if any donors consider the requirements of the societies which are harvesting instruments, sprayers, transportation facilities (van) for society, canning machine.
- **Mushroom-** With respect to Mushroom the production, process has to be promoted through respective farmer's organization and AI's. It is also recommended that more sales centers should be established in other relevant locations.
- **LIBCO-** Participation of the members appears to be weak. Although over 3,000 livestock breeders are the members, their participation in the affairs of the organisation is not very active, except supplying the milk. Hence, participation of members in the CBO has to be encouraged by appropriate methods.
- **Gurunagar and Navanthurai: Sea Cucumber-** Presently the project is implemented with the limited participants. Only 8 are involved in Navanthurai. Although the people are aware of sea cucumber in terms of fishing, the farming is new to them. As a new technology, this is welcomed by the society, but for the purpose of expansion it may be a problem since fencing has to be done. This has to be discussed with participants. In order to have a larger impact, more people have to be involved in the future. One of the restrictions is the gestation period, which takes six months. It means that people who involve had to wait relatively a longer period. Selection of

suitable participants may be an issue because there is no sufficient member with strong financial background who can wait for a long time.

- **Punkuduthivu East: Seaweed Farming-** New technology is also introduced where female participants are involved. There were a few teething problems such as female getting into the sea and obtaining passes from security forces. Later they got this problem resolved. Although a ready market is assured, the anticipated price had to be realised for the participants to be fully convinced. At present the participants are 20. With the success story this can be replicated nearby villages.
- **Punkuduthivu Centre (St Xavier FCS): Fish Auction Hall-** Location of the fish auction hall appears to be a concern in Punkuduthivu centre as it is not centrally located. It is essential to convince the members by clarifying as to why the present location was selected and the justifications for its selection.
- **Katkovalam: Fish Aggregating Devises-** It is a seasonal activity and at an early stage. Since it is a new technology people are enthusiastic about this project. Expectation is high. Participants have to be told the real position. Otherwise the expectation are not realised there will be frustration.
- **Dried Fish Income Generation Activities-** Since it is a traditional activity, participants are not very enthusiastic about the Project. As new methodology is involved, it would be useful for the participants.
- **Activities of the WRDS-** Activities of the WRDS are basically traditional one. Although it may generate some income, it may not bring a large positive impact. It is strongly suggested that some new technologies are introduced in to the traditional activities undertaken by these WRDS. This will increase the participation of women in particular, the younger age groups and enhance their income.

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Photographs



FC- 05, ATHIKOVILADY FCS



FC- 03, SEA CUCUMBER FARMING,
GURUNAGAR FCS



FC-05, FISH AUCTION HALL, KACHCHAI
FCS



FC- 05, FISH AUCTION HALL, KATKOVALAM



FC-05, FISH AUCTION HALL,
MARAVANPULAVU FCS



FC-03, SEA CUCUMBER FARMING,
NAVANTHURAI FCS

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Photographs



FC-05, FISH AUCTION HALL, PUNGUDUTIVU
ST SERVIER FCS



FC-02, SEAWEED FARMING, PUNGUDUTIVU
EAST SRIMURUGAN FCS



FC-05, SATKODDAI FCS



FC-04, FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE,
UTHAYASOORIYAN FCS

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Photographs



CC-1 VELANAI WRDS



CC-4 THAVALAI IJATTALAI WRDS



CC-2 SINGANAGAR WRDS POINT PEDRO



CC-4 KOPAY SIRUPPITTY WRDS



CC-5 THARAKA WIDOWS SOCIETY
CHAVATKADDU

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Photographs



AC-3 FRUIT PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE
SOCIETY



AC-6 LIVESTOCK BREEDERS
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY POINT PEDRO



AC-4 MUSHROOM SOCIETY