

# Annual Report 2005



North East Provincial Council  
Provincial Planning Secretariat

**CIRM**  
CENTRE FOR INFORMATION  
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



## PREFACE

We are pleased to present to you our annual report 2005. In this second year of the Centre for Information Resources Management's (CIRM) existence we consolidated our position in the North East Province (NEP) and made progress in the quality of our products and services. We expanded our activities and staff, sharpened our focus and strengthened the capacity of our staff. We also gained further recognition with national and international non-governmental organisations, donor funded projects and international agencies as well as with the provincial administration.

We started this year in a very sad mood because we had just experienced the terrible tsunami. The first months of 2005 we spent as much time as possible in supporting the Government Agent's office and national and international organisations in their relief activities. We developed a map of Trincomalee district which showed the tsunami hit divisions including the death toll, the number of displaced people and the location of welfare camps. Due to the tsunami the number of organisations working in the North East increased. This worsened the already existing 'brain drain'. CIRM also lost a few senior professional team members who worked with CIRM from its inception. They all contributed a lot to the professional organisation CIRM now is. Many new staff joined in 2005 received intensive on-job training and guidance from the senior professional staff and they developed their capabilities in shorter period.

In 2005 we finished two very important assignments which we had started in 2004, the development of the Vulnerability-Poverty Profile (VPP) and an administrative boundary map for every district in the NEP. Every district now has a VPP that also includes the effects of the tsunami. We sold over 750 VPP reports in 2005 to national and international institutions and organisations. For the mainstreaming best practices unit the year 2005 started with a challenging assignment for the North East Irrigated Agriculture Project (NEIAP). CIRM developed a manual and training programme for community mobilisation for 125 newly appointed community mobilisers and subsequently conducted the training.

Although experienced staff left CIRM, the team has shown to be flexible and confident enough to overcome this. This attitude is among others stimulated by the fact that CIRM offers an environment in which 'learning on the job' is practiced and by the team spirit. For the future we wish to maintain this environment. Support also came from GTZ-PIP (Performance Improvement Project for development actors in the North East Province) in giving CIRM the opportunity to improve the skills and knowledge of the team through e.g. training programmes conducted by consultants.

The year 2006 started with challenging new assignments. We will focus on expanding our range of products and services and further increase the quality. To increase the skills and knowledge of the team we will appoint new people and offer the staff the possibility to participate in training programmes. The new challenges and the achievements of 2005 were only possible because of the commitment and professionalism of the team and the support from the provincial authorities.

S. Rangarajah  
Chief Secretary North East Province

Rohini Singarayer  
Director CIRM



# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	
<b>Background and objectives</b>	<b>2</b>
Rationale	
Objectives	
Functions of CIRM	
<b>Organisational structure</b>	<b>3</b>
Profile of CIRM	
CIRM's services	
CIRM team	
<b>Achievements in 2005</b>	<b>5</b>
Achievements of the Information systems unit	
Achievements of the Mainstreaming best practices unit	
<b>Outlook for the year 2006</b>	<b>9</b>
Quarterly overview on CIRM's plans for 2006	
<b>Institutional co-operation</b>	<b>10</b>
VSO	
GTZ-PIP	
CIM	
Advise and Exchange	
<b>Financial statement</b>	<b>11</b>
Income and Expenditure	
<b>ANNEX</b>	
Chart on CIRM's development partners	
Example of Vulnerability-Poverty Profile of one village	

# Background and objectives

## CIRM disseminates expertise and best practices

### ► Rationale

The Centre for Information Resources Management (CIRM) was officially announced on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003 as a unit of the Provincial Planning Secretariat of the North East Province (NEP). It started its activities from 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2004. CIRM continues the knowledge base and institutional capacity of GTZ-IFSP (Integrated Food Security Programme-GTZ) in order to improve the capabilities of the institutions and organisations in the NEP.

There is still a tendency for government organisations (GOs), non-government organisations (NGOs) as well as donor supported programmes and projects to develop own procedures and methods for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of their projects.

Much time and money is spent for 'inventing the wheel' again. Furthermore, many assessments and evaluations done by donors have clearly revealed the need to develop and improve the capabilities for planning, co-ordination, integration and outcome and process orientation. A specifically community centred approach needs to be incorporated into the existing system. CIRM will concentrate on these challenges.

CIRM focuses on improving the capabilities of the institutions and organisations in the NEP in planning, co-ordinating and monitoring development activities. Two aspects are taken into account. The first is promoting the application of information technology to increase the efficiency of the provincial as well as the district administration. The second aspect is the dissemination of best practices developed and applied by the IFSP Trincomalee and other organisations/projects in the NEP.

### ► Objectives

- Assist the provincial administration in the processes of developing and applying appropriate concepts, procedures and methods for community development
- Support the provincial administration in the dissemination and efficient utilisation of best practices and products developed by different stakeholders
- Harmonise and unify the various development approaches and promote the utilisation of information so as to increase the quality of development and promotion of transparency for good governance.

### ► Functions of CIRM

CIRM focuses on the following functions:

- Harmonise all Geographical Information System (GIS) related practices among the institutions in the NEP and develop further applications and practices to promote the use of GIS in the major development sectors to support efficient planning and decision-making
- Promote participatory development approaches into the existing system of GOs, NGOs and development projects so as to integrate it into their work processes
- Promote community mobilisation and awareness among the people of their potential and rights and to utilise their resources so as to enhance rural governance and social integration
- Assist in building the capacities and human resources at the village level by adopting the best practices promoted by the provincial administration
- Conduct, assist, co-ordinate and encourage research into all aspects of institutional and community development.
- Participate in the implementation of project activities such as training, research, appraisal, and assessments of donor-supported projects, international agencies, GOs and NGOs.

# Organisational structure

## Who and What

### ► Profile of CIRM

CIRM is a unit of the North East Provincial Planning Secretariat but is governed by an independent Board of Management. CIRM has its focus and concentrated efforts on its defined objectives. It has the mandate to work with GOs, local and international NGO's, international agencies and donor funded projects. A chart of CIRM's development partners during 2005 is annexed to this report.

CIRM partly has to finance its expenses. This money is earned through assignments for clients. From the NEPC funds are received for the basic management requirements.

As a semi-autonomous and partly self-financing organisation, certain flexibility is given to CIRM for establishing itself and setting up the organisational structure. A board of management was established, of which Mr. S. Rangarajah, the Chief Secretary of the NEP, is the chairman. The main task of the board will be supervising and steering

the management and reviewing the performance of CIRM.

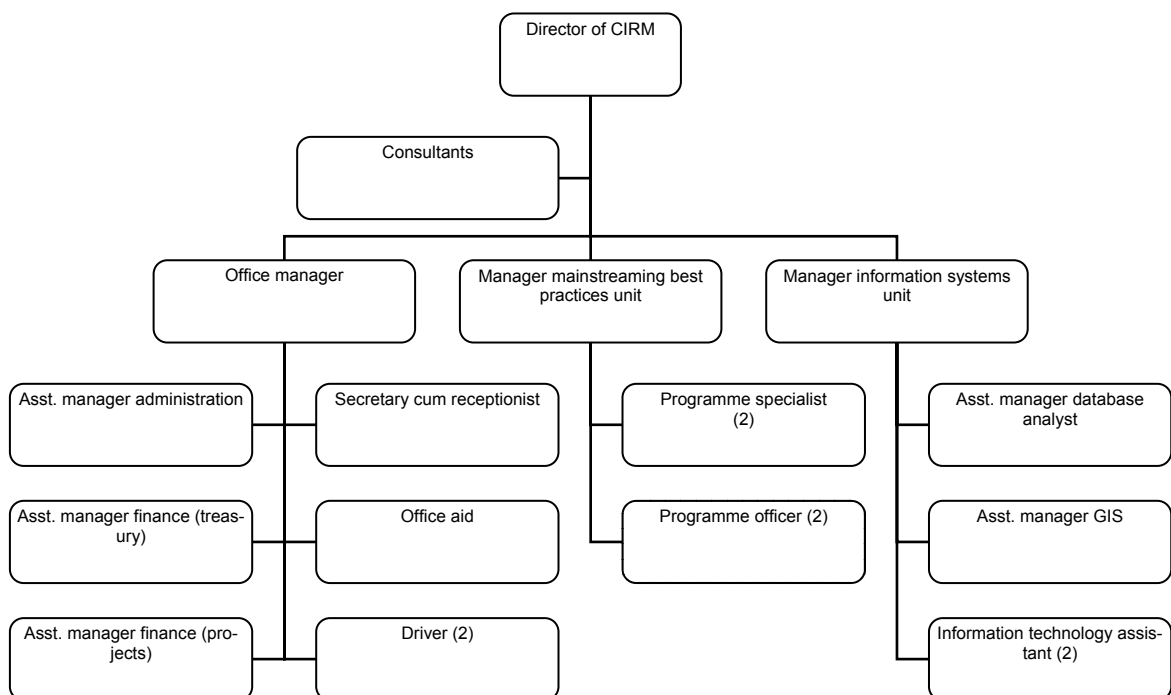
CIRM has a director under whom come the Mainstreaming best practices unit, the Information systems unit and the support and administration staff. The organisational chart drawn below further illustrates human resources at CIRM as of December 2005.

### ► CIRM's services

The mainstreaming best practices unit focuses on disseminating participatory approaches that are based on the best practices of GTZ-IFSP and other projects. The services/products coming from this unit are:

- Develop customised participatory development approaches e.g. community and social mobilisation, Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Develop manuals for the dissemination of participatory approaches

### Organisational chart



- Train and coach in participatory development approaches, project management and project proposal writing
- Promote sustainable livelihood approach
- Promote the application of planning, monitoring and management tools (e.g. community action planning)
- Train and coach in office management for local NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
- Bookkeeping for local NGOs and CBOs.

The Information systems unit focuses on the development and consolidation of data and information that is necessary to support the development activities undertaken by institutions and organisations in the North East Province. The products/services coming from this unit are:

- Spatial and sector data based on GIS
- Application of GIS in planning and decision making processes
- Vulnerability-Poverty Profile (VPP);
- Customised databases to support decision-making
- Train organisations/institutions in data analysis and the use of relational databases
- Conduct process and impact assessments
- Promote impact monitoring.

### ► The CIRM team

The CIRM team consists of 19 members comprising of management, professional, administration and support staff. CIRM aims to let government officers participate in assignments in order to let them acquire skills and ideas.

In 2005 few senior professional staff members found jobs in Tsunami recovery projects and left CIRM. Several new officers joined the CIRM team. They quickly fitted into the team and acquainted themselves with CIRM's activities.

All staff members participated in several training programmes to improve the quality of their skills and to update their knowledge. The training programmes covered the following subjects:

- Livelihood diversification and enterprise development
- Presentation skills
- Training of Trainers (ToT) for strengthening of NGOs
- Personality development and positive work attitude
- GIS software training programme
- ToT in project management cycle
- Organisational development.



From left to right, starting at the front row: G.S.I. Jesuthasan, K. Kirushanthan, A. Pushpalatha, Rohini Singarayer, G.Kumanan, P. Pushpatheepa, T. Sunthararajah, T. Sampasivam, N. Suthanthiran, Juergen Stadel, S. Srimanobhavan, S. Pathmarajah, W.D. Ganga Dilhani, R. Kirubalingam, Simone Corjanus, Kristina Leipoldt, N. Nishanthan, S. Mohanakumaran, A. Kanagarajah, A. Pratheepan, A.G. Seeralan.

## Achievements in 2005

Focus on expanding our products and quality improvement

### Achievements of the Information system unit

#### ► Spatial data

In 2004 CIRM started to develop GIS based administrative boundaries maps for all eight districts. In 2005 we fulfilled this task by finishing the last four maps for: Ampara, Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaittivu. We also prepared a map reflecting Sri Lanka on which the North East Province is highlighted and its district and divisional boundaries are depicted.

For the North East Irrigated Agriculture Project (NEIAP) we prepared a Trincomalee district map showing all the villages selected by the NEIAP, the divisional boundaries and the roads. There are more requests coming from development organisations and projects to have customised topographic maps. For the senior management in the NEP we conducted a GIS awareness programme to promote the use of GIS in the NEP.

#### ► Vulnerability-Poverty Profile (VPP)

In 2005 CIRM finished the development of the last four VPPs for Ampara, Jaffna, Mannar and Mullaittivu district. The reports will be released in the first quarter of 2006. Every district now has a VPP which also includes the effects of the December 2004 tsunami. Altogether 78 DS divisions, 1937 GN divisions and 4715 villages are covered. In total, 2111 enumerators have been trained during 2004 and 2005.

From the VPP reports that were published in 2005 over 750 books were sold to local and international NGOs.



The VPP provides collective information about the present vulnerability-poverty status of each village in a district. The profile is based on specific poverty dimensions resulting predominantly from the conflict, which together determine the poverty rank of a village. The profile distinguishes between vulnerable, poor and less poor villages. The final report contains the poverty profile for every village in a district in which the data for a village will appear in one sheet. An example of a village data sheet is annexed to this report.

The VPP has proven to be a useful tool for support in decision-making and impact monitoring in community development activities. There have also been many requests from national and international NGOs and GOs for the raw data from the VPP database. This concerns sector specific data e.g. schools, wells and roads.

The VPP preparation activities started in February 2004. In each district we began the VPP activities by conducting a stakeholder workshop. The purpose of these stakeholder workshops was to explain the VPP and to obtain suggestions from the participants for district specific adjustments. Present at these workshops were the Government Agents, Deputy Directors Planning, Asst. Directors of Planning, Development Officers, Divisional Secretaries, Samurdhi Managers and staff from selected NGOs. The data collection was done with the support of the Samurdhi Development Officers, as enumerators, in the villages. They received an intensive training on how to obtain the relevant data and how to fill the questionnaire.

Due to the tsunami there have been considerable changes in e.g. the socio-economic situation of the people. We therefore had to revisit the tsunami affected districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Kilinochchi in which we had collected the data before December 2004. We developed and implemented a tsunami assessment questionnaire in these three districts. In the districts we had not covered yet before December 2004 we implemented the vulnerability-poverty and the tsunami assessment questionnaire.

Funding for the development of the VPPs was secured as follows:

- VPP's for Ampara, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaittivu, Trincomalee and Vavuniya by NEERP (North East Emergency Reconstruction Programme)
- VPP for Batticaloa district by FSCT-GTZ (German Development Cooperation – Food Security and Conflict Transformation project)
- VPP for Mannar district by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

The Government Agents and the District Planning Secretariats closely worked with CIRM in the preparation of the VPP. We would like to thank them for their cooperation and valuable inputs.

- ▶ **Vulnerability assessment for NECCDEP**  
For the North East Coastal Community Development Project (NECCDEP) we did a vulnerability-poverty assessment in its pro-

ject area. This covers 40 divisions in the districts of Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaittivu and Trincomalee. In these 40 divisions we implemented the vulnerability-poverty and the tsunami assessment questionnaire. The outcome of the assessment facilitates the selection process of coastal villages for NECCDEP project-support. NECCDEP is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).



“Other organisations were available to outsource the process and impact monitoring to but we chose CIRM. They are familiar with the characteristics of the North East Province and have lots of experience with working in the entire province”.

“CIRM team members came to my office several times during the preparation phase of the process monitoring to present and discuss the framework. My opinion of these sessions is that they were well prepared and organised and that the team is committed”.

“There are not many institutions like CIRM in Sri Lanka. It is therefore very special to have an institution like CIRM in the North East. We should support it in its development. We so create maximum benefit because we strengthen the capacity of the provincial administration as well”.

Mr. S.M. Croos, Project Director of the North East Coastal Community Development Project (NECCDEP)

#### ▶ **Process and impact monitoring for NECCDEP**

In the first quarter of 2005 there was consent among the ADB and NECCDEP to outsource the process and impact monitoring for NECCDEP to CIRM.

The impact monitoring will be done twice; in 2007 and at the end of the project in 2009. In 2005 we designed the concept for the process monitoring and prepared the first field exercise which is done in February/March 2006. For the process monitoring we will interview a selected group of people on three levels: in the NECCDEP project villages, the implementing NGO's and the NECCDEP project staff at the District Secretariats.

► **JICA - UNCRD workshop on human security assessment**

We were invited to participate in the JICA-UNCRD workshop and asked to present our experience and knowledge with regard to human security and conflict affected people in the North East. The goal of this workshop was to promote and operationalise the human security approach in development planning and monitoring in Sri Lanka.

We presented our expertise on the vulnerability-poverty profile which has potential to be used in human security assessment and development activities in the North East.

► **Achievements of the Mainstreaming best practises unit**

In 2005 CIRM trained 294 persons in different subjects. The persons worked for CBOs, NGOs and the government.

► **Community mobilisation training for NEIAP**

For NEIAP we developed a training programme and manual on community mobilisation. During the first quarter of 2005 we conducted the programme for 125 newly appointed community mobilisers. The 13-days training programme covered the following subjects: basics of community development, community mobilisation, conducting socio-economic surveys and how to make a community action plan. The group was divided into five batches of which four were conducted in Tamil medium and one in Sinhalese medium.

► **Training on monitoring and proposal writing for UNDP**

UNDP asked us to conduct a training programme for 23 field monitoring officers who are working at the Divisional Secretariats in Trincomalee District. The 3-day training programme was conducted in Tamil me-

dium and also once in Sinhalese medium. The subjects covered during the training were:

- What is development
- Basic project proposal writing
- Monitoring and evaluating of development projects
- Purpose of regular reporting to the Divisional Secretary and donors
- Identifying constraints and challenges in the field for sustainable development.

► **Community assessment techniques for ICRC**

ICRC requested us to develop a training on community assessment techniques for their partner organisation, the Sri Lankan Red Cross (SLRC). In July we trained 15 volunteers in health situation assessment in selected villages. The training consisted of an in-house training and one day field support. During the field day the trainers coached the participants while they collected the data and gave them feedback.



“We asked CIRM to do training on community assessment techniques. From the beginning I had the impression that CIRM is a professional organisation. We had a clear discussion on the content of the training and the outline of the programme looked very well organised”.

“Because of the good experience with them I asked CIRM to do a community mobilisation and participatory rural appraisal training in 2006 for volunteers from the Sri Lankan Red Cross.”

“I have recommended CIRM to my colleagues working in other districts of the NEP”.

Elisabeth Turesson, Health Delegate of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

► **Community mobilisation and PNA/PRA training for NECCDEP**

In August we conducted a training programme on community mobilisation for the NECCDEP implementing partner NGOs. A group of 80 community mobilisers from Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara district were divided in three batches and participated in a six-day training programme. In December a six-day training on participatory needs assessment (PNA) and rural appraisal was conducted for the same groups of participants. This training consisted of three days in-house training, two days of field training and one day report writing. The training aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Better understand the meaning and importance of PNA and PRA;
- Prepare and carry out a village PNA workshop;
- Prepare the village development plan as specified by NECCDEP.



Social Resource Map of the village Varothayanagar made by the village people as part of the PNA

► **Community mobilisation and group formation for micro credit for NDTF**

In August and September National Development Trust Fund (NDTF) staff was trained on community mobilisation and group formation for micro credit in a one-day-workshop in Batticaloa and in Trincomalee.

► **ToT in project management cycle.**

In October the team from the mainstreaming best practices unit was trained in the subject of project management cycle (PMC). The method was based on a training of trainers –cum- training method. This guaranteed a direct follow-up of the training of trainers and coaching. Two consecutive trainings were executed. During the first seven-day training subject matter knowledge about PMC was introduced to the CIRM team and consolidated. At the same time, training methods and training skills of the participants were tested, evaluated and improvements were discussed.

The CIRM team implemented the second five-day training them self with the coaching of the ToT-trainer. The participants of this second training were seventeen persons from government and NGO's.

► **Community mobilisation and development training for MANTRECAP**

Together with the MDTD (Management Development Training Department) we did this training for front line officers working in the divisions where MANTRECAP (Mannar District Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through Community Approach Project) is implementing their activities. In December eight officers were trained during a three-day programme. MANTRECAP is funded by JICA.



# Outlook for the year 2006

Focus on expanding products and improving quality

► Quarterly overview on CIRM's plans for 2006

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Perform the process monitoring for NECCDEP</li> <li>▪ Publish the Vulnerability-Poverty Profile reports for Ampara, Jaffna and Mullaittivu</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of CIRM staff (training programme on organising development for local government)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote the use of the Vulnerability Poverty Profiles in the decision-making and planning processes of organisations and institutions in the NEP.</li> <li>▪ Develop further GIS applications and practices to promote the application of GIS in the major development sectors to support efficient planning and decision making.</li> </ul>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop topographic map of every division in the NEP and of the capital town of every district in the NEP</li> <li>▪ Finalise the process monitoring for NECCDEP</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of CIRM staff (Arc GIS 9 training, methodology of training course, sustainable livelihood approach training)</li> <li>▪ Develop an interface for electronic thematic mapping</li> </ul>	
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Production of a vulnerability-poverty atlas for the NEP; showing the NEP with the poverty levels at GN level</li> <li>▪ Coastal mapping project. Develop maps of the coastal area in the NEP. The maps can support the development activities in the coastal area and can be customised</li> <li>▪ Training programme for non government organisation in participatory rural appraisal and community mobilisation</li> <li>▪ Re-aggregation of poverty related data into sector data as an initial step in the preparation of a decision-support system for sectors</li> </ul>	
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Series of training of trainers programmes for front line field officers in the NEP on community mobilisation to strengthen CBOs</li> <li>▪ Prepare the implementation of the impact monitoring for NECCDEP</li> </ul>	

# Institutional co-operation

## Strengthening of CIRM and dialogue with stakeholders

### ▶ VSO

Since October 2003 the British NGO Voluntary Service Overseas, VSO, is cooperating with CIRM. The consultant assisted the CIRM team in e.g. doing a survey on the potential of CIRM as seen by partner institutions, preparing the legal framework of CIRM, planning of activities and developing public relation material. The consultant worked with CIRM until April 2005.

### ▶ GTZ-PIP

Since the last quarter of 2004 CIRM is one of the key stakeholders of the Performance Improvement Project for development actors in the North East Province (PIP). PIP is financed through the German Government's Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented through the German Development Cooperation (GTZ). Additional finance and expertise was provided by the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID). As a project it must adapt to the present post ceasefire, post tsunami interventions and at the same time reach beyond the initial recovery stage to build a more sustainable system. This involves strengthening the NEPC for both the pressing needs of the immediate situation and for the longer-term development of the North East. PIP aims to do this by strengthening mechanisms of good governance through a collaborative approach. During 2005 PIP provided short-term (local) consultants, a junior expert and trainers. They supported CIRM in e.g.

- Developing manuals for the dissemination of participatory approaches
- Impact and process monitoring of development projects
- Presentation, training and interview techniques

PIP also sponsored a few team members in joining training courses and procured equipment for CIRM to enhance its productivity.

### ▶ CIM

Since November 2005 a consultant from the Centre for International Migration (CIM) is working with CIRM. The consultant is an information management expert, specialised in GIS. His main task will be capacity building of the information systems unit within CIRM. CIM is a joint operation of the GTZ and the German Central Placement Office (ZAV) of the Federal Employment Institute (BA). CIM provides human resources with a development-policy mission. It assigns German and European sectoral and management personnel ("integrated experts") to partner countries.

### ▶ Advise and Exchange

NGOs, GOs, universities, consultants etc. visit the CIRM office for information on the services and products of CIRM, for advice and to share experiences.

It is also possible to visit our library where you can find e.g. national and international studies and reports related to development issues in Sri Lanka. You can also find IFSP documentations containing best practises. Many of them can still be bought. Among these documents are e.g.:

- Focused Impact Assessment 2003; in the 170 IFSP intervention villages
- Impact assessment of the Minor tank development programme, 2003
- Unintended impacts of Development Aid; 2001
- Community mobilisation; a concept for community mobilisation, 2000-2003
- Participatory project management, 2003 with construction designs for community projects
- A field guide for participatory needs assessment; 2001
- Solid Waste Management in Trincomalee; 2002
- Water Quality Monitoring in the Coastal Area of Trincomalee District; 2002.

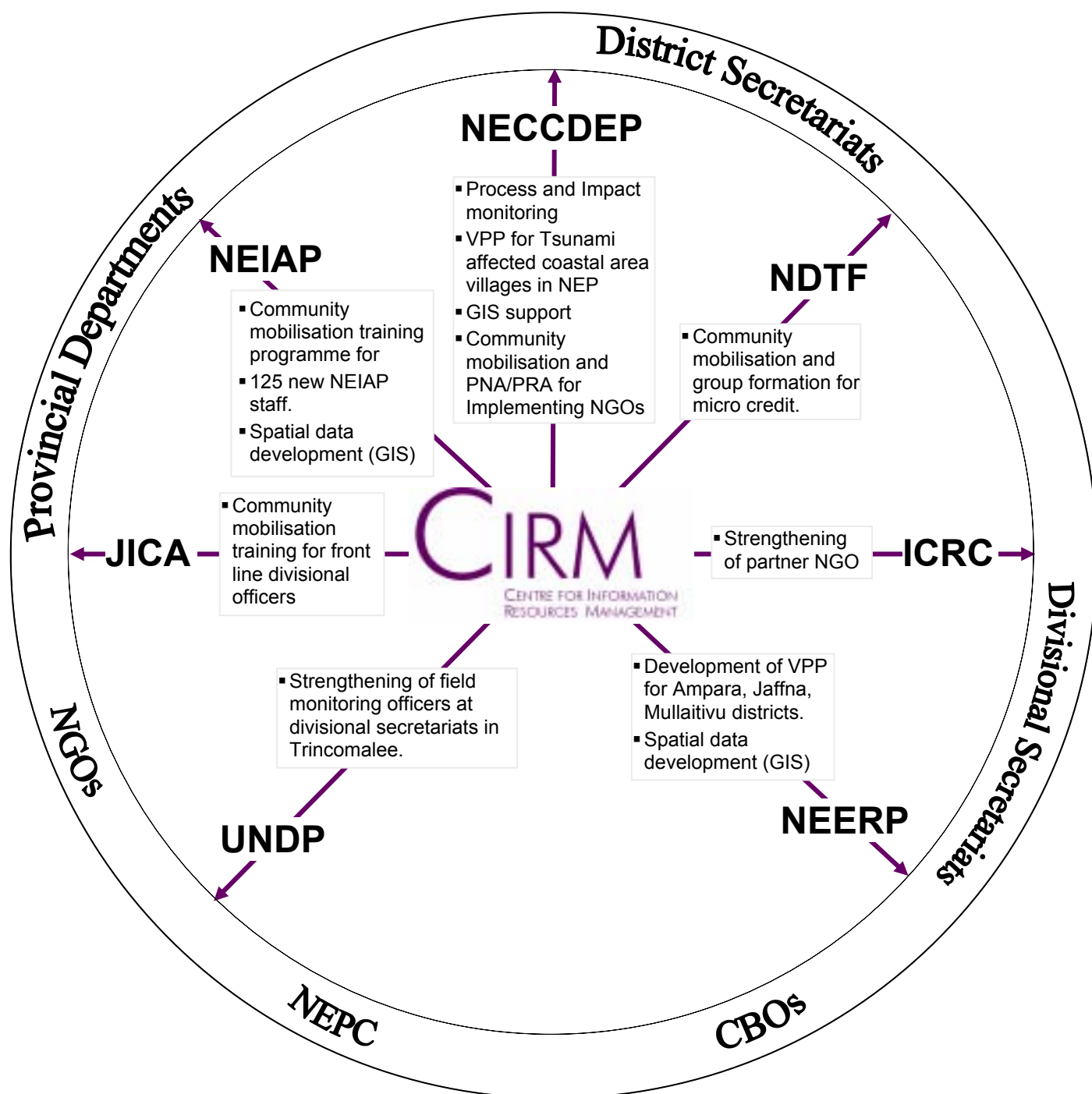
# Financial statement

## Income and Expenditure 2005

Particulars	Treasury A/C	Project A/C	CIRM A/C	Total
Balance brought forward			106,337.99	106,337.99
<b>Income</b>				
Contribution by Provincial Treasury	3,441,913.47			3,441,913.47
<b>Income from agencies</b>				
NEERP		4,572,500.16		
FSCT-GTZ		228,112.16		
UNDP		204,109.30		
JICA		723,975.86		
NEHRP		100,134.40		
NEIAP		1,188,175.00		
SLRC/ICRC		75,000.00		
NECCDEP		325,000.00		7,417,006.88
<b>Income from CIRM</b>				
Earned man days (transfer payment)			3,816,794.90	
Sales of publications			270,010.00	4,086,804.90
Others				
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3,441,913.47</b>	<b>7,417,006.88</b>	<b>4,193,142.89</b>	<b>15,052,063.24</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Personal emoluments	1,311,577.62			
Travel	44,699.00			
Supplies	262,165.49			
Maintenance	698,851.08			
Contractual service	1,070,610.18			
Other recurrent expenses	54,010.10			3,441,913.47
<b>Information systems</b>				
Vulnerability-Poverty Profile		2,944,036.32		
Development of spatial data		771,500.00		3,715,536.32
<b>Mainstreaming best practices</b>				
Participatory development approaches		1,837,284.30		1,837,284.30
<b>Capacity improvement</b>				
a. Purchase of computer hardware and software		1,575,385.00		1,575,385.00
b. Personal emoluments (salary for non-Govt. staff etc.)			1,532,462.38	
c. Training to staff			8,570.00	
d. Production of publications			131,184.75	
e. Advance for project activities (o/s)			216,577.65	1,888,794.78
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>3,441,913.47</b>	<b>7,128,205.62</b>	<b>1,888,794.78</b>	<b>12,458,913.87</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2005</b>		<b>288,801.26</b>	<b>2,304,348.11</b>	<b>2,593,149.37</b>

# Development Partners

North East Province 2005



<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation	<b>NEPC</b>	North East Provincial Council
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System	<b>NGO</b>	Non Government Organisation
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Co-operation Agency	<b>PNA</b>	Participatory Needs Assessment
<b>NDTF</b>	National Development Trust Fund	<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>NECCDEP</b>	North East Coastal Community Development Programme	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>NEERP</b>	North East Emergency Reconstruction Programme	<b>VPP</b>	Vulnerability-Poverty Profile
<b>NEIAP</b>	North East Irrigated Agriculture Project		

<b>DS Division</b>	<b>Poonakary</b>
<b>GN Division</b>	<b>Nachchikuda</b>
<b>Village</b>	<b>Nachchikuda</b>

GENERAL VILLAGE INFORMATION			
Total population	1737	Families	470
Men	862	Tamil families	426
Women	875	Muslim families	44
Children <=14 years	634	Sinhala families	0
Children >=15 and 16 years	88		

VULNERABILITY	
Women headed households	42
War widows	5
Families directly affected by war	18
Orphans	4
Children employed	0
No. of times displacement occurred	2
IDP Welfare centre	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internally displaced families	190
IDP families within the village	0
IDP families from outside the village	190
Families receiving food stamp	0
Families receiving dry ration	280
Families having disabled members	22
Families having less than 3 meals / da	10

Year of main displacement	1990	1997	0	0	0
Displaced families	200	30	0	0	0
Year of main resettlement	1997	2003	0	0	0
Resettled families	69	24	0	0	0
Displaced duration(months)	84	72	0	0	0

AGRICULTURE	
Total cultivable paddy area (acre)	0
Cultivable paddy area accessible (acre)	0
Cultivated paddy area - Maha (acre)	0
Cultivated paddy area - Yala (acre)	0
Presently cultivated paddy area by outsiders (acre)	0
Total cultivable highland (acre)	1000
Cultivable highland accessible (acre)	900
Presently cultivated highland (acre)	350

Perennial crops Acre	Seasonal	Maha (acre)	Yala (acre)
Coconut	300	1	0
		1	0
		1	0

EDUCATION FACILITIES	
Primary schools functioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
if no, nearest distance (km)	0
Time for travelling (min)	0
Nursery schools functioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
if no, nearest distance (km)	0
Time for travelling (min)	0
School dropouts before grade 5	10
School dropouts between grade 5 to 10	10

**Remarks:**

VILLAGE STATUS BASED ON VULNERABILITY - POVERTY ANALYSIS	
Poverty Level	63
Poverty Code	3
Poverty code indicates 1 - lowest 20% to 5 - highest 20% of Poverty level	

POVERTY INDICATORS	CODE	POVERTY DIMENSIONS	CODE
Food insecurity	2	<b>Vulnerability</b>	4
Conflicts effects	5		
Social vulnerability	2		
Infrastructure	3	<b>Economics</b>	3
Livelihood	3		
Educational service	1	<b>Education</b>	2
Educational level	1		
Health service	1	<b>Health</b>	3
Water and sanitation	4		
Code represents 1 - lowest to 5 - highest deprivation / seriousness			

**Note:** Profile depicts Poverty level in actual value. Poverty code is determined from poverty level; poverty level is determined from dimension's values. Dimension codes are derived from Indicator's values. Indicator codes are determined from primary data.

PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (in families)			
Land owned cultivation	0	Abroad employment	3
Tenant cultivation	0	Fishing wage labour	270
Highland farming	125	Seasonal inland fishing	0
Livestock farming	2	Perennial inland fishing	0
Unskilled wage labour	10	Lagoon fishing	0
Skilled wage labour	5	Shallow sea fishing	5
Self employed	10	Deep sea fishing	0
Entrepreneur	2	Dependant families	33
Govt./private employed	5	Distance allowed to deep sea	0

HEALTH / HYGIENE SITUATION			
Private wells	65	Drinkable Saline	20
Common wells	6	3	
Private toilets	22		
Pipe borne water	0		
Mobile water supply	0		
Distance to functioning Government dispensary (km)	5		
Time for travelling (min)	30		
Mode of transport	Walk <input type="checkbox"/>	Cycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bus <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mobile health service available	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		if no, nearest distance (km)	0
		Time for travelling (min)	0

LIVING CONDITIONS			
Families live in permanent houses	90	Families having own	50
Families own permanent houses	40	Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Families live in temporary houses	380	Families having legal electricity connection	0
Nearest town (km)	3		
Mode of transport	walk <input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bus <input type="checkbox"/>
		Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
Time for travelling (min)	30		
Access road to town	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Bad <input type="checkbox"/>
		Very bad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Road closed due to security reason (in hour)	0		
Road closed due to natural disaster (in days per year)	0		

Symbol  depicts availability of services / facilities.



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