Another issue was representation of people's views and ideas through NGO/CBO sector in the existing system. The participants made a general consensus that there is room for NGO/CBO representatives even in the existing system, particularly at divisional and district levels, but the functioning has not been effective in practice. They felt needs for ensuring NGO/CBO involved in the mechanism to ensure the better communication/ feedback with the grassroots level.

These issues are incorporated into the proposed consultative/ coordinating mechanism shown in Figure 4.3. The composition and the tasks and responsibilities of boards and committees at different levels are depicted in Table 4.2.

Major change from the existing system is the setup of the village level institutions, JANA IIAWULA, Village Development Forum and Village Level Coordinating, Planning and Management Committee. It will be imperative to ensure the following for successful implementation of the proposed mechanism:

- to consult with the local-level coordinating/ consultative system, as well as the affected people, about all the projects/ programs initiated by outside entities such as line-agencies and the private sector;
- to introduce such a participatory planning as described in the previous section to avoid the sporadic generation of "shopping list";
- to minimize "distortions" or forcible decisions which will negatively affect the motivations of people in planning and decision-making process; and
- to respect the lower-level planning as much as possible.

Figure 4. 4 is the follow-up action plan for the consultative/ coordinating mechanism proposed by the participants of the workshop.

4.2.3 NGO/ CBO Forums

NGO/ CBO Forums are an integral part of the consultative mechanism. The above consultative/ coordinating mechanism proposed by Moneragala participants at the workshop assumes NGO/CBO Forums to be established at DS division level, forming a sort of federation at district level. As described in Table 4.2, representatives from NGO/CBO Forum will join the Planning and Management Committees at both the divisional and district levels and the Coordinating Boards at divisional, district and provincial levels to take part in planning and decision-making process.

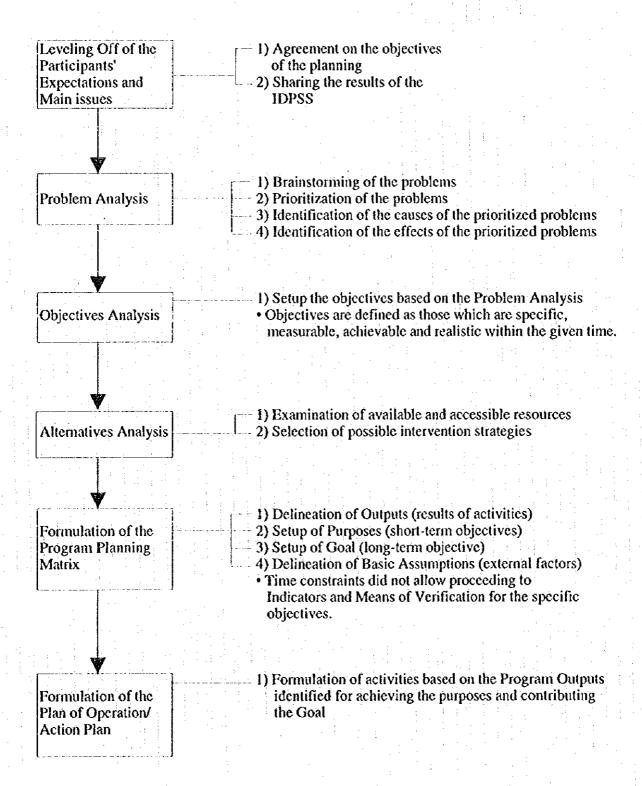
Although the workshop was not able to go into the detail due to time constraint, the forums are expected to play an intermediary role in bridging the people at grassroots level and the Government at various levels. They also can coordinate with government development activities to more efficient resource use by avoiding duplication of activities, if any. Through the Forums, the Government can support NGOs/CBOs for strengthening their capacity such as technical and managerial aspects by providing training opportunities for various sectors so that they can closely and continuously assist people in planning and implementation more effectively. On the other hand, the Forums provide information on actual situations at various localities and represent people's voices about development activities.

In Southern Area, there are at least two consortia of NGOs of which establishment was supported by the Sri Lanka National NGO Council and the Sri Lanka - Canada Development Foundation. In addition, the District Secretary of Moneragala district has recently taken initiatives in forming a NGO forum at the district level to increase awareness among NGOs about the Government activities and to avoid duplication of works and promote collaboration among them. The District Secretary chairs the meeting every two months. There is a similar movement in Hambantota district. At DS division level, all the NGOs and CBOs are supposed to be registered and some of them join the Divisional Coordinating Committee, though not all the cases, nor beyond informal status.

These movements can be developed to the NGO/CBO Forums of which representatives will join decision-making and coordinating process at various levels with the following considerations, which are based on some local NGOs' views. The Government should take the NGOs/CBOs as a partner and refrain from interfere in and control over their activities and ensure their keeping their own objectives and independence. Second, the Forums should have with a formal/ statutory status and written agreement with the Government about demarcation of roles and responsibilities, action plans and financial and other logistic supports etc. It is critical to avoid penetration of political influences into the Forum, serving only a venue for submission of each member's proposal as were seen in the case of Gramodaya Mandalaya.

Within the Forum, a mechanism should be established to strengthen their horizontal relations, or networks and to ensure that the people's voices at grassroots level, including the disadvantaged are conveyed through local consultations and, in return, the results of dialogue and decisions made are fed back to them.

Figure 4.1 Simplified Flow of Participatory Planning



Source: IPID Report on Participatory Planning, the JICA Study Team, Oct. 1996: p3

Figure 4.2 Gist of Participatory Planning: Narigama & Pannamgoda G.N. Divisions, Hikkaduwa D.S. Division, Galle District (1/3)

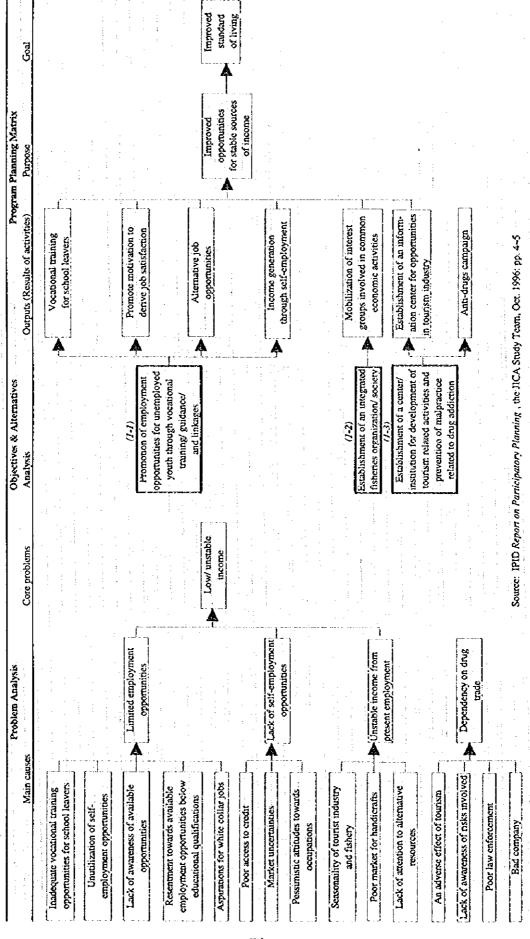


Figure 4.2 Gist of Participatory Planning: Gathare West & Pannamgoda G.N. Divisions, Kamburupitiya D.S. Division, Matara District (2/3)

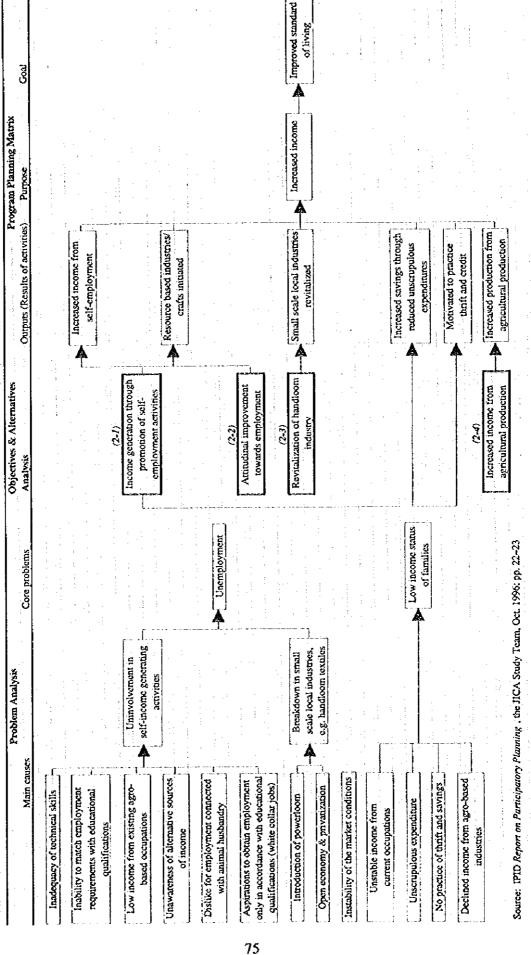


Figure 4.2 Gist of Participatory Planning: Suriya Ara & Weli Ara G.N. Divisions, Tanamalwila D.S. Division, Moneragala District (3/3)

Prov multicanne of fragings Prov framing practices Prove fram		Problem Analysis	1	Objectives & Alternatives	Prog	Program Planning Matrix	
Poor faming practices Rehabitations of village Foot faming practices Poor faming practices Improved faming practices Improved faming practices Poor faming pract	Man caus	\$05	Core problems	Analysis	Outputs (Results of activities)	Purpose	Goal
State of value State of or tillage for dentalization of village weater top	Poor maintenance of irrigation			(I-E),	Improved ways and means	: :	:
Poor farming spractices Damages to cutivation Damages to crops by animals Damages to crop	facilities	Scarcity of water for		Rehabilitation of village	for ensuring an adequate		
Poor farming practices Inadequate agricultural upous Low income from Systems Damages to cuttivation Damages to cuttivation by animals Theory practices Collavobon of identified Abord-corm alternative crops Improved farming practices Improved farming practices Inapprover crops Townsome from Townsome from Theory of soil	No cultivation of crops which	urngation/ draitking purposes		מוואחדם זסו צאחבו	water supply for agricultural and drinking purposes		
Poor farming practices Poor farming practices Improved farming practices Improved farming practices	require less water						
Poor farming practices				•	Cultivation of identified		
Inadequate agricultural improved farming practices Improved farming practices Improved farming practices Improved farming practices Improved soil conservation Improved soil conse	Adderence to dadidonal crops	Poor farming pencioes			Short-term alternative crops		
Inadequate agricultural inputs Low fertility of soil inputs The input of farming practices The input of soil conservation input of farming practices agriculture systems Systems According practices The improved farming practices and the improved farming practice	Lack of training in new technology			· ·	- 17	-	
Inabelity to marker produce at reasonable prices Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Damages to crops by Accop damage by animals Inabelity of soil conservation Improved soil conservation Inaperiored Systematic measures for marketing operational Accop damage by animals Improved soil conservation Improved soil conservation Improved soil conservation Independent of farming operational Independent of farming operations Independent of farming opera					► Improved farming practices	± .	
Inadequate agricultural Low fertility of soil Low income from Systematic marketing operational Damages to cultivation Damages to maintain maintain animals minimized	Unavailability of inputs on time						
Improved soil conservation Improved soil conservation Improved soil conservation Improved soil conservation Improvement of farming Imp		Inadequate agricultural					
Low fertility of soil Low income from Improvement of faming measures practiced agriculture systems Systematic measures for from agriculture produce at reasonable prices Damages to cultivation coultivation animals Damages to cultivation copy by animals The formation of faming animals animals minimized animals minimized	Poor access to credit	:					
Low fartility of soil Low income from Improvement of faming Improvement of faming Systematic measures for marketing operational Damages to cutitivation Damages to crops by animals Damages to crops by							
Low fertility of soil	Soil erosion						
Inability to market how income from Improvement of farming systems Increased income from agriculture		Low fertility of soil			Improved soil conservation		
Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Damages to animals Damages to crops by animals Damages to animals minimized Damages to animals minimized Damages to minimiz	Poor farming practices				measures practiced		
Inability to market agriculture systems Inability to market produce at reasonable prices Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Dy animals Low income from Improvement of farming prices Systematic measures for marketing operational marketing operational animals minimized Measures for minimizing Damages to crops by crop damage by animals minimized				(3-2)			
Inability to market produce at reasonable prices Produce at reasonable prices Produce at reasonable marketing operational marketin	Insensitivity to market demands		Low income from	Improvement of farming		Increased income	Improved standard
Inability to market produce at reasonable prices Damages to cultivation by animals Crop damage by animals			agneulture	systems		from agriculture	of living
Inability to market produce at reasonable prices Damages to cultivation by animals Crop damage by animals	Lack of value-added to produce						
prices prices Damages to cultivation by animals Crop damage by animals	Canada a Made a se de prime de dande se e como e Monaco e como e						
prices Damages to cultivation by animals crop damage by animals	:				Systematic measures for		
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Damages to cultivation by animals crop damage by animals							
Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Dy animals Crop damage by animals	Desire to get more money immediately						
Damages to cultivation Dy animals Crop damage by animals						:	
Damages to cultivation Damages to cultivation Dy animals crop damage by animals	Inadequate transport facilities for	1					-
Damages to cultivation Damages to minimizing Crop damage by animals	gaining access to markets						
Damages to cultivation Damages to minimizing Crop damage by animals							
Damages to cultivation Damages to minimizing crop damage by animals	Inadequate fencing			(3-3)			
by animals crop damage by animals		Damages to cultivation		Measures for minimizing	Damages to crops by		
	Straying cattle	by animals		crop damage by animals	animals minimized		
1							
	Wild elephants close to sanctuary	``					

Source: IPID Report on Participatory Planning, the JICA Study Team, Oct. 1996; pp. 39-41

Table 4.1 Results of Community-Level Consultations (1/4)

Project Consulted: Southern Highway Project
Participants: 55 persons at 3 G.N. Divisions in Akmeemana D.S. Division, Galle district & 47 persons at 3 G.N. Divisions in Malimbada D.S. Division, Matara district
L. PERCEIVED/ EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EFFECTS

MILITER FREE PRESENTAND LANGE LENGTH FOR CANADAS LANGES CONTRACTOR FOR LINE LANGES AND L	11044491 11444 ra 1940 (444) (444) (444) (444) (444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444) (1444)		
1. Positive Effects			
1-1 Saving of time	1) Quicker transport facilities		
1-2 Improved transportation	1) Lesser traffic congestion & accidents	• Better and wider roads	
•	2) Easing urban congestion	· Quicker transport, availability of urban facilities	
1-3 Improved productive activities	1) Increased domestic production	 Quicker access to inputs & market and lesser cost of transport in the long term 	
	2) Increased employment opportunities	 Attraction of investors, setting up industries and service facilities, tourism development 	
		 Solution to frustration of unemployed youth 	
	3) Indirect avenues for income	• Lodging facilities, small business like wayside shops	
1-4 Improved access to services	1) Better access to health facilities	 Quicker transport to hospitals with facilities and specialist services 	
	2) Better access to educational opportunities	· Easy traveling to technical and other educational institutions	
1-5 Other	1) Appreciation of land value	 Increase in demand, opportunities for industries, increased commercial value 	
2. Adverse Effects			
2-1 Displacement	1) Difficulty in resettlement	 No alternative residences & properties, high cost of new lands and new constructions 	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2) Dislocation of subfamilies	• Loss of ownership of houses and lands	
	3) Fear of disrupting children's education	• Having to leave present residences	:
2-2 Loss/ disruption of livelihoods	1) Loss of income and economic activities	• Loss of cultivated and fertile lands	
	2) Drainage problem	Blocking of drainage	:
2-3 Increased expenditures	1) Having to buy produce that were freely available	• Loss of paddy fields, jak, coconut & other food items for day to day use	
2-4 Damaged resources	1) Deforestation and water shortage	 Clearing forests and trees, causing drying of streams and water ways 	:
2-5 Disrupted cultural & social ties	1) Breaking of cultural & social affinities	 Bisecting villages, loss of ancestral properties, leaving traditional habitats & 	
		loved / affectionate relatives & neighbors	
	2) Possibility of penetration of immoral activities	 Urbanization and close connection with towns/ sub-urban centers 	
2-6 Enviroamental impact	1) Noise pollution		
II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTION	S AND SUGGESTIONS		
1. Access to information	1) Launch an awareness program for the affected peop	1) Launch an awareness program for the affected peopl. 2) Avoid misunderstandings through group discussions	
2. Compensation/ Distribution	1) Method of paying compensation should be clearly	1) Method of paying compensation should be clearly explained and a justifiable method be adopted in an acceptable manner and without delay.	
of positive effects to affected	2) Compensation should be paid as early as possible		•
people	3) Create immediate alternative job opportunities (for those who would lose their jobs)	those who would lose their jobs)	-1
	4) Priority should be given to suitable persons of affer	4) Priority should be given to suitable persons of affected families in relation to jobs created as a result of the Project	į
3. Other countermeasures against	1) Construct proper drainage system and culverts etc.		:
the adverse effects	2) Social forestry program or replantation programs s.	2) Social forestry program or replantation programs should be stanted using suitable bare or unutilized lands	:
4. Countermeasures before/ during	1) Strict instructions should be given to responsible g	1) Strict instructions should be given to responsible government officers who work with villagers to be humane and empathetic	
construction	Proper supervision	should be carried out to avoid inconveniences and disturbance of day to day life	***************************************
III PEOPLES' INFORMATION NEE	SO		
1. Displacement	1) What are the extent earmarked for acquisition? 2)	1) What are the extent earmarked for acquisition? 2) Will the owners of demolished houses be allowed to remove timber and other materials from them?	
	3) What notice will be given to vacate (duration)? 4)	3) What notice will be given to vacate (duration)? 4) Will the houses on the reservations on either side of roads also be demolished?	
	5) If a large number of houses are affected, will the road be diverted?	ad be diverted?	
2. Compensation & Resettlement	I) How will compensation be paid for land/ plantation	1) How will compensation be paid for land plantation houses? 2) Will it be paid before and after acquisition and outnight or in installments?	
	3) Will compensation be paid at market rates or Gove	be paid at market rates or Government valuations? 4) Will land from other areas be provided for those losing their houses and where?	ç
	5) What course of action will be taken for tenant cultivators?	vators?,	
3. Distribution of positive effects	1) Will permission be granted to start small businesses on either side of the roads?	s on either side of the roads?	
4. Countermeasures	1) What steps will be taken against lands becoming barren as a result of the Project?	uren as a result of the Project?	
	2) What action will be taken against shortage of water resulting from jungle clearing?	resulting from jungle clearing?	:
	3) How will the embankments and precipices resultin	3) How will the embankments and precipiees resulting from toad construction be developed? 4) How will pedestrian crossings be constructed?	

Table 4.1 Results of Community-Level Consultations (2/4)

Project Consulted: Industrial Districts for Small and Participants: 15 persons at 1 G.N. Divisions in Badda		The second secon		
Participants: 15 persons at 1 G.N. J	さいきょうしょ しゅうしょ かんしん アストライ しょうしょう しょうしょうしょう	The second secon		
Participants: 15 persons at 1 G.N. I	icis for smail and iviedium sized industries			
raucipalis. 12 persons at 1 Gav. 1	The transfer of the state of th	The state of the s	D. C. Distinion Marray district	
	Divisions in Baddegama D.S. Division, Galie di	egilma D.S. Division, Galle distinct, 41 persons at 1 G.N. Divisions in weilpluya D.S. Division, Madata distinct,	C.S. LIVINIOII, IMALAIA UINITICI,	
TO THE SECOND TO THE TOTAL OF THE	and 10 members at 1 C N. Philippen in 1 D C. Philippen Hambon forms	A second or seco		
die 19 Jeisons de i O		ISUICI		
asamin' un' amunista dallanana/danasaa i	AND ADVIDOR DESERVATOR			
	TO THE AND LEASE DEFENDED TO THE PROPERTY OF T	***************************************		
1. Positive Effects				
1 T. D. man and Manufacture Cont. in Manufacture.	11 Daniel connect of the statement of the statement	The second description of the second		
1-1 Oction Inclines for Incuminists	1) Development of milastructure and service facilities	- For mose who cannot another or meir own, our required for securing up industries	cities up incoveres	
1-1 Increased amployment appointed	1) Employment apportunities for both man & women			
The state of the s	the state of the s			
	2) Self-employment opportunities for youth	 Using local materials and with assistance from financial institutions 	intions	
		G		
	S) Kedress for youth Instration.			
1.2 Tenander of tenberal car	1) Case the for your form	a la conference management and a la conference de la conf		
ter transfer or deminorsy		THE INCREMENTAL PROPERTY COMMONDED		
	2) Transfer of new technologies to mail areas			
	4) Limited of the recipionogree to tula measure			
13 Increased use of local recourses	1) Opportunities for use of raw materials presently	• Start up industries which use the raw materials		
	sold to outside industries	 Good market for local vegetables and other produce 		
		and the second s		
1-4 increased income	1) Avenues of additional income	 As a result of new demands for board, todging and rented accommodation 	commodation	
1.5 Improved marketing	11 Markoving facilities for local products	. With the eventuation of market for industrial acods		
	1) WELLSCHIE MAINING TO TOWN PROJECTS	With the expulsion of the Act for the Section Section		
1.6 Renefits to consumers	1) Availability of (industrial) products at cheaper ance	 When goods are available at the production point. 		
	the state of the s			
1-7 Better access to credit	 Availability of credit facilities for rural people 	 For starting small business like grocenes, tea kosks 		
to Toursell and the state of th				•
1-8 Improved related infrastructure	1) I ransport facilities	• One to needs for speedy communication		
	A Dies to the second se			
	2) ripe-come water service		The second secon	
1.0 Orher	1) Approviation of land value	• Due to demand and increased commercial value		
Miles i Marie de Company de la				
2. Adverse Effects	こうかい かいこうきょう アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・ア			
2-1 Damage to productive activities	1) Damage to paddy frelds	 Due to red soil getting deposited in the fields 		
	A) 1 (m. 1 (m. 1) (m. 1) (m. 1) (m. 1)			
	2) Way alleet local publicas			
2.2 Damage to environment	1) Environmental notitation	• Due to emission and discharge of collutants from factories		
ALIANTINA OL ANIMATINA		The committee of the second of		
2-3 Damage to resources	1) Pollution of natural water courses			
2.4 Shortage of supply	1) Drop in the electric voltage	 Due to increased consumption 		
	2) Charten as of sures motor cuently	. Director designation director because constitutes		
	4) SHOTERE OF PUIC WARET SUPPLY	Tring at yearing one to tienty consumption	2	
2-5 Social issue	1) Possibility of immoral activities by migration from other areas and due to night shift working	ther areas and due to night shift working		
Contraction of Contraction and Contraction of Contr	merchanism and the formation of the second s	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	TABLET PER	
II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS	S AND SUGGESTIONS	The second secon		
The state of the s	1) I will be the second	The second secon		
1. Access to intornation	1) Launch an Hinrichiale awareness program for the people and relevant officers	pie and relevant officers		
2. Compensation/ measures	1) Take action to hav compensation for lands taken over			
	2) In giving employment, priority should be given to the affected people	saffected people		
7 Detabasion/ Evaporation of	1) Evelope seculative of Indian conterns induced to som induced	September me		
or accompany and particular to	1) The properties of minding conditions of months to m	ICM HIMTORIES		
positive effects	2) Provide financial and technical assistance to the existing small industries	ing small industries		
4. Assurance of effectiveness	1) Proper scheme for sciection of reliable and capable investors	IVESIORS		
	2) Repair the roads to the estates			
	3) Take action to provide other facilities such as postal and telecommunication	and telecommunication		
5 Countermodelistic against adverse	1) Take precautionary measures to safeguard environment	10		
			:	
effects	2) Initiate action to start a suitable water supply scheme e.g., from Polathuoya and Nilwala ganga	e.g., from Polathuoya and Nilwala ganga		
	2) Decrete obserdenced until and elementer		,	
reday lebrarefichterebrebra water restablibreas eritheresed beredet of Threshold brokersteffetteren	CANAL ADMINISTRA WELLS MIN STOLAGE WILLS	delicate di Productione de de de de desta de desta de desta de designa de la companya de la companya de desta de desta de	***************************************	
III. PEOPLES' INFORMATION NEEDS	S0			
1. Employment opportunities	1) Will the people of the area be given employment? 2) Will employment be given on a political basis?	Will employment he given on a political basis?		
A la direction property	of the state of th	The second state of the second		
4. IRRUMITAL CALARCA	1) what you or midustries whi he statished: 2) will this or	1) what sort of industries which shared: 2) which has de nightinged like a first chase Zork: 3) when will the construction de compilered:	ton oc completed?	
	 What steps will be taken against non-commencement 	4) What steps will be taken against non-commencement of industries after allocation of lots? 5) What action will be taken against letting and sub-letting?	ken against letting and sub-letting?	
3 Environment	1) Mow will the environment he offected?		1	
4. Land	1) Who will the owners of the land and when will the ownership be transferred?	whership be transferred?		
	2) Why is a part of the land reserved? Will that he sold to interested parties?	in interested narries?		

Table 4.1 Results of Community-Level Consultations (3/4)

Project Consulted: Marine Fisheries Complex Participants: 72 persons at 6 G N. Divisions in	Project Consulted: Marine Fisheries Complex Participants: 72 persons at 6 G.N. Divisions in Tangalle D.S. Division. Hambantona district
I. PERCEIVED/ EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EFFE	
1. Positive Effects	
1-1 Improvement in Fishery	1) Anchorage facilities for a larger number of boats.
	2) Lesser congestion and fewer collision
	3) Get over problem of docking for repairs.
	4) Lesser inconveniences from naval crafts
	5) No problems of grading the catch after unloading
•	6) Better packing and storage facilities
	7) Availability of signaling equipment for deep sea fishing and other new technologies
•	8) Possibility of fishing in a wider area of the Southern Part of Ocean
	9) Better health/sanitary facilities within harbor
1-2 Encouraging new labor force	1) More people, including the youth will be encouraged to enter the fishing industry.
1-3 Enhanced economy in the area	1) Strengthening the economy of the fishery community and small entrepreneur
	2) Development of allied industries, particularly for women, like dry fish, "Jadi", Maldive fish, tools and spares for net making
	3) Resultant development of urban facilities and small industries e.g. making of ice, repair shops, carpentry, fiber glass industry
	4) More employment opportunities in all sectors
1-4 Promoting development in others	1) Development of other small harbors in the region
2. Adverse Effects	
2-1 Damage to small traditional fishermen 1) Smaller fishermen will	1) Smaller fishermen will have to face suffer competition
	2) Use of mechanized boats may affect traditional fishing industries which are now in the third generation c.g. small & wider net (Maadel) users
	3) Bigger fishermen may exploit smaller fishermen and price of catch may go down, when the former dominate the industry
2-2 Damage to fishery in other areas	1) Fishermen of Onwella (6 miles far away from Tangalle Harbor) may have to face stiffer competition from the monopolistic situation in Tangalle
2-2 Displacement	1) Loss of some land and cottages presently occupied
2-3 Declined fish catch	1) Fish around their fishing areas may migrate
	2) Fish may migrate into deep sea due to noise pollution
2-4 Disruption in fishing	1) Fishing round the year may not be possible
2-5 Damage to environment	1) Environment pollution.
	2) Possibility of sea crosion
2-6 Damage to other industries	1) Affect tourism industry
II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	AND SUCCESTIONS
1. Access to information	1) First and foremost is to conduct an awareness program covering the information needs of communities
	2)A separate awareness program may be arranged for those who are away from the harbor and are not directly benefited
2. Facilities	1) Shall include infrastructure, electricity, communication and cold storage
3. Enhancement of positive effects	1) Provide financial assistance through the fisheries cooperative societies
4. Reduction of imbalanced development	1) Provide some assistance to develop other boat lunching points like Onuwella, e.g. remove the reef obstructing boat movements
III. PEOPLES' INFORMATION NEEDS	Section of the control of the contro
1. People's participation	1) Will the development program be revised on the basis of the information gathered from the community
2. Effects on smaller fishermen	1) Will smaller fishermen lose their livelihoods?
3. Employment opportunities	1) Will priority of employment opportunities be given to people of the area
4. Effects on outside fishery communities	1) What are the other fishing areas e.g. Oruwella? 2) Can they also be developed?
	3) Why did work on Oruwella development activities with the World Bank assistance was suspended? For what other purposes was that utilized?
5. Others	1) How much is the area for development and to what extent of land is affected?
	3) When will the work on this project commence and when will it be completed?

Table 4.1. Results of Community-Level Consultations (4/4)

Project Consulted: Rural Road Improvement Program

Participants: 119 persons at 3 G.N. Divisions in Akuressa D.S. Division, Matara district 1. PERCEIVED/ EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EXPECTS

1. Positive Effects	and consequently and special property of the conference of the con	ATOMIC PARTICION DELL'ARTICLE D
1-1 Improved transportation	1) Convenient transport	 Even during floods as most of the roads go under water during rain
	2) Lesser cost of maintenance of vehicles	 Due to the good condition of roads.
	3) Avoid accidents	• When the roads are wider
1-2 Development of passenger transport	1) Availability of passenger transport facilities	 As it will be a profitable investment
1-3 Improved marketing	1) A fair price for products	 As the influence of middlemen are lessened
	2) Lesser cost of transport of goods	 When the roads become motorable for all types of vehicles
1-4 Better access to services	1) Easy traveling to Government Offices, police etc.	 With public and private transport facilities
	2) Prompt medical attention at base/ general hospitals	 As there will be speedy transport
	3). Better educational facilities / Punctual teachers	 Since speedy and convenient transport facilities will be available
	4) Gov. & NGO's assistance / sponsorship of facilities	• Due to easy access to rural areas
1-5 Enhanced economic activities	1) Establishment of rural industries.	Due to availability of services
	2) Opportunities for self-employment	 With more facilities being provided
	3) Avenues for additional income	By way of wayside shops
	4) Saving of time and money	Resulting from general development
1-6 Improved amenines	1) Improvement in common amenities	 Once development in other activities take place
1-7 Other	1) Appreciation of land values	• With general economic development
2. Adverse Effects		AND THE PARTY OF T

Source: IPID, Local Level Consultations on Southern Highway, Rural Roads Improvement, Industrial Estates and Marine Fishenes Complex (Orafu Interim Report), Nov. 1996 2) Lovy a fee from road users (vehicles)

1) Continue the present arrangements for repairs and maintenance

Repair and maintenance . Access to information

Compensation 4. Fund raising

1) Carry out an awareness program for the community 1) Pay compensation to those who will lose land

IL PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1) Encourage donations from tea factory/ land/vehicles owners

No specific adverse effects were raised as issues except where road widening becomes necessary, in which case some may lose a part of land (not objected to by them).

Figure 4.3 Consultative/ Coordination Mechanism Proposed By Moneragala Participants in the Workshop

National Level Central Government **Provincial Level** Provincial Coordinating Board Provincial Planning Management Committee **District Level** District Level Sub-Committees 1) District Agricultural District Sector Committee (AMA District Coordinating Irrigation, Land use, etc.) Development 2) Housing Committee Committee Board 3) Environmental Protection **District Planning** & Forestry Committee 4) Samurdhi sub-committee Management Committee 5) Special Projects committee **Divisional Level** Divisional Level Sub-Committees **Divisional Coordinating** 1) Divisional Agricultural **Board** Sector Committee (AMA Irrigation, Land use, etc.) Divisional Planning 2) Housing Committee 3) Environmental Protection Management Committee & Forestry Committee 4) Samurdhi sub-committee 5) Special Projects committee Village Level (G.N. Division) Village Level Coordinating Village Level Sub-Planning & Management Committees Village Level Committee 1) Development Development Forum 2) Social Welfare 3) Security 4) Environment 5) Employment generation Source: IPID Workshop Report on Consultative!

Coordinating Mechanism, the HCA Study Team

Jan.1997, p.15

Hamlet Committee

(JANA HAWULA)

Hamlet Level

Table 4.1 Composition, Tasks/ Responsibilities and Process of Bodies for Consultative/ Coordinating Mechanism Proposed by Moneragala Participants at the Workshop (1/4)

Ome	Composition	Major Tasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/ Notes
Village I goof				
				; ;
h. Hamlet Level.	 One member from each family 	1) Decide on boundaries of hamlets	 Create awareness among villagers (Responsibility: 	 Training of facilitators.
Hamlet	 Representation from the following categories 	2) Identify and provide information to village level the following:	Grama Niladhan(GN), Samurdi Officers (SO),	namely GNs, SOs, SMs etc.
Committee	(No. of members to be decided):	 resources, problems, needs, alternatives, priorities, risks 	Social Mobilisers (SM))	for creating awareness at
(JANA HAWULA)	- women, youth, elders, accepted leadership, etc.	3) Conduct JANA HAWULA meetings	2) Organize a meeting at hamlet level to form JANA	hamlet level in the process
		4) Represent at village level meetings through Executive Committee	HAWULA (Convener, initially Divisional Secretary)	of initiating the mechanism
			3) Select the members of Executive Committee of	to be underfolden at Dieter
				Provincial Invale
				CITAL OF THE CASE
			Convene interniga once in six intolium	
			(Responsibility, Executive Committee of JAINA	
		A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	MAWULA)	
b. Grama Madanari.	Trivision Level	the second control of		
J. Village Level	 Kepresentatives of JANA MAWULAs (5 members 	1) Create awareness among members	 Conduct meetings (Convener: initially Divisional 	
Development	from each hamlet- at least two women)	2) Organize information generation	Secretary)	
Forum	 One member from each CBO active at village level 	3) Maintain assets	2) Convene meetings once in six months	
	 Government officers at village level 	4) Implement development programs	(Responsibility: Selected committee of Village	
		5) Obtain assistance from external resource persons when needed	Development Forum)	
		6) Select representatives for the Village Level Coordinating.	* This meeting should be held within a month after the	
		Planning & Management Committee	JANA HAWULA meeting	
2. Village Level	(Maximum membership is 30 persons)	1) Identify problems/needs, analyze and prioritize them, identify	 Conduct meetings once a month 	 Sub-commutees identified at
Coordinating.	 Selected representatives from Village Development 	alternatives and submit them to the Divisional Planning Comm.		village level: 1) Development
Planning and	Forum (at least 2 should be women)	2) Organize and participate in the implementation and monitoring		2) Social Welfare, 3) Security,
Management	 One member each from NGOs and CBOs active at 	& evaluation of activities approved at the divisional level		4) Environment 5) Employ-
Committee	the village level	3) Monitoring of village level projects/ micro industries		ment reperation
	· Religious and political leaders at the village level	implemented through village level entrepreneurs/ organizations		· Coordination for maintaining
	(Secretary: Grama Niladhan, Chairserson: to be	4) Establish and operate a Village Development Fund		moral standards
	selected)	5) Maintain household profiles		· Evaluation to be done by the
				neiobboring Village Louel
				Condinating Vinder Devel
				Version Committee
				One (1)Cl. of anticom.
				One (1)% of profits by
				industrial undertakings to be
		The second secon		contributed to the
				Danielopment Dund

Table 4.1 Composition, Tasks/ Responsibilities and Process of Bodies for Consultative/ Coordinating Mechanism Proposed by Moneragala Participants at the Workshop (2/4)

•				
Unit	Composition	Major Tasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/ Notes
Divisional Level				The second secon
1. Divisional	 Divisional Secretary (Chairperson) 	1) Obtain development proposals from the Village Level	1) Conduct meetings once a month before the date	• Establish close unkages
Planning and	 Assistant Director- Planning (Secretary) 	Coordinating Planning and Management Committee, discuss,	fixed for Board Meetings	coordination with Village
Management	 Heads of divisional level institutions/ departments 	prioritize & estimate them and prepare Divisional Level	2) Discuss plan proposals with Pradeshiya Sabha	Level Planning Committee
Committee	-Representatives from Village Level Coordinating,	Development Plans	members before submitting to the Board	and funding agencies
	Planing and Management Committee	2) Identify suitable development strategies viable for		-
	Societaly of Charlesing Louisians	3) Obean information on proposals/ plans from the SDA, foreign-		
	- Representatives from the Village Level NGO Forum	funded special projects and review, prioritize and link with		
	 District Director or Representative from Southern 	appropriate institutions		
	Development Authority (SDA)	4) Obtain proposals from NGOs, analyze, prioritize and estimate		
	Grama Niladhanes	for incorporation into the divisional level plans		
		5) Implement decisions taken and monitor implementation		
(Divisional Level	• Divisional acticulum sector committee	1) Obtain, analyze and prioritize development proposals related to	1) Conduct meetings quarterly depending on the needs	 When necessary.
Sub-Committees)	(Imgation, AMA, Land use etc.)	the sector and submit recommendations to the Divisional	(Convenor/ Charperson will be the Departmental	representatives / officials of
	- Housing Committee	Planning Committee	Head of the relevant sector)	other organizations could
	 Environment protection and forestry Committee 	2) Establish close coordination with Divisional Planning and	2) Conduct special meetings as and when necessary	be invited
	 Samurchi Sub-Committee 	Management Committee and the Divisional Coordinating Board		
	 Special projects committee 	as the sub-committees are expected to serve them		
	(SDA, IRDP, Water & Santation, National	3) Supply information and data required by the Coordinating Board		
	Imganon Rehabilitation Project, etc.)	for decision-making		
2. Divisional	Political leadership (Hop. Ministers and Members	1) Coordinate and review the development and progress of	1) Conduct monthly meetings	 There should be continuous
Coordinating	of Parliament, Provincial Councils and Members	divisional level development activities	(Chairperson will be nominated from the political	coordination and linkages
Board	of Pradeshiya Sabhas)	2) Ensure the participation of all the members of Divisional	leadership: Ministers/ Members of Parliament	with other Coordinating
	 District Director or Representative of SDA 	Coordinating Board		Boards at different levels
	- Divisional Secretary,	3) Take actions necessary to address issues connected with		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	 Officers of implementing agencies 	Divisional Planning and Management Committee		
	 Heads of foreign-funded projects 	4		
	 Samurdhi Managers of Head Office & Zonal Offices 	with regard to financial provisions		
	District Samurdhi Commissioner			
	- Chairperson/ Secretary/ Treasurer of Divisional	《《···································	•	
	Forum of NGOs			£ 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	District Deputy Director Planning			
	* Representances of other organizations when	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		

Table 4.1 Composition. Tasks/ Responsibilities and Process of Bodies for Consultative/ Coordinating Mechanism Proposed by Moneragala Participants at the Workshop (3/4)

		And important to the second se		
Unit	Composition	Major Tasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/ Notes
District Level 1. District Planning & Management Committee	District Secretary(Chairperson) Secretaries of Provincial Ministries Heads of District Departments/Institutions and Zones Heads of Provincial Departments Representatives of the District NGO Forum Representatives of trade and industry soctors Representatives of banks/financial institutions	1) Identify resources and development strategies at district level 2) Prepare the District Plan based on Divisional Level Plans and proposals and submit it to the District Coordinating Board for approval 3) Identify external factors which influence development of the district and make adjustments in plans and strategies 4) Identify sources of funding and investments and establish necessary linkages to district development activities (NGO & private sectors) 5) Address issues related to divisional and Sub-Committee levels 6) Establish coordination among implementing institutions and review and monitor the progress.	1) Conduct monthly meetings 2) Consult Sub-Committee meetings before District Committee meetings 3) Forward the proposals/ recommendations/ issues/ decisions of Sub-Committee to District Planning and Management Committee 4) Establish and update information and data base for supporting decison-makings	
(District Level Sub-Committees)	District agricultural sector committee (Irrigation, AMA, Land use etc.) Housing Committee Environment protection and forestry Committee Samurdhi Sub-Committee Special projects committee Special projects committee (SDA, IRDP, Water & Sanitation, National Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, etc.)	1) Obtain, analyze and prioritize development proposals related to the sector and submit recommendations to the District Planning Committee 2) Establish close coordination with District Planning and Management Committee and the District Coordinating Board as the sub-committees are expected to serve them 3) Supply information and data required by the Coordinating Board for decision-making.	1) Conduct meetings quarterly depending on the needs (Convenor/ Chairperson will be the Departmenta. Head of the relevant sector) 2) Conduct special meetings as and when necessary rd	• When necessary, representatives / officials of other organizations could be invited
2 District Coordinating Board	Co-Chairpersons) District MP appointed by the President Chief Minister of the Provincial Council District Secretary (Secretary) District MPs Ministers of Provincial Councils Heads of local government institutions Chief Secretary of Provincial Council Secretaries and Heads of Departments District Heads of Departments Divisional Secretaries Heads of Departments Heads of Departments Heads of Departments Heads of Departments	Approve the annual implementation plan for the district Decide on policy outline for district level planning Decide on development priorities and allocations Monitoring, evaluation and supervision of District Development Plan Provide guidance on issues which cannot be settled at officer level	Conduct monthly meetings and communicate decisions to relevant implementing agencies Assess and monitor the implementation of plans according to the criteria proposed by the Planning and Management Committee	• Only those representatives who are invited should participate in meetings
3. District Development Committee	District MP appointed by the President (Chairperson 1) Obtain District Secretary (Secretary) District MPs Divisional Secretaries Divisional Secretaries Review Director-Planning IRDP Director	on. 1) Obtain proposals for funding under decentralized budget 2) Approve development plans 3) Monitor and review the progress 4) Review the progress of IRDP	1) Conduct monthly meetings 2) Proposals originating from village level forwarded by Divisional Secretaries with approval of Divisional Coordinating Board are submitted to the District Development Committee 3) Criteria for allocation of funds is based on guidelines issued by the Ministry of Policy Planning 4) Forward proposals to the District Coordinating	

Table 4.1 Composition. Tasks/Responsibilities and Process of Bodies for Consultative/Coordinating Mechanism Proposed by Moneragala Participants at the Workshop (4/4)

VILLE	Commercial	Major Pasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/ Notes
Cinit	Composition		A COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF	
Province Level				
1. Provincial	Chief Secretary (Chairperson)	 Act as the supreme committee in the provincial planning and 	 Conduct monthly meetings 	
Of mains &	- The Party Chief Contestant (Sentestant)	management mechanism	Meetings should be held subsequent to district level	
S Xmmr y	Character Character Control of the C	2) There is a Paral parament Department for the periods	Mechae	
Management	District Secretary	c) repare the Levelophismir rogiums for the province		
Committee	 Secretaries of Provincial Ministry 	3) Decides on strategies for the provincial development	3) This Committee should linalize and approve the	
	 Heads of Provincial Departments 	4) Define criteria for prioritization and allocation of resources	annual implementation plan at provincial level	
	District Deputy Director of Planning	5) Maintain information and data base for supporting analysis of	 4) Concurrence should be obtained in identifying 	
	- Representative from SDA	phonization	strategies and deciding on implementation programs	
	• Dane MP	6) Provide technical supports to the Provincial Coordinating Board		
	Member of Provincial Councils	for policy decisions		
	· Chairpersons of local government institutions and	7) Continuous monitoring of implementation of Provincial		
	leaders of opposition parties	Programs		
		8) Vertical and horizontal coordination at provincial level		
		9) Acr as a medium of communication between provinces		
		1) A set a consequence be a planning and management	1) Conduct quarterly meetings	• Membership should be 60
Z. Provincial	Board of Champersons		3) Decommendations of the Decision of Dispute and	at the maximum
Coordinating	- Chief Minster	freenanism at province level	A Necollaboration of the 110 things a second	,
Board	- Chairpersons of District Coordinating Boards	2) Responsible for policy decisions	Management Committee should be the base for	• Involvement of charpersons
	Provincial Chief Secretary (Secretary)	3) Decide on priorities for resource allocations	policy decisions	of Pradeshiya Sabbas will
	Other members	4) Monitoring and evaluations of Provincial Implementation	3) As and when necessary, special sub-committees	depend on the decision of
	- Design MD-	Programs	should be setup and their recommendations should	the Provincial Coordinating
	TOTAL LANCES		he taken into consideration	Board
	rrowinging annualed			 Participation of any member
	• Memoers of Fromment Councils			coming under other members
	- Opposition members of rior ministration			should limit a single person
	Listance Occupants			being representative (holding
	Societies of Floribina Managerics			office) to a maximum of two
	 Heads of Provincial Departments 			lands to enume a wider
	 Deputy Chief Secretary-Planning 			revers to ensure a wreat
	*SDA			participation
	 NGO Chairpersons of District NGO Forums 		The second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section sec	
٠	 Chairpersons of Chambers of Commerce and Industry 	A. Commence of the second seco		
TOWN WALL TO THE PARTY AND THE	Trees to the transfer of Control Control of the Machine to the Machine Control of	he 11CA Study Torm Est 1997 Table 5 6 (no 16-20)		

Source: IPID Workshop Report on Consultative/ Coordinating Mechanism, the JICA Study Team, Feb. 1997: Table 5.6 (pp. 16-20)

Figure 4.4 Follow-up Action Plan for Proposed Consultative Mechanism

Activities	Ouarter	1.1	Ouar	Ouarter 2	:	Ouarter 3	2	Ö	Ouarter 4		Responsibility	Support
	Jan.	Feb. March April May	rch Apri	ŧ	June	July ,	Augus Sep.		Nov.	Dec.		
	20th		_								CIAI	IRDP Moneragala
2 Submit the Workshop Report to District Secretary, 1873 PAS How MP-1A	88 E			:	:		-	<u>:</u>			מוציו	IALL Moneragala
3 Submit conies of the WS Benort to HCA Study							· .		:		PID	•
	:		· •	:			: :		· .			
4 Submit a copy of the WS Report to Ministry		- 1	<u> </u>								Dep. Chief Sec.	IRDP Moneragala
of Public Administration through MPPI		; ;					· -	•			Planning PC	
S Obtain concurrence of Min. of Public Administration		1					- - -				Hon. MP-JA	Political leaders partici-
to District Coord Comm to moceed with proortam]		:	:	:				:		pants at the Workshop
6 Submit WS Benort to District Condinating Comm					:			<u>. </u>			District Secretary	WS Participants
7 Submit WS Report to Ilva Province			- <u> </u>	:		•		. 1			Dep Chief Sec.	Minister & MP
						- 					Planning PC	
8 Establish the proposed District Planning &		<u> </u>	-			:	·		· ·		District Secretary	WS participants
Management Comm. /Coordinating Board and		<u> </u>	' 	:		:	<u>.</u>					
conduct orientation of members							:					
9 Establish the proposed Provincial Planning		-	-		:	 .					Divisional Secretary	Deputy Chief Secretary
& Management Comm (Coordinating Board			 	Γ	:							Planning/ District
Starting Control of the start o		:						:				Secretary
and consequent of the land to the land of		1	:							-	Divisional Secretary	Relevant narricinants
10 Oneniacon of selected village level represendances			· 								Sample of the same	company by the service
11 Semeturing of NGOs within the District as proposed			I			•			· <u> </u>		Kamayake, weerarame ws parucipants	ws participants
The second secon			:								Rajapaksa, Nanayakkara	
12 Establish the proposed JANA HAWULA & Village		1	-	:							Divisional Secretary	GN, AD/Planning,
Planning Committee and initiate planning activities							:					Samurdhi Animators,
			-	:		:		· · · · · ·				Voluntary Organizations
13 Identify development interventions at village level			<u>:</u>								Secretary of V.P.M.C.	Committee members
14 Submission of proposed development activities to		1	<u>.</u> <u>.</u>	<u>, </u>					-	· 	Secretary of V.P.M.C.	Committee members
Divisional Planning & Management Committee	:	<u>!</u>	:					.				
15 Submission of recommendations of Divisional				•••		:		:-	:		Divisional Secretary	Committee members
Planning & Management Comm. to the Divisional		<u>.</u> ;					 I					
Coordinating Board, and obtain approval									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
16 Submit recommendations based on divisional level		· · ·	÷								District Secretary	Committee
proposals of District Plan. & Mgt. Comm. to the			:					-				
District Coord. Board, and obtain approval		- <u>;</u>	1						• •			
17 Submit recommendations based on district level		:	:	:	:						Chief Secretary- PC	Deputy Chief Secretary
proposals of Provincial Plan, & Mgt. Comm. to	~ :			:			_I					Planning & Committee
the Provincial Coord. Board, and obtain approval			: :						 -	:		members
18 Implementation of approved plans and monitoring						-		I			Relevant Institutions	
Source: IPID Workshop Report on Consultative/ Coordinative Mechanism, the JICA Study Team, Feb. 1997; p.p. 24-25	V Sunt	lechanism.	the JIC	Srudy 3	eam, F	rh 1997	. 5.5. 24	25				

