

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 HAWULA, 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.

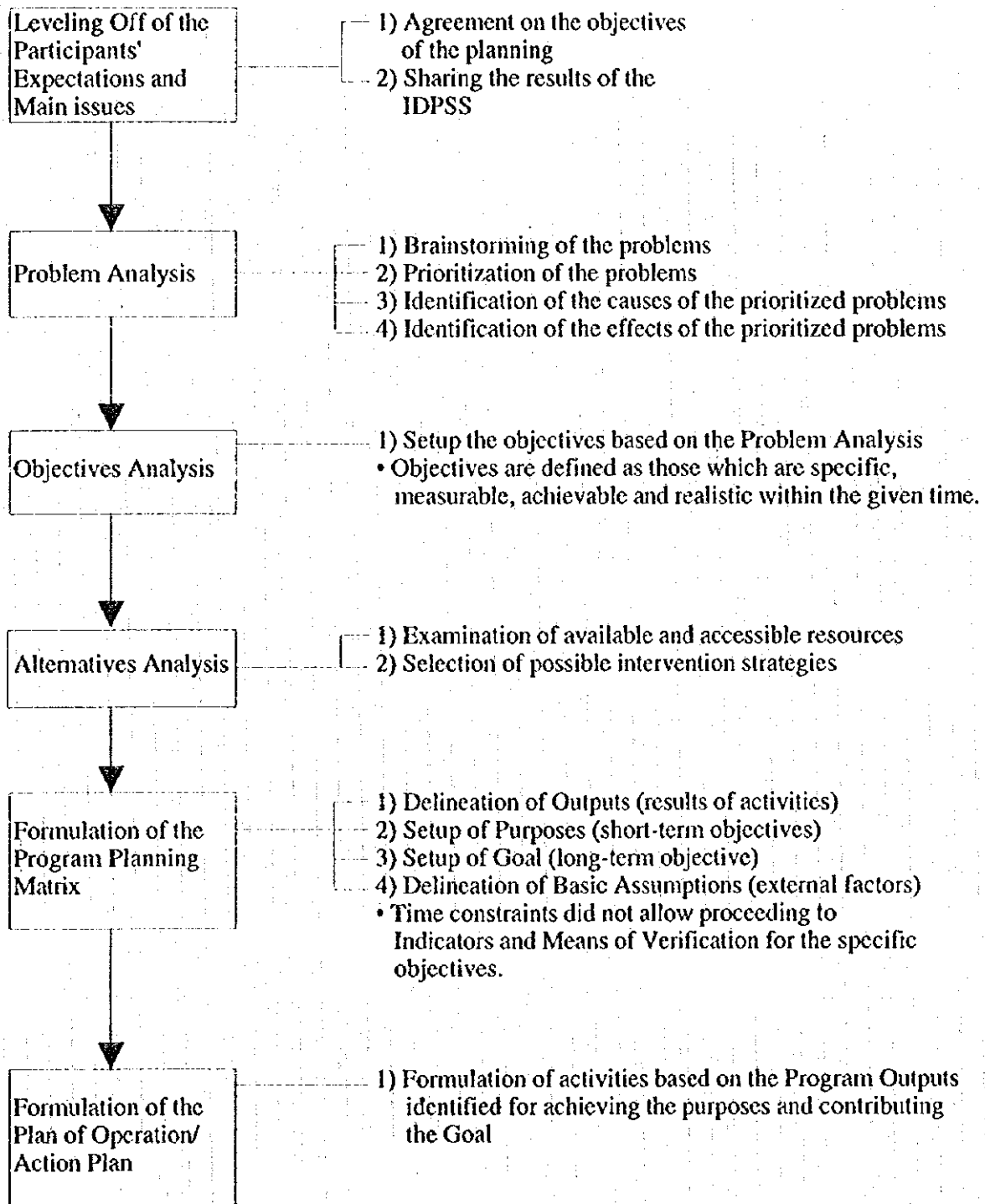
Although the workshop was not able to go into the detail due to time constraint, the forums are expected to play an intermediary role in bridging the people at grassroots level and the Government at various levels. They also can coordinate with government development activities to more efficient resource 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.

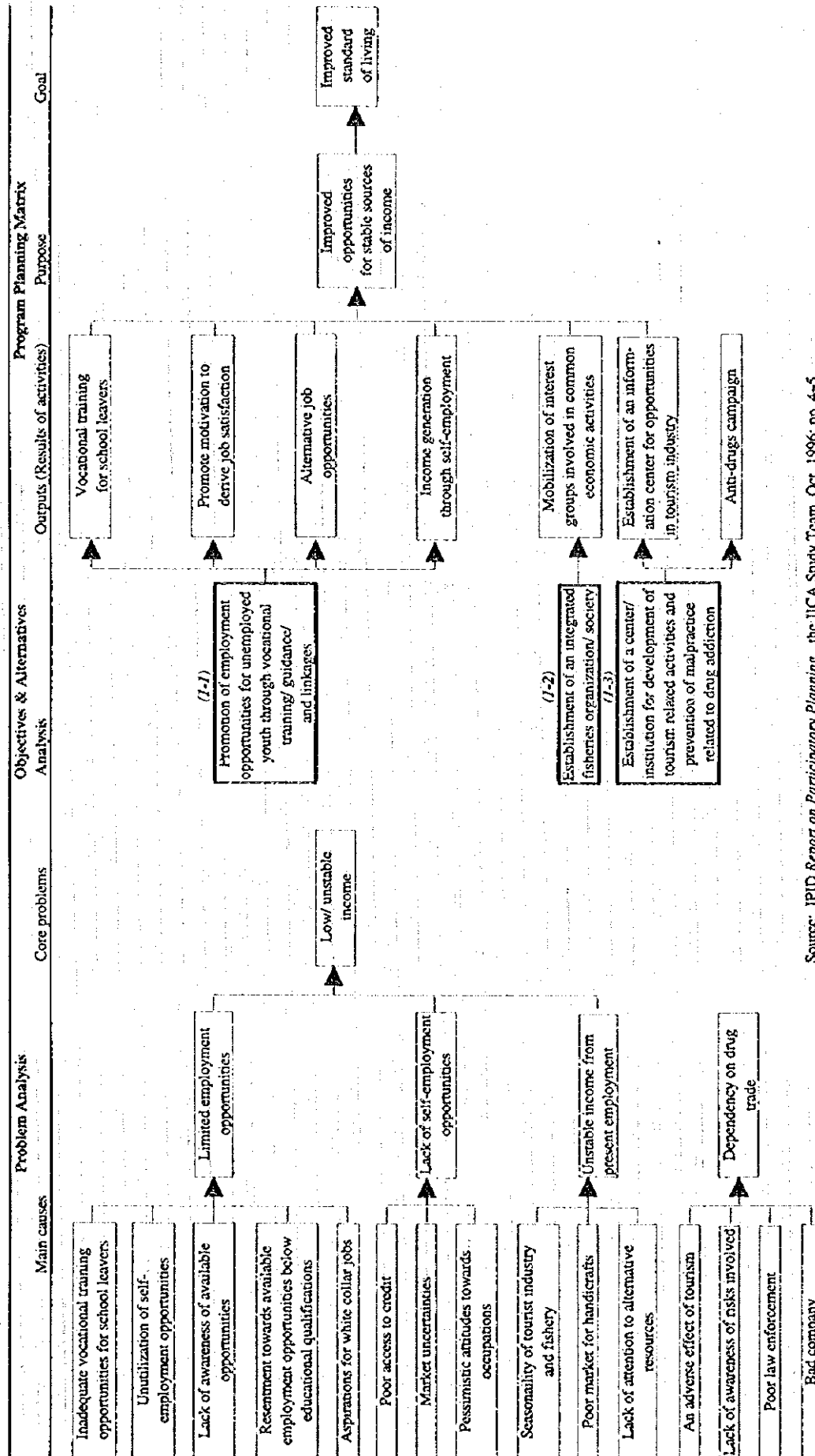
Within the Forum, a mechanism should be established to strengthen their horizontal relations, or networks and to ensure that the people's voices at grassroots level, including the disadvantaged are conveyed through local consultations and, in return, the results of dialogue and decisions made are fed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

Figure 4.1 Simplified Flow of Participatory Planning



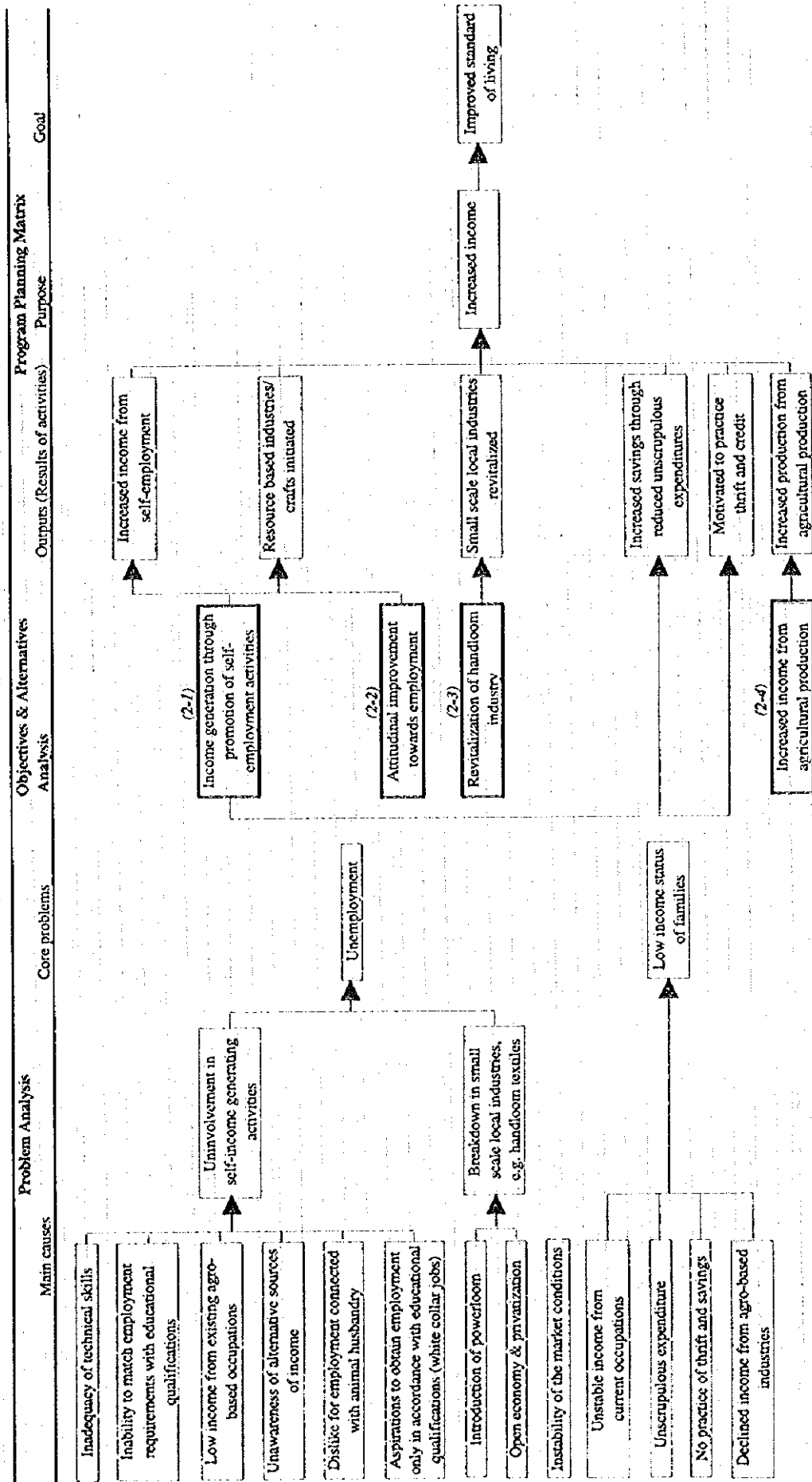
Source: IPID Report on Participatory Planning, the JICA Study Team, Oct. 1996: p3

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



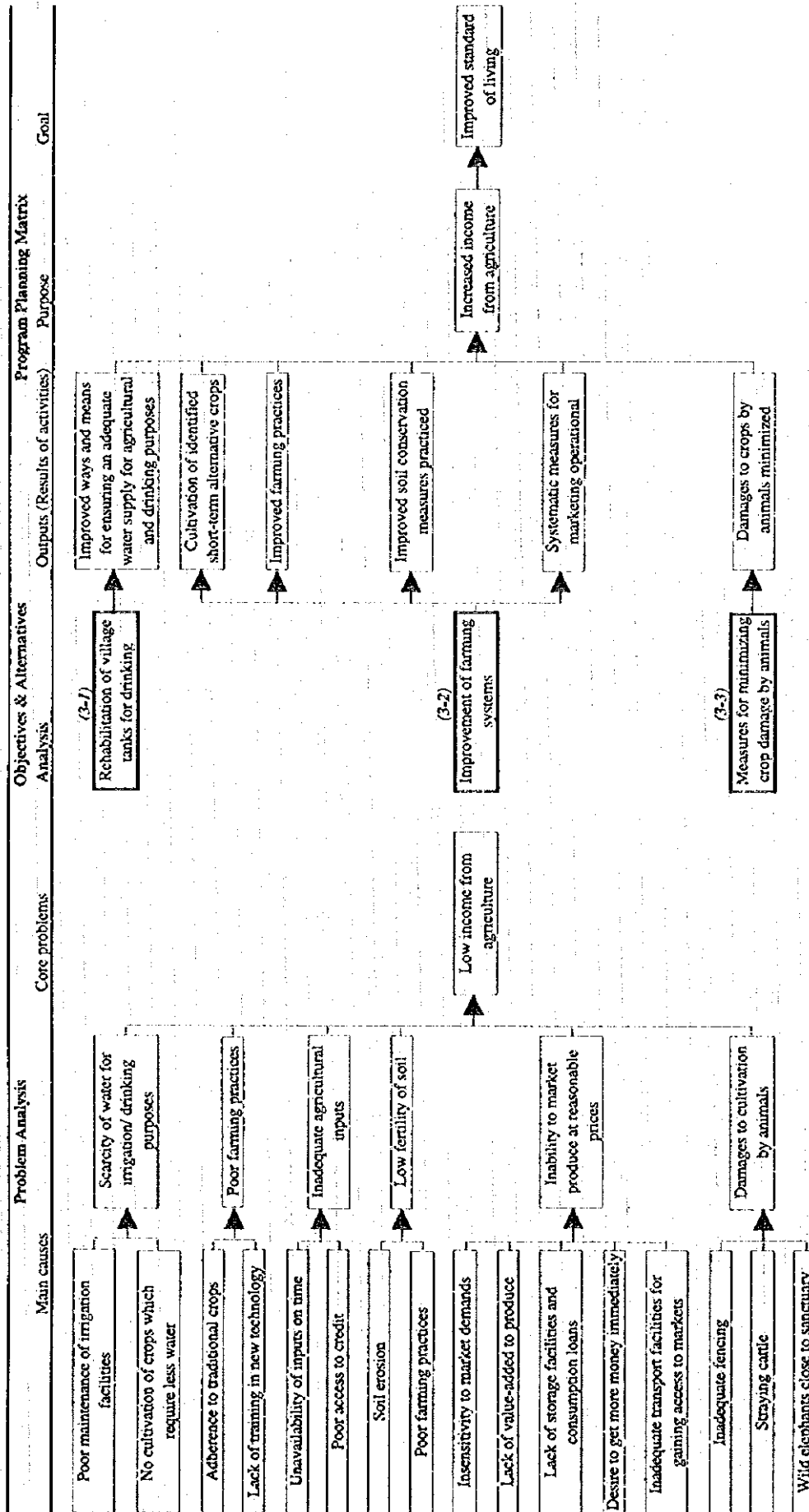
Source: IPID Report on Participatory Planning, the JICA Study Team, Oct. 1996: pp. 4-5

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



Source: IPID Report on Participatory Planning, the JICA Study Team, Oct. 1996; pp. 22-23

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



Source: IPID Report on Participatory Planning, the IICA 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	
I. PERCEIVED/ EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EFFECTS	
1. Positive Effects	
1-1 Saving of time	1) Quicker transport facilities
1-2 Improved transportation	1) Lesser traffic congestion & accidents 2) Easing urban congestion
1-3 Improved productive activities	1) Increased domestic production 2) Increased employment opportunities
1-4 Improved access to services	3) Indirect avenues for income 1) Better access to health facilities 2) Better access to educational opportunities
1-5 Other	1) Appreciation of land value
2. Adverse Effects	
2-1 Displacement	1) Difficulty in resettlement 2) Dislocation of subfamilies 3) Fear of disrupting children's education
2-2 Loss/ disruption of livelihoods	1) Loss of income and economic activities 2) Drainage problem
2-3 Increased expenditures	1) Having to buy produce that were freely available
2-4 Damaged resources	1) Deforestation and water shortage
2-5 Disrupted cultural & social ties	1) Breaking of cultural & social affinities 2) Possibility of penetration of immoral activities
2-6 Environmental impact	1) Noise pollution
II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
1. Access to information	1) Launch an awareness program for the affected people 2) Avoid misunderstandings through group discussions
2. Compensation/ Distribution of positive effects to affected people	1) Method of paying compensation should be clearly explained and a justifiable method be adopted in an acceptable manner and without delay 2) Compensation should be paid as early as possible 3) Create immediate alternative job opportunities (for those who would lose their jobs) 4) Priority should be given to suitable persons of affected families in relation to jobs created as a result of the Project
3. Other countermeasures against the adverse effects	1) Construct proper drainage-system and culverts etc. 2) Social forestry program or replantation programs should be started using suitable bare or unutilized lands
4. Countermeasures before/ during construction	1) Strict instructions should be given to responsible government officers who work with villagers to be humane and empathetic 2) Proper supervision should be carried out to avoid inconveniences and disturbance of day to day life
III. PEOPLES' INFORMATION NEEDS	
1. Displacement	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) 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?
2. Compensation & Resettlement	1) How will compensation be paid for land/ plantation/ houses? 2) Will it be paid before and after acquisition and outright or in installments? 3) Will compensation be paid at market rates or Government valuations? 4) Will land from other areas be provided for those losing their houses and where? 5) What course of action will be taken for tenant cultivators?
3. Distribution of positive effects	1) Will permission be granted to start small businesses on either side of the roads?
4. Countermeasures	1) What steps will be taken against lands becoming barren as a result of the Project? 2) What action will be taken against shortage of water resulting from jungle clearing? 3) How will the embankments and precipices resulting from road 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 Medium Sized Industries

Participants: 15 persons at 1 G.N. Divisions in Baddegama D.S. Division, Galle district, 41 persons at 1 G.N. Divisions in Welipitiya D.S. Division, Mataara district, and 19 persons at 1 G.N. Divisions in 1 D.S. Division, Hambantota district

I. PERCEIVED/EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EFFECTS

- 1. Positive Effects
 - 1-1 Better facilities for industrialists
 - 1) Development of infrastructure and service facilities
 - 2) Employment opportunities for both men & women
 - 1-1 Increased employment opportunities
 - 2) Self-employment opportunities for youth
 - 3) Redress for youth frustration
 - 1-2 Transfer of technology
 - 1) Opportunities for vocational training
 - 2) Transfer of new technologies to rural areas
 - 1-3 Increased use of local resources
 - 1) Opportunities for use of raw materials presently sold to outside industries
 - 2) Transfer of new technologies to rural areas
 - 1-4 Increased income
 - 1) Avenues of additional income
 - 1-5 Improved marketing
 - 1) Marketing facilities for local products
 - 1-6 Benefits to consumers
 - 1) Availability of (industrial) products at cheaper price
 - 1-7 Better access to credit
 - 1) Availability of credit facilities for rural people
 - 1-8 Improved related infrastructure
 - 1) Transport facilities
 - 2) Pipe-borne water service
 - 1-9 Other
 - 1) Appreciation of land value
- 2. Adverse Effects
 - 2-1 Damage to productive activities
 - 1) Damage to paddy fields
 - 2) May affect local business
 - 2-2 Damage to environment
 - 1) Environmental pollution
 - 2-3 Damage to resources
 - 1) Pollution of natural water courses
 - 2-4 Shortage of supply
 - 1) Drop in the electric voltage
 - 2) Shortage of pure water supply
 - 2-5 Social issue
 - 1) Possibility of immoral activities by migration from other areas and due to night shift working

II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- 1. Access to information
 - 1) Launch an immediate awareness program for the people and relevant officers
- 2. Compensation/ measures
 - 1) Take action to pay compensation for lands taken over
 - 2) In giving employment, priority should be given to the affected people
- 3. Distribution/ Expansion of positive effects
 - 1) Explore possibilities of linking cottage industries to new industries
 - 2) Provide financial and technical assistance to the existing small industries
- 4. Assurance of effectiveness
 - 1) Proper scheme for selection of reliable and capable investors
 - 2) Repair the roads to the estates
 - 3) Take action to provide other facilities such as postal and telecommunication
- 5. Countermeasures against adverse effects
 - 1) Take precautionary measures to safeguard environment
 - 2) Initiate action to start a suitable water supply scheme e.g., from Polathuoya and Nilwala ganga
 - 3) Restore abandoned wells and storage tanks

III. PEOPLE'S INFORMATION NEEDS

- 1. Employment opportunities
 - 1) Will the people of the area be given employment? 2) Will employment be given on a political basis?
 - 2. Industrial estates
 - 1) What sort of industries will be started? 2) Will this be managed like a Free Trade Zone? 3) When will the construction be completed?
 - 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?
 - 3. Environment
 - 1) How will the environment be affected?
 - 1) Who will the owners of the land and when will the ownership be transferred?
 - 4. Land
 - 2) Why is a part of the land reserved? Will that be sold to interested parties?

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

Project Consulted: Marine Fisheries Complex
 Participants: 72 persons at 6 G.N. Divisions in Tangalle D.S. Division, Hambantota district

I. PERCEIVED/ EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EFFECTS

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) 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
 - 1-3 Enhanced economy in the area
 - 1) Development of other small harbors in the region
- 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 have to face stiffer competition
 - 2) Use of mechanized boats may affect traditional fishing industries which are now in the third generation e.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 Oruwella (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 erosion
 - 2-6 Damage to other industries
 - 1) Affect tourism industry

II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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 launching points like Oruwella, e.g. remove the reef obstructing boat movements

III. PEOPLE'S INFORMATION NEEDS

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
 - 1) What are the other fishing areas e.g. Oruwella? 2) Can they also be developed?
4. Effects on outside fishery communities
 - 3) Why did work on Oruwella development activities with the World Bank assistance was suspended? For what other purposes was that utilized?
 - 1) How much is the area for development and to what extent of land is affected?
 - 2) What is the Authority/ Agency that will manage the harbor?
 - 3) When will the work on this project commence and when will it be completed?
5. Others

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

I. PERCEIVED/ EXPECTED POSITIVE AND ADVERSE EFFECTS

1. Positive Effects

- 1-1 Improved transportation
 - 1) Convenient transport
 - 2) Lesser cost of maintenance of vehicles
 - 3) Avoid accidents
- 1-2 Development of passenger transport
 - 1) Availability of passenger transport facilities
- 1-3 Improved marketing
 - 1) A fair price for products
 - 2) Lesser cost of transport of goods
- 1-4 Better access to services
 - 1) Easy traveling to Government Offices, police etc.
 - 2) Prompt medical attention at base/ general hospitals
 - 3) Better educational facilities / Punctual teachers
 - 4) Gov. & NGO's assistance / sponsorship of facilities
- 1-5 Enhanced economic activities
 - 1) Establishment of rural industries
 - 2) Opportunities for self-employment
 - 3) Avenues for additional income
 - 4) Saving of time and money
- 1-6 Improved amenities
 - 1) Improvement in common amenities
 - 2) Appreciation of land values
- 1-7 Other
 - 1) Even during floods as most of the roads go under water during rain
 - 2) Due to the good condition of roads
 - 3) When the roads are wider
 - 4) As it will be a profitable investment
 - 5) As the influence of middlemen are lessened
 - 6) When the roads become motorable for all types of vehicles
 - 7) With public and private transport facilities
 - 8) As there will be speedy transport
 - 9) Since speedy and convenient transport facilities will be available
 - 10) Due to easy access to rural areas
 - 11) Due to availability of services
 - 12) With more facilities being provided
 - 13) By way of wayside shops
 - 14) Resulting from general development
 - 15) Once development in other activities take place
 - 16) With general economic development

2. Adverse Effects

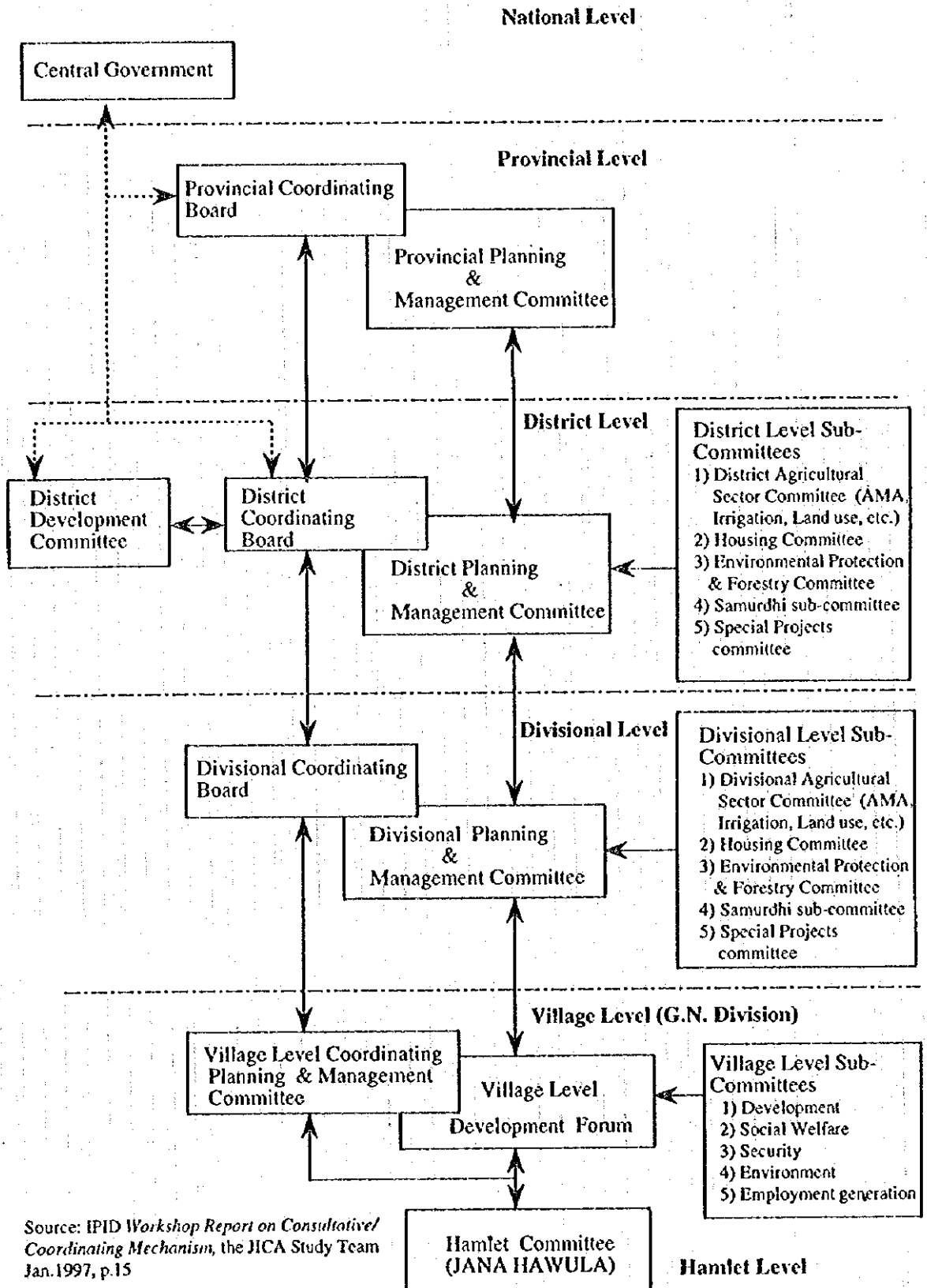
No specific adverse effects were raised as issues except where road widening becomes necessary, in which case some may lose a part of land (not objected to by them).

II. PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- 1. Access to information
 - 1) Carry out an awareness program for the community
- 2. Compensation
 - 1) Pay compensation to those who will lose land
- 3. Repair and maintenance
 - 1) Continue the present arrangements for repairs and maintenance
 - 1) Encourage donations from tea factory/ land/ vehicles owners
- 4. Fund raising
 - 2) Levy a fee from road users (vehicles)

Source: IPID, Local Level Consultations on Southern Highway, Rural Roads Improvement, Industrial Estates and Marine Fisheries Complex (Draft Interim Report), Nov. 1996

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



Source: IPID Workshop Report on Consultative/ Coordinating Mechanism, the JICA Study Team Jan. 1997, p.15

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

Unit	Composition	Major Tasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/ Notes
Village Level				
A. Hamlet Level				
Hamlet Committee (JANA HAWULA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One member from each family • Representation from the following categories (No. of members to be decided): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women, youth, elders, accepted leadership, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Decide on boundaries of hamlets 2) Identify and provide information to village level the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resources, problems, needs, alternatives, priorities, risks 3) Conduct JANA HAWULA meetings 4) Represent at village level meetings through Executive Committee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Create awareness among villagers (Responsibility: Grama Niladhari (GN), Samurdi Officers (SO), Social Mobilisers (SM)) 2) Organize a meeting at hamlet level to form JANA HAWULA (Convener: initially Divisional Secretary) 3) Select the members of Executive Committee of JANA HAWULA 4) Convene meetings once in six months (Responsibility: Executive Committee of JANA HAWULA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of facilitators, namely GNs, SOs, SMs etc. for creating awareness at hamlet level in the process of initiating the mechanism to be undertaken at District/ Provincial levels
B. Grama Niladhari Division Level				
1. Village Level Development Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of JANA HAWULAs (5 members from each hamlet- at least two women) • One member from each CBO active at village level • Government officers at village level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Create awareness among members 2) Organize information generation 3) Maintain assets 4) Implement development programs 5) Obtain assistance from external resource persons when needed 6) Select representatives for the Village Level Coordinating, Planning & Management Committee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct meetings (Convener: initially Divisional Secretary) 2) Convene meetings once in six months (Responsibility: Selected committee of Village Development Forum) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This meeting should be held within a month after the JANA HAWULA meeting 	
2. Village Level Coordinating, Planning and Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Maximum membership is 30 persons) • Selected representatives from Village Development Forum (at least 2 should be women) • One member each from NGOs and CBOs active at the village level • Religious and political leaders at the village level (Secretary: Grama Niladhari, Chairperson: to be selected) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify problems/needs, analyze and prioritize them, identify alternatives and submit them to the Divisional Planning Comm. 2) Organize and participate in the implementation and monitoring & evaluation of activities approved at the divisional level 3) Monitoring of village level projects/ micro industries implemented through village level entrepreneurs/ organizations 4) Establish and operate a Village Development Fund 5) Maintain household profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct meetings once a month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-committees identified at village level: 1) Development 2) Social Welfare, 3) Security, 4) Environment, 5) Employment generation • Coordination for maintaining moral standards • Evaluation to be done by the neighboring Village Level Coordinating, Planning & Management Committee • One (1)% of profits by industrial undertakings to be contributed to the Development Fund

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
1. Divisional Planning and Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisional Secretary (Chairperson) • Assistant Director- Planning (Secretary) • Heads of divisional level institutions/ departments • Representatives from Village Level Coordinating, Planning and Management Committee • Secretary of Pradeshiya Sabha • Samurdhi Managers • Representatives from the Village Level NGO Forum • District Director or Representative from Southern Development Authority (SDA) • Grama Niladharies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obtain development proposals from the Village Level Coordinating Planning and Management Committee, discuss, prioritize & estimate them and prepare Divisional Level Development Plans 2) Identify suitable development strategies viable for the divisional level 3) Obtain information on proposals/ plans from the SDA, foreign-funded special projects and review, prioritize and link with appropriate institutions 4) Obtain proposals from NGOs, analyze, prioritize and estimate for incorporation into the divisional level plans 5) Implement decisions taken and monitor implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct meetings once a month before the date fixed for Board Meetings 2) Discuss plan proposals with Pradeshiya Sabha members before submitting to the Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish close linkages/ coordination with Village Level Planning Committee and funding agencies
(Divisional Level Sub-Committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisional agricultural sector committee (Irrigation, AMA, Land use etc.) • Housing Committee • Environment protection and forestry Committee • Samurdhi Sub-Committee • Special projects committee (SDA, IRDP, Water & Sanitation, National Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, etc.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obtain, analyze and prioritize development proposals related to the sector and submit recommendations to the Divisional Planning Committee 2) Establish close coordination with Divisional Planning and Management Committee and the Divisional Coordinating Board as the sub-committees are expected to serve them 3) Supply information and data required by the Coordinating Board for decision-making 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct meetings quarterly depending on the needs (Convenor/ Chairperson will be the Departmental Head of the relevant sector) 2) Conduct special meetings as and when necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When necessary, representatives/ officials of other organizations could be invited
2. Divisional Coordinating Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leadership (Hon. Ministers and Members of Parliament, Provincial Councils and Members of Pradeshiya Sabhas) • District Director or Representative of SDA • Divisional Secretary • Officers of implementing agencies • Heads of foreign-funded projects • Samurdhi Managers of Head Office & Zonal Offices • District Samurdhi Commissioner • Chairperson/ Secretary/ Treasurer of Divisional Forum of NGOs • District Deputy Director- Planning • Representatives of other organizations when necessary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Coordinate and review the development and progress of divisional level development activities 2) Ensure the participation of all the members of Divisional Coordinating Board 3) Take actions necessary to address issues connected with Divisional Planning and Management Committee 4) Review progress, approve programs, and make policy decisions, with regard to financial provisions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct monthly meetings (Chairperson will be nominated from the political leadership, Ministers/ Members of Parliament) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be continuous coordination and linkages with other Coordinating Boards at different levels

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

Unit	Composition	Major Tasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/ Notes
District Level				
1. District Planning & Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Secretary (Chairperson) • Deputy Director-Planning (Secretary) • 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 sectors • Representatives of banks/ financial institutions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 decision-makings 	
(District Level Sub-Committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District agricultural sector committee (Irrigation, AMA, Land use etc.) • Housing Committee • Environment protection and forestry Committee • Samurathi Sub-Committee • Special projects committee (SDA, IRDP, Water & Sanitation, National Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, etc.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct meetings quarterly depending on the needs (Convenor/ Chairperson will be the Departmental Head of the relevant sector) 2) Conduct special meetings as and when necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When necessary, representatives / officials of other organizations could be invited
2. District Coordinating Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 of Provincial Councils/ Deputy Secretaries and Heads of Departments • Divisional Secretaries • District Heads of Departments • Representatives from NGO Forums • District Deputy Director-Planning • Heads of bank/ financial institutions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approve the annual implementation plan for the district 2) Decide on policy outline for district level planning 3) Decide on development priorities and allocations 4) Monitoring, evaluation and supervision of District Development Plan 5) Provide guidance on issues which cannot be settled at officer level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct monthly meetings and communicate decisions to relevant implementing agencies 2) Assess and monitor the implementation of plans according to the criteria proposed by the Planning and Management Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only those representatives who are invited should participate in meetings
3. District Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District MP appointed by the President (Chairperson) • District Secretary (Secretary) • District MPs • Divisional Secretaries • Deputy Director- Planning • IRDP Director 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obtain proposals for funding under decentralized budget 2) Approve development plans 3) Monitor and review the progress 4) Review the progress of IRDP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct monthly meetings 2) Proposals originating from village level forwarded by Divisional Secretaries with approval of Divisional Coordinating Board 3) Criteria for allocation of funds is based on guidelines issued by the Ministry of Policy Planning 4) Forward proposals to the District Coordinating Board 	

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

Unit	Composition	Major Tasks and Responsibilities	Process	Special Remarks/Notes
Province Level				
1. Provincial Planning & Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Secretary (Chairperson) • Deputy Chief Secretary (Secretary) • District Secretary • Secretaries of Provincial Ministry • Heads of Provincial Departments • District Deputy Director of Planning • Representative from SDA • District MPs • Member of Provincial Councils • Chairpersons of local government institutions and leaders of opposition parties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Act as the supreme committee in the provincial planning and management mechanism 2) Prepare the Development Programs for the province 3) Decides on strategies for the provincial development 4) Define criteria for prioritization and allocation of resources 5) Maintain information and data base for supporting analysis of prioritization 6) Provide technical supports to the Provincial Coordinating Board for policy decisions 7) Continuous monitoring of implementation of Provincial Programs 8) Vertical and horizontal coordination at provincial level 9) Act as a medium of communication between provinces 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct monthly meetings 2) Meetings should be held subsequent to district level meetings 3) This Committee should finalize and approve the annual implementation plan at provincial level 4) Concurrence should be obtained in identifying strategies and deciding on implementation programs 	
2. Provincial Coordinating Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Chairpersons • Chief Minister • Chairpersons of District Coordinating Boards • Provincial Chief Secretary (Secretary) • Other members • District MPs • Provincial Minister • Members of Provincial Councils • Opposition members of Provincial Councils • District Secretaries • Secretaries of Provincial Ministries • Heads of Provincial Departments • Deputy Chief Secretary - Planning • SDA • NGO Chairpersons of District NGO Forums • Chairpersons of Chambers of Commerce and Industry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Act as supreme board in the planning and management mechanism at province level 2) Responsible for policy decisions 3) Decide on priorities for resource allocations 4) Monitoring and evaluations of Provincial Implementation Programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct quarterly meetings 2) Recommendations of the Provincial Planning and Management Committee should be the base for policy decisions 3) As and when necessary, special sub-committees should be setup and their recommendations should be taken into consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership should be 60 at the maximum • Involvement of chairpersons of Pradeshiya Sabbas will depend on the decision of the Provincial Coordinating Board • Participation of any member coming under other members should limit a single person being representative (holding office) to a maximum of two levels to ensure a wider participation

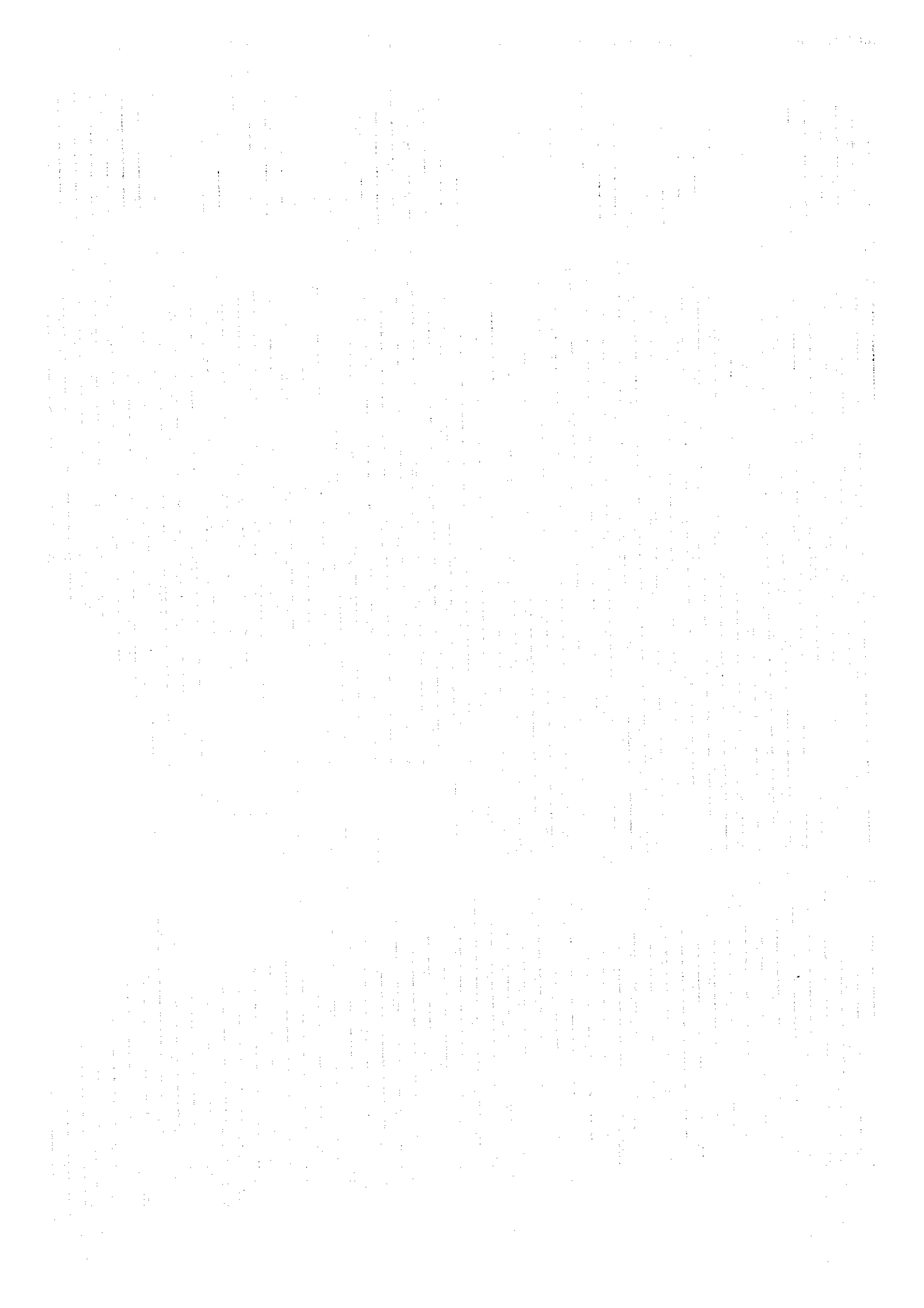
Source: IPID Workshop Report on Consultative/Coordinating Mechanism, the JICA Study Team, Feb. 1997, Table 5.6 (pp. 16-20)

Figure 4.4 Follow-up Action Plan for Proposed Consultative Mechanism

No	Activities	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4		Responsibility	Support	
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August			Sep.
1	Submit the action plan to District Secretary											IRDP Moneragala
2	Submit the Workshop Report to District Secretary, IRDP, PC & Hon. MP-JA											IRDP Moneragala
3	Submit copies of the WS Report to JICA Study Team & Ministry of Planning											IRDP Moneragala
4	Submit a copy of the WS Report to Ministry of Public Administration through MPPI											Political leaders participants at the Workshop
5	Obtain concurrence of Min. of Public Administration to District Coord. Comm. to proceed with program											WS Participants
6	Submit WS Report to District Coordinating Comm.											Minister & MP
7	Submit WS Report to Uva Province											WS participants
8	Establish the proposed District Planning & Management Comm./Coordinating Board and conduct orientation of members											Deputy Chief Secretary Planning/ District Secretary
9	Establish the proposed Provincial Planning & Management Comm./Coordinating Board and conduct orientation of members											Relevant participants
10	Orientation of selected village level representatives											WS participants
11	Structuring of NGOs within the District as proposed											Rajapaksa, Weeraratne
12	Establish the proposed JANA HAWULA & Village Planning Committee and initiate planning activities											Rajapaksa, Nanayakkara
13	Identify development interventions at village level											Divisional Secretary
14	Submission of proposed development activities to Divisional Planning & Management Committee											Divisional Secretary
15	Submission of recommendations of Divisional Planning & Management Comm. to the Divisional Coordinating Board, and obtain approval											Divisional Secretary
16	Submit recommendations based on divisional level proposals of District Plan. & Mgt. Comm. to the District Coord. Board, and obtain approval											Divisional Secretary
17	Submit recommendations based on district level proposals of Provincial Plan. & Mgt. Comm. to the Provincial Coord. Board, and obtain approval											Chief Secretary- PC
18	Implementation of approved plans and monitoring											Relevant Institutions

Source: IPID Workshop Report on Consultative/Coordinating Mechanism, the JICA Study Team, Feb. 1997: p.p. 24-25







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