




Cash for Repair & Reconstruction Project, Sri Lanka
October 20 / 2005

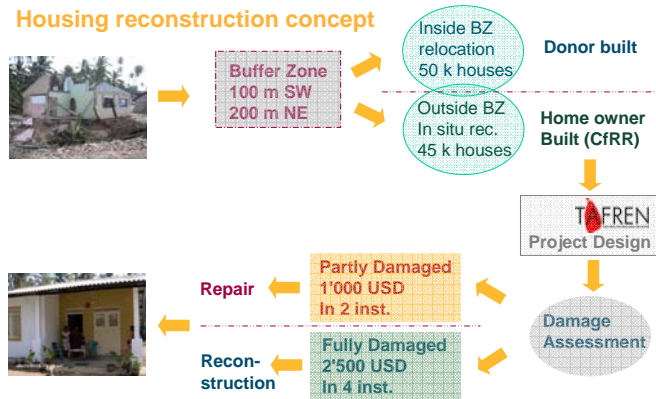
Home owner driven housing reconstruction project (CfRR) Sri Lanka


A project funded by the people of Switzerland
 through Swiss Solidarity
 and jointly implemented by SDC, Swiss Red Cross and HEKS



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Housing reconstruction concept





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Rules for instalment release

Fully damaged	1 st instalment	=	Foundation	Duration: 6 months
	2 nd instalment	=	Walls	
	3 rd instalment	=	Roof	
	4 th instalment	=	Doors and Windows	


Partially damaged	1 st instalment	=	50 %	6 months
	2 nd instalment	=	100 %	



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Partners






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Funding


- Donor-Consortium for a nation-wide implementation
 - WorldBank 
 - Asian Development Bank 
 - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau 
 - People of Switzerland 




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Implementation

- Nation-wide implementation in 12 districts of Sri Lanka
- NEHRU for the North-East
- SWHRU for the South-West
- KfW in two Divisions in Ampara and Batticaloa
- Swiss Party in Trincomalee and Matara






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Support by the People of Switzerland (in USD)

■ Beneficiary contribution	10.6 Mio	85 %
▪ Trincomalee	5.1 Mio	
▪ Matara	5.5 Mio	
■ Small Projects	0.4 Mio	3 %
▪ Village rehabilitation	0.24 Mio	
▪ Support local authorities	0.16 Mio	
■ Project Coordination costs	1.5 Mio	12 %
▪ expat staff		
▪ Implementation		
■ Total project costs	12.5 Mio	100 %

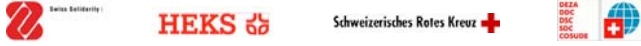


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Project structure in Sri Lanka

■ 1. National level	→	Coordination
■ 2. District level	→	Management support
■ 3. Beneficiary level	→	Technical support

↑ INFORMATION ↓




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1. National level : Coordination

- **Policy dialogue**
 - Adapt policy to reality
 - Establish common approaches
- **Coordination with GoSL and Donors**
 - Sharing information
 - Propose solutions
- **Dissemination of lessons learned on the ground**

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2. District level : Support, capacity building

- **Promote information platform**
 - Weekly meetings with authorities and partners
 - Dissemination of information from national and field level
- **Support local project management**
 - Provide "back office" to public administration and local banks
 - Create and manage a Beneficiary Database
- **Enhance transparency**
 - Beneficiary lists, payments and NGO co-funding publicized
 - Database information shared with all stakeholders
- **Provide credibility**
 - Donor presence at local level

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3. Beneficiary level : Support, technical advice

- **Training**
 - Training sessions for local Technical Officers (TO)
 - Information on local construction guidelines (NHDA)
- **Field visits**
 - Permanent beneficiary visits
 - Check on TO capacity
- **Awareness**
 - Public information reunions with beneficiaries and local authorities

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Success

- **Home owner driven reconstruction approach is successful**
 - Grants are used to rebuild and repair houses
 - Local networks ensure material and labour supply
 - Construction quality is good
- **Local structures have ownership on the program**
 - Coordination : Government Agent (GA), THRU
 - Monitoring and Verification : NHDA
 - Local management : Divisional Secretaries (DS)
- **Support, information and transparency ensure progress**
 - Regular meetings permit quick resolution of local problems
 - Sharing of Beneficiaries information grants transparency and equity
 - Technical support speeds payments and improves construction quality

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Lessons learned

- **Local authorities need support**
Back-office
- **Information platform is fundamental**
Regular meetings
- **Transparency promotes equity**
Database
- **Presence of a neutral actor enhances credibility**

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Future challenges

- **Flexibility of the Buffer Zone**
New beneficiaries
- **Construction process**
Control prices
Control quality
- **Equity and transparency**
Information
Beneficiary lists
Hardship cases
- **Project termination**
Finishing the houses
Completing and adapting infrastructures

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