

## Appendix 6

### Results of the Baseline Survey for the Pilot Projects

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## Summary of the Baseline Survey

### 1. Objective

As explained in the previous section, the objective of the baseline survey is to find out the present situation of the villages, beneficiaries and village facilities that will be benefitted by the Pilot Projects of the Project. The results will be compared with those of the end-line survey and of the ex-post evaluation of the Project, and then utilized to evaluate the effects of the Project.

### 2. Survey Methodologies

The five kinds of surveys that will be conducted for the baseline survey are shown in the following table.

**Table 1 Survey Methodologies of the Baseline Survey**

Type of Survey	Theme of Survey and Expected Findings	Respondents of the Survey	Implementation Period
Household survey	<u>Households</u> Present socio-economic condition of the villagers, including housing status, livelihood, income and expenditure.	50 households per cluster, i.e., 200 in total, randomly selected from the target villages.	Conducted from 11th to 25 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2010
Case Studies	<u>Households</u> Family history, present living condition and livelihood of the selected households.	Randomly selected 6 households in the Clusters.	Conducted from 11th to 25 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2010
	<u>Water supply</u> Present situation and problems with the water supply in the villages	Villagers in the selected 3 villages, which will benefit from the Pilot Projects.	Conducted from 11th to 25 <sup>th</sup> of Nov. 2010
	<u>Internal roads</u> Present situation and problems with the internal roads in the villages.	Villagers in the selected villages, which will benefit from the pilot projects.	To be conducted in early 2011 after the rainy season.
	<u>Inundation</u> Frequency, depth and duration of inundation during the rainy season of 2010	Flood-affected families in Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan	To be conducted in early 2011 after the rainy season.
Interviews with the CBOs	<u>Village infrastructure</u> Present situation and usage of the community halls, pre-schools and cooperative shops, which will be repaired or reconstructed by the Pilot Projects.	CBOs in the target villages, which will benefit from the Pilot Projects	Conducted from 11th to 25 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2010
	<u>CBOs</u> Present situation of the FOs and FCSs, which will benefitd	CBOs in the target villages, which will benefit from the pilot	Conducted from 11th to 25 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2010

	from the Pilot Projects.	projects	
Questionnaire survey	<u>Agriculture</u> Present situation of the beneficiaries, including production and profit of paddy and OFC cultivation.	Beneficiaries of the paddy and OFC cultivation reactivation program	Started on 4 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2010 and to be completed in Jan. 2010.
Focal group discussions	<u>Income generation</u> Present situation of the beneficiaries of the income generation, saving and poultry reactivation program, including livelihood, income, savings and others.	Selected beneficiaries of the income generation, saving and poultry reactivation program	To be conducted early 2011 when the beneficiaries of the program are defined.

### 3. Findings by Baseline Survey

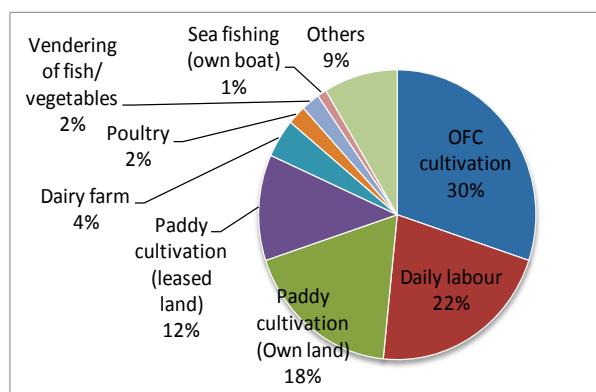
The following is the summary of the findings of the baseline surveys so far conducted.

#### (1) Household survey

Fifty households for each cluster, i.e., 200 households in total, were selected for the household survey. The number of sample households in each village was decided in proportion to the number of households in the villages. The survey was conducted on the topics of population, time of re-settlement, housing status, water supply, travelling, transportation, livelihood, income and expenditure and food security. Several more questions were asked of the fisher families in Cluster B, in order to study the present situation of the families in production, sales and assets.

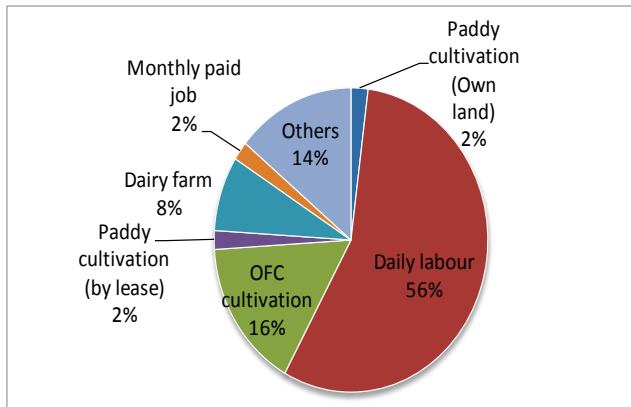
The following is the summary of the results of the household survey, especially on livelihood. See **Annex 1** for other results in detail.

#### Cluster A



As shown in Figure 1, OFC cultivation was the main income source of the households in Cluster A before the last displacement, while daily labour and paddy cultivation were also carried out by many households. Dairy farm and poultry were also conducted by some households as a main income source.

**Figure 1 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster A)**

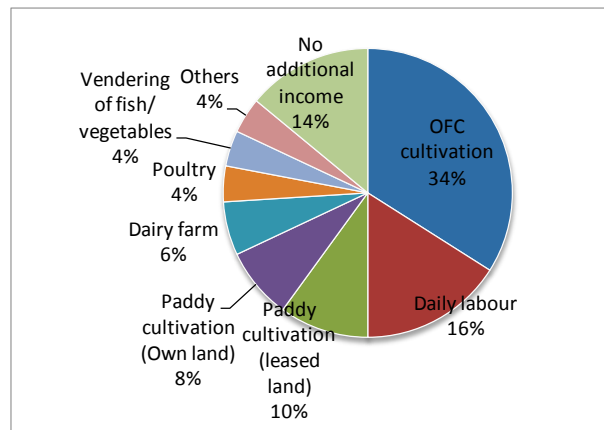


As shown in Figure 2, 56% of the households are engaged in daily labour and 16% and 8% of the households have started OFC cultivation and dairy farms, respectively, after the resettlement. All, except one household, have not started paddy cultivation since they resettled after the last

cultivation season.

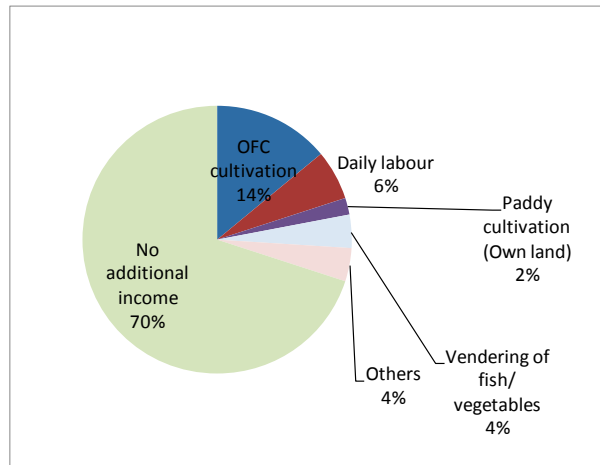
**Figure 2 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster A)**

As shown in Figure 3, OFC cultivation was the primary additional income source for those whose main income source was daily labour and vice versa before the last displacement. There were other additional income sources as well, such as paddy cultivation, dairy farm, poultry, ventering fish and vegetables. 14% of them did not have any additional income.



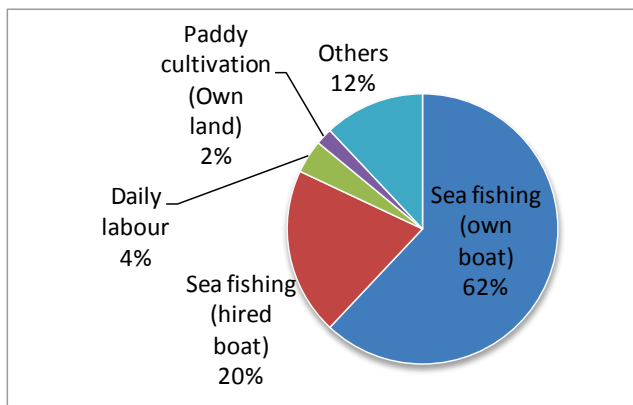
**Figure 3 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster A)**

As shown in Figure 4, it is significant that 70% of the sample households in Cluster A do not have any additional income source at the moment, compared to only 14 % before the last displacement.



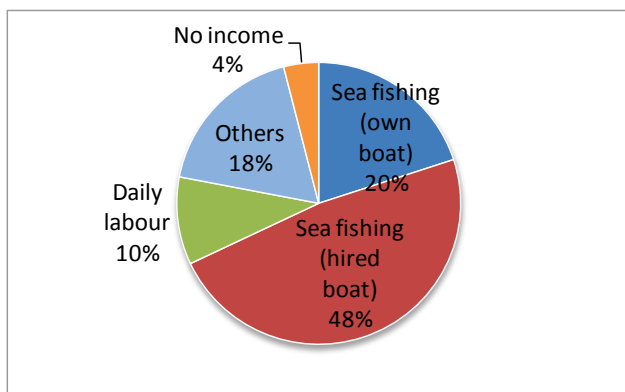
**Figure 4 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster A)**

**Cluster B**



As shown in Figure 5, 62% of the sample households in Cluster B were engaged in sea fishing by their own boat, while 20% were doing so by hired boats. In total, 82% of them were engaged in sea fishing before the displacement.

**Figure 5 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster B)**

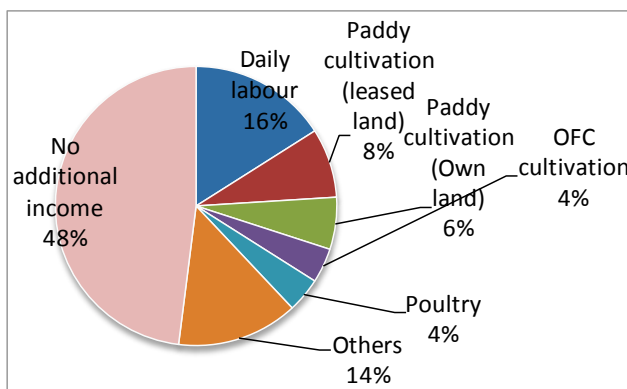


As shown in Figure 6, 68% of the sample households have started sea fishing since resettlement; however 14% have not yet started. However, the percentage of households engaged in sea fishing by their own boat decreased drastically from 62% to 20% after the resettlement. Accordingly, the percentage of households engaged in sea fishing by

hired boats increased from 20% to 48% after the resettlement. 4%, i.e., two households, do not have any income at the moment.

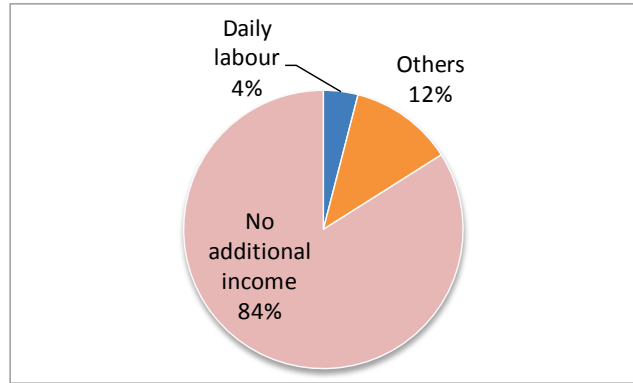
**Figure 6 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster B)**

As Figure 7 shows, various works such as daily labour, paddy and OFC cultivation, and poultry, added income to the households in Cluster B before the last displacement. 48 % of them did not have any additional income source, the highest among the four clusters.



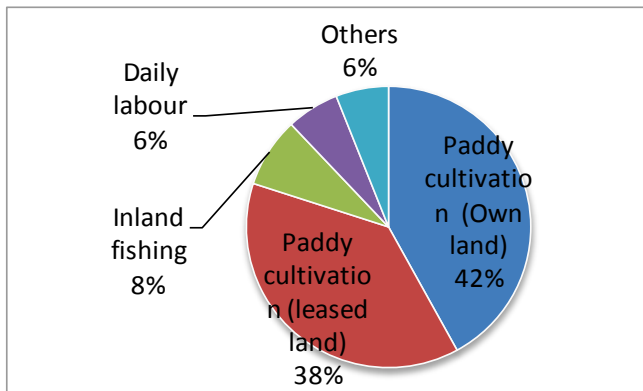
**Figure 7 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster B)**

As Figure 8 shows, 84% of the sample households in Cluster B do not have any additional income source at the moment, compared to 48 % before the displacement as mentioned above.



**Figure 8 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster B)**

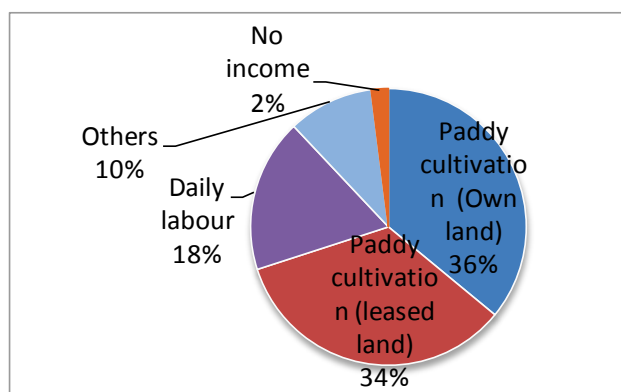
**Cluster C**



As Figure 9 shows, 80% of the sample households in Cluster C lived mainly on paddy cultivation before the displacement. 42% of the sample households obtained their main income from their own paddy land, while 38% earned their income from leased paddy land. Inland fishing was the main income source

for several households in Sirukkulam.

**Figure 9 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster C)**

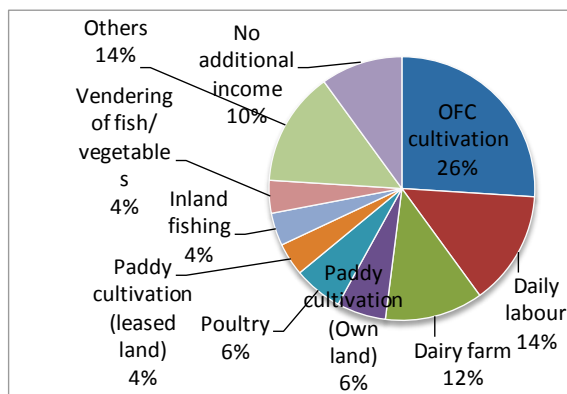


As Figure 10 shows, 70% of the paddy farmers have already started paddy cultivation since resettlement. However, 10% of the paddy farmers have not yet been able to start cultivation, due to the late resettlement or because landmine clearance has not been completed in their paddy land. They live on daily

labour work and others. It should be noted that inland fishing has not been started at the time the Survey was conducted. 2%, i.e., one household, does not have any income at the moment.

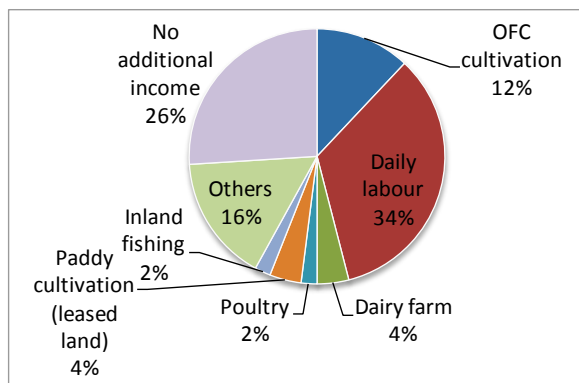
**Figure 10 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster C)**

Figure 11 shows additional income sources of the sample households in Cluster C before the displacement. It clarified that various works, such as OFC cultivation, daily labour, dairy farm, inland fishing and poultry, added income to the households.



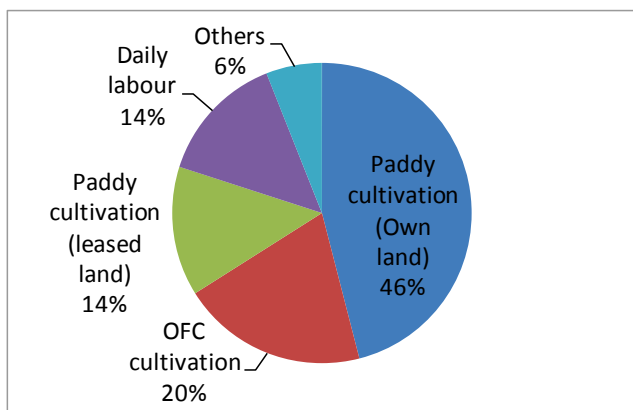
**Figure 11 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster C)**

Figure 12 shows additional income sources of the sample households in Cluster C after the resettlement. It clarified that daily labour became the most popular additional income source, while some started OFC cultivation, dairy farm and poultry. It is significant that 26% of them do not have any additional income source at the moment, compared to 10% before the displacement.



**Figure 12 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster C)**

**Cluster D**



**Figure 13 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster D)**

Figure 13 shows the main income sources of the sample households in Cluster D before the last displacement. It clarified that 46% of them lived mainly on paddy cultivation of their own land. Others lived on OFC cultivation, paddy cultivation of leased land and daily labour.



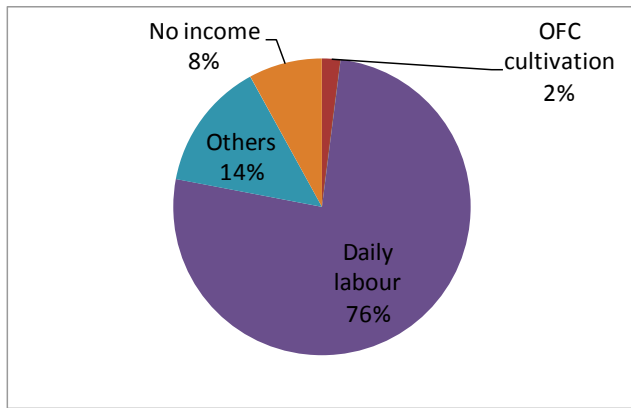
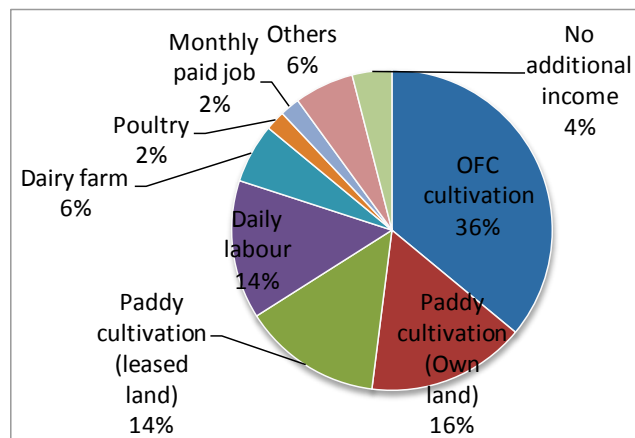


Figure 14 shows the main income sources of the sample households in Cluster D after the resettlement. It explains that 76% of them live mainly by daily labour as they have not yet been able to start any cultivation, because they resettled after the cultivation season and also because the water supply for OFC cultivation

is unavailable in most of the villages. It is significant that 8%, i.e., 4 households, do not have any income at the moment and totally depend on the welfare program.

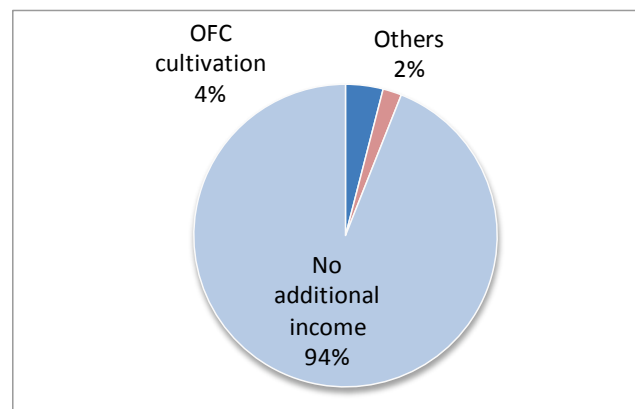
**Figure 14 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster D)**

Figure 15 shows additional income sources of the sample households in Cluster D before the displacement. It shows that various works, such as OFC and paddy cultivation, daily labour, dairy farm and poultry, added income to the households.



**Figure 15 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster D)**

As Figure 16 shows, 94% of the sample households in Cluster D, i.e. 47 households, do not have any additional income sources at the moment compared to only 4%, i.e. 2 households, before the displacement.



**Figure 16 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster D)**

## (2) Case Studies

The following is a summary of the case studies.

### (2)-1. Case Studies on Households in the Four Clusters

See **Annex 2** for the details.

#### (A) Cluster A: Family of Mrs. Sasikkumal in Sewa Village

Woman-headed household with four children. They have a minimum income and largely depend on the welfare program, such as provisions of dry rations by WFP. Food comprises a large portion of their average monthly expenses, whereby she has serious difficulty in making ends meet. She has been making up the shortage by pawning jewellery and getting assistance from relatives.

#### (B) Cluster A: Family of Mr. Anthonipillai in Ganeshapuram

His income was about fifteen times greater before the last displacement. The family was relatively rich among the villagers. However, they currently have difficulty living even a simple village life. They are currently experiencing more hardship after the suspension of provisions of dry rations from WFP last month.

#### (C) Cluster B: Family of Mr. S. Amalan Antonish in Thevanpidy

The family started their life from scratch when they resettled in the village. Still, they were glad that their whole family and relatives survived the war. As a result of their hard work, their lives have gradually improved since the resettlement. They were proud to say that they have been making ends meet financially without running into debt, in spite of the decrease in their fishing income.

#### (D) Cluster C: Family of Mrs. Analpillai in Periyakulam

The family went through serious hardships of frequent displacement as they are located on the border of the LTTE and the government-controlled areas. Her husband became depressed after losing his son in India. She is proud of the well constructed recently with the help of her sons. She is hoping to improve the vegetable farming in her home garden with the well water.

#### (E) Cluster C: Family of Mr. Thevasahaiyam in Kanaddy

The family led a prosperous life by engaging mainly in paddy and dairy farming. The paddy field gave him a good harvest and the cows gave him around 50 liters of milk every day. After the resettlement, they were only able to cultivate one acre of their own because landmines had not been cleared in their other paddy land. He has not started vegetable farming yet, as he has been depressed and does not feel like working hard after

he lost one of his daughters.

(F) Cluster D: Family of Mrs. Analpillai in Sinna Valayankaddu

The family was engaged in paddy and vegetable farming before the last displacement. After the resettlement, the husband has been engaged in day labour work. They have not started farming because the Maha season had been over at the time they resettled. They are sending some money and food to her sister in Kilinochchi, who is looking after their two elder children studying for GCE A/L and O/L examinations respectively. As the president of WRDS in the village, she is willing to play a leading role in the saving program recently introduced by the Project.

**(2)-2. Case Studies on Problems in Water Supply**

See **Annex 3** for the details.

(A) Cluster A: Sewa Village, Vellankulam GN division

Facilities for the community water supply system installed by MANRECAP in 2006 were damaged during the last displacement. Currently, the system is not functioning. Around five months after the resettlement, a Dutch NGO named ZOA Refugee Care was supplying water by bowser. However, after August 2010, the water supply by ZOA was suspended, which resulted in 31 households sharing two wells in the village. A housewife of the village mentioned that she has to travel around 1 km by bicycle at least 6 times a day to fetch the water from a common well.

(B) Cluster C: Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan

Shortage of safe drinking water has been the most serious problem for the villagers. They are sharing seven open-dug wells in the village where water quality is good enough for drinking. Among them, only two have water throughout the year while the others dry up during the dry seasons. Therefore, all 71 households in the village have to share the two wells during the three months of dry season every year. The water supply system installed last July at the ground of the primary school in the village is not functioning because the well for the system has dried up.

(C) Cluster D: Periya Valayankaddun

The families in the village go to the common well in the junction, which is around 500m from their homes, to draw water. It is time-consuming, hard work for the families, especially for those who have small children and for the women-headed families. A family in the village constructed a well after the resettlement by utilizing the resettlement allowance. However, the volume of water was not as much as they expected.

### (3) Interview with the CBOs

The following is a summary of the results of the interviews with the CBOs in the village. See **Annex 4** for the details.

#### (3)-1. Village infrastructure

##### (A) Multi-Purpose Halls/ Community Centers

The eleven villages where the Project is going to re-construct or repair the multi-purpose halls/ community centers were studied. As a result of the study, it was found that in every village, the villagers have difficulty re-activating community-based activities, such as CBO meetings, preschool activities, library, tuition classes and vocational training courses, because the halls were damaged during the last displacement and are unusable. In most of the villages, these activities and CBO meetings are conducted under a tree or in a temporary shed, but they are often disturbed by rains, winds and sun. They do not have proper furniture to sit on or to keep their books or property.

##### (B) Preschools

Preschool activity in eight villages where the Project is going to re-construct or repair the preschool buildings was studied. As a result of the survey, it was found that in most of the villages, preschool activity was re-started as of November 2010, and is currently conducted in damaged preschool buildings, temporary sheds or under trees. When it rains, the preschool activity cannot be conducted. There is no proper furniture, teaching materials, educational toys or playground. It was also found that only a basic training was given to the preschool teachers.

**Table 2 Performance of the Preschools**

Name of the Village	Before displacement	Performance in June 2010				Performance in Oct. 2010			
		No. of children registered	No. of days pre-school opened	Average no. of children attended/ day	Average attendance rate (%)	No. of children registered	No. of days pre-school opened	Average no. of children attended/ day	Average attendance rate (%)
(1) Sewa Village	25	16	20	7	44%	16	19	11	69%
(2) Ganeshapuram	31	19	17	14	73%	19	17	12	61%
(3) Vellankulam	27	17	21	6	38%	12	10	9	77%
(4) Pali Aru	45	27	21	22	83%	27	20	22	81%
(5) Periyakulam	15	22	22	20	89%	22	21	19	87%
(6) Sirukkulam	20	15	20	14	93%	18	14	12	67%
(7) Chalampam	20	10	22	10	95%	10	20	9	94%
(8) Parasankulam	25	15	21	11	75%	15	20	12	77%

(Source: Interview Survey with CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

### (C) Cooperative shops

The two villages where the Project is going to re-construct the cooperative shops were studied. In both villages they currently have to purchase the essential goods at higher prices in private shops because the cooperative shops are not functioning properly.

In Vellankulam, because of the damage to the roof and walls of the cooperative shop building, it can only be used to issue dry rations. The shop cannot keep the goods properly when it rains.

In Vilathikulam, the building of the cooperative shop was already damaged and was not in a usable condition before the last displacement. Currently, dry rations are brought by a lorry once a month and are issued to the villagers under a tree. It is inconvenient for the villagers because they are sometimes unaware of the exact date that the lorry visits the village. It is difficult for them to go to Vavuniya to get the other goods, such as fuel and other food items from a cooperative shop because there is no frequent bus service between the two places.

### (3)-2. CBOs

#### (A) FOs

The following table shows the performance of the FOs in the target villages. It was found that all the FOs completed re-organization and resumed their regular activities, such as general meetings, as of October 2010, while some of them were not functioning in June 2010 at the time the Project conducted the Social Survey of the villages.

**Table 3 Performance of the Farmer Organizations**

Name of the Village	No. of registered members	Does FO need re-organization? (Y/N)	General meeting			Paddy land		
			Had a general meeting prior to Maha 2010?	No. of participants in the last general meeting	Attendance rate of the general meeting (%)	Acreages of paddy land in the village	Acreages to be cultivated in the coming Maha	% of paddy land to be cultivated in the coming Maha
Ilupaikadavai	36	No	Yes	36	100%	250	86	34%
Kaddaduvayal								
Muthaliyarkaman								
Periyakulam	121	No	Yes	71	59%	280	280	100%
Sirukkulam	142	No	Yes	95	67%	350	350	100%
Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampam	61	No	Yes	50	82%	435	350	80%
Nedunkandal	70	No	Yes	57	81%	340	300	88%
Kannady	62	No	Yes	55	89%	300	280	93%
Chalampan	132	No	Yes	35	89%	700	500	71%
Neduvarambu								
Maruthonduvan Velakulam								
Vilathikulam/Ampadda Ilupaikulam	78	No	Yes	30	38%	144	144	100%

(B) FCSs

Assets, memberships, membership fees, meetings, and economic and social activities of the five FCSs in the target villages were studied. The following table shows the assets of the FCSs currently owned.

**Table 4 Assets of the FCS**

Name of the Village	No. of boats responsible for FCS			Assets of FCS	Have any savings ?	Current amount of savings (Rs.)	Savings are kept at the:
	OFRP	Vallans	Outboard engines				
Thevanpidy	27	30	27	A land, an office building and a meeting room	yes	280,000	Bank
Puthukadu							
Moonrampiddy	10	8	25	A land, an office building and a meeting room	yes	103,995	Bank
Illupaikadavai	21	0	15	A land and a meeting room	yes	250,000	Bank
Parankikamam							
Anthonyarpuram	0	10	10	A land	yes	300,000	Bank
Periyakulam	0	30	0	Essential stationery	yes	18,875	Bank
Sirukulam							

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

The memberships of the FCSs of Thevanpidy, Anthonyarpuram and Sirukkulam were increased mainly because FCS encouraged youth and women to join the societies. It was also partly due to the natural increase of the population. The membership of the FCS of Moonrampiddy and Illupaikadavai decreased because several members have not been resettled in the village, but are temporarily staying in their original villages in Jaffna.

All the FCSs have completed re-organization and resumed collection of membership fees and regular meetings as of November 2010, while some of them were inactive in June 2010 when the Project completed a Social Survey.

All the FCSs were actively involved in various social and economic activities in the villages before the displacement. They have resumed most of the social activities. However, they have resumed only a few of the economic activities, mainly fish marketing or revolving funds.

## Appendix 6

### Annex 1

#### Report of the Household Survey (Baseline)

## **Report of the Household Survey (Baseline)**

### **Contents**

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## 1. Objective

Objective of the household survey (baseline) was to collect necessary data and information to assess the present situation of the villagers and village facility in the target GN divisions, so that they will be used as the base-line figures to evaluate the effects of the pilot project to be implemented under MANREP. The result of the household survey (baseline) will be compared with those of end-line survey to be conducted at the end of the Project.

## 2. Period and schedule

The field work of the survey was conducted in November, 2010. The schedule of the field work was of the household survey was as follows:

**Table 1 Schedule of the Field Work**

Day		Programme
11-Nov	Thu	Kannady & Nedunkandal
12-Nov	Fri	
13-Nov	Sat	Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan & Parapankandal
14-Nov	Sun	
15-Nov	Mon	Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan & Parapankandal
16-Nov	Tue	Sewa village, Ganeshapuram
17-Nov	Wed	Thevanpidy, Puthukadu & Theththavaady
18-Nov	Thu	Vellankulam & Pali Aru
19-Nov	Fri	SinnaValayankaddu, Periya Valayankaddu & Parasankulam
20-Nov	Sat	
21-Nov	Sun	
22-Nov	Mon	Vilathikulam
23-Nov	Tue	Anthoniyarpuram, Illupaikadavai, Kaddaduvayal, Parankikaman, Muthaliyarkaman, & Moonrampiddy
24-Nov	Wed	
25-Nov	Thu	



Field Work in Nedunkandal



Field Work in Vilathikulam

## 3. Survey methodology

Structures questionnaire format was drafted by the Project Team. The format was pre-tested, amended and translated into Tamil.

The Project Team entrusted the field work and data input of the survey to CHA (Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies), Mannar, which was selected according to the JICA's guideline.

The staff of CHA visited the selected sample households, conducted interview and filled the format under the supervision of the Project Team.

#### 4. Selection of Sample Households

Fifty households for each cluster, i.e., 200 households in total, were selected for the survey. Number of sample households in each village was decided in proportion to the number of households of the villages. The sample households were selected in random order by using the register of the households maintained by Grama Niladhari. The following table shows the number of sample households in each village:



Checking the village register with Grama Niladhari

**Table 2 Number of Sample Households for the Survey**

Cluster	DS / AGA Division	GN Division	Name of the Village	Number of households in the village as of Sep. 21, 2010	No of sample households
A (Villages in North of Manthai West mainly engaging in OFC cultivation)	Manthai West AGA Division	Vellankulam	Sewa Village	31	5
			Ganeshapuram	78	14
			Vellankulam	38	7
		Pali Aru	Pali Aru	84	15
			Theethavaady	24	4
			Illupaikadavai	12	2
		Illupaikadavai	Kaddaduvayal	9	2
			Muthaliyarkaman	5	1
			<b>281</b>	<b>50</b>	
B (Villages in North of Manthai West AGA division mainly engaging in fishing)	Manthai West AGA Division	Thevanpidy	Thevanpidy	84	6
			Puthukadu	120	9
		Pali Aru	Moonrampidy	190	14
			Illupaikadavai	105	8
		Anthonyarpuram	Parankikamam	43	3
			Anthonyarpuram	131	10
			<b>673</b>	<b>50</b>	
C (Villages in Rice Bowl area mainly engaging in paddy cultivation)	Mannar Town DS Division	Parapankandal	Periyakulam	115	9
			Sirukkulam (Adaikalammaddai & Palaithalvu)	142	11
	Nanattan Division	Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampam	Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampam	71	6
			Nedunkandal	105	8
	Manthai West AGA Division	Kannady	Kannady	66	5
			Chalampam	53	4
			Neduvarambu	78	6
			Maruthonduvan Velakulam	11	1
				<b>641</b>	<b>50</b>
	D (Villagers in Madhu AGA division mainly engaging in paddy and OFC cultivation)	Madhu AGA Division	Vilathikulam	Vilathikulam/Ampadda Illupaikulam	71
Parasankulam				30	8
Parasankulam			Simna Valayankaddu / Periya Valayankaddu	86	23
				<b>187</b>	<b>50</b>

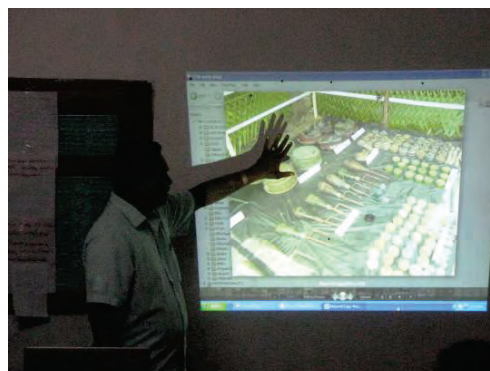
Note: It was assumed that 90% of the households in Illupaikadavai is fisher families

## 5. Training conducted to the Staff Members of the Survey

Prior to the field work, the staff members of the Project Team and CHA, who would participate in the base-line survey, underwent the following training programme.

### (1) Mine Risk Education

A Mine Risk Education was conducted by resource persons of Community Trust Fund. The programme included the topics such as understanding the risk of landmines, kinds of landmines available in the area, locations of high risk, appropriate behaviours in the field survey and others.



Mine-Risk Education

### (2) Workshop on Psycho-Social Care

A workshop on psycho-social care was conducted by resource persons from National Institute of Health Services and Psycho-Social Unit of the District General Hospital of Mannar. The programme included the topics such as introduction of psycho-social care, psycho-social problems in Mannar District, interview skills and tips during the field survey, life skills development and others.



Workshop on Psycho-Social Care

### (3) Training for the Field Work

A Training for the field work, especially on interview technique was conducted by the Project Team to the staff of CHA. The Team clarified the objective and schedule of the survey and explained the questionnaire format in detail. A role play was conducted among the participants to understand and be familiar with the questions in the format.



Training for the Field Work



Training for the Field Work (Role Play)

## 6. Summary of the findings

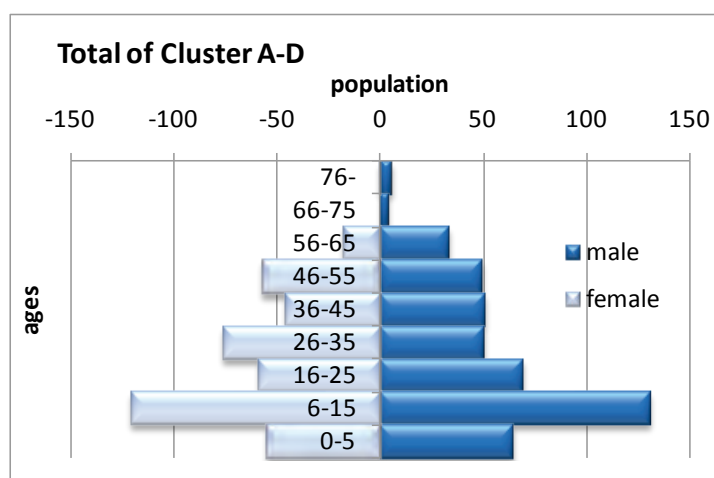
### 6.1. Demographic information

The following table shows the total population of the sample households. There was no significant difference in the population among the four clusters.

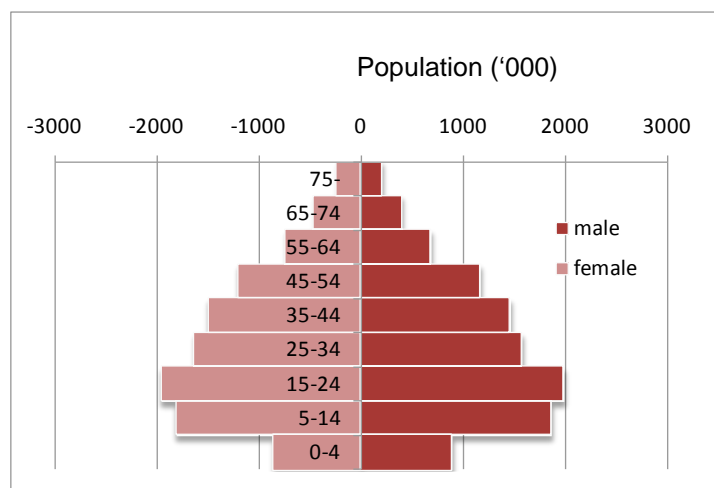
**Table 3 Population of the Sample Households**

	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Total
Male	113	116	103	124	456
Female	109	118	110	96	433
Total	222	234	213	220	889

The following figure shows the distribution of the population of the sample households by age and sex. It was found that age group from 16 to 25 is significantly smaller in the sample households when compared with the National figures shown in Figure 2. It could be because considerable number of youths in this age group could be staying outside of the target villages for the purposes of higher education or jobs or they might be died or missing due to the war. There was no significant difference among the four clusters in population distribution by age and sex.



**Figure 1 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex of the Sample Households**



**Figure 2 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex of Sri Lanka**  
(Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Estimated Mid Year Population 2010)

The following table shows the average household size (number of household members). The average household size of the sample households was 4.4. The average household size was slightly bigger than the national average of 4.0<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Household Income and Expenditure Survey of 2009/10 by the Department of Senses and Statistics



**Table 4 Average Household Size**

Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Average
4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.4

The following table shows the number of households, of which member(s) are living separately. The number of family members living separately is one in most of the households, while it was three in maximum. Around 28% of the households has member(s) living separately. Some of them are living separately for their higher study or jobs, including that of in overseas and others are staying at detention camps.

**Table 5 Number of Households of which members are living separately**

Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Average
15	13	13	14	13.8

The following table shows the number of single headed families. It was found that around 10-12% of the households are single headed, mostly female headed families.

**Table 6 Number of Single Headed Families**

	Cluster A		Cluster B		Cluster C		Cluster D	
	No. of families	% out of the total sample	No. of families	% out of the total sample	No. of families	% out of the total sample	No. of families	% out of the total sample
Female single headed families	5	10%	6	12%	6	12%	5	10%
Male single headed families	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Total	5	10%	6	12%	7	14%	5	10%

## 6.2. Time of Re-settlement

The following table shows the time of re-settlement in the village.

**Table 7 Time of Re-settlement**

Cluster A	All the households, except a few in Illupaikadavai GN division, resettled in March 2010
Cluster B	Most of the households resettled in January to February 2010. A few families in Illupaikadavai and most of the families in Anthoniyapuram GN divisions resettled in December 2009
Cluster C	Most of the families, except those in Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan, resettled in October to December 2009. Households in Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan resettled in January 2010.
Cluster D	All the households resettled in February to April 2010.

## 6.3. Housing status

The following figures and tables show the present housing status of the sample households. Most of them live in a temporary hut of one room, which is made of tin sheet, tents, mud and cement bricks. A few of them live in the houses of two rooms, which were damaged by the war but still usable. Several sample households are constructing new house with the help of NEHRP (North East Housing Rehabilitation Project by World Bank) and NGOs.



Living in a temporary hut (Anthoniyarpuram)



Living in a damaged house (Parapankandal)



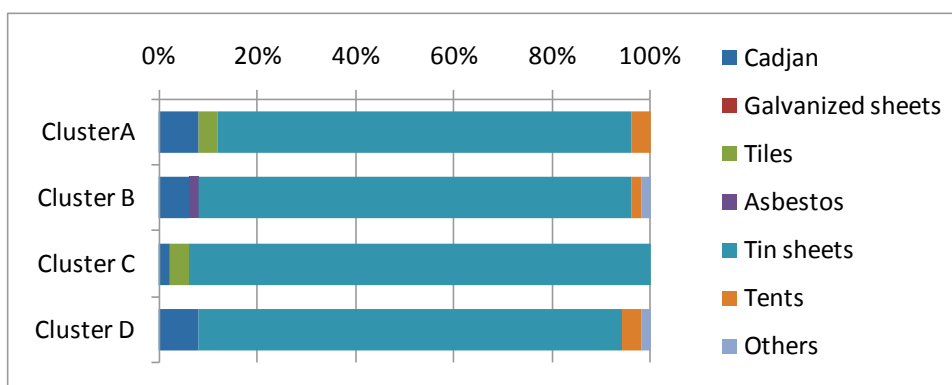
Building a temporary house (C K Adampan)



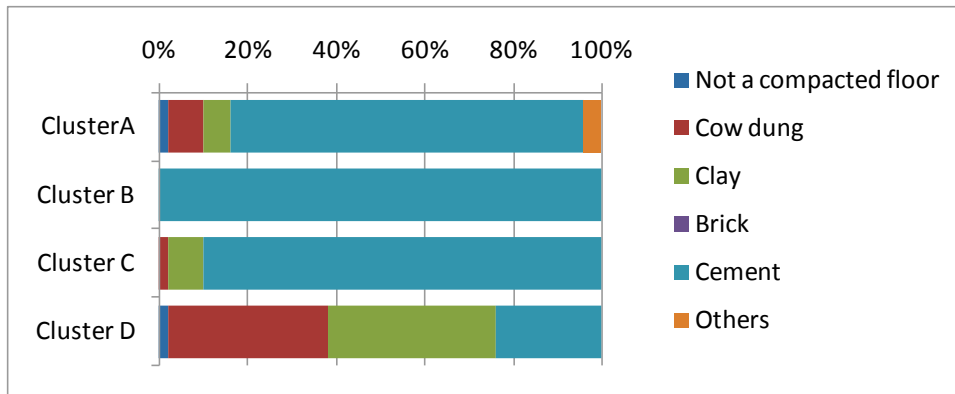
A New House is under Construction  
(Vilathikulam)

**Table 8 Number of Rooms**

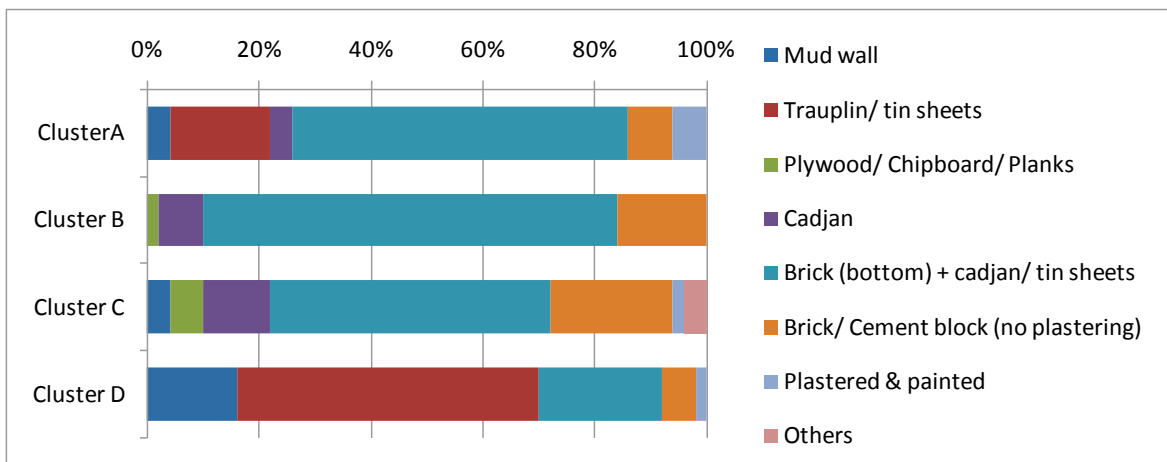
	Cluster A		Cluster B		Cluster C		Cluster D	
No. of rooms	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
No. of households	45	5	46	4	48	2	50	0



**Figure 3 Nature of the Roof**



**Figure 4 Nature of the Floor**

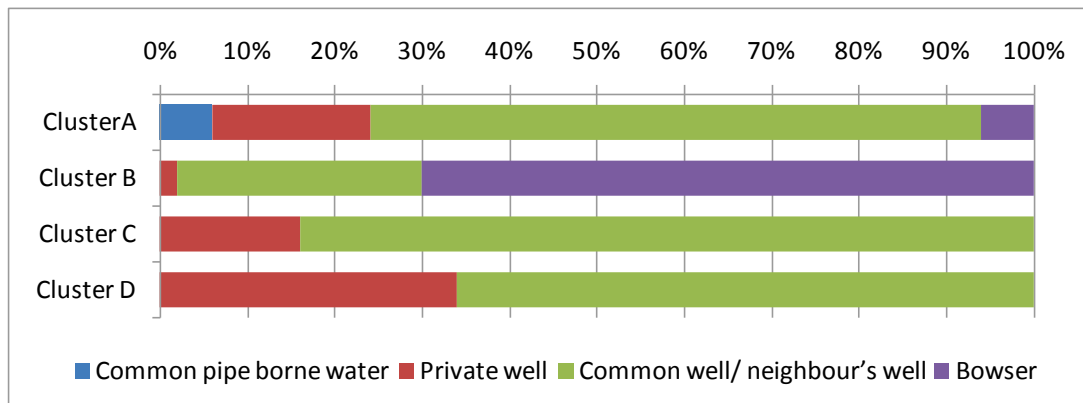


**Figure 5 Nature of the Walls**

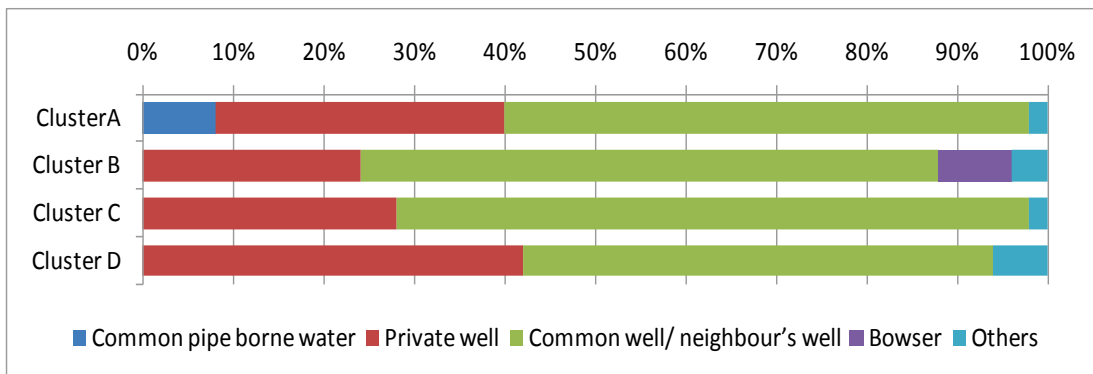
## 6.4. Water Supply

The following figures show the main sources of water, level of satisfaction to the quality of water, distance and time taken to the water sources for drinking and domestic purposes.

### 6.4.1. Sources of Water

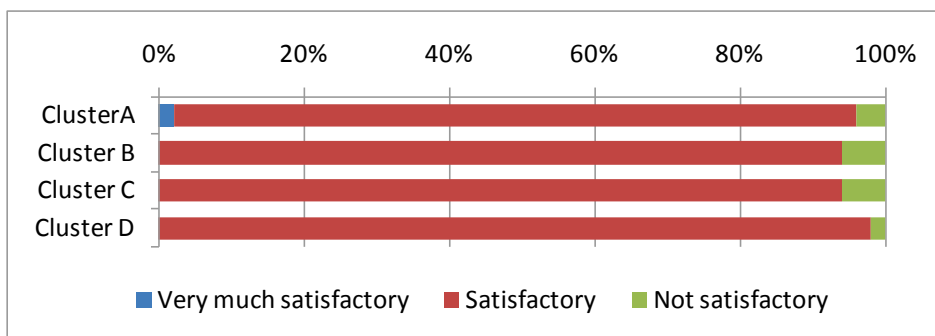


**Figure 6 Main Source of Drinking water**

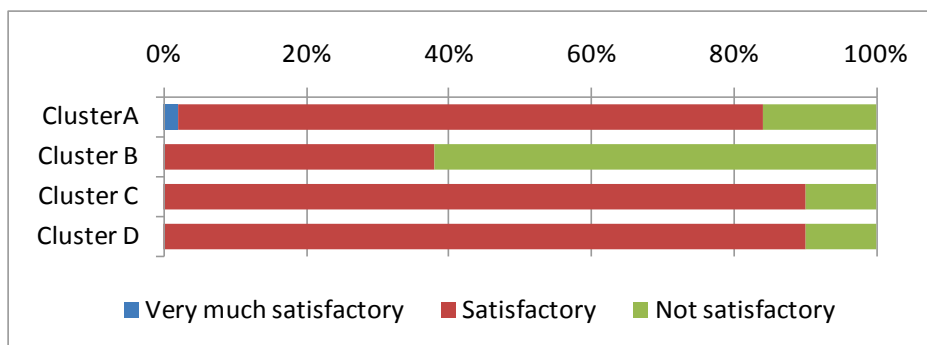


**Figure 7 Main Source of Domestic Water**

**6.4.2. Level of Satisfaction to the Quality of Water**

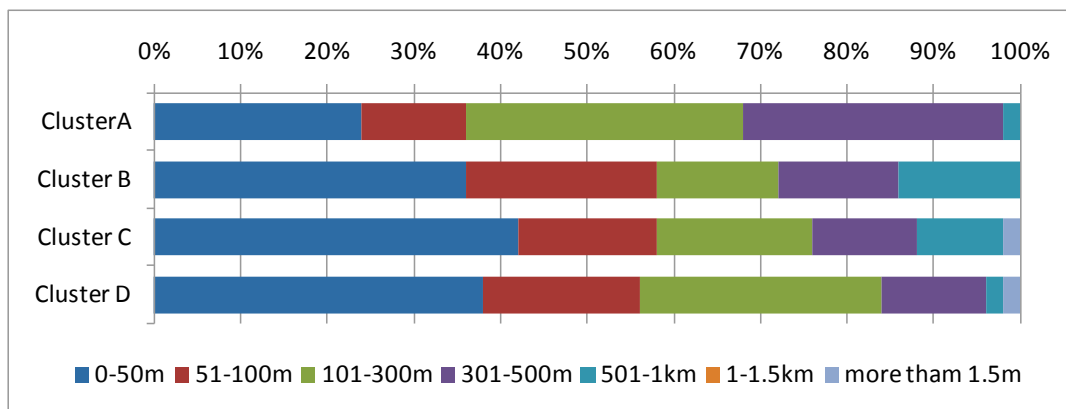


**Figure 8 Level of Satisfaction to the Quality of the Drinking Water**



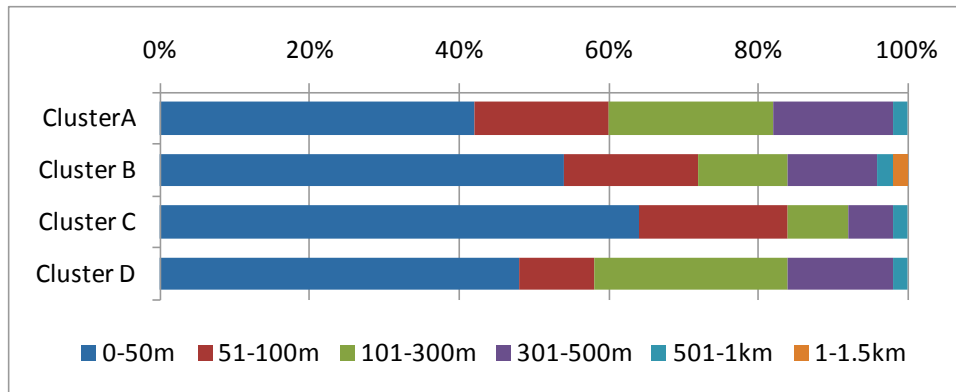
**Figure 9 Level of Satisfaction to the Quality of Domestic Water**

**6.4.3. Distance to the Water Source**



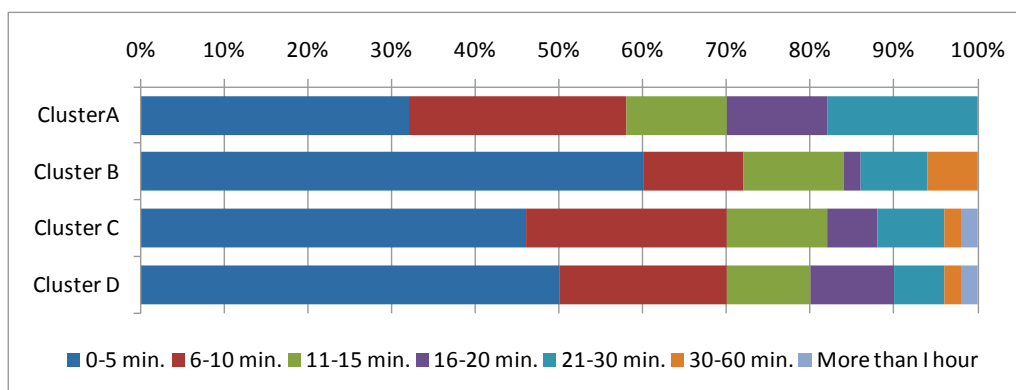
**Figure 10 Distance to the Drinking Water Source**



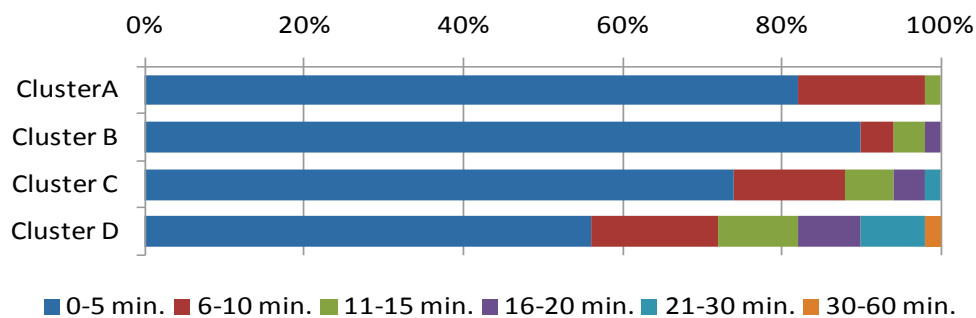


**Figure 11 Distance to the Domestic Water Source**

#### 6.4.4. Time Taken to Reach the Water Source



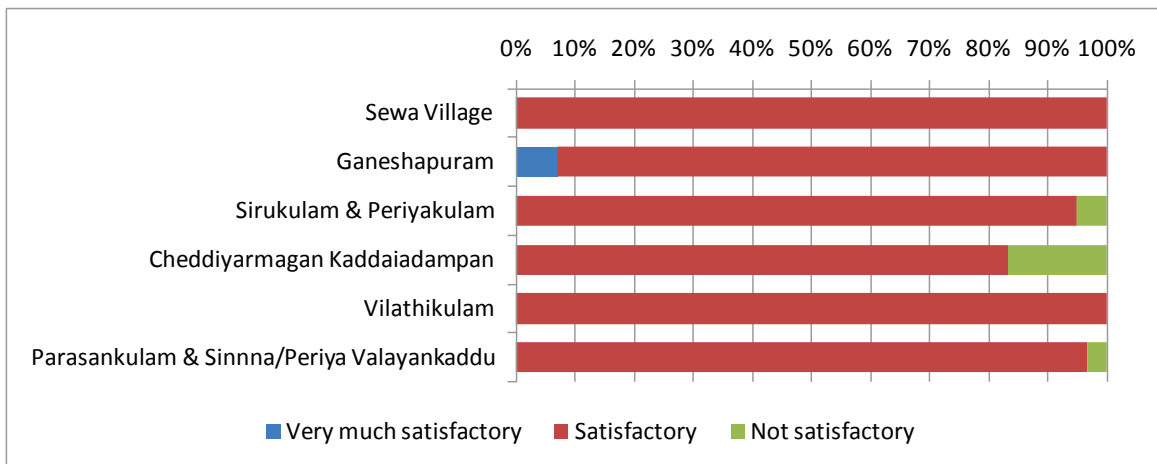
**Figure 12 Time Taken to Reach the Drinking Water Source**



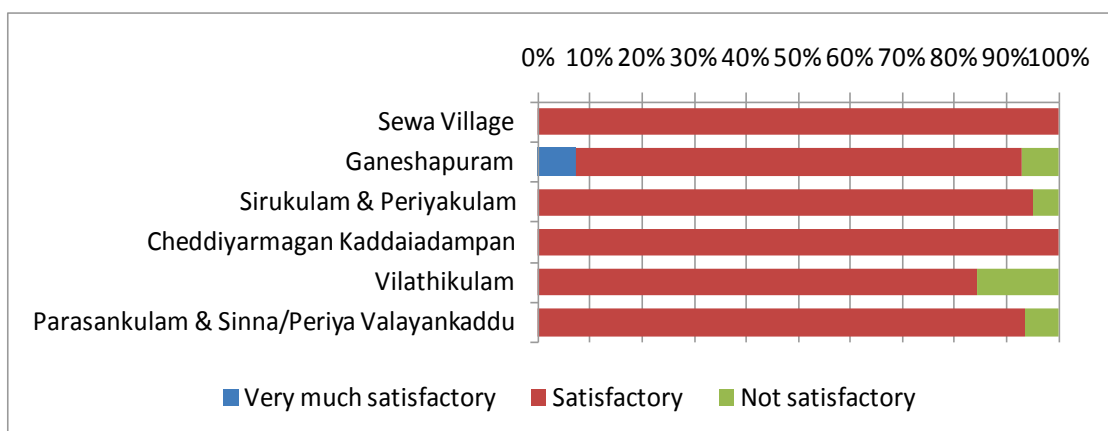
**Figure 13 Time Taken to Reach the Domestic Water Source**

#### 6.4.5. Water Supply in the Selected Villages

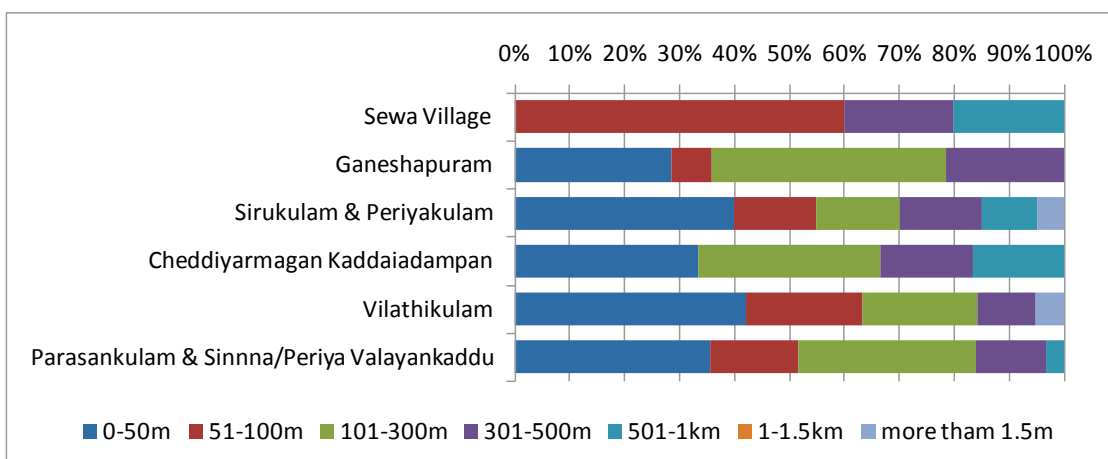
The following figures show the result of the survey for the above-mentioned topics in the villages where the Project will implement a Pilot Project on water supply.



**Figure 14 Level of Satisfaction to the Quality of Drinking Water in the Selected Villages**

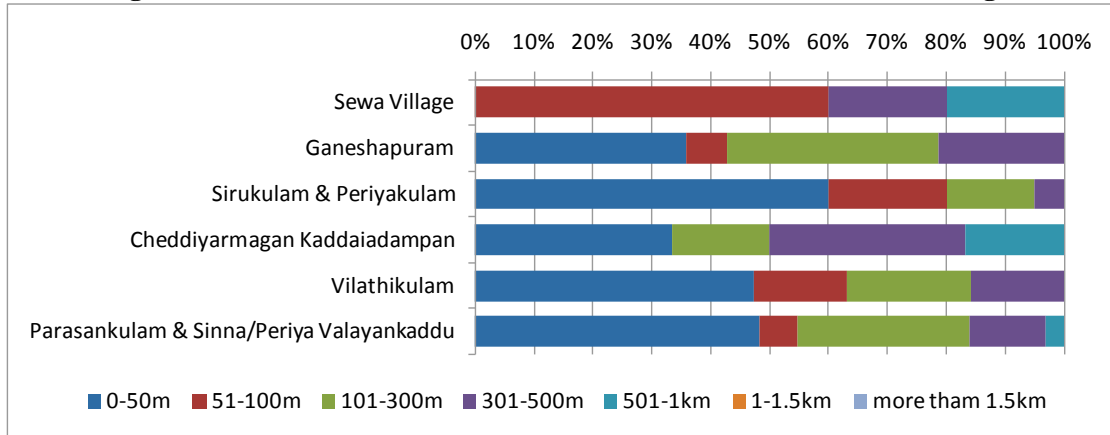


**Figure 15 Level of Satisfaction to the Quality of Domestic Water in the Selected Villages**

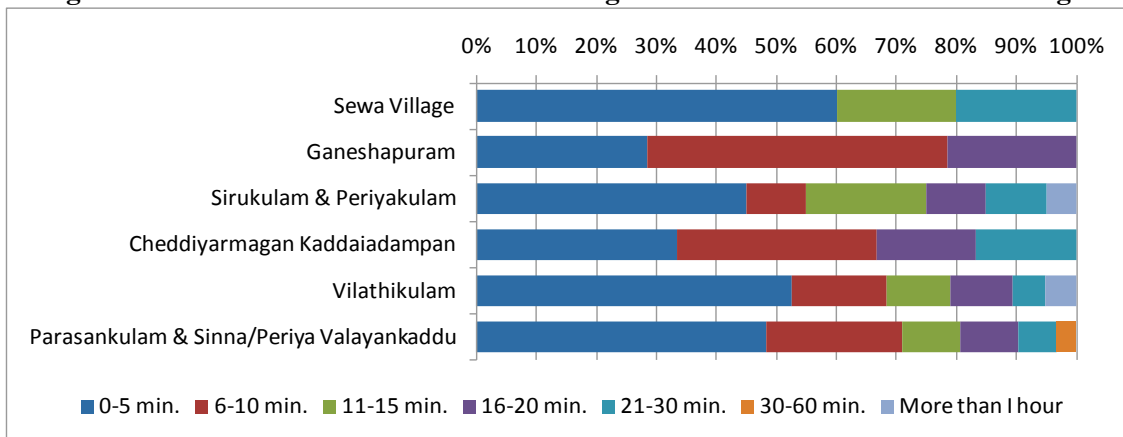


**Figure 16 Distance to the Drinking Water Source in the Selected Villages**

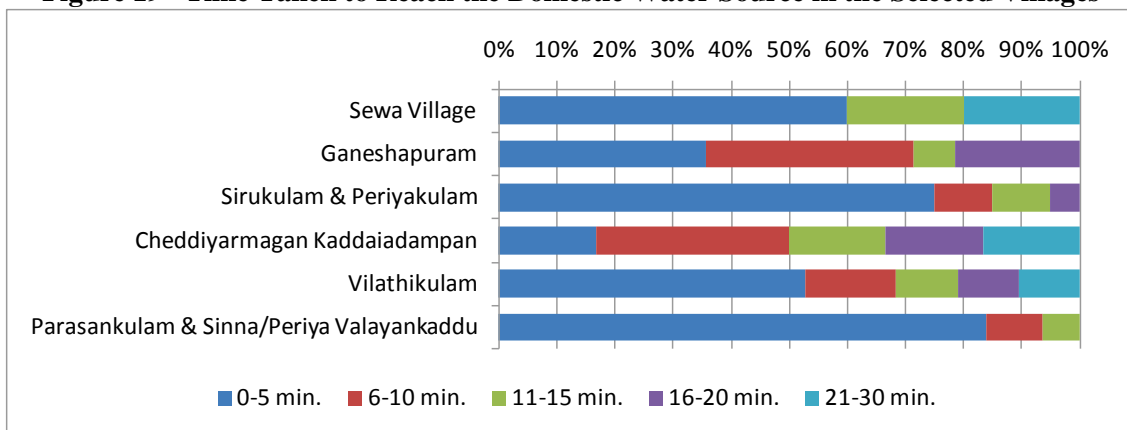
**Figure 17 Distance to the Domestic Water Source in the Selected Villages**



**Figure 18 Time Taken to Reach the Drinking Water Source in the Selected Villages**

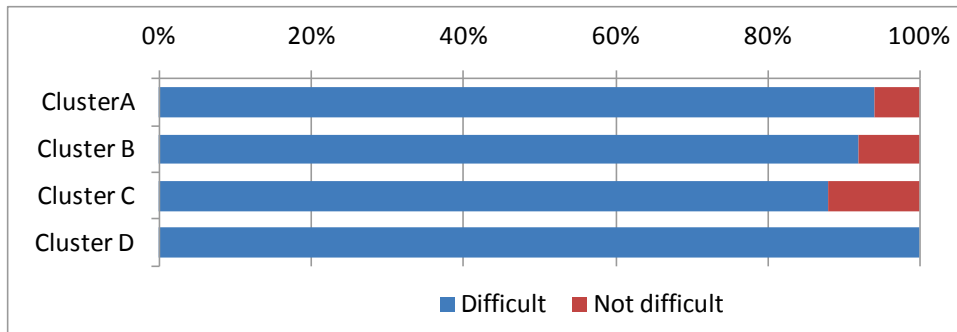


**Figure 19 Time Taken to Reach the Domestic Water Source in the Selected Villages**



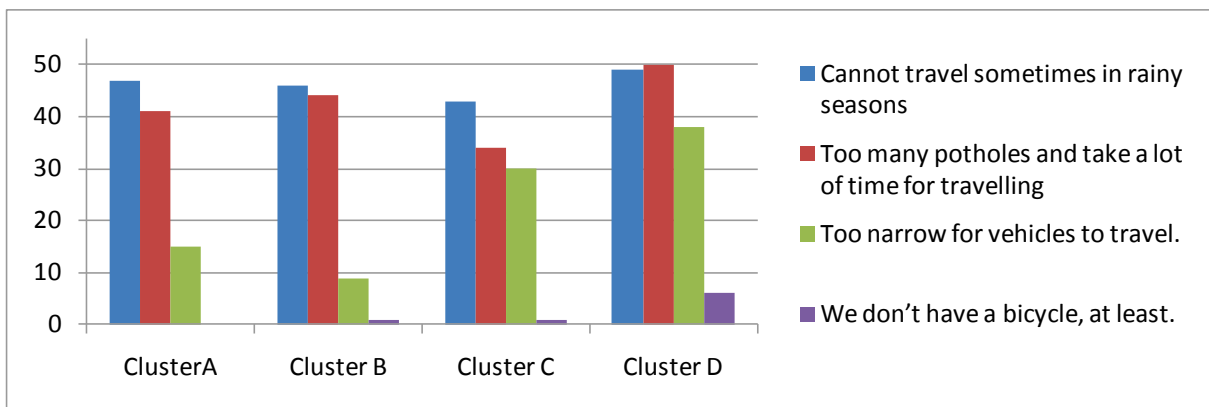
## 6.5. Travelling and Transportation

The following figure shows the percentage of the households feeling difficulties to travel/ move in the village.



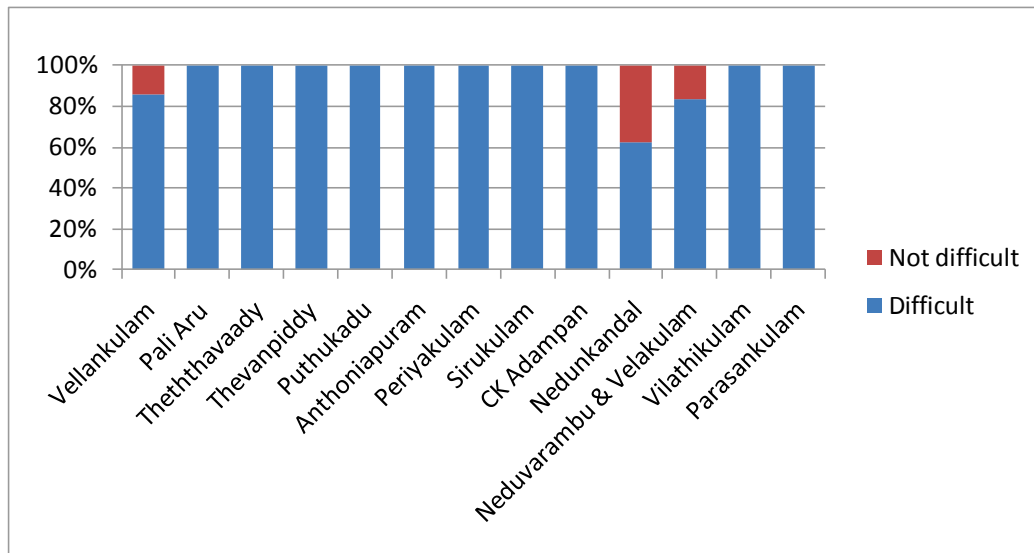
**Figure 20 Households feeling difficulties to Travel/ Move in the village**

The following figure shows the kinds of difficulties they have to travel/ move in the village.

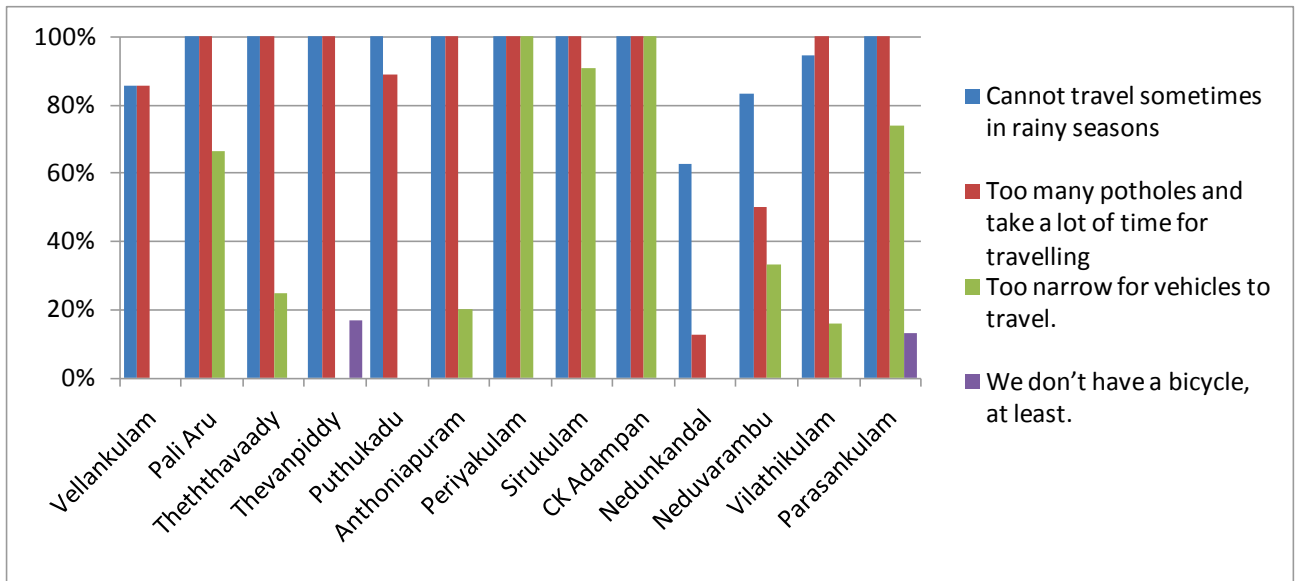


**Figure 21 Kinds of Difficulties to Travel/ Move in the Village (Multiple Answers)**

The following figures show the result of the survey for the above-mentioned topics in the villages where the Project will implement a Pilot Project on rehabilitation of internal roads.



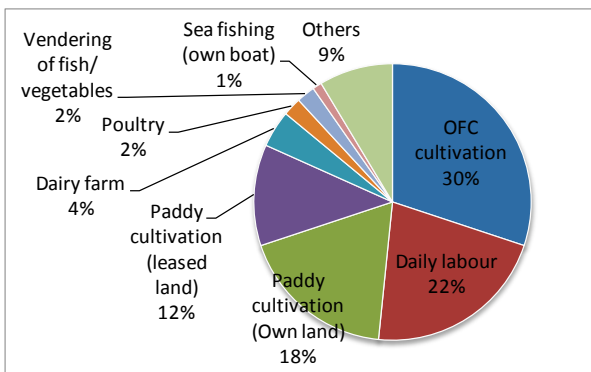
**Figure 22 Households in the selected villages having difficulties to travel/ move in the village**



**Figure 23 Kinds of Difficulties to Travel Internal Road in the Selected Village (Multiple Answers)**

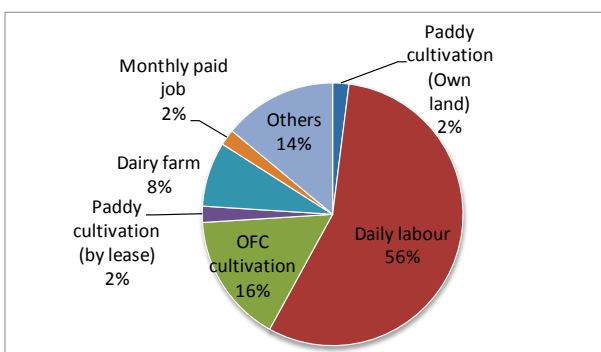
## 6.6. Livelihood

### 6.6.1. Livelihood in Cluster A



As shown in Figure 24, OFC cultivation was the main income source of the households in the Cluster A before the last displacement, while daily labour and paddy cultivation were also carried out by many households. Dairy farm and poultry were also conducted by some household as a main income sources.

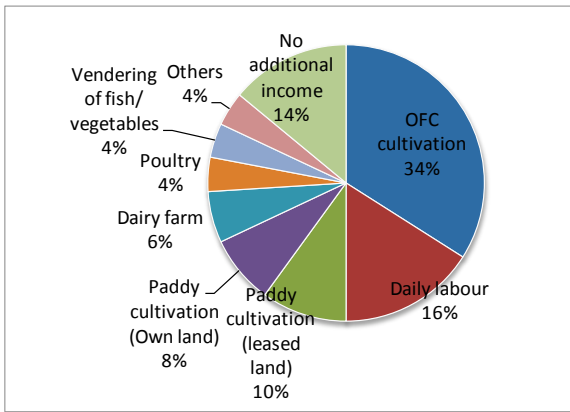
**Figure 24 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster A)**



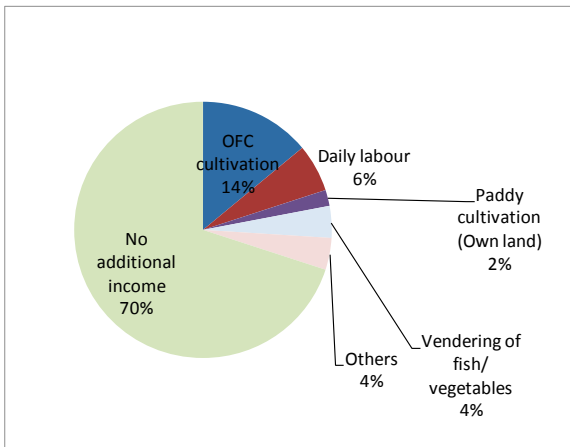
As shown in Figure 25, 56% of the households are engaged in daily labour and a 16% and 8% of the households have started OFC cultivation and dairy farm respectively after the resettlement. All, except one household, has not started paddy cultivation as they resettled after the last cultivation season.

**Figure 25 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster A)**

As shown in Figure 26, that OCF cultivation was the additional income sources for those whose main income source was daily labour and vice versa before the last displacement. There were other additional income sources, such as paddy cultivation, dairy farm, poultry, vendering fish and vegetables. 14% of them did not have any additional income.



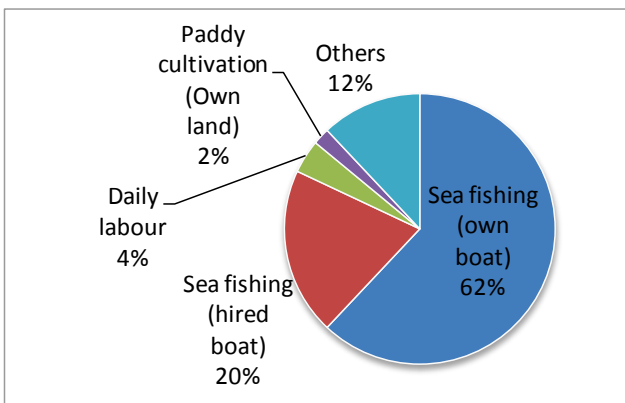
**Figure 26 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster A)**



As shown in Figure 27, it is significant that 70% of the sample households in Cluster A do not have any additional income source at the moment, while it was only 14 % before the last displacement.

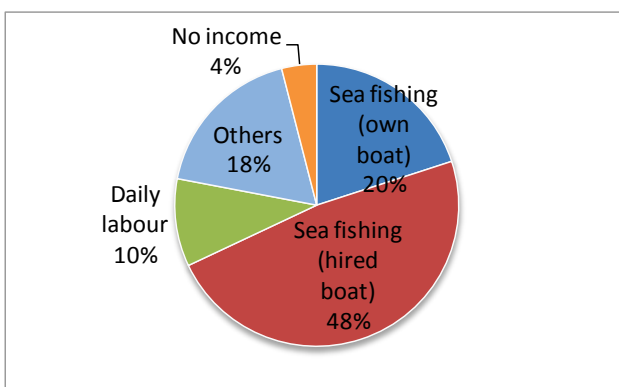
**Figure 27 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster A)**

### 6.6.2. Livelihood in Cluster B



As shown in Figure 28, 62% of the sample households in Cluster B were engaged in sea fishing by their own boat, while 20% were doing so by hiring boats. In total, 82% of them were engaged in sea fishing.

**Figure 28 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster B)**

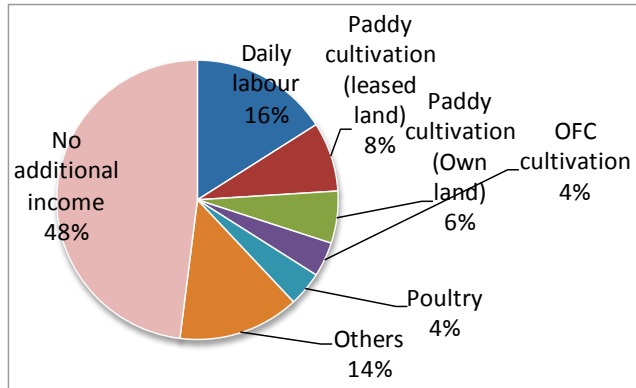


**Figure 29 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster B)**

As shown in Figure 29, 68% of the sample households have started sea fishing at the moment; however 14% did not started it yet. However, percentage of the household engaged in sea fishing by their own boat was reduced drastically from 62% to 20% after the resettlement. Accordingly, the percentage of the households engaged in sea fishing by hiring boats was increased from 20% to 48% after the resettlement. 4%, i.e., two households do not have any income at the moment.

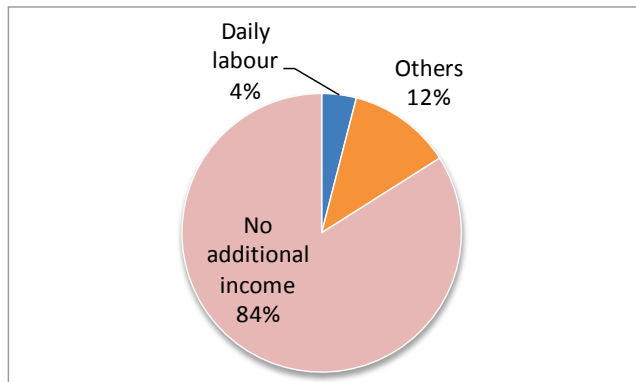
As Figure 30 shows, various works, such as daily labour, paddy and OFC cultivation, poultry, added income to the households in Cluster B before the last displacement. 48 % of them did not have any additional income source. It was the highest among the four clusters.

**Figure 30 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster B)**

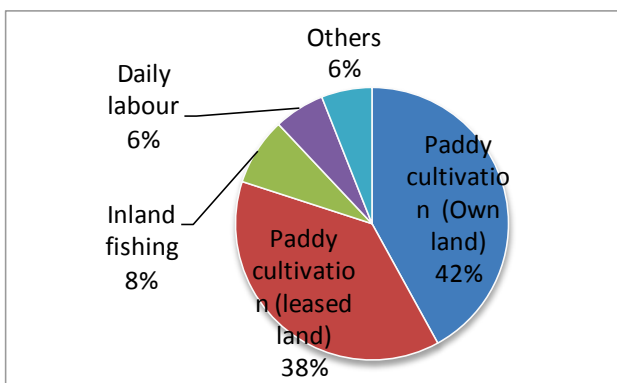


As Figure 31 shows, 84% of the sample households in Cluster B do not have any additional income source at the moment, while it was 48 % before the displacement as mentioned above.

**Figure 31 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster B)**

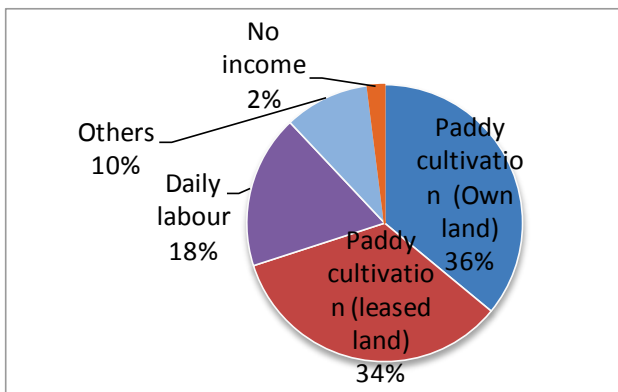


### 6.6.3. Livelihood in Cluster C



As Figure 32 shows, 80% of the sample households in Cluster C lived mainly on paddy cultivation. 42% of the sample households obtained the main income from their own paddy land, while 42% obtained the same from leased paddy land. Inland fishing was the main income source for several households in Sirukkulam.

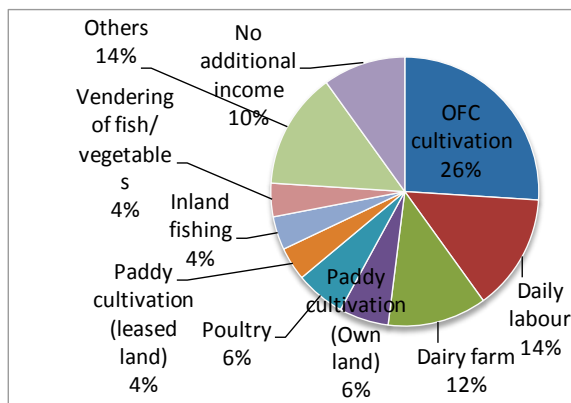
**Figure 32 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster C)**



As Figure 33 shows, 70% of the paddy farmers already started the cultivation. However, 10% of the paddy farmers could not start the cultivation yet, due to the late resettlement or because landmine clearance has not been completed in their paddy land. They live on daily labour work and others. It should be noted that inland fishing has not been started at the time the Survey was conducted. 2%, i.e., one household does not have any income at the moment.

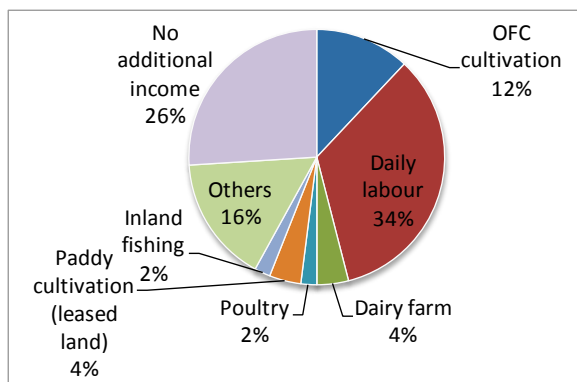
**Figure 33 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster C)**

Figure 34 shows additional income sources of the sample households in Cluster C before the displacement. It clarified that various works, such as OFC cultivation, daily labour, dairy farm, inland fishing and poultry, added income to the households.



**Figure 34 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster C)**

Figure 35 shows additional income sources of the sample households in Cluster C after the resettlement. It clarified that daily labour became the most popular additional income source, while some started OFC cultivation, dairy farm and poultry. It is significant that 26% of them do not have any additional income source at the moment, while it was 10% before the displacement.



**Figure 35 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster C)**

**6.6.4. Livelihood in Cluster D**

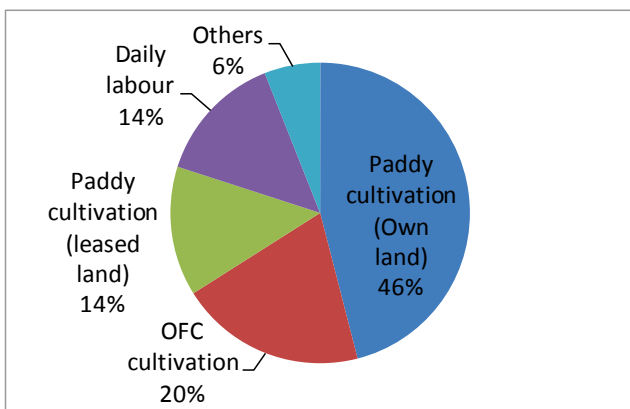


Figure 36 shows the main income sources of the sample households in Cluster D before the last displacement. It clarified that 46% of them lived mainly on paddy cultivation of their own land. Others lived on OFC cultivation, paddy cultivation of leased land and daily labour.

**Figure 36 Main Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster D)**



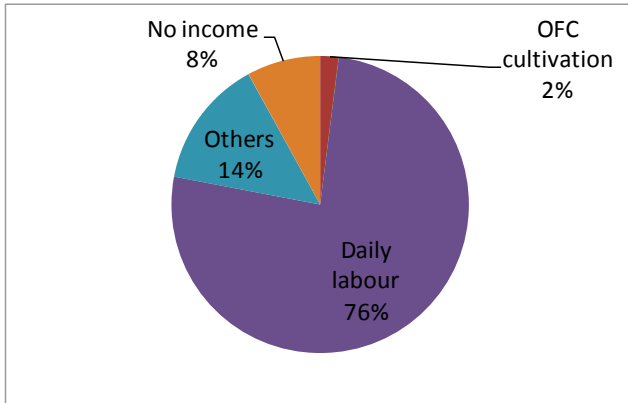
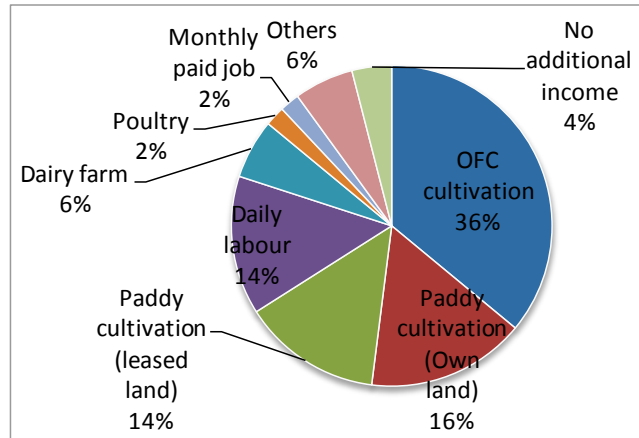


Figure 37 shows the main income sources of the sample households in Cluster D after the resettlement. It explains that 76% of them live on mainly by daily labour as they were not able to start any cultivation yet, because they resettled after the cultivation season and also because water supply for OFC cultivation is not available in most of the villages. It is significant that 8% of does not have any income and totally depend on welfare programme.

8%, i.e., 4 households do not have any income at the moment.

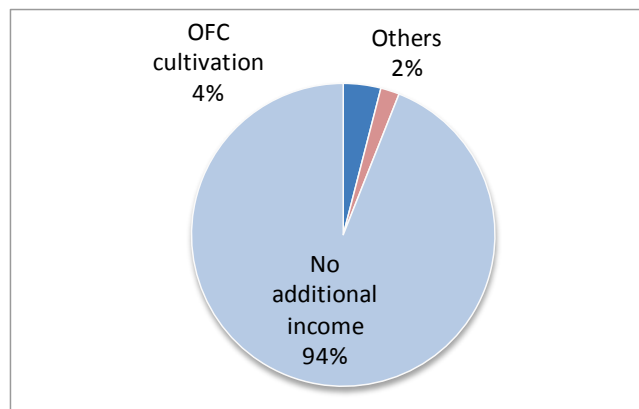
**Figure 37 Main Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster D)**

Figure 38 shows additional income sources of the sample households in Cluster D before the displacement. It explains that various works, such as OFC and paddy cultivation, daily labour, dairy farm and poultry, added income to the households.



**Figure 38 Additional Income Sources Before the Displacement (Cluster D)**

As Figure 38 shows, 94% of the sample households in Cluster D, i.e. 47 households do not have any additional income sources at the moment while it was only 4%, i.e. 2 households, before the displacement.



**Figure 39 Additional Income Sources After the Resettlement (Cluster D)**

### 6.7. Income and Expenditure

The following table shows the income subsidies welfare programme the villagers are currently receiving. In Cluster A and B the villagers are entitled to receive the dry ration at the moment. However, they were told that they would not receive it any more, as the programme has been over or will be over very soon: then “food for work” programme will be substituted. The villagers in Cluster C, where the resettlement took place earlier, completed the period of receiving dry ration and currently receiving “food for work” or “cash for work”, although they

commented that the programme was conducted not regularly. The villagers in Cluster D, who resettled most recently, are receiving dry ration regularly.

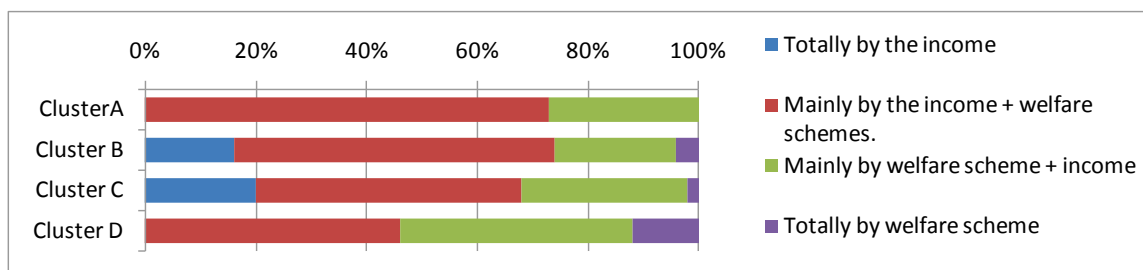
Distribution of dry ration by WFP



**Table 9 Welfare Scheme the Villagers are Currently Receiving**

	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D
Dry ration	Yes	Yes		Yes
Food for work			Yes	
Cash for work			Yes	

Figure 40 shows the percentages of the households who live on income and on welfare scheme. Welfare scheme means above-mentioned income substitute programme, such as dry ration, food for work and cash for work. It shows that the villagers in Cluster D, who resettled most recently, has more dependency on welfare scheme. The villagers in Cluster B, most of whom started sea fishing, and those in Cluster C, who started paddy cultivation, have less dependency to the welfare scheme.



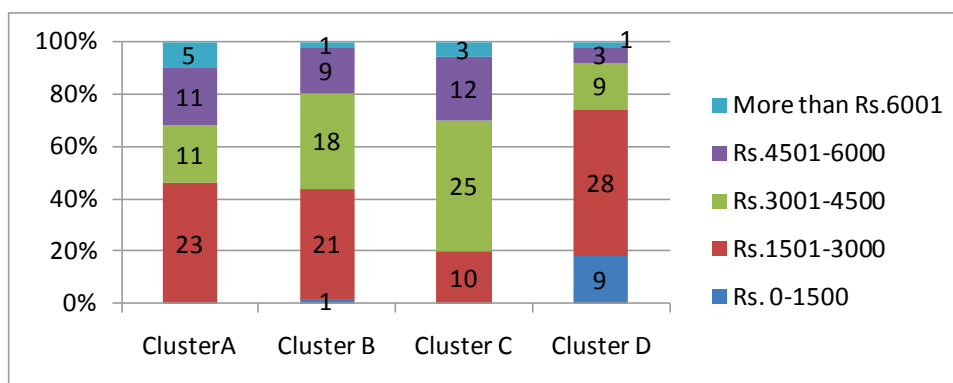
**Figure 40 Percentage of the households who live on by the income and who depend on welfare schemes**

The following table shows the average monthly expenditure of the sample households per household per head. The Figure 41 shows the distribution of the average monthly expenditure of the sample household per head. As the table and the figure show, the households in Cluster C, where the resettlement took place earlier and paddy cultivation was started, have relatively higher amount of expenditure. It also shows that the households in Cluster D, where the resettlement took place most recently and the villagers have more dependency on welfare scheme, has the least amount of expenditure.

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey of 2009/10 by the Department of Senses and Statistics, the national average of the monthly expenditure per household was Rs. 32,446 and that of per head was Rs. 8,165.

**Table 10 Average Monthly Expenditure**

	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Average
Per household (Rs.)	13,947	15,101	15,841	11,407	14,074
Per head (Rs.)	3,141	3,227	3,719	2,593	3,170

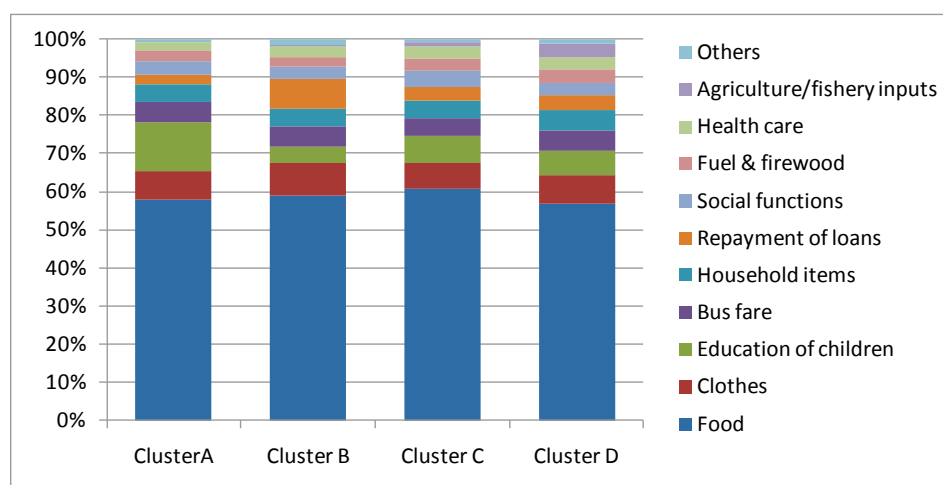


**Figure 41 Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Head**

The following figure shows the breakdown of the monthly expenditure per head. There is no significant difference among the clusters. It is significant that expenses for food occupied around 60% of the total expenses. Clothes, education of children, bus fare and household items were other expenses; however small in amount.

Some sample households who are receiving dry ration of WFP commented that they can live on the dry ration, such as rice, flower, dhal, oil and sugar, for around 20 days a month; however, they have to purchase these items for the rest of the day, and also have to purchase other necessary food items, such as vegetables, fish, spices and coconuts all the time.

According to the market price of the food items in Mannar town as of October, 2010, the value of the dry ration provided by WFP was Rs. 320/ head<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, it is appropriate to add such value to the average monthly expenditure per head shown in Table 10 and Figure 41 because most of the sample households were receiving dry ration or equivalent value of assistance of WFP by Food for Work or Cash for Work programme as shown in Table 9.



**Figure 42 Breakdown of Average Monthly Expenditure per Head**

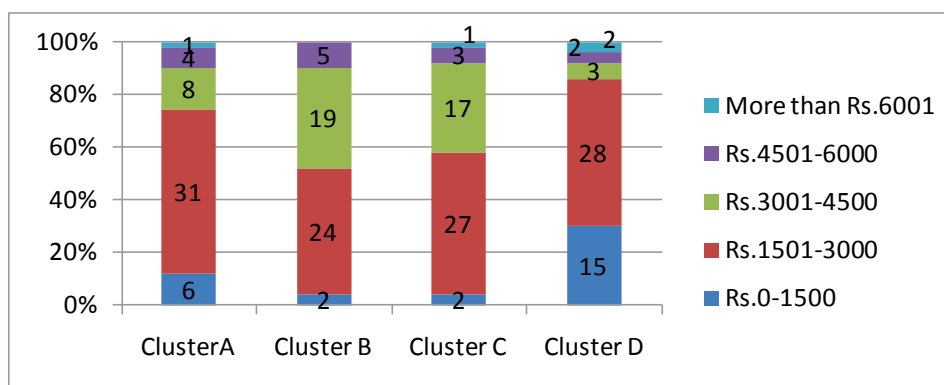
<sup>2</sup> Rs. 60 x 1.4kg of rice + Rs. 88 x 1.4kg of flour + Rs. 150 x 0.42kg of dhal + Rs.250 x 0.14 l of oil + Rs. 105 x 0.14kg of sugar = Rs. 320.

The following table shows the average monthly income of the sample households per household and per head. The Figure 43 shows the distribution of the average monthly income of the sample household per head. As the table and the figure show, the households in Cluster B where the fishing activities has been started, has relatively higher amount of income. It also shows that the households in Cluster D, where the resettlement took place most recently and people depend mostly on welfare scheme, has the least amount of income. Just like average expenditure, it is appropriate to add Rs. 320 to the average monthly income per head shown in Table 11 and Figure 43.

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey of 2009/10 by the Department of Senses and Statistics, the average monthly income per household was Rs. 35,495 and that of per head was Rs. 8,931.

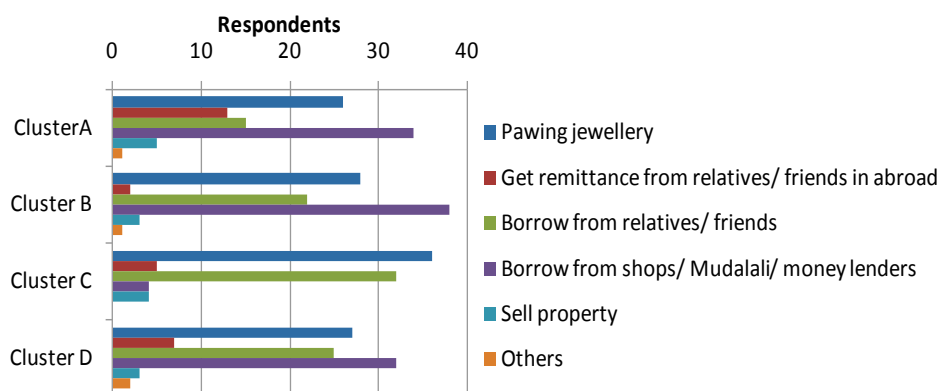
**Table 11 Average Monthly Income per Head**

Average Income	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Average
Per household (Rs.)	11,090	13,240	12,647	9,155	11,533
Per head (Rs.)	2,498	2,829	2,969	2,081	2,594



**Figure 43 Distribution of Average Monthly Income per Head**

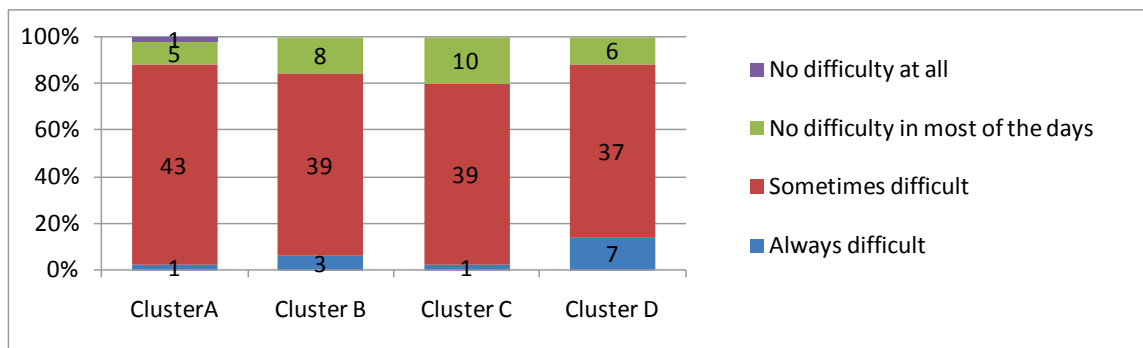
As the above tables and figures show, expenditure was larger than income in most of the sample households. The following figure shows the coping strategies adopted by such households to make-up the shortage of the income. Pawing jewellery is the common strategy in all the Clusters. Cluster A, B and C rely on outsiders such as shops, Mudalali (businessmen in the village) and money lenders while Cluster C rely on relatives and friends. It could be because the villages in Cluster C are traditional villages where the villagers have closer personal relationship while most of the villages in other Clusters are the new settlements, where people settled into the villages from Jaffna, Kilinochchi and other places in 1990<sup>th</sup>.



**Figure 44 Coping Strategies adopted to make-up the shortage of income (Multiple answers)**

### 6.8. Food Security

Figure 45 shows the perception of the sample households on the difficulty of having three meals a day.



**Figure 45 Difficulty of Having Three Meals a Day**



Preparation of meals in a temporary kitchen

### 6.9. Status of the Fisher Families

The followings are the result of the questionnaire to the fisher families in the sample households in Cluster B. This survey was conducted in order to study the present situation of the fisher families in production, sales and assets so that they can be compared with the situation at the end-line survey<sup>3</sup>.

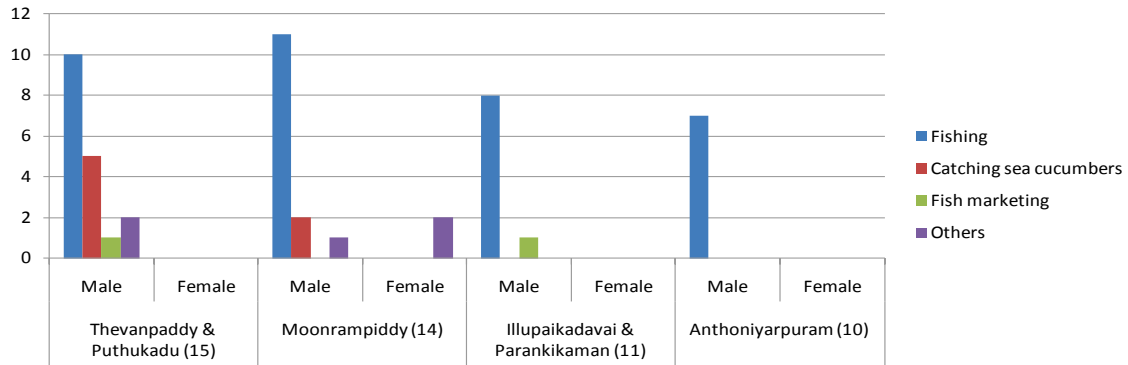
**Table 12 Number of Fisher Families Responded to the questionnaire**

	Thevanpidy and Puthukadu	Moonrampiddy	Illupaikadavai and Parankikaman	Anthonyarpuram
No. of Respondents	15	14	11	10

Fishing by males is the most popular fishing activities in all the villages. A few of them are also engaged in catching sea-cucumbers in Thevanpidy, Puthukadu and Moonrampiddy. In addition to that, each one male is engaged in fish marketing in Thevanpidy and Parankikaman.

<sup>3</sup> Current situation of the farm families will be studied in the beneficiary survey conducted in the training courses for the agriculture reactivation programme.

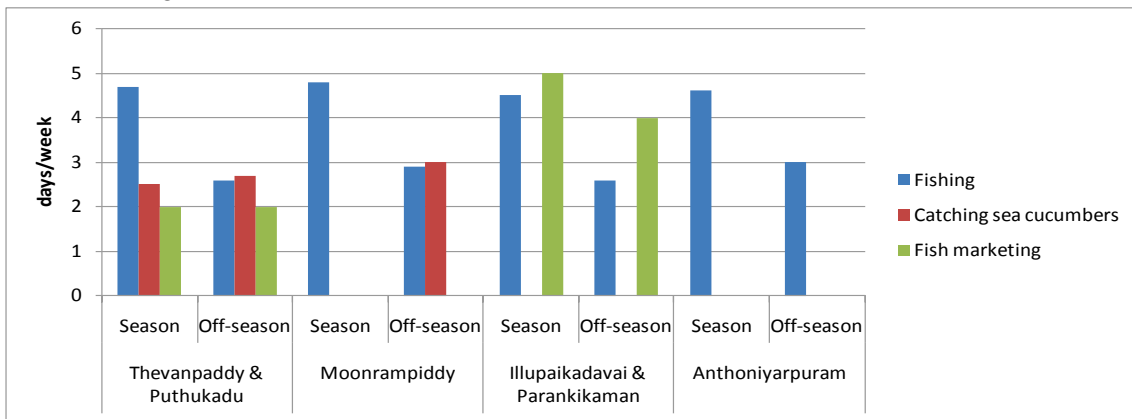
Those described as “others” in the figure includes two males engaged in net mending in Thevanpiddy and Puthukadu respectively, one male engaged in dry fish processing in Moonrampiddy and two females in Moonrampiddy engaged in hook making and net cleaning respectively.



**Figure 46 Number of Persons Currently Engaged in Fishing Related Activities (Multiple answers)**

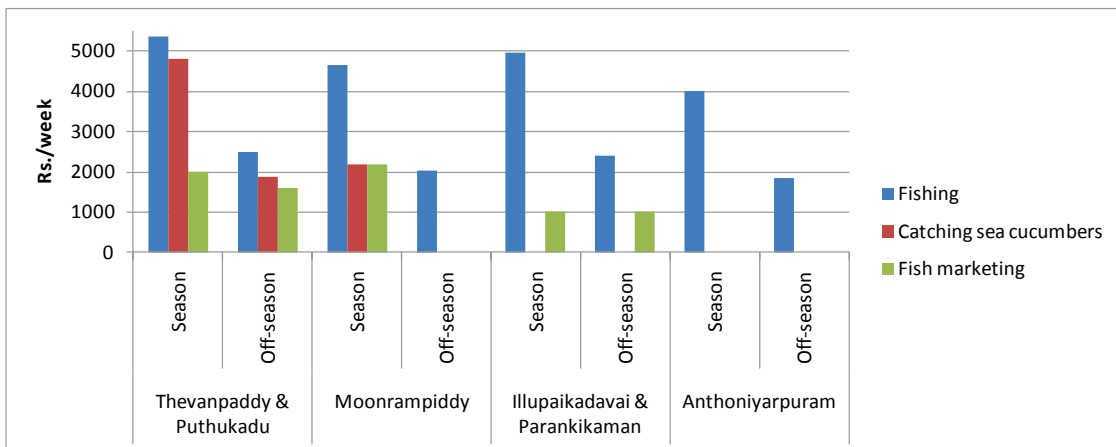
Note: ( ) = Number of households responded

Figure 47 shows the average days the villagers engaged in fishing related activities in the current fishing season and in the last off-season.



**Figure 47 Average Days Engaged in Fishing Related Activities**

Figure 48 shows the average profit per person per week in the current fishing season and in the last off-season.



**Figure 48 Average Profit per Person per Week**



Table 13 shows the ownership of the fishing vessels at the moment. In total, only 5 fisher families use their own fishing vessels (FRP boats), 21 are using hired fishing vessels and 6 are using fishing vessels owned by FCS.



Traditional canoes (blue on in front) and FRP boat with ending (white one in the middle)

**Table 13 Ownership of the Fishing Vessels**

Name of the village	Ownership	Canoes	FRP boat	FRP boat with engine	Total
Thevanpaddy & Puthukadu (10)	Own	0	0	3	3
	Hired	1	1	3	5
	Owned by FCS	0	0	2	2
	Sub total	1	1	8	<b>10</b>
Moonrampiddy (11)	Own	0	0	0	0
	Hired	6	1	1	8
	Owned by FCS	0	0	0	0
	Sub total	6	1	1	<b>8</b>
Illupaikadavai & Parankikaman (8)	Own	0	0	0	0
	Hired	2	1	0	3
	Owned by FCS	4	0	0	4
	Sub total	6	1	0	<b>7</b>
Anthonyarpuram (7)	Own	0	1	1	2
	Hired	2	0	3	5
	Owned by FCS	0	0	0	0
	Sub total	2	1	4	<b>7</b>
Total (36)	Own	0	1	4	<b>5</b>
	Hired	11	3	7	<b>21</b>
	Owned by FCS	4	0	2	<b>6</b>
	Total	15	4	13	<b>32</b>

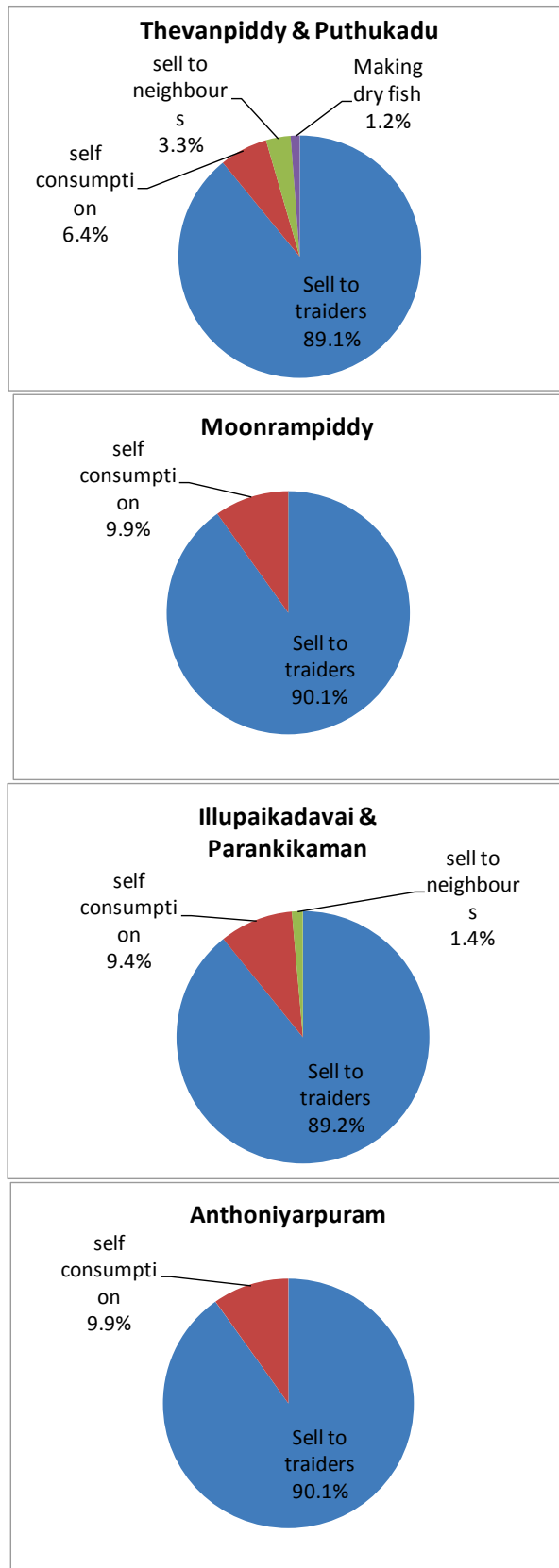
Note: ( ) = No. of fishermen responded

Table 14 shows the ownership of the fishing gears at the moment. In total, 37 households are using their own fishing gears and 7 using hired fishing gears.

**Table 14 Ownership of the Fishing Gears**

Name of the village	Ownership	Gill net	Surrounding net	Cast net	Crab trap	Others	Total
Thevanpaddy & Puthukadu (10)	Own	2	0	1	3	6	12
	Hired	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Sub total	2	1	1	3	8	<b>15</b>
Moonrampiddy (11)	Own	0	5	1	2	1	9
	Hired	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Sub total	0	6	1	2	3	<b>12</b>
Illupaikadavai & Parankikaman (8)	Own	0	5	1	0	1	7
	Hired	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Sub total	0	5	1	0	2	<b>8</b>
Anthonyarpuram (7)	Own	0	2	1	3	3	9
	Hired	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub total	0	2	1	3	3	<b>9</b>
Total (36)	Own	2	12	4	8	11	<b>37</b>
	Hired	0	2	0	0	5	<b>7</b>
	Total	2	14	4	8	16	<b>44</b>

The following figure shows the usage of the catch at the moment. Around 90% of the catch is sold in all the villages.



**Figure 49 Usage of the Catch**



## Appendix 6

### Annex 2

#### Case Studies of the Families in the Four Clusters

### **Case Studies of the Families in the Four Clusters**

- (1) Cluster A: Family of Mrs. Sasikkumal in Sewa Village in Vallankulam GN division
- (2) Cluster A: Family of Mr. Anthonipillai in Ganeshapuram in Vallankulam GN division
- (3) Cluster B: Family of Mr. S. Amalan Antonish in Thevanpidy, Thavenpidy GN division
- (4) Cluster C: Family of Mrs. Analpillai in Periyakulam, Parapankandal GN division
- (5) Cluster C: Family of Mr. Thevasahaiyam in Kanaddy, Kanaddy GN division
- (6) Cluster D: Family of Mrs. Analpillai in Sinna Valayankaddu, Parasankulam GN division



### Case Study in Cluster A:

#### Family of Mrs. Sasikkumal in Sewa Village in Vallankulam GN division

Mrs. Sasikkumal was resettled in the village in March 2010 with her mother and five sons. Her husband has been kept in detention camps since January 2010. She used to visit him when he was in a camp of Panpamadhu. However, after he was transferred to a camp in Batticaloa, which is more than 300km far from the village, she has visited him only once, around three months ago, as it costs her around Rs. 3,000 for travelling.



Mrs. Sasikkumal and children

Before the displacement, the family had income from various sources, mainly from day labour work of her husband and also from poultry and goat rearing. Goat milk was useful to improve nutrition status of her children. They used to do home gardening on a small scale, when rainwater was available.

The WFP dry ration was suspended last month. Currently, the family of seven managed to live on the income from her day labour work, which is available for 5 to 10 days a month and brings them around Rs. 4,000 monthly. However, as the following table shows, their average monthly expenses are around Rs. 13,000 in total. Food is a large portion of their average monthly expenses, whereby she has serious difficulty in making ends meet. She usually has only two meals a day. She cannot borrow money or buy goods from village shops on credit as everybody knows that she will not be able to pay it back. She has been making up the shortage by pawning jewellery and getting assistance from relatives.

**Average Monthly Expenses of the family**

Items	Examples	Amount (Rs.)
Food	Rice, vegetables, spices, coconuts	10,000
Fuel	Kerosene oil	180
Transport	Bus fare	160
Education	Books, pens	975
Medical	Medicine, balms	150
Clothes	Children's clothes	400
Social functions	Funerals, festivals	600
Household items	Soaps, washing powder	550
Agriculture/ fishery inputs	-	0
Loan payment	-	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,015</b>

(Source: MANREP, Case Study, November 2010)

She is glad that all her children are in a good health since the resettlement. The School Food Programme, which provides for her four children in pre-school and school ages with two meals a day, is a great help.

(November 2010)



### Case Study in Cluster A:

#### Family of Mr. Anthonipillai James in Ganeshapuram in Vallankulam GN division

Mr. Anthonipillai lives in Ganeshapuram with his wife, eldest daughter, his second daughter and her three children and the third daughter. His elder daughter has just returned from a detention camp in Colombo. His second daughter is waiting for her husband to return from a detention camp in Omanthai. The third daughter is currently unemployed after finishing her work as a pre-school substitute teacher in the village during her maternity leave. As a result, Mr. Anthonipillai has 8 family members, including himself, to fend for.



Mr. Anthonipillai and his second daughter

He is a fisherman as a profession, and has been doing fishing in Thevanpidy though the village is located in the interior. He and his family were evacuated from Jaffna, his hometown, and settled in this village in 1996. Before the last displacement, he owned an FRP boat with engine and used to hire three fishing labours for his help. He was also engaged in selling fish in the village. He was also engaged in vegetable farming in his home garden through the water supply system constructed by MANRECAP. The vegetables were for their self-consumption.

After the resettlement, he has not been engaged in fishing or home gardening, because he is unable to work hard after he was hit by a bullet during the last displacement. He still has the bullet in his shoulder, for which a doctor said was difficult to remove safely. He stopped fishing also because he lost his boat and engine. He buys fish from fishermen in Thevanpidy and sells it in the village. It brings him a profit from Rs 300 to 400 a day.

He mentioned that his income was around fifteen times more during the days before the last displacement. His family was relatively rich among the villagers. However, currently, they have difficulty even to live a simple village life. Especially, they are having hardship after the suspension of provisions of dry rations from WFP last month. He regrets that everything has changed due to the displacement and his injury.

He is hoping to help his third daughter in her higher studies in the future when the financial situation of his family has improved. He commented that it would improve if his son-in law in the detention camp returned and his eldest daughter found a job, such as a dressmaking, which she underwent a vocational training course in the detention camp. (November 2010)



### Case Study in Cluster B:

#### Family of Mr. S. Amalan Antonish in Thevanpidy, Thavenpidy GN division

When the war was escalated again in July 2008, all the villagers in Thevanpidy were forced to flee from their village by an order of LTTE. Mr. Antonish, his family and relatives hired a tractor, loaded their most important belongings, such as fishing nets, motorbike, bicycles, solar power set, TV, and left the village. They thought they would come back shortly.



Mr. Anthonish, his father, wife and baby

They had to stay temporarily in various locations in Kilinochchi and Mullative districts with the LTTE troops, who were setting back the front line of the battle. When they reached the coastal area of Mullative district in April 2009, the war was over. At that time, they had to leave behind all their belongings they had brought from home. Anyway, they were glad that all their whole family and relatives survived the war. Afterwards, they stayed in a welfare camp in Vavuniya district.

After the resettlement, Mr. Antonish and his two brothers got together and took up fishing again by hiring a boat, because the boat the elder brother owned was destroyed during the displacement. What they earn currently is just a half of what they used to earn, around Rs. 2,500 for a person per week with one-third of the profit paid to the boat owner<sup>1</sup>. During the off-season he catches fish in the lagoon in the village for their meals.

Mrs. Antonish resumed her work in the Vellankulam hospital as a cleaning staff when the hospital was re-opened a few months ago. It brings her a monthly income of around Rs. 12,000. It is a great help for her that her mother looks after her three children when she is at work.

Mr. Antonish and his wife started their life from scratch when they resettled in the village. However, as a result of their hard work, their life has improved gradually. Recently, they bought a solar power facility worth Rs. 48,000. They are steadily paying the monthly instalments. They were proud to say that they have been making ends meet financially without running into debt, in spite of the decrease of the income from fishing.

(November 2010)

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<sup>1</sup> It is a custom in this area, that one third of the net profit of fishing is paid to the boat owner while the balance of two third is given to the tenant fishermen.



### Case Study in Cluster C:

#### Family of Mrs. Analpillai in Periyakulam, Parapankandal GN division

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Mrs. Analpillai and her family went through serious hardships of frequent displacement as they are located on the border of the LTTE and government controlled areas. The summary of their history is as follows:

- ❑ The first displacement (1990-1995): Fled to India
- ❑ The second displacement (a few months in 1997) : Fled to a nearby village called Kattankulam
- ❑ The third displacement (1999-2003): Fled to Madhu
- ❑ The fourth displacement (Aug. 2006-Aug. 2009): Fled to Madhu and then to Kilinochchi and Mullative districts. Stayed in welfare camps in Vavuniya district.



Ms. Analpillai

She and her family underwent an extreme hardship during their last displacement especially as they had to flee carrying a new born baby, her grandson. She still sometimes get frightened and wakes up at night, as she hears sounds of bombing and shelling.

The family lived mainly on paddy cultivation from a few acres of leased land. Her husband used to work as a day labourer, too, in 1980s. In those days, the family of five, the couple and three sons had no difficulty living a humble country life, as they had income from farming and labour work. However, her husband became depressed after losing his son in India. Recently, he often forgets things and sometimes does not feel strong enough to do any work.

After the resettlement, she and her husband cultivated two acres of paddy land. She regrets that they sold all the harvest and did not keep any and, therefore, they have to buy rice for their consumption. At the time of harvest, they were in need of cash. She also felt it very difficult to mill because the rice mill was far from the village and she does not know how to transport the harvest without the help of her husband, who is not well.

She is proud of the well constructed recently. One of the sons, working in Qatar, helped in the construction. Another son, who is married and living in Vavuniya district, also helps her as much as possible by sending money. She is hoping to improve the vegetable farming in her home garden with the well water.

She is happy about her grandson, whom she carried when she fled during the last displacement. He survived the displacement and is now four years old. (November 2010)





### Case Study in Cluster C:

#### Family of Mr. Thevasahaiyam in Kanaddy, Kanaddy GN division

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Mr. A. Thevasahaiyam, his wife and two daughters led a prosperous life. They engaged mainly in paddy and dairy farming. He had 9 acres of paddy land and around 100 cows. The paddy field gave him a good harvest and the cows gave him around 50 liters of milk everyday. They did not have to buy any vegetables as the production from the home garden was adequate for their consumption and for some sale, too.



Mr. Thevasahaiyam and his family

In 2007, the entire villager, including his family, was forced to flee to Kilinochchi/ Mulative area. He lost one of his daughters during the displacement. After staying in the welfare camps in Vavuniya district, they resettled in the village in October 2009.

After the resettlement, they re-started paddy farming; however, they were only able to cultivate one acre of the paddy land of their own in the last Maha season because landmines had not been cleared in other paddy land. They cultivated leased land of 4 acres as well, though it did not bring them much profit. They found 15 of their cows in the jungle of Kilinochchi, which were brought to their place recently. They produce around 5 liters of milk per day, which provides them a small amount of income. However, he has not started vegetable farming yet, as he has been depressed and does not feel like working hard after he lost one of his daughters. “Food for Work” programme of the WFP helps them to some extent.

He is building a new house with the help of NEHRP, worth Rs.350,000. However, he has already spent around Rs.800,000 for additional construction costs. He has managed to obtain money by pawning jewellery, asking his brother for a loan and borrowing money from his relatives and friends, too.

He is going to start vegetable farming with JICA support when the rainy season starts. He is hoping that the clearing of landmines on his paddy land will be completed soon. He also hopes that the irrigation tank will be renovated soon, so that he will be able to have adequate water for farming.

(November 2010)



**Case Study in Cluster D:**

**Family of Mrs. S. Angavai in Sinnavalayankaddu, Parasankulam GN division**

Mrs. Angavai and her husband, Mr. Sivahuran, were engaged in paddy and vegetable farming before the last displacement. They used to paddy farm in Maha season and sometimes in Yala if water was available. Vegetable farming was more profitable than paddy farming.

However, they have not been engaged in farming since the resettlement as Maha season of 2009 had been over at the time they resettled and water was not available in Yala season in 2010. Mr. Sivahuran regrets not having the irrigation tank in the village operational, which would have enabled them to farm in the last Yala season.

After the resettlement, he was engaged in day labour work. He can find work for 2-3 days a week, of which the daily wage is around Rs.800. They have been receiving the food ration every month by WFP which they can live on for around 20 days a month. However, they have to buy some more basic food items such as vegetables, spices, fish and coconuts. They send some money and food to her sister in Kilinochchi, who are looking after their two elder children studying for GCE A/L and O/L examinations respectively.

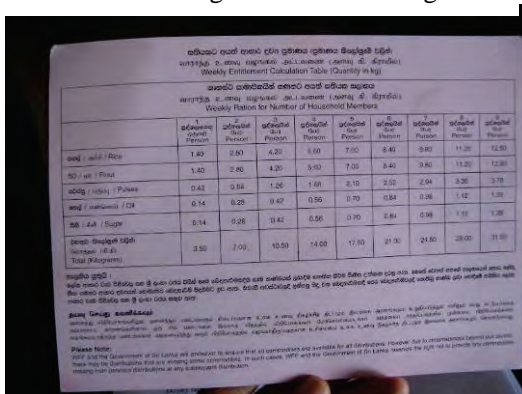
They are glad that currently, they do not have any serious difficulties in having three meals a day and somehow making ends meet without getting into debt. It is a challenge for them as they had to redeem the jewellery they had pawned during the last displacement before the due date next year.

Mrs. Angavai participated in the JICA workshop on saving activities recently. It made her aware that saving is important even at a time of rehabilitation. As the president of WRDS in the village, she is willing to play a leading role in the saving groups in the village.

Their only wish is to educate their children as much as possible, so that they will live comfortable lives in the future.



Mr. & Mrs. Angavai and their daughter



Household Food Ration Card issued by WFP

(November 2010)



## Appendix 6

### Annex 3

#### Case Studies on Problems in Water Supply

### **Case Studies on Problems in Water Supply**

- (1) Cluster A: Sewa Village, Vellankulam GN division
- (2) Cluster C: Cheddiarmagan Kaddaiadampan  
in Cheddiarmagan Kaddaiadampan GN division
- (3) Cluster D: Periya Valayankaddu in Parasankulam GN division



## Problem in Water Supply in Cluster A

### Sewa Village, Vellankulam GN division

Two tube wells were constructed and pumps and motors were installed under MANRECAP in 2006 to meet village needs. A community water supply system was also installed by building 13 concrete water tanks and pipelines to supply the villagers with water for drinking as well as domestic and home gardening. However, during the last displacement, all the accessories, underground sump, water pump and a part of the pipe lines were either destroyed or stolen. Currently, the water supply system is not functioning.



Water tank need to be repaired      Damaged pump and pump house



Basins and buckets waiting for water supply (left)



Plastic water tank installed by ZOA (right)

(Photos taken in May 2010)

Around five months after the resettlement, a Dutch NGO named ZOA Refugee Care, was supplying water by bowser. It filled the buckets brought from the houses and several plastic water tanks once a day.

After August 2010, the above-mentioned water supply was suspended, which resulted in 31 households sharing two wells in the village. They have to draw water from the well not only for drinking and domestic purposes, but also for bathing, as there is no other water source, such as river or canal, near the village.



Mrs. Mahendra



A village woman

Mrs. M. Mahendra is a mother of 5 children. She has to travel around 1 km by bicycle at least 6 times a day to fetch the water from a common well. It is a serious burden for her especially as she has to look after her baby of 10 months old. She commented that she had had an easy access by pipeline when the water was brought to their home by the water supply scheme of MANRECAP. She wishes that the system would be repaired as soon as possible.

(November 2010)



### Problem in Water Supply in Cluster C:

Cheddiarmagan Kaddaiadampan in Cheddiarmagan Kaddaiadampan GN division

Shortage of safe drinking water has been the most serious problem for the villagers of Cheddiarmagan Kaddaiadampan. They are sharing seven open-dug wells in the village where water quality is good enough for drinking. Among them, only two have water throughout the year while the others dry up during the dry seasons. Therefore, all the 71 households in the village have to share the two wells during the three months of dry season every year.

Mrs. Baskarathavi lives in the village with her husband and a son. She obtains the water from the common open-dug well around 50m far from her house. She draws water from the well at least two times a day. Drawing the water is always a hard work for her, because the well is very deep and the water level is always very low. It is harder during the dry season, as she has to travel around 700m to the well on the other side of the village.



Mrs. Baskarathavi drawing water from the deep well



Ms. Dharshini at home

Mrs. Maria Dharshini lives in the village with her husband, two children and an aunt. They are using a common open-dug well around 80m from their house. Like Mrs. Baskarathavi, she has to travel to the other side of the village to obtain water during the dry season. It is a serious burden for her, especially as she has to look after one of her two children who has a disability.

School children carrying the water from the well (left)  
The facility introduced to the school recently (right)



As a solution for the above mentioned problem, an overhead tank and a pump house were constructed near the open-dug well in the school ground of the village through an initiative of the government. A water pump was installed and a pipeline was laid up to the classroom in July 2010. However, the teachers and children of the school enjoyed the system for only a month. After August 2010, the water in the well dried up and there has been no way to use the system as of November 2010. (November 2010)





## Problem in Water Supply in Cluster D

Periya Valayankaddu in Parasankulam GN division



Mr. K. Supramanian resettled in the village in May 2010. Before the displacement, they used to draw water from the well in the junction around 500m far from their house. It was a hard work, especially during the dry seasons when water level of the well is very low. After the resettlement, he decided to construct a well in their premises, with a help of his two sons, thinking that they would not be displaced again. His house was destroyed and need repairs, but

water is a priority over everything. The construction cost of the well was around Rs. 200,000. They dug the well up to the depth of 8 feet and found a good quality of water. However the volume of water was not as much as they expected. He is thinking of deepening it to 10 feet, when money is available.

Mr. Supramaniyan Mohandasa, a son of Mr. Supramanian resettled in the village around four months ago with his wife and two children. He, as a mason, contributed to the construction of the above mentioned well. He also spent some money for the construction out of his resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000. However, they found that the water quantity of the well is not enough for the two families. Therefore, currently, he and his family use the water only for sometimes. They often request the army to provide them with some water when they travel on the road in front of their house. They also draw water from the above mentioned well in the junction just like what they did before the displacement. It is a troublesome work, especially for his wife, who has a small baby.



Ms. Asohan Renuka resettled in the village with her four children. She doesn't know whereabouts of her husband, who was disappeared during the displacement. She is living in front of the house of Mr. Supramanian. She asks him to give her water only sometimes because there is only a little water in his well. She usually goes to the above mentioned well in the junction 4 – 5 times a day. It is a time consuming and a hard work for her. She wishes that the burden of fetching the water would be reduced as soon as possible. (November 2010)

## Appendix 6

### Annex 4

#### Summary of the Interview Survey to the CBOs

## **Summary of the Interview Survey to the CBOs**

### **Contents**

- 1. Multi-purpose Hall/ Community Center**
- 2. Pre-school**
  - 2.1. Performance of the pre-schools**
  - 2.2. Current issues of the pre-school activity**
- 3. Cooperative shops**
- 4. Farmer Organizations**
- 5. Fisheries Cooperative Societies**
  - 5.1. Assets of FCS**
  - 5.2. Membership**
  - 5.3. Membership fee and meetings**
  - 5.4. Economic Activities of FCS**
  - 5.5. Social Activities of FCS**

## 1. Multi-purpose Hall/ Community Center

The eleven villages where the Project is going to re-construct or repair the multi-purpose hall/ community Center were studied. As a result of the study, it was found that in every village, the villagers have a difficulty to re-activate community-based activities, such as CBO meetings, pre-school activities, library, tuition classes and vocational training courses, because the halls were damaged during the last displacement and not in a usable condition. In most of the villages, these activities and CBO meetings are conducted under a tree or in a temporary shed, however, are often disturbed by rains, winds and sun. They do not have proper furniture to sit on or keep their books or property.

### (1) Sewa Village

The villagers had meetings, pre-school activities, library, tuition classes, mobile clinic, vocational training courses and other functions in the multi-purpose hall built by MANRECAP before the last displacement. The roof, doors and windows of the multipurpose hall were completely damaged during the displacement. Currently, they have meetings and pre-school activity under a tree in front of the hall.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Sewa Village

### (2) Ganeshapuram

Multi-purpose hall in Ganeshapuram is in the same situation as that of in Sewa Village. Currently, they have meetings and pre-school activity under a tree in front of the hall.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Ganeshapuram



(3) Vellankulam

The villagers had meetings, library, tuition classes, mobile clinic, vocational training courses and other functions in the community center before the last displacement. The roof, windows and doors of the hall was completely destroyed during the displacement. Currently, they have meetings under a tree or in Vellankulam School.



Damaged community hall in Vellankulam

(4) Pali Aru

Multi-purpose hall in Pali Aru is in the same situation as that of in Sewa Village. Currently, they have meetings under a tree.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Pali Aru

(5) Theththavaady

The villagers had meetings, pre-school activities, tuition classes, vocational training courses and other functions in the multi-purpose hall before the last displacement. The roof, doors and windows of the hall were completely damaged during the displacement. Currently, they have these activities under a tree.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Theththavaady

(6) Anthonyarpuram

The villagers had meetings, pre-school activities and mobile clinics in the community Center before the last displacement. The hall was completely damaged during the displacement. Currently, they have meetings in a temporary shed constructed by Valvothayan.



Damaged community hall in Anthonyarpuram

(7) Chalampan

The villagers had meetings, pre-school, library, tuition classes, vocational training courses and other functions in the multi-purpose hall before the last displacement. The roof, doors and windows of the hall were completely damaged during the displacement. Currently, they have CBO meetings in the church of the village.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Chalampan

(8) Sirukkulam

The building for community center in Sirukkulam was under construction by NEIAP (North East Irrigated Agriculture Programme) with the initiative of RDS. The half-built building was damaged during the displacement. Currently, the villagers have meetings in the pre-school building. They have difficulties to conduct a meeting in the morning during the weekdays, as it would disturb the pre-school activities.



A half-built and damaged community hall  
in Sirukkulam

(9) Vilathikulam

The villagers had meetings and library for newspapers in the community center before the last displacement. The roof, doors and windows of the hall were completely damaged during the displacement. Currently, they have meetings in the temporary shed constructed by SCF (Save the Children Fund) for the purpose of pre-school activity.



Damaged community hall in Vilathikulam

(10) Parasankulam

The villagers had meetings and library in the community center before the last displacement. The roof, doors and windows of the center were completely damaged during the displacement. Currently, they have meetings in the temporary shed which was constructed by SCF for the purpose of pre-school activity.



Damaged community hall in Parasankulam

(11) Sinna Valayankaddu / Periya Valayankaddu

The villagers had meetings in the community center before the last displacement. They use it for issuing dry rations too, after the building of cooperative shop in the village was damaged. The community center was made by temporary materials and was destroyed completely during the displacement. Currently, they have meetings in the temporary shed constructed by SCF for the purpose of pre-school activity



Valayankaddu/ Periya Valayankaddu



## 2. Pre-school

### 2.1. Performance of the pre-schools

- Pre-school activity in eight villages, where the Project is going to re-construct or repair the pre-school building was studied. As a result of the survey, it was found that in most of the villages, pre-school activity was re-started as of November 2010, and is currently conducted in damaged pre-school building, temporary shed or under a tree. When it rains, the pre-school activity cannot be conducted. There is no proper furniture, teaching materials, educational toys or play ground. It was also found that only a basic training was given to the pre-school teachers.
- The following table shows the performance of the pre-schools. The performance in October 2010 was surveyed to study the latest situation. The performance in June 2010 was studied so that it will be compared with the performance at the end-line survey, which is planned to be conducted in June 2011.

**Table 1 Performance of the pre-schools**

Name of the Village	Before displacement	Performance in June 2010				Performance in Oct. 2010			
		No. of children registered	No. of days pre-school opened	Average no. of children attended/ day	Average attendance rate (%)	No. of children registered	No. of days pre-school opened	Average no. of children attended/ day	Average attendance rate (%)
(1) Sewa Village	25	16	20	7	44%	16	19	11	69%
(2) Ganeshapuram	31	19	17	14	73%	19	17	12	61%
(3) Vellankulam	27	17	21	6	38%	12	10	9	77%
(4) Pali Aru	45	27	21	22	83%	27	20	22	81%
(5) Periyakulam	15	22	22	20	89%	22	21	19	87%
(6) Sirukkulam	20	15	20	14	93%	18	14	12	67%
(7) Chalampan	20	10	22	10	95%	10	20	9	94%
(8) Parasankulam	25	15	21	11	75%	15	20	12	77%

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

### 2.2. Current issues of the pre-school activity

#### (1) Sewa Village

- The villagers used the multi-purpose hall constructed by MANRECAP for the pre-school activity before the displacement. The hall is not in a usable condition as mentioned earlier.
- Currently, pre-school activity is conducted under a tree in front of the damaged building. There is no furniture for children, teaching materials, educational toys or play materials.



Pre-school activity conducted under a tree in Sewa Village

When it rains, the pre-school activity cannot be conducted.

(2) Ganeshapuram

- Pre-school activity was conducted in the multi-purpose hall constructed by MANRECAP as mentioned earlier.
- The hall was damaged and currently, the villagers have pre-school activity under a tree. The situation of Ganeshapuram is almost same as Sewa Village.

(3) Vellankulam

- Pre-school building was totally destroyed during the last displacement. Only foundation is available.
- Currently, the pre-school activity is conducted under a tree in the premises of Vellankulam School. When it rains, they cannot conduct the pre-school activity.



Damaged Pre-school building in Vellankulam

(4) Pali Aru

- The multi-purpose hall constructed by MANRECAP was used for the pre-school activity. The entire roof, the doors and windows of the hall were stolen during the last displacement. The furniture, educational toys and play materials were all disappeared.
- Currently, they are using a temporary shed which was constructed by JRS (Jesus Refugee Services) for the purpose of pre-school activity.

(5) Periyakulam

- The pre-school building was completely damaged during the displacement. Even the foundation cannot be seen.
- Currently, the pre-school activity is conducted in the temporary shed constructed by Valvothayan.
- There is no furniture, teaching materials or educational toys/ material.



Pre-school building in Periyakulam was completely damaged

(6) Sirukkulam

- The pre-school building was damaged during the last displacement. A toilet, equipment in the play ground and blackboard in the classroom were damaged during the displacement. The fence of the pre-school premises was stolen.

- Currently, the pre-school activity is conducted in the damaged pre-school building. There are only plastic chairs for children and a desk and a chair for the teacher. There is no teaching materials or educational toys in the classroom.
- The villagers are using the damaged pre-school building for CBO meetings, too, because the community center in the village is not in a usable condition.



Damaged pre-school building in Sirukkulam



Pre-school activity in Sirukkulam

#### (7) Chalampan

- The multi-purpose hall used for the pre-school activity was damaged during the displacement as mentioned earlier.
- Currently, the pre-school activities are conducted in a temporary shed constructed by Valvothayan. There are no teaching materials and educational toys in the classroom.

#### (8) Parasankulam

- The pre-school building, fence and equipment in the playground were damaged or stolen during the displacement.
- Currently, they are using a temporary shed constructed by SCF for the pre-school activity.



Damaged pre-school building in Parasankulam

### 3. Cooperative shops

The two villagers where the Project is going to re-construct the cooperative shop were studied.

#### (1) Vellankulam

- Before the last displacement, the villagers purchased glossaries and fuel as well as obtained dry ration at the cooperative shop in the village. The villagers in the three villages in Vellankulam GN division utilized the shop.
- The roof and walls of the building were destroyed during the last displacement. Because of the damages, it can not be functioned properly, but only used for issuing the dry ration. They cannot keep the goods properly when it rains. The villagers have to purchase the goods, such as fuel and other food items at private shops for higher prices.



#### (2) Vilathikulam

- The villagers purchased glossaries and fuel as well as obtained dry ration at the cooperative shop in the village. However, the building was damaged during the frequent displacement. Before the last displacement, it was already damaged and was not in a usable position.
- Currently, dry rations are brought by a lorry once a month and are issued to the villagers under a tree. It is inconvenient for the villagers that they are sometimes not aware of the exact date that the lorry visits the village. It is difficult for them to go to Vavuniya and get the other goods, such as fuel and other food items from a cooperative shop because there is no frequent bus service between the two places. Therefore, currently, they have to purchase these goods in higher prices in private shops.



Co-operative shop in Vilathikulam was totally damaged and even a foundation cannot be seen



#### 4. Farmer Organizations

The following table shows the performance of the FO (farmer organizations) in the target villages. It was found that all the FOs completed re-organization and resumed their regular activities, such as general meetings as of October 2010, while some of them were not functioning in June 2010 at the time the Project conducted the Social Survey of the villages.

**Table 2 Performance of the Farmer Organizations**

Name of the Village	No. of registered members	Does FO need re-organization? (Y/N)	General meeting			Paddy land		
			Had a general meeting prior to Maha 2010?	No. of participants in the last general meeting	Attendance rate of the general meeting (%)	Acreages of paddy land in the village	Acreages to be cultivated in the coming Maha	% of paddy land to be cultivated in the coming Maha
Ilupaikadavai	36	No	Yes	36	100%	250	86	34%
Kaddaduvayal								
Muthaliyarkaman								
Periyakulam	121	No	Yes	71	59%	280	280	100%
Sirukkulam	142	No	Yes	95	67%	350	350	100%
Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan	61	No	Yes	50	82%	435	350	80%
Nedunkandal	70	No	Yes	57	81%	340	300	88%
Kannady	62	No	Yes	55	89%	300	280	93%
Chalampan	132	No	Yes	35	89%	700	500	71%
Neduvarambu								
Maruthonduvan Velakulam								
Vilathikulam/Ampadda Ilupaikulam	78	No	Yes	30	38%	144	144	100%

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)



## 5. Fisheries Cooperative Societies

Overall situation of the five FCS (Fisheries Cooperative Societies) in the target villages were studied.

### 5.1. Assets of FCS

The following table shows the assets of the FCSs currently owned.

**Table 3 Assets of the FCS**

Name of the Village	No. of boats responsible for FCS			Assets of FCS	Have any savings ?	Current amount of savings (Rs.)	Savings are kept at the:
	OFRP	Vallans	Outboard engines				
Thevanpidy	27	30	27	A land, an office building and a meeting room	yes	280,000	Bank
Puthukadu							
Moonrampiddy	10	8	25	A land, an office building and a meeting room	yes	103,995	Bank
Illupaikadavai	21	0	15	A land and a meeting room	yes	250,000	Bank
Parankikamam							
Anthonyarpuram	0	10	10	A land	yes	300,000	Bank
Periyakulam	0	30	0	Essential stationery	yes	18,875	Bank
Sirukulam							

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

Note:

- Sirukkulam FCS includes members in Adaikalamoddoi & Palaithalvu
- “Number of boats responsible for FCS” includes those which were donated to the FCS and already distributed among the FCS members. The selected members of Periyakulam/ Sirukkulam FCS were provided with the Vallans free of charge, while other FCS members, who were provided with the fishing gears, are paying the instatement to the FCS.
- FCS of Thevanpidy and Puthukadu have Rs. 3,700 as saving and the balance were given as loans for the members. FCS of Moonrampiddy has Rs. 10,000 in hand for petty cash.

### 5.2. Membership

The following table shows the membership of the FCS. The membership of the FCS of Thevanpidy/ Puthukadu, Anthonyarpuram and Periyakulam / Sirukkulam was increased mainly because FCS encouraged youth and females to join the societies. It was also due to the natural increase of the population. The membership of the FCS of Moonrampiddy and Illupaikadavai/ Parankikaman was decreased because there are several members yet to resettle in the village, but staying in their home town in Jaffna temporary<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Most of the villagers of Moonrampiddy and Illupaikadavai were settled in the villagers in around 1996 when they fled from Jaffna.

**Table 4 Membership of FCS**

Name of the Village	Membership before the displacement			Membership in Nov. 2010			Rate of increment (%)
	Before Male	Before Female	Total	Now Male	Now Female	Total	
Thevanpidy	182	7	189	222	9	231	22%
Puthukadu							
Moonrampiddy	302	48	350	150	20	170	-51%
Illupaikadavai	173	2	175	75	2	77	-56%
Parankikamam							
Anthonyarpuram	110	23	133	120	43	163	23%
Periyakulam	90	6	96	105	15	120	25%
Sirukulam							

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

### 5.3. Membership fee and meetings

The following table shows the performance of FCS with regard to the re-organization, collection of membership fee and meetings. It was found that all the FCS completed re-organization, resumed collection of membership fees and regular meetings as of November 2010, while some of them were inactive at the time of June 2010 when the Project had a Social Survey.

**Table 5 Performance of FCS**

Name of the village	Re-organized?	Membership fee			Meetings	
		Collecting ?	% of members paying the membership fee	Annual amount/member	Do you have regular meetings ?	Frequency of the meetings (times/month)
Thevanpidy & Puthukadu	Yes	Yes	100%	Rs. 120/-	Yes	1
Moonrampiddy	Yes	Yes	100%	Rs. 120/	Yes	1
Illupaikadavai & Parankikamam	Yes	Yes	100%	Rs. 120/	Yes	1
Anthonyarpuram	Yes	Yes	100%	Rs. 120/	Yes	1
Periyakulam & Sirukkulam	Yes	Yes	100%	Rs. 120/	Yes	1

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

#### 5.4. Economic Activities of FCS

The following table shows the economic activities conducted by the FCS. It was found that FCSs were actively involved in various economic activities before the displacement; however resumed only a few of them currently, mainly fish marketing or revolving fund as of November 2010.

**Table 6 Economic activities conducted by FCS**

Name of the FCS	Before displacement	Now (Nov. 2010)	Future plan
Thevanpiddy & Puthukadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> <li>• Sales of groceries</li> </ul>
Moonrampiddu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>
Illupaikadavai & Parankikamam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revolving fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>
Anthonyarpuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revolving fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> <li>• Sales of fuel</li> <li>• Sales of nets</li> </ul>
Periyakulam & Sirukkulam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish marketing</li> <li>• Revolving fund</li> </ul>	-	-

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

#### 5.5. Social Activities of FCS

The following table shows the social activities conducted by the FCS. It was found that FCS were actively involved in various social activities in the village before the displacement and have resumed most of them as of November 2010.

**Table 7 Social activities conducted by FCS**

Name of the FCS	Before displacement	Now (Nov. 2010)	Future plan
Thevanpidy & Puthukadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> <li>• Sports meet</li> <li>• Assistance for church festival</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> </ul>
Moonrampiddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> <li>• Sports meet</li> <li>• Assistance for church festival</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> </ul>
Illupaikadavai & Parankikamam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> <li>• Sports meet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Donation to the sports club</li> </ul>
Anthoniyarpuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> </ul>
Periyakulam & Sirukkulam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Shramadana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shramadana</li> <li>• Loan scheme</li> <li>• Funeral assistance</li> <li>• Paying pre-school teacher's salaries</li> </ul>

(Source: Interview Survey to CBOs, MANREP, November 2010)

## Appendix 7

### Result of the Endline Survey on the Pilot Projects of Small-Scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation

## Outcomes of the Pilot Projects of Small-scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation

### 1. Multi-purpose Hall

Before the last displacement, the villagers used the multi-purpose halls for the activities, such as CBO meetings, pre-school activities, library, tuition classes and vocational training courses. They had difficulties to conduct these activities because the multi-purpose halls were damaged and not in a usable condition. In most of the villages, these activities were conducted under a tree or in a temporary shed, however, were often disturbed by rains, winds and sun.

Re-construction work of the multi-purpose halls in Sewa Village, Ganeshapuram and Vellankulam were undertaken by CBOs in the villages through CMR and were completed in September 2011. At the time of the End-line Survey, all the halls the Project Team visited were found to be utilized extensively by the villagers for meetings and as shelters. They were happy with the re-construction of the halls.

#### (1) Sewa Village



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Sewa Village

Re-constructed multi-purpose hall in Sewa Village

The villagers had meetings, pre-school activities, library, tuition classes, mobile clinic, vocational training courses and other functions in the multi-purpose hall built by MANRECAP before the last displacement. The roof, doors and windows of the multipurpose hall were completely damaged during the displacement. They had meetings and pre-school activity under a tree in front of the hall at the time of the Baseline Survey. The Project Team visited the re-constructed multi-purpose hall in the village during the End-line Survey and found that it was used for the RDS meetings which are held one a month and WRDS meetings held twice a month. FO also uses the hall for their meetings which are held twice a month. A portion of the hall is

used as a library.

(2) Ganeshapuram

At the time of the Baseline Survey, the multi-purpose hall in Ganeshapuram was in the same situation as that of in Sewa Village. The villagers had meetings and pre-school activity under a tree in front of the hall. The Project Team visited the re-constructed multi-purpose hall in the village during the End-line Survey and found that it was used for the RDS meetings which are held once a month and WRDS meetings held once a month. FO also uses the hall for their meetings which are held twice a month. It is also utilized for the vocational training of tailoring.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Ganeshapuram      Reconstructed multi-purpose hall in Ganeshapuram

(3) Pali Aru

At the time of the Baseline Survey, the multi-purpose hall in Pali Aru was in the same situation as that of in Sewa Village. The villagers had meetings under a tree. The Project Team visited the re-constructed multi-purpose hall in the village during the End-line Survey and found that it was used for the RDS meetings which are held twice a month and WRDS meetings held twice a month. FO and NGO also use the hall for their meetings. Farmers often convene at the hall for the occasion of decision making. They also use the hall as a shelter in the cases of heavy rain.



Damaged multi-purpose hall in Pali Aru      Re-constructed multi-purpose hall in Pali Aru



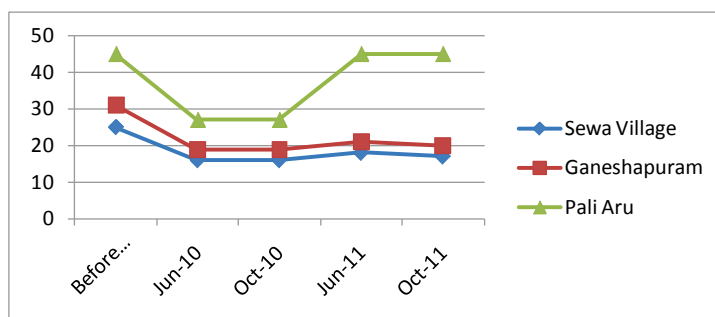
(4) Illupaikadavai

Re-construction of community hall in Illupaikadavai had been almost completed and was used as the venue of training programme on bakery for income generation activity for the women in the villagers during the months of November and December, 2011. The construction of the hall was completed in the second week of January 2012.

**2. Pre-schools**

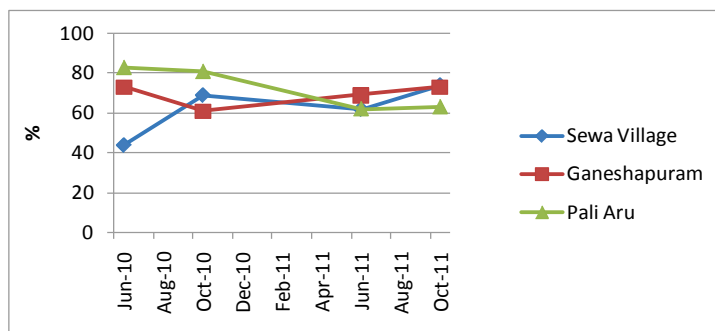
Pre-school activity was re-started in most of the villages and was conducted in damaged pre-school buildings, temporary sheds or under a tree at the time of the Baseline Survey. When it rains, the pre-school activity cannot be conducted. There is no proper furniture, teaching materials, educational toys or play ground.

Pre-school activity was conducted in the re-constructed multi-purpose hall in Sewa Village, Ganeshapuram and Pali Aru at the time of the End-line Survey. During the End-line Survey The Project Team visited the pre-school conducted in the re-constructed building and found that the teacher, children and parents were happy about the building. There was still no improvement in the performance of the pre-schools, such as number of registration and average attendance rates after the re-construction of the pre-school as shown in the following figures, except for the number of registration in Pali Aru.



Source: End-line Survey, MANREP

**Figure 1 Number of Children Registered to the Pre-Schools**



Source: End-line Survey, MANREP

**Figure 2 Average Attendance Rates of the Pre-School**

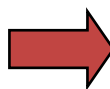


### (1) Sewa Village

Pre-school activity was conducted under a tree in front of the damaged multi-purpose hall at the time of the Baseline Survey. There was no furniture for children, teaching materials, educational toys or play materials. When it rains, the pre-school activity cannot be conducted.



Teacher and children of the pre-school in  
Sewa village (Baseline Survey)



Teacher and children of the pre-school in  
Sewa village (Endline Survey)

During the End-line Survey The Project Team found that parents of the children are quite happy with the services of pre-school. Going to the pre-school is a good opportunity for their children to get basic education as many of the parents cannot read and write. Yet the teacher mentioned that some people are not willing to take their children to the pre-school. Some of the children have to take care of younger sister/brother. Some parents seem not pay much attention to the education of their children. In case of rain, many children cannot come to the school. There is only one pre-school teacher, and there are no supplementary personnel. The salary of the kindergarten teacher is quite low (Rs. 2,750 /month, paid by JRS (Jesus Refugee Services)). JRS provide stationary and uniforms to the children.

### (2) Ganeshapuram

Pre-school activity was conducted under a tree at the time of the Baseline Survey. They had the same difficulty as Sewa Village with regard to the activity. During the End-line Survey, the Project Team found that the parents are generally happy to take their children to school. JRS provide refreshments to the children. The teacher mentioned that she cannot take a leave as there is only one pre-school teacher.



The pre-school in Ganeshapuram  
(End-line Survey)

### (3) Pali Aru

Pre-school activity was conducted in a temporary shed which was constructed by JRS at the time of the Baseline Survey. During the End-line Survey, the Project Team found that the parents are happy to take their children to pre-school. When the children are absent, their parents tell it to the

teacher. When their parents cannot take their children to the school, their elder sister/brother take them to the school. There are two pre-school teachers. The husband of one teacher had died. The husband of another is in the detention camp now. The support of JRS will be up to Dec 2011 and they will have to seek another source of support.

### 3. Chick Hatchery and Breeding Facility

Construction of the chick hatchery and breeding facility in Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan was completed and operation of the facility was commenced in October 28, 2010. The facility was utilized as planned. The construction of Chick breeding farms in Sewa Village and Vilathikulam were completed and operation of the farms was started at the end of December 2011 as planned.

### 4. Fishing Craft, Nets and Engines

The following equipments were procured and supplied to the two fishing villages as shown in the following Table:

**Table 1 Details of Supply of Fishing Equipment**

Villages	FRP Boat (19.5 feet) with 15 HP Engine	Vallam (26 feet) with 9.9 HP Engine	Gill Net
Anthonyarpuram	6 nos.	22 nos.	28 sets
Thevanpidy	8 nos.	4 nos.	12 sets

Source: Project Team, MANREP

The supply of above-mentioned fishing equipment was completed in July 2011 as scheduled. The equipments were handed over to the selected fishermen<sup>1</sup> in the villages on July 28th. MOUs were signed among the president of the FCS, Assistant Director of DFAR and the Project Team, so that the recipients of the fishing crafts and others would pay an agreed amount by monthly instalment. They also agreed in the MOU that the amount collected from the recipients would be saved in a special account of FCS as a revolving fund and is going to be used to procure additional facilities for fishermen selected in order.

The recipients started using the equipment from October 2011 after they had joined the pieces of nets. At the time of the End-line Survey, all the equipment handed over to the recipients were utilized. The recipients were very much satisfied with the quality of the equipment. They mentioned the assistance of the Project because without the assistance, they had to hire boats and engines which cost much. They added that they will be able to enjoy the real benefit of the

<sup>1</sup> FCS of the villages selected the recipients of the fishing equipment according to the guideline suggested by the Project Team.

equipment during the coming fishing season from January to April, 2012.

All the 12 recipients in Thevanpidy had paid the agreed amount, i.e. Rs.5,000, in time for the months of October and November by the time the End-line Survey was conducted. All the 28 recipients in Anthoniyarpuram had paid the agreed amount, i.e. Rs. 7500, in time for the month of October. For the month of November, 24 beneficiaries made had the payment for the months of November and December. The rest of four beneficiaries made the payment for the month of November lately in the end of December. FCS of Anthoniyarpuram proposed to the Department of Fishery in Mannar to reduce the amount of the monthly payment to Rs. 5,000 per month in order to encourage the payment during the off-season. DFAR was agreeable to reduce it to 5,000/= per month with effect from January 2012 in the preliminary discussion held by FCS and DFAR. This was confirmed at the General meeting of FCS in the presence of DFAR.

For reference, the Project Team studied the performance of revolving fund of the fishing equipment provided by UNDP to the villages of Illupaikadavai and Moonrampiddy and found that the amount of monthly instalment was Rs. 3,000 and there were late payments and arrears in repayment in both villages. The Department of Fisheries had issued warning letters with a statement that the equipment would be confiscated if the payment would not be made by the given deadline.

The Project Team will continue monitoring for the repayment status of the revolving fund by obtaining information from FCS of the villages and DFAR.

## 5. Tube Wells and Village Water Supply Systems

The works described in the following table had been completed in October 2011.

**Table 2 Major Works of Well Construction**

No.	Works	Name of Village
1	Pump & Generator Installation	Sewa Village (2 nos.), Ganeshapuram (1 no.),
2	Well Construction, Pump & Generator Installation	Sirukkulam (1 no.), Vilathikulam (2 nos.) and Sinna/Valayankaddu (1 no.)
3	Well Construction & Pump Installation	Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan (1 no.)
4	Hand Pump Installation	Pali Aru (2 nos.), Illupaikadavai (1 no.), Parasankulam (1 no.) and Sinna Valayankaddu (1 no.)

Note: Source of water for Parasankulam Water Supply System is Sinna Valayankaddu 2.

Source: Progress Report on Small-scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation, MANREP

Among the tube wells in the above table, those which installed hand pumps were utilized by the villagers as soon as the installation was completed with appreciation.

Construction of the village water supply scheme in Sewa Village has been completed at the end of December by community contract and service of water supply started on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012. The villagers, who have been waiting for the service eagerly, are now very happy to have safe water at the corner of the house. FO of the village undertook the operation and maintenance of the system. The villagers will make payment for the usage of water, which will be cover the operation and maintenance fee, including fuel and electricity cost for the pumps, allowance for care takers and cost for minor repairs from February 2012. See the case study of the villagers below.



A Tube Well in Sinna Valayankaddu

**<Case Study – Village Water Supply System in Sewa Village>**

At the time of the Baseline Survey, Ms. Mahandran had to travel around 1 km by bicycle at least 6 times a day to fetch the water from a neighbour's well. It is a serious burden for her especially as she has to look after her baby of 10 months old. For around five months from around June 2010, she had been buying water from a private bowser by paying Rs. 500 per week because she had a problem over the water with the neighbour. At the time of the End-line Survey, she was with full of smile to have safe water at the corner of the garden. She was satisfied with quality and quantity of water, which is adequate for drinking and domestic purposes. She was also happy to be freed from financial burden of buying water. She was willing to pay for operation and maintenance fee for the water supply system, as it should be very much cheap compared with the amount she used to pay for the bowser. She was also keen to have water for her home gardening by paying extra amount to the system.



Village water supply system in Ganeshapuram was about to be completed at the time of the End-line Survey. Other tube wells constructed in Sirukkulam, Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan, Vilathikulam and Sinna/Valayankaddu will be used by the villagers after completion of the construction of the village water supply systems, including pipelines, towers, pump houses and others. Daily operation and small-scale repairs will be undertaken by CBOs of the villages and periodical inspection and large-scale repairs will be undertaken by Pradeshiya Sabha.

## **6. Plant Nursery Farms**

Construction of the plant nursery farms were conducted as CMR. The farm in Sewa Village was completed in June 2011 and the farm in Parasankulam was completed in September 2011. The farms were producing seeds and seedlings necessary for the Agriculture Re-activation Programme as planned. The farms are taken cared by the FO of the villages under the supervision of the Project at the time of the End-line Survey.

## **7. Other Pilot Projects Under-Construction**

Other pilot projects listed below were not completed at the time the End-line Survey was conducted from the end of October 2011 to the first week of January, 2012. It is too early to mention about the outcome of these pilot projects as they were not utilized yet.

- (1) Community Halls/MPH at Vellankulam, Anthoniyarpuram, Sirukkulam, Chalampan, Vilathikulam and Parasankulam
- (2) Pre-schools at Vellankulam, Chalampan and Parasankulam
- (3) Rehabilitation of internal roads at Vellankulam, Pali Aru, Theththavaady, Thevanpidy, Puthukadu, Anthoniyarpuram, Periyakulam, Sirukkulam, Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan, Nedunkandal, Neduvarambu, Velakulam, Vilathikulam and Parasankulam
- (4) Rehabilitation of irrigation tanks at Parankikaman, Muthaliyarkaman, Periyakulam, Sirukkulam, Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan, Nedunkandal and Vilathikulam,
- (5) Cooperative shops/ MPCS at Vellankulam and Vilathikulam
- (6) An office building of FCS at Thevanpidy
- (7) Water supply systems at Ganeshapuram, Sirukkulam, Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan, Vilathikulam, Parasankulam and Sinna Valayankaddu
- (8) A market at Vellankulam
- (9) A flood dike at Cheddiyarmagan kaddaiadampan

After the completion of the construction, the facilities will be handed over to the respective government/ public institutions. The Project already signed MOU with the respective institutions in this regard. Operation and maintenance of the facility will be undertaken by the

respective institutions after the handing over.

## **8. Opinions of the Stakeholders of the Project**

The followings are the some of the important opinions expressed by the stakeholders of the project at the time of the End-line Survey with regard to the pilot projects of small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation.

- (1) It is appreciated that the pilot projects were selected based on the needs and priority of the community. Selection of the villages and pilot projects were conducted in a fare way without a political influence. (District Secretariat)
- (2) The contractors of the pilot projects for small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation were very much disappointed. The Project Team could have a better result if they hire contractors based in Mannar district. (District Secretariat)
- (3) Pradeshiya Sabha is experiencing the same problem with the JICA Project with regard to contractors. The contractors based in Colombo are qualified but they do not bring machineries and technical staff all the way to Mannar in time. This is the biggest reason for their inefficiency. Senior staff of the contractor, who has power to make decisions, will not always come to the construction site and progress review meetings. Pradeshiya Sabha is making an arrangement to terminate the contract of a Colombo-based contractor and do re-tender. Pradeshiya Saba found that contractors based in Mannar district are more efficient. They had completed construction of three sub-offices of PS and some roads as scheduled. They have a sense of responsibility for the local community and respect to the local authority; while Colombo based contractors do not much. (Pradeshiya Sabha)
- (4) JICA Project should have conduct re-construction of irrigation tank by FO through a community contract. We have seen FO in Nachchaduwa has done a good job in the study tour. The contractors for JICA Project are very slow and inefficient. When they brought machinery, there are no workers. Then workers come, there is no machinery. Sometimes, there is no supervisor at the worksite. If JICA Project entrusted FO, we should have completed the work by now. (Chairman of FO in Cluster C)
- (5) Paddy cultivation in Maha is the lifeline for us. However, paddy fields are flooded as rainy season started when the contractors renovated the gate of irrigation tank halfway. Why couldn't they complete the work earlier? (FO in Cluster C)
- (6) Housing is an urgent and serious need of re-settled community. You should have proper house to live in first of all. It is important for health condition and mental stability of the re-settlement community. However, housing project has been implemented only for limited number of families in the district. The speed of assistance in this sector is very slow. We understand that JICA, as a government organization, has a limitation to undertake housing construction. But you could have done something similar to what you have done for Tsunami assistance.