Compendium of Projects in

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

FEBRUARY | 2012
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Sustainable Livelihoods Approach in Post-Crisis Contexts

IOM IN LIVELIHOODS

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS APPROACH IN POST-CRISIS CONTEXTS

Assessments of populations affected by a disaster, man-made or natural, often highlight the importance of addressing people’s livelihoods to reduce reliance on external support and to build up their resilience. At all stages of the migration crisis cycle\(^1\), livelihoods interventions can support this goal. This is essential for the most vulnerable communities and among those communities, the most vulnerable individuals, particularly displaced persons and communities exposed to conflict and natural disaster. The bulk of these activities are undertaken during the transition and recovery phase of the intervention, especially in the context of implementing durable solutions to end displacement. However, the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach can also be applied in response to an emergency, particularly in relation to food security or to community stabilization, to reduce the risk of social violence and potential displacement.

COMPENDIUM OF IOM SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES

Purpose: To provide a sample of programmes and projects implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) around the world in different contexts and at different stages of the migration crisis cycle.

IOM SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES

In response to the livelihoods needs of vulnerable and mobile communities in a crisis and post-crisis context, the IOM has been implementing sustainable livelihoods programmes throughout the world since the early 90s. Beyond its wide geographical coverage, some of the main characteristics of these programmes and projects are the following:

Flexible Implementation in Multiple Contexts

- At the core of its recovery portfolio, IOM implements a number of projects and large scale programmes aiming at addressing the consequences of forced migration (as a result of man-made and/or natural disasters). In this context sustainable livelihood often contributes to end displacement by promoting durable solutions.\(^2\)
  - Example Project 4: Economic and Social Stabilization to Promote IDP Returns in Colombia.
- A number of livelihoods projects are also implemented in response to emergency and humanitarian situations where livelihoods support can lay the ground for rapid transitioning to recovery.

\(^1\) For an illustration of the migration crisis management cycle, see Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in IOM’s response to environmental migration, p2 at http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/DDR_CCA_Infosheet.pdf

\(^2\) According to the Durable Solution Framework, a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement. IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. The Brookings Institution – University Of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, April 2010

To reduce forced migratory pressure in areas having experienced man-made or natural disasters, IOM usually frames its response through its approach to stabilize communities which integrates strong livelihoods components.

Example Project 14: Contributing to Ongoing Stabilization in Iraq through the Community Revitalization Programme.

Although the majority of the projects are designed to respond to rural livelihoods challenges IOM has also used the Sustainable Livelihood Approach and its assessment framework in response to post-crisis urban challenges.

Example Project 8: The PREPEP (Programme de revitalisation et de promotion de l’entente et de la paix) implemented in slum areas of Port-au-Prince in Haiti since 2004.

The different contexts in which IOM has implemented these livelihoods projects show the Organization’s flexibility as much as the validity of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach in response to challenges induced by natural disasters, conflicts and complex crises in rural and urban areas.

An Inclusive Range of Beneficiaries

In line with its mandate to assist mobile and vulnerable populations in need of assistance and protection, IOM is supporting a wide range of beneficiaries. While the vast majority of the projects presented in this compendium focus on displaced populations and host communities, IOM is committed to assist those who are most in need, and in particular stranded populations who have nowhere to escape.

In the context of its Sustainable Livelihoods Approach, IOM focuses primarily on the community rather than the individual level with mechanisms in place to identify the most vulnerable groups within a community including vulnerable women, single headed households and vulnerable young people.

Linked to its two-fold strategy to strengthen communities’ resilience and to develop the capacities of the authorities at the local level, the livelihoods projects sampled often target local authorities as direct beneficiaries. Projects also support the creation or strengthening of community-based organizations. This approach can greatly contribute to the sustainability of the action through local ownership and thus to IOM’s exit strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of Beneficiaries and Occurrences</th>
<th>Total Number of Projects Reviewed: 26</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable families</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host communities</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable women</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single head household</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Combatants</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
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IOM CHECK LIST

To ensure the sustainability of the projects in meeting their objectives, IOM is committed to integrating a number of essential elements. These elements are based on lessons-learned from IOM and other agencies implementing sustainable livelihoods programmes, and include inter alia:

- A strong assessment and monitoring cycle as an integrated part of the project development and implementation process.
- An inclusive design and implementation of the project that foster ownership of beneficiaries and partners. Empowering local communities is one of the best guarantees of the project’s sustainability.
- The mainstreaming of gender in all aspects of the project (from the assessment phase to the exit strategy) and implementation of specific gender related activities.
The integration of protection concerns from the onset of project development with a focus on the most vulnerable populations and the promotion of human rights, within an overall goal of ending displacement.

The promotion of environmental sustainability, as operating contexts are often characterized by fragile ecosystems and growing competition for depleted resources.

The use of disaster risk reduction to frame livelihoods activities which can be further strengthened by, when relevant, addressing climate and environmental changes.

**PROJECT BREAKDOWN**

The desegregation of the projects sampled in this compendium into the different activities shows that almost all of the livelihoods projects include: basic livelihood restoration, capacity building and training programmes, identification of alternative types of sustainable practices, assistance with market access opportunities, and infrastructure development.

**TYPE OF ACTIVITIES REFERENCED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood restoration/restoration of unused assets</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building and training programmes that support beneficiaries’ livelihoods choices</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying alternative type of sustainable practices</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance with market access opportunities</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop and implement social infrastructure rehabilitation programmes</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide IDPs and host communities and/or returnees and return communities with (re)integration assistance</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurship support</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities to increase food security</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income generation activities</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promotion of good agricultural practice</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large and small scale infrastructure development</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional strengthening/collaboration and support to local authorities</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social empowerment activities</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction activities</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying alternative/affordable building technologies for shelter/housing reconstruction</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict prevention/peace-building</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Micro and Small Enterprises</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock support/restocking</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water related management</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Supply chain improvement in agriculture (ex: coffee)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Package of socio-economic development services</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link with property restitution/victims compensation programmes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve or build housing/shelter</td>
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Colombia

1. POST-EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS), RECEPTOR COMMUNITITES AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS IN COLOMBIA.

DURATION: 30 November 2007 – 30 March 2012 (52 months)

TARGET AREA: Antioquia, Bolívar, Caquetá, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Bogotá, Sucre, Tolima and Valle del Cauca.

BENEFICIARIES: Approximately 500,000 IDPs and vulnerable groups


DONORS: USAID

BUDGET: USD 42,980,546

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

To improve the quality of life of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in Colombia through direct and indirect interventions including income generation, provision of housing solutions, restoration of community infrastructure, access to health and education services and institutional strengthening.

Expected results:

a. 10,669 jobs created through income generation and agricultural projects designed in order to respond to the needs identified, though the base line developed.

b. 7,143 individuals benefit from the vocational training programmes and labour hiring processes, developed through private partnership strategies in which private sector needs were previously identified and then on-site training performed.

c. 829,794 individuals provided access to health care services through strategies such as: psychosocial assistance sexual and reproductive health, medical orientation, and promotion of health rights within IDPs communities.

d. 38,622 girls and boys benefit from education services restored by educational programmes aimed at promoting social cohesion which improved learning capabilities and maintain children and youth engaged within the educational system.

e. 10,116 families benefit from the food security programmes comprising of strategies designed to motivate the best usage of small parcels and home orchards while promoting and providing good nutrition and household food security.

f. 5,980 families provided adequate housing support through housing programmes that involved either direct action or guidance on how to obtain state subsidies.
g. Private sector funds leveraged of USD 9,645,475. This corresponds to the funds raised by the Programme as co-funding. Some mayor enterprises that joined the IDPs Programme are: FEDEPAPA-Colombian Federation of Potato Growers, the National Coffee Growers Committee and CORPOGRESO.

h. Public sector funds leveraged of USD 47,252,362. This corresponds to the funds raised by the Programme as co-funding through involving National, Regional and Local Governmental Institutions such as: National Housing Fund—FONVIVIENDA, National Education Minister, Antioquia Regional Government, National Institute of Family –ICBF-, among others.

Activities under livelihoods sub-projects are summarized below:

a. Alternatives for the socio-economic stabilization of displaced, returned and highly vulnerable families in the rural region of Valle del Cauca.
   • 200 families (800 individuals) receive technical training and are provided jobs to improve and maintain rural tertiary roads for duration of 12 months.
   • 150 families (600 individuals) benefit from entrepreneurial training focusing on formation of employment generation associations, administration, finance, basic accounting and maintenance and production of coffee plantations with the aim of benefiting from higher production rates in a sustainable manner.
   • 150 families (600 individuals) cultivate small plots of land complementing the rural coffee growers’ ventures. Crops like beans, corn, plantain, seasonal vegetables and permanent crops like citrus fruit and avocados are sown.
   • Under the psycho-social support component, a review of existing social structures was performed in order to identify the necessities with respect to group support, as well as the roadmap to strengthen the individual, social, cultural and family aspects with the view of establishing social networks.
   • 14 municipalities are benefitting from institutional strengthening with the participation of 30 grassroots organizations, represented by 480 persons (120 families). This activity is based on the organization of mingas (community work) to articulate community efforts.
   • 350 persons are trained in implementing Environmental and Production Best Practices and are developing environmental prevention and protection activities for tertiary roads and farms.
   • 3,000 km of tertiary roads in 26 municipalities of the Valle del Cauca Department are being improved under the direct supervision of the Departmental Committee of Coffee Growers. It is expected that by 2012, these farmers will produce 175,000 pounds of coffee which will efficiently make its way to national and international market through these roads, earning a profit of approximately USD 260,000 for the farmers.

b. Commercial, administrative, financial and technical strengthening for fish farming project benefiting indigenous families of the Kwet Wala Reservation in Valle del Cauca. A total of 242 small fish farmers’ of this vulnerable community benefitted from this initiative.

The main objective of this project is to support income generation by improving productivity and competitiveness of fish/trout farming production line in the region.

The project is implemented in seven phases:

Phase 1: Design and conduct a research contributing towards compilation of a trout production handbook in the region.

Phase 2: Improvement of fish farmers’ skills through training including adaptation to the lakes and irrigation systems for the sowing and harvest phase.

Phase 3: Construction of a Trout Collection Centre.

Phase 4: Product design in line with the market demand; acquisition of registers and barcode.

Phase 5: Operation of Trout Collection Centre adhering to Best Manufacturing Practices.

Phase 6: Commercialize 90 per cent of the trout production.

Phase 7: Formation of a farm fishing association within the indigenous reservation.
2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR NARIÑO’S VULNERABLE COFFEE GROWERS FAMILIES

**DURATION:** 15 October 2009 - 31 July 2012 (42 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Coffee growing areas of Nariño, Southern Colombia

**BENEFICIARIES:** 800 coffee growing families

**PARTNERS:** Fundación Carcafé and Empresas De Nariño

**DONORS:** USAID and Nariño Enterprises

**BUDGET:** USD 1,199,603

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

a. To design and implement a regional model to improve and stabilize the economic and social situation of vulnerable small coffee grower’s families in Nariño, in risk of being displaced by the armed conflict and affected by illicit crops and exclusion of social and economic opportunities.

b. The project design took into account the key areas of production and environment and social issues impacting the coffee supply chain with a view of generating a sustainable and profitable model for the beneficiaries through:
   - providing a new production infrastructure;
   - training on good agricultural practices and business matters;
   - promoting social cohesion by involving communities through coffee growers associations in order to improve price negotiations;
   - linking raw material production with international markets as means of social empowerment and stability.

**Expected results:**

Support to coffee grower’s livelihoods by connecting coffee growers with the coffee value chain, whilst improving their skills and production facilities. This includes:

a. 800 coffee growers benefit from the commercial strategy devised in collaboration with Nariño Enterprises;

b. creation of 9 coffee growers associations;

c. provision of technical assistance to 800 coffee farms;

d. design low cost water treatment system in order to improve the coffee growing process and production strategies.

**Progress to date:**

Between May 2009 and December 2011 IOM and its partners provided training to 800 families focusing on best environmental, social and technical practices for the cultivation, harvest, processing and commercialization of premium coffee. The participating families have increased their incomes by selling directly to Empresas de Nariño, which pays a fair price. This practice has eliminated intermediaries who charged individual growers a large percentage for selling their crops.

**Project highlights:**

During this period the project beneficiaries sold 113 tons of coffee earning more than US$ 500,000. Furthermore, in August 2011, 543 coffee producing beneficiaries of this project were certified by the Rainforest Alliance.
3. RURAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTS

**DURATION:** 13 November 2009 - 31 December 2011 (25 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Eight municipalities (Caceres, Caucasia, El Bagre, Nechi, Taraza, Valdivia y Zaragoza) in the department of Antioquia

**BENEFICIARIES:** 1050 families (approximately 4,200 individuals including 60 per cent IDPs)

**PARTNERS:** Cáceres Major’s Office, Caucasia Major’s Office, El Bagre Major’s Office, Nechí Major’s Office, Tarazá Major’s Office, Zaragoza Major’s Office, Valdivia Major’s Office, Institute Of Family Welfare-ICBF, SENA.

**DONORS:** Governor’s Office of Antioquia, USAID

**BUDGET:** USD 1,152,743

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**
Contribute towards comprehensive restoration of internally displaced people and vulnerable communities in eight municipalities of the Antioquia Department through initiatives supporting:

a. Income Generation and Food Security—establishment of home gardens and breeding stock and small business grants;

b. Health and Education—implementation of “Health from Home” Programme and promoting social incorporation of children and youth within formal and informal education programmes;

c. Family and Social Strengthening—training communities on various thematic areas and support to CBOs;

d. Community Strengthening—small infrastructure rehabilitation.

**Expected results:**

a. 420 families participate in the Food Security programme, establish home gardens and have access to breeding stock for self-consumption and sales in community;

b. 546 individuals support to create small productive units or agri-businesses;

c. 525 individuals graduate from entrepreneurial and agri-business training with at least 50 per cent becoming self-employed through their own productive unit and/or small business creation;

d. 7 municipalities benefit from restored community infrastructure, strengthened CBOs and educational communities accessing the IOM “Open Doors Strategy”;

e. 350 families are oriented and referenced in order to access the Social Security System in Colombia;

f. 200 Families have access to the services and programmes aimed at preventing domestic violence, sexual violence and child abuse issues;

g. 200 families benefit from the sexual and reproductive health programme;

h. 200 children and out of school youngsters join the education system;

i. 315 people are trained on environmental issues.
Progress to date:

a. 1050 families were trained in installation and development of production units and are working in various production units including rubber, cocoa, coffee, rice, beekeeping, pepper, tabasco, magna acacia and crafts.

b. 1060 families supported by the cultivation of vegetable gardens growing eggplants, tomatoes, sweet peppers, spinach, lettuce and onions, among other products.

c. Through an institutional articulation strategy, beneficiaries are supported through the “Health from Home” programme and workshops on healthy lifestyles, sexual and reproductive health.

d. The education programme is seeking participation of children and youngsters through engagement of key community members. Special measures are in place for minors’ access to education system.

e. Trainings and seminars on management of productive initiatives taking into consideration accounting, financial, administrative and legal issues have been developed.

4. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION TO PROMOTE IDP RETURNS

**DURATION:** 12 August 2010 - 30 June 2011 (10.6 months)

**TARGET AREA:** 29 municipalities in 13 departments: Bolivar, Norte de Santander, Santander, Putumayo, Magdalena, Sucre, Guajira, Choco, Córdoba, Caquetá, Meta, Cundinamarca, Antioquia.

**BENEFICIARIES:** 55 Communities in areas of returns

**PARTNERS:** Local Municipalities

**DONORS:** USAID and Acción Social (Presidential Agency for Social Action and Cooperation)

**BUDGET:** USD 3,571,429 (Acción Social)
USD 3,571,429 (USAID)

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

To support the socio-economic stabilization of 55 returnee communities in line with the National Government Strategy: “Retornar es Vivir” (to Return is to Live). Implement a comprehensive return support programme comprising of recovering on non-performing assets, community infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihoods revitalization and psycho-social assistance through active community engagement.

**Progress to date:**

a. 7525 returnees benefit from restored community infrastructure to meet fundamental needs for return, such as those relating to drinkable water, proper sanitation, resumption of school, access to key infrastructure and markets, recovering of non-performing assets (i.e.: orchards, stables).

b. 20 communities, in 16 municipalities, are better positioned to meet their daily survival needs as the result of the reception and use of new school furniture and elements for income generation projects (i.e: machinery).

c. 147 Kilometres of roads were rehabilitated and 2 bridges were built to invigorate the reestablishment of markets and commerce.
Ethiopia

5. SURVIVING AND RECOVERING FROM DISASTER AND DISPLACEMENT – ETHIOPIA (SARDD)

DURATION: 7 July 2011 - 30 April 2012 (10 Months)
TARGET AREA: OROMIA REGION: Wanthoa wereda, Nuer zone, Gambella
Moyale wereda, Liben zone, Somali
Moyale wereda, Borena zone

BENEFICIARIES: 33,935 IDPs

PARTNERS: Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS)

DONORS: ECHO

BUDGET: EUR 1,200,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

Ensure access to shelter, non-food-items and livelihoods restoration for communities affected by natural disasters and conflict in multiple regions of Ethiopia.

Expected results:

a. 25,000 affected persons are assisted to rebuild their shelters after disaster. The targeted beneficiaries will be provided with ES/NFI cluster recommended standard NFI kits.

b. 13,935 internally displaced persons provided with assistance to restore their livelihoods in the two geographic regions (Gambela and Somali/Oromia regions of Ethiopia) will receive suitable livelihoods restoration assistance. In Gambela the project utilizes the more favourable climatic and agricultural condition and will provide 1,000 households (approximately 5,000 individuals) with home gardening tools, equipment and seeds. In Somali and Oromia regions of Southern Ethiopia, the projects aims to restore the main livelihoods option in the harsh and drought affected region by restocking with small herders (goats) to 6,935 internally displaced persons. In the same region, the projects aims to assist at least 100 (most vulnerable households) with Income Generating Activity start up kits after training and assessment of the market availability in the region.

Progress to date:

a. 72 per cent of beneficiaries reached in Gambela in the livelihoods component of the SARDD;

b. 500 households have received NFI kits in Gambela. And the remaining 1,000 households aimed to be reached by mid-March;

c. Training of beneficiaries in Moyale (Somali/Oromia) has been finalised and target beneficiaries identified;

d. 32 per cent of targeted beneficiaries in Moyale are in the process of receiving NFI kits while the remaining 68 per cent aimed to be reached by mid-March 2012.
6. IMPROVING THE PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE MIGRANTS TRAVELING THROUGH SOMALILAND, PUNTLAND, ETHIOPIA AND DJIBOUTI TO YEMEN

**DURATION:** 1 January 2011 - September 2014 (33 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Seven Woredas of Oromia Nationality Administrative Zone and Amhara National Regional State

**BENEFICIARIES:** More than 2200 vulnerable and unemployed youth in communities with high incidence of irregular migration

**PARTNERS:** Local government and vocational training institutes.

**DONORS:** Government of Japan

**BUDGET:** USD 500,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**
To strengthen livelihoods alternatives in source communities as an alternative to irregular migration through enhancing community level function, optimizing financial resources, business management skills training, vocational training, and capacity building of Technical Vocational Educational Training (TVET) institutes.

**Expected results:**

a. Improved income-generating opportunities available for 2,200 vulnerable youth through micro-credit, formation of self-help saving and credit groups, formation of agriculture based cooperative groups and vocational and technical training.

b. Capacity building of Ethiopian Woreda Irregular Migration Taskforce for continued management of the project lending sustainability to the initiative.

**Progress to date:**

a. Rapid market assessment conducted in the four target Woredas to determine locally viable income generating activities and marketable skills (semi-skilled labour needs).

b. 2,200 youth from twelve Kebeles (smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia) supported to start small-scale income generating schemes through establishment of community based revolving loans.

c. These 2200 youth were provided training on sheep and goat management and fattening, poultry & horticulture production, establishment and management of Self Help Saving and Credit groups and business management skills.

d. Beneficiary youth organized themselves into 54 self-help groups (SHGs) through which they mobilized savings to diversify and expand their businesses.

e. In-kind revolving loans provided to community members for purchasing goat/sheep, inputs for poultry production, vegetable and adaptable animal forage seeds based on preferred type of business.

f. In collaboration with Woreda Youth and Sport office (Jile-Timuga Woreda), 100 vulnerable youth supported through provision of water pipes for small-scale-irrigation. Beneficiaries were given 10 hectares of agricultural land and training by Woreda administration and Agriculture and Rural development offices to engage in agricultural production.

g. Initiation of tailored short-term training programmes in collaboration with TVET institutions and Woreda migration taskforce for 420 vulnerable youth (school dropouts and illiterate).
7. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO DROUGHT AFFECTED PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN BORENA ZONE, OROMIA REGION, ETHIOPIA

Duration: November 2011 - June 2012 (6 months)
Target Area: Borena Zone In Oromia Region
Beneficiaries: 534,835 vulnerable, drought affected individuals
Partners: UNDP and FAO
Donors: CERF
Budget: USD 800,000

Project Description

Objective:

To contribute to saving lives by providing critical water resources, emergency animal health support and emergency restocking combined with productivity enhancing interventions so as to improve food security in drought affected areas.

Expected results:

a. Rapid assessment of the status of available and damaged water facilities.
b. Increased access to water facilities by rehabilitation of 26 boreholes.
c. Improved animal health status by a) Vaccination of animals against contagious diseases and b) Treatment of sick animals against internal and external parasites and miscellaneous infections.
d. Livelihoods support for 1,000 households through distribution of 15,000 goats.
e. Rapid resumption of agricultural and livestock activities and protection of pastoral and agro-pastoral assets.
f. Improved household purchasing power through the promotion of cash for work schemes to be used in exchange for food, livestock and/ or agricultural seeds and inputs. IOM will directly rehabilitate the identified water points with the technical oversight of UNDP, as well directly restock goats with the support of FAO.
g. Improved management of water points after training and capacity building of communities.
8. PREPEP "PROGRAMME DE REVITALISATION ET DE PROMOTION DE L’ENTENTE ET DE LA PAIX"

**DURATION:** May 2004 - July 2012 (99 months)

**TARGET AREAS:** Les Cayes, Petit-Goâve, Port-au-Prince, Saint Marc, Gonaïves, Cap Haitien

**BENEFICIARIES:** 354,472 people – comprised of marginalized and vulnerable communities, at-risk groups, youth/students, farmers, earthquake IDPs.

**PARTNERS:** Haitian local state representatives, community based associations and local construction firms

**DONOR:** USAID

**BUDGET:** USD 92,288,010

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

The « Program de Revitalisation et de Promotion de l’Entente et de la Paix » (PREPEP) has four primary objectives:

a. enhance citizen confidence and participation during a peaceful political transition;

b. empower citizens and Haitian government to address priority needs of target communities;

c. build cooperative frameworks between citizens and government entities;

d. promote peaceful interaction among conflicted populations.

**Expected Results:**

a. mitigation of conflict;

b. creation of community cohesion and leadership;

c. isolation and disempowerment of negative elements, specifically spoilers;

d. strengthened community associations;

e. rehabilitation of public infrastructure;

f. creation of short-term wage labour opportunities;

g. involvement and support of the Government of Haiti.

These results are achieved through the implementation of small priority projects that focus on public infrastructure rehabilitation. The PREPEP programme focuses on rehabilitating key public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, canals, schools, electrical systems and other public spaces. Following the food riots and devastating hurricanes of 2008, increased emphasis was placed on agriculture-related infrastructure rehabilitation or construction, potable water and sanitation and post-hurricane recovery assistance. In addition, new livelihoods assistance was targeted for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). Rural livelihoods are supported through integrated rural programming including irrigation infrastructure, soil conservation structures, market roads and access bridges, strengthening of producer organizations and technical training.
**Progress to date:**

2,686 small projects implemented in a wide range of sectors including agriculture, education, environment, water, health, infrastructure, governance, etc. Key details are summarized below:

a. approximately 19,000 individuals participated in conflict mitigation workshops;

b. 354,472 short term jobs on urban and rural Cash for Work projects created;

c. 150 school buildings constructed or rehabilitated, whilst another 179 schools provided furniture and equipment;

d. approximately 321,231 meters of transportation infrastructure rehabilitated;

e. 492,182 people provided improved access to water and sanitation facilities through infrastructure rehabilitation, including returning 213 potable water points to use, and constructing 26 sanitation facilities – primarily at schools and hospitals;

f. 157,095 meters of irrigation and 217,968 meters of drainage canals rehabilitated;

g. 30,000 hectares of land with improved access to irrigation;

h. over 1.4 million trees planted primarily in watersheds of Grand Goâve, Petit-Goâve and Saint Marc;¹

i. 27,000 meters of gabions constructed to reinforce bridges and other infrastructure, while reducing the risk of flooding in urban areas.

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¹ 54 community nurseries established in Petit-Goâve that have since contributed over 1 million trees to new IOM reforestation activities funded by Spanish MFA and Cooperation (AECID). For decades, soil erosion and flooding have been a major cause of rural livelihood loss in Haiti. PREPEP’s landscape-scale soil conservation projects in tree planting and terracing restore the land for sustainable hillside farming and protects downstream assets and infrastructure from flooding. These activities also recharge the aquifer, reducing local water shortages.
9. STABILIZING COMMUNITIES HOSTING IDPS IN HAITI

**DURATION:** September 2010 – December 2011 (6 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Areas not as affected by the earthquake receiving IDPs in north, south and Artibonite departments

**BENEFICIARIES:** 30,000 IDPs, Host Family and Host Community Members

**PARTNERS:** Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Local Mayors’ Offices, Local Community-Based Organizations in North, South and Artibonite Departments, over 70 community based organizations and the local government

**DONORS:** American Red Cross

**BUDGET:** 7,500,000 USD

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

To support host communities and internally displaced persons in Haiti through income generation, community infrastructure needs, augmenting community based mechanisms and cholera awareness.

**Expected Results:**

a. IDPs are better integrated into their host communities by working with local government and communities to increase local abilities to meet the needs of these communities;

b. at least 20,000 individuals are better positioned to meet their daily survival needs through immediate income as the result of short-term labour initiatives linked to improvement and repair of community infrastructure;

c. up to 7,500 IDP families benefit from NFI to improve their living conditions;

d. Health and Hygiene Promotion programmes focusing on raising awareness about prevention, diagnosis, treatment and response to cholera epidemic implemented in over 500 communities.

**Progress to date:**

a. 23,000 IDPs and host community members benefit from short-term labour opportunities;

b. 7,500 IDP families benefit from NFI, 90 per cent of whom confirm that their living conditions were improved;

c. 3,400 health and hygiene promotion agents trained, reaching over 700,000 individuals in 500 communities with life-saving information about cholera.
Indonesia

10. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR ACEH, ACEH TENGAH AND BENER MERIAH

DURATION: December 2010 - August 2012 (18 months)

TARGET AREA: Bener Meriah and Aceh Tengah

BENEFICIARIES: 1,000 local coffee farmers and their cooperatives, local coffee processing and trading businesses, exporters and buyers.

PARTNERS: Government of Indonesia, Yayasan Jembatan Masa Depan (JMD)

DONORS: Aceh and Nias Multi Donor Fund / EDFF

BUDGET: USD 3,466,089

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

Contribute to Governments of Aceh (GoA) initiatives to support the recovery and development of the economy through enhanced access to finance and targeted technical assistance for coffee farmers, cooperatives and businesses in Bener Meriah and Aceh Tengah districts. Key activities include:

a. providing direct support and capacity building for coffee farmers and their cooperatives;

b. enhancing access to financial resources for coffee processing businesses through (i) strengthened financial management and entrepreneurship skills (ii) supporting matching grants to improve and/or develop basic production facilities, equipment and purchasing production inputs;

c. international marketing of Gayo speciality coffee through networking and series of market promotion initiatives;

d. promoting sustainability of income generating activities taking into account environmental and social implications;

e. encouraging inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in project activities.

Expected results:

a. 50 Agricultural Extension Workers (AEW) trained and certified; 1000 farmers provided training on coffee quality improvement.

b. 10 cooperatives with a minimum of 50 farmers each have improved coffee processing facilities and are provided orientations on international market dynamics.

c. At least 120 businesses are trained in marketing, business management and coffee trade whilst another 75 businesses receive matching grants for investment in business improvements.

d. Warehouse Receipt System complying with SNI standards, research nursery, and seasonal/online auction market established.

e. Coffee Centre set up for conducting on-site research including sampling plantations suitable for productivity increase and support establishment of Arabica Specialty Coffee network.
Progress to date:

a. 52 field schools are presently functional managed by 52 Agricultural Extension Worker and provide trainings on farm management, harvest and post-harvest practices, production of organic fertilizer and its utility. More than 1000 farmer attended trainings and applied their newly acquired skills so far.

b. Ten cooperatives attended cupping trainings to improve knowledge on coffee quality and to have a better understanding of post-harvest production and its influence on coffee quality. Three local cuppers certified as Q-Grader.

c. Warehouse rehabilitation is complete; coordination and socialization meetings with the various stake holders have been conducted. The warehouse and auction market are operational. Credit lines with a local bank are set up. The First farmer received credit in December 2011. The total capacity of the warehouse is 800 MT representing a credit volume of 5.6 MUSD.

d. In close collaboration with the Gajah Puti University in Takengon, a soil sample laboratory has been set up and several workshops on coffee cultivation and coffee business conducted with enthusiastic response from beneficiary communities. The parent seed / conservation nursery and the processing research facility are under construction and will be operational in March 2012.

e. 120 entrepreneurs provided business plan development training and supported with matching grants for business improvements. 75 businesses are now implementing their expansions.

As part of the International and National Networking and Exchange, a total of 10 well known buyers and coffee experts from US, Asia and Germany visited Aceh. The experts visited farmers, coops and companies for coffee cupping and knowledge sharing. To further strengthen the Arabica Coffee network in Aceh the project together with the Aceh Coffee Forum and the local government will organize the first “cup of the year” contest and the Aceh Cacao and Coffee Conference.

11. ACCESS TO FINANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN YOGYAKARTA AND CENTRAL JAVA

**DURATION:** March 2008 - June 2011 (27 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Yogyakarta and Central Java

**BENEFICIARIES:** 4,300 earthquake affected micro- and small enterprises, local government entities and civil society

**PARTNERS:** Government of Indonesia, Provincial and District Authorities, German International Cooperation (GIZ)

Implementing partners: Muslim Aid (through Human Resources & Administration Services), Bina Swadaya (through Capacity Building), Institute for Study & Improvement of Development Resources (LPPSP), KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce)

**DONORS:** Java Reconstruction Fund (Administered by the World Bank)

**BUDGET:** USD 5,984,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

To restore the operational capacities of at least 4,300 earthquake-affected micro- and small enterprises (MSE) through asset replacement, improved market access and capacity building.
Expected results:

a. 25 village level assessments conducted, selecting 4,300 MSE as programme beneficiaries with at least 30 per cent MSE managed by females.

b. Operational capacities of MSE enhanced through asset replacement and restoration of production and public facilities.

c. Improved market access for MSE through networking activities, enhancing innovative and value-added products and supporting product display/show rooms. Participation in exhibitions and product fairs in the local, national and international level and enhancing market access & commercial relations for individual producers and producers groups.

d. Target MSE provided with series of technical assistance (in form of technical training aiming to upgrade production processes, product design, finishing & packaging) and trained on sound financial management and development of business plans.

e. 40 workshops conducted for local level government officials to address local and district level capacity building needs in the fields of livelihood assistance and disaster risk reduction, in view of continued vulnerability of communities to future natural disasters and other types of macro-economic shocks which potentially devastating effects on the local and regional economy.

Progress to date:

a. Village level assessments complete, selecting 4,456 MSE with 42 per cent female representation.

b. 3,032 MSE supported through asset replacement initiative; each MSE received vital production assets in the form of tools, processing equipment and construction materials based on the economic sectors. Note that within the project there are 8 economic sectors, including Livestock, Crop Production, Agro Food Processing, Food Packaging, Textile Processing, Fishery, Handicraft and Construction Materials.

c. Resorted community and production infrastructure includes bio gas plants, production facilities, sales houses, communal livestock pens, community centre, irrigation systems, drainage canals and community roads.

d. 3,876 MSE benefit from improved market access; 2,230 MSE participate through production whilst 628 directly participate in trade fairs.

e. 4,342 MSE participate in technical assistance programme.

f. 43 workshops conducted for local government capacity building.

g. Risk mitigating infrastructure constructed includes retaining walls, public latrines, water cave reservoir system, water wells exploration, rehabilitation of irrigation channels, evacuation routes and land levelling as evacuation area.

The Project has received outstanding response from the donor, government and private sector and was selected by the World Bank Financial and Private Sector Development Forum (FPD) as one of the most innovative projects for showcasing innovative solutions in helping victims of natural disasters.
Iraq

12. PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN SECURITY AND STABILIZATION (PHSS) PHASE III

DURATION: 1 September 2010 - 31 August 2011 (12 Months)

TARGET AREA: Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa, and Anbar Governorates

BENEFICIARIES: 4,279 most vulnerable IDPs and 54 communities with significant IDP/returnee population' months

PARTNERS: Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), provincial and local authorities and private sector.

DONORS: US Government / Department of State / Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

BUDGET: USD 17,000,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

Contribute to community stabilization by supporting the Government of Iraq’s efforts to create conditions that facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of displaced populations by:

a. promoting socio-economic reintegration of returning IDPs and refugees through improving income generation opportunities benefiting both returnees and other vulnerable populations in areas of return;

b. enhancing the operational capacity of MoDM and other local actors to provide coordinated assistance to growing numbers of returnees.

Expected Results and achievements:

Result 1: 4,035 individuals provided with base materials for business start-up (or In-Kind Grants - IKGs) with at least 80 per cent of the businesses still in operation at the end of project.

- In total, IOM has assisted 4,067 beneficiaries with IKGs (32 more than initially planned). As per the final monitoring survey of a sample of 1,905 beneficiaries (47% of all beneficiaries), 74 per cent of these businesses remain operational. (The security conditions in Ninewa/Mossul and Diyala have limited much of the survey’s outreach. For more information please see Part 4. Constraints and Actions Taken).

Result 2: At least 80 per cent of the 215 individuals who opted for training and tools service packages would have either enhanced or gained new skills to compete in the labour market or start their own service business.

- IOM provided 212 individuals (3 less than planned) with specialized training and tools, and by the end of the project, 51 per cent of those who received training and tool service packages were either employed or operating their own business. However, this figure is misleading because the women who received farmer training have been unable to work in this period (please see section 1.5 Follow up and monitoring of beneficiaries).
Result 3: 3,500 beneficiaries (including 3,250 from PHSS Phase III and 250 from previous PHSS Phases) provided with complementary services on business start-up and development, mainly through Business Development Service (BDS).

- 4,761 beneficiaries in total were provided with services on business start-up and development (through the BDS) surpassing the initial target by 1,261 beneficiaries.
- The total number included 4,055 beneficiaries from Phase III (805 more than was initially planned) and a further 706 beneficiaries of previous phases (556 more than initially planned).
- BDS beneficiaries also received complementary services such as information on micro loans opportunities (through focus group discussions and participation in the business trade fairs organized in Diyala and Baghdad) and through external referrals.

Result 4: 1,500 beneficiaries processed and referred to other IOM services or agencies and organizations operating on location.

- In total, IOM referred 1,507 (7 more than originally planned) to other organizations for complementary services such as: shelter, health care and legal advice.

Result 5: 52 quick-impact Community Assistance Projects (CAPs) implemented, benefiting an estimated total of 31,200 community members.

- 54 quick impact CAPs (2 more than originally planned) were successfully implemented, benefiting an estimated total of 32,400 community members.

Result 6: 5 per cent of assisted businesses referred to microfinance institutions or other credit-providing entities for financing business expansion.

- In Baghdad, 161 beneficiaries - representing 4 per cent of all assisted businesses – were identified for referral to microfinance institutions and other credit-providing entities for financing business expansion. This process has been slowed down due to religious conviction against paying interest on loans, as well as due to security concerns in other governorates. These cases will be followed up through the next phase (CRP implementation).

Below is the overview of the outcomes as per the initially set indicators for 3 project objectives.

- 4,035 individuals provided basic materials for initiating business.
- At least 80 per cent of the 215 individuals selected for training and tools service package are able to compete better in the labour market or start their own service business.
- 3,500 beneficiaries provided with complementary services on business start-up and development, mainly through Business Development Services.
- 5 per cent of assisted businesses successfully referred to microfinance institutions or other credit-providing entities for financing business expansion.
- 1,500 beneficiaries processed and referred to other IOM services or agencies and organizations operating in the area for livelihoods support.
- A minimum of 52 quick-impact Community Assistance Projects (CAPs) implemented, benefiting an estimated total of 31,200 community members, including returnees, in targeted returns communities.\(^4\)

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\(^4\) IOM’s Community Assistance Projects (CAPs) contribute to the stability of IDP, returnee and host communities by enhancing basic services for communities that have been adversely affected by civil, political and military disruptions. Working closely with local and national authorities, IOM utilizes its nationwide network of monitors and programme staff to assess critical needs in vulnerable communities, develop and implement projects to address these needs, and monitor the implementation to ensure efficiency and transparency. IOM’s reintegration programmes ensure that returnees receive individual assistance in rebuilding their lives, and CAPs ensure that their communities are rehabilitated simultaneously, providing a solid foundation for stable, successful return and reintegration. Since 2003, IOM CAPs have served close to 2 million beneficiaries throughout Iraq.
Progress to date:

a. 4,279 individuals (22,449 family members) directly provided socio-economic reintegration assistance through counselling, business developing services and training in basic business management. 4,067 beneficiaries amongst this group also received In-kind Grants (IKG).

b. 212 beneficiaries provided vocational and business skills training and related toolkits; 51 per cent are presently employed.

c. An additional 4,055 individuals trained in basic business management.

d. 1,507 beneficiaries were referred to other organizations for complementary services such as: shelter, health care, legal advice and education.

e. 54 Community Assistance Projects (CAPs) were completed across the four governorates (4) Anbar, (33) Baghdad, (11) Diyala and (6) Ninewa. These projects covered a range of sectors as per the following:

   1. Enhancing agricultural production: 15 projects have been identified and implemented in each of Baghdad (11 projects), Diyala (2 projects), and Ninewa (2 project). These projects have included the provision of materials, tools, and training. Out of 15 projects, 7 projects were for the provision of greenhouses (2 in Diyala, 1 in Ninewa, and 4 in Baghdad).

   2. Enhancing livestock production: 8 projects (4 in Diyala, 2 in Anbar, 1 in Ninewa, and 1 in Baghdad).

   3. Improving access to water for agricultural and livelihoods projects: 7 projects (2 in Anbar, 4 in Baghdad, 1 in Diyala).

   4. Providing training for better living: 4 projects in Baghdad for improving sewing skills and educational skills.

   5. Improving access to the market and increasing commercial activities: 3 projects for road construction in rural areas in Baghdad.

   6. Establishing and equipping training centres: 3 training centres in Baghdad were provided with needed materials, (2 centres for computers and 1 for sewing).

   7. Support existing businesses to increase levels of employment: 3 factories and 1 laboratory for bees in Baghdad were provided with needed materials.

   8. Improving marketplaces in areas of high rates of unemployment and poverty: 4 projects in Ninewa for the construction of small shops (selection of beneficiaries according to vulnerability criteria).

   9. Improving access to electricity. 7 electrical generators installed, managed by the local community (4 in Diyala and 3 in Baghdad).

f. 161 (4 %) beneficiaries of socio-economic reintegration assistance with operational businesses in Baghdad have shown interest in micro loans that IOM is coordinating with the TIJARA programme through referral. The process of referral to micro credit institutions is a challenging activity in Iraq due to strong perceptions about prohibition of interest.
13. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES – ENHANCEMENT IN ANBAR, BASRAH AND ERBIL GOVERNORATES

DURATION: September 2010 - March 2012
(30 months)

TARGET AREA: Anbar, Basrah and Erbil Governorates

BENEFICIARIES:
- **Individual Assistance**: 25,500 beneficiaries of which at least 70 per cent are returnees/IDPs (4,250 direct beneficiaries with at least 21,250 family members);
- **Community Assistance Projects**: 52 projects benefitting 31,200 local residents in communities with significant returnee/IDP populations

PARTNERS: Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Pro-Business Associations, Registered NGO Business Development Service (BDS) Providers

DONORS: UNOPS

BUDGET: 1,000,000 USD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:
To build the capacities of local private and semi-private business development service (BDS) providers and ensure access of local entrepreneurs, unemployed and other marginalized groups, to BDS through:

a. providing technical and financial assistance to local partners/counterparts in three governorates keeping in view the needs of local entrepreneurs;

b. awareness raising of the role played by BDS in promoting entrepreneurship and Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) development.

Expected Results:

a. BDS providers mapped in the three pilot governorates.

b. BDS promotion and awareness raising workshops held at Governorate level.

c. At least five local level BDS providers per Governorate supported with BDS capacity building activities (this including Training of Trainers, development of a cadre of Business Advisors, institutional Action Plans, successful grant applications for the establishment and delivery of local BDS, BDS promotion events etc.)

d. 1,000 jobs supported and 200 new jobs created.

e. 1,500 individuals trained for business start-up, 500 individuals supported for business development plans, 15 community level organizations supported to deliver BDS to target groups.

f. Approximately 2,500 individuals involved in enterprise raising and business information sharing initiatives, quality and impact assessments conducted, lessons learned forums set up.

Progress to date:

a. Mapping reports completed for all three governorates.
b. Workshop organized to identify BDS expansion within existing IOM projects. Key information regarding BDS Projects compiled for future BDS projects and shared with relevant partners.

c. Three Training of Trainers completed covering 2 members from each of the 15 service providers equalling 30 trainers trained in line with 5 priority areas previously identified.

d. Service agreements formulated, approved and signed by all 15 BDS providers in Iraq.

e. BDS services are now being delivered to beneficiaries as per Service Agreements and to be completed by December 2011.

14. CONTRIBUTING TO ONGOING STABILIZATION IN IRAQ THROUGH THE COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAMME (CRP) – PHASE I

**DURATION:** 1 October 2012 - 30 September 2012 (12 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Governorates of Baghdad, Diyala, Anbar, Ninewa and Missan

**BENEFICIARIES:**
- **Individual Assistance:** 1,800 beneficiary households (with at least 9,000 family members) of which at least 50 per cent are returnees/IDPs and 10 per cent Female Headed Households (FHH)
- **Community Revitalization Initiatives:** 55 projects benefitting up to 55,000 local residents in communities with significant returnee/IDP populations

**PARTNERS:** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM), the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), provincial and local authorities, and private sector.

**DONORS:** Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

**BUDGET:** USD 10,000,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

To contribute to on-going stabilization in Iraq by improving the conditions for sustainable economic and social development of vulnerable communities with significant populations of IDPs and returnees by:

a. Improving livelihoods and food security through agriculture and rural development activities, as well as reinforcing the economic and social rights of the most vulnerable individuals and communities.

b. Strengthening capacity of the civil society to contribute to sustainable development by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing public participation in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihoods programmes.

c. Improving shared economic and social spaces for absorbing displaced and returnee families.

d. Enhancing administrative capacity at central and local level for the government to develop and implement sustainable policies and programmes, ensuring transparency, accountability and participation.

e. Increasing access and utilisation of quality basic social services, equitably, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.
Contributing to Ongoing Stabilization in Iraq through The Community Revitalization Programme (CRP) – Phase I

Expected Results:

a. 900 individuals receive in-kind grants for business start-up and self-employment; 180 individuals receive job placement assistance whilst another 180 individuals are successfully referred to partner agencies/organizations operating in the area through the Information, Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) framework.

1. 1,800 individuals provided with Business Development Services; furthermore, 180 beneficiaries are successfully referred to microfinance institutions or other credit-providing entities for financing business expansion.
2. 360 individuals receive vocational training courses and are provided toolkits; 360 individuals provided farming training and provided tool kits.

b. A minimum of 55 Community Revitalization Initiatives (CRIs) implemented, benefiting a minimum of 30 target communities by fulfilling the programme approach directed toward community stabilization through better targeting of socio economic infrastructure which will help in expanding livelihood opportunities in several communities by achieving following targeted activities:

1. Identify economic revival projects based on community plans in which reflect the main needs of the community.
2. Providing area’s residents with the ability to readily access resources and community services; which will enrich the life style of families and individuals, and enable them to lead a more productive future.
3. CMT and WEG participate in decision-making through identifying new projects and collaborating with concerned government entities.
4. Provide Small and Medium Enterprises with the needed support to grow and expand by for example improving the current business processes to have a more efficient and effective processes and consequently enabling those business in creating more job opportunities.
5. Technical Consultative Boards (TCBs) in the targeted governorates strengthened, functioning as mechanisms through which local MoDM Branch Offices can work with relevant local authorities and actors toward improving service delivery.

c. Lessons learnt and emerging best practices identified, documented and disseminated with the aim of listing linkages and strengthening programme implementation.

d. 12 joint key stakeholder monitoring and evaluation meetings facilitated and/or attended to increase operational capacity of local partners (programme level).

e. 4 strategic partnership meetings facilitated to assess programme and agree on programme adjustments.

Progress to date:

Updated criteria for selection of communities and beneficiaries were developed. It was communicated to the MoDM provincial directors and Technical Consultative Board (TCB). The following progress can be reported so far:

a. 32 communities were selected out of the 178 communities which had been pre-selected (based on secondary information) with high concentration of the IDP and returnees. The selection of the communities was guided by the defined criteria agreed with main counterparts and field assessment. A consolidated M&E framework, including a work plan and standardised selection criteria, data collection tools and Key Performance indicators (KPIs) have been developed and adopted across the CRP programme.

b. The overall CRP methodology and tools are in process of being reviewed, updated and distributed during induction training of the CRP field staff.

c. Location assessment data collected in 27 selected communities (Ninewa, Missan, Anbar, Diyala and Baghdad). The data was sent to information management unit for encoding, processing and preparing the community profile. The community profile will be used for meetings of CMT and WEG in order to define the community plans.

d. 900 individuals received in-kind grants for business start-up and self-employment and the staff in the satellite offices where CRP staff is working received referrals of 828 applicants. The contact, interview and screening of the applicants are on-going in order to select the beneficiaries. In addition the mapping of service providers in employment, vocational training and farming training, as well as existing programmes for external referral is on-going. 82 services providers identified, the information collected was sent for encoding at the database.

e. 1,800 beneficiaries trained on BDS. A manual on Start Up and Expanding Micro and Small Businesses was developed and translated in both: English and Arabic languages and distributed to IOM trainers. The IOM trained in Competency
based Economies through Formation of Enterprises (CEFE) started the delivery of BDS training for other CRP staff and service providers’ trainers on BDS. They will train the beneficiaries scheduled from March to June 2012.

f. 360 individuals received vocational training courses and are provided toolkits; 360 individuals provided farming training and provided tool kits. Four service providers identified, one of the large is the vocational centres of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) operating in various governorates: except Diyala and Anbar. IOM and MoLSA minister held meetings to cooperate in this field and the drafting of MoU is on-going.

g. 55 community revitalization initiatives (CRI). Meeting on brainstorming with CMT and WEG is on-going in order to identify the main problems and generate project ideas. Some ideas on economic and social projects are already identified. Some assessments are scheduled to collect more information about those ideas during February 2012.

h. Technical Consultative Boards (TCB) established. One in each governorate: Anbar, Ninewa, Missan. 19 Community Management Teams (CMT) constituted. One per each selected community. This activity is on-going. Some political constrains in Baghdad and Diyala delayed the process. 18 Women Empowerment Groups (WEG) constituted. One per each selected community. This activity is on-going.
Kenya

15. IMMEDIATE LIVESTOCK SUPPORT TO PASTORALIST HOST COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY IMPACTS OF RECURRENT DROUGHTS AND FLOODS IN NORTH WEST KENYA

DURATION: April - December 2010 (9 months)
TARGET AREA: North West Kenya
TARGET GROUP: 2,500 families in Kakuma refugee camp and its environs
PARTNERS: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development, FAO
DONORS: CERF
BUDGET: USD 180,003

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:
To support the livelihoods of most vulnerable people of North West Kenya affected by conflict and climatic hazards.

Expected Results:

a. Revitalize livelihoods of 2,500 pastoralist households through support for trade in livestock, graze land development activities, installation of rain water harvesting systems, on-the-job training activities and training on short-term farming activities.

b. Subset of the 2,500 households, the project aims to improve access to alternative livelihoods to 2,000 pastoralist households’ including measured to enhance agricultural production, access to clean energy and access to markets.

Progress to date:

a. Livestock baseline assessment and mapping of operation areas carried out in four locations in Kakuma Division.

b. 200 households in 8 pastoral clusters receive 1,000 goats (5 per family) distributed through a voucher system.

c. 8 Central Management Committees (CMC) formed for validation of beneficiaries lists for distribution of feed concentrate, graze land development, distribution of drought resistant crop, training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW), distribution of tanks, putting in place water harvesting structures.

d. 300 households provided concentrated feed; 3 additional areas mapped for feed concentrate distribution and training.

e. 5 women groups engaged in group saving and revolving loan scheme for supporting barter trade. These groups were supported through provision of pack animals, beads used to make bracelets, household items, which they exchanged for goats, cattle and sheep in the pastoralist rural areas.

f. 2 sites for graze land development identified and reseeded in Kakuma and Oropoi Divisions; training on grazing methods, i.e. identification of beneficiaries, planting the sites and fencing conducted with support From FAO and Department of Livestock.

g. Water tanks with roof water catchments installed in 10 government schools situated along animal migration routes for domestic and emergency livestock watering.

h. 70 per cent of 692 beneficiary households of drought resistant seeds have initiated plantation; an additional 200 farming households profiled for distribution of farming tools and equipment.
i. 40 cluster management committee members trained on group dynamics and management, animal production and as community animal health workers (CHAWs); an additional 30 members trained on pasture development and conservation

j. 3 farmer field schools set up for crop and fodder production training.

16. MITIGATING RESOURCE BASED CONFLICTS AMONG PASTORALIST LOCAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDING REFUGEE HOST COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN KENYA THROUGH STRENGTHENING YOUTH CAPACITIES TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

DURATION: January - September 2011 (9 months)

TARGET AREA: Rift Valley Province – Kapenguria, Kakuma; North Eastern Province – Dadaab (and related areas), Garissa

BENEFICIARIES: Pastoralists communities and refugee host communities and in Northern Kenya

PARTNERS: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Water, Ministry of Fisheries; Ministry of State for Special Programmes; Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Lands; Food & Agriculture Organization, UNDP, Local NGOs & CBOs

DONORS: TICAD Japan-Supplementary fund

BUDGET: USD 2,300,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

To minimize resource-based conflicts and strengthen capacities to adapt to climate change amongst 10,000 pastoralist and host communities youth in Northern Kenya through:

a. conflict prevention and safe migration;

b. promoting sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management.

Expected Results:

a. four irrigation schemes rehabilitated and agricultural inputs distributed;

b. four skills training centres established and operational; 200 youth empowered through provision of vocational training skills in the entire operation area;

c. eight technology trainings organized to enhance livestock and crop production;

d. four youth group organizations supported in each of the four district with IGA options and savings and loan schemes established;

e. four youth friendly community stabilization projects identified and implemented in the four districts e.g. drilling of and rehabilitating boreholes;

f. joint community based natural resource management committees established and provided technical support; successful pastoralist youth productive activities exhibition held;
g. network of youth groups engaged in governance and development initiatives mapped and supported.

Progress to date:

a. 20 acres of cotton farm land planted; 500 mango seedlings distributed for orchard plantations.

b. 20 beneficiaries identified for professional training in agriculture, veterinary and nursing; 295 pastoralist youth identified for vocational training (Mechanics, carpentry, driving, saloon, tailoring, fashion design, local crafts and computer); 8 herbal medicine practitioners trained and carried out initiation of planting indigenous trees.

c. Expansion of one water pan is complete and another 2 have mapped for rehabilitation; 5 shallow wells identified for construction; 10 metallic stalls distributed; 15 rainwater harvesting tanks installed in local institutions; 1 water pump installed for extended irrigation; 6 shallow well-constructed and managed by communities; 3 fish ponds constructed.

d. 1,450 farmers provided with drought tolerant seeds that can be planted with the short rains; 100 galla goats distributed to 20 breed improvement groups; an additional 100 farmers provided goats for breed improvement; 20 farmers provided bee keeping equipment.

e. One exchange visit for weaving technology sharing conducted for females.

f. Two youth groups identified for poultry keeping and chicken structures commissioned; 6 youth groups identified and supported with money maker as a livelihoods initiative; 1 youth group supported with barber shop kits; 17 youth groups provided drought resistant seeds; One youth group supported to run a canteen within IOM compound as a source of livelihoods.

g. 20,000 livestock vaccinated, de wormed and treated in conjunction with Ministry of livestock veterinary department.

h. 20 farmers from different farming groups trained on financial management and crop production; 120 herders trained on economic water use, disease control and water poisoning in four stations for 8 days.

17. EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK SUPPORT TO REFUGEE HOSTING COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY EFFECTS OF PROTRACTED AND EXTREME CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN NORTH WEST KENYA

DURATION: April - December 2011 (9 months)

TARGET AREA: Turkana District – Kakuma (Nanam, Leta and Kaloboye)

BENEFICIARIES: 2,000 families (18,000 direct individuals) in refugee host communities

PARTNERS: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development and CBOs

DONORS: CERF

BUDGET: USD 2,380,000; funded: USD 180,001

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

Respond to the immediate needs of refugees and host communities by improving livestock health and crop production:

a. Work in pastoralist resettlement groups to respond to the spill effects of the drought through improvement of crop production and training of community animal health workers (CAHW).

b. Provide emergency livestock supplementary feeding as part of pastoral resettlement scheme- and eventually act as a model to be replicated in other resettlement areas.

c. Rehabilitate water harvesting structures to address water scarcity in the area.
Expected Results:

a. 220 local hybrid camels provided to 110 households;
b. three water harvesting structures along livestock migratory routes rehabilitated;
c. 100 pastoralists provided with Emergency Livestock Supplementary Feeding (feed concentrates, range cubes, urea-molasses mineral blocks, hay);
d. 400 pastoralists’ households provided with pastures (ciliarisis), drought resistant seeds (maize, millet, sorghum, cowpeas, cassava cuttings) and agricultural farm tools (rakes, watercans, wheelbarrows, jembe) for crop farming;
e. 40 community animal health workers trained on community animal health and provided with Drug Kits (knapsack sprayer, reusable syringes, cannular, burdizo, methylated spirit, dewormer, cotton wool, thermometers, assorted drugs e.g. ticks, aerosols etc.)

Progress to date:

a. drought resistant seeds distributed to 569 households;
b. farm tools distributed to 475 households;
c. 100 households identified as beneficiaries for camel restocking.

18. IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK SUPPORT TO REFUGEE HOSTING COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE LOOMING 2011 DROUGHT AND SPILLOVER EFFECTS FROM THE MASSIVE REFUGEE INFLUX IN NORTH EASTERN KENYA

DURATION: August 2011 - February 2012 (6 months)
TARGET AREA: North Eastern Kenya – Daadab and environs
TARGET GROUP: 40,000 members of Refugee host communities
PARTNERS: Ministry of Livestock Development, FAO
DONORS: CERF
BUDGET: USD 399,988

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

Restoration of livestock based livelihoods of the most vulnerable people of North Eastern Kenya affected by severe drought and spill over effects of refugee influx through

a. rehabilitation of water facilities;
b. provision of Livestock health kits;
c. restocking affected households with more resilient camel breeds;
d. community training for livestock herders regarding pasture storage, conservation and utilization;
e. distribution of livestock feed supplement/ concentrates to very weak animals.

Expected Results:

a. commercial Livestock off take of 400 cows and 800 goats conducted for 400 households;
Immediate emergency livestock support to refugee hosting communities affected by the looming 2011 drought and spillover effects from the massive refugee influx in North Eastern Kenya

b. 4 sand dams and 4 shallow wells constructed along livestock migratory routes;

c. 100 households provided with livestock health kits along migratory routes;

d. 120 households benefit from 240 hybrid camels as part of breed improvement initiative;

e. 100 livestock herders trained on pasture storage, conservation and utilization;

f. 250 pastoralists’ households provided with livestock feed supplements/ concentrates (urea-molasses mineral blocks, assorted concentrates, range cubes, survival mash).

Progress to date:

a. 168 individuals trained on distribution, storage and conservation of animal feeds;

b. 125 households have benefitted from livestock off take;

c. 500 households provided livestock feed supplements/ concentrates.
**Pakistan**

**19. PAKISTAN TRANSITION INITIATIVE**

**DURATION:** November 2007 – September 2012  
(58 Months)

**TARGET AREA:** Federally Administered Tribal Areas  
(FATA)

**BENEFICIARIES:** Population of FATA, Frontier Region  
/Agency level government structures

**PARTNERS:** FATA Secretariat, Political  
Administration at Frontier Region /  
Agency level.

**DONORS:** USAID

**BUDGET:** USD 64,000,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

Creating enduring positive linkages between the legitimate government entities and the citizens of the tribal areas;

a. support conditions for stability and development in conflict -prone and other priority areas of Pakistan by building  
confidence and trust between the government and communities;

b. support good governance and encourage broad-based community participation in decision-making;

c. increase access to public information about the Government of Pakistan’s social, economic and political activities and  
policies.

**Expected Results:**

a. build trust and confidence between GOP and communities in FATA;

b. government of Pakistan officials involved in selection of communities and grants, grant implementation and monitoring  
and evaluation;

c. rehabilitation of public infrastructure and contribute to a positive uplift in local economic conditions;

d. creation of short-term wage labour opportunities.

**Progress to date:**

a. over 800 communities targeted with at least 1 small-scale infrastructure or livelihood grant;

b. over 50 kilometres of flood protection walls constructed, leading to the reclaiming of thousands of acres of agricultural  
lands;

c. over 170 kilometres of water pipes installed;

d. 44 kilometres of road repaired, leading to easier access to market for numerous farmers;

e. 1,020,000 employment days generated for local people;

f. over 900 meetings between community members and Government officials facilitated;

g. 4,500 farmers provided with seeds and tools.
20. SHELTER AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION SUPPORT FOR FLOOD AFFECTED POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

**DURATION:** January 2011 – March 2012 (15 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Flood-affected area of Punjab and Sindh

**BENEFICIARIES:** 66,318 flood affected families

**PARTNERS:** National Disaster Management Authority; Provincial Disaster Management Authority; District Coordination Offices.

**DONORS:** Government of Japan

**BUDGET:** USD 7,297,000 (Livelihood activities are one component of a larger shelter and community restoration programme)

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**
Support vulnerable, flood affected families through livelihoods restoration, with a focus on small businesses, agriculture and restoration of productive assets.

**Expected Results:**

a. restoration of up to 47 key community infrastructure schemes in Punjab and Sindh provinces;

b. generation of an average of 1,398 labour days per individual infrastructure rehabilitated/reconstructed, supporting local labour market and reviving local economies;

c. minimum 2,318 households are better positioned to meet their daily survival needs through immediate income as the result of cash-for-work initiatives linked to restoration and repair of community infrastructure;

d. up to 6,000 women are able to store food, seed and grain for future harvests and to protect against possible flooding through the provision of storage silos;

e. community and household repair toolkits provided to 58,000 households in Punjab and Sindh provinces.

**Progress to date:**

a. Community household repair toolkits have been procured and distributed to 58,000 households in Punjab and Sindh provinces.

b. Distributions of silos are 51 per cent complete, with 3,087 women having received 2 silos each. Stickers and posters regarding the use of grain and seed silos to prevent damage from future disasters have been prepared and are being distributed in target villages.

c. 47 proposals for the rehabilitation of community infrastructure through cash for work programmes have been finalized in collaboration with implementing partners and verified by IOM’s technical and monitoring teams.

d. 3 projects have been completed through contractors and 14 completed through implementing partners. Work is underway on an additional 29 projects through implementing partners. All 47 projects will be complete by the end of February 2012.

e. Over 2,300 stickers illustrating the Humanitarian Helpline grievance redressal mechanism were distributed to skilled and unskilled workers involved in the cash for work programme.
21. TRANSITION INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF IDPS IN SRI LANKA

**DURATION:** June 2010 – June 2013 (36 months)

**TARGET AREAS:**
- Northern Province – Jaffna, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, and Mullaitivu districts;
- Central Province – Nuwara Eliya district

**BENEFICIARIES:** 5,175 highly vulnerable families in conflict and natural disaster affected communities

**PARTNERS:**
- Government authorities (central, local and provincial) and technical line departments; Community Based Organizations (general community development/welfare and livelihood sector-based)

**DONORS:** Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

**BUDGET:** AUD 4,050,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

a. To support the socio-economic recovery of conflict and natural disaster affected vulnerable families and communities that are in the early stages of return and resettlement. This three year programme aims to stabilise and strengthen local structures to ensure effective and extended outreach to all social and livelihood community groups.

b. Improve community productive infrastructure and assets to support the resumption and sustainable development of economic activities.

c. Promote social inclusion and cohesion and conflict transformation to improve inter and intra community social relations.

**Expected Results:**

a. Improved local structures capable of providing effective and timely support to target communities with active and meaningful participation of all social groups in community development and welfare initiatives;

b. Improved and increased economic opportunities for vulnerable groups/families to secure a sustainable income;

c. Inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised social groups/families at all levels of community development and welfare initiatives and improved inter and intra community level social and economic relations.

**Progress to date:**

All Year 1 community development projects implemented in the five districts of the Northern and Central Provinces covering all major rural economic sectors (agriculture, fisheries and dairy) have been completed and handed over to the communities. Year 2 projects are presently being implemented in the above mentioned geographic regions and include five new projects and three extensions of existing Year 1 projects. Furthermore, all Year 3 projects have been identified and selected and are in the process of planning and design.
Transition Initiative for Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs in Sri Lanka

Year 1

a. IOM has provided institutional and financial support to members of 6 Fishermen’s Cooperative Societies, 2 Livestock Breeder’s Cooperative Societies and 1 Farmer Organization and Rural Development Society to ensure that appropriate and adequate assistance is continuously provided to vulnerable families in the community.

b. IOM has provided extensive institutional support to central, provincial and local government authorities and government line departments in the respective project locations.

c. IOM constructed a fish auction centre where fishermen would display and sell their daily catch in hygienic conditions, a large multipurpose storage facility that provides space for rest, repair of fishing nets and storage of boat engines and tools, water and sanitation facilities, an extensive retention wall and further renovated a community building at the Mathagal anchoring point in Jaffna District.

d. IOM reconstructed an irrigation scheme that will ensure that farmers have adequate water to cultivate the entire extent of paddy land during both the wet and dry seasons of harvest in Kokweliya of Vavuniya District. IOM also constructed a 1.4 km bund road that runs along the paddy tract in Kokweliya which will improve access to the farmland and other neighbouring villages.

e. IOM has provided improved varieties of cattle (vaccinated and insured cow with calf), cow sheds, milking utensils, CO3 fodder grass and cattle management training to 360 dairy farmers in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.

f. In Hanguranketha Division of Nuwara Eliya District, IOM completed the construction of 5 primary interlinked access roads at a new relocation site for highly vulnerable families living in landslide prone areas. The total length of the constructed access road network is 2.5 km.

Year 2

g. In Jaffna district, IOM is constructing a fish auction centre and access road and renovating a community building in the village of Senthankulam. The project also supports the stabilisation efforts of the local Fishermen’s Cooperative Society and Rural Development Society. IOM is also providing technical training (livelihood related) and promoting social development initiatives in the community. In Maruthankerny, IOM is providing an ice plant (with building) to support the income generation activities of 3,500 fishermen and 15 Fishermen’s Cooperative Societies.

a. As with Year 1, IOM is extending the cattle management livelihood package to 100 dairy farming families in Kilinochchi District. As part of the project IOM is also constructing 3 milk processing and sales outlets in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts.

b. In Vavuniya District, IOM is constructing an irrigation scheme in Nochchimodai (village bordering Kokweliya – Year 1 project). As part of the project, IOM is also supporting the assistance provided by the local government authorities, line departments and CBOs to the local community and establishing social and economic linkages within and among the 2 ethnically diverse villages.

a. In Nuwara Eliya District, IOM is extending an access road in a previous resettlement site to benefit vulnerable families that have been relocated since closure of previous assistance to the region. IOM is also constructing main water transmission lines to improve access to clean drinking and domestic water to individual households. IOM is also providing transport assistance to 100 new families that are planned to be relocated to the site and shall construct 3 new access roads to improve transportation facilities, access to markets and primary services and resources.

Year 3 projects are in the early stages of identification and planning.
22. EMERGENCY SHELTER ASSISTANCE, TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS, WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH), LIVELIHOOD FOR RETURNEES AND RELEASED IDPS

DURATION: 1 May 2010 – 30 April 2011 (12 months)

TARGET AREA: Northern districts of Sri Lanka Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Killinochchi, Mullaithivu districts

BENEFICIARIES: 2,400 IDPs, refugees returning from India and vulnerable households including IDPs

PARTNERS: National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Local Authorities, CBOs, I/NGOs, Rural Development Societies and service providers

DONORS: Government of the Netherlands

BUDGET: USD 1,398,600

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:
To ensure the sustainable return of conflict-affected vulnerable IDP families by securing basic, critical resettlement needs and assisting speedy socio-economic recovery by supporting the resumption of livelihoods.

The project was designed to assist IDPs returning to their places of origin from Menik Farm IDP camp in northern Sri Lanka, where they had been living since the end of the conflict in May 2009. Provide opportunities for (re)starting income generating activities to ensure sustainability in resettlement with the idea that an immediate income is required for families to secure basic food and other survival needs and become self-reliant; preventing prolonged dependency on external support.

Expected Results:

a. an estimated 2,800 families (14,000 individuals) comprising of returned or released IDPs supported through provision of 2,500 emergency shelters, 400 transitional shelters and construction/renovation of 350 sanitation facilities;

b. 3,000 beneficiaries expected to benefit from cleaned/renovated community wells;

c. 2,400 individuals from a targeted 600 households expected to (re)start income generation activities and improve living conditions.

Progress to date/achievements:

a. Livelihood Assistance

Quick impact livelihood assistance packages delivered to 651 highly vulnerable returning families (2,604 individuals) in the districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu and Jaffna through community Women’s and Men’s Rural Development Societies (W/RDS). In addition, a large four wheel tractor and trailer was provided and 3 tube wells constructed at one location (Kelebogaswewa village in Vavuniya district).

b. Shelter Assistance

1. 2,500 emergency shelters were distributed in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka that benefitted approximately 10,000 individuals.
2. 330 transitional shelters were constructed in Mullaitivu and Jaffna districts of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka benefitting 1,142 individuals.

   a. Sanitation Assistance

      1,621 returnees have been provided sanitation facilities in the form of newly constructed 460 semi-permanent toilets in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna districts of the Northern Province.

   b. Well Cleaning

      1,166 returnees (approximately 290 families) gained access to water following renovation of 115 wells in Mullaitivu district of the Northern Province.

   c. Hygiene promotion

      Thirty hygiene awareness programmes were conducted with 1,157 families represented as participants in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna districts of the Northern Province.
**Uganda**

**23. LIVELIHOODS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY**

**DURATION:** January 2011 - June 2012 (18 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Kitgum, Lamwo and Amuru/Nwoya districts

**BENEFICIARIES:** Vulnerable ex-combatants and female-headed IDP and returnee households

**PARTNERS:** UNDP, UNCDF, WFP and FAO

**DONORS:** Peace Building Fund

**BUDGET:** USD 500,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

Reduce the risk of conflict re-emergence and optimize peace dividends by enabling and supporting economic reactivation:

a. address the principal challenges related to agricultural productivity, market access, employment and income for youths in a predominantly agricultural economy;

b. design interventions to ensure participation of vulnerable ex-combatants and female-headed IDP and returnee households.

**Expected Results:**

Primary objective is to contribute to the rebuilding of strong agricultural economy in the post-conflict, returns situation. Key components include:

a. Foster an enabling economic environment by working with local governments to develop conflict sensitive local economic development strategies. This will activity will be led by UNCDF.

b. FAO, WFP and UNDP will implement activities that contribute directly to productivity and diversification of the agricultural economy as well as improving market access.

c. IOM component will focus on supporting participation of the most vulnerable conflict affected groups, specially the youth in economic activities.
Zimbabwe

24. ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY AND BASIC LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION IN FLOOD AND DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

DURATION: March – December 2011 (10 months)

TARGET AREA: Ward 1 in Muzarabani District, Ward 20 and 22 in Chipinge District

BENEFICIARIES: 3000 individuals of disaster prone communities

PARTNERS: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) ; Integrated Sustainable Livelihoods Trust (ISL)

DONORS: Central Emergency Relief Fund

BUDGET: USD 299,937

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:

Prevent loss of life and contribute to the restoration of livelihoods and food security of vulnerable populations in floods and/or drought prone areas.

Expected Results:

a. target households benefit from the restored livelihoods and drought resistant initiatives;

b. reduce reliance on flash irrigation by restoration of water resources for Household Nutrition Gardens (HNG), livestock and domestic use;

c. provision of skills training focusing on livestock pass on scheme and drought resistant crop cultivation;

d. awareness raising trainings focusing on gender and sex based violence and HIV/AIDS conducted;

e. at least 60 per cent of the beneficiaries are women, unemployed youths or the elderly.

Results at the end of the project:

a. 100 households have received 5 guinea fowl birds each as part of poultry re stocking;

b. 200 households have received 490 goats (2 goats per family and sharing the other goats);

c. drilled 20 Deep wells and 3 bore holes for HNG, livestock and domestic consumption;

d. 6 community gardens established.
25. EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS IN MATABELELAND PROVINCE.

DURATION: September 2011 – June 2012 (10 months)

TARGET AREA: Matabeleland South: Gwanda and Bulilima; Matabeleland North: Matobo and Hwange

BENEFICIARIES: 3,000 drought affected households

PARTNERS: Swedish Cooperative Centre Caritas Zimbabwe

DONORS: Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF)

BUDGET: USD 600,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective:
Emergency livelihoods restoration for the most vulnerable communities and ensuring food security in drought affected districts of Matabeleland.

Expected Results:

a. 2,000 goats and 4,000 hens of certified quality distributed with at least 60 per cent of breeding stock passed on.

b. At least 8 spot repairs of agricultural infrastructure (dip-tanks, water troughs, cattle races, etc.) in line with Livestock in Emergency Guidelines & Standards (LEGS) standards performed re-activating agricultural activities.

c. 8 boreholes sited and drilled; additionally 8 boreholes rehabilitated.

d. 6 community pump minders and 12 water point committees will be trained on water point maintenance and management. The committees will be supported by the Local Council and officers from the DDF.

e. Establishment of 12 community gardens powered by the drilled and rehabilitated boreholes using solar powered small irrigation pumps.

Progress to Date

a. stakeholder sensitization done in all the communities;

b. partners in the process of procuring the goats through market fairs;

c. partners have identified functional and non-functional boreholes in liaison with the local authorities.
26. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND FACILITATION OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN ZIMBABWE

**DURATION:** March 2011 - January 2012 (11 months)

**TARGET AREA:** Country-wide

**BENEFICIARIES:** 2822 IDPs and host community members

**PARTNERS:** UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP; governmental authorities and basic social services; local and international non-governmental organizations

**DONORS:** OFDA

**BUDGET:** USD 372,960

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Objective:**

Contribute towards strengthening and restoring the capacities of IDPs and host families through:

a. Sustainably improve agricultural production, income and the productive asset base of targeted vulnerable households.

b. Improve the livelihoods of 2,000 IDPs and their host communities through innovative organic farming and sustainable entrepreneurship, as well as offering income generating opportunities to the participating rural communities.

**Expected Results:**

a. Improve income for 248 farmers through rehabilitation of irrigation scheme.

b. 822 farmers provided with improved, reliable access to high quality agricultural inputs and more profitable and reliable markets.

c. Participating communities’ provided orientation on sustainable farming, sustainable wild collection, and market dynamics.

d. Community gardens are established and enable communities to improve food sovereignty and income.

e. Training on the critical points in harvesting and production of essential plant oils, herbs and spices and indigenous crops organized for target communities.

f. International market linkages established and maintained. Participating communities gain direct access to international markets and can liaise with international companies.

g. 100 community members have improved capacity to deal with conflict resolution and disaster preparedness.

**Progress to date:**

a. Project endorsed by district authorities and community sensitisation meetings, mapping and beneficiary prioritisation complete.

b. Beneficiary selection based on the vulnerability criteria and registrations have been conducted.

c. Assessment of irrigation blocks for rehabilitation has been completed.

d. A baseline assessment was conducted in Chipinge wards 20 and 22.

e. A workshop in disaster risk reduction was also conducted in Chipinge wards 20 and 22.

f. Agro-dealers have been trained in managing Agro dealerships.
g. A financial institution has been engaged in two of the communities and 64 beneficiaries of the project in two communities have accessed small agricultural loans. A further 94 beneficiaries have had their loan applications approved and disbursements are still to be done.

h. Agricultural input vouchers were distributed to 574 beneficiaries between October and November 2011.

i. “Farming as a business” workshops were conducted in Makoni and Chipinge.
Factsheets

1. IRAQ

Programme for Human Security and Stabilization (PHSS) Phase III

Table of Achievements for PHSS III

PHSS III Results:

- 4,058 beneficiaries (over 100%) who assisted with counseling, the formulat
  ion of business plans and in-kind grants (IKG) to start up and expand small
  businesses.

- 712 beneficiaries (98.6% of the target) received training in marketing and
  business skills.

- 405 small businesses have received RBS to enhance their marketing
  and the business strategy.

- 54 community-assistance projects carried across four governorates of
  Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Dhi Qar, and Nineveh.

Furthermore, 25 Technical Consultative Boards were formed in Baghdad.

In PHSS III, a total of 463 (2%) of

- 463 beneficiaries were provided with business development services (BDS)
- 312 beneficiaries, 312 community-based BDS to start up and expand small
  businesses.

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2. SRI LANKA

Transition Initiative for Sustainable Return and Reintegration for IDPs in Sri Lanka (page 1)

Australian Community Rehabilitation Programme (ACRP Phase 3)

Transition Initiative for Sustainable Return & Reintegration of IDPs in Sri Lanka

ACRP Programme

The Australian Community Rehabilitation Programme (ACRP) is Australia’s flagship development initiative supporting community rehabilitation and peace building in Sri Lanka. IOM Sri Lanka is presently in the 3rd year of implementing a broad community stabilisation and development programme, Transition Initiative for Sustainable Return & Reintegration of IDPs in Sri Lanka under AusAID’s ACRP programme.

The 3 year programme is aimed at supporting the sustainable return, resettlement and socio-economic recovery of conflict and natural disaster affected fragile communities in the country. Accordingly, IOM is in the final stages of implementing 5 major projects (year 1) and have further identified 7 projects for development (year 2) in the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Nuwara Eliya covering the North and Central provinces of Sri Lanka.

Northern Province (Year 1)

Project Title: Socio-economic development support for the fishing community of Mathagala
Location: Sandipay, Jaffna District
Beneficiaries: 700 vulnerable fishing families and 6 FCS

IOM is providing livelihood support to the fishing communities of Mathagala East, West and South that have been displaced multiple times over the last three decades. The project primarily entails the construction of critical productive infrastructure at the main anchoring point used by fishing families that have recently returned and resettled in the area.

Mathagala anchoring point prior to IOM intervention with dilapidated community buildings (left)

The Mathagala anchoring point is shared by 6 Fishermen’s Cooperative Societies (FCS) representing 700 fishing families based along socio-religious and cultural divides. IOM, together with the support of the local community leader, has brought together the 6 FCS to ensure that the needs of all community groups are identified and addressed and that the provided community assets are equitably and adequately available to all diverse groups.

The productive infrastructure includes an auction centre where fishermen can display and sell their daily catch in hygienic conditions, a large multi-purpose storage facility that provides space to rest, repair nets and store their boat engines, water and sanitation facilities and a retention wall.

Newly constructed multi-purpose storage facility (left) and auction centre (right)

The fishermen and women of Mathagala can now better engage in their livelihood activities which were previously negatively affected as much time and energy was expended transporting tools and engines each day from their temporary places of domicile several miles away. The project has provided the impetus for increasing fishing activities which has led to the regeneration of regional buyer interest resulting in higher fish prices benefiting the local fishermen.

IOM has further supported the complete renovation of a community building at the site which is planned to be reserved for use by female members of the community for social and income-generating activities.

Project Title: Support for development of the dairy sector
Location: Karachi, Kilinochchi District and Thunukkai, Mullaitivu District
Beneficiaries: 360 dairy farmers and 2 LIBCOs

Dairy production and livestock have traditionally been one of the primary livelihood sectors supporting the local economy and providing much-needed employment opportunities to the rural populations of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, two of the worst conflict affected districts in northern Sri Lanka.

The sector having been largely affected due to extensive destruction to its key infrastructure and assets is lagging in its recovery efforts.

IOM, together with the governmental authorities and technical line departments, has been supporting the stabilisation efforts of the Livestock Breeder’s Cooperative Societies (LIBCOs) in Karachi and Thunukkai which represent the local dairy farming families and provide them with general and technical livelihood management and market development support.

With the active engagement of the LIBCOs and other partners, IOM has provided improved varieties of cattle, cattles/herds, high-yield grass (COZ) and cattle management trainings to 360 dairy farmers. These activities, in addition to providing immediate economic benefit to the vulnerable families will have a positive impact on the local population which will benefit from the availability of fresh milk and value added dairy products.
In addition, the bund road that connected Kokkeliya with its neighbouring Tamil villages has been severely damaged and rendered unusable. The lack of access to other villages has contributed to the deterioration of socio-economic relations. IOM has recently finished reconstructing the irrigation system and bund road to improve livelihoods and promote social cohesion between the villages.

In April 2011, Kokkeliya celebrated the Sinhala and Tamil New Year with the 5 other neighbouring Tamil villages, the first of its kind in 60 years.

Central Province (Year 1)

Project Title: Support for the relocation of families living in landslide prone areas in Hanguranketa
Location: Hanguranketa, Nuwara Eliya District
Beneficiaries: 88 highly vulnerable families

In Hanguranketa, IOM is supporting the local government’s initiatives in disaster mitigation and risk reduction by assisting the relocation of 88 vulnerable families living in high risk landslide prone areas. The families have been provided new land for resettlement by the government at Johnabala, a former tea estate where IOM has provided assistance for previous resettlements from 2008 to 2010.

IOM first supported the land surveying activities of the government and constructed 5 main access roads with 12 culverts to support the rapid relocation and development activities of the community. The access roads provide multiple benefits for building activities, access to resources, services and markets.

IOM will expand 3 existing roads and develop 2 new roads and provide access to drinking water to the relocating families.

Barren and flooded farmland belonging to the Kokkeliya villagers

The farmers of Kokkeliya are presently able to cultivate only 50 out of 450 acres of farmland in the area as the irrigation system (ancient scheme) that retains, controls and directs water to the paddy fields has been heavily damaged during the conflict. The lack of water in the dry season and flooding during the monsoon has overburdened the fragile community.

Beneficiary selection process (left) and IOM beneficiary with cow and cowshed (right)

ICM has established a revolving fund mechanism to recover an affordable and agreeable portion of beneficiary earnings that will be used to provide livestock to new LIBCOS members and newly resettling families in the area.

Project Title: Socio-economic development support for the farming community at Kokkeliya village
Location: Yawunnya South, Yawunnya District
Beneficiaries: 155 farming families and 2 CBOs

Kokkeliya, a farming village predominantly made up of majority Sinhalese families was the last Sinhala village on the AS during the period of conflict in the north. Kokkeliya neighbours 5 other Tamil villages with which they have shared positive social and economic relations in the past; but ties built over generations have since been frayed and forgotten with long term displacements caused by intense fighting in the region.

Since the end of the conflict, most returned families have begun rebuilding their homes and resuming their traditional livelihood which almost entirely consists of paddy farming.

Section of irrigation system under construction (left) and new access road along Kokkeliya paddy fields (right)
3. INDONESIA

IOM Livelihoods: Desa Krakitan, Central Java (page 1)

**KRAKITAN AND THE IOM-JRF LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

IOM is currently implementing the IOM-JRF Livelihoods programme funded by the Japan Reconstruction Fund with the World Bank as administrator in the earthquake-affected Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces to provide further assistance in rehabilitating livelihoods in the aftermath of the 2006 earthquake.

In the district of Klaten, Central Java, IOM and the Government of Indonesia selected five villages to receive intervention under the programme. One of the villages selected for support in the JRF project is Krakitan, a village located in the poorest sub-district in Klaten. The village was one of the hardest hit by the devastating earthquake on May 27, 2006.

The IOM-JRF Livelihoods programme has the following components: Assessment/Identification of Beneficiaries; Asset Replacement; Access to Finance; Assistance for Market Access; Capacity Building; Technical Assistance, and Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The programme, which started in March 2008 and is set for completion in May 2010, is rehabilitating the livelihoods of 3,000 beneficiaries.

**PROFILE OF KRAKITAN FISHERIES IN THE RAWA JOMBOR LAKE**

IOM has restored 400 fish-holding pens in Krakitan Village with the support of the Queensland State Government in Australia, helping to secure the livelihoods of aquaculture farmers.

The IOM assistance to the programme provided the following benefits:

- Average, 1,000 square metres. The pens have a capacity of 10,000 fingerlings which can lead to a harvest of 12,000 fish, mainly tilapia (some 2.5 tonnes), away three to four months. At full capacity, profits will reach Rp. 3.8 million per harvest.

- The collectors live in the local community, placing the aquaculture farmers in a strong position in the value chain. However, due to working capital constraints, most pens operate well below capacity (often only 1,000-3,000 fish per harvest).

- Local collectors buy the fish and sell through markets mainly in Yogyakarta. Fish are bought for approximately Rp. 7,000 per kilogram, sold by the collector for Rp. 8,000 - 10,000 per kilogram, and have a retail price of Rp. 12,000-14,000 per kilogram.
COMMUNITY

IOM has had a major presence in Krakitan Village since the 2006 earthquake, and has implemented various assistance projects:

- IOM provided 150 emergency shelter packages (tarp, mats, blankets) while working with a local partner;
- IOM provided medical assistance and distributed non-food items;
- IOM provided 463 transitional shelter units in Krakitan made of bamboo, funded by the European Commission, USAID, BRID and the Dutch Embassy;
- IOM provided a Queensland-funded livelihood recovery intervention to rehabilitate fish pens that had nets and bamboo frames damaged in the earthquake.

QUEENSLAND-FUNDED ASSISTANCE TO AQUACULTURE FARMERS

In total, 375 fish farmers received a standardised package of fishers and bamboo. Each farmer received 110 bamboo stakes and mats large enough for an 8m-square matra 6th pen. The community contributed in the unloading and distribution of materials to beneficiaries, which took two months of full-time work.

Farmers themselves conducted the repair work on the pens, making use of all the materials delivered.

The nets were stitched together using local labour and sewing machines that were purchased by the farmers themselves.

Reflecting on the work, beneficiaries say that the material is strong enough to sustain their income-generating source for five to ten years.

IOM partnered with the University of Gadjah Mada-based local partner Small and Medium Enterprises Development Centre (SMEDCO) to help beneficiaries to set up a revolving fund scheme, bridging the working capital deficit that aquaculture farmers experienced.

The fund was used to purchase fingerlings, tanks and other essential items to increase capacity and meet the high local demand for local fresh water fish.

KRAKITAN VILLAGE OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>3,452</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses damaged in the earthquake</td>
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<td>15.4</td>
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<td>Poverty level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common</td>
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<td>Livelihoods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chickens, eggs, pigs, corn, tobacco, livestock, poultry, fisheries, food processing, home-based industries, rice farming, livestock and other handicraft.</td>
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BACKGROUND
The IOM-Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) programme continues to contribute to the Government of Indonesia’s initiatives to support the recovery of micro- and small enterprises (MSEs) in Yogyakarta and Central Java. The programme helps beneficiaries regain and improve upon their pre-earthquake capacities.

The programme, which began in March 2008, is helping around 3,000 beneficiaries in a wide range of sectors across the affected provinces increase their capacity in terms of asset endowment, improved access to markets, and training in technical and business skills.

The programme’s primary aims are to:

- Kickstart earthquake-affected MSEs by restoring basic production facilities, replacing livelihood equipment and purchasing production inputs.
- Assist MSEs in accessing finance to resume their business activity.
- Strengthen financial management and entrepreneurship skills of affected MSEs in order to facilitate a durable long-term recovery that takes into account enterprises’ pre-earthquake capacity deficits.
- Assist MSEs to recover lost buyers and restore markets through a series of market promotion initiatives.
- Promote the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups.

PROJECT COMPONENTS
The project consists of following components:

Component I.
Assessment for Identification of Interventions/Targeting Beneficiaries

MSE beneficiaries in the project are identified through a series of steps: mapping, short-listing of villages, market studies, environmental impact studies, village engagement and assessment through focus group discussions, beneficiary selection and verification, and formulation of terms of reference for assistance per cluster/sub-sector.

Component II.
Asset Replacement

IOM is purchasing goods and giving them as in-kind support to restore infrastructure and physical assets essential to the operation of MSEs.

These include production facilities, tools, and the rehabilitation of vital infrastructure such as community centres and irrigation channels. Based on the needs identified under Component I, IOM procures the materials and delivers them to the communities.

The intervention is provided for highly vulnerable but viable enterprises that are unable to resume operations due to loss or damage of essential assets, and who are unable to secure loans since business revenue is small or non-existent.
Asset Replacement is crucial to their development as a lack of collateral and loan provision would likely lead to defaulting loans— another additional obstacle to recovery.

Component III.
Access to Finance

IOM is now improving the ability of MSMEs to access microcredit already made available by established microfinance institutions, including GTZ, a World Bank-RF implementing partner.

Factors outside IOMs control forced changes to original plans for the Access to Finance component, in which loans were to be channelled through a financial sector development organization.

Component IV.
Assistance for Market Access

The programme is financing technical assistance to help MSMEs recover from exchange losses and to identify new areas. Market promotion initiatives include facilitating exhibitions, organizing cross-visits to successful operating MSMEs in the same sector, marketing events, conducting market studies, and improving access to information.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) is acting as the implementing and advisory partner through its various business associations, utilizing its knowledge of, and access to, local business, as well as its broad networks in government and the private sector.

Component V.
Capacity Building Technical Assistance

Under this component, the programme is investing in skills development training and capacity building for MSMEs. Training envisaged under this component includes entrepreneurial skills such as financial management, marketing, and business plan development.

Component VI.
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

IOM conducts detailed tracking of beneficiaries and the services provided, ensuring transparency to the community and donors.

IOM works with local partners to ensure activities are carried out beyond the life of the project and have a lasting impact on micro- and small enterprises’ recovery.
IOM Livelihoods: Desa Krakitan, Central Java (page 1)
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