
**IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES OF
NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS ON LIVELIHOOD
ASSETS OF WAR AFFECTED COMMUNITY: SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO ZOA PROJECTS**

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ABSTRACT

This research was undertaken to study the influencing factors of sustainable livelihood and level of vulnerability of livelihood assets of the community living along with A5 road in Batticaloa district. And this study tries to reach the objectives of identify the level of vulnerability of war affected community and understand how sustainable livelihood strategies of NGOs influence the livelihood assets of war affected community. To conduct this study, survey undertaken among 320 households from 1801 families from five villages of community living along with A5 road in Batticaloa district. Families from surveyed villages randomly selected and surveyed to collect data regarding the above mentioned five assets. The adaptive capacity and exposure of those livelihood indicators to possible level of vulnerability of the same assets were calculated. Data were aggregated using composite index and differential vulnerabilities contributed to generate an aggregate level of vulnerability of community to the adverse effects of overall environmental changes.

Study depicted LVI of community living along with A5 road in Batticaloa district (predetermined ranged of LVI is 0 to 1). This values show the moderately vulnerable condition of the community to the adverse of war and natural disasters. Results indicate that community living along with A5 road in Batticaloa district is vulnerable respectively in terms of financial assets, natural assets, physical assets, and human assets. The scarcity of food is high and making the community more sensitive to the influence of sustainable livelihood.

The finding of this research shows that the community resettlement and livelihood assistance given by NGOs have the capacity to strengthen local capacities. This is specifically by the increased access to livelihood assets and resource.

It is recommended in this research that Srilankan government need to take necessary step to regular health services while enhancing the financial and natural capitals crop system to be introduced to give high profitability to the community.

Key words: *Sustainable Livelihood, Human capital, Natural capital, Social capital, financial capital and Physical capital*

INTRODUCTION

The livelihood is mostly used term and sector in the post war context in Sri Lanka especially by the development stakeholders. Each stakeholder uses their specific and unique ways to sustain the livelihood activities implemented. But the ultimate expected outcome or objective is to uplift the life standard of the targeted community members. The sustainable livelihood demonstrates that the continuity of the livelihood initiatives without external implementers continuous support or the self continuity of the project by its ultimate beneficiaries.

In a introduction paper by SIDA on the sustainable livelihood approach to poverty reduction it is mentioned as: Most of the discussion on Sustainable Livelihood so far has focused on vulnerable villages and situations where people are involved in farming and or living from the income of their primary production opportunities. In a classic 1992 paper, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21st Century, Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway proposed the following composite definition of a sustainable rural livelihood: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living; a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term.

Non-Government Organizations are now adopting sustainable livelihoods approaches in more sectors. There is great diversity in the interpretation of the sustainable livelihood approach, which is reflected in the variety of Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) frameworks now used, and the way in which sustainable livelihood approaches are implemented. Some Non-Government Organizations have formally adopted a livelihoods approach as part of their development policy and to guide their intervention strategy; others have been exploring sustainable livelihoods approach in more informal ways to see how such approaches might inform their analytical frameworks and programming.

Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches (SLA) known as a key for more relevant and effective poverty reduction through understanding poverty from the experience and understanding of the poor. Originally conceived of in the 1980's in the context of Farming Systems Research and Education, the approach was developed through the 1990's and crystallized as SLA in the late 1990's by the Department for International Development (DFID) (Carney, 1998; 1999).

This paper presents the key elements of SL approaches of some development agencies, ranging from bilateral and multilaterals to Non-Governmental Organizations. It is hoped that the experiences they have shared will promote learning on sustainable livelihoods approach best practice and serve as a resource for development practitioners, policymakers and researchers. The research has been a collaborative endeavor involving significant contributions from the individuals in the agencies cited. The summaries of agency practice presented have been checked by agency personnel and reflect issues and lessons identified as they have attempted to implement sustainable livelihoods approach.

Self-reliance is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity – developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian assistance. The Non-Government Organizations are functioning in a country to fulfill the gaps in the development where there is the development needs exist. A Non-Government Organizations(NGO) is an Organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business.

Usually set up by ordinary citizens, Non-Government Organizations may be funded by governments, foundations, business sector and individuals. Some Non-Government Organizations refuse to utilize formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. Non-Government Organizations are highly different groups of Organizations involved in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different areas in the world. Some Organization may be driven by charitable motives, when others may be registered to be recognized as social responsible for tax exemption. Even some may be driven by political, religious or other motives.

But, in the study, the researcher focus on the Non-Government Organizations functioning in Sri Lanka to support the development by focusing on poor community on their livelihood. For this research the term vulnerable is used to describe the economic and war effected vulnerable communities.

The North and East are the mostly and directly affected provinces in Sri Lanka among nine provinces by the 30 year of the ethnic war held in Sri Lanka between Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam and Sri Lankan forces. The war has killed many lives and lost millions of worth of assets and their livelihoods. By this war Tamil, Muslim and Sinhala communities are severely affected.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Due to the 30 years of civil war in Sri Lanka, lives, assets and livelihood of the community effected. As Sri Lanka is a developing country the civil war was a major barrier for economic growth, free movement and safety which are influencing factors of development. In the early stages the country Singapore dreamed to develop like Sri Lanka. But the current situation is upside down. Singapore has developed and being a model to which now Sri Lanka have to dream.

Sri Lanka is known as a pearl of the Indian Ocean for its beauty and is full of natural resources. The primary income generating sector is agriculture especially paddy, and fisheries, livestock and business sectors also plays a vital role in income generation.

Even though it has much potential for income generating and livelihood, the civil war had destroyed the possibilities, physical environment and human potentials and it caused the current situation of community's livelihoods.

As people have returned to their villages in the targeted areas, they find that they pretty much need to rebuild their communities from scratch. Much of the remaining infrastructure (roads, wells, irrigation tanks, public buildings) is in poor condition. Productivity in the primary sector (agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry) is low due to lack of access to (affordable) inputs, and marketing largely depends on outside traders who bring in their trucks to buy fish, crops or milk. Furthermore, coconut production has been affected by a lack of replanting and the destruction of standing trees. Within the currently existing industries in the target areas, there is very little

value addition happening, whereas pre-existing industries (such as mat weaving) have collapsed while local shops are only just beginning to restart their business. It is expected that the flows of goods and people will expand substantially in the coming years. This will improve marketing opportunities and will be conducive for a diversification of economic activity.

The objective of the organization is to support their beneficiaries who suffer as a result of armed conflict or natural disaster by providing relief, contributing to a new perspective of Hope in which people work together for a promising future in dignity and mutual trust and Together with the affected communities work on the Recovery of their livelihood.

Thus, this study aims to focus level of the sustainable livelihood outcome of ZOA on vulnerable war affected community.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

To uplift the life of the war affected vulnerable people many projects are implemented by many Organizations and development practitioners, at the same time many companies and banks are operating in the post war zones also introduces products to support the livelihood initiatives of the people. But when comparing the success of the livelihood initiatives towards vulnerable community members are to low level. It is felt and discussed in many forums that the approach and the strategies need to be revised and changed, but there is no concrete solution given and war affected vulnerable community's livelihood is not developed to the expected level. Indeed even the notion of sustainability as applied to the concept of livelihoods has also been called into question (Ellis, 2000).

With respect to complex emergencies, self-sufficiency is the capacity of a community to either produce, exchange or lay claim to resources necessary to ensure both survival through and resilience against life-threatening stresses (Lautze, 1997).

Based on the above statement the following research question has been formulated;

- Do sustainable livelihood strategies of NGOs influence the livelihood assets of war affected community?

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the research are;

- To identify the level of vulnerability of war affected community.
- To understand how sustainable livelihood strategies of NGOs influence the livelihood assets of war affected community.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study made use of various data sources: Primary and secondary data are used. Survey of selected households in Karadianaru, Kithuwewa, Kopaweli, Marapalam and Periyapullumalai interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and experience of the area and observation used. Besides, various national and international reports on Influence of sustainable livelihood strategies in development country; NGO publications and government records were also considered.

The primary survey was conducted by the ZOA during the Revitalising livelihoods opportunities along two economic arteries in Sri Lanka's former war zone in 2011. ZOA data related with livelihoods and living condition of that region were considered during survey process. The survey was also tried to identify the reasons behind the changes of livelihoods in that region especially, in the context of changing

vulnerability context. The survey randomly picked 320 households from five villages in Eravur pattu Divisional secretariat in Batticaloa District. The elder and main earning respondents (over 18 years of age) from each household were involved in survey. The data was collected by giving them questionnaire.

The selected project covers four districts such as Mannar, Kilinochchi and Batticaloa covering 4700 families which includes 20260 individuals. From this project for the study we chose 1801 families from Batticaloa district which is the district coverage which is used as sample. Batticaloa district is selected because of accessibility and permission granted by the Organization.

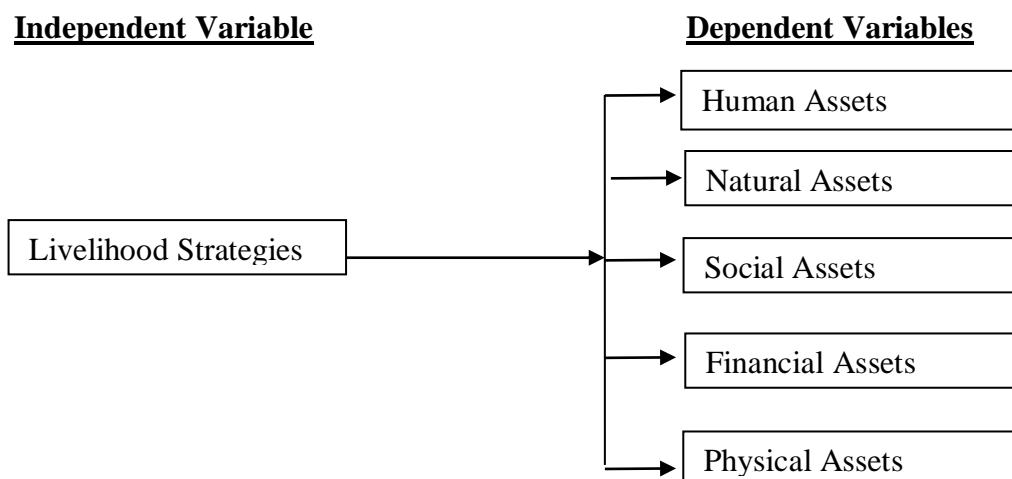
Different types of livelihoods are given for different types of beneficiaries and the sample size is selected representing all types of livelihoods. According to Umashankar (2011) sample selection range it determines that between 1800 and 1900 the survey could be conducted among 320 respondents and it is followed in this research.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this research is to know which variable among human, natural, social, finance, physical assets are more influence on sustainable livelihood on vulnerable war affected communities. The conceptual framework links the literature review and operationalisation of the assets of sustainable livelihood and livelihood outcome that are investigated in this study.

DFID is one of the widely recognized model which was studied in many countries by the researcher .(DFID,1999; Carney, (2003); DFID,2004) Different countries are using DFID’s model and at the same time even though Sri Lanka also using the DFID’s model, it does not connect with vulnerability of assets and it’s how influenced the livelihood outcome.

Thus, the conceptual model for this research is as follows;



(Source: Adopted based on DFID model)

Hence, the following hypothesis were developed

The following Alternative and Null Hypothesis are proposed in this study.

H1: The livelihood strategies of NGOs has positive impact on livelihood assets of war affected community

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF DATA

As the questionnaire is adapted and it finds the factors of sustainable livelihood and it has to the context of Nepal therefore already it had been validity checked and it has the content validity. It had been found the livelihood assets, level of vulnerability of those assets and therefore it confirms the validity.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The result which are based on the livelihood after the resettlement have identified a range of major changes experienced by the five selected resettlement villages following the resettlement period. Moving on, this chapter seeks to provide an analysis of livelihood assets based on the results presented in the previous chapter and similarly adoption of the DFID Sustainable livelihood framework as described in the literature review, particularly the livelihood asset components.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Even though it takes average time only as 36.26 minutes to reach nearest health centre for people, it is mentioned that they are not getting the regular health services from the available health centre. It is justified by the fact that at least one member of 43.1 percent from the HHs had been sick in the previous month of survey and as the result they missed to attend school or work, and the reality of the situation is that the health centre is most of the times closed due to absent of the health staffs and therefore they couldn't receive the service properly which causes the above situation more critical. Chronic diseases are also found which exist in the villages due to present life style, food habit and especially food production technology changes which was not major issue when comparing with the past. When we see the water sources 96.6 percent of the community members use well sourced water for drinking purposes and balance 3.4 percent use pond and river to take drinking water. They are not much aware of the quality of the drinking water and they sometimes cause water born communicable diseases.

To determine the strength of human capital in the case of the along with A5 resettled community since the resettlement, the following discussion focused on two main components: health and education or training and the support from the project to restore and enhance human capital. In addition, some general health and education details (health checks and education level of community) for the relocated population on the along with A5 road were also reviewed to better understand the reality which contribute to human capital in the area. With regards to the health component, common issue for analysis include: (i) change in health infrastructure, (ii) access to health care services and sanitation facilities (iii) health condition of the resettled communities. When investigating education and training the following factor were considered: (i) change in school infrastructure, (ii) access to education facilities and other training programs after resettlement.

The finding from the field research similarly suggest a number of positive change brought about by the development of education infrastructure and improved access to school facilities (such as preschools and primary schools) in the resettlement area. One of the benefits noted by the resettled communities is that there has been a shift toward a more positive attitude with regards to education among respondents whose children now have access to education. Most of the respondents pointed out that formal education were often undervalued in rural area because there was lack of or poor quality of school facilities. Even when children had access to school, they often stopped attending at an early age in order to help their families with farming and other economic activities.

Furthermore, the survey findings suggest that improved access to education facilities particularly preschools also provides young children the chance to participate in social functions, in addition to their traditional household activities. More than half of the female respondents who have young children have now started to engage in off farm income activities such as sowing and handicraft, weaving and food processing whereas before they were unable to. Many of these female respondents then explained that by participating in these income generating activities they felt more self confident about themselves that they are able to contribute to improving the household income level.

In brief, the resettled community's human capital was investigated through number of indicators: Changes in health or education infrastructure, access to education and healthcare service, sanitation facilities of the resettled community since the resettlement. By evaluating these criteria, it is reasonable to conclude that the level of human capital for the resettled household has improved since the resettlement. The health and sanitation conditions were found to be significantly enhanced due to the development of health infrastructure and improved access healthcare service and sanitation facilities. Increased access to health education and training has also contributed to improved understanding about hygiene and sanitation. In addition, there are a number of positive changes with respect to education. These include improvement in the school infrastructure, access to educational facilities, and other livelihood trainings.

NATURAL CAPITAL

In the case of the along with A5 roads resettlement, natural capital is particularly important to the rural resettled families whose livelihoods were and still reliant on the land based resources, forest and other agricultural activities, for raising livestock, for harvesting food, non timber forest products and for fishing. However, it is not only the type of natural assets that is important to an analysis of natural capital. Access to and qualities of the natural resources are also critical to the strength of the natural resource base (DFID, 1999; Carney, 2003). With regards to access, common issues for analysis include: (i) which group have access to which type of natural resources; (ii) the access rights to natural resources, (iii) the security of access rights; and (iv) the livelihood of encroachment (DFID, 1999; Carney, 2003). An analysis of the quality of natural capital should include: (i) productivity; (ii) soil fertility; (iii) values of different types of trees; (iv) variation in yield; and (v) knowledge base (DFID, 1999; Carney, 2003).

Energy sources of entire community along with A5 road rely largely on the forest products. It takes more time for a tree to grow to be matured in the high altitude region than in low altitude regions. It is clear from the respondents that deforestation happens faster than the rate they grows, which is proven by the rapidly increasing time (average 3.77 minutes) to fetch firewood. In the nearer future, if any alternative is not developed, all forest will be destroyed and community along with A5 road may face acute energy crisis creating threat to the sustainability of people's livelihood.

In the field observation and by the informal discussions it was noticed that the community members also engage in illegal firewood business and it cause the deforestation rate high. They use strategic tactics to do this business that as the permission granted to collect dried wood for firewood purpose, so that community cut the trees some months and let it dry in the forest itself and when it is dried they sell it as dried firewood.

Another livelihood intervention of the community is honey collecting and also involved in hunting which is not permitted and is illegal. Water scarcity is seasonal problem in community along with A5 road. In the dry season 83 percent of respondents consume water from not chlorinated water bowser supply for about four month from July to mid of October until the rainy season starts. It is also reported that many time elephant enter the villages and cause deaths and damages to the crops which is a big challenge to the community. The reason for elephant human conflict is identified as for long time due to displacement the areas were abundant and it became jungle were elephant inhabited and when the communities resettled they had to face the elephant conflict continuously.

In the focus group discussion it was indicated by the community participants that the fertility of the agriculture lands decrease gradually and due to that the yield rate decrease. In part, this could be explained with reference to the provision of technical support and agriculture advice by the department of agriculture and improve soil quality. The survey finding also show that many resettled household valued the importance of technical assistance and agriculture advice, and applied their knowledge into practice in order to enhance the overall agricultural quality and productivity.

Finally, during the focus group discussion community participants indicated that has been a significant reduction of available grazing land area to raise large livestock after resettlement. In the past there was much greater grazing land available where they were able to raise herds of large animals. In comparison, now there is much less suitable grassland currently available on the forest area to maintain sustainable herd size. Many household had to cut down their large animal raising on forest, and some families were even forced to stop raising large livestock completely as a consequence. After resettlement it have been reduced significantly the access to land based resources. This also created conflict between government officials and community to allocate enough land for grazing so that they could restart their large scale cattle farming.

In summary, productive land, forest and the reservoir are amongst the most important forms of natural capital to the livelihood reconstruction of resettled on the along with A5 road. The capacity of the resettled communities to restore their livelihood is largely reliant on access to these natural resources. Traditional access to productive land for agricultural purpose and livestock has been significantly reduced in the

resettlement area. And the possessions of smaller lands for agriculture production restrict the ability to produce sufficient food to support for their family. Despite the provision of technical training programs to help improve agricultural quality and productivity will support to improve the livelihoods Furthermore, traditional access to forest for food NTFPs have been restricted as a result of the post war situation. Balancing this, new forms of access to forest and fishery resources have been created for the resettled communities. Communities have now gained more access to forest related employment and activities. They have to become the primary beneficiaries form fishery resources in the reservoir for the first ten years of its existence which provides them with a unique opportunity to develop their livelihoods from fishing in the reservoir.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

The community along with A5 road is homogeneous. Hence, HHs is found to have strong social relationships and networks. People of community along with A5 road, being resettled families, have been supported by the development and relief agencies. The development and relief agencies have contributed to rebuild livelihoods, infrastructure development initiatives such as irrigation infrastructure, access roads, community and individual buildings and many more with the participation and contribution of the community members. Even though there any many assistance given to the community by agencies and government the objectives of the initiatives are not been achieved to the expected level due to the less ownership of the community members. Future initiatives, such as community driven development, should be introduced with the full ownership of the community for their development to ensure the maximum result of the objectives to uplift the life of the community.

In the case of the along with A5 roads resettled communities in the five surveyed villages, social capital is particularly important for the livelihood reconstruction of resettled communities, as it can be an essential precursor for gaining access to other livelihood capitals such as financial and human capitals.

To determine if the along with A5 road resettled families' social capital has been strengthened since resettlement, the following discussion is focused on the net works and connectedness between their families, friends, and the community members; the outlook towards formalized groups; and relationships of trust between the resettled community members and local authorities.

The improved ability of resettled families to maintain their regular contact with families and friends after resettlement indicates the sense of connection, the basis for their informal safety net, and ability of individuals to access others for social support. Survey findings in chapter four suggest that the social connection within families, between friends and neighbors and amongst the community members remains strong for many resettled people in the five surveyed villages. Only a very small percentage of the FGD participant stated that they experience disruption to their social networks. Instead, the connection is even stronger for many resettled people as they now live closer to their families and friends in their resettlement area, where in the past some family members lived long distance from home. This is due to the improved access to communication networks such as road, transport, electricity, telephone line and mobile phones, which previously were unavailable. Clearly, following the

resettlement, improved access to communication networks has enhanced resettled communities ability their social networks with their families, friends and relatives. Even the displacement also positively influenced the communication where they had to live with new community members from various places who were in the same camps or host families.

Lack of government Organizations, which are expected to provide various services to its local citizens, could make the area helpless in severe situations. Government is limited in providing regular health services, veterinary services and education in the area. As the area is isolated there is no full time officers who are resident to provide health care services and other services. This proves that in the time of emergency (may be due to disasters and famine) government will be limited to evacuate or support the victims and launch curative mechanisms. For the remote places like A5 road resettled community, the government has to make more effective measures to develop preventive measures in order to face possible disasters and situations that rise due to extreme weather.

Another attribute incorporated in this analysis to determine the strength of resettled community's social capitals, is the relationship of trust, specially the relationship between the members of the resettled community and their local authority or RDS or WRDS. The RDS is the first point of contact with authority for the resettled community. It is a formal political group elected by the villagers, who represent the issues of all members of the village and is the main channel of the communication between the resettled community and village committee were explored during the FGD. When asked 'how do you feel about the RDS and its administration and management since the resettlement?' respondent tended to indicate conflict views. Some villagers strongly felt that the RDS has administrated the villages plan effectively in creating a sense of harmony and unity amongst the community members. Some resettled community considered the RDS's role as important in carrying out the resettlement plan, in ensuring that the basic rights the interest of the villagers are protected, concerns adequately addressed and entitlement delivered. Several resettled community explained that the RDS has assisted the resettled communities in smoothing the grievance process (with regards to information Sharing) and addressing complaint from resettled communities. It is also highly felt by the respondents of the FGD that the RDS is now mainly involved in undertaking the construction contract and mostly concentrated in that than their primary responsibility. However, there were also several cases where the FGD indicated a sense of distrust with their local government officials, which suggest a breakdown in the relationship of trust between resettled communities and the RDS. Some responded explained that there has been a lack of information sharing on how the village funding was spent. Several respondent expressed concerns over the lack of local capacity in village planning and management. To most resettled communities, these factors are important in contributing to the failure of community based initiatives such as the village development fund. Considering these findings, it is reasonable to conclude that the relationship of trust between the resettled community members with their local authority.

To sum up, social capital is important for the livelihood reconstruction of the resettled communities, as it can be an essential precursor for gaining access to other livelihood capitals. The resettled people on the along with the A5 road can still rely on their families and other friends at time for food, shelter, healthcare and other supports when

financial capital is in short supply. While the informal social networks between their kind and friends, and the attitude towards formalized groups proved to be strengthened significantly after the resettlement, the relationship of trust, specially the relationship of resettled community members with their local authority or RDS appeared to be relatively declining.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Financial capitals are also naturally connected with the sustainability of livelihoods. Sufficient financial backups help to defeat the external risks and shocks. The community along with A5 road is found to be most vulnerable in terms of financial capital (0.678) among all five capitals as the reason of lack of financial entitlements (42.8 percent of HH do not have access to saving/credit facilities from any financial companies), low income and access limited cash flow. The poor financial capitals of the community along with A5 road are rooted to its remoteness, consequently to limited access to market. Paddy and local vegetable are major products of the community along with A5 road those are in considerably viable to earn money. If these products are properly linked to the markets will help in enhance the selling of these products and increase the income of people and serially increases the cash flow. To make it success the supply chain needs to be reformed to facilitate the income to get by the farmers themselves. This will enhance the financial capital of the community along with A5 road that increases adaptive capacity and resilience to external risks and natural disasters to the community due to extreme climate. It is revealed in the FGD that most of the villagers are involved in daily a labor which is also in one side considerable as riskless and investment less income generating areas in which could earn an equal share of a paddy field of four acres cultivation profit from a season. But the income earned from labor is mostly spent and wasted in alcohol consumption and smoking saying it is essential when hard working.

For the case of along with A5 road resettlement communities, the strength of financial capital since the resettlement was explored in this research using following categories: (i) Monthly income (ii) saving and (iii) access to financial resources.

In addition, McDonald (2006) argued that resettled communities are most likely to achieve their earning by contributing in the work force or acquiring regular, legitimate and secure employment. This is also manifested in the case of the along with A5 road resettlement where the information from the field research suggest that many resettled communities now greater access to range of livelihood opportunities, including project related employment. The survey finding indicate that more than 55% of interviewed household have engaged in various cash earning agriculture livelihood activities, with the majority of them saying that this has generated more income for their family and improved their economic status compared to the pre-resettlement situation. This finding signify that household income is one form of financial capital that has been strengthened following resettlement.

Saving are the other form of financial capital include in this analysis. There are about 11 % of resettled households that owned cattle and buffalo and cattle in early 2011. However, my FGD findings suggest a contradiction with respect to this type of saving. The information during the FGD suggests that the inadequacy of available grazing land in the resettlement area has posed a major challenge on the resettled community ability to continue raising livestock. Many households in the five survey villages had to cut down their large animal during the drought season and spread of foot mouth disease (FMD) and some families were even forced to stop raising large

livestock completely as a consequence. This, as a result, could be an indication of weakening the resettled community ability to store or maintain this form of their wealth after the resettlement.

In addition to earning and saving, access to financial resource was another important element included for the analysis to help explore the strength of financial capital of the along with A5 road communities after the resettlement. Traditionally, many poor household in rural area in the Batticaloa district including people on along with A5 road had limited access to banking or other formal systems. Money borrowed from a financial company usually has an interest rate of 24%. The higher interest rate, the more difficult it is for poor people to access financial capital. Microfinance was generally, and still remains, the mainstream financial service that provides low income many poor people of rural communities in Batticaloa district with access to loans or financial resources. However, the information from the FGD indicates that access to microfinance was less common for the resettled communities before the resettlement. Many resettled households usually relied on friends or relative, where in most cases the interest rates are low or zero. Some households mentioned that the time they sought loans from local moneylenders, whose interest rates were often very high. While moneylenders, could be demonized and accused of usury, many resettled households explained that their service were more convenient and quick in providing services and they are very flexible in documentation and other procedures when barrowers run into problems.

Despite these responses, my survey findings suggest that there has been an increase in option for resettled communities to access financial resources since the resettlement. As discussed earlier, the improvement of the social networks and connectedness has strengthened the traditional source of financial capital. In other words, resettled communities now have greater access to financial capital from families, friends, and relatives.

In summary, three major types of financial capital have been explored in this section – income, saving and access to financial resources. Generally, financial capital is shown to have strengthened in the five resettled villages. For most households, incomes have been increased and saving has been improved following the resettlement period. While traditional form of savings such as the accumulation of large animals has decreased as a result of the villages, other forms of saving such as bank deposit or investment in physical as well as productive assets have risen. With regards to access to financial resources, findings suggest that there have been more options available to resettled communities to gain access to financial resources since the resettlement. Taking these criteria into account, it is reasonable to conclude that the resettled communities on the along with A5 roads communities are facing an environment of improved financial capital after the resettlement.

PHYSICAL CAPITAL

The status of physical capital was assessed using the FGD, field observation and secondary information obtained during the field research. To help determine the strength of physical capital in the case of the resettled communities since the resettlement, several components of physical capital were explored: (i) Shelter or

Housing (ii) road access, (iii) electricity supply, (iv) Communication networks, (v) sanitation and water supply, and (vi) Production equipment.

According to DFID (1999), Carney (2003), Duan and McDonald (2006), the provision of secure shelter is one of the most important components of physical infrastructure essential for the development of sustainable livelihoods, as it provides the people with protection, security and a place to live and work. Therefore, repair and rebuilding of houses of the resettled community is crucial to the reestablishment of their livelihoods. In the case of resettlement, communities were entitled to receive a new house or to rebuild their existing house with the support of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). To implement this financial and technical assistance is obtained from the government of India (GoI) and European Union (EU). A special concession is taken to confirm that the quality of houses is also required to be equal to or greater than the condition prior to the relocation. In addition, ensure a design appropriate to ethic or other concerns of the households, the resettled communities were fully involved in the construction of their own house. By having the local villagers participating in the construction of their own house, they would potentially more easily acquire a sense of belonging to the new sites.

To assess the vulnerability of community along with A5 road in terms of physical capitals, the facilities of electricity, communication and transportation were taken into consideration. Geographically the location of the community along with A5 road is situated as an isolated location from main access to transportation facilities and market access. The all main access points are in Chenkalady or in Mahaoya. This result the market access very limited to the people.

Secondly, there have also been improvements with respect to access to communication networks in the resettlement area. Survey finding suggest that almost every resettled people now owned television, a mobile phone and radio, where previously they had none. The greater access to communication technologies (television, mobile phone and radio) provided resettled community a number of advantages such as accessing or exchanging information, and accessing employment. Some resettled communities particularly welcome the connection to this modern technology in order to maintain social networks.

The next form of physical infrastructure included in this analysis to help assess the strength of physical capital of the resettled communities is electricity supply. Electricity is an essential service for resettled as it can be used to run household appliances such as washing machine, refrigerators, water pumps, televisions grinding mills. Many of these goods decrease the need for labour and release the family for other productive tasks (Mc Donald, 2006). Before the resettlement, information from the FGD reveals that most household on the area had no access to electricity and after the resettlement as the result of government policy that ensuring every household have access to electricity the community entirely have access to electricity. . More than average of resettled household recognized the benefit from the access to electricity service. During the FGD, these resettled community suggested that the power is used not only for domestic consumption, but also for agricultural production (such as the use of electric water pump for irrigation). In addition, some of the resettled people stated that the electricity also provides light which allows them to work beyond sunset, thereby increasing production.

Physical capital in large part determines the strength of both financial and human capital; therefore, it is necessary to the reestablishment of livelihoods. The type of physical capital identified and assessed include: shelter, road access and communication networks, electricity supply, sanitation and water supply and production equipment. The findings show that resettled communities now have access to better housing, improved road and communication, increasing electricity line, sanitation and water supply and production equipment in comparison to situation before displacement. When considering the result, it can be concluded that the resettled communities on the along with A5 road are experienced a significant improvement of physical capital with resettlement.

The strength or status of resettled communities livelihood capital assets have been assessed in previous section according to five categories; (1) natural capital (2) social capital (3) human capital (4) financial capital and (5) physical capital. The results are variable within and between the categories of livelihood assets. However, overall it seems that access to livelihood assets has been strengthened with resettlement communities.

By and large, physical capital determines the strength of both financial and human capital; therefore, it is necessary to the reestablishment of sustainable livelihoods. The type of physical capital identified and assessed in this research include: shelter, road access, communication, networks, electricity supply, sanitation and water supply and production equipment. The findings show that resettled communities now have access to protective and spacious shelter for their life.

CONCLUSION STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

The intention of this research was to examine the impact of sustainable livelihood outcome of NGOs on vulnerable war affected resettled communities associated to along with A5 road in Batticoloa district. In order to fulfill the primary aim for this research, three key research conclusions can be discerned.

First, the resettled area and livelihood restoration have shown to date the potential to strengthen local capacities particularly through the increase access to various livelihood assets and resources. With statement, resettled communities have been experiencing a significant improvement of physical (such as better housing, improved access, communications technologies, greater electricity, water supply, sanitation facilities and production equipment). The improved access to physical capital following the resettlement has further enhanced resettled communities' ability to gain access to human, social and financial capitals (such as improved health and education status, social connections, and increased access to markets and employment). It is important to have the capacity to access resources stated above for the re strengthening of the resettled community's livelihoods and potentially can be vital for the long term livelihood sustainability achievements.

Secondly, the study suggests that the resettlement communities and livelihood restorations have were supported to the resettlement communities along with A5 road in gaining a number of positive livelihood experiences. These extend beyond economic or monetary gain through increased income and access to education, access to finding job and quality health services and enhanced sense of security and self

respect are the other psychological and social gains. All of these achievements were also found were fundamental for resettled communities in realizing their own livelihood goal and objective in the future.

And finally, although the result of this study have identified some challenges experienced by resettled communities mostly which are pasture and agricultural land area none were mentioned or perceived were major threats that were disturbing achievement of their livelihood expectations. Instead, the experience with livelihood project has highlighted one of the key lessons learnt from previous resettlement program that is worth highlighting for future resettlement program mitigation associated with development projects. That is to have the resettled communities fully engaged in all the links of the livelihood strategy formulation. At the end of day, it is the affected population themselves who were enduring the impact of those program and that they are completely entitled to make their own decision on their livelihoods. If they do, this study indicates the outcomes are likely were positive and more favorable.

As this research was conducted in begging of 2016, however, it is roughly at the final stage of the ZOA project which is the livelihood development project and also other development and rehabilitation agencies' time of exit. It is therefore not yet the appropriate time to conclude that the resettlement process is being completed successfully. While it is apparent that the process to date has successfully strengthen the resettled community capabilities and access to various livelihood capitals that are important to the restructuring of their livelihood, and the majority of resettled people currently feel that they are much better, it were some time before it is clear whether these successes are sufficient and can be sustained over the long term. As time goes by and conditions continue to change, new and unexpected challenges were arise. It is essential that the project continuous to develop adaptive mitigation strategies to respond to these changes quickly and flexibly in order to pursue the project's broader resettlement objective: sustainably improved livelihoods for all those who have been resettled.

As the livelihood sector has become and were continue to grow as a potential driver of economic and social development in the future for the along with A5 road community. More and more were increasingly displaced and resettled as the result of natural and manmade disasters. Therefore it is a requirement to the GoSL together with other development agencies and countries supporting develop livelihood project to continue developing sound resettlement policies, plans and strategies to address the impact of displacement and resettlement in more sustainable manner. Drawings from the experience and the lessons learnt from the livelihood project, this thesis proposes that future resettlement mitigation or improvement associated with livelihood development project (or other development projects in general) should consider rebuilding different livelihood capital and increasing local capability to access resources as crucial. This is because the capability and accessibility to these resources are crucially important to the reconstruction of communities' livelihoods and to the achievement of their own livelihood goals and objective in the future. Most importantly, an active and more meaningful participation of the affected communities must be encouraged through the process of livelihood strategy development. This is to ensure that the resettled communities are fully informed about alternative options and possible known impact of the project, and they are given opportunities to participate in the key decisions that would affect their lives. If these aspects are taken into

account, future resettlement and livelihood reconstruction initiatives were likely be more successful and bring more positive results and outcomes.

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