

TEC Capacities Evaluation (Sri Lanka: October 2005)

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Purpose, Objectives and Scope of Study

- In terms of the TOR “the purpose of the evaluation is to determine the impact of the tsunami response – including the role of international actors – on local and national capacities for relief and recovery, and risk reduction.”

- The TOR identifies the following six **objectives**:
- To assess how local and national capacities changed as a result of the tsunami response
- To assess how well international actors engaged with local and national capacities in providing relief and recovery assistance
- To assess the intended and unintended changes to local and national capacities as a result of the tsunami response by international actors

- To assess the extent to which transition/risk reduction/recovery programming, planned and implemented, is likely to influence local and national capacities
- To distill lessons learned for efforts to strengthen local and national capacities for future crisis response and recovery
- Ensure that all the above assess and highlight gender differences and the varied experiences of women and men

- The assessment will consider the three phases of tsunami assistance in the first six months: a) immediate emergency, b) early recovery phase, and c) initiating the transition from recovery to development
- It will be based on in-depth field studies of Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand
- General cross-country observations and specific country recommendations

Structure of Evaluation

- Detailed Desk Review
- Combined TEC Briefings / Workshops
- Four-week field study and consultation with affected communities, local CSOs, (I) NGOs, Government, other actors
- Impact of ITR on key geographical area
- Claim-Holder / Beneficiary Survey
- Regional case study on core themes
- Validation of findings, sharing of results

Conceptual Framework ...

- Whose capacities, what capacities, how and why did these changes take place?
- Five levels or tiers of actors: international, national, sub-national (province, district), sub-district (village, community) and sub-village (subaltern, excluded or vulnerable groups)
- Multiple stakeholders within these tiers: national and district government, military, local NGO, international NGO, private sector, CBOs, indigenous and religious leaders, women and excluded groups

Contd....

- “Comparative” case studies on Land ownership, displacement and resettlement, “Protection” and women's empowerment, multiply marginalised and vulnerable groups, (migrant) labour, strengthening local civil society structures and national risk reduction and disaster preparedness plans (with local and media components)

Claim-holder / beneficiary survey:

- Working through local NGO/CBOs in worst-affected areas to enhance local capacities, ownership of process, outcomes
- Training of 05 fieldworkers in each selected area administering the questionnaire and leading discussions, so as to minimize the echo effect and other potential data distortion trends (DIRT, DISTORTS)
- Piloting the process during the team field visits, and using the pilot response analysis to streamline questions, processes and training
- Maximizing the time period for obtaining results and seeking community validation (critical audience)