



MID-YEAR REVIEW

Post Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction

(June 2006)

*“ Having understood fully your struggle for survival against various odds,
I will take action to expeditiously solve your problems.”*

- Mahinda Chintana, the President’s vision

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Reconstruction and Development Agency (RADA) was established in November 2005. RADA is the result of His Excellency President Rajapakse's vision to create a single government agency to focus on reconstruction and development issues across all sectors and stakeholders in affected areas. As a result of a combined effort of the government, local authorities and its development partners, during the past six months, the recovery process is showing a positive trend and aims to Build Back Better.

Transitional shelter: Towards the end of 2005, 56,000 units of transitional shelters were completed to accommodate the displaced families living in emergency shelters. Of this total 6,105 units have already been de-commissioned. Care and maintenance of the shelters will still require government's attention and resources.

Permanent houses: Government and development partners (national and international) have completed 55,483 permanent houses, amounting to 56% of the previous target of 98,525 houses. A total of 40,589 are currently under construction (56% of the previous target). Houses *completed* and *under construction* represent 97% of the previous target and 80% of the current target of 120,000 houses (under the Revised Tsunami Housing Policy). This figure can be considered as the best case scenario by the end of the year. Nevertheless RADA is working closely with the districts and all stakeholders involved in housing reconstruction to accelerate the process.

Restoring livelihoods: 75% of the affected households have regained their main source of income (increase of 35% since April 2005). **In the fisheries sectorⁱ**, 100% of damaged boats have been repaired, 95% of destroyed boats have been replaced. Production is estimated at 70% of the pre-tsunami levels. In spite of the oversupply of boats, some of the legitimate beneficiaries have not received support.

Health and education: Progress continues on the physical reconstruction of schools, health centers (nearly 50% is in progress or completed) and critical **infrastructure** (water and sanitation, roads, bridges, power and energy) is underway.

Way forward: The recovery process is making positive progress, but the complex security situation in the North-East may reduce the impact of ongoing interventions. As we progress, additional focus and concentration is needed for targeting legitimate beneficiaries, eliminating duplication, promoting beneficiary participation and empowerment, and ensuring accountability.

1. The Introduction

The objective of the report is to critically examine the targets for reconstruction and deadlines, achievements made so far, and work in progress. The report also looks at issues, constraints, and the way forward.

The Reconstruction and Development Agency (RADA) was established in November 2005. RADA is the result of His Excellency President Rajapakse's vision to create a single government agency to focus on reconstruction and development issues across all sectors and stakeholders in affected areas. RADA is placed under the Presidential Secretariat and will be given statutory authority by an Act of Parliament. RADA aims to Build Back Better the affected communities.

RADA: Mission, Vision and Objectives

Mission: Accelerate and coordinate the reconstruction and development of areas affected by manmade and natural disasters, and ensure sustainable recovery of properties, livelihoods, industries and infrastructure to mitigate the effect of such disasters in the future.

Vision. Ensure rapid recovery of affected areas and foster long-term social and economic development to achieve Sri Lanka's 21st century growth plan and Millennium Development Goals through empowerment of local communities and strategic coordination of existing government and non-government stakeholders

Objectives:

- Accelerate sustainable reconstruction and development through information gathering, programme monitoring and project coordination
- Optimize utilisation of resources, strengthen existing government structures and provide policy leadership
- Improve long-term well-being of affected people through social and economic development
- Ensure short and long-term social protection for vulnerable groups, women and children
- Reduce future vulnerability through improved social infrastructure
- Empower local communities to foster local economic development
- Ensure compliance to core guiding principles

Issues and constraints: The lack of a legal mandate and an approved budget has somehow limited the scope of RADA interventions. It is expected that the new bill will boost the capacity of RADA to address recovery constraints and bottlenecks.

II. Getting back home

A. Transitional Shelter

Towards the end of 2005, 56,000 units of transitional shelters were completed by the development partners to accommodate the displaced families living in emergency shelters. Of this total 6,105 units have been de-commissioned and at least 5,224 numbers of families have moved into permanent shelters. Given the complexity of the situation and the problem of extended families moving into transitional shelters vacated by original families, it is difficult to determine the exact number of families that have moved from transitional shelters to permanent houses. The transitional shelters were made to last for a year and currently the development partners are extending support to the care and maintenance program to sustain it for a further period of one year, with the anticipation that the occupants of these transitional shelters will be in a position to move into permanent houses at the end of it.

Issues and Constraints

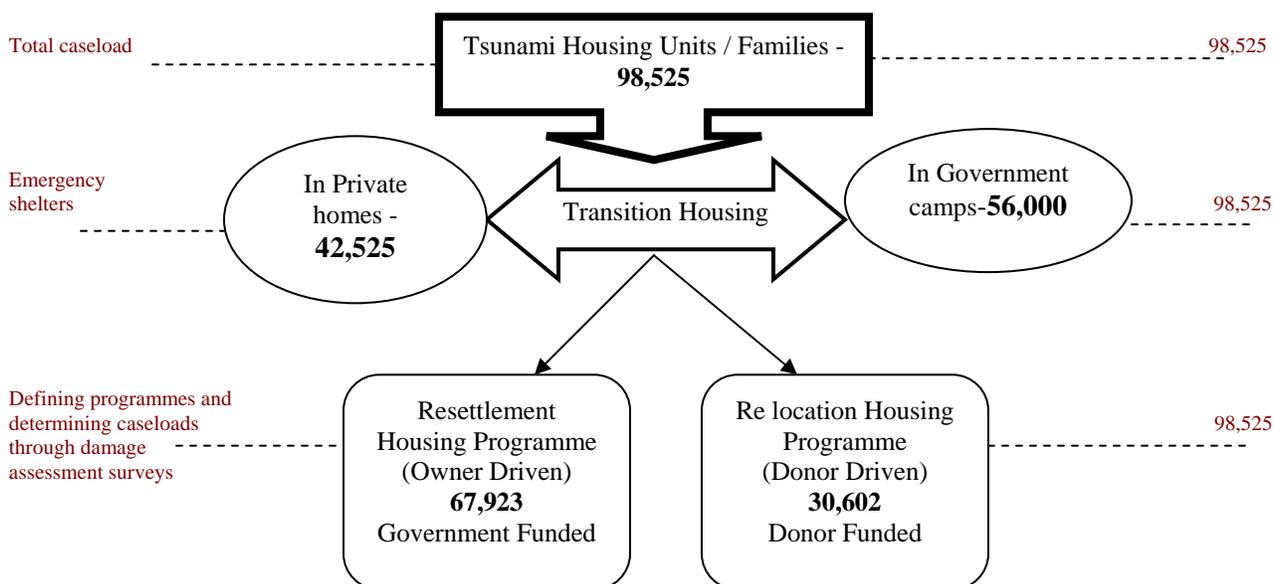
- Many transitional shelters are in need of basic facilities such as water, sanitation, electricity, waste disposal arrangements, etc.
- Lack of budget to accommodate operational costs such as electricity and water bills, and transport for supervisory visits to these areas.
- An estimated 10,604 transitional shelters do not have donors who could undertake care and maintenance.
- Budget requirement for de-commissioning
- Absence of a mechanism to track the movement of displaced families from transitional shelters to permanent housing or to the homes of relatives and friends.

B. Overall Housing Performance

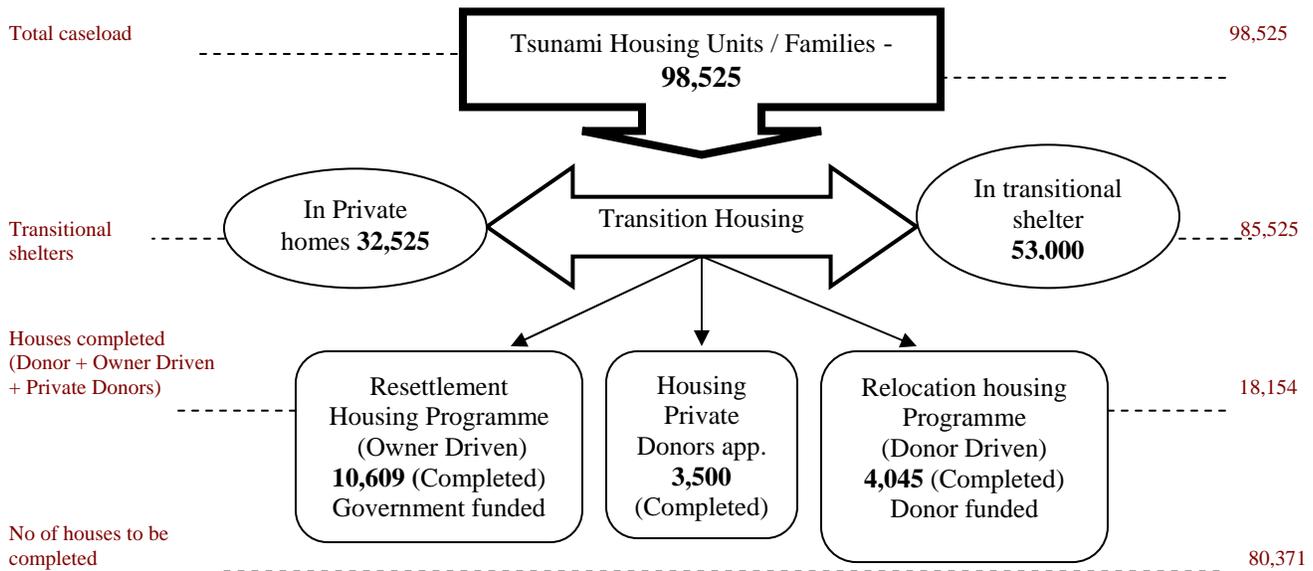
Combining the donor-driven, owner-driven and private sector/private individuals and groups housing programmes, 55,483 houses have been completed, (56% of the previous target of 98,525 houses as per the 2004/2005 initial survey) and 40,589 units are under construction (41% of the previous 2004 /2005 target).

The Revised Tsunami Housing Policy was released in May 2006. This policy is designed to address special needs of the affected population (a “house for a house” regardless of land ownership), thereby pushing the total housing needs to approximately 120,000. The new policy aims to provide home to all affected population by the end of 2006.

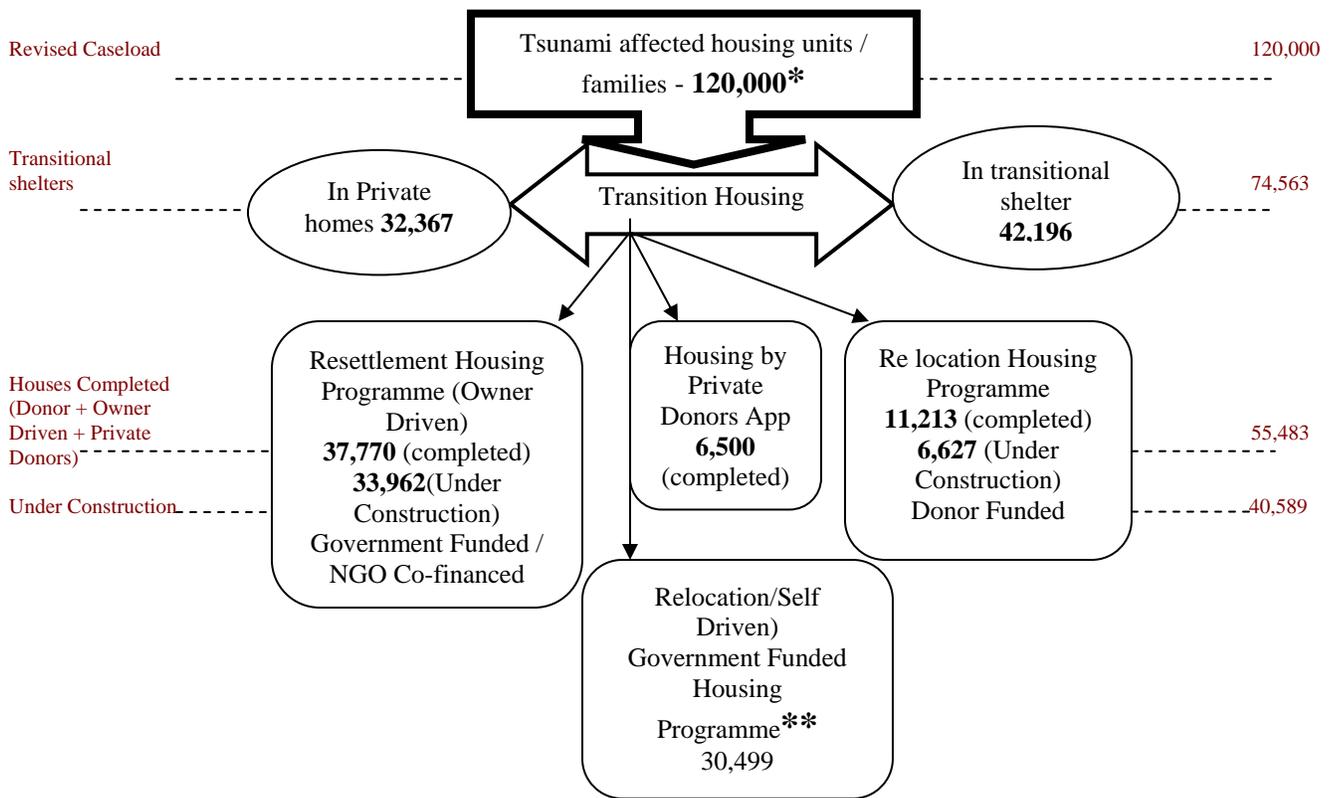
**TSUNAMI SHELTER PROGRAMME
Snap Shot - January 2005**



TSUNAMI SHELTER PROGRAMME Snap Shot - December 2005



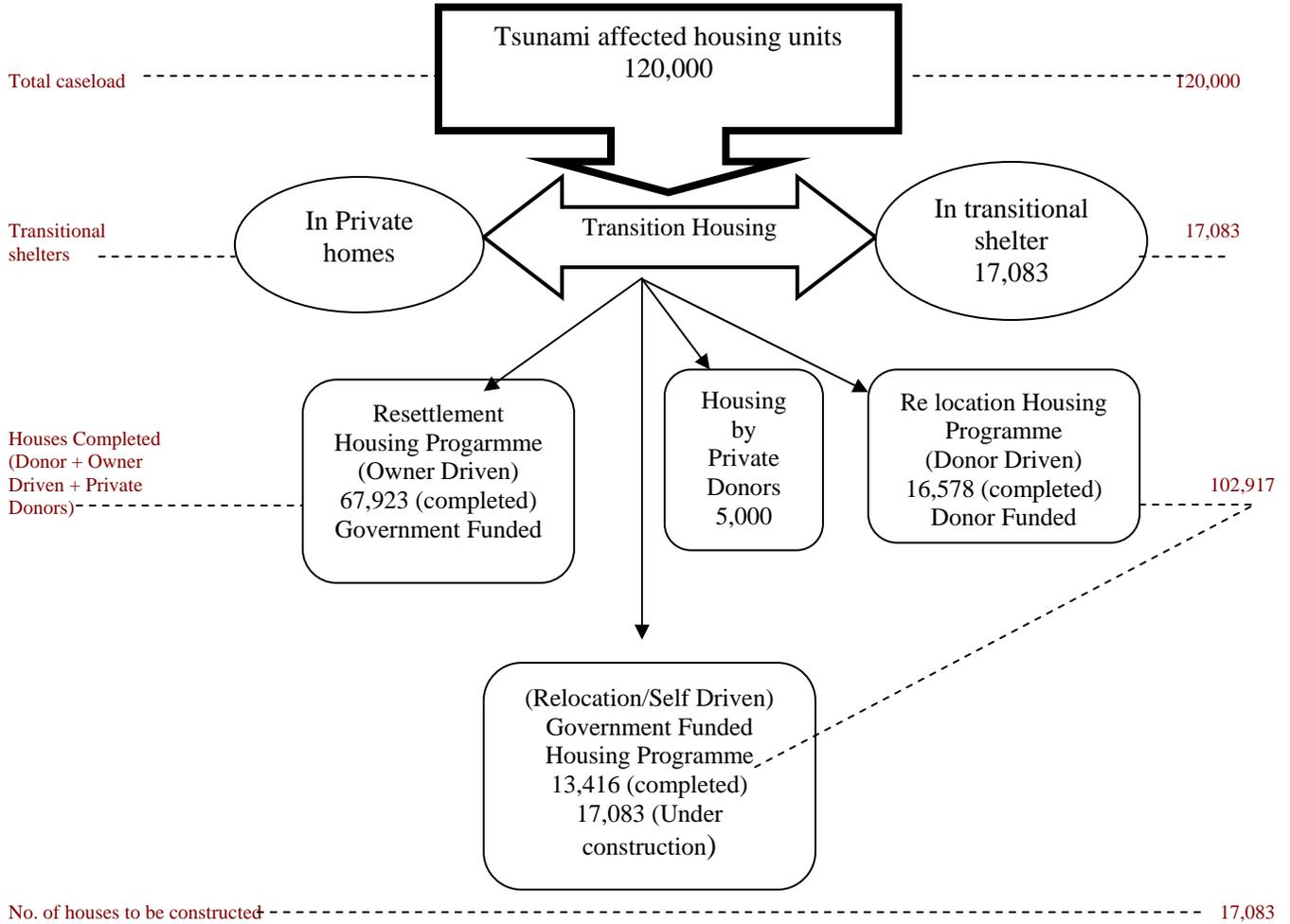
TSUNAMI SHELTER PROGRAMME Snap Shot June 2006 - Post Housing Policy Revision



* This has been increased to include occupants without legal ownership of land outside the former buffer zone and extended families.

** From Revised Housing Policy options of 2 and 3.

**TSUNAMI SHELTER PROGRAMME
Snap Shot December 2006**



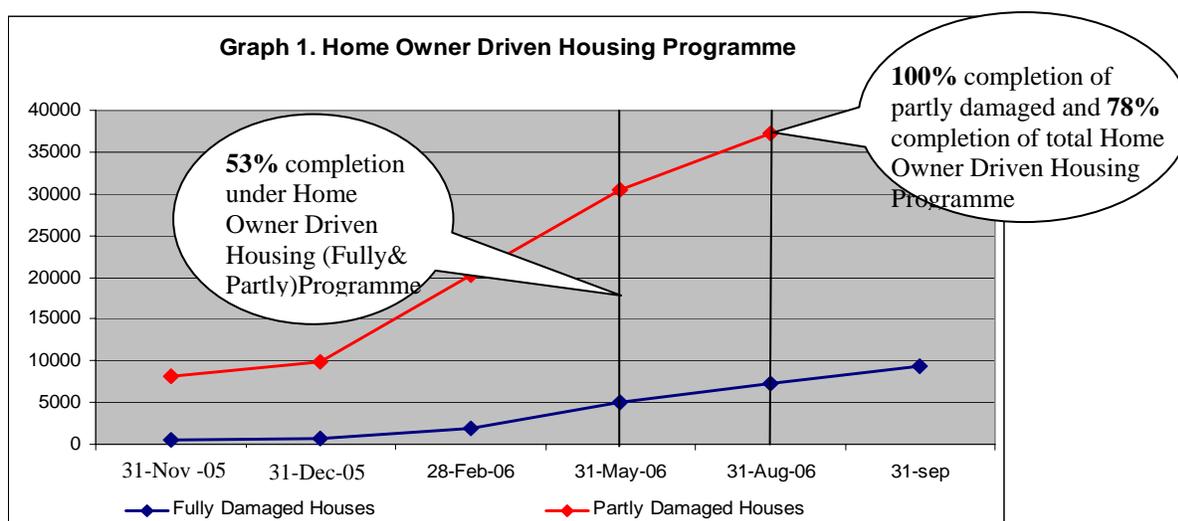
Revised Tsunami Housing Policy

- 1) Government Land + Donor-built house under the Donor-Driven Housing Programme (an already existing scheme) primarily for all those who lived within the previous buffer zone.
- 2) Government land + Government Cash Grant (250,000 Sri Lankan rupees) to construct a new house + Regulated Donor Assistance provided to complete the houses (not less than 250,000 Sri Lankan rupees depending on costs to meet the Minimum Standard House) through co-financing agreement.
- 3) Government cash grant (150,000 Sri Lankan rupees for Ampara three divisions and 250,000 Sri Lankan rupees for Colombo) to purchase land + Government cash grant (250,000 Sri Lankan rupees) to construct a House + Regulated Donor Assistance provided to complete (not less than 250,000 rupees depending on costs to meet the Minimum Standard House) through co-financing agreement.
- 4) Housing Reconstruction Grant (250,000 rupees for Fully Damaged homes and 100,000 rupees for Partially Damaged homes) + Regulated Donor Assistance provided to complete only Fully Damaged houses as required for meeting Minimum Standard House through co-financing agreement.

Institutional set-up: Prior to the buffer zone changes, the caseload for owner driven scheme and donor built programme was equal. However, the revised buffer zone has shifted the breakdown to approximately 70% owner driven and 30% donor driven. The responsibility to drive the process has been delegated to the District Secretaries, by providing an operating framework and the discretion to make decisions in implementing the revised housing policy of May 2006. RADA will support the efforts of the District Secretaries. In addition to this the Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit (THRU), which used to operate under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, was amalgamated under the RADA structure. The Owner Driven Housing institutional set up of RADA remains the same.

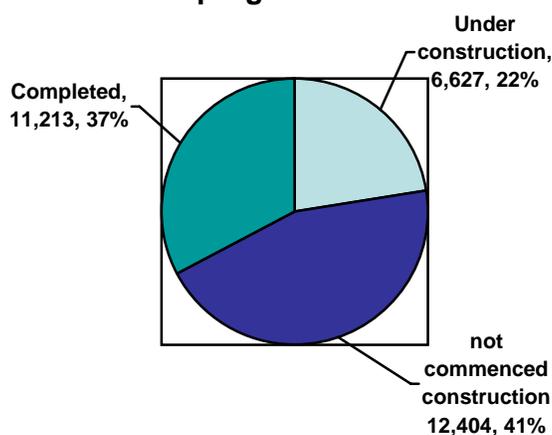
Achievements:

Home Owner Driven Programme-As of June 2006, 37,770 families have almost completed construction of their homes thereby meeting 53% of the target (71,732) under this programme.



Donor Driven Programme – The caseload for this scheme remains at 29,994 houses required. However this number is likely to change with the implementation of the Revised Tsunami Housing Policy. Of the total number, 11,213 units have been completed. An additional 6,627 units are currently under various stages of construction. As per MOUs signed, as of May 2006, work on 12,404 houses is yet to begin. The pie chart reflects the status of progress.

Graph 2: Status of the donor driven programme



Buffer zone: The hundred meter buffer zone limit relaxed:

According to the Coast Conservation Department (CCD), the new boundaries are set according to the CCD Coastal Management Plan of 1997.

Reconstruction of houses in the Tsunami affected coastal areas, which was delayed due to the imposition of the buffer zone, has begun as the government has decided to relax the 100 meter and 200 meter buffer zone (no build zone) for the Western, Southern, Northern and Eastern coast, respectively, on the advice given by the Committee on Coast Conservation. The buffer zone relaxation will enhance the new policy in promoting the 'owner driven housing concept' which is initiated by the owners themselves. The government hopes to provide these Owner Driven Housing Programmes with regulated donor assistance under the new policy.

Other construction. Apart from the above mentioned housing programmes, **private sector organizations** (national and international) **and private groups and individuals** have built approximately 5,000 permanent houses.

Issues and Constraints

- Houses completed and under construction represent 97% of the previous target and 80% of the current target of 120,000 houses (under the new Tsunami Housing Policy). This can be considered as a best case scenario by the end of the year. Nevertheless this positive trend will certainly not be sufficient to meet the entire housing reconstruction needs by December 2006 and will depend critically on the evolution of the security situation. Restructuring of TAP and THRU structures involved in housing at central and district levels has delayed the smooth information flow, coordination and monitoring of the donor driven programme.
- Revision of the housing policy has resulted in the switch of one scheme of housing to another. Therefore, district/divisional secretariats are still in the process of finalizing the list of beneficiaries falling under each scheme.
- Escalating costs of building materials and skilled labour.
- Provision of basic infrastructure/utility services to some of the new housing sites was an issue for which alternate solutions are being discussed.

Way Forward

- Proper communication strategy is being planned to inform the affected populations as to how, when and where they will be getting a house.
- RADA will put in place a mechanism that would ensure: a house for every affected family and avoid duplication.

III. Restoring livelihoods

Damage and targets. Around 150,000 people lost their livelihoods, comprising 50% employed in the fisheries sector, 4-5% in agriculture and the remaining 45% in tourism, small business and trading, public sector and self-employment. The initial target of restoring livelihoods of affected populations was due to be met by the end of 2006 and will move to the development stage from there onwards. Whilst the South and West seem to be on track, the security situation in North-East has slowed down recovery to a great extent.

Institutional set-up. The livelihood coordination activities in the district are being carried out by a team at district and divisional levels. These teams have contributed to: (i) establishment or strengthening of 9 livelihood coordination committees with all stakeholder participation in 9 districts, (ii) development of tripartite partner arrangements with CHA and FCCISL to strengthen facilitation and coordination among key stakeholders of I/NGOs, private sector and public sector. Additional partnerships have been developed with following organizations (see box).

Building partnerships for livelihoods recovery

Private sector: Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry Sri Lanka (FCCISL) to assist and facilitated loans to affected enterprises under their Back to Business project; This strengthen the coordination between affected enterprises and government banks. Federation of Chamber of Constructions to give technical guidance to community infrastructure projects and cash for work activities; Coir Council International is to support affected coir sector.

I/NGOs: Consortium for Humanitarian Affairs (CHA) as coordinating and facilitating agency for I/NGOs at national and district level. MOU with CHA & FCCISL has strengthened the coordination & facilitation among I/NGOs, private sector and government. Partnership with Relief Aid International (Canada) and Ceynor to set up 30ft boat manufacturing yard.

UN agencies: International Labor Organization with its Income Recovery Technical Assistance Program (IRTAP) to technically support “Income Recovery Program; United Nation Development Programme, especially with CADREP, to use their district staff for livelihood restoration activities in the districts; Food and Agriculture Organization to liaise with agencies supporting fisheries and agriculture sector restorations.

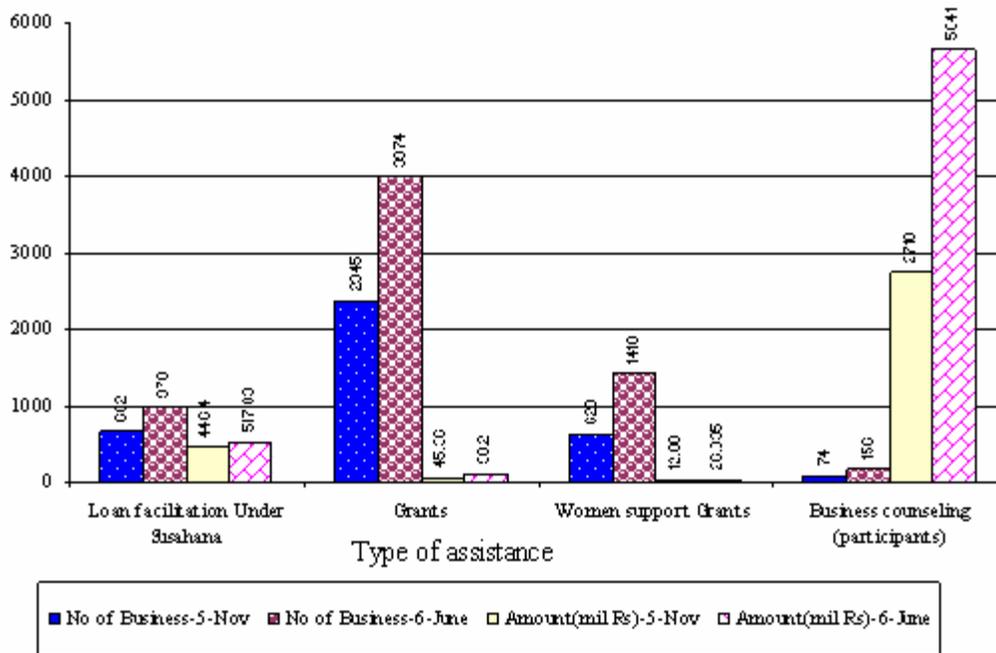
Government ministries: Ministries of Public Administration, Plan Implementation, Fishery, Labour, Agriculture & Livestock, Rural Livelihoods, Skills Development, Vocational Development, Tourism to coordinate their programs in line with RADA’s activities.

Departments: Coordinating links with Fishery, Agriculture, livestock, Samurdhi.

Other agencies: Coconut Development Authority to establish national coordinating committee, University of Colombo and People’s Planning Commission to represent community requirements in planning.

Banks: Central Bank of Sri Lanka to liaise with other registered banks.

Comparison of credit facilitation



Achievements

As a means of restoring livelihoods, 35 divisional livelihood development plans (DLDPs) are being prepared through a participatory consultation methodology similarly adopted in *Gama Neguma* program (with RADA providing technical support)ⁱⁱ in seven selected districts, namely Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Ampara, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Hambantota and Galle. The first DLDP was launched in Habaraduwa in May and

four more were launched in Hambantota in June (balance 30 DLDPs to be launched before the end of July 2006). Individual requests of affected populations have been linked to development partners of the area.

Sector progress in nutshell is:

- **Income recovery**ⁱⁱⁱ: Surveys conducted indicate that 75% of the affected households have regained their main source of income (increase of 35% since April 2005).
- **Fisheries**^{iv} : 100% of damaged boats repaired, 95% of destroyed boats replaced. Production estimated at 70% of the pre-tsunami levels^v. In spite of oversupply in some districts, there are problems of targeting the real beneficiaries, even in districts which record excess supply of boats.
- **Agriculture**^{vi}: Although land cultivation in affected areas is estimated at 80% of pre-tsunami levels, a comprehensive assessment of recovery is unavailable. Therefore a comprehensive survey has recently been launched by FAO and Ministry of Agriculture.
- **Support to micro, small and medium enterprises**^{vii} 25,735 loans and grants provided to micro, small and medium enterprises amounting to Rs. 4,769 million.

Issues and constraints

- Lack of capacity in certain districts to plan implement and coordinate livelihood programmes. Capacity must be developed.
- Lack of financial allocation for RADA to plan and monitor ongoing livelihood activities in the affected areas if ILO-IRTAP project is over.
- Authority to be given out to bring into operation for guiding principles such as zero tolerance of corruption in livelihood related activities.
- Need of continuing loan schemes for enterprises such as Susahana.
- Resources to RADA to expand the program into conflict affected areas.

IV. Health and Education Sector

Damage and targets. Construction of schools and hospitals, unlike houses, needs more time for designing and planning. The size of buildings too is considerably larger and hence the construction period is much longer. Targets include: (i) reconstruction/renovation of 182 Tsunami affected schools; 4 Universities and 7 Vocational Training Authorities; and 446 IDP schools (schools which have been used as Refugee camps); and (ii) Reconstruction/renovation of 222 Health Institutions (104 damaged and 118 non-damaged) that have already been identified in tsunami affected areas. Target dates for completion have been given by the respective donors.

Institutional set-up. Line Ministries to undertake the technical and operational coordination of these activities; RADA to act as a facilitating body.

Achievements. Since the construction of schools and hospitals is time-consuming, the work is divided into four stages: designing and planning; work to be commenced; work in progress; and completion of activities. With regard to *schools*, 13 have been completed; 97 will be completed towards the end of 2006; 71 will be completed in 2007; and 3 in 2008. In the *health sector*, 33 constructions have been completed; 76 are expected to be completed by the end of 2006; 105 in 2007; and 13 in 2008. The following table spells out the progress in both sectors:

Education sector:

- Total no. of schools affected	182
- Total MoUs signed	173
- Total no. of Tsunami affected schools without donors	09
- Total no. of schools in the Designing & Planning stage	78
- Total no. of schools Work in progress	86
- Total no. of schools Completed	13

IDP schools:

- Total no. of IDP schools -	444
- Donors already identified for 255 IDP schools.	
- Donors need to be identified for 189 IDP schools.	

Health sector:

• Total no. of Health Institution	222
• No. of MOUs signed	217
• Without Donors	05
• Designing & Planning Stage	109
• Projects yet to be commenced	06
• Work In Progress	69
• Completed	33

Issues and constraints in Health & Education Sector. The reconstruction of schools and health facilities are often big infrastructure projects with an additional level of complexity. Targets are often affected by land issues, bad weather conditions, prevailing security situation, non availability of contractors and other contractor related problems, non availability of raw materials, donor funding problems, etc. Due to the above constraints, most of the projects would not be completed as originally planned.

V. Infrastructure Sector

Water and Sanitation -

Damage and targets. The overall cost of rebuilding damaged infrastructure in this sector is US\$202 million. Reconstruction is broadly divided into 3 categories under different time frames: **(i)** fulfill immediate needs by February 2005; **(ii)** restore services to pre-tsunami levels by mid-2006; **(iii)** expand service capacity to meet medium to long term needs by mid-2008.

Institutional set-up. National Water Supply and Drainage Board is the responsible agency. RADA's Infrastructure unit works closely with this unit and also helps in getting donor assistance.

Achievements. Restoration of essential infrastructure facilities that were destroyed/damaged has been successfully completed. 130 water related projects have been planned. Donors have committed funds for 96 projects, which are in progress.

Constraints and Issues. Constraints and issues include: maintenance of water/gully bowsers and packaged water treatment plants (O&M cost Recovery); securing counterpart funding (VAT/Duty); commencement of sanitation studies and development of sewerage for new settlements; enhancement of NWSDB project management and monitoring capacity; procurement of tools, equipment and vehicles for implementation/supervision; and difficulties related to design and formulation.

Roads and Bridges -

Damage and targets. This includes rehabilitation of 1,173 km of national roads and 25 major bridges. The large infrastructure projects require a long process of planning and preparatory work before the construction work actually starts. Therefore most of the reconstruction of roads will end in 2008/2009.

Institutional set-up. National roads are handled by the Road Development Authority (RDA) and others by provincial and local governments.

Achievements. Overall, the response to immediate needs was successfully carried out. In the case of *roads* two projects: Colombo-Galle-Hambantota-Wellawaya road and emergency repairs under STAART have commenced. 8 projects are in tendering stage. It is expected that 3 road projects will be completed in 2006 and 11 in 2007. With regard to *bridges*, 4 have commenced construction, 10 are in the tendering process, and designs have been completed for 5. It is expected that 5 more bridges will be completed in 2007, 12 in 2008, and 1 in 2009.

Constraints/Issues. Local contractors' lack of capacity in terms of numbers of contractors; equipment availability; size and skills of the labour force; management practices and access to finance; non-availability of suitable rock for road works; and delays due to off loading and reloading of materials at SLA/LTTE check points.

Power and Energy -

Damage and targets. Power restoration has been divided into several phases. Phase I – covering supply of electricity to temporary settlement camps, replacing the damaged network, and providing supply to all relocated families. Phase II – network development to cater for new load that would come up with the new infrastructure development. Phase III – focused on additional infrastructure catering to long term planning for a period of 10 to 15 years.

Institutional set-up. Power management, generation, transmission and distribution are under the authority of the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB).

Achievements. Electricity was supplied to most of the temporary settlement camps. The damaged network has been replaced and almost all the relocated families have access to electricity.

Constraints/Issues. More materials required for the complete restoration exercise; delays in procurement process; lack of donor funding for parts of phase II and phase III. Planning is difficult without the overall power requirement for housing and other reconstructions such as roads/bridges, schools, hospitals and public buildings. 10-15% of the transitional shelters which are mainly in the uncleared areas do not have electricity.

VI. Cross-cutting issues

Capacity building. Whilst the central structure of the organization is being finalized, RADA has deployed representatives for each district. In addition to this, District Tsunami Recovery Teams are now in place in support to District and Divisional Secretariats. They have drafted District recovery plans, which should facilitate the coordination of ongoing efforts. A Help-Desk and a referral system is being set-up. In addition, a programme in support of Local Civil Society Organisations (including an *Aid Watch* component) is underway in most of the affected districts.

Gender. The new housing policy has taken gender issues into consideration.

Environment. The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has deployed Help-Desks at district level and has undertaken a rapid environmental assessment of new sites for permanent housing.

Risk Management. The Risk Management Sector is focused on resolving issues and problems cutting across all sectors of RADA in consultation with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) for the implementation of the Roadmap, in accordance with the Disaster Management Act.

New RADA Initiatives – Risk Transfer & Risk Reduction: One of the key initiatives taken by RADA is the innovative concept of addressing issues through Risk and Vulnerability Reduction and Risk Transfer mechanisms. Accordingly, RADA has taken the following initiative:

Safeguarding Lives and Assets - Micro Insurance (Disaster Insurance):

To cover life and non-life losses at a nominal Premium between Rs 300 – 500 pre annum.

- Possibility of integrating insurance with micro finance projects/funds and mitigation measures.
- Introduction of a scheme to cover losses or damages to house, stock-in-trade, loss of work due to accident and/or death of breadwinner in the family.
- The scheme spreads across disaster-prone, communities, occupational groups and geographical areas, thereby reducing premiums and making insurance accessible for the most vulnerable.

Proposed Micro Insurance Scheme:

Value: Rs.500,000/-

Annual Premium Payable: Rs. 410.0 + Admin. Fees : Rs. 1.44 + VAT : Rs. 61.72, Rs.473.16

Perils Covered: Fire and/or Lightning, Riot & Strike, Malicious Damage, Explosion, Aircraft Damage, Impact Damage, Cyclone, Storm, Tempest, Flood, Earthquake, Electrical Fire, Bursting or Overflowing of Water Tanks, Pipes or Apparatus, Other Natural Perils, Tsunami, Tidal Waves, Volcanic Eruption, Tornadoes due to an atmospheric disturbance, Hurricane, Typhoon, Thunderstorm, hailstorm, Windstorm, Rainstorm due to atmospheric disturbances so designated by the Metrological Department.

Risk & Vulnerability Reduction

- All **Micro Finance** projects to address potential Risk & Vulnerabilities.
- All projects to address and improve Health & Safety standards, issues and needs. *Create incentives through participatory training & awareness programs to reach “The poorest of the poor”.*
- Explore Credit Risk Insurance options for Micro Financing Projects to improve long term sustainability.

RADA has also initiated risk reduction activities to improve human security, and the liaising of civil and military sections of society in conflict areas, and also health and sanitation facilities.

VII. Operationalizing Guiding Principles

The Government of Sri Lanka has adopted the following guiding principles for recovery and reconstruction: equity, subsidiarity, consultation, communication and transparency, analysis of individual interventions, management of debt relief and coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. Some of the recent developments are:

Equity. RADA is following district allocation of resources reported in DAD to ensure distributive equity. However the implementation and delivery of outputs in the North and East indicates that there is a slow

down as a result of the deteriorating security situation. RADA and Ministry of Defense are working together to solve problems affecting the flow of goods to the affected areas.

Consultation. (i) The Human Rights Commission (HRC) is deploying Help-Desks at the district level and will engage in people’s consultation with selected focus groups; (ii) the revised housing policy includes “community participation” as an important objective, as well as wide consultations with Development Partners and District and Divisional Secretariats.

Subsidiarity. In March 2006 the District Secretariats were authorized to assume overall responsibility for the implementation of all Tsunami Housing Projects in their districts, in partnership with affected parties, donor organizations, state agencies and relevant stakeholders.

Communication and transparency. DAD is fully operational and web based. A new communication strategy is being developed for communicating the revised Tsunami Housing Policy to the affected populations.

Monitoring, evaluation and accountability to beneficiaries. A monitoring and evaluation system is being finalized, which will enable RADA to produce a monthly progress report with input from the districts. This mechanism will be used to remove constraints and bottlenecks in the recovery process. A mechanism (survey and focus group discussions) to include the voice of beneficiaries in the monitoring and evaluation of the recovery process is being planned^{viii}.

Disaster management and early warning. The Disaster Management & Human Rights Ministry was formed during the last quarter of 2005 and will coordinate this subject by an Act of Parliament. The Disaster Management Center has been reinforced during this period.

VIII. Donor Coordination

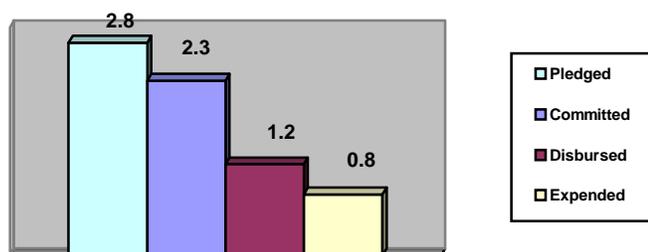
The main function of the donor coordination unit in RADA is coordinating needs assessment, identifying donors for projects, and developing tools and systems to monitor the implementation of projects.

The Development Assistance Database (DAD) is an online Aid Coordination tool launched in September 2005 aiming at tracking resources and results to facilitate coordination and enhanced decision-making. It is also used as a monitoring and analytical tool. The database is accessible to the ministries, local governments, donors, UN, NGO and the Sri Lankan public over the internet (www.rada.gov.lk).

Achievements. To date, DAD has recorded 718 projects with commitments totaling US\$2.35 billion made by all the development partners. The database has a *housing module* which has information on housing construction progress reported by donor, district and site. Currently the module is being amended to capture information on owner-driven housing and private sector built housing. A *project brief* is hosted in the website giving brief information on funding gaps in different sectors.

RADA is a member of the District Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Working group, which coordinates ICT and information system support to National, District and Divisional levels by facilitating joint planning with relevant stakeholders to ensure the following: data standards, synergies, sharing and managing data efficiently, and assessment of related human resources. This

Graph: Status of recovery funding



working group reports to the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA).

Future Plans Discussions were held recently with the Secretary of the Ministry of Social Services, the NGO Secretariat and RADA on the possibility of using DAD to house all the information needed by the NGO Secretariat. A *beneficiary tracking system* for housing and livelihood restoration is being planned.

IX. Conclusions

The Presidential decree of November 2005 amalgamated all institutions involved in reconstruction under the RADA umbrella. Despite the short life time of existence of RADA Tsunami reconstruction efforts have been coordinated without major setback. The development community has appreciated the “one stop shop for reconstruction” concept of the government.

The revised housing policy reaches out to affected people who were not covered by the former policy. Despite organizational change, restructuring etc housing reconstruction has made significant progress. As the affected populations are moving into improved housing, livelihood-related activities are being planned and implemented at divisional levels. In spite of the extensive planning and designing phases involved in health, education, water supply, roads and bridges these sectors too have shown progress.

Current indications on that all the originally targeted beneficiaries will be housed by the end of 2006, the security situation allowing. The additional beneficiaries (extended and dispossessed families) will be housed in early 2007.

Divisional Livelihood Development Plans provide a project-centric basis for outside participation in district development, in the form of aid, commercial or CSR projects.

Finally, the DAD will evolve into an instrument capable of accurately recording development assistance from pledge through to delivered results, monitored by implementing agency, sector and location.

The delay in passing the bill in parliament to convert the organization into an authority has resulted in the organization not being able to resolve some of the inter-ministerial problems and establishing a proper working relationship with them. The lack of budget allocation is hindering effective monitoring of reconstruction. Earliest action on both these items will expedite RADA’s recovery activities.

ⁱ source: FAO/MOFAR

ⁱⁱ The DLDP focuses on project activities in the fields of Social Protection, Community Infrastructure and Local Economic Development.

ⁱⁱⁱ source: NASIR-III, (November 2005)

^{iv} source: FAO/MOFAR

^v.Add source

^{vi} Source: FAO

^{vii} Source: Central Bank, FCCISL, NDTF (March 2006)

^{viii} The government is part of the regional Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS).