

**1. Name of the Organization:****Kaviya Self Development Women's Center****2. Project Basic Information**

<i>Title of the project</i>	Livelihood Support to Resettled Communities under the Joint programme for Peace
<i>Project reference Number</i>	CFP-JPP-2020-96
<i>Project locations</i>	Trincomalee (Kuchavelly, Town & Gravets, Thambalagamam, Eachilampattu, Muthur, Kinnniya, Moraweve, Seruwila, Kanthalai
<i>Project Period</i>	15 th Dec 2020 to 30 th August 2021
<i>Reporting Period</i>	15 th Dec 2020 to 30 th August 2021
<i>Total resources allocated</i>	LKR.19,730,200.00
<i>Name and contact of project manager</i>	Mrs. Y.Ajithkumar, Executive Director, Kaviya Self Development Women's Center Mobile: 077 224 1143 kaviyasdwc@yahoo.com

3. Activity based progress

<i>Completed Actions</i>					
<i>Output</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Status of completion¹</i>	<i>Total Number of Participants (Male / Female)</i>	<i>Participants / Beneficiaries by type / category²</i>	<i>Number of participants / Beneficiaries disaggregated</i>
Strengthened institutions and local authorities are better able to support resettlement needs and scale up service delivery	1.1.1. Provide institutional strengthening support to existing functional groups to handle emergencies	completed	58 Participants	<i>civil society representatives</i>	Female- 29 Male -29 WHH:4 PWD: 0
	1.1.2. Organize legal mobile camps	completed	1443 Community members	<i>Community members</i>	581 birth certificates, 27 marriage certificates, 22 death certificates, 313 NICs and 300 land ownership documents
	1.2.1 Establish Economic advisory service unit (pilot 1or 2 DS divisions) Counseling (training for staff and database)	completed	22 Government officials	<i>Government officials</i>	Female- 4 Male -17
Vulnerable resettled communities have increased livelihood opportunities that are durable, disaster and climate change resilient	2.1.1 Provision of agriculture inputs, Fisheries customize tools and equipment.	completed	27 Beneficiaries	<i>Community members</i>	Female- 12, Male -15 WHH:4 PWD: 0 Youth:5
	2.1.2 Organize agriculture coaching training for the farmers who will be benefited by livelihood support	completed	32 Participants	<i>Community members</i>	Female- 15, Male -17 WHH:4 PWD: 1 Youth:17
	2.2.1. Provision of start-up support to viable traditional and nontraditional enterprises development	completed	41 (M- 41)	<i>Community members</i>	Female- 0, Male -41 WHH:0 PWD: 2 Youth:41
	2.3.1. Business development marketing, Skill improvement coaching and mentoring and financial linkages- YED/NONYED	completed	29 Participants	<i>Community members</i>	Female- 13, Male -16 WHH:00 PWD: 1 Youth:29



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Community based organization s/producer organization s/civil society and other groups function effectively	3.1.1 Awareness session Covid 19 situation and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for selected CBOs (10 nos)	completed	110 Participants	Community members, civil society representatives	Female- 30, Male -85 WHH:7 PWD: 2 Youth:32
	3.1.2 Mobilize, Strengthen and realigned CBOs/women producer groups focus towards to the current marketing trends, Business registration, GMP certification, Logistics, Branding etc....) - 2 groups	completed	64 Participants	Community members	Female- 20, Male -42 WHH:1 PWD: 1 Youth:59
	3.2.1 Provision of start-up support to viable women enterprises - Trincomalee-(30 Women)	completed	30 Benef: 30	Community members	Female- 30, Male -0 WHH:0 PWD: 1 Youth:30
	3.2.2 Business development coaching and mentoring_ Trincomalee - 30 Women	completed	42 Participants	Community members	Female- 17 Male -25 WHH:0 PWD: 1 Youth:42
	3.2.3 Women targeted workshops on property rights, Gender based violence and other rights (30 nos)	completed	31 Participants	Community members	Female- 17, Male -14 WHH:4 PWD: 0 Youth:0
	3.2.4 Support to women groups (value addition & package development)- Trincomalee 2 groups	completed	38 Participants	Community members	Female- 29, Male -28 WHH:0 PWD: 0 Youth:32

¹Fully or partially or not completed

² Types: Community members, Government officials, civil society representatives, etc.

³Disaggregated by other characteristics, such as disability, widows, women-headed households, youth, etc.

Project Progress Reporting

Checking question	Yes / No
a) Output level result achieved or on-track in the year: Analyze what worked well and why	Yes
Approved lists were received from all the Divisional Secretariats for start-up beneficiaries. The input needs were prepared through individual visits to beneficiaries. The procurement of inputs were done through advertisement in public places and sending quotations request from leading suppliers. Received quotations were analyzed by an internal panel based on criteria related to price, stock availability, product quality and warranties provided. Once the analysis is completed, orders were placed with selected suppliers. The procurement and distribution completed successfully	



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b) Output level results not achieved or off-track in the year: Analyze what did not work, why and the way to correct the course of action	
c) Are the financial expenditures on track as planned? If not, why?	Yes/No
	Yes

4. Progress towards outputs / indicators / targets

<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators with baselines targets</i>	<i>Progress towards achieving indicator</i>
1. Strengthened institutions and local authorities are better able to support resettlement needs and scale up service delivery	# of existing functional groups strengthened to handle emergencies Baseline: Target:03	Civil societies namely WRDSs of fisheries and agriculture communities and members of SMEs participated. Initially the roles and responsibilities and necessary steps to the form a society have been explained. Community leaders were educated on the importance of the constitution of the society, how the leaders gain power through it, how do they gain legal status through registration, how to conduct society matters with transparency, how to prepare their annual action plan and how to manage the finances of the society. The participants got thorough knowledge at the end of the program and agreed to reform of their societies and support the community in a democratic manner. There was equal participation of men and women and youth played a dominant role.
	# of legal mobile clinics organized with provision of documentation awareness and document folders. Baseline: Target:01	The officers of Thampalakamam, Morawewa and Kuchchaveli DS Offices joint this program (GN, ADR, ADP, AO). Problems related to certification of birth, marriage and deaths, identity documents, and land ownership documents were addressed by the officers. A total of matters relating to 581 birth certificates, 27 marriage certificates, 22 death certificates, 313 NICs and 300 land ownership documents have been resolved within the day. The relevant documents are retained with DS offices and once the office functions are back to normal, the beneficiaries were assured that they could collect them.
	# of economic advisory service unit established Baseline: Target:01	EAS training was conducted with the support of Small enterprise development (SED) Trincomalee for staff of district and divisional secretariats who are involved with SMEs in order to enhance their capacity to serve the public in an effective and efficient manner. The training covered the function of EAS unit and how the unit can support the SMEs to market their product via on-line business. Since on-line



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		<p>marketing is the current global trend to expand the product marketing during the COVID 19 situation, the participants were briefed on how to support the producers. Further, it was explained that the setting up of 2 EAS units and for them to function as one-stop shopping with the trained staff in the DS offices. This is a unique set up with all required equipment to operate in the DSs office. The DSs were very eager to have this type of services in their divisions. Hopefully, it will be expanded to other DS divisions as well. EAS will provide result oriented digital marketing solutions and help businesses and emerging brands to elevate and maximize their reach. Also IT equipment and furniture were provided to 2 divisions to establish the Centre to serve the people in effective way. The outcome of this EAS unit will be very successful after the COVID 19 situation and country returns to normal.</p>
<p>2. Vulnerable resettled communities have increased livelihood opportunities that are durable, disaster and climate change resilient</p>	<p># of persons assisted with agriculture inputs, Fisheries customize tools and equipment Baseline:00 Target:25</p>	<p>All together 27 beneficiaries (23 in agriculture, 3 in fishing and 1 in livestock) were supported.</p> <p>Farmers both male and females are provided with water pumps, hose and sprinkler system, tube well/dug wells, sprayer machine, and grass cutters as inputs. After they received these inputs, they have expanded their cultivation in onion, peanuts, grams, turmeric and other OFCs. Earlier they did only which is suitable for rain fed cultivation, but now they are able to do their cultivation throughout the year.</p> <p>Fishermen are provided with lagoon boats/sea canoes, nets, deep freezers, motorbikes as inputs to upscale their livelihood. Some of them are going for lagoon fishing and some doing sale of fish as business. Those who are involved in business, they got motorbikes and freezers. Some women were supported to engage in dry fish business as value addition.</p> <p>The support on livestock included shed improvement for animals and a solar pump for obtaining water animal feeding and other cleaning work.</p>



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	<p># of agriculture coaching training conducted for the farmers who will be benefited by livelihood support Baseline: Target:01</p>	<p>Awareness training on the Government’s Saubaghya Program was made to the beneficiaries. In addition, beneficiaries received agriculture inputs were trained on Organic Agriculture since the Government has announced that no chemical fertilizers will be imported in the future. As it is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people, awareness was given to famers to go with the production of organic fertilizer for their future cultivation. Some farmers already have started to produce and due to lack of machinery, only limited amount of fertilizer are being processed. .</p>
	<p># of persons assisted with start-up support to viable traditional and nontraditional enterprises development prioritized. Baseline: Target:40</p>	<p>Initial assessment was conducted to identify beneficiaries and the type of needs they had. A total of 41 beneficiaries were assisted with start-up support with equipment, tools sets, and training on enterprise development.</p> <p>One beneficiary (Ms. Mekala) in Thampalakamam DS division, opened her grinding mill with the support of Kaviya/UNDP. She was provided with rice & chilli grinding mill.</p> <p>Amalathas of Periya Kulam attached to Kuchchaveli DS Division who is a painter and working for a painting contractor on piece work basis, has started his own business after he got the necessary tools under the project.</p> <p>Likewise, some other painters have started their own business. Most of the skilled workers worked as laborers, now have set up their own business.</p> <p>One hotel owner, Mrs. Pusparaja at Nilaveli expanded her hotel with buffet set provided by the project. Those who were engaged in fishing using rented boats, have improved their daily income since they got the boat from Kaviya.</p>



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	<p># of Business development coaching and mentoring conducted Baseline: Target:01</p>	<p>Business development batch 1 was trained and youth from multi-sectoral SMEs attended the training and prepared their business plans. Number of participants in first batch were 29 (16 M & 13 F)</p> <p>The training covered expectation of participants, business life cycle, business environment, goal setting, personnel competencies of entrepreneurs, business idea screening, introduction to business plan, preparing production, technical and marketing plans, organization and HR management plan, financial plan and packaging the business plan.</p> <p>At the beginning, the participants did not have any idea on what business is to be started. The principle of “4Ps” was explained and they themselves developed their own Business Plan. From that they have identified their business and requested inputs accordingly. It was verified by our team and necessary inputs were purchased and distributed. They were briefed on how they can access the banks with the available BP, for their future expansion of business.</p>
<p>3. Community based organizations/producer organizations/civil society and other groups function effectively that also addresses</p>	<p># of Awareness session conducted for Covid 19 situation and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for selected CBOs Baseline: Target:02</p>	<p>During the awareness sessions, the impact of climate change was explained with some examples. Farmers in Trincomalee have already developed resilience to climate- change related risks through practicing crop diversifying adaptation strategies. It was explained that risk can be addressed at different stages, not just when it comes to cultivation. They learned how to balance losses in yield by reducing post-harvest losses and food waste.</p> <p>Another option learned is livelihood diversification through non-agricultural side businesses or integrated crop-livestock systems, as livestock is less sensitive to weather anomalies and can provide an additional income source when crop cultivation fails. Farmers learned how to strengthen community organizations, and share risks through common funds and crop insurance schemes.</p> <p>The participants are interested and they prepared resilience methods to face the</p>



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		<p>disaster. The fishermen said that this is very useful workshop for them in their business. It can work alongside other risk management mechanisms such as the implementation of early warning systems for fishermen or risk reduction through safer equipment and fishing practices.</p> <p>Participants said that without preparedness, they lost many lives in the past. , said Vivekananda FO member. The importance of the environment protection measures with community (mainly youth) participation was emphasized by the Resource person at the end of the workshop.</p>
<p>prejudices and negative social norms</p>	<p># of CBOs/women producer groups mobilized, strengthen and realigned focus towards to the current marketing trends, Business registration, GMP certification, Baseline: Target:02</p>	<p>It was learned during the assessment that most of the business in the resettled areas were in informal sector and did not have legal registration. The importance of business registration is explained to CBOs and producer groups during community visits, and they were linked with DS office for necessary registration. The procedure was very well explained, and they were prepared for submitting the documents.</p> <p>Two SME Cooperative Societies have been formed during a workshop and their registration is underway with Cooperative Department.</p>
	<p># of women entrepreneurs supported Baseline: Target:30</p>	<p>Women entrepreneurs were provided with livelihood support to upscale their business. One woman, Ms. Shanthi who was doing her business inside her house and after the intervention of the project, she has built a small room in front of her house at Trinco T&G division and started her restaurant (take away). She said that the recipes which she has learned while she was in India have become very popular among customers.</p> <p>Similarly, around 30 women entrepreneurs were supported with inputs such as utensils, machineries and space expansion assistance through the project who are currently earning better income. If there is no COVID lockdowns, they could have earned more.</p>



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<p># of Business development coaching and mentoring conducted Baseline: Target:01</p>	<p>Business development batch 2 was trained and youth from multi-sectoral SMEs attended the training and prepared their business plans. Apart from the plan,</p>
<p># of workshops conducted for women on property rights, Gender based violence and other rights Baseline: Target:01</p>	<p>GBV, child abuse and other rights were explained and the remedy also given to them through addressing matters individually due to Covid 19 lockdowns.</p> <p>A case study was done in Kuchchaveli DS division, Salappaiaru village. Remedy has been taken to resolve the issues on women rights. Likewise, awareness was given to report the violence to the relevant authorities for necessary action.</p> <p>The officers attached to DS Offices provided their fullest support in addressing the issues.</p>
<p># of women groups supported for value addition, new techniques & package Baseline: Target:02</p>	<p>Women groups were trained through small sessions on value addition to locally available agriculture and fishing products using new technologies such as dehydration, food preservation methods etc. In addition, the advantages of proper packaging for food hygiene and for food preservation has been explained. . The basic knowledge on selection of approved packaging materials, attractive printing samples and branding were highlighted and how to gain loyal customers for the their products through product quality and customer satisfaction steps in production process was also explained.</p>

5. a. Describe the overall results achieved or on-track.

Supported Indian Returnees in Trincomalee have improved livelihoods and access to related services as 100% of targeted household received enhanced livelihood opportunities in the form of provision of inputs, capacity building, construction of economic infrastructure and facilitation of market and finance linkages

Target returnees have increased their economic independence and reduced their vulnerabilities as many beneficiaries have gone to expand their livelihoods following the capacity building and market linkages facilitated by the project.

Reactivated CBOs have experienced an increase in the number of members of both men and women. CBO governance has improved through the project as reactivated CBOs work on their mandates with renewed commitment; new members have been enrolled and meetings are conducted on a monthly basis. The community also reports improved engagement with CBOs – as mentioned previously, 79% of beneficiaries reported satisfaction with CBO services via the feedback. The project has helped facilitate improved connections between the community and CBOs which has ensured greater assistance for community members to undertake and expand their livelihoods as well as enhanced social integration and cohesion in newly resettled communities.

Mobile clinics implemented under the project have helped target beneficiaries secure vital documentation in order to process land ownership and access humanitarian aid for resettlement. The project has also succeeded in improving the efficiency of service delivery through development of IT systems which has helped to: streamline provision of resettlement support services; support transparent beneficiary selection and improve efficiency of DS staff. Improvements to service delivery quality and strengthening of local government have helped resettled community members to easily access government services in order to regenerate livelihoods, enhance community integration and support the durable resettlement of families.

CBOs engage in monitoring of livelihood interventions following capacity building. A committee was formed comprising of representatives of CBOs from the locality to monitor livelihood interventions in the project areas. Representatives would visit beneficiaries, monitor their income and ensure they are using / managing the resources well. Additionally, this has led to the DS office instituting sanctions against beneficiaries who have been identified as not utilizing the given resources appropriately. This has helped to increase transparency of the beneficiary selection process, monitor project interventions and reduce fraud.

27 have expanded and diversified their crop cultivation (to include onions, papaya, green gram, blackgram, bananas etc) through the provision of inputs such as water pumps, plant protection equipment, chemical sprayers, delivery pipes, other farming tools and seedlings/plants; storage facilities for seeds and produce; cash crop assistance and promotion of home-gardening.

32 farmers have increased their knowledge on compost making, post-harvest technologies, pest control techniques and marketing linkages through training in order to encourage adoption of natural farming methods and offset the impact of various chemical and post-harvest technologies in these newly released unspoiled areas.

71 have increased their income considerably (from LKR 30,000 to LKR 60,000 per month) through support provided for Youth entrepreneurs self-employment. UNDP provided start-up support in the form of productive inputs and capacity building to viable business ventures in areas such as construction, retail, value addition etc. Beneficiaries have expanded their businesses, provided employment to others in the community and have started saving for the future following the support provided.

The support provided has facilitated business expansion for 71 small scale businesses with 9 additional individuals employed. This area of support specifically targets youth skills and unemployment and follow-up counselling programmes were conducted to mentor businesses to further refine their business plan.

Initial findings from the end-line-survey indicate that 11% of beneficiaries have extended their livelihood plan – for example, many have increased their capital and purchased an additional shop for their business. The end-line survey also highlights that beneficiaries have significant potential to increase marketing, exposure of their products and sales to expand their selected business activities in line with the business plan developed.

Linkages to access bank loans/credits through Samurdi and rural cooperative banks, as well improvements to market access will help beneficiaries further develop sustainable businesses. Women and youth supported by the project have been able to increase their economic independence and standard of living, while simultaneously helping to reduce their vulnerabilities. Capacity building and empowerment of women and youth will enable these beneficiaries to sustain the gains that they made in increasing their incomes and moving towards greater gender equality and inclusion. KAVIYA has facilitated linkages between beneficiaries and leading government specialized service providers.

Community reintegration and trust among the returnees and other ethnic groups increased in the recently released areas through the celebration of events such as the new year and International Women's Day and Tree planting, river bank management tourism activities. Approximately 100 individuals participated in such events which have helped to increase the cohesiveness and unity amongst the returned community members.

Supported Beneficiaries							
DS division	YED			NON YED			Total
	Agriculture	Fisheries	SME	Agriculture	Fisheries	Livestock	
Kuchchveli	1	7	14	3			25
Morawewa	3	1	11	18	3	1	37
Muthur		2	5				7
Thampalakamam	1		7	2			10
Town & Gravets		9	10				19
Total	5	19	47	23	3	1	98

Among these 98 direct supported beneficiaries: 42 Females and 56 Males, WHH: 4 PWD: 2 Youth: 76

b) Describe concrete results achieved or on-track towards gender equality and women's empowerment

Women from entire divisions have been motivated to make active participation in community decision making, protection of rights of women and children and to engage in income generation activities. Equal opportunities were provided to both genders while beneficiary selection was done with the support of women development officers of DS Offices. Special needs for the women-headed households and destitute women have taken into consideration. All training sessions ensured the participation of both gender in all activities. In selection of family livelihood and business ventures both men and women were consulted and encouraged to have joint decisions.

c) Describe results that are not achieved or off-track towards gender equality and women's Empowerment

N/A

6. Risks / Challenges

Risk Log: **the risk types/ description** can be Organizational, Political, Environmental, etc. while the **Risk assessment (Likelihood & Impact)** should be either LOW, MEDIUM or HIGH.

Risk Log and Management			
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Risk assessment</i>		<i>Risk Mitigation strategy</i>
	<i>Likelihood</i>	<i>Impact</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing some particular items requested by beneficiaries may difficult due to lack of stock in shops 	LOW	Progress will be delayed	Pre-planned purchasing & approach wholesale vendors to get stock from western part of Country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the spread of Covid-19 and lockdown of project locations/districts 	High	Progress delayed	1) Requested time extension of 02 months 2) Revised action plan in consultation with UNDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of rainy season in project locations. 	Low	Delay in field visits	1) Rescheduled activities on a weekly basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilities of resistance from host communities towards the inputs for livelihoods. 	Low	Nil	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sliding market shares in currently Covid-19 affected locations may have negative impacts on producer groups supported under the project.(especially products linked with tourism. related products 	Medium	Reduced income	1) Expanded the sales in local market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory restrictions on resettlement under laws and acts of parliament 	Low	Nil	

<i>Challenges (refer to responses under Q4, part b)</i>	
<i>Challenges faced</i>	<i>Actions Taken</i>
Travel restrictions in-between provinces and within locked down locations disturbed the movements of staff, goods and community members. This has delayed assessments, community meetings, planned training, procurement and distribution of inputs to beneficiaries. These delays affected the schedule of project activities which in return increase the project duration and budget.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Precautionary measures were introduced to staff as per procedures of health authorities 2) Meetings of small groups were arranged in communities to improve community participation 3) More training sessions with smaller groups were arranged to meet covid restrictions 4) Requested time-extension of 02 months from UNDP. 5) Revised the action plan in consultation with UNDP to complete delayed actions
Kaviya office area was locked down from 19 th May to 4 th June 2021.	Decision taken to work from home after informing UNDP
Procurement of inputs for support faced difficulties due to shortages of stocks, shortened validity period of quotations, and price escalation,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Negotiated arrangements were made with leading suppliers to maintain stocks of procurement items and to minimize price escalation. 2) Purchased orders placed in advance to ensure delivery on time.
Health authority restrictions on number of participants for meetings and training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased the number of sessions to cover the number of participants 2) Applying health precautions to minimize covid spread. 3) Selected locations of gathering were used to reduce dependency on public transport
Lack of stock in the local market for agro and SME related items such as Pumps, hand sprayer, Welding plant.	Did initial market survey to purchase essential & needy items.
Regular visits to particular high risky areas	Conducted covid-19 awareness to all staffs therefore staffs were followed precautions actions to prevent from the covid-19

7. Recommendations

<i>Recommendation</i>	
Preparedness & follow hygienic rules	
Pre planning for purchasing items	

Photos – with captions

