

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)

Jaffna
13/July/2011

CHA Research Team

1

Outline of the Presentation

- ▶ Background
- ▶ Objectives
- ▶ Methodology
- ▶ Major Findings
- ▶ Highlights of situation
- ▶ Recommendation

Background

- Offer of the contract to CHA
- Clarification of the TOR
- Formation of the survey Team
- Database clarification and finalising of the format

Objectives

- ▶ To assess the outcomes of the intervention by collecting the 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.

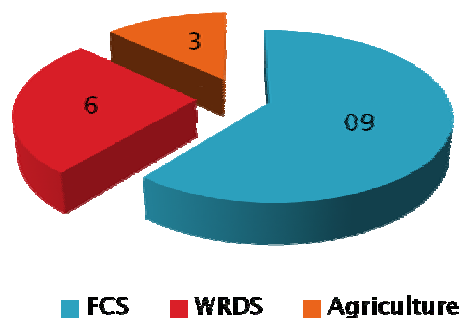
Location

location of the survey covers

- ▶ Six Divisional Secretary (DS) Divisions in Jaffna District.
- ▶ 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 the PDP, targeting Community Based Organizations (CBOs).
- ▶ The survey had been conducted with 19 CBOs to obtain a data base of target communities

Distribution of societies

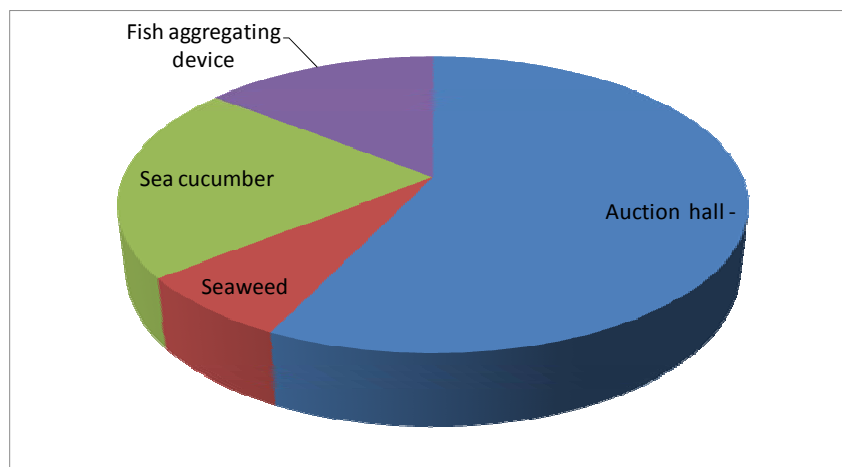
- ▶ Number of target communities and CBO's – 19.
- ▶ Distribution of CBO's by interventions.



Baseline Survey Annex 2

Project Names	DS Divisions	GN Divisions	GN Division Name	Name of CBO's
Introducing Seaweed Farming as an alternative livelihood	Velanai	J/23	Punkuduthivu East	Sri Murugan FCS
Sea Cucumber farming as an Alternative livelihood Enhancement	Velanai	J/09	Mandaithivu	St. Peter's FCS
		J/68, J/69, J/70, J/71, J/72	Maadiyadi, Allapathi.Gurunagar,Sinnak dai	Gurunagar FCS
		J/84	Navanthurai	New St.Mary's.FCS
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
Introduction to Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) to Small scale fisherman	Point Pedro	J/298	Maravanpulo	Maravanpulo FCS
		J/405	Thumpalai East	Udaya sooriyan FCS
		J/406	Katkovalam	Katkovalam FCS
Strengthening the Mango Growers society in Chavakachcheri	Chavakachcheri		Chavakachcheri Division	Chavakachcheri Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperative Society Ltd.
Mushroom Spawn Production			Division	Mushroom Producers and Sales Society
Improvement of Milk Processing facility in point Pedro	Point Pedro		Point Pedro Division	Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Society, Puloly South West
Women empowerment through Livelihood improvement activities	Kopay	J/271	Siruppiddy East	Siruppiddy East WRDS
	Chavakachcheri	J/344	Thavalai Iyattalai	Thavalai Iyattalai WRDS
		J/78	Aththiyadi	Aththiyadi WRDS
	Velanai	J/14	Velanai East	Velanai East WRDS
	Point Pedro	J/414	Puloly South	Singanagar WRDS
		J/131	Chavacaddu	Tharaka Widows' Society

Fishing Sector – intervention





Methodology

- ▶ Discussion with PDP
- ▶ Preparation for the survey
- ▶ Collection of Data
- ▶ Analysis of collected data/ Preparation of interim report.
- ▶ Submission of outputs
- ▶ Discussion with PDP
- ▶ Correction of outputs

Methods of survey

- Background work
- Preparation
- Collection of data and information
 - All the CBO's have been visited and data have been collected as per the questionnaire.
 - Discussion with Government officers and Focus Group.
 - Processing and tabulation of collected data.
- Analysis of data and information.
- Preparation of report

Major Findings

- Communities based on GN Division
 - Population
 1. More females than males
 2. Dominance of Sri Lankan Tamils
 3. Majority is Hindus with sizable Christians
 - Land Mines and Security
 1. No Land Mine except in one GN Division.
 2. No free access to sea and Indian trawlers

Economy- Major Industries Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries)

- Income Level

1. Fisheries Rs25000 –Rs 30 000
2. Agriculture Rs4000 - Rs 15 000
3. Casual Labour Rs5000 – Rs 15 000

- Household Monthly income (2009/2010)

- 1.Colombo District Rs51070
2. Jaffna District Rs18917

Infrastructure

1. No electricity for Punkudutheevu and Mandatheevu
2. No water pipe connection for 19 communities
3. No toilets facilities in Punkudutheevu

Public Service

1. Maravanpulavu, Mandatheevu and Punkudutheevu do not have easy access (6- 8Km)

Land usage

1. 20 – 30% abandoned area in three GN division
2. 20% of land is restricted in Mandatheevu

Education and Health Facilities

1. Two communities do not have pre-school facilities
2. In seven communities no school facilities within the residential areas.

▶ Donor support

1. No livelihood assistance for six CBOs

▶ Vulnerable groups

-IDPs

1. IDPs represent 3% to 55%- average 11%
2. 47% of IDPs living temporary shelters

- WHF and PWSN

1. Represent only 3.8% of total

Capacity development of CBO Based on Performance of Indicators

Members of CBOs

FCS

- ▶ The ratio of active members is very low in 2 CBOs.
- ▶ Agricultural Societies.
- ▶ 7 % active members in Fruit Producers and Sales Cooperatives Societies Ltd.
- ▶ 6 % in Mushroom Producers Society.

Organisation of meetings

- ▶ **FCS**
- ▶ Except one all have records of meetings conducted. (Katkovalam)
- ▶ **Record Keeping**
- ▶ **FCS**
- ▶ There are variations among CBOs
- ▶ **WRDS**
- ▶ All maintain attendance and meeting records.

Properties of the CBOS.

- ▶ **FCS**
- ▶ 40% of the FCS own Buildings 50 % have land without buildings. 20% do not have either buildings or Land.
- ▶ **WRDS**
- ▶ Five do not own their building ,land or furniture,
- ▶ **Agriculture Societies**
- ▶ Mushroom Producers Society does not have any assets.

Financial Capacity

FCS

Eight FCS have Regular income from collection of members Subscription rental services of market facilities or equipment.

WRDS

Three societies do not get any regular income.

Agriculture Societies

Two CBOs do not have any income source.

Revolving Loan System

Four WRDS and a Widows society carry out revolving loan system.

Lively hood Activities

- ▶ **FCS**
- ▶ Boat Owner fisher men earn higher income than others
- ▶ Except in the three Pilot projects , in all projects all have skills and knowledge.
- ▶ **Agricultural Societies**
- ▶ Members do possess basic skills and knowledge in production related activities.
- ▶ **WRDS and Widows society**
- ▶ Women are involved in food processing, poultry farming , food processing and vegetable sales.

- ▶ No involvement in retail shop and gardening.
- ▶ Monthly income is around Rs 5000/=
- ▶ All have skills and knowledge in production
- ▶ but weak in sales and promotion.
- ▶ Access to financial services for the members were mainly from their own societies, Banks. and NGOs.

- ▶ **Capacity Development of Government Officers**
- ▶ Involvement of GOVT officers in the Fisheries Sector is good .Visits are weekly.
- ▶ Fls lack technical skills in seaweed farming.
- ▶ Although visits were monthly, RDOs possess knowledge and skills in activities undertaken by the WRDS.
- ▶ Visits by the AIs and LDOs are weekly. And they have fair knowledge in the production activities.

- ▶ **Social Inclusion**
- ▶ Inclusions of vulnerable groups in the training were very less except in St Peters FCS.
- ▶ From the WRDS the participation was somewhat good.

- ▶ **Major Highlights of the Situation Analysis**
- ▶ In the post war situation, although normalcy has been restored, heavy presence of security presence has implication for political and social situation.
- ▶ **District.**
- ▶ **Social aspects**
- ▶ With the dominance of Tamil population return of of the old IDPs –Muslim is gaining momentum.
- ▶ Nearly half of the Original population being displace from 1980s,their return is doubted.

- ▶ **Economic aspects**
- ▶ While economic activities are on the buoyancy, infrastructural facilities have to be rehabilitated.
- ▶ **Political aspects.**
- ▶ Political parties which enjoys political power seems to be a concern
- ▶ Political participation –Voting in the elections – appears to be less.
- ▶ **Security aspects.**
- ▶ Certain areas – HSZ and not cleared areas are prohibited for resettlement.

- ▶ **Sector wise**
- ▶ **Fisheries Sector.**
- ▶ **Social aspects**
- ▶ WHF – Young widows are being discriminated and suffering from psychological problems.
- ▶ Rift between IDPS and Host families
- ▶ **Economic Aspects**
- ▶ Prohibition Monophlament net trailing fish affects the income of the income of the fishermen

- ▶ **Political aspects**
- ▶ Fear to discuss political matters is observed.
- ▶ Pro govt groups exert political influence.
- ▶ **Security Aspects**
- ▶ Indian Trawlers , near by location of Navy camps , obtaining pass for fishing are major concern.

Agricultural Societies

Economic Aspects

- ▶ Chavakacheri is ideal for marketing for Mango although no growers are not concentrated.
- ▶ Price of milk may be an issue.
- ▶ **Political aspects**
- ▶ In Chavakacheri less political participation as the people were subjected to multiple displacement
- ▶ **Security aspects**
- ▶ Athikovilady in Point pedro has closer security monitoring.

▶ **Communities of WARDS/ Widows**

▶ **Social aspects**

- ▶ Most of the WHF are not engaged in lively hood activities and rely on family support.

▶ **Political Aspects**

- ▶ People do not freely discuss political matters.

- ▶ **Impacts from projects**
- ▶ Post war environment is conducive to the implementation of the projects as they were livelihood support projects.
- ▶ CBOs have got reactivated.
- ▶ **Positive impacts to the to the Beneficiaries**
- ▶ Strong connection with private sector.
- ▶ Educated Girls were able to involve in Traditional activities due to new technology.

- ▶ **Positive impacts to the to the Non-Beneficiaries**
- ▶ Auction Halls have facilities for all to get better prices.
- ▶ Mushroom is becoming popular.
- ▶ Involvement of Govt officers have strengthened.

- ▶ **Negative impacts to to the Beneficiaries**
- ▶ Limited participation of the members
- ▶ Coordination between implementing partners and the society was lacking.
- ▶ **Negative impacts to to the Non- Beneficiaries**
- ▶ Non cooperation between the beneficiaries and the non- beneficiaries.
- ▶

- ▶ **Recommendations.**
- ▶ **General**
- ▶ Members have to made active through awareness creation.
- ▶ Orientation to the Executive members regarding conduct of meetings.
- ▶ Executive members awareness on management aspects must be enhanced.
- ▶ Properties of the Societies – acquiring buildings from govt sources must be explored.

- ▶ Introduction of new technologies necessary to make more attractive for more
- ▶ Participation of educated youths in traditional activities.
- ▶ For Social inclusion more targeted program would be useful.
- ▶ More information of the project details to the participants necessary to make them realistic regarding their expectation.

- ▶ **Specific Recommendation.**
- ▶ Members participation in LIBCO must be encouraged.
- ▶ In Gurunagar and Navanthurai less participants limits the impacts . Participation must be increased.
- ▶ Pungudutheevu success story must be replicated.
- ▶ At Katkoyalam participants be made realistic regarding their expectation.

- ▶ Dry fish farming be made new technology prone so that it would be more adoptable.
- ▶ New technologies should be introduced in the traditional activities undertaken by WRDS to make them more involve.

Thank You