



Sri Lanka

Post Conflict Needs Assessment - North & East

for

AGRICULTURE

Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry

25th of April 2003



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Background & Approach

After two decades of conflict in Sri Lanka, the signing of a cease-fire agreement in February, 2002 between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has given strong hope for peace. Several rounds of peace talks have since been held and these are continuing. Through this on-going peace process, the parties seek a negotiated political settlement to the conflict and an end to the destruction of life and the devastation of property. The approach is pragmatic and conciliatory and the international community is strongly supportive. The Government of Sri Lanka, the LTTE and Sri Lanka's development partners agreed on the necessity for a detailed assessment of rehabilitation needs in the areas most affected by the conflict - the ultimate objective being the preparation of a document to be tabled at the Sri Lanka Donors Conference to be hosted by Japan in mid 2003. The post-conflict needs assessment (NA) exercise has been carried out in a joint effort by the Multilateral Group (MG) consisting of the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and UN Agencies, under the authority and with the explicit input of the Sub-Committee for Immediate Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Needs in the North and the East (SIHRN) – an institutional entity appointed by the plenary committee of the negotiating process, representing the Government and the LTTE. The assessment is covering all major social and economic sectors and will provide the authorities with a basis for seeking donor support and funding for an immediate to medium-term rehabilitation programme for the conflict affected areas. The table below gives an overview of the various sectors covered and the respective agencies responsible. Within the overall exercise FAO has led the assessment of the agriculture sector covering field crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. With respect to the 'irrigation sector' the MG decided to allocate the assessment for large and medium-scale irrigation needs under 'Water & Sanitation' (led by the ADB) whereas small-scale irrigation (< 80 hectares command area) under 'Agriculture' (FAO). It is important to underline that this document on 'Agriculture' is not a single standing report but represents one of the many sections to be incorporated into the overall Needs Assessment Report prepared by the MG.

Post Conflict Needs Assessment: Sector and Responsible Agencies

Sector	Agency	Comments
Resettlement & Protection	UNHCR	Most UNCT member agencies contributed.
Roads	ADB	All roads (including feeder roads)
Telecom – Connectivity	WB	
Power	ADB	
Education	UNICEF	In close consultation with World Bank
Health	WHO	Including nutrition
Water & Sanitation	ADB	Including large and medium-scale irrigation. In collaboration with UNICEF and WHO
Housing	WB	Close liaison with UNHCR on UAS aspects. Includes legal aspects of land ownership and title deeds.
Ports/Railways	ADB	Links to national systems.
Employment & Skill training	ILO	Close links especially with FAO on rural development; including agro-processing/industries.
Agriculture	FAO	Includes livestock and fisheries and forestry
Micro-Finance & Income Generation	ADB/UNDP	including micro-credit and rural income generation, community and village development
Capacity development & institutional strengthening	UNDP	Important for effective implementation of rehabilitation/reconstruction in all sectors

The Agriculture NA team travelled extensively through the Northern and Eastern parts of Sri Lanka. The total geographical coverage of the overall exercise includes the eight districts which make up the North-East Province (NEP = Northern Province and the Eastern Province): Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara. The team met and consulted with the main stakeholders from the Government and LTTE as well as with potential donor agencies, Civil Society Groups, Non-Governmental Organisations and the private sector, including farmers and fishermen (both women and men) (*see Appendix 1: List of Persons met*). Furthermore, extensive documentation has been collected from various sources (*see Appendix 2: Reference Bibliography*).

The team analysed the current situation of the sector, elaborated a strategic approach for its rehabilitation, and defined respectively assistance projects for funding by potential donors. The herewith presented document fully incorporates the strategic thinking and the rehabilitation needs brought forward by both, the Government and the LTTE. Specific reference is made to the documents 'Regaining Sri Lanka'

(Government of Sri Lanka), the 'Water Resources and Agricultural Development Strategy for the North & East' (Tamil Home Land Development Policy Planning Unit), and the 'Agricultural Development Strategy for the North-East Province' (North-East Provincial Council). All requirements tabled by the different stakeholders have been technically screened and tailored into a standard format for 'project profiles' containing all the information necessary to understand the rationale and justification as well as the order of magnitude in terms of geographical coverage, number of beneficiaries, and funding requirements.

Based on the generic terms of reference, the outline and structure as well as the maximum number of pages for each chapter of this report were pre-defined by the overall NA Management Team Directorate.

The team would like to express its deep gratitude and appreciation to all of those from the various parties involved in the Sri Lanka Needs Assessment who have provided fruitful inputs in many meetings and working sessions held over the past weeks and who have contributed to the exhaustive task of data collection and the write-up of project ideas.

1. ANALYSIS

In the North and East of the island, the conflict has seriously affected crops, livestock and fisheries production and resulted in reduced cultivation, loss of livestock, inability to engage in fishing, displacement of people from their homes, increasing numbers of unemployed women-headed families and levels of poverty not seen hitherto in this country. Serious malnutrition is reported in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Environmental degradation has increased with significant reduction of deep-rooted tree cover (forest) in war torn areas. Houses and wells have been destroyed and widespread destruction and deterioration has occurred of physical infrastructure for communications, irrigation, fisheries production, input supply and marketing. Essential support services for agriculture and rural development have become poorly functioning or non-existent. With the large majority of the population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, the rehabilitation of this important sector, re-vitalisation of rural economies and the resumption of farming and fishing by returning refugees and IDPs, as well as the population in situ in the affected areas, is fundamental to the success of the overall peace process. Furthermore, enhanced productivity from sustainable systems of agriculture and fisheries production will make a significant contribution to improved household food security and nutrition and is a pre-requisite for increased on-farm and off-farm employment and for the achievement of poverty reduction goals.

1.1. Current Situation

Agriculture is a broad term encompassing all aspects of crop production, livestock farming, fisheries, and forestry. In the North-East Province (NEP) the sector's contribution to the GDP amounts to around 40%, whereas for the entire country agriculture accounts for 20% of the GDP. Around 55% of the population of the NEP are engaged in agriculture. Taking into account all the related sub-sectors, i.e. input supply, marketing, processing etc. about 80% of the population relies on the sector as the main source of income.

In terms of food security, income levels and employment, crop farming is the main pillar of the economy in the NEP. Around 45% of the economically active population is engaged in crop production. The agricultural land area is around 370,000 ha, of which 190,000 ha are irrigable. Paddy is the main crop (265,000 ha), while other important commodities include red onions, mung beans, chillies, black gram, sesame, and groundnuts cultivated on farmers fields and to a certain extent grown around homesteads in mixed home gardens. The total production of these crops which exceeded 800,000 tons in 1982 has decreased to less than 450,000 tons in 2001. Although paddy production increased between 1980 and 2000 in the three Eastern districts from 439,000 tons to 602,000 tons, the Northern districts experienced a dramatic decline from 248,000 to 84,000 in the same period. The formerly surplus producing districts of the NEP have been converted into food deficit areas. Declining domestic food production is made apparent by decreasing acreage cultivated (between 40-60% in the Northern Province since the beginning of the conflict) and declining yields per unit area.

The NEP contributed 25% of total livestock population in the country. Destruction, however, and loss of animals have caused a significant decline in the livestock population. Cattle numbers decreased between 1981 and 2000 from 611,000 to 475,000, poultry from 1,367,000 to 1,181,000, and the number of artificial inseminations dropped from 13,682 to 10,993. Consequently, milk (over 70% reduction in the North), meat and egg production is reported to have dropped considerably in the NEP since the beginning of the war.

Fisheries in the North and East are predominantly coastal and off-shore activities, carried out by a wide range of fishing craft ranging from traditional motorized boats to glass reinforced plastic boats powered by inboard and outboard engines. Larger multi-day boats (semi industrial) operate only from Trincomalee in the Eastern Province. The number of boats, including the traditional non-mechanised ones, currently operating in the North and East is estimated at 6,200 and 8,000 respectively. Both demersal and pelagic fish species are exploited using gill nets and hand lines. Reliable time series data is not available, but rough estimates indicate the active and part-time fishermen population in both provinces in the range of 90-100,000, and current fish production at around 56,000 tons/year compared with around 93,000 tons before the conflict. It is estimated that 65-75% of the IDPs originating from coastal communities have already returned to their villages.

Forestry is a sector that has both, direct and indirect impact on daily life of the rural community. Fuel-wood and timber are the two main products from which the villager benefits. Employment in the forestry sector, agricultural produce derived from agro-forestry activities, and raw materials for industries also play an

important role while adequate tree cover is essential for a sustainable natural environment. All the conflict affected eight districts and the respective bordering districts indicate a severe set back in Forestry activities (accurate data is not available). The Jaffna peninsula, with no forested lands, does not produce fuel-wood or timber and is experiencing an acute shortage of these two essential commodities. It is important to mention that almost the entire population depends heavily on firewood as the main source of energy for cooking.

Data reliability. With respect to crop farming and livestock the data used was derived from Ministry of Agriculture implementation programmes, Provincial Council administrative and other reports as well as figures obtained from the Department of Census & Statistics. Although recent and complete time series data are not readily available for the NEP, these sources are the most reliable ones in the country. Reliable and time series data on current fishing, e.g. for production, types of boats and engines and fishermen population is not available at all. Generally, existing data vary greatly from one source to another. With regards to forestry, there is no reliable data from the Government or any from any other source covering the North and East of the island. Similarly, there is no comprehensive information on the damage caused by the conflict with respect to forestry, timber resources or the environmental conditions. The National Forest Inventory of Sri Lanka of 1982-85 did not cover the Northern and Eastern Provinces due to the inaccessibility of the region.

1.2 Impact of War

Destruction to homes, standing crops and those around homesteads, loss of farming equipment and damage to agricultural infrastructure are substantial. As stated above, the related decline in production and yield levels of field and other crops, including homestead cultivation of coconut, palmyrah, and other fruit trees is significant. Furthermore, highly productive fields are still mined and movement of valuable top soil to form bunds and other protective structures are of serious concern for any future farming activity. The damage is most severe in Jaffna peninsula where about 90% of the farming families had been displaced. With respect to irrigated agriculture, out of the 2,398 minor irrigation tanks recorded in the NEP, over 30% of the minor tanks with a total command area of about 4,900 ha require rehabilitation due to the impact of war.

The poor performance of the livestock sub-sector is primarily linked to the direct consequences of war, such as the unavailability of quality breeding stock, the lack of credit for the purchase of feed, medicines and vaccines and the absence of disease control measures - due to depleted veterinary services - particularly the treatment of diseases, deworming and vaccination. The limited milk collection and marketing activities collapsed due to damage/loss of equipment, lack of transport vehicles and the enforcement of security restrictions. Livestock Breeder Co-operatives (LIBCOs) and the Dairy Development Co-operatives (DDCOs) have become ineffective, as the entities do not have funds to undertake sale of feed, drugs and breeding stock for members. The general scarcity of pasture lands is another limitation for the livestock sector.

Coastal fisheries has experienced widespread destruction of production assets, including boats, looting of fishing gear and engines, and serious damage to supporting infrastructure such as boatyards, net production facilities, ice plants, fuel supply stations, fishermen houses etc. This destruction is more severe in the Northern districts than in the East. Financial estimates of the extent of the damage are not available. However, in some districts, e.g. Jaffna, over 90% of the boats, engines and gear is reported to have been lost or rendered unusable. Under the existing Fisheries Act, all fishing boats operating from the shores of Sri Lanka have to be registered and licenced for fishing. Fishermen who have recently purchased second hand boats from outside the NEP are unable to register their boats as they do not possess any valid purchase documents to prove its ownership. Such fishermen are unable to get loans or other aid. Action is being taken by the Director General of Fisheries to regularise this position. Up to an estimated 12,000 fishermen houses have been destroyed. Female-headed fisher households have increased in number, and they present today a specifically vulnerable poverty group.

The impact of the war has also particularly accelerated the shortage of timber and fuel wood. - to a very high extent due to the inaccessibility to the forested lands. Security operations deprive the rural population of accessing the timber and fuel wood resources. Timber or fuel-wood supply to the LTTE controlled area from outside is not allowed. With the ethnic conflict, the functions of the State Timber Corporation (STC) became paralyzed and timber sales outlets were closed, impeding the supply of timber and fuel wood to the rural public by the government sector. According to Forestry Department sources, the Co-operative Reforestation activities and Community Forestry Development projects implemented with foreign funding have been suspended in conflict areas since year 1987, resulting in a sharp reduction in production of related commodities from the reforestation lands. Consequently, employment opportunities vanished imposing an additional hardship on the rural community. The clearance of forested lands, including large areas of valuable timber plantations along the main roads, due to military requirements and operations, has furthermore accelerated the decline of forest cover

and is contributing to the lowering of groundwater levels, the accentuation of semi-arid climatic conditions, causing frequent environmental hazards, such as flooding and erosion.

Over the last two decades the conflict has, moreover, caused a substantial disruption of essential agriculture support services, including the extension system, and of the functioning of rural development organizations, such as Agrarian Service Centers, Cooperatives and Farmer Organizations. With respect to input supply, the most conflict affected districts are facing severe problems with respect to seasonal labour availability (male, in particular) and the lack of quality inputs, such as quality seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, and farm equipment. The supply of seed has suffered a complete break down, while the availability of agricultural machinery and support from farmer servicing institutions is also badly affected - credit facilities as well as technical extension services are non-functional. Agro-processing and storage facilities are partially destroyed or simply non-existent. The access to markets is largely insignificant (to a substantial degree physical structures have also been damaged) forcing the farming population to stagnate mainly on subsistence levels of production. The serious shortage of milk collection centres, storage facilities, pasteurization plants and the absence of an efficient processing industry represent severe constraints with respect to the marketing of milk. Similarly, the marine fisheries sector is facing the fundamental problem of unavailability of equipment and essential services, functioning cold storage facilities and ice plants, as well as insufficient marketing opportunities. Moreover, roads in the NEP have been damaged and are poorly maintained. These distractions are more serious in the North than in the East - the Vanni and Western parts of the Eastern districts have severe transport problems which increase even more the already high cost of essential agricultural inputs. In addition, the quantitative restrictions on transport of fuel and fertilizer to the NEP severely affect all related productive activities. Due to these difficulties, middlemen exploit the sector and control 80-90% of the input supply, credit and marketing of agricultural produce.

1.3 Consequences on Peoples' Well-being

The above description of the current situation and the impact of war on the agriculture and related sectors makes the consequences on people's well-being more than evident. The inability to efficiently resume farming and fishing activities and the simultaneous unavailability of alternative economic options for most of the rural population, returnees and population in situ alike, is greatly responsible for widespread poverty, the lack of food security and the related symptoms of malnutrition, especially amongst children in the NEP.

Many farmers as well as fishing communities who had established permanent homesteads and a stable economic basis before the war were forced to leave their villages to safer areas inland or South Indian refugee camps. Mostly, these people have no proper homes when they return and live in make-shift shelter without proper water and sanitation facilities, and without any schooling for their children. Returnees have basically no resources to commence their farming and fishing activities, as they lack the means to replace their capital assets damaged or lost during the conflict period. Without external assistance, there is very little scope for an immediate resumption in farming for most of them. Though some immediate assistance has been offered by NGOs and community based organizations, this is of limited dimension and sporadic in nature - and mostly limited to government controlled areas. For their basic needs, many of the returnees are dependent on food aid and dole-outs from Government and NGOs. Furthermore, due to extremely high prices and the scarcity of timber, the rural communities cannot construct appropriate houses by themselves. The suspension of reforestation schemes and Forestry development projects stopped not only the supply of construction materials but also employment opportunities and related benefits to the respective population. Solving the urgent problems of limited income generation and unemployment and the related persistent poverty and malnutrition is essential. According to the National Census 2001 the Northern Province had the lowest per capita income and the Eastern Province ranked eight in 2000.

1.4 Sector Strategy Outline

Consequent to the above findings, the rehabilitation of the sector should contribute to the overall achievement of *three main development objectives* in the NEP:

- **Increased levels of food security and food self-reliance;**
- **Reduction of poverty;**
- **Increased standards of living and of personal security.**

In order to achieve these general objectives in the North and East the strategy for the agriculture sector development should aim to:

- optimize the utilization of resource endowments for increased productivity in agriculture and fisheries, related income, and employment on a cost-effective and sustainable basis;
- overcome the status of stagnating subsistence agriculture and embark on production for sale; based on a secure level of production for home consumption the farming communities should be given the means to increase production volumes in order to benefit from existing and new markets inside and outside of the North East;
- ensure that emergency/short-term initiatives and medium-term rehabilitation efforts are rationally combined in order to form a sound basis for the long-term development of the sector; in this respect, simultaneous institution building and human resources development will be fundamental to creating the needed implementation capacity and lasting sustainability.

Translated into pragmatic action, the rehabilitation strategy of the sector should be focusing on:

Urgent/Emergency interventions:

- Appropriate and timely supply at affordable prices of basic production inputs (including seeds and fertilizer, livestock, fishing gear and boats etc.);
- Opening accessible and readily available credit avenues for farmers and fishermen, both women and men;
- Initiating the process of infrastructural (including labour-intensive schemes, such as food-for-work), institutional and human capacity building.

Immediate to medium-term: *(although all interventions are very important and should be undertaken as soon as possible, those marked '**' should receive highest priority)*

- Enabling the establishment of a functioning and reliable supply system for quality seed/planting material;*
- Facilitating the sustainable utilization of existing water resources and increasing efficiency in water management and water harvesting techniques;*
- Guarantee secure land tenure and titling for farmers, with particular focus on improving land rights for women;*
- Promoting storage and processing facilities (including ice plants for fish, fish handling);*
- Re-vitalizing the extension and veterinary advisory systems; and re-establishment of fisheries services and welfare facilities;
- Supporting the re-establishment and strengthening (including re-equipment) of farmers and fishermen groups and organizations, cooperatives and other sector support services;
- Enhancing institutions building and human resources development (including adaptive research), creating a sustainable basis for efficient implementation capacity and monitoring of actions;
- Increasing production volumes through area extension (re-vitalizing former agricultural lands);
- Enhancing productivity through innovative technology transfer, i.a. by mobilizing the under-utilized human resource base to effect technological and managerial transformation of the agricultural sector (including the promotion of 'Conservation Agriculture', integrated and organic farming, homestead income generating activities and environmentally sustainable resource management);
- Promoting a diversified production pattern, and thereby reducing to a certain ('secure') extent the cultivation of low-value annual food crops and embarking on production of higher value commodities;
- Reducing cost of production;
- Promoting active and participatory involvement of community based organisations (CBOs), civil society groups (CSGs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rural sub-sector planning, giving particular attention to IDPs, women, female-headed households, and rural youth;
- Stimulating the private sector to fully involve itself in the provision of technical advice, extension services, input supply and marketing;
- Creating a market information system, and new market avenues through product diversification, value added, and processing;
- Stimulating the availability of local agriculture and fish produce to the rural and urban communities at affordable prices.

It is implicit that the creation of an appropriate agricultural and trade policy environment is absolutely vital for the long-term sustainability of the sector and this will have to be pursued simultaneously with the rehabilitation efforts hereby proposed for external funding. Tremendous volatility of agricultural production and trade policies add to market risks and discourages private sector initiatives in production, processing, trade and marketing. In this respect, the potential future repercussions on the agricultural sector in Sri Lanka of a largely liberalized trade regime – not only bilaterally with India but overall – particularly promoted by the WTO, will have to be cautiously analysed in order to avoid positioning the country into a situation which might become irrevocable once legally binding international trading agreements are signed under WTO regulations.

The sector strategy should be applied in all eight districts of the North-East Province as well as in the four bordering districts. Beneficiaries are the farming and fishermen communities, the resident rural population overall, and, in particular, the returning (supposed to return) IDPs and refugees. A more specific identification of targeted locations and beneficiary groups by projects is provided in the respective chapters 3+4.

1.5 Needs and Requirements

Based on the above strategic outline, the analysis of the field situation and the data collected, and taking into account the opinions and perceptions of concerned stakeholders in the country, the below listing summarizes the most fundamental needs to be addressed for the rehabilitation and sustainable development of the sector in the eight districts of the NEP:

Urgent/Immediate Needs: Sub-total	<u>76.31 US\$ Mio</u>
Agriculture Sector Revival (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	28.00 US\$ Mio
Livestock Sector Revival (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	8.72 US\$ Mio
Fisheries Sector Revival (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	39.59 US\$ Mio
Medium-term Needs: Sub-total	<u>59.38 US\$ Mio</u>
Agriculture & Livestock Institutions Rehabilitation	18.30 US\$ Mio
Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation and Development	12.76 US\$ Mio
Fisheries Sector Infrastructure Development	22.89 US\$ Mio
Forestry Sector Rehabilitation and Development	5.43 US\$ Mio
<u>Grand-Total:</u>	<u>135.69 US\$ Mio</u>
<u>Grand-Total Agriculture (excluding Fisheries):</u>	<u>73.21 US\$ Mio</u>
<i>Geographical coverage:</i> All eight districts of the North-East Province.	
<i>Beneficiaries:</i> Population in situ, returning IDPs and refugees; particular focus on rural communities, female-headed households and women; approximately 1.48 million direct and indirect beneficiaries (minimum).	
Overall Required Funding: 73.21 US\$ Mio. for Agriculture Sector and 62.48 US\$ Mio. for Fisheries Sector.	

The estimated funding requirements are based on the elaboration of individual ‘project profiles’ (see chapters 4) and represent indicative estimates. The final costing would have to be calculated during the course of actual and detailed project formulation and preparation which would, in a number of cases, entail, *i.a.*, a pre-project execution of specific studies in order to assess the exact order of magnitude of financing requirements related to, for example, building/infrastructure rehabilitation, transport/vehicle needs, staff employment and training needs, as well as detailed programme running/recurrent expenses.

It should be noted that the above identified ‘post-conflict related needs’ for short-term relief and medium-term rehabilitation are based on the analysis of the current situation. However, there is every possibility that additional needs, especially those related to the long-term development of the sector, may have to be addressed at a later stage.

2. SUB-SECTOR STRATEGY

Based on the overall sector strategy presented above (1.4), the below section describes in more specific terms the strategic thinking for the individual sub-sectors rehabilitation programme and prepares the rational link for the proposed project activities presented in chapter 3+4.

Crop farming. Achieving maximum yields in crop farming is a complex issue involving an array of different factors, such as the technical judgements of constraints, optimal supply of inputs including water, supporting services, credit availability, storage and marketing facilities. These factors are all interrelated and hence, cannot be considered in isolation. Furthermore, the high security areas in the NEP include some of the more productive lands which are presently not available for cultivation – this is of special significance for Jaffna. Hence, the strategy is focusing on the totality of the issue for the achievement of a balanced growth rate and promoting an increasingly diversified cropping pattern (cereals plus vegetables, pulses, fruit crops and oilseeds) which would contribute to a more balanced diet for the rural population as well as reducing the risk of income dependency from a single crop. The targeting of beneficiaries is of paramount importance, whereby specific consideration is given to IDPs and female headed households, in particular. In doing so, clear differentiation is made between urgent and medium term proposals for rehabilitation. In this respect, items of immediate concern for food security and poverty alleviation of IDPs, such as vitalization of production of annual food crops will receive urgent consideration while measures for rehabilitation of plantation crops, machinery supply, institutional capacity building and other aspects meant for the progressive development of the sub-sector will form the medium term approach. Rehabilitation of minor irrigation tanks and channels is essential. In order to formulate a feasible implementation mechanism, those minor irrigation tanks in need of repair (300 are currently targeted by NEIAP and another 100 by WFP) will have to be prioritized on the basis of requirements from districts, adopting a medium-term scenario. This approach will stress the importance of peoples’ participation through community based organizations and the involvement of NGOs in the intervention process. The strategy is also giving due consideration to homestead development (i.a school gardening) since it has - besides the implied nutritional value - very high potential for production of a wide range of fruits and other utility crops, as employment opportunities, especially for women and youth. The continuity and sustainability of the programme is ensured through regular training and related capacity building of the concerned institutions. Environmental degradation and effects of pollution on soil and ground water as well as the destruction of natural plant habitats in areas of intense fighting is also addressed, *i.a.*, through the promotion of ‘Conservation Agriculture’ and IPM programmes and encouragement, in suitable areas, of organic farming. In this respect, efficient institutional linkages of the Department of Agriculture in NEP with the Universities at Jaffna and Batticaloa should be established as a matter of high priority. Also, resources should be made available to Universities to conduct applied research on aspects of regional significance.

Livestock rearing in the North-East is mostly integrated with field production, thereby reducing the risk of losing income from crops during the dry season. Men are mainly engaged in crops, the women and children mostly look after the livestock. The sub-sector strategy gives, therefore, particular consideration to female headed households. The biggest constraint in livestock is the depletion of animal stocks and inadequate roughage for feeding. The North-East province produces large quantities of maize, cassava and rice bran which represent potential ingredients of livestock feed. The promotion of related input supply and marketing facilities will encourage private sector investors to set up feed manufacturing units and to organize marketing of eggs and meat. Importation of livestock is not economically feasible and hence part of the animal replacement should be sourced from the southern part of the island. This will require extension of credit facilities to the beneficiaries. At the same time, steps should be taken to rehabilitate and improve the existing farms in the region to generate more breeding materials. The production level of local cattle is very low (1–2 litres per cow/day). The disruption of deep frozen semen and CN2 supply to the NEP during the war has resulted in inbreeding. To improve the milk yield, potential upgrading by artificial breeding (A.I.) using imported deep frozen semen in the intensive rearing areas and issuing bulls of high genetic merit to the extensive system of rearing is recommended. At community level, LIBCOs, Dairy Development Co-operatives and farmer associations should be encouraged through credit facilities to organize heifer calf rearing schemes, castration of unwanted bulls and bull calves, cattle branding, planned breeding etc. in collaboration with the veterinary surgeon of the respective area. With respect to milk production, farmers are not milking to full potential as there is no organised

marketing system and collection and chilling facilities are totally absent. Therefore, the introduction of collection, processing and marketing centres will give an incentive to produce more milk. Until milk production is increased and stabilized, introduction of a simple processing mechanism such as in-pouch pasteurization is recommended. In addition milk products such as yoghurt, curd, ice-cream, and cottage cheese making should be encouraged. Once the milk production is increased, the excess milk should be processed at a central place (Kilinochchi) by establishing a commercial pasteurization unit or a UHT sterilization plant.

Fisheries. The proposed strategy for the rehabilitation of the fisheries sector in the North and East reflects national objectives of poverty alleviation and food security through increased fish production and improved quality. Given the vast devastation caused by war to the fishing industry, some policy changes for speeding up the recovery of the sector would be necessary. This would envisage the provision of concessionary loans to fishermen, and private sector entrepreneurs. Furthermore, to build up the confidence of the private sector to undertake fishery related industries an insurance cover for the full or partial cost of the investment could be provided for under the proposals. Other incentives would include, tax holiday for a stipulated period, duty free imports of material, equipment and vehicles. The overall strategy to achieve project targets would build upon private sector capability, fish resource potential in the North and East, strong market demand for fish in the country and the knowledge and proven skills of fishermen in the districts participating in the project. Seven coastal districts namely Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara, are targeted, with beneficiaries mostly being IDPs who have lost their productive assets during the war. Critical sector problems and constraints mostly be resolved through provision of training to upgrade skills of fishermen, vessel operators and managers. Financial support i.e. credit to fishermen would be provided through selected NGOs, and community based organizations, which would also be strengthened to support fisheries development plans during the life of the project and after. Strategic public investment such as fish handling and auction facilities, fully equipped anchorages and harbours, will overcome the major constraints facing the offshore and deep sea fishing fleet. Proposed auctions at landing places would enable the fishermen to receive better prices for their catch. In the short-term, the strategy aim is to provide part of the requirements of boats, ice plants and trucks that would enable fishermen to immediately engage in fishing and initiate marketing contracts with the co-operatives and traders for sale of their catch. For preservation of the catch and to maintain the cold chain during marketing, the need for ice and insulated trucks has been taken into consideration in designing the rehabilitation programme. In the medium-term the continuity of further supply of fishing craft engines, gear and ice facilities would be ensured. Provision of essential services and welfare facilities would enable optimum efficiency in fishing operations and improve quality of life of people. In the long run, the development of anchorages and harbours, essential for safety of the vessels and operational efficiency are recommended.

In order to achieve general objectives in the North and East the strategy for Fisheries Sector development should aim to:

- Optimize the use of available fish resources
- Build on the private sector capability on production, distribution and marketing.
- Engage the knowledge and skills of the fishermen

The rehabilitation and investment strategy of the sector would focus on:

In the short-term (emergency):

- Timely supply of basic production inputs, such as boats, engines and gear
- Promoting the establishment of fish handling and storage facilities and ice production
- Facilitate transportation of fish to main markets
- Initiate a capacity building and institutional strengthening programme

In the medium-term:

- Continue the activities under implementation in the short-term programme
- Facilitate the re-establishment of service facilities, e.g. boat building, net making, workshops, fuel supply etc.
- Facilitate the implementation of essential welfare facilities
- Initiate a programme for deep-sea fishing through provision of multiday boats, anchorages and harbours.

The strategy is designed to establish a strong link between production and marketing, and the various services to facilitate fishing operations. Furthermore, since most of the proposed activities are channeled through private sector institutions, it can be assumed that the profit motive of the sector will be an incentive to ensure that activities initiated under the programme are sustained. The sustainability of the strategy would also

be maintained through the process of capacity building and institutional strengthening proposed, and establishing a monitoring and evaluation unit in each of the provinces adequately staffed with qualified personnel for the monitoring of catch and effort data and secondly to evaluate the performance of the proposed investments.

Forestry. The overall goal of the forestry sub-sector strategy in the NEP is to bring at least 30% of the land area under forest cover through reforestation supported by a vigorous social forestry programme with the active participation of the rural communities. This is of fundamental importance in order to reverse the damage caused by indiscriminate destruction of forests and the related environmental degradation. In the medium-term the strategic approach is based on the promotion of fuel-wood and timber production, and, in the long run on mass scale timber production. The strategy puts a particular focus on the districts of Kilinochchi and Mullativu, where Forestry activities have totally collapsed and on Jaffna, where timber and fuel wood needs are most severe. Not having been involved previously in participatory forestry, the rural communities of the eight target districts have little or no experience in agro-forestry practices and homestead garden forestry. People will have to be motivated with respect to their perception of the urgent need of firewood and timber. In this respect, the support of NGOs, educational institutions, religious establishments and others will be needed. Promotion through CBOs such as farmer’s associations and other village organizations providing training programs in nursery practices to farmer groups will be necessary to overcome the constraints and to achieve programme targets. The re-establishment of the Forest Department activities in three districts of Kilinochchi, Mullativu and Mannar will be important as the respective district offices were not functioning during the last fifteen years. Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Forestry Department by reconstruction of damaged office buildings, quarters, and nurseries, as well as training of staff is necessary to increase the implementation capacity and thereby the sustainability of the programme proposed.

3. RATIONALE OF ACTIVITIES

In line with national policies and the strategic thinking of the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE, and based on the analysis of the current situation and the respective needs for rehabilitation, the section below summarizes the objectives and the rationale of the individual projects proposed for external funding. As stated earlier, the estimated financial requirements are based on the elaboration of individual ‘project profiles’ (chapters 4) and represent indicative estimates. In a number of cases, during the course of project formulation and preparation, the execution of pre-project studies to quantify (including inventory assessment) the exact order of magnitude of requirements related to building/infrastructure rehabilitation, transport/vehicles needs, staff employment and training needs, etc. as well as detailed programme running/recurrent needs, will be indispensable. The rehabilitation programme is composed of eight project proposals targeted for urgent/immediate execution and seven for medium-term implementation.

Projects for ‘urgent/immediate’ implementation (within next 12-18 months):	76.31 US\$ Mio.
1. Emergency Revival of Annual Food Crop Production Project (<i>could be extended</i>)	1.77 US\$ Mio.
2. Quality Seed Production Project (<i>could be extended</i>)	2.60 US\$ Mio.
3. Minor Tank Rehabilitation Project (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	19.66 US\$ Mio.
4. School & Home Gardening Project (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	0.82 US\$ Mio.
5. Land Tenure Project (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	3.15 US\$ Mio.
6. Emergency Livestock Sector Revival Project (<i>could be extended</i>)	8.72 US\$ Mio.
7. Emergency Fisheries Sector Revival Project (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	25.59 US\$ Mio.
8. Fisheries Sector Rehabilitation Project (<i>to be extended to medium-term</i>)	14.00 US\$ Mio.

<u>Projects for ‘medium-term’ implementation (year 2–5/7):</u>	59.38 US\$ Mio.
9. Agriculture & Livestock Institutions Rehabilitation Project	18.30 US\$ Mio.
10. Participatory Integrated Farming Systems Project (<i>SPFS</i>)	2.63 US\$ Mio.
11. Agricultural Marketing & Support Services Project	7.36 US\$ Mio.
12. Community Based Agro-Processing Project	0.57 US\$ Mio.
13. Estates Crops Project	2.20 US\$ Mio.
14. Fisheries Sector Infrastructure Project	22.89 US\$ Mio.
15. Forestry Sector Rehabilitation and Development Project	5.43 US\$ Mio.

PROJECTS FOR ‘URGENT/IMMEDIATE’ IMPLEMENTATION:

1. *Emergency Revival of Annual Food Crop Production* (18 months, could be extended) - *Support to returning IDPs and landless people to facilitate immediate resumption of their livelihood in agriculture.* Since February 2002, approximately 272,000 people or about 71,000 families, have voluntarily returned to their former homes in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. The process of return is on-going and its continuation depends on the development of the peace process. Returning IDPs have been doing other jobs during their displacement and have, therefore, not only lost many of their former skills as farmers and farm workers, but also their farming equipment such as hoes and water pumps etc. Few returnees have the capital to finance a crop of rice or, still less, a more capital intensive crop such as vegetables. The project’s main objective is to provide basic inputs for 12,500 families to grow 0.4 ha each of rice and a further 12,500 families to grow a variety of other crops which used to be important in the NEP, such as chilli, blackgram, mungbean, groundnut and various vegetable crops. Instead of distributing seed and tools directly to the beneficiaries, in suitable areas the project would provide a voucher which could be exchanged for a number of recommended agricultural inputs such as improved seed and tools. The project would reimburse the traders providing these inputs on surrender of the voucher, thereby supporting also the development of local businesses in Jaffna, Vavuniya and other towns. The project will also provide a comprehensive training programme for agricultural extension staff and for the 25,000 beneficiary farmers and their wives, with special emphasis on integrated pest management. For landless families and selected women-headed households, the project will provide equipment and training in processing of agricultural products such as blackgram and greengram for income generation. As the rehabilitation of agriculture of the North-East Province and bordering areas affected by the conflict will be a major undertaking, involving a large number of institutions and organisations from various Government Ministries, LTTE, UN agencies, local and international NGOs and community-based organisations, the need for effective coordination is apparent and essential. The project would aim to provide professional standards of coordination and information sharing for the various providers of assistance to the project area, using a suitable and adapted system already applied in other developing countries. Central to this coordination structure would be an accessible and regularly updated database and website containing information on all relief and rehabilitation work in progress in the NEP. The objective would be to achieve maximum synergy and effectiveness in the use of the funds provided in assisting returning IDPs and other beneficiaries.

2. *Quality Seed Production Project* (2 years, could be extended) – *Immediate rehabilitation of quality seed production, processing and marketing.* Due to the war, most facilities of seed production in the NEP have been seriously damaged. The consequent shortage and partial unavailability of quality seeds and good planting material are some of the major constraints to the re-vitalization of the agricultural sector. This situation has dramatically contributed to the substantial reduction in crop yields as observed all over the province, with yield reductions up to 40%. The objective of the project is to ensure the timely supply of high quality certified or quality declared seed at accessible prices. A well planned paddy seed production set-up at district level (six units in six districts) and for vegetable seed at regional levels at Thirunelvely and Vavuniya carried out by farmer organizations and private farmers will ensure to a vital extent the needed increase in productivity of paddy and other crops. The revival of quality seed production would directly benefit around 30,000 families involving all communities in the 8 districts in NEP and the 4 border districts. The project will address the issue

by (a.) setting up a seed production and processing facilities for rice and other field crops to be managed by farmer cooperatives and supervised by authorized seed inspectors; the processing facility will be closely linked to the production of private contract growers; and (b.) since seed production planning for vegetables is associated with a higher technology input, close connection with the appropriate applied research unit will be set up and supported by the project funds.

3. Minor Tank Rehabilitation Project (5 years) – *Rejuvenating of minor tank infrastructure with provision of appropriate training and credit for beneficiary farmers.* In the NEP, water is a scarce commodity and a major limiting factor to crop yields. Hence, every possible care should be taken to use it efficiently and economically. The project will address the problem of water shortage in two ways, i.e. by increasing the availability water resources and by economizing on the use of water for crop production. This will be done by rehabilitating up to 815 minor irrigation tanks (damaged or destroyed during the war) in eight districts and introducing micro-irrigation systems with the aim of saving available water. Component (A.): The participatory rehabilitation of about 815 minor irrigation tanks has the specific objective of enabling about 16,300 returning IDP families to cultivate about 16,300 ha of rice land with production potential of up to 50,000 tons of rice per season in all 8 districts of the NEP. The main technical responsibility for the rehabilitation of minor tanks will rest with the Agrarian Services Department, but the active involvement of the beneficiary community and national NGOs in implementation is essential. Once the tanks are repaired, it will be the responsibility of the beneficiary community to maintain them. This process would initially be supported by close association with farmers organizations assisted by the project. Cooperation will also be sought with agencies providing food-for-work programmes in the rehabilitation of small tanks, and agro-wells in areas where there is adequate ground water. The construction activities will provide immediate employment opportunities and will make more land available for immediate cultivation, providing a higher level of food security and increased possibilities for income generation for the beneficiaries. Training of farmers and Farmer Organization members as well as Agriculture and Agrarian Services Department staff on improved farming systems and water management will also be addressed by this project. As the tank rehabilitation work will be carried out under the management of the Department of Agrarian Services, the project will provide appropriate support in the form of vehicles for staff transport and rehabilitation of necessary buildings. Component (B.): High value crops such as chilli and onion offer an opportunity to farmers to raise their incomes considerably. However, these crops require frequent irrigation. With the conventional system of irrigation, water losses may amount to more than 50 percent. Moreover, excessive use of ground water in Jaffna and similar fragile environments, has already created major problems of salinity, when sea water replaces ground water. Similar situations are likely to develop in other areas stressing the importance of reducing ground water use in agriculture to the minimum. The introduction of appropriate micro-irrigation systems offers an effective and efficient means of reducing the use of irrigation water, while still facilitating high crop yields. The project will provide training and demonstrations of recommended drip/sprinkler-irrigation systems, which have been proven in other districts of Sri Lanka, and provide credit facilities for their purchase, with repayments being recycled through cooperating Farmers Organisations.

4. School & Home Gardening Project (3 years) – *Establishment of school and home gardens for improving nutrition and income generation in rural and urban areas.* Ministry of Education surveys show high levels of malnutrition and stunting among school children in Sri Lanka. There are currently various school-feeding programmes in operation or being introduced to improve this situation. Nevertheless, in order to improve the diet of school children through food production on a sustainable basis, there is a need to gradually link these programmes with school gardening, which has been demonstrated in other parts of Sri Lanka as an appropriate means to do so. Furthermore, it represents an excellent entry point for dialogue with farmers, especially women, and a means of teaching children and their parents the skills for growing vegetables, fruit and other field crops needed for a healthy diet through home gardening. The project would also provide training in basic nutrition and assist parents to establish home gardens under natural conditions and under protective shade, so that children and their parents can learn to use vegetable production as an income generating activity. Protected horticulture has been tested in Trincomalee and Jaffna for use in town environments where land and water is scarce and found to be highly productive, while reducing water and pesticide usage. Small drip/sprinkler irrigation units would be installed and demonstrated at suitable sites (boarding schools and selected farms) to demonstrate their value in saving scarce water resources. Similar initiatives could be introduced at hospitals and orphanages, demonstrating the skills needed to produce indigenous and exotic vegetables for home consumption and for the market. These programmes have worked well in many other countries.

5. Land Tenure Project (3 years) *Enhancing tenure security and rebuilding land administration in the North-East Province.* Secure land rights and an efficient, accessible and transparent institutional framework for the administration of those rights will be essential components for reviving sustainable agriculture and achieving food security, promoting private investment and reducing the incidence of land-based disputes in the NEP. Land tenure systems in use in the different provinces of Sri Lanka are highly complex and vary from place to place, by ethnic and religious group, with restrictions on women owning or inheriting land. With the return of IDPs to their former lands, some of which are now alienated in High Security Zones, or occupied by others for over ten years, the issue of a secure and feasible land tenure system is becoming very apparent. IDPs, including a large number of vulnerable widowed women, whose property rights are restricted under present regulations, are returning to their former lands in the NEP and face overlapping claims. Deeds registries and state land records have been badly damaged and in some cases destroyed, making it difficult to determine rights to particular lands and impeding the efficient operation of land markets. Therefore, the need for a systematic, in-depth analysis of the current land tenure and land administration problems in the region is evident. The project would result in the development, testing and scaling-up of legitimate processes, rules and institutional frameworks for resolving overlapping claims to land, related to the return of IDPs, and for re-building of capacity at all levels of land administration. Special attention would be paid to the design and implementation of interim strategies for restoring land records and administration to a level that supports orderly land transactions and secure rights. The project would draw upon growing international experience with restitution methodologies and on the on-going land titling project covering the southern part of Sri Lanka.

6. Emergency Livestock Sector Revival Project (2 years; could be extended) – *Emergency assistance to livestock rearing and milk production through provision of appropriate credit facilities to farmers and for improved breeding.* The biggest constraints in the livestock sector are the depletion of animal stocks, low-yielding breeding stock and the collapse of the milk industry. In order to replace lost stocks, a revolving fund will be created extending the required credit to farmers. The credit will be extended for purchase of cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, swine, and poultry. Regarding the selection of beneficiaries, priority will be given to female-headed households. Credit (revolving fund) facilities will also be made available to farmer organisations, LIBCOs and DDCOs, to give support to farmers by way of inputs supplies and supporting marketing of agricultural produce. To improve the breeding material, upgrading by artificial insemination using imported deep frozen semen in the intensive rearing areas and issuing bulls of high genetic merit to the extensive system of rearing will be facilitated. At community level, LIBCOs, DDCOs and farmer associations will be encouraged through credit facilities to organize heifer calf rearing schemes, castration of unwanted bulls and bull calves, cattle branding, planned breeding etc. in collaboration with the veterinary surgeon of the respective area. With respect to the revival of milk production, introduction of simple processing techniques such as in-pouch pasteurization will be facilitated, until milk production is increased and stabilized. Once milk production is increased, the surplus milk will be processed at a central place (Kilinochchi) by establishing a commercial pasteurization or a UHT sterilization plant. The project will also enhance the production of feeding materials and the improvement of fodder production. The promotion of related input supply and marketing facilities will encourage private sector investors to set up feed manufacturing units and to organize marketing of eggs and meat. Further, goat meat plays an important role as a source of animal protein in the NEP – therefore, the project would enhance related activities. There are number of unwanted bulls and bull calves - the skin, if taken proper care, will generate additional income to the farmers. Hence there is a need for a meat, hides & skins processing centre. The project has five distinct components: (A) Issue of breeding materials on credit, (B) Basic credit facilities to institutions, (C) Milk collection, processing and marketing, (D) Breed improvement and calf rearing scheme and importation of male animals, (E) Meat, hide & skin processing.

7. Emergency Fisheries Sector Revival Project (initially 18 months, extended to overall 3 years) – *Emergency assistance to the fishing sector through provision of fishing gear and equipment, ice plants and marketing facilities.* The war has caused severe destruction to fishermen's productive assets, and a large number of fisher folks left to other areas as refugees. With the prospect of peace, many have returned to their bases but face immense difficulties, mainly lacking finance to replace their lost assets, and start on a new productive life. Some of the fishermen who have taken refugee status in South India continue to stay there and they would require loan facilities for the purchase of boats, engines and gear on their return. Fish resources in the North and East are said to be in a healthy state, particularly due to the fact that there has been no fishing during the last two decades. Fishermen have to be supported on a high priority basis through a well-managed concessionary loan scheme to purchase boats, engines and gear in order to be able to re-engage in fishing. Similarly, adequate

ice, fish handling and auction sheds which were also destroyed during the war have to be re-established to improve fish quality and to enable fishermen to market the products. The two main components which make up the project are: (A.) Provision of Basic Equipment - fully equipped GRP fishing boats of overall length 18-23' and of 28-32' through a well managed credit scheme, provision of GRP motorized traditional vessels inclusive of fishing gear and engines through a similar loan scheme, provision of multi-day fishing boats; (B.) Establishment of ice plants - with a capacity of each to produce 10 tons of ice per day and associated cold storage with a capacity to store around 30 tons, construction of fish receiving and auction sheds, provision of insulated trucks and plastic fish boxes.

8. Fisheries Sector Rehabilitation Project (4 years) – *Rehabilitation of services and welfare facilities and basic institutional strengthening for fishing communities.* The fishing communities are characterized by a high concentration of poverty, geographic isolation and remoteness. One of the important goals of the sector development is the improvement of quality of life of the fisher folks. The standard of living, which is now at the lowest level in all coastal districts, in particular the Jaffna and Mannar districts, has to be improved and satisfactory living conditions have to be re-established. The majority of the fishermen's homes have been destroyed and they currently live in make-shift temporary shelter, subjected to the vagaries of nature such as wind, rain, sand etc., and without proper drinking water and toilet facilities. Essential supporting services to the fishing industry such as boat building, net making industries, workshops, fuel stations, which were destroyed or damaged have to be re-established in order to realize the objectives of the project. For provincial and district authorities to implement the proposed projects and to undertake development activities requires assistance both in terms of finance, manpower and training. A system of monitoring project activities and performance, data collection and monitoring of catch and effort data are essential activities to be carried out from the first year of project. Better supervision and effective extension should be introduced and staff concerned will have to be trained and provided with transport facilities and other incentives. Rehabilitation of fisheries training centers in Jaffna and Batticaloa would also be undertaken. The course work would include navigation, fishing techniques, industrial processing and aquaculture and a fisheries information unit at each training centre. A Fisheries Research Unit would be established in Batticaloa in collaboration with the National Aquatic Resource and Research Development Authority (NARA) and managed jointly by NARA and the University of the Eastern Province. With respect to inland fisheries, there are a large number of perennial and seasonal water bodies in the two provinces where individual fishermen living around these water bodies carry out fishing at subsistence levels. No development work has been undertaken in the past to enhance fish productivity. There is a lack of knowledge in respect of physical characteristics of these water bodies, seasonal variations in water levels, endemic fish species etc. Given this environment a detailed study of the available water bodies would be undertaken and two pilot projects implemented, one each in the North and East in a few selected tanks. This would include the establishment of breeding centers, a fish stocking programme, harvesting and marketing. An ADB inland fisheries and aquaculture project with an estimated cost of US\$ 30 million is to be implemented shortly in other areas of the country including the three border districts of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Moneragala. Consultants for the implementation of the project are in the process of being selected. The project includes programmes for production enhancement in seasonal and perennial tanks, increased fingerling production, community based management, enterprise development, applied research and fish quality improvement. There is every possibility that the respective project area might be extended to the North and East in which case the above proposal could be incorporated and funded under the ADB project. However, this matter should be further discussed with the ADB and the National Aquaculture Development Authority (NADA) for their agreement to extend the project area to the NEP. The three components of the project are: (A.) Service and Welfare Centres, (B.) Capacity Building and Institutions Strengthening, (C.) Inland Fisheries Study, (D.) Brackish water study and zonal planning for shrimp and crab culture.

PROJECTS FOR 'MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION' :

9. Agriculture & Livestock Institutions Rehabilitation Project (5 years) – *Manpower development, infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of necessary equipment to the Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Services and Animal Production and Health.* The war has led to the destruction of large parts of the agricultural and livestock sector infrastructure in the NEP. Extension and veterinary offices, research centres and Agrarian Services offices have been damaged or destroyed, especially in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Jaffna and to a lesser extent in Mannar and Batticaloa. Breeding farms for cattle, goats and poultry which have been severely damaged or destroyed, need to be rehabilitated in order to provide sufficient stock of high genetic merit. The

project would address the following tasks: (A) retraining of existing staff of the Departments of Agriculture and the Department of Animal Production and Health and support to the employment of others to pre-war levels, if judged necessary; (B) refurbishment and re-equipping of district and divisional offices of the Agriculture and Livestock Departments, Schools of Agriculture, livestock breeding farms and the research stations at Kilinochchi and Batticaloa and of selected Agrarian Service Centres, in close consultation with other agencies involved in similar activities; (C.) provision of an adequate number of vehicles and motorcycles to agricultural extension service and veterinary staff to enable them to carry out their work efficiently. Special attention would be paid in the staff re-training effort to impart skills of community mobilization (with special emphasis to the use of radio and TV in providing information to farmers), formation and management of farmers and livestock owners organisations, of participatory development and in the effective integration of agriculture with livestock production. A pre-project study will have to quantify the exact requirements in terms of institutions rehabilitation, crop storage facilities, human capacity, and related operating costs; (D.) The project would also address the scarcity of planing and other relevant data through the establishment and support to a data-base unit for agriculture in NEP.

10. Participatory Integrated Farming Systems Project (Special Programme for Food Security) (5 years) – Sustainable improvement of agricultural productivity through participatory testing and introduction of appropriate technology. Following many years of destruction and neglect caused by the war, the North-East Province and bordering districts face serious problems in agricultural rehabilitation and development. A long-term rehabilitation programme, based firmly on participatory principles, is required in order to enhance food security for returning IDPs and the settled community. Crop yields in Sri Lanka are well below those being obtained in neighbouring countries having broadly the same environmental conditions. This is to a high degree due to the present farming systems used throughout the country, which are causing a steady decline in levels of organic matter in soils, leading to poor water and nutrient retention, deteriorating soil structure, difficulty in land preparation and low yields. This participatory integrated farming systems project would introduce and demonstrate technologies that have been proven in other countries with climatic conditions similar to Sri Lanka. The components and main activities of the project are: (A.) introduction of ‘Conservation Agriculture’ and innovative farming systems such as minimum tillage, agroforestry, intercropping, organic farming, IPM and diversification to higher value crops; (B.) introduction of high-value niche-market crops, where appropriate; (C.) development of fruit crop production; (D.) better integration of livestock and aquaculture with agriculture; (E.) introduction on a pilot-scale basis of specific fertilizer/technology especially suitable to the Jaffna and other sandy soil areas where leaching of nitrates is a problem. The respective product dramatically reduces leaching and is also highly efficient in promoting good root growth, improving the plants’ ability to access water and nutrients more efficiently. These measures, combined with sustained and effective training of farmers, both on-the-job and in District Agricultural Training Centres, with concurrent training of extension staff at provincial and district level, are intended to raise productivity and incomes, protect land from environmental degradation and ensure food security. The project will pay special attention to the establishment/improvement of women’s and farmers’ organisations, to enable them to use participatory techniques to implement self-help projects in their villages, to manage revolving credit schemes and to access funding for projects identified and selected by themselves.

11. Agricultural Marketing & Support Services Project (4 years) – Strengthening of Farmers Organizations, Agricultural Cooperatives, Input Supply, Marketing and Credit. Before the conflict, ASCs played a prominent role in agricultural marketing as well as in the supply of quality seed materials, fertilizers, agrochemicals and farm equipment at reasonable prices. Due to war most of the buildings, particularly in Kilinochi, Mullaitivu and west of Batticaloa were destroyed, including storage facilities, processing units, and transportation infrastructure. These districts will be given priority in allocation of funds for farm machinery. In the present situation, notably the absence of the private sector, it is important to reactivate these agricultural support services. Similarly, the NEP had previously many farmers organizations which were perceived to be efficient in solving issues related to input supply, credit and marketing. However, leadership and representation of the real farmers’ interest has been and remains a major problem in many villages. In addition, continuous displacement and security threats affected the formation and proper functioning of these organizations. Many ASCs, Farmer Co-operatives and farmers groups also face several constraints, such as, finance, infrastructure, and mobility. The project would facilitate the setting-up of specialized agricultural cooperatives and farmers groups capable of handling input distribution, credit and marketing. In this process, social participation and mobilization of communities would be ensured through the active incorporation of NGOs into the implementation process. The establishment of a Marketing Federation organized by farmer organizations will

be enhanced – respective collecting centres, transportation facilities and staff will be provided for. The federation will purchase agricultural produces from farmers and send them to the whole sale dealers in the various districts. Another very prominent and related issue is the serious shortage of machinery for land preparation, again particularly in Kilinochi, Mullaitivu and Batticaloa west. In addition, storage facilities have to be made available for individual farmers and farmers groups in order to ease the pressure of low prices after harvest. The project would facilitate arranging a soft-loan mechanism through farmer cooperatives for the provision of four-wheel and two-wheel tractors, on-farm storage facilities and other essential farm equipment – training in the utilization of farm machinery and the handling of on-farm storage will also be provided for. Of similar importance is agricultural credit. At least 90% of the farmers depend currently on private lenders for financing. The IDPs dependence upon middle-men for credit, and with limited alternatives, oblige them to sell their products at low prices. This could be overcome through implementation of a special mechanism to provide capital to lower income farmers and arranging a forward contract through stronger farmer organization and farmer cooperatives. Farmers will need to be trained and organized to handle input, credit and marketing. Overall, the project would promote the build up of a market oriented agricultural production system. The three components are: (A.) Strengthening ASCs, Farmers Organisations and Cooperatives, (B.) Provision of Farming Machinery and Storage, (C.) Strengthening Credit, Input Supply and Marketing.

12. Community Based Agro-Processing Project (3 years) – *Establishment of community based agro-processing and enhancement of income generation and employment creation, for women in particular.* Due to the war situation, the agro-processing facilities which previously existed in the NEP at the cottage level suffered badly and very few of them are functioning at present. However, there is high potential for (re-)establishing agro-industry facilities for food processing of crops such as cereals, vegetables, and tropical fruits. In view of the issue of child malnutrition, promotion of infant foods could also be promoted as an agro-processing activity. Local as well as national policy pays special attention to the development of rural agro-based enterprises in the NEP. Promoting these activities at cottage level will support IDPs and female-headed household, in particular. This will help to reduce the high dependency ratio among IDPs. Capacity building will be provided to DATCs for agro-processing training at community level, especially for women. It is proposed to set up one processing unit initially in every district with co-operative ownership and management, facilitated by the project staff. Small processing units would be set-up in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Puttalam. Micro-credit lines and forward contract arrangements for agricultural products would be important aspects of the project implementation.

13. Estates Crops Project (7 years) – *Rehabilitation of Coconut, Cashew and Palmyrah production in the NEP.* *Coconut* is the third most important export crop of Sri Lanka and is also an indispensable component of the national diet. It is grown in homesteads as well as in plantations. Estimates indicate that in the North alone, the total extent was about 19,000 ha of which, due to the war, about 6,500 ha require replanting due to complete destruction, 7500 ha require replacement of dead plants, and new plantations should be established on about 2250 ha (including homesteads). Exact information on damage to coconut plantations in the East is not available but it is reported to be about half of the above estimate in the North. There is currently a strong local demand for coconuts and prices are high. It is expected that coconut production from the North and East will predominantly be absorbed by domestic consumption (as it was the case before the conflict) and will, therefore, not be affected by fluctuating export prices. Replanting of coconut plantations should commence immediately on land cleared of mines and should continue for five years. Differentiation will be made between homestead growers, small plantations and large plantations. The project would work with the Coconut Development Board, local NGOs and community groups and would obtain the best quality seed material and other inputs required by beneficiaries. The new plantations will concentrate mainly on homesteads and free issues of up to 10 seedlings per family would be made while credit facilities under a soft loan system would be provided for small and large estates. The project would provide credit for replanting, with repayments being recycled by farmers organisations to other growers. *Palmyra* is a multipurpose estate crop of very high economic value, grown mainly in the North. It generates important employment opportunities, as it provides the basic ingredients for various foods and alcoholic drinks, and is used for jaggery, handicrafts, timber, fibre and other products. At present about 30,000 families derive a significant part of their income from it. It is planted in home gardens and in vacant lands. However, about 1.5 million plants have been destroyed during the war. The replanting schedule should be spaced over five years. The project would include distribution of seeds for planting in homes and in vacant plots requiring mobilization of the people at village level. The potential opportunities provided by palmyra for employment generation, agro-industrial developments as well as other export earning activities

have not yet been quantified and this project provides for an investigation in this respect. *Cashew* could be an important export crop. Like coconut and Palmyra, it grows well on coastal sandy land that is of little value for mainstream crops. About 1,500 ha of cashew were growing along the coastal areas of all NEP districts prior to the war, but many of these trees have been destroyed. This programme provides for planting of about 2,500 ha in organized plantations in all districts of NEP. The project will finance the establishment and management of nurseries for seedling production, provide appropriate training courses in cashew management to extension staff and farmers and set up a suitable credit programme to be recovered through cooperating Farmers' Organisations. These organisations will receive training in credit management to ensure the long-term sustainability of the credit fund.

14. *Fisheries Sector Infrastructure Project (7 years) – Investigations and construction of anchorages and harbours for the fishing communities.* Fish handlings are subjected to low hygienic standards. Boats are hauled onto the beach by a large labour force which is time consuming and often damage the bottom hull of the boats. Water to clean fish is either not available or is not of the required quality. Boats with inboard engines are anchored far out of the surf zone and the catch has to be transferred to shore by small craft, which is also time consuming and the catch is exposed further to the sun's heat. Difficulty in purchasing fuel, food and other provisions at landing sites often delays onward fishing trips. Generally the poor state of the landing sites has prevented the optimum utilization of the fishing vessels and results in loss of productivity and incomes. The only two major harbours in the North and East are either occupied by the services (Myliody harbour in Jaffna) or totally damaged (Vallachenai in Batticaloa) requiring rehabilitation. The objectives of the project are to increase efficiency of fishing operations, provide safe anchorage to fishing vessels and services made readily available at site and development of deep-sea fishing. The activities to be financed would entail: Coastal engineering investigations at pre-determined sites; Construction of fully equipped anchorages; Construction of 2 new fishing harbours; Rehabilitation of Vallachenai fishery harbour.

15. *Forestry Sector Rehabilitation and Development Project (7 years) – Assistance to firewood and timber production and enhancement of forest resources development in the NEP.* Apart from Jaffna, the other seven districts in the NEP had previously over 700,000 ha of Natural and Plantation Forests, mainly of valuable Teakwood. Jaffna peninsula had no forest cover, except for the 100 ha of Casuarina fuel-wood plantation at Pallai. The entire requirement of fuel-wood and timber in Jaffna was supplied from the Kilinochchi district. In the 1960s, all seven districts reforested over 300 ha annually and produced over three million Teak plants annually in eight central nurseries in the North and East. With the eruption of ethnic conflict these activities were gradually crippled and came to a complete halt with the closing down of three forest ranges in the North and two in the East. The valuable dry zone Natural Forests and Teak plantations were cleared due to military necessities. The supply of fuel-wood to Jaffna was totally stopped with the closing of reforestation activities in Kilinochchi and the rural community had no access to the forest for their daily requirement of fuel-wood and timber. This created an acute shortage in timber and fuel-wood. It is evident that the overall damage to the forest cover both, by quantity and quality is very high. However, no quantitative assessment has been done so far. Hence, there is an urgent need to rehabilitate the forestry sector in all eight districts. The project would run over seven years covering the totality of the NEP. The four components are: (A) Participatory Agro-forestry, (B) Commercial Forestry & Reforestation, (C) Forest Resources Assessment, (D) Institutions Building & Human Resources Development. The first component will include the establishment of 2,100 hectares of Farmer's wood lots, 100,000 homestead garden allotments, a 'model forest farming project' (40 ha) and 120 kms of avenue planting. The second component would focus on the establishment of 2,500 ha of commercial timber plantations and 2,500 ha of fuel-wood plantations. The Forest Resources Assessment component will include the qualitative and quantitative assessment of forest and non-forest timber resources available, the elaboration of Forestry and Land use maps and preparation of Forest Management Plans to prescribe the sustained yield management of plantation forests for production of commercial timber. The re-opening of the Range Forest Offices at Mankulam, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Periyapillumalai and Vellavalli will be given high priority. This entails the rehabilitation of buildings and infrastructure which have been partially or totally destroyed, facilitating means of transportation and training of staff.

Projects for 'urgent/immediate' implementation (within next 12-18 months):

1. Emergency Revival of Annual Food Crop Production Project (18 months, could be extended)

2. Quality Seed Production Project (2 years, could be extended)

3. Minor Tank Rehabilitation Project (5 years, to be extended to medium-term)

Component A. Rehabilitation of Minor Tanks

Component B. Water-harvesting and Irrigation Technology Transfer

4. School & Home Gardening Project (3 years, to be extended to medium-term)

5. Land Tenure Project (3 years, to be extended to medium-term)

6. Emergency Livestock Sector Revival Project (2 years, could be extended)

Component A. Milk Processing and Marketing

Component B. Issues of Breeding Materials on Credit

Component C. Basic Credit Support to Institutions

Component D. Breeding Improvement & Calf Rearing Schemes

Component E. Establishment of Meat, Hides & Skins Processing

7. Emergency Fisheries Sector Revival Project (3 years, to be extended to medium-term)

Component A. Provision of Basic Equipment

Component B. Ice-Plants

Component C. Fish Receiving and Handling Facilities and Equipment

8. Fisheries Sector Rehabilitation Project (4 years, to be extended to medium-term)

Component A. Service and Welfare Facilities

Component B. Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening

Component C. Inland Fisheries Study and Pilot Project

Component D. Brackish Water Fisheries Study and Pilot Project

Component E. Fish Meal and Shrimp/Fish Processing Facilities

Projects for 'medium-term' implementation (year 2–5/7):

9. Agriculture & Livestock Institutions Rehabilitation Project (5 years)

Component A. Agriculture

Component B. Livestock

Component C. Agricultural Database

10. Participatory Integrated Farming Systems Project (5 years, Special Programme for Food Security)

Component A. Revival of Fruit Crops Production

Component B. Innovative Farming Systems

Component C. High-value Niche Market Crops

Component D. Soil Fertility and Environmental Protection

11. Agricultural Marketing & Support Services Project (4 years)

Component A. Strengthening ASCs, Farmers Organizations & Cooperatives

Component B. Provision of Farming Supporting Machinery & Storage

Component C. Strengthening Credit, Input & Produce Marketing

12. Community Based Agro-Processing Project (3 years)

13. Estates Crops Project (7 years)

14. Fisheries Sector Infrastructure Project (7 years)

15. Forestry Sector Rehabilitation and Development Project (7 Years)

Component A. Participatory Agro-forestry

Component B. Commercial Forestry & Reforestation

Component C. Forest Resources Assessment

Component D. Institutions Building & Human Development

4. PROJECT PROFILES

4.1. Table set A: Urgent/Immediate Needs

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-1			
Project name:	EMERGENCY REVIVAL OF ANNUAL FOOD CROP PRODUCTION PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:				
<p>Approximately 71,000 families have voluntarily returned to their former homes in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara since February, 2002. The process of return is continuing. The majority of these farmers have lost their former skills as farmers and farm workers and, even worse, their farming equipment such as hoes, water pumps etc. The cost of production of rice is over Rs 41000 per ha. Other than in Jaffna district, where assistance has been provided by several NGOs during the past seasons, only few returnees have sufficient savings to finance this cost. The project's main objective is to provide basic inputs for 12,500 families to grow 0.4 ha of rice and for a further 12,500 families to grow a variety of other crops which used to be important in the NEP, such as chilli, blackgram, mungbean and groundnut. Rice will be grown on 5000 ha and the other crops on about 3500 ha. An overall production of 35,000-40,000 tons/season is targeted. To cater for beneficiary/district preferences, some beneficiaries will be given a voucher to buy quality seed/tools of their own choice from participating traders. The project will also implement a comprehensive training programme. For landless families, the project will provide equipment and training in processing of agricultural products such as blackgram and greengram for income generation.</p>				
Activities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated provision of seed for rice, maize, cowpea, blackgram, green gram, vegetables and appropriate fertilizer to a total of 25,000 returning IDP families. The use of a voucher system, giving beneficiaries free choice in input selection will be tested. Project staff and extension staff will provide advice and arrange with traders to have appropriate stocks of quality seed, tools and fertilizer. - Extension staff of eight districts will be provided with comprehensive training. - Provide on the job and institutional training to 25,000 farmers in modern agricultural techniques. - Provide small-scale machines for milling rice and for processing crops such as green gram and black gram to add value and provide employment for landless people and improve market prices. - Provide coordination/information services for agricultural emergency/relief projects in Sri Lanka. 				
Duration of activities: 18 months (could be extended)				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25,000 heads of households, including women, trained in production of rice, other field crops and vegetables. - 1,000 people, mainly landless women, trained in crop processing and provided with necessary equipment to begin work. - no. of tools and processing machines provided - Co-ordination unit established for agricultural emergency/relief projects in Sri Lanka. 				
Indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,000 ha of rice and 3,500 ha of other crops grown, using modern methods. - volume of rice and of other crops produced - volume of production of value added products such as polished green gram and black gram 				
Sustainability & Implementation:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project would be implemented in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Affairs in each district and will establish a coordination unit to improve overall coordination of agricultural projects. - A voucher system will be introduced to give beneficiaries choices in selection of inputs. - The project will also work with the authorities and NGOs to establish a participatory central coordination/information unit for agricultural emergency/relief projects in Sri Lanka in order to avoid duplication and waste of resources. - A comprehensive training programme will be provided for extension staff and farmers will therefore receive up to date advice and training both in the field and at training courses held at District Agricultural Training Centres. 				
Issues & Risks:				
<p>The project depends on the continuation of a state of peace throughout the project area. Potential risks exists in terms of duplications with similar programmes executed by other agencies in the area. The timely supply of the appropriate type of seeds and inputs required could be challenged by external causes.</p>				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	87413		11025	98438
..of which..				
-Families	19425		2450	21875
-Women	19425		2450	21875
-Children	48563		6125	54688
-H/capped	875		1000	1875
-other	18550		1800	20350
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Provision of crop inputs	1070	175	1245	
- Training	18	22	39	
- Provision of food processing equipment	124	61	186	
- Co-ordination services	219	77	296	
Total:	1413	335	1,766	

Sector:	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector:	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-2			
Project name:	QUALITY SEED PRODUCTION PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna Kilinochchi, Mullathivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>The use of inferior quality seeds results in reduced yields and increased unit cost of production. Recent surveys in the NEP indicate that in the major rice production areas, yields have dropped from 5.0 to 3.5 tons/ha. Yields of other field crops have dropped from 2.75 tons/ha to 1.5 tons/ha. Due to poor seed quality, yield reductions of 40 percent are not uncommon. The efficient system of seed production which existed in the NEP before the 1980s has, to a great extent, collapsed. Due to total destruction of rice/OFC processing units at Kilinochchi, Mannar and Batticaloa, only limited services are being offered by the seed production and certification units of the DOA. Apart from the Vavuniya Seed Production Farm, no rice or other field crops processing centre is now functioning in the North and very few are operating in the East. With respect to production of vegetable seed, a private co-operative is operating on a small scale in Jaffna. A well-planned network of seed processing units is urgently required for rice and other field crops. These units would be supplied with quality seed by registered seed-producing farmers, who would receive training and extension advice from the project. The project would facilitate the establishment of a rice/other field crops seed processing centre in all districts, apart from Jaffna and Ampara. The small vegetable seed processing units functioning in Vavuniya and Jaffna will be strengthened to handle the expected increases in seed production at existing government farms and private cooperatives.</p>			
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human capacity building at each district level. - Assisting production of foundation/registered seed in government farms and in marketing of certified seed. - Identify suitable private growers and train them (Seed and Training division of the DOA) in cultivation/pre-post harvest treatment of quality seed. - Establish small processing units (total capacity up to 5000 kg of paddy per day) and provision of storage facilities. - Identification and training of private contract seed growers; training in pre and post harvesting treatment of seed crops - Arrangements for field inspections, seed certification and marketing. - Organize systems for field inspections, testing, certification and marketing. - Facilitation of supply of fertilizer and other inputs for seed production. 			
Duration of activities:	2 Years (could be extended)			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established seed processing/storage at community level with a capacity of up to 5000 kg/day and provision of storage facilities. - Trained staff of Department of Agriculture, farmer organization, of private registered producers and rice millers. - Quantity and quality of seeds produced and sold by/to farmers. - Number of farmers trained. 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased use of high quality improved seed. - Area expansion of paddy, OFC and vegetable cultivation and increase in production. - Lowering of cost of production. - Increased income and food security for beneficiaries. 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>The project will be supervised by the Department of Agriculture and managed by ASC and farmer co-operatives at the district level. The increased number of whole-sale and retail outlets for certified seed and planting material would immediately enhance quality seed awareness in the areas. The improved quality and uniformity of grain resulting from certified seed would benefit the millers, who may, consequently, strengthen their procurement efforts by buying the products at higher price. To further ensure the full use of funding resources, it is important to set up an appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanism through the Agrarian Development Department, Department of Agriculture and farmer co-operatives.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<p>The peace situation should continue and availability of inputs should not be interrupted. Functioning support services such as credit, fertilizer, agrochemical and marketing have to be ensured.</p>			
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	162,000	13,500	94,500	270,000
<i>..of which..</i>				
-Families	36,000	3,000	21,000	60,000
-Women	36,000	3,000	21,000	60,000
-Children	90,000	7,500	52,500	150,000
-H/capped	215	54	75	344
-others	35,785	2,946	20,925	59,656
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Establishment of seed production processing facility	1,120	280	1,400	
- Rehabilitation of private co-op and Government Farm	840	210	1,050	
- Supply of registered seeds, fertilizers, agrochemical, credit etc.	36	-	36	
- Training, including 4WD	22	50	72	
- 4WD and support cost for national seed coordinator	22	16	38	
Total:	2,040	556	2,596	

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector:	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-3			
Project name:	MINOR TANKS REHABILITATION PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara.			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>Activity A: Water is a scarce input for crop production in the NEP and hence, it has to be managed efficiently. As a consequence of two decades of war many minor tanks, the property of the Provincial Government, have been damaged or partially destroyed. It is important to develop the water resources of the NEP and hence, the project would rehabilitate 815 minor tanks to enable cultivation of additional land extending to about 16,300 ha with potential for paddy production of over 50,000 tons per season. Some initial free issues of inputs, such as quality seed and other assistance, including training, would be provided to ensure successful cultivation. Activity B: Furthermore, the project would facilitate the promotion of proven micro irrigation systems. Chilli & onion are two high value crops that are widely grown, but need irrigation every four/five days. Presently, these fields are freely flooded using open irrigation channels. Under such an irrigation system, seepage losses are high due to the high infiltration rate of water resulting in over 50-60 % of the water being lost in deep percolation. Another aim of the project is, therefore, to provide appropriate micro-irrigation systems on appropriate credit terms to farmers and to train them in their use. The project would also concentrate on catchment improvement activities by planting forest trees and other perennial crops. Overall, this project will assist 18,300 farm families.</p>			
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of tanks in all 8 districts for rehabilitation and estimation of costs of rehabilitation. - Rehabilitation of tank head works and channels. - Selection of beneficiaries and supply of inputs. - Credit arrangement for purchase of micro irrigation devices through an appropriate credit scheme - Rehabilitation of about 1000 agro-wells in Jaffna (on soft-loan basis) - Training of farmers in water management - Capacity building of Farmers Associations, Extension and Training staff - Crop cultivation activity, progress monitoring and advisory work 			
Duration of activities:	5 Years			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 815 minor tanks being rehabilitated and an additional area of up to 16,300 ha being under rice cultivation. - About 2000 farmers utilizing micro irrigation devices for chilli and onion production. - 5000 farmers trained. 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual increase in the number of minor tanks in use in each district to grow rice and other crops - Comparison of area cultivated and total production of rice in each district after year 2 - Number of micro irrigation devices installed, area covered and yields on chilli & onion under this system - Number of farmers trained in improved water use and in those farmers using micro-irrigation techniques 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>The work of rehabilitating the irrigation tanks will be managed through a coordination unit at the Agrarian Services Department in collaboration with community – based organisations and the extension service. The Department of Agriculture will provide farmer training and will co-ordinate the demonstration and distribution of micro irrigation equipment under a credit programme supported by the project.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<p>The peace process should continue and de-mining be completed. Farmers must be prepared to adopt new technologies and cropping systems made available by the project. In the long run, the responsibility to properly maintain the rehabilitated minor tanks and the micro-irrigation schemes must be ensured by the farmers themselves. Studies will be required to investigate the specifics of the overall tank rehabilitation programme and also the technical details of an appropriate micro-irrigation systems. Care should be taken not to overexploit the already reduced ground water resources (ref. to Jafna agro-wells in particular).</p>			
Number of beneficiaries				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total: ..of which..	64800	11700	5850	82350
-Families	14400	2600	1300	18300
-Women	14400	2600	1300	18300
-Children	36000	6500	3250	45750
-H/capped	325	165	365	855
-other	14075	2435	935	17445
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Minor tank headwork and channel rehabilitation	15652	1565	17217	
- Credit programme	75	25	100	
- Catchment development	75	175	250	
- Micro irrigation development programme	1040	75	1115	
- Training of farmers and extension staff	125	45	170	
- Rehabilitation of destroyed agro-wells	360	0	360	
- Coordination services	100	350	450	
Total:	17427	2235	19,662	

Sector :	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-4			
Project name:	SCHOOL & HOME GARDENING PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:				
<p>Levels of malnutrition and stunting of children attending school in Sri Lanka are significant. By establishing and maintaining school gardens, children can be taught how to grow vegetables, fruit and other field crops needed for a healthy diet. The project would also assist parents to establish home gardens under natural conditions and under protective shade, so that children and their parents can learn to use vegetable production as an income generating activity. Protected horticulture has been tested in Trincomalee and Jaffna for use in town environments where land and water is scarce and found to be highly productive, while reducing water and pesticide usage. This technique would be demonstrated at selected hospital gardens and orphanages so that a large number of people can be taught how it is done. In addition to producing vegetables, children and their parents would be taught how to propagate high quality fruit trees for planting on homesteads. Small drip/sprinkler irrigation units would be installed and demonstrated at suitable sites (boarding schools and selected farms) to demonstrate its value in saving scarce water resources. Competent labour would be provided to ensure that school gardens are maintained during school holidays with an agriculture club formed in term time. Parents and teachers will be facilitated through training and encouraged by the project to take a full part in the operation of the school gardens.</p>				
Activities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appoint Project Manager and agronomists who will be attached to the District Department of Agriculture - Select staff, schools, orphanages, and hospitals and provide a water source if necessary. - Procure and distribute seeds, tools, micro-irrigation equipment and shade netting for selected schools and hospitals. - Provide training to teachers, hospital staff and Agricultural Instructors in improved school, home gardening and nutritional education. - Monitor the progress of each school, orphanage and hospital garden at regular intervals of two weeks, provide on-the-job training and suggest improvements. - Assist in marketing of surplus produce. 				
Duration of activities: 3 Years				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 schools assisted in the first year, with a further 80 schools (10 per district) per year added in subsequent years. - 160 teachers trained in the first year, increasing to 320 per year thereafter. - School and orphanage gardens providing vegetable seedlings and tree seedlings to be planted in home gardens (exact number to be based on selection process to be carried out in advance). - 800 home gardens set up each year, with tools and seeds being provided by the project on a micro-credit basis, with the proceeds being re-cycled into a revolving fund run by Women Organizations. - Number of adults and children taught how to grow vegetables and to use micro-irrigation and shade netting. - Agriculture clubs formed in each school. 				
Indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of schools, homes and hospitals having gardens and levels of malnutrition reduced compared to previous levels. - Number of hospital gardens established and number of school agriculture clubs in operation. - Amount of vegetables and fruit trees being produced at each school, hospital and home garden. 				
Sustainability & Implementation:				
<p>The project will be implemented by the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education, with appropriate collaboration with other agencies and local and national NGOs working in school gardening and school feeding programmes. To ensure sustainability, the produce from the gardens will be sold for the benefit of the pupils doing the work with an agreed 25 percent deduction being made for school upkeep. Marketing of vegetables would also provide practical experience in this necessary skill.</p>				
Issues & Risks:				
<p>The full co-operation of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education must be obtained. Also, the full co-operation of teachers and their unions must be obtained. Good co-operation/synergy obtained with existing school feeding programmes.</p>				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	35438	3938	39375	78750
<i>..of which..</i>				
-Families	7875	875	8750	17500
-Women	7875	875	8750	17500
-Children	19688	2188	21875	43750
-H/capped	1750	1750	1750	5250
-other	1750	1750	1750	5250
Total costs: ('000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Appointment/training of staff	9	135	144	
- Establishment of home/school/hospital/orphanage gardens	117	44	161	
- Training and provision of materials	306	68	375	
- Monitoring, project implementation	0	136	136	
Total:	432	382	815	

Sector:	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-5			
Project name:	Land Tenure Project (Enhancing tenure security and rebuilding land administration in NE Province)			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>Secure land rights and an efficient, accessible and transparent institutional framework for the administration of those rights will be essential for reviving sustainable agriculture and food security, promoting private investment and reducing the incidence of land-based disputes. In the wake of the conflict, the region is now facing a substantial number of land tenure issues and disputes that could prove to be major impediments to economic revival if they are not addressed promptly. The return of IDPs to property now occupied by others is likely to give rise to a significant number of overlapping claims to land. Women landholders are in a particularly vulnerable position, in some areas facing restrictions on land ownership and/or inheritance. Deeds registries and state land records have been badly damaged and in some cases destroyed. The region is expected to benefit eventually from the implementation of nationwide land administration reforms, such as those currently being tested elsewhere under the World Bank-financed land titling project. However, there is an urgent need in the short-term to address the specific post-conflict land administration issues in the region through (a) a systematic, in-depth analysis of current land tenure and administration problems; (b) the development, testing and scaling-up of legitimate processes, rules and institutional frameworks for resolving overlapping claims to land related to the return of IDPs; (c) attention to the special tenure insecurity issues faced by women; (d) the design and implementation of interim strategies for restoring land records and land administration to a level that supports orderly transactions and secure rights.</p>			
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct an in-depth, multi-disciplinary (legal, economic, sociological, administrative, human resource development, conflict management) study of land tenure and administration problems and needs throughout the region with special emphasis on issues related to post-conflict dynamics. - Facilitate the development and testing of rules and processes for the efficient and fair resolution of land claims due to the return of IDPs, drawing as appropriate on international learning in this area from other post-conflict settings. - Develop and test land literacy and communications strategies to ensure that land rights are understood and usable by relevant stakeholders. - Develop recommendations, including appropriate legal and administrative reforms, to address the special tenure security problems faced by women. - Develop recommendations for immediate and short-term measures that can be taken to restore land records and deeds registries to functioning status. 			
Duration of activities:	3 Years			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-depth study completed and discussed widely among policy makers and stakeholders. - Rules, procedures and institutional framework designed and tested for resolving land claims related to the return of IDPs. - Strategies for addressing women's land tenure problems formulated and needed policy and legal proposals formulated. - Awareness of landowners and other stakeholders concerning land rights and related issues enhanced. - Measure introduced for restoring functionality to land records and deeds registries. 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient and fair rules being implemented to facilitate the return of IDPs and the rights of women with regard to land being addressed. - Land tenure security strengthened in the NEP, for returning IDPs and refugees, in particular. - Number of legal disputes on land tenure reduced significantly. - Notable increase in formal loan applications for agricultural activities. - Land records offices repaired, re-equipped and land tenure records being updated and where necessary replacement documents being issued. 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>The Ministry of Lands and other Ministries and authorities involved must be provided with the necessary staffing and equipment to implement this project. Successful implementation depends on a broad measure of agreement on the need for enhanced land tenure security and the cooperation of landowners and people having various forms of access to land.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<p>Amendments to existing laws may be needed to support strategies designed to address some of the main issues such as the insecure rights of women, the resolution of overlapping claims and many other outstanding difficulties. While activities will focus on the immediate problems of land administration in post-conflict settings, they will need to be closely synchronised with other land administration and tenure reforms (such as the land titling programme) that are being initiated elsewhere but are expected to be scaled up to nationwide implementation, to ensure coherence and compatibility.</p>			
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	90,000	22,500	337,500	450,000
<i>..of which..</i>				
-Families	20,000	5,000	75,000	100,000
-Women	20,000	5,000	75,000	100,000
-Children	50,000	12,500	187,500	250,000
-H/capped	2,000	500	1,000	3,500
-other	18,000	4,500	74,000	96,500
Total costs:				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Study Implementation (including overheads)	340	700	1040	
- Rehabilitation of lands records & administration offices/equipment	750	200	950	
- Training and public discussion of land tenure issues	100	300	400	
- Strengthening land tenure offices/development of rules	126	634	760	
Total:	1316	1834	3,150	

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	LIVESTOCK			
Project reference code:	A-6-Li			
Project name:	EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK SECTOR REVIVAL PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Amparai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee. All the Secretariat divisions of the above districts.			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>The biggest constraints in livestock are the depletion of animal stocks, low-yielding breeding stock and the collapse of the milk industry. In order to replace lost stocks, a revolving fund will be created extending the required credit to farmers. The credit will be extended for purchase of cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, swine, and poultry. Regarding the selection of beneficiaries, priority will be given to landless and female-headed households. Credit (revolving fund) facilities will also be made available to farmer organisations, LIBCOs and DDCOs, to give support to farmers by way of inputs supplies and supporting marketing of agricultural produce. To improve the breeding stock, upgrading by 'artificial breeding' using imported deep frozen semen in the intensive rearing areas and issuing bulls of high genetic merit to the extensive system of rearing will be facilitated for milk and meat production. At community level, LIBCOs, DDCOs and farmer associations will be encouraged through provision of credit facilities to organize heifer calf rearing schemes, castration of unwanted bulls and bull calves, cattle branding, planned breeding etc. in collaboration with the veterinary surgeon of the respective area. With respect to the revival of milk production, introduction of a simple processing mechanism such as in-pouch pasteurization will be facilitated, until milk production is increased and stabilized. Once milk production is increased, the excess milk will be processed at a central place (Kilinochchi) by establishing a commercial pasteurization or UHT sterilization plant.</p>			
Activities:	<p>Component A: Issue of breeding materials on credit for initially 14500 families (about 20% female-headed households); selection of farmers assessment of their needs and financial viability, finding breeding materials needed.</p> <p>Component B: Basic credit facilities to institutions (LIBCOs/DDCOs) covering an area of some 230,000 livestock farmers, organizing farmer training programmes, supply of inputs and organize marketing of products.</p> <p>Component C: Milk collection, processing and marketing; establishment of in-pouch pasteurization plant (capacity of 2000 l/d each) in all the districts of North/East and in the 2nd year establishment of commercialised plant at Kilinochchi.</p> <p>Component D: Breed improvement for milk and meat production and calf rearing scheme; establishment of 3 semen banks for 20,000 A.I/year; importation of deep frozen semen, artificial breeding equipments, etc; purchase of Heifer calves etc.</p> <p>Component E: Establishment of meat, hides and skins processing centres in NEP.</p>			
Duration of activities:	2 Years (could be extended)			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of livestock and input materials required by the farmers. - A.I. increased from 10,000 to 20,000, achieving breeding weight of the calves by 16 months (down from 18-24 months at present). - Farmers trained to undertake livestock rearing successfully. - Number of loans given to farmers. 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick and sustainable increasing income to the farmers. - Increase in milk, meat and eggs production. - Increased production of high quality offspring. - Unemployed are provided with income generating activity. - Availability of milk throughout the day in many outlets. 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>Implementation by the LIBCOs & DDCOs under the supervision of DAP & H</p> <p>Monitoring activity should be supervised by the Co-operative Department and the DAP & H.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<p>The farmers would have to sell their products to LIBCO & DDCAs, otherwise they will not be in a position to recover the credit.</p> <p>Successful encouragement of people to start cattle/livestock farming needed.</p> <p>Possible breakdown of peace process.</p> <p>Death of livestock due to lack of veterinary facilities.</p> <p>Market availability for livestock produce.</p> <p>Skill & willingness of farmer returnees to raise livestock.</p> <p>Institutional capacity to sustain running cost after project ends.</p>			
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	90000	18000	72000	180,000
<i>..of which.</i>				
-Families	20000	4000	16000	40,000
-Women	20000	4000	16000	40,000
-Children	50000	10000	40000	100,000
-H/capped	1000	300	1000	2,300
-other	14000	3700	15000	37,700
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Component A: Issue of breeding materials	1575	150	1725	
- Component B: Basic credit facilities to LIBCOs & DDCOs	2215	200	2415	
- Component C: Milk collection & marketing	1775	200	1975	
- Component D: Breed improvement calf rearing	1405	300	1705	
- Component E: Establishment of meat, hides & skins proc./centre	800	100	900	
Total	7770	950	8,720	

Sector :	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	FISHERIES			
Project reference code:	A-7-Fi			
Project name:	EMERGENCY FISHERIES SECTOR REVIVAL PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara districts			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>Fisheries was the second most important economic activity in the North and East. The war has caused severe destruction to productive assets of a large number of fishermen who, because of war and lack of any employment opportunities, left the coastal villages to inland safe areas and refugee camps. On their return to the original villages, they face immense difficulties to replace their lost assets and start a new productive life. The main objective is to provide these assets to fishermen on a concessionary loan basis with a view to engage them in fishing immediately. Other objectives are to increase production, improve their incomes and improve fish quality and assist traders and co-operatives to re-start fish marketing activities. Provision of ice would allow fish quality to be maintained throughout the marketing channels. A large number of fishermen and women fish processors and fish traders would benefit. In addition handicapped people will have the opportunity to work as net menders.</p>			
Activities:	<p>Component A - Provision of fishing craft, engines and gear of different specifications through a concessionary credit scheme. Component B - Private sector investment in ice production facilities in about eighteen locations. Component C - Construction of fish handling and auction sheds at 30 landing sites and provision of insulated trucks and insulated boxes to fish traders and co-operatives on credit.</p>			
Duration of activities:	18 months - to be extended to medium-term (overall 3 years)			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributed equipment to fishermen - Improved services to fishing community - Number of ice plants set up - Number of auction sheds set up and functioning - Improved services to fishing community 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased fish production - approx. 7400 tons by year 2 (up to 25,300 tons/year at full development - 5 years) - Improved fish quality - Improved incomes of fishermen - a good return on investment - Increase in ice production - approx. 12000 tons/year initially to 42,000 tons/year after 3 years. - Increase fishing days from 150 days to 250 days a year - Increase quantity of fish landed per day/month for different types of boats - Better prices for fishermen 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>Project production and marketing would be by private sector and profits generated would ensure that the project activities would be sustainable. A viable loan scheme and a loan recovery system is necessary to maintain long-term sustainability. A user charge for auction sheds and fish receiving stations would allow for maintenance of these facilities for long-term stability. The projects would be timely implemented by the project implementation units established in the provinces and sub-units in the districts and performance will be regularly evaluated by a Project Monitoring Unit.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<p>Exploitation of fish resources illegally by Indian boats with destruction to fishing gear and long term damage to resources Checking of fish transport vehicles and unloading the fish boxes at various check points; this would lead to quality deterioration and traders inability to reach the markets in time to get better prices Inadequate budgetary provision for the district directorates which prevent active supervision and extension work Registration of second hand boats already purchased by some fishermen from outside the NEP - Government to resolve this problem asap Risks of default on loan re-payments Possible breakdown of the peace process</p>			
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total: <i>of which.</i>	17550	18000	8160	43650
-Families	3900	3800	1800	9500
-Women	3900	3800	1800	9500
-Children	9750	9500	4500	23750
-H/capped				
-others		900		900
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
A - Supply of boats, engines and gear	18583	1850	20433	
B - Ice Plants	3750	375	4125	
C - Fish receiving and auction sheds, insulated trucks and boxes	939	95	1034	
Total:	23272	2320	25,592	

Sector :	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	FISHERIES			
Project reference code:	A-8-Fi			
Project name:	FISHERIES SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>An important goal of the fisheries sector development is the improvement of quality of life of the fisher folks, who are characterised by high concentration of poverty. Majority of fishermen houses have been destroyed by war particularly in Jaffna and Mannar districts. Returning IDPs live in temporary huts without proper drinking water and sanitation. Essential support services to the sector have to be established. Capacity building and institutional strengthening is essential for government to implement the projects. An inland fisheries pilot project and study is proposed for future development of this sub-sector. Beneficiaries would be the fishermen, their families and children.</p>			
Activities:	<p>A - Service and welfare facilities - boat yards, workshops, net factories, fuel stations, access roads and houses, wells and toilets B - Capacity building and institutional strengthening – office building, vehicles/motor cycles, local and foreign training, research unit, strengthening of fishing co-operatives and banks, establishment of PIU and performance monitoring units C - Inland fisheries study and pilot project D - Brackish water fisheries study and pilot project E - Fish meal and processing facility</p>			
Duration of activities:	4 Years			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services provided - Facilities set up - Staff trained - Institutions rehabilitated - Contribution to health and welfare of the population 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people employed in the service sector - Volume of fish transported from landing sites to main markets - Increased fish landings - Improvement in the supply of ice, food, oil etc. - Increased capacity of boat yards to build about 300 boats/year - Increased employment opportunities from the service sector, consumer access to fish and fish products 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>Implementation would be carried out by a project implementation unit manned by qualified staff. Private sector involvement in commercial activities would ensure sustainability. Performance of the project would be monitored regularly. Local and foreign training plus mobility of staff would guarantee better management.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<p>Issues relate to mobilisation of financial contribution by beneficiaries; implementation of an effective loan recovery system; possible breakdown of the peace process. A pre-project study would be required to prepare the capacity building component in detail.</p>			
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	27,000	9,000	9,000	45,000
<i>..of which..</i>				
-Families	6,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
-Women	6,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
-Children	15,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
-H/capped				
-other	6,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
A - Rehabilitation/Provision of boat yards, net and shelter yards, net factories, fuel stations, welfare facilities including houses and access roads	5345	600	5945	
B – Capacity and institution building	3000	200	3200	
C – Inland fisheries study and pilot projects	2080		2080	
D - Brackish water fisheries study and pilot project	2080		2080	
E - Fish meal and shrimp/fish processing facilities	645	50	695	
Total	13150	850	14,000	

- 4.2. Table set B: **Medium Term Needs** (for action up to 2008/five years period and above)
(may represent continuation of urgent needs)

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector:	Agriculture & Livestock			
Project reference code:	A-9-A/Li			
Project name:	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK INSTITUTIONS REHABILITATION PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:	<p>The war has led to the destruction of large parts of the agricultural and livestock sector infrastructure in NEP. In the agricultural sector, most regional, district and divisional level offices of research, extension, training, seed production/certification of DOA and those of ASD have been destroyed and need to be rehabilitated. Breeding farms for cattle, goats and poultry which have been severely damaged or destroyed need to be rehabilitated. The project would address the following tasks: a) retraining of existing staff of the Departments of Agriculture and the Department of Animal Production and Health and support to the employment of others to pre-war levels, where appropriate; b) refurbishment and re-equipping of district and divisional offices of the Agriculture, Agrarian Services and Livestock Departments, livestock breeding farms, schools of agriculture, in close consultation with other agencies involved in similar activities; c) provision of sufficient vehicles and motorcycles to all divisions of DOA, ASD and Department of Animal Production and Health. d) recruitment and training of urgently needed staff for an initial period of five years. Special attention would be paid in the staff retraining effort to impart skills of community mobilization, in the use of mass media formation and management of farmers and livestock owners organisations, of participatory development and in the effective integration of agriculture with livestock production.</p>			
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic retraining of agricultural/animal production/agrarian services staff in modern crop and livestock production - Study of manpower needs in Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Services and Animal Production and Health and recommendations to be prepared/implemented - Study of infrastructure situation, especially agriculture/livestock educational institutions, prioritising rebuilding programmes and implementing them. - Provision of appropriate vehicles and equipment to enable them to carry out their work efficiently 			
Duration of activities:	5 Years			
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture/Livestock extension staff and veterinary staff retrained and provided with transport and necessary equipment - Necessary rebuilding/refurbishment of Agriculture, Agrarian Services & Animal production offices and other infrastructure completed - Assessment of manpower needs completed and recommendations implemented - Improved services in agricultural and livestock extension, farmer training, irrigation and farm inputs supply provided (ASCs) 			
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of staff training days implemented - Study of manpower needs completed and presented for implementation - Buildings, offices, livestock and crops demonstration farms refurbished and restocked - Number of extension visits increased compared to previous years due to better transport, equipment and logistical support to staff 			
Sustainability & Implementation:	<p>The project management will be based at the North-East Region Headquarters in Trincomalee, having a National Consultant Project Manager and three sector coordinators. District Coordinators will be assigned to the respective departments in the districts. Its main function, in collaboration with the Departments concerned, is the efficient prioritisation and implementation of rehabilitation of infrastructure and the implementation of an effective manpower development plan. This will facilitate the provision of better and more sustainable services by the departments concerned, adult and youth education and provision of irrigation infrastructure and input supply.</p>			
Issues & Risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding must be available to provide sufficient staff and to cover recurrent costs of vehicles, buildings and equipment provided. - Broad agreement must be reached between the three Departments on allocation of resources and on the overall project strategy. 			
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total: ..of which..	202500	8100	189000	399600
-Families	45000	1800	42000	88800
-Women	45000	1800	42000	88800
-Children	112500	4500	105000	22200
-H/capped	1750	875	1750	4375
-other	43250	925	40250	84425
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities		Capital	Recurrent	Total
- Training & manpower development	-AC	220	1580	1800
	-LIV	300	250	550
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure	-AC	4424	1478	5902
	-LIV	2500	380	2880
- Provision of vehicles and equipment	-AC	2562	898	3460
	-LIV	855	50	905
- Coordination services	-AC	450	1200	1650
	-LIV	150	300	450
Total:	Agriculture	7656	5156	12812
	Livestock	3805	980	4785
- Establishment & Support of Agricultural Database System		500	200	700
Grand-Total				18.297

Sector AGRICULTURE				
Sub-sector : Agriculture & Livestock				
Project reference code: A-10-A/Li				
Project name: PARTICIPATORY INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEMS PROJECT (Special Programme for Food Security)				
Geographical area: Jaffna, Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu				
Rationale/Objectives: Following many years of destruction and neglect caused by the war, the North-East Province and bordering districts face substantial problems in agricultural rehabilitation and development. A long-term rehabilitation programme, based firmly on participatory principles, is required in order to enhance food security for returning IDPs and the settled communities. New ideas and definite changes in farming systems can only be introduced successfully through demonstrations followed by sustained dialog with communities. Crop yields in Sri Lanka are well below those being obtained in neighbouring countries having broadly the same environmental conditions. This project would introduce and demonstrate technologies that have been proven in other countries with climatic conditions similar to Sri Lanka. These include: (a) introduction of 'conservation agriculture' and innovative cropping systems such as minimum tillage, agro-forestry, intercropping, organic farming, IPM and diversification to higher value crops; (b) introduction of high-value niche-market crops, where appropriate; (c) revival of fruit crop production and processing; (d) better integration of livestock and aquaculture with cropping; (e) introduction of a pilot-scale fertilizer technology especially suitable to the Jaffna and other sandy soil areas, where leaching of nitrates is a problem. The respective product dramatically reduces leaching and is also highly efficient in promoting good root growth such that crops can access water and nutrients more efficiently. The project would also provide two soil testing laboratories in NEP. The project will pay special attention to the establishment/improvement of women's and farmers' organisations, to enable them to use participatory techniques to implement self-help projects in their villages, to manage revolving credit schemes and access funding for projects they have selected.				
Activities: - Selection of eight representative areas in each of the 8 districts for rehabilitation and development - Germplasm collection, characterization, establishment and multiplication in fruit crops - Participatory rural appraisal, including all strata of society including district authorities and local NGOs, in these areas to identify the major farming problems and to jointly devise appropriate strategies to address them - Establish 28 demonstrations on farmers' land to show the benefits of a sound integrated farming systems approach. - Provide soil-testing facilities at two sites and introduce a pilot-scale liquid fertilizer plant to produce an efficient and environmentally safe method of fertilization. - Provide intensive on-the-job training in drip/sprinkler-irrigation, minimum tillage, integration of livestock into farming systems and on the management of micro-credit by farmers'/ women's organisations, nutrition and food processing. - Support establishment of young farmers clubs. - Investigation of status and quality of ground water in Jaffna.				
Duration of activities: 5 Years				
Outputs: - Integrated farming systems technologies adopted by farmers, incorporating livestock and aquaculture where appropriate - Improved community organisation at village level (including youth groups) through effective practice of participatory techniques. - A pilot liquid fertilizer plant (and two soil-testing units) installed and in production, with suitable application equipment in use - Empowerment of women through provision of income generating activities such as food processing.				
Indicators: - Increased production of other field crops and livestock products, with increased income and enhanced food security - Better use of available water through improvements in irrigation and more suitable selection of crops - Farmers' Organisations, Women's Groups and Young Farmers Clubs working well in improving living standards and nutrition. - Improved technologies adopted by farmers with increasing productivity and incomes - More efficient use of fertilizers through use of soil test data and increased use of liquid fertilizer.				
Sustainability & Implementation: The technologies to be used by the project have been proven for years in Brazil and other tropical countries with a climate similar to that in Sri Lanka. The project would be implemented in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Services, the Department of Animal Production and Health, and the Department of Fisheries. On the job training in credit management will be provided to ensure sustainability of micro-credit schemes.				
Issues & Risks: - Running costs of vehicles and other inputs must be sustained after project ends - Suitable, accessible markets must be found for new farm crops being supported by the project - There is a risk that farmers may not adopt the technologies or may adopt them in a piecemeal fashion - The technologies introduced, such as minimum tillage, should be studied and tested independently by the Research Department.				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total: ..of which..	59063	3938	39375	102375
-Families	13125	875	8750	22750
-Women	13125	875	8750	22750
-Children	32813	2188	21875	56875
-H/capped	875	0	875	1750
-other	12125	875	7750	20750
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
-Provide training in participatory Integrated Farming Systems	70	175	245	
-Establish demonstration farms, provide soil/food-testing equipment	525	175	700	
-Commission liquid fertilizer plant, survey mapping, provide training	438	88	525	
-Establish credit fund and provide irrigation/other equipment	438	324	762	
- Coordination & Management	100	300	400	
Total:	1,575	1061	2,632	

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-11			
Project name:	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING & SUPPORT SERVICES PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar, Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee			
Rationale/Objectives				
<p>Before the conflict, Agrarian Service Centers played a prominent role in agricultural marketing as well as in the supply of quality seed materials, fertilizers, agrochemicals and farm equipment at reasonable prices. Due to war most of the buildings, particularly in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and West of Batticaloa were destroyed, including storage facilities, processing units, and transportation infrastructure. In the present situation, notably the absence of the private sector, it is important to reactivate these services. Similarly, the NEP had previously many farmers organizations which were perceived to be efficient in solving issues related to input supply, credit and marketing. However, leadership and representation of the real farmers' interest has been and remains a major problem in many villages. The project would facilitate the setting-up of a Marketing Federation (farmers driven) and specialized farmers groups capable of handling inputs, credit and marketing. In this process, social participation and mobilization of communities would be ensured through the active incorporation of NGOs. Another prominent and related issue is the serious shortage of tractors/2-wheelers for land preparation, and the absence of crop storage facilities needed in order to ease the pressure of low prices after harvest. The project would facilitate arranging a soft-loan mechanism (revolving fund) through farmer co-operatives and farmers organizations for the provision of farm machinery and on-farm storage facilities. Of similar importance is credit. At least 90% of the farmers depend currently on private lenders for financing. The IDPs dependence upon middle-men for credit, and with limited alternatives, oblige them to sell their products at low prices. This could be overcome through implementation of a special mechanism to provide capital to lower income farmers and arranging a forward contract through a stronger marketing organisation. Overall, this project would promote the establishment of a market oriented agricultural production line with proper input supply and marketing.</p>				
Activities:				
<p>A: Strengthening ASCs, farmers organisations, and the new Marketing Federation (rehabilitation of buildings, training in the management of input supply and marketing); construction of storage facilities for agricultural inputs and produce;</p> <p>B: Provision of revolving fund for farm machinery and construction of on-farm storage facilities;</p> <p>C: Strengthening credit system, input supply and marketing.</p>				
Duration of activities: 4 Years				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized and functioning Agrarian Service Centre, Farmers Organizations and Marketing Federation. - Improved regular and continued inputs distribution and marketing. - Accessible credit services at lower interest and with higher loan recovery rates. 				
Indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of machinery and equipment in various steps of cultivation. - Increase in extent of cultivation by 30 to 50% and timely land ploughing, reduction in post harvest losses of about 10 –20% - Increase in product quality in paddy from 10 – 20% and reduction in cost of production. - Increased availability of seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals and other essential inputs. 				
Sustainability & Implementation:				
<p>Agrarian Service Centres, Department of Agriculture, Dept. of Co-operatives and farmer organisations will manage the project through a coordination unit. To enable the full use of agriculture resources it is important to set up an appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Private sector involvement in marketing and supply of inputs with Agrarian Service Centre & Co-operatives will enable long term sustainability.</p>				
Issues & Risks:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The peace situation should continue and the services of ASCs, Co-operatives & farmer organisations should not be discontinued. - Repayment capacity of farmers and organizations in the case of falling product prices. - Ability to sustain operating costs, for the farm machinery in particular, after project ends. 				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total: ..of which..	87,480	26,426	2,734	116,640
-Families	19,440	5,873	608	25,920
-Women	19,440	5,873	608	25,920
-Children	48,600	14,681	1,519	64,800
-H/capped	432	130	158	720
-other	19,008	5,742	450	25,200
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
A. Strengthening ASC, FO & Co-op	1,200	240	1,440	
B. Provision of Farm Machinery & Group Storage (incl. rev. funds)	2,987	448	3,435	
C. Strengthening Credit, Input, and Marketing Services (incl. on-farm storage, collecting centres, vehicle, staff, and coordination)	1,941	546	2,487	
Total	6,128	1,234	7,362	

Sector:	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A-12			
Project name:	COMMUNITY BASED AGRO-PROCESSING PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:				
<p>Due to the war situation, agro processing industries, which existed at the cottage level before the conflict, suffered badly and very few of these entities are functioning at present. However, there is a high potential to re-establish agro-industry facilities for food processing of cereals, tropical fruits such as grapes, mango, guava, and many other fruits, black gram, maize, groundnut and cassava etc. - if well processed and value added - for the local and export market. Promoting agro-processing activities will provide employment to women-headed families and youths and will help to reduce the economic burden due to high dependency ratio among IDPs. The beneficiaries of this project are mainly women headed families and unemployed youths. Facilities at the DATCs will be improved for training in fruit and vegetable processing and storage. Community based food processing centres will be facilitated in each district through a community managed (NGO) revolving fund. This project will introduce new cultivation techniques through applied training for farmer groups. Capacity building will be provided to DATCs to facilitate agro-processing training at community levels. Micro-credit lines and pilot-forward contract arrangements would be important parts of the project.</p>				
Activities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of DAT Centres for modern methods of fruit and vegetable processing at community level. - Establish community based horticulture food sales facilities through appropriate training in production and marketing. - Facilitate forward contracts for fresh and processed food. - Demonstrations of package practices to increase household food and nutrition intake. - Training of trainers drawn from the districts and training of women groups in post harvest technology and processing. - Provide assistance to women groups in obtaining marketing information and credit. 				
Duration of activities: 3 Years				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established food based nutrient improvement programmes to encourage consumption of horticultural commodities. - Women groups at community level trained in better post harvest storage, processing etc. of vegetable and fruit. - Solar dryers, fruit processing halls procured and installed. - Set up fruit, cereals and vegetable processing centres in seven districts initially with co-operative ownership and operation. 				
Indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of fruit and vegetable sales. - Reduction of post harvest losses. - Expansion of fruit based industries. - Increased income of beneficiary farmers. - Improved quality of fruit and vegetables in the market 				
Sustainability & Implementation:				
<p>The project would be implemented through selected DATCs. Close linkages will be established with the RRR programme and the funding agencies for the operation of Micro-Finance Credit Scheme in partnership with DOA, the produce market/price information system, home science institutions and other development institutions/agencies, as appropriate. In the long run agro-industrial plants could be provided with credit lines to enable entrepreneurs to re-establish their operations and to promote sector initiatives. The approach is to work with existing organisations to facilitate sustainable development.</p>				
Issues & Risks:				
<p>The peace situation should continue and availability of inputs should not be interrupted. The supporting services of credit, farmer organizations and marketing are indispensable. Sri Lanka has signed many trade agreements with other countries; free import would affect the agricultural production coming from the North and East. Investigation is needed to find ways to reduce production costs and to encourage increased investment in the agro-processing industry by the private sector.</p>				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	37800	5400	10,800	54,000
..of which..				
-Families	8400	1200	2,400	12,000
-Women	8400	1200	2,400	12,000
-Children	21000	3000	6,000	30,000
-H/capped	240	75	120	435
-others/un-employed youth	8160	1125	2,280	11,515
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Building, Material, Personnel, Training	133	238	371	
- Revolving Fund (for micro-credit and forward contracts)	200		200	
Total:	333	238	571	

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector	Agriculture			
Project reference code:	A -13			
Project name:	ESTATE CROPS PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Coconut</i> is the third major export crop and is an indispensable part of the national diet. It is grown in homesteads and plantations. The total area in the North was 19,000 ha of which, due to war damage, 6,500 ha requires re-planting and 7500 ha needs replanting of dead/destroyed trees, and 2500 need new plantations, mostly in homesteads. In the East, war damage was about 50 percent less, but large numbers of homestead plantations need replanting. The project will work with the Coconut Development Board and with local NGOs in the replanting effort. - <i>Palmyra</i>, a multi purpose crop of high economic value, is grown mainly in the North. About 2.25 million plants destroyed due to war, need replanting. At present 30,000 families derive significant income from Palmyra processing. The replanting scheme under the project is expected to double this number. There is very high potential for agro-industrial development and employment creation based on Palmyra and this potential, subject to further assessment by the project, in collaboration with the Palmyra Development Board. The project will provide training and establish seedling nurseries of high quality planting material. - <i>Cashew</i> has the potential to become an important export crop. About 1,500 ha of small plantations, planted in sandy soils in all coastal districts, have been damaged during the war and require refurbishment. A further 2,500 ha will be planted in suitable areas, in collaboration with local NGOs and CBOs. The project will provide appropriate training for agricultural extension workers and growers, together with high-quality planting material. 				
Activities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of beneficiaries from IDP returnees for homesteads planting of coconut – Free issue of 10 seedlings/beneficiary. - Raising of seedlings of coconut and cashew as community-based participatory projects with involvement of national NGOs. - Selection of small coconut and cashew estates and implementation of re-planting programme, with credit being provided for inputs on soft-loan basis. - Collection of Palmyra seeds and mobilization of rural communities society for planting in public/private places as well as homesteads - Investigation of agro-industrial potential and employment generation opportunities of using Palmyra products 				
Duration of activities: 7 Years				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 2 million coconut seedlings planted - Over 2.25 million Palmyra seedlings planted - Over 2,200 ha cashew seedlings planted - Number of families trained in production, processing and marketing of these crops 				
Indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of beneficiary families who have received coconut seedlings for planting in homesteads - The number of coconut, Palmyra and cashew seedlings distributed by the project - Quantitative increase in production of coconut, cashew and Palmyra and increase in agro-industrial employment and incomes 				
Sustainability & Implementation:				
The implementation capacity of the Coconut, Cashew and Palmyra Development Boards as well as associated NGOs and community-based organisations should be built up to required level to complete these works within 7 years. The project should appoint a special Coordination Board, comprised of landowners' representatives, research and extension staff, local NGOs and staff of the Coconut, Cashew and Palmyra Development Boards to monitor progress, to identify constraints to implementation and address issues effectively.				
Issues & Risks:				
The peace process should continue. Some of the coconut areas are heavily mined; land must be cleared prior to replanting. Landowners must be convinced of the value of investing in these long-term crops. Suitable markets must be found for surplus production. The support and cooperation of the various statutory boards must be available to assist the project.				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	52, 650	20,700	9,000	82,350
<i>..of which..</i>				
-Families	11,700	4,600	2,000	18,300
-Women	11,700	4,600	2,000	18,300
-Children	29 250	11,500	5,000	45,750
-H/capped	100	100	-	200
-other	11,600	4,500	2,000	18,100
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
A .Coconut Rehabilitation Programme	1173	781	1954	
B. Palmyra Rehabilitation Programme	32	96	128	
C. Cashew Rehabilitation Programme	15	10	25	
D. Coordination & Management	30	60	90	
Total	1250	947	2,197	

Sector:	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector :	FISHERIES			
Project reference Code:	A-14-Fi			
Project name:	FISHERIES SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara			
Rationale/Objectives:				
<p>Fish is currently landed on the beach without any basic hygienic standards. Fishing boats with outboard engines are dragged to the beach causing damage to the hulls and the process consumes time and labour. Boats with inboard engines are anchored outside the surf zone and catch is transferred to the beach using canoes. Fishermen cannot obtain fuel or any other services at the landing sites. Poor state of the landing sites and the lack of anchorages with essential services has prevented the optimum utilisation of fishing vessels.</p>				
Activities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary site selection for anchorages and harbours based on the current fishing operations - Detailed coastal engineering studies of around 15 potential sites and preparation of layouts and detailed designs - Construction of the anchorages and provision of essential services based on above studies - Construction of two to three harbours inclusive of services based on detailed investigations and model studies 				
Duration of activities: 7 Years				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of oil, provisions and services at site - Operational efficiency of the fishing fleet - Increase of anchorages - Increase of harbours - Safety of fishing vessels 				
Indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased catch and improved income of fishermen - Better fish quality - Easy monitoring and evaluation - Accurate data availability on the weight and composition of catch for development planning in the future - Increased fishing days from around 180 to around 275 days per year 				
Sustainability & Implementation:				
<p>Construction of fisheries anchorages and harbours is the responsibility of the Government. Therefore it is the Government's responsibility to provide adequate funds each year for maintenance of these harbours and anchorages and to carry out maintenance dredging. This has to be assured by the Government in order to keep these anchorages fully operational. The user charges imposed only provide partial funding for maintenance. A competent harbour management should be introduced to maintain operational efficiency of the anchorages and harbour and for collection of revenue.</p>				
Issues & Risks:				
<p>Past experience in the country has shown that construction of marine structures without adequate engineering studies can lead to very costly errors. This should be avoided by proper investigations, studies and model testing prior to detailed designs. Economic rate of returns should be high because of high cost of breakwaters. In the calculation of ER, breakwater cost is excluded as a government service.</p>				
Number of beneficiaries				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total:	4,500	2,700	9,000	16,200
<i>..of which..</i>				
-Families	1,000	600	2,000	3,600
-Women	1,000	600	2,000	3,600
-Children	2,500	1,500	5,000	9,000
-H/capped				
-other	1,000	600	7,000	3,600
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
- Coastal engineering investigations	1,500		1,500	
- Construction of anchorages	10,000		10,000	
- Construction of harbours	8,100		8,100	
- Rehabilitation of Vallaichenai harbour	2,100		2,100	
- Beacon lights – yardlights, misc. equipment	143		143	
- General operating & maintenance costs		1050	1,050	
Total	21,843	1050	22,893	

Sector	AGRICULTURE			
Sub-sector:	FORESTRY			
Project reference code:	A-15-Fo			
Project name:	FORESTRY SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECT			
Geographical area:	Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Amparai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee			
Rationale/Objectives:				
<p>Except for Jaffna, all other seven districts in the North and East Province had over seven hundred thousand hectares of valuable Natural Forests and Forest Plantations before the ethnic conflict started. The Jaffna peninsula was supplied with firewood and timber from Kilinochchi, where the timber extraction was implemented as a pre reforestation activity. In the mid sixties to late seventies the reforestation with Teak timber was carried out by planting over three hundred hectares annually in each district. The eight nurseries operated in the North and East produced over three million plants annually. With the eruption of the ethnic conflict, all these activities were crippled and finally came to a halt, with no Forestry Department office functioning in Kilinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu, and only marginally in the other districts. Consequently, there is an acute shortage of timber and fuel-wood in all the districts, particularly in Jaffna peninsular. Overall, the Forest cover has decreased alarmingly in all eight districts, accelerating environmental degradation.</p>				
Activities:				
<p>Component A: Participatory Agro Forestry by implementation of 2100 hectares of Agro Forestry through Farmers Wood lots-Homestead Gardens 100,000 allotments; Model Forest Farming of 40 ha; Avenue planting 120 km; raise timber nurseries through rural community.</p> <p>Component B: Commercial Forestry and Reforestation by planting 2,500 Hectares of Commercial Timber Plantations and 2,500 hectares of Fuel-wood Plantations.</p> <p>Component C: Forest resources assessment and mapping of forest reserves and plantation forests and opening avenues for sustainable production of plantation timber.</p> <p>Component D: Institutional building and human resources development by re-establishing the Forest Department functions. Provision of technical know-how through training staff and providing buildings and transport facilities.</p>				
Duration of activities: 7 Years				
Outputs:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2100 hectares of agro forestry farmer's wood lots. - Agro forestry introduced in 100,000 home gardens. - 40 ha of Model Forest Farming Farms. - 120 Kilometres of avenue planting. - Rural communities motivated in agro forestry - 2500 hectares of commercial timber plantations - 2500 hectares of fuel wood plantations - Forestry institutions rehabilitated and equipped - Forestry staff trained - Forestry management plans and map information available. 				
Impact indicators:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased availability of timber and fuel-wood for the rural community as a whole and those who participate in the project in particular. - Increased availability of timber and fuel-wood at the common outlets and reduced scarcity to the public. - Increased forest cover. - Reduced environmental threat. 				
Sustainability & Implementation				
<p>The implementation of the project will be handled by the district heads of the Forest Department who are experienced in this regard. Initially, however, it is necessary to provide the means and facilities to the Forest Department by strengthening institutional and human resources providing transport facilities, building facilities, training and staff and motivators and forest farmers, organising extension and education programs in order to motivate the communities to participate in the project.</p>				
Issues & Risks:				
<p>Peace should prevail to implement the project successfully and to achieve the goals.</p> <p>A pre-project special study will be necessary to assess the required number of buildings, vehicles, staff and the operational costs. Functions of the Forestry Department will have to be implemented in all the districts.</p> <p>There is no specific risk unless there is an abnormal failure in the monsoon rainfall pattern.</p>				
Number of beneficiaries:				
Type	IDPs	Refugees	Population in situ	Total
Total: <i>of which.</i>	112,500	4,500	333,000	450,000
-Families	25,000	1,000	74000	100,000
-Women	25,000	1,000	74000	100,000
-Children	62,500	2,500	185000	250,000
-H/capped	265	130	425	820
-other Farmers	24,735	870	73575	99,180
Total costs: (in '000 US\$)				
Activities	Capital	Recurrent	Total	
Component-A	275	232	507	
Component-B	1,432	1,043	2,475	
Component-C	1,015	676	1,691	
Component-D	451	302	753	
Total:	3,174	2,252	5,426	

Appendix 1:

LIST OF PERSONS MET/ CONTACTED

SIHRN – Secretariat for Immediate Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Needs in the North & East

M. S. Ireneuss Director

Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees

A. Jeyaratnam Secretary
T. Kumaradasan Addl. Secretary
C. S. Shanmugalingam Consultant
E. Kanendran Consultant

Ministry of Assisting Vanni Rehabilitation

R. Dharmakulasingam Secretary

Ministry of Eastern Development & Muslim Religious Affairs

D. Dissanayake Secretary
K. Shanurugalingam Addl. Secretary
R. A. A. K. Ranawake Director, Planning
P. Sunderalingam Deputy Director Planning
A. A. Bawa Deputy Director Planning
Sunil Kannangara Director, Development
A. M. Nahiya Director, Rehabilitation

North-East Provincial Council of Sri Lanka

S. Rangarajah Chief Secretary

Governor's Secretariat, Northern-Eastern Provinces

S. Amirthalingam Secretary to the Governor and Secretary of Agriculture

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam(LTTE)

Mr. E. Kowsaliyan Political Administrative In-Charge, Batticoloa
Mr. S. Elilan Vavuniya
Mr. Thiyagarajah Director, LTTE Public Affairs
Mr. Thamilini Political Administrative In-Charge, LTTE Women's Political Wing
Mr. S. Amirthap Head of the Political Section, Mannar
Mr. S. K. Thuyahan Director
Mr. M. Sundramoorthy Director
Mr. Gunalingam Focal Point Rural Development-Needs Assessment

Department of Industries

M. Sivagowry Management Assistant

Department of Land Administration, Trincomalee

Thanuja Murugesan Provincial Land Commissioner

Land Commissioner's Department, Trincomalee

Mr. K. Kurunathan Asst. Land Commissioner

Agrarian Services Department, Trincomalee

Mr. Kanesu Asst. Commissioner of Agrarian Services

Agrarian Services Department, Batticoloa

S. Samithanby Asst. Commissioner

Mullaitivu Kachcheri

Emelda Suhumar Govt. Agent

Kilinochchi Kachcheri

T. Rasanayagam Govt. Agent

Trincomalee Kachcheri

N. P. K. Nelumdeniya Govt. Agent

Vavuniya Kachcheri

K. Ganesh Govt. Agent

Ampara Kachcheri

B. M. M. Basnayake Divisional Secretary
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Wilbert Gooneratne Director

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Monaragala Kachcheri

Mr. Wimalatunga Administration Officer

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Divisional Secretariat, Lahugala

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Divisional Secretariat, Ninthavur

M. Jaufer Divisional Officer

Divisional Secretariat, Padiyathalawa

P. A. Rohana Jinadasa Divisional Officer

Divisional Secretariat, Mahaoya

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Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources

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G. Piyasena Director General

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Fisheries Department, Batticaloa

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Fisheries Department, Jaffna

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Mr. Dharmalingam Deputy Fisheries Extension Officer

Fisheries Department, Trincomalee

M. S. Thajudeen Asst. Director of Fisheries

Fisheries Department, Mannar

M. S. Thayub Asst. Director of Fisheries

Fisheries Department, Mullaitivu

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Fisheries Department, Kilinochchi

Mr. Vigneswaran Asst. Director of Fisheries

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DFO's Office, Trincomalee

Mr. Manikkawasagar Divisional Forest Officer

DFO's Office, Ampara

Mr. Ibnushood Divisional Forest Officer

DFO's Office, Vavuniya

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Mr. Rajalingam Asst. Commissioner of Agrarian Services

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Department of Agriculture, Kurunegala

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Department of Agriculture, Polonnaruwa

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Mr. Ramanathan Asst. Director, Animal Production & Health, Jaffna
T. K. Thavarajan Asst. Director (South), Animal Production & Health, Batticaloa
Mr. Sivanathan Asst. Director (West), Animal Production & Health, Vavuniya

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Dr. Gnasekeram Veterinary Surgeon

Ampara

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Member of Parliament

Capt. A. Chandra Nehru Digamadulla District Thirukkivil (Ampara)

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P. Vinobaba Senior Lecturer, Fisheries

Consortium of NGOs, Trincomalee

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National Council of NGOs

Saman Amarasinghe Chairman

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

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N. Iseki	First Secretary
French Embassy	
Gael de Maissonneuve	Deputy Head of Mission
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Norbert Ropers	Director

SIDA

A. Emmanuel Head

NORAD

S. Stangelmann Head

Dutch Cooperation

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IFAD

Sarath Mananwatte Director

AND ALL FARMERS AND FISHERMEN (WOMEN AND MEN) AND MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES!!

Appendix 2:

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Appendix 3:

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