

# ***APPENDIX - N***

## ***Survey for Participatory Planning***

## **APPENDIX – N     SURVEY FOR PARTICIPATORY PLANNING**

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## APPENDIX - N SURVEY FOR PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

### Chapter 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 Objectives of Survey for Participatory Planning

Participatory planning, (PP) focusing on following objectives was adopted in Feasibility Study (F/S) of the priority irrigation schemes.

- Formulation of development programmes enabling the positive participation of beneficiaries.
- Formulation of sustainable development programmes based on the Participatory Planning (PP).

#### 1.2 Methodology and Process of PP

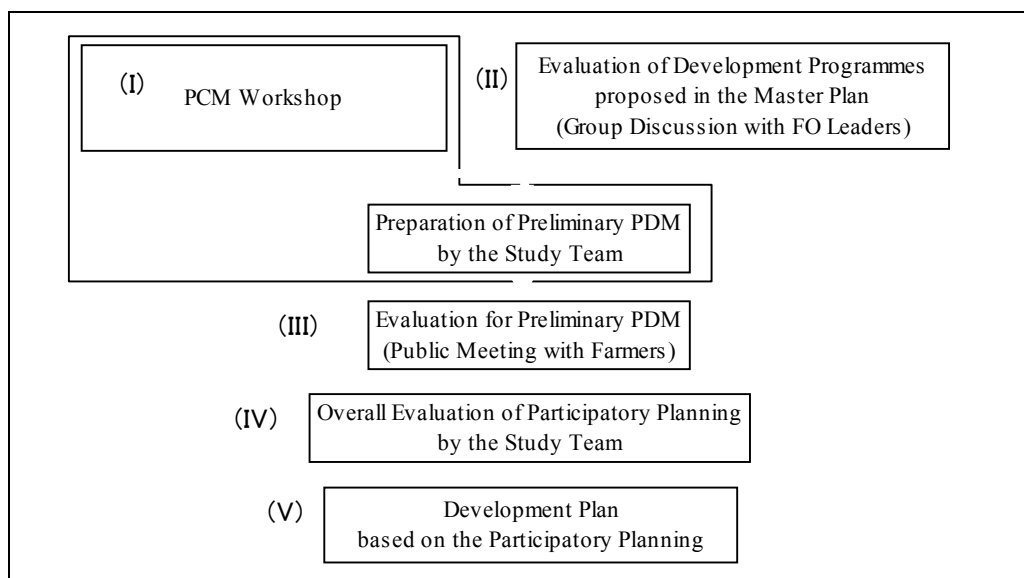
The table below shows the methodology of PP adopted in the survey.

Main Activities	Methods	Participants / Executing Agencies	Outputs
Formulation of development programmes based on Participatory Planning (PP).	Project Cycle Management (PCM)	Participants of PCM workshop are farmers, FO leaders, women's group, youth, animators, etc. PDM is prepared by the Study Team.	Preliminary project design matrix (PDM)
Evaluation of PDM by farmers.	Public meeting	All villagers	PDM accepted by the villagers.
Overall Evaluation of Participatory Planning.	(Evaluation by the Study Team)	Study Team	PDM applicable to the irrigation schemes and achieving sustainable development by the farmers.
Evaluation of development programmes proposed in M/P.	Group discussions with FO leaders	FO leaders & Study Team	Development programmes based on the farmers' intention & needs.

Overall, the survey for PP was conducted based mainly on the Project Cycle Management (PCM), which has been developed by the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), Japan. The method is almost the same as the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) developed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD), which has been introduced to Sri Lanka at the beginning of the 1990s.

The activity (II) in the above table aims at confirming the appropriateness for development programmes proposed in M/P from the point view of the farmers intentions and needs. Its output is used as supporting data and information for the preparation of the Project Design Matrix (PDM). In addition, the M/P study

will be finalised based on this output, as it is. The activities of (III) and (IV) are also made to confirm technical and social viability of PDM from the perspective of the farmers. Overall process of PP adopted in this survey is illustrated in the following diagram.



This Chapter deals with the activities shown in (I) to (IV) of the above Diagram.

## Chapter 2 PARTICIPATORY PLANNING BASED ON PCM METHOD

### 2.1 General

#### (1) Methodology

The PP based on the PCM<sup>1</sup> method is carried out by the “Participants” who are involved in the development programmes, and consists of the following workshops and studies.

- 1) Participation Analysis
- 2) Problem Analysis
- 3) Objectives Analysis
- 4) Project Selection
- 5) Preparation of PDM
- 6) Preparation of Plan of Operation

In this Survey, the Participants carried out the PCM workshops, which consist of, items 1) to 4) above, and the Study Team prepared the PDM and the Plan of Operation, based on the results of these workshops.

#### (2) Schedule

PCM workshops were held in all irrigation schemes; Nachchaduwa and Palukadawela Major Irrigation Schemes, Mahananneriya and Periyakulama Medium Irrigation Schemes, and the Mahananneriya cascade system. Taking into account the conditions of the schemes, such as, area, location etc., 10 workshops were held as follows.

Name of Scheme	Place	FO relating to Workshop	PCM	Name of PCM
Nachchaduwa Major Scheme	RPM Office	Mahanama FO, Parakrama FO, Mahasen FO, Sena Samagi FO	1	Nachchaduwa-1
	Srawastipura School	Ruwanweli FO, 26 & 27 DC FO, Ranketha FO, Tissa FO	1	Nachchaduwa-2
	RPM Office	Isuru FO, Eksath FO, Gemunu FO, Al-Aksa FO, Ranamayura FO, Wijaya FO	1	Nachchaduwa-3
Palukadawela Major Scheme	Wadugama School	Track-1 FO, Track-2 FO, Track-3 FO	1	Palukadawela -1
	Walagamba School	Puranagama Walagamba FO	1	Palukadawela -2
	Jaya-boomi School	Track-4 FO, Track-5 FO, Track-6 FO	1	Palukadawela -3
Periyakulama Medium Scheme	Periyakulama School	Ekamuthu FO	1	Periyakulama Medium

<sup>1</sup> Basically, PCM consists of “Participatory Planning (PP)”, “Appraisal (AP)” and “Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).” This Chapter deals with PP implemented at field.

Mahananneriya Medium Scheme		Galtanpitiya Temple	Ekabaddha FO	1	Mahananneriya Medium
Mahananneriya Minor Schemes	Kallanchiya, Aathikulama, Palumailawa	Aathikulama Temple	Kallanchiya/Nidahas FO, Aathikulama/ Samagi FO, Palumailawa/Eksath FO	1	Mahananneriya – Minor - 1
	Ihalagama, Tambarewewa, Ihalananneriya	Death Donation Society Hall	Ihalagama/Eksath FO, Tambarewewa/ Samagi FO, Ihalananneriya/Eksath FO	1	Mahananneriya – Minor - 2
			Total	10	

### (3) Selection of Participants - Planned and Actual Attendees

The Participants of the PCM workshops in each scheme were selected in the following manner, giving equal consideration to all participants.

#### Participants of PCM Workshop

- Leaders of Farmers' Organisations
- Beneficiaries (farmers)
- Leaders of community based organisations (Women's Society, Youth Club, Death Donation Society, etc.)
- Farmer Animators
- Institutional Development Officer (RPM Office, IMD)
- Manager of Farmers' Organisation (officer of DOI)
- Grama Niladhari

#### Resource Persons

- Officers of the IMD, DOI, DOA and DAS
- Divisional Secretariat (DS)

The Participants carry out the workshop as mentioned earlier, and the Resource Persons provide the Participants with the technical and financial information needed for the planning of development programmes.

The officers under h) and i), above, were also able to join the workshop as the Participants, because they are involved in the development programmes as representatives of the executing agencies. However, since the social status of officers and farmers differed, and it was not possible to treat the officers and Participants as equals, if the officers had joined the workshop as Participants. It was therefore decided that they join workshop only as the Resource Persons. By attending the workshops as resource persons, it was possible for them to contribute to the results of workshop with their expertise and knowledge.

The actual attendees at the PCM workshops are summarised below. The total number of participants at the PCM workshops, in all irrigation schemes, was 490 persons and consisted of 352 males and 138 females.

### Attendees of PCM Workshop

Schemes	Total Attendees									Grand Total
	Resources Persons	Participants of PCM Workshops								
		Animators	FO leaders & Members	Women's Association	Youth Club	Others	Total			
							Male	Female	Total	
Nachchaduwa Major Scheme	8	5	16	-	-	8	24	5	29	37
	8	3	13	-	-	4	16	4	20	28
	7	5	32	1	-	12	29	21	50	57
Palukadawela Major Scheme	14	6	49	8	-	6	42	27	69	83
	16	5	43	-	-	17	53	12	65	81
	12	-	65	-	-	11	67	9	76	88
Periyakulama Medium	9	1	35	2	5	6	30	19	49	58
Mahananneriya Medium	7	4	15	9	-	8	20	16	36	43
Mahananneriya Minor Schemes (Cascade)	12	3	33	7	2	10	44	11	55	67
	7	2	32	3	2	2	27	14	41	48
Total	100	34	333	30	9	82	352	138	490	590

#### (4) Explanation and the Training on PCM Workshop Methodology

Before the commencement of the workshop, the Study Team explained the objectives of PP and methodology of the PCM workshops to the Participants, together with an outline of the Project. In addition, as a means of transferring knowledge, the Study Team used the opportunity to transfer knowledge of the PCM method to the Farmer Animators, who are the front line staff of DAS for strengthening FOs. This transfer of knowledge was done through 'on-the-job' training at the PCM workshops, and a textbook on LFA<sup>2</sup>, written in the Sinhala language was distributed to them. They contributed a great deal to the proceedings to the workshops.

## 2.2 Results of PCM Workshops

### (1) Participation Analysis

The results of the participation analysis for all workshops are given in Attachment N - 1, and are summarised as follows.

<b>External Organizations</b>	<b>Internal Organizations</b>
- Department of Agriculture	- Farmers' Organization (FO)
- Department of Irrigation	- Women's Society
- Department of Agrarian Services	- Death Donation Society
- Agrarian Service Center	- Project Management Committee
- Divisional Secretariat	- Federation of Farmers' Organization
- Grama Niladari (GN)	<b>Others</b>
- State banks	- Priests
- NGO	- Private companies
- Private banks	- Department of Education
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	- Mahaweli Authority
- Farmers' Organization (FO)	- National Housing Development Authority
- Farmers	- Police
- Members of the community	<b>Potential Opponents</b>
- All villagers	- (Landowners living outside)
- Community	- Landed class - "purana" paddy field

<sup>2</sup> The contents of the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) prepared by NORAD is almost same with PCM method.



The Participants were selected not only from agencies such as Farmers' Organisations dealing with irrigation and agriculture, but also, agencies handling social services, such as the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) and the National Youth Services Council (NYSC).

In the Periyakulama medium scheme, the landed classes having "purana" (traditional) paddy fields acted as and appeared to be potential opponents. They have a tendency to lease farmland only for paddy cultivation, and this was considered an obstacle to the promotion of OFC cultivation. In addition, Participants in the Nachchaduwa scheme felt the potential opposition to landowners was due to their living outside the scheme. They lease the farmlands, seasonally, to 'landless' farmers who are generally referred to as "Badu" landholders. Such 'Badu' landholders have no interest in maintaining irrigation facilities.

## (2) Problems and Objectives Analyses

### Core problem and objective

Core problem and objective created by the Participants are shown below:

Schemes/Workshops	Core Problem	Core Objective
Nachchaduwa-1	Low income among farmer community	Increasing income in the farmer community
Nachchaduwa-2	No proper socio-economic level	Developing socio-economic level
Nachchaduwa-3	Absence of good social economic level	Promoting good social economic level
Palukadawela-1	Economic weakness	Developing economy
Palukadawela-2	Low economic status	Developing economic status
Palukadawela-3	Absence of satisfactory economy	Creating suitable economic level
Periyakulama Medium	Low socio-economic status of the farmer community	Bringing up economic status of the farmer community
Mahananneriya Medium	Not satisfactory socio-economic status	Developing socio-economic status
Mahananneriya-Minor-1	Non developing economy	Increasing economic level
Mahananneriya-Minor-2	Non developing socio-economy of community	Developing socio-economy of community

These core problem and objective were almost identical, which means that the workshops show the need to develop the irrigation schemes.

Based on these core problem and objective, the discussions of the Participants during the Problem and Objectives Analyses in all workshops led to the identification of the following key objectives:

#### Strengthening of FOs

#### Obtaining enough water supply

- Rehabilitating irrigation canals and tanks
- De-silting tanks
- Improving water management

- Protecting forests in catchment area

#### Improving agricultural activities

- Increasing yields of crops (strengthening extension activities)
- Promoting crop diversification
- Improving marketing of farm inputs and outputs (including supply of equipment, with reasonable prices and improvement of farm roads)
- Improving credit services
- Controlling elephant damage

#### Improving social and moral values

- Improving morals and unity in the community
- Improving employment opportunities
- Providing training, and loans for commencement of self-employment (including purchase of facilities)
- Stopping addiction to alcohol

#### Land development

- Obtaining farm lands
- Fair distribution of lands

#### Improving rural infrastructure

- Improving sanitary and living conditions (drinking water & toilets)
- Providing electricity
- Improving educational facilities

The following points are highlighted from the Problems and Objectives Analyses carried out in all schemes:

- 1) No deep discussions were held on the strengthening of FOs. However, the discussions showed that their awareness of the strengthening of FOs was extremely high. They, especially the farmers, maintained that all problems pointed out in the workshops should be resolved by strengthening the FOs.
- 2) “Obtaining enough irrigation water” and “improving agricultural activities”, were accepted as critical issues by all Participants.
- 3) Women stressed the need to stop addiction to alcohol.
- 4) Although land problems, such as, the small size of plots and the shortage of farmland, were discussed by the Participants, they were unable to propose direct solutions, other than suggesting alternative measures, such as promoting other income generating activities.
- 5) At the Nachchaduwa scheme (workshop - Nachchaduwa-3, high level canal), the problem of “Badu” land or “Badukaraya” (seasonal tenant) and their lack of interest in maintaining irrigation facilities were discussed. During the Objectives Analysis, it was proposed that landowners legally lease the land for cultivation.
- 6) The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including social

problems in the communities. Generally, women have no forum in the community to openly discuss their problems or to speak as equals at public community meetings. The PCM workshops provided them this opportunity, and they were able to point out various social problems.

### (3) Project Selection

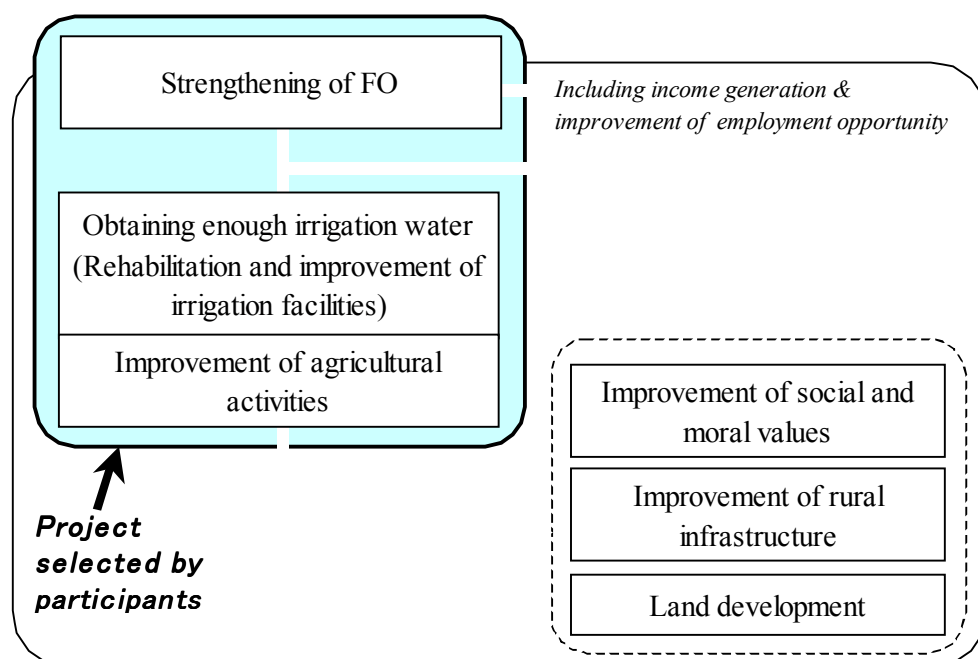
Based on the results of Objectives Analyses, the Participants identified the following six approaches. The results project selection for all workshops are given in Attachment N - 2.

- 1) Strengthening of FOs
- 2) Obtaining enough water supply
- 3) Improving agricultural activities
- 4) Improving social and moral values
- 5) Land development
- 6) Improving rural infrastructure

Of these, the Participants selected the following three approaches to be the main components of the development project, and they feel that since these Approaches are closely connected to each other, they should be implemented together.

1) Strengthening of FOs
2) Obtaining enough water supply
3) Improving agricultural activities

Overall, the results of the Project Selection show that the economic development takes precedence over the improving living conditions in the community and the quality of life. With reference to “improving social and moral values” and “improving rural infrastructure”, the Participants that these will be automatically



be resolved, once the income levels of farmers improve, with the strengthening of FOs. The emphasis was on the strengthening of FOs, which they felt was a necessary pre-requisite to solve other problems facing the communities.

Three alternative development approaches were identified through the workshops. Generally, the selection of approaches through a complex process which uses criteria such as, the needs of local residents, technical, social and environmental aspects, and the probability of achieving the goals. However, in the workshops held in the schemes, it was not possible to carry out such a detailed analysis due to the nature of the Participants, with some having had only a few years of schooling. Therefore, the criteria adopted was limited to such factors as, the farmers needs, equal benefit to all villagers, effectiveness in improving the economic status, unity and social and moral values of the community, and the viability of the approaches. The approaches selected have been prioritised after an empirical assessment based on the above criteria.

### Chapter 3 PREPARATION OF PRELIMINARY PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX BY THE STUDY TEAM

Based on the results of the PCM workshops, a preliminary PDM, by each scheme, was prepared by the Study Team as shown in Attachment N - 3, and these are outlined below:

#### Narrative Summary of Preliminary PDM

Overall Goal	Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community
Project Purpose	Nachchaduwa major scheme : Increasing income among farmers
	Palukadawela major scheme : Creating suitable economic level
	Periyakulama medium scheme : Economic status of farmer
	Mahananneriya medium scheme : Socio-economic status is improved.
	Mahananneriya minor schemes : Socio-economic status is improved.
Outputs	FO having multi functions is established and strengthened. Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved.</li> <li>- Proper water management is done by FOs.</li> <li>- Irrigation facilities are maintained.</li> </ul> Agricultural activities are improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OFC cultivation is expanded.</li> <li>- Agricultural extension services are strengthened.</li> <li>- Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved.</li> <li>- Access to credit services is improved.</li> <li>- Deforestation in the catchment area is reduced.</li> </ul>
Activities	Strengthening FOs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement awareness and training programmes.</li> <li>- Reorganize FOs to have multi functions.</li> <li>- Implement income generation through FOs.</li> </ul> Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities.</li> <li>- Improve water management.</li> <li>- Strengthen O&amp;M of facilities</li> </ul> Improving agricultural activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote OFC cultivation.</li> <li>- Strengthen agricultural extension services.</li> <li>- Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs.</li> <li>- Improve credit services</li> <li>- Promote reforestation in the catchment area.</li> </ul>

## Chapter 4    REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF PRELIMINARY PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX BY FARMERS

### 4.1      Implementation of Public Meeting

Public meetings were held at field level, in order to review and evaluate the preliminary PDMs with farmers. Following two points is the main activities of this review.

- 1) The preliminary PDM is acceptable to be a development project for the entire community or not.
- 2) Reviewing whether the raised action plan is possible to practice.

Number of workshops, participants and other details are shown below. However in the case of Periyakulama Medium Scheme could not hold the meeting due to planting time of paddy. Generally participants of each scheme were limited because all farmers were very busy for farm work with blessed rain.

Schemes	Date	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Nachchaduwa Major Scheme *	19 & 22 Jan.	34	9	43
Palukadawela Major Schemes	15 Jan.	51	2	53
Periyakulama Medium Scheme	-	-	-	-
Mahananneriya Medium Schemes*	19 Jan.	17	4	21
Mahananneriya Minor Schemes	21 Jan.	19	11	30
Total		121	26	147
Participant	FO leaders, Farmers, Farmer animators			
Method	After explaining preliminary PDM, discussed freely to obtain their positive own ideas and opinions			

### 4.2      Results of Public Meeting

The results of the public meetings are shown in Attachment N - 5. Although a descriptive diagram (explains the PDM with expressive visuals) was prepared for the farmers to understand PDM more clearly, farmers were able to understand the part of “Narrative Summary” but seemed that “Objectives verifiable indicators” and “Means of verification” were not fully understood. The public meeting, therefore, conducted mainly with a part of “Narrative Summary” (See – Attachment N - 4).

Their responses are given below:

- 1) The participants have generally accepted the preliminary PDMs. The contents (development approaches) correspond to the farmers’ ideas, and it would be possible to implement them in the irrigation schemes.
- 2) Awareness programmes should be implemented for both officials and

farmers, before the commencement of the rehabilitation work.

- 3) Mutual understanding between the officials and the farmers is a pre-requisite to guarantee the successful implementation of these proposals.
- 4) The farmers realise the value of O&M of the irrigation facilities and importance of self-help for the development of the community. To achieve these objectives, the project should be implemented as soon as possible, and FO should be strengthened as the farmers' executing agency of the project.

It was also accepted by the participants of the public meeting that the items supplemented by the Team of overall goal and the plan of approaches on the strengthening of FOs.

## **Chapter 5     RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR PARTICIPATORY PLANNING**

At the public meetings held, the beneficiaries expressly emphasised the need to strengthen the FOs, rehabilitate and improve the irrigation facilities and improve of agricultural activities. The PDMs, which include these components, were accepted by the farmers who attended the public meetings.

In 1984, the Ministry of Lands and Land Development had carried out village workshops to involve participation of the settlers in the planning process. The results of these workshops and those of the PCM workshops are identical. Although it is difficult to make a comparison, because of the differences in purpose, methodologies followed and the socio-economic background and composition of participants, it is evident that problems faced by the rural communities in Sri Lanka continue to be the same, even after fifteen years, emphasising the urgent need to find solutions to these problems.



## Chapter 6 GROUP DISCUSSION WITH LEADERS OF FARMERS' ORGANISATIONS

### 6.1 Implementation of Group Discussions

The M/P study proposes a number of development components for implementation in the Study Area, covering 100 irrigation schemes. The results of RRAs implemented during 'the Fieldwork-1' phase in formulating these programmes. The information gathered from group discussions with farmers (FO leaders and members), during the Feasibility Study (F/S) of the priority schemes, are being used to review the proposed programmes.

The discussions were implemented in Sinhala language by obtaining the co-operation of Farmer Animators. At first the summary of the development programmes were explained for the participants and discussed each programme in details. It took 3 to 4 hours to complete all the discussion. Although farmers were very busy due to the farming season, farmers provided their possible co-operation and study team visited farmers' house in their convenient time. The prepared development components for these group discussions are presented in Attachment N - 6. And the results of the discussion, which expressed their views and suggestions, are presented in Attachment N - 7 in this appendix.

Total participants at the group discussions are given below:

**Participants at Group Discussions with FOs**

Schemes	No. of FOs*1	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Nachchaduwa Major Scheme	15 *2	71	6	77
Palukadawela Major Scheme	7	35	3	38
Periyakulama Medium Scheme	1	6	1	7
Mahananneriya Medium Scheme	1	12	2	14
Mahananneriya Minor Schemes (Cascade)	5	36	12	48
Total	29	160	24	184

\*1 Group discussions were held with each FO.

\*2 Including Thuruwila FO (outside Nachchaduwa irrigation scheme)

### 6.2 Results of Group Discussions

At the group discussions, the Study Team presented to the farmers all development components proposed in the M/P, and discussed their viability and also the farmers' views and expectations. By and large, the development programmes presented were acceptable to the farmers. However, the farmers have expressed their views and made useful suggestions during the discussion, and these are summarised below:

Programme*1	Summary of Farmers' Views and Suggestions
1.1 Proposed crops and cropping pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maize and Okra are recommended in Maha. Dahal, soybeans, tobacco &amp; pumpkin are also recommended.</li> <li>- Large scale OFC cultivation in Maha season is difficult due to heavy rain and drainage problems,</li> <li>- Extent of OFC: Yala 25-40%, Maha 0-10%</li> </ul>
1.2 Resolving problem of land fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disagree: it is difficult to implement a system of mutual leasing of fragmented land, because fertility, water availability, etc. are different from place to place</li> </ul>
2. Proposed income generation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree to implement stepwise cultivation of OFCs from home garden to highland.</li> <li>- Disagree to develop home gardening: It will create economic differences between landowners and the landless.</li> <li>- Broiler farming is not profitable because of high cost of feed. Agree to introduce milk cow &amp; goats.</li> <li>- Livestock development should be planned, avoid crop damage by livestock.</li> <li>- Some farmers engaged in ornamental fish culture, and many others wish to join.</li> <li>- They wish to have business training programmes. Some youth already follow business-training courses conducted by the NYSC, but they are mostly theoretical.</li> </ul>
4.1 Improvement of marketing, (1) Group purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ruwanweli FO, in the Nachchaduwa Scheme, purchases fertilisers directly from the Fertiliser Corporation. It is possible to introduce this system easily.</li> </ul>
(3) Establishment of pola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many farmers agree with idea of establishing a Pola, and they have recommended their locations.</li> </ul>
4.2 Agricultural credit, (1) group loan system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree, it is the ideal system.</li> </ul>
(2) Revolving loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is similar with "Govijana Chakriya Aramudala" loan system implemented at present.</li> </ul>
(3) Multi-aid credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is similar to the "Seettu" system prevailing in Sri Lanka.</li> </ul>
5.1 (1) Objectives and role of FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FO should have community development as a function.</li> <li>- FO of the Mahananneriya Medium Scheme is interested in establishing a sub-committee for women.</li> <li>- It is necessary to enact clear rules, including punishments.</li> </ul>
(2) Proposed organisational structure and activities of FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of sub-committees, but farmers must be aware of the different activities. Therefore, the proposed awareness programmes should include training of farmers in such matters.</li> </ul>
7. (2) Getting consensus of farmers to formulate rehabilitation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the Nachchaduwa scheme, farmers' opinion was not sought in planning rehabilitation work, in 1989. At present, farmers face problems in managing the system, due to structural defects.</li> </ul>
(3) Joint inspection and operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical training for farmers is needed to introduce joint inspection of rehabilitation work.</li> </ul>
(7) O&M cost is covered by farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is possible on condition that all facilities are rehabilitated.</li> </ul>
(8) Collection of irrigation service fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If irrigation facilities are repaired, it is possible to collect irrigation services fees.</li> </ul>
8. Awareness programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree: Further development is not possible without awareness, among high officials and heads of project executing agencies.</li> </ul>

\*1 Development programmes proposed in M/P (see Table 3.3.1).

The M/P Study will be reviewed on the basis of results of the group discussions with farmers, as mentioned above. Furthermore, these results are also used as supporting information in the preparation of the final PDM.

# TABLES

**Table N 1 Socio-economic Indicators of the Priority Irrigation Schemes**

	Nachcha- duwa Major Scheme	Palukada- wela Major Scheme	Periya- kulama Medium Scheme	Mahanan- neriya Medium Scheme	Mahanan- neriya Minor Schemes (Cascade)	Total
<b>1. Villages</b>						
(1) Number of villages (No.)	35	18	1	7	10	71
(2) Historical background of villages						
Traditional (No.)	13	6	1	1	9	30
Settlement (No.)	9	6	-	-	-	15
<b>2. Demographic Feature</b>						
(1) Population (No.)	21,860	7,220	1,000	2,200	2,810	35,090
(2) Household (No.)	6,860	2,170	210	510	730	10,480
(3) Family size (Person/household)	3.2	3.3	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.3
(4) Ethnic group						
Sinhalese (%)	90.0	87.4	100	98.0	100	86.1
Tamil (%)	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	0.1
Muslim (%)	9.9	11.6	-	2.0	-	13.7
Other (%)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
(5) Farm household						
• Irrigated Paddy Field						
Idam Himi Govi (No.)	2,380	840	140	360	240	3,960
Anda Govi (No.)	660	210	30	-	190	1,090
Badu (No.)	190	50	10	150	20	420
Total (No.)	3,230	1,100	180	510	450	5,470
• Highland						
Idam Himi Govi (No.)	3,160	780	10	1,500	470	5,920
Anda Govi (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badu (No.)	-	-	-	-	30	30
Total (No.)	3,160	780	10	1,500	440	5,890
<b>3. Farmers' Organization (FO)</b>						
(1) Number of FO (No.)	14	7	1	1	5	28
(2) Number of member						
Total member (No.)	2,558	927	52	186	301	4,024
Average member per FO (No.)	183	132	52	186	60	144
(3) Member by land tenure						
Idam Himi Govi (%)	85.0	96.6	*	69.9	77.1	*
Anda Govi (%)	10.6	3.4	*	-	22.9	*
Badu (%)	4.4	-	*	30.1	-	*
Others (%)	-	-	*	-	-	*
(4) Year established (Year)	1982-1990	1970-1990	1984	1982	1988-1996	1970-1996
(5) Average joining ratio (%)	70	72	25	10	56	43
<b>4. Total Farm Land</b>						
(1) Irrigated paddy field	2,540	956	91	158	117	3,862
(2) Rainfed paddy field (ha)	413	10	-	10	66	499
(3) Highland field (ha)	957	615	81	809	541	3,003
<b>5. Marketing and Processing Facilities</b>						
(1) Pola (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	-
(2) Rice Mill (No.)	60	19	3	10	6	98
(3) Grinding mills (No.)	22	3	2	1	2	30
(4) Storage House - Paddy (No.)	2	3	-	-	1	6
(5) Storage House - Fertilisers (No.)	6	1	-	1	1	9

Sources: Data obtained from FOs.

\* : No data is available.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

***Attachment N1***  
***Results of Participation Analysis***

## NACHCHADUWA MAJOR SCHEME - 1

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : RMP Office, IMD  
 (2) Date : 27 & 28 November 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Mahanama FO, Parakrama FO, Mahasen FO, Sena Samagi FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	5	-	5
FO Members	9	2	11
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	-	-
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	4	1	5
Grama Niladari	4	-	4
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	1	1	2
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	-	1	1
DOA	1	1	2
DOI	1	1	2
Divisional Secretariat	1	-	1
IMD	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Irrigation Management Division</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● National Housing Development Authority (NHDA)</li> <li>● Department of Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Traders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Federation of Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Death Donation Society</li> <li>● Women's Society</li> <li>● Project Management Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Private companies</li> <li>● Mahaweli Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (Land owner living in outside)</li> </ul>

## NACHCHADUWA MAJOR SCHEME - 2

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Swastipura School  
 (2) Date : 27 & 28 November 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Ruwanweli FO, 26 & 27 DC FO, Ranketha FO, Tissa FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	12	-	12
FO Members	-	1	1
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	-	-
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	1	2	3
Grama Niladari	2	-	2
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	-	1	1
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	1	-	1
DOA	2	-	2
DOI	3	-	3
Divisional Secretariat	1	-	1
IMD	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Irrigation Management Division</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Agrarian Services Centre</li> <li>● Agriculture Development Authority</li> <li>● Survey Department</li> <li>● National Youth Services Council (NYSC)</li> <li>● Provincial Council</li> <li>● District Secretariat</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● RPM office</li> <li>● State Banks</li> <li>● SATOSA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Farm families</li> <li>● Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Federation of Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Death Donation Society</li> <li>● Women's Organisation</li> <li>● Project Management Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Private Company</li> <li>● Mahaweli Water Management Committee</li> <li>● Religious organisation</li> <li>● Political Authority</li> <li>● Midwife</li> <li>● Social animator</li> <li>● Financial organisation</li> <li>● Police</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (Land owner living in outside)</li> </ul>



## NACHCHADUWA MAJOR SCHEME - 3

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : RMP Office, IMD  
 (2) Date : 04, 05 & 11 December 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Isuru FO, Eksath FO, Gemunu FO, Al - Aksha FO, Ranamayura FO, Wijaya FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
Workshop Participants			
FO/FC Leaders	11	-	11
FO Members	9	12	21
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	1	1
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	3	2	5
Grama Niladari	3	3	6
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	2	2	4
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	1	1
Total	29	21	50
Resources Persons			
DO (DAS)	-	-	-
DOA	2	-	2
DOI	3	-	3
Divisional Secretariat	-	-	-
IMD	2	-	2
Total	7	-	7
Grand Total	36	21	57

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Irrigation Management Division</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Agrarian Services Centre</li> <li>● District Secretariat</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● Ministry of trade and commerce</li> <li>● Live Stock Development Board</li> <li>● RPM office</li> <li>● Project Authority</li> <li>● State and Private Banks</li> <li>● National Youth Services Council</li> <li>● Vocational Training Agencies</li> <li>● FO DS manager (RPM)</li> <li>● Farmer Animator</li> <li>● NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Irrigation water users</li> <li>● Community Organisation</li> <li>● Government Agencies in Nachchaduwa Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Federation of Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Project Management Committee</li> <li>● Samurdhi Societies</li> <li>● Community organisation</li> <li>● Community small group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Private Company</li> <li>● Farmer company</li> <li>● Religious organisation</li> <li>● Political Authority</li> <li>● Legal advisor</li> <li>● Financial organisation</li> <li>● Police</li> <li>● Religious and social culture institutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (Land owner living in outside)</li> </ul>

## PALUKADAWELA MAJOR SCHEME - 1

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Wadugama School  
 (2) Date : 05 & 06 December 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Track-1 FO, Track-2 FO, Track-3 FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	7	-	7
FO Members	31	11	42
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	8	8
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	1	5	6
Grama Niladari	2	3	5
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	-	-	-
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	-	-	-
DOA	4	-	4
DOI	3	-	3
Divisional Secretariat	2	-	2
IMD	5	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>83</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Provincial Council</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● Agrarian Services Centre</li> <li>● Pradeshiya Sabha</li> <li>● State and Private Banks</li> <li>● Training Institutions</li> <li>● Department of Small Industries</li> <li>● Youth Club (NYSC)</li> <li>● Agricultural Animators</li> <li>● NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rural communities</li> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Member of farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Unemployed youth</li> <li>● Youth club</li> <li>● Members of community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Project Management Committee</li> <li>● Federation of Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Village Development Organisation</li> <li>● Women's' Organisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Industries</li> <li>● Jalapalaka</li> <li>● Public and Private transport</li> <li>● Department of Education</li> <li>● Department of Health</li> <li>● Funding Agencies</li> <li>● International Agencies</li> <li>● Voluntary Organisation</li> </ul>	

## PALUKADAWELA MAJOR SCHEME - 2

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Walaganba School  
 (2) Date : 07 & 08 December 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Puranagama Walagamba FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	5	-	5
FO Members	30	8	38
Community (DDA, community people)	14	-	14
Women's Society	-	-	-
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	1	4	5
Grama Niladari	1	-	1
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	1	-	1
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	-	-	-
DOA	5	-	5
DOI	4	-	4
Divisional Secretariat	3	-	3
IMD	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>81</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Central government</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● Training Institutions</li> <li>● Youth Club (NYSC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Members of community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Death Donation Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mahaweli Authority</li> <li>● Marketing</li> </ul>	

## PALUKADAWELA MAJOR SCHEME - 3

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Jaya-boomi School  
 (2) Date : 11 & 12 December 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Track-4 FO, Track-5 FO, Track-6 FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	6	-	6
FO Members	50	9	59
Community (DDA, community people)	8	-	8
Women's Society	-	-	-
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	-	-	-
Grama Niladari	2	-	2
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	-	-	-
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	-	-	-
DOA	4	-	4
DOI	2	-	2
Divisional Secretariat	2	-	2
IMD	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>88</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Agrarian Service Centre</li> <li>● Livestock Development Board</li> <li>● District Secretary</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● Department of Wildlife</li> <li>● Road Development Authority</li> <li>● Training Institutions</li> <li>● Youth Club (NYSC)</li> <li>● Banks</li> <li>● Grama Niladari</li> <li>● Farmer Animators</li> <li>● RPM Office</li> <li>● Mee Oya Project Office</li> <li>● Co-operative Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Members of community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Community Organisation</li> <li>● Women's Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● School Principal</li> <li>● Religious leaders</li> <li>● Priest</li> <li>● Parents</li> <li>● Elders</li> <li>● Department of Education</li> <li>● Samurdhi</li> <li>● Public Health Inspector</li> <li>● NHDA</li> <li>● Ceylon Electricity Board</li> </ul>	

## PERIYAKULAMA MEDIUM SCHEME

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Periyakulama School  
 (2) Date : 21 & 22 November 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Ekamuthu FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	3	-	3
FO Members	20	12	32
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	2	2
Youth Club	2	3	5
Farmer Animator	-	1	1
Grama Niladari	2	1	3
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	1	-	1
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	2	-	2
DOA	1	-	1
DOI	2	1	3
Divisional Secretariat	2	-	2
IMD	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>58</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Agrarian Services Centre</li> <li>● Grama Niladari</li> <li>● Department of Wildlife</li> <li>● NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Family Members</li> <li>● All community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers Committee</li> <li>● Death donation Society</li> <li>● Women's Society</li> <li>● Village Temple</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Priests in the temple</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Landed class - Purana paddy field</li> </ul>

## MAHANANNERIYA MEDIUM SCHEME

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Galtanpithiya Temple  
 (2) Date : 01 & 02 December 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Ekabaddha FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	11	-	11
FO Members	2	2	4
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	9	9
Youth Club	-	-	-
Farmer Animator	1	3	4
Grama Niladari	5	1	6
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	-	1	1
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	1	-	1
DOA	2	-	2
DOI	3	-	3
Divisional Secretariat	-	-	-
IMD	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>43</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Agrarian Services Centre</li> <li>● Department of Wildlife</li> <li>● NW Provincial Council</li> <li>● Industrial Development Board</li> <li>● Pradeshiya Sabha</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● Voluntary Organisation (JOCV)</li> <li>● Grama Niladari</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● All community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Village organisation</li> <li>● Farmers Organisation</li> <li>● Death Donation Society</li> <li>● Women's Organisation</li> <li>● Project Management Committee</li> <li>● Farmer Animator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chief medical officer</li> <li>● Colonisation officer</li> <li>● Department of Social Services</li> <li>● PTA</li> <li>● NHDA</li> <li>● School Principal</li> <li>● Priest</li> </ul>	

## MAHANANNERIYA MINOR SCHEMES (CASCADE) - 1

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Arthikulama Temple  
 (2) Date : 23 & 24 November 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Kallanchiya/Nidahas FO, Arthikulama/ Samagi FO, Palumailawa/Eksath FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	5	-	5
FO Members	25	3	28
Community (DDA, community people)	7	-	7
Women's Society	-	7	7
Youth Club	2	-	2
Farmer Animator	2	1	3
Grama Niladari	2	-	2
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	-	-	-
Work Supervisor (DOI)	1	-	1
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	6	-	6
DOA	2	-	2
DOI	2	-	2
Divisional Secretariat	1	-	1
IMD	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Veterinary Surgeon Office</li> <li>● Agrarian Services Centre</li> <li>● Divisional Secretariat</li> <li>● Grama Niladari</li> <li>● Bank</li> <li>● NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● All Villagers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Temple Development Societies</li> <li>● Death Donation Society</li> <li>● Women's Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Village Temple</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers at neighbouring tank</li> </ul>

## MAHANANNERIYA MINOR SCHEMES (CASCADE) - 2

### 1. Participants

- (1) Place of Workshop : Death Donation Society Hall  
 (2) Date : 25 & 26 November 1999  
 (3) FOs relating to Workshop : Ihalagama/Eksath FO, Tambarewewa/ Samagi FO, Ihalananneriya/Eksath FO  
 (4) Attendance

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Workshop Participants</b>			
FO/FC Leaders	5	2	7
FO Members	19	6	25
Community (DDA, community people)	-	-	-
Women's Society	-	3	3
Youth Club	-	2	2
Farmer Animator	1	1	2
Grama Niladari	2	-	2
IDO (IMD) / FO Manager (DOI)	-	-	-
Work Supervisor (DOI)	-	-	-
Samurdhi Animator	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Resources Persons</b>			
DO (DAS)	2	-	2
DOA	2	-	2
DOI	1	-	1
Divisional Secretariat	1	-	1
IMD	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>

### 2. Participatory Analysis

External Organisation	Beneficiaries	Internal Organisation	Others	Potential Opponents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Irrigation</li> <li>● Department of Agriculture</li> <li>● Department of Agrarian Services</li> <li>● Pradeshiya Sabha</li> <li>● Land Development Authority</li> <li>● Grama Niladari</li> <li>● Farmer Animator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> <li>● Farmers</li> <li>● Villagers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers' Organisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GN</li> <li>● Health Department</li> </ul>	

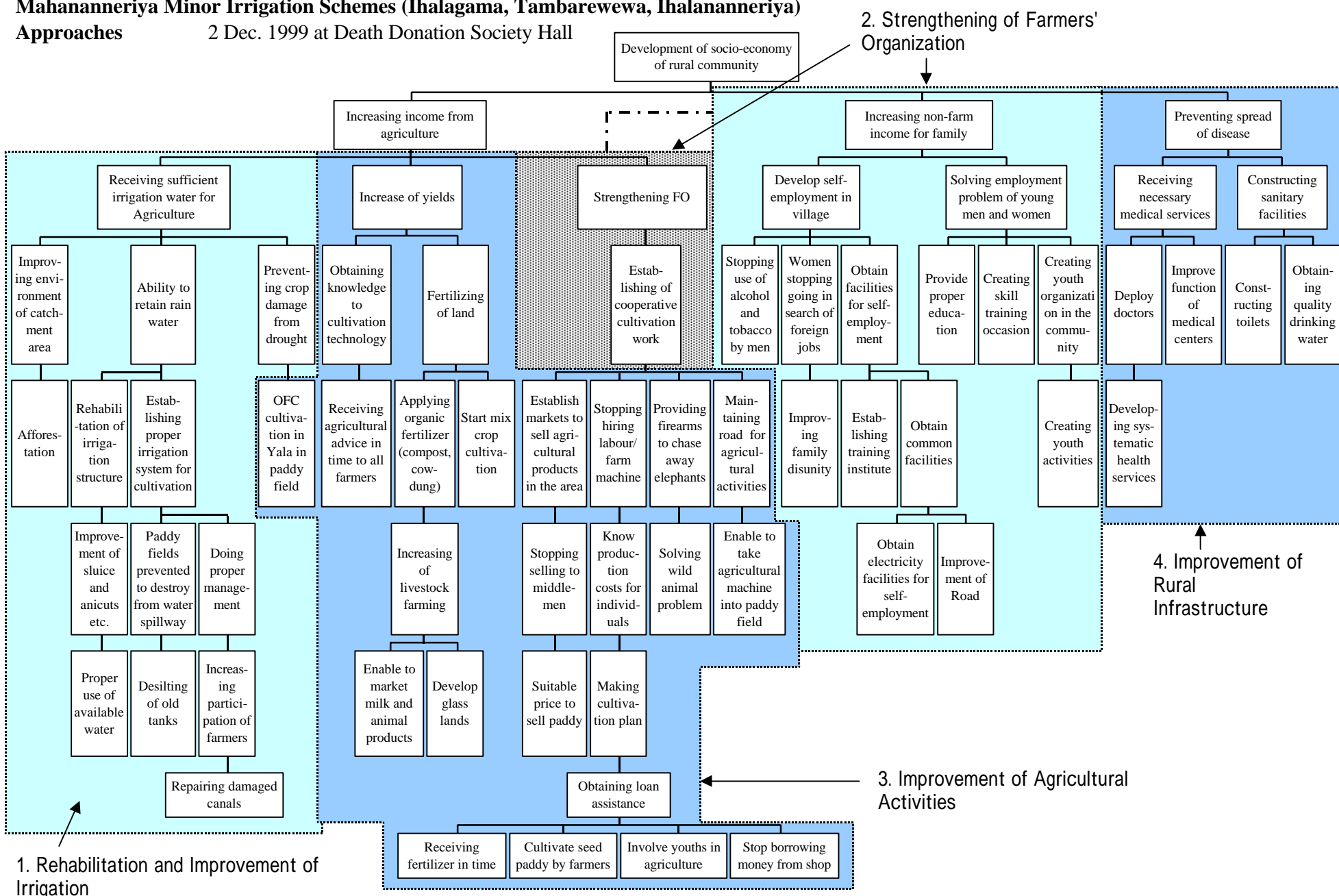


***Attachment N2***  
***Results of Project Selection***

# Mahananneriya Minor Irrigation Schemes (Ihalagama, Tambarewewa, Ihalananneriya)

Approaches

2 Dec. 1999 at Death Donation Society Hall



1. Rehabilitation and Improvement of Irrigation

3. Improvement of Agricultural Activities

4. Improvement of Rural Infrastructure

# Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme (Track 4-6)

## Approaches

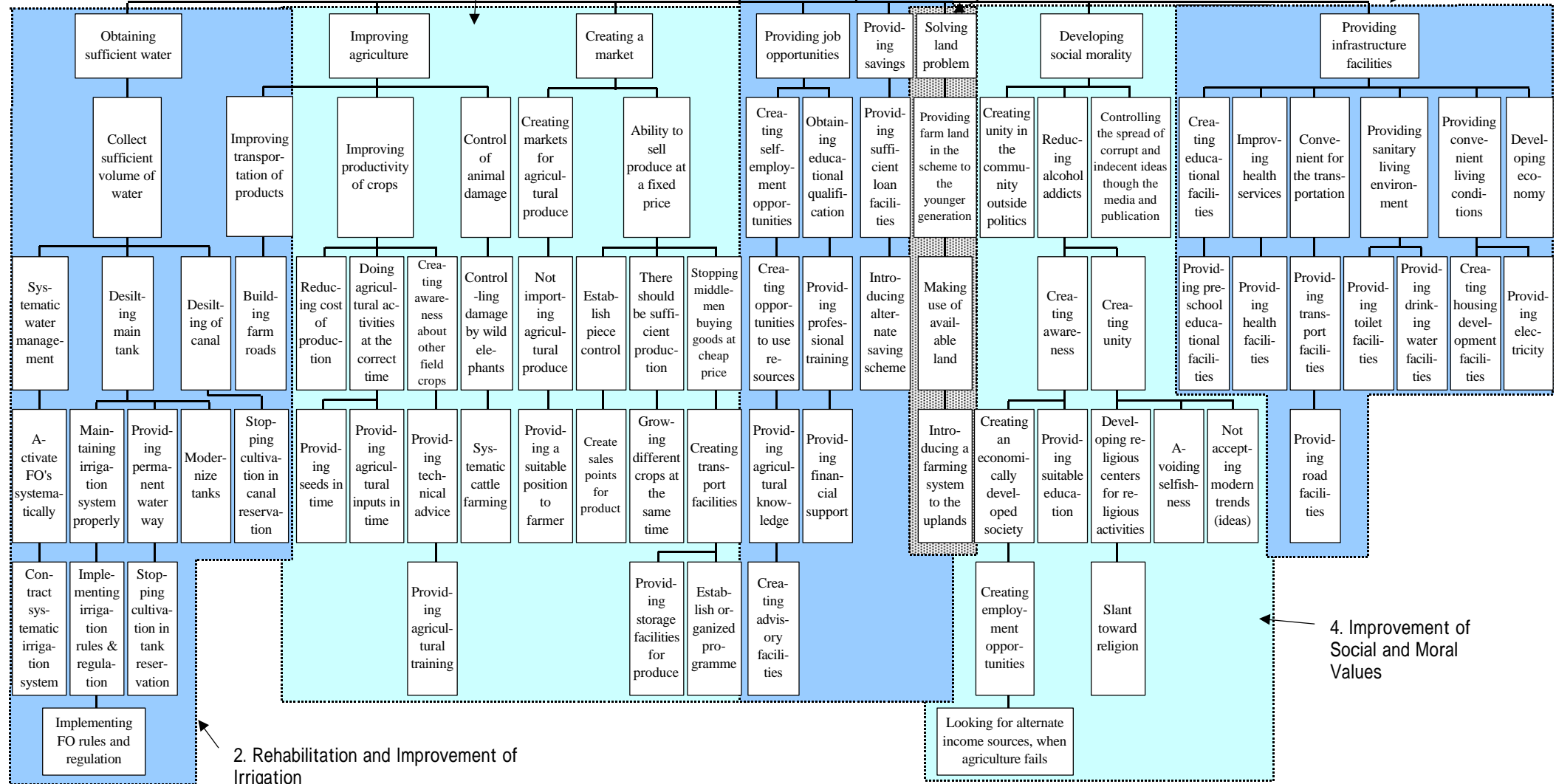
12 Dec. 1999 at Jaya-boomi School

### 3. Improvement of Agricultural Activities

### 1. Strengthening of Farmers' Organization

### 5. Improvement of Rural Infrastructures

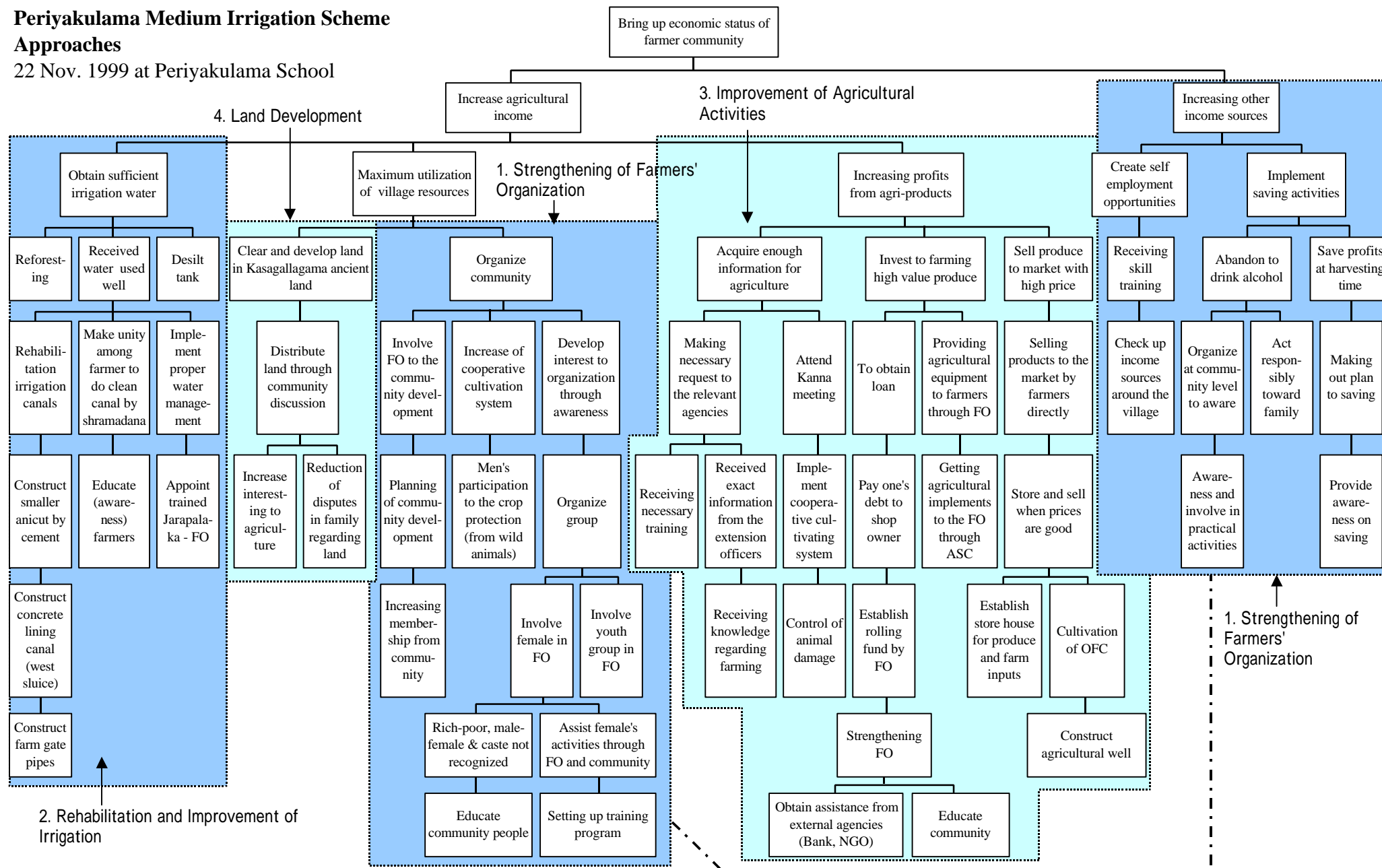
### 6. Land Development



# Periyakulama Medium Irrigation Scheme

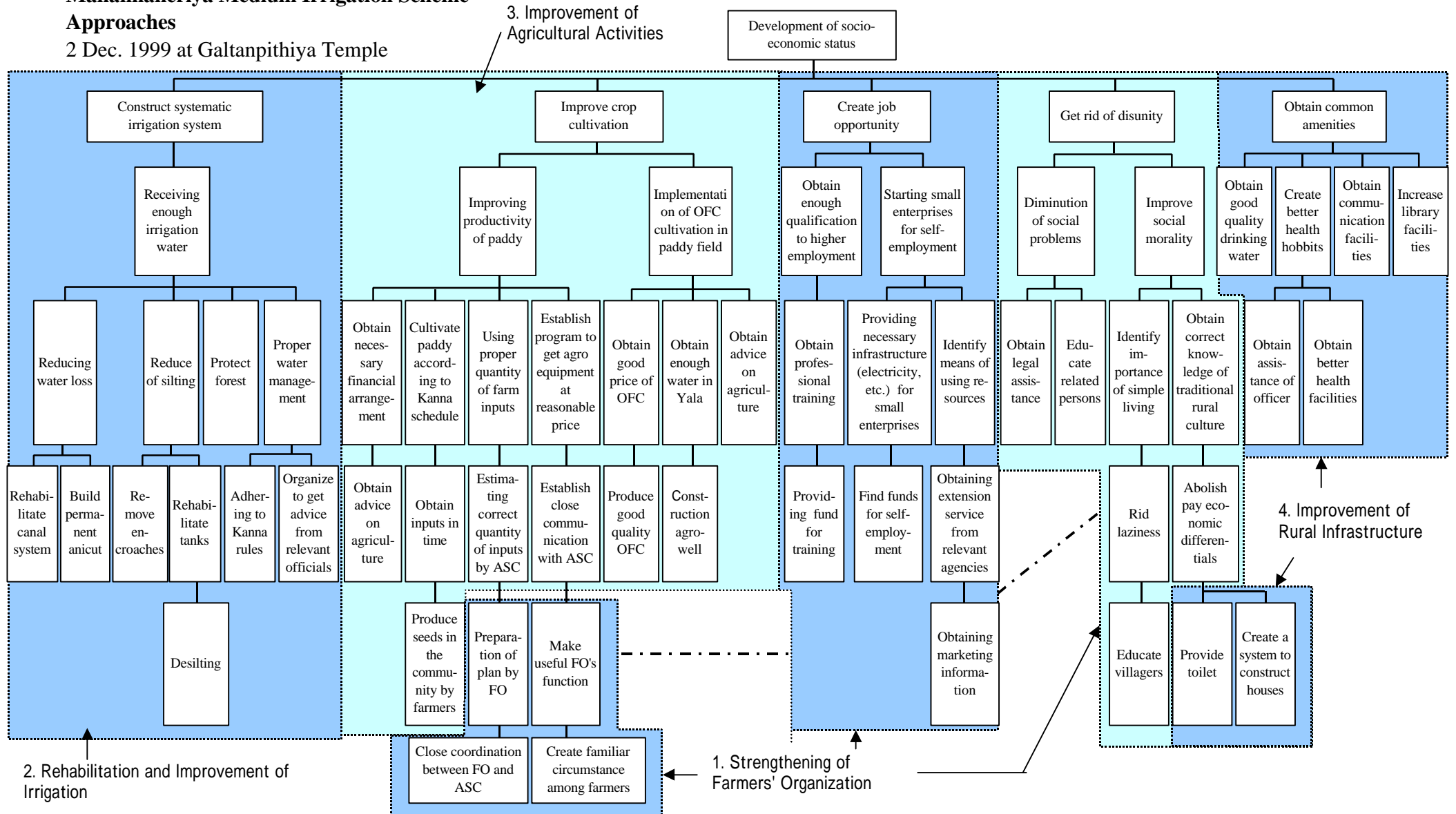
## Approaches

22 Nov. 1999 at Periyakulama School



# Mahannaneriya Medium Irrigation Scheme Approaches

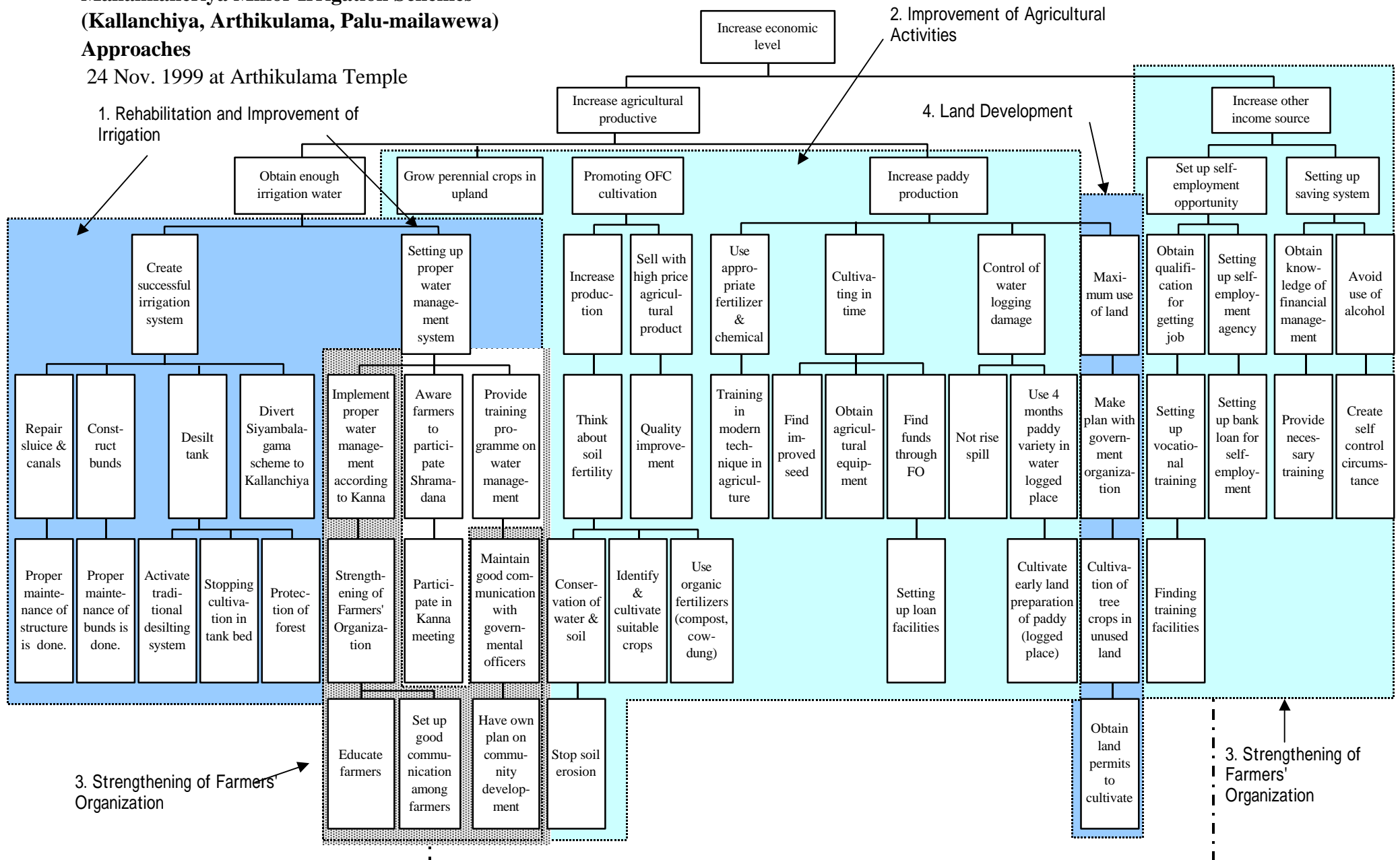
2 Dec. 1999 at Galtanpithiya Temple



# Mahannaneriya Minor Irrigation Schemes (Kallanchiya, Arthikulama, Palu-mailawewa)

## Approaches

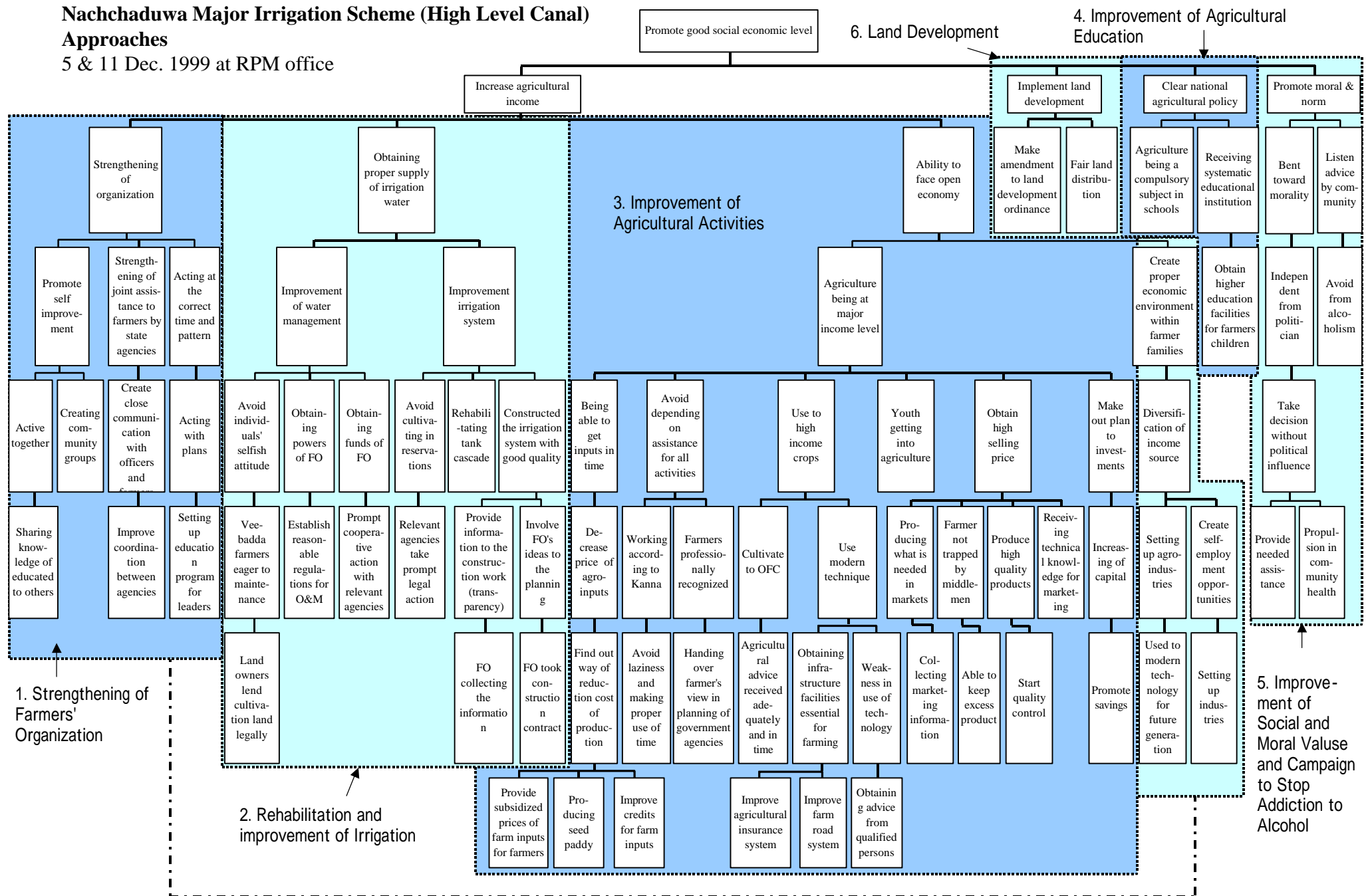
24 Nov. 1999 at Arthikulama Temple



# Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (High Level Canal)

## Approaches

5 & 11 Dec. 1999 at RPM office



***Attachment N3***  
***Project Design Matrix (PDM)***



## PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (1/5)

Name of Project : Nachchaduwa Development Project for Irrigated Agriculture and the Community

Project Area : Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme

Duration : 7 years

Date : 18 January 2000

Executing Agency : Ministry of Irrigation and Power (MIP)

Target Group : Farmers, youth, and women in the Nachchaduwa Scheme

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b> 1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture 1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community	1.1 Development activities are planned and implemented independently by FOs and farmers themselves. 1.2 Agriculture is economically feasible.	1.1 Monitoring reports of the project office (PMU) 1.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural policy of the Government not hinder implementation of the project.
<b>Project Purpose</b> 2.1 Increasing income among farmers	2.1 Total gross income of farmers increase progressively by the end of the project.	2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural products do not have to face unreasonable competition from imported products.
<b>Outputs</b> 3.1 FOs having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services are established and activated. 3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule. 3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved. 3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FOs. 3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained. 3.3 Agricultural activities are improved. 3.3.1 Crop cultivation is diversified. 3.3.2 Yields of paddy and OFC are increased. 3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved. 3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	3.1.1 FOs provide various services including income generation, etc. from the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.1.2 Committee and sub-committee meetings are held monthly by the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.2 Farmers are able to receive water in accordance with a schedule by the end of the project. 3.2.1 Facilities necessary for proper water supply are repaired and improved by the 5th year after commencement of the project. 3.2.2 Discharge is observed by FOs and DOI after completion of construction works. 3.2.3 All facilities below gates of D-canal are maintained by FOs after completion of construction works. 3.3 Agricultural productivity of farmers is improved from the 3rd year after completion of construction works. 3.3.1 Extent of OFC occupies about 20% of paddy area in Yala by the end of the project. 3.3.2 Yields of crops reach the level of "projected yields" by the 3rd year after completion of construction works. 3.3.3 (1) Group purchasing of farm inputs is implemented actively by the 4th year after commencement of the project. (2) Collecting point for OFC is established in the area by the 4th year after commencement of the project. 3.3.4 Group loan, revolving loan and multi-aid credit systems are established by the 4th year after commencement of the project.	3.1.1 Minutes of FOs' general meeting and monitoring reports of PMU 3.1.2 Minutes of FOs' committee and sub-committee meetings 3.2 Monitoring reports of PMU 3.2.1 Records of RPM's office 3.2.2 Records of DOI 3.2.3 Monitoring reports of PMU 3.3 Animators' field survey reports and records of ASC (AI) 3.3.1 Animators' field survey reports 3.3.2 Animators' field survey reports 3.3.3 (1) FOs' account books and financial reports in FOs' general meeting 3.3.3 (2) Animators' field survey reports 3.3.4 Reports of Banks, monitoring reports of PMU	There is no extreme natural disaster (drought, heavy rain, etc.). Government enforces existing rules and regulations to protect environment. Other sectors have no drastic and sudden change in the economic activities. Social conditions in the community have no drastic change. The project has no adverse effect from the other development projects, even if they overlapped.
<b>Activities</b> 4.1 Strengthening FOs. 4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes. 4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function. 4.1.3 Implement income generation through FOs. 4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule. 4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities. 4.2.2 Improve water management. 4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities. 4.3 Improving agricultural activities. 4.3.1 Promote crop diversification. 4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services. 4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs. 4.3.4 Improve credit services for purchase of farm inputs and equipment.	<b>Inputs</b> <b>Foreign Donor</b> Mobilization, awareness and training costs Rehabilitation and improvement cost Equipment - Vehicles - O&M equipment - Equipment for agri. extension Facilities - Facilities for improvement of agri. extension - Farmer centers Capital funds for improvement of credit services Monitoring cost Cost for engineering services	<b>Sri Lankan Side</b> (1) Sri Lankan Government Manpower - Local engineers/experts - Administrative officers - Supporting staff Facilities of PMU Recurrent cost for project implementation (2) Farmers 10% of rehabilitation and improvement cost of D- and F-canals (3) NGO for implementing awareness and training programmes	Trained Officers stay with the project. Local government and front line officers positively support the project. No action will be taken by government to destabilize local market. <b>Pre-conditions</b> The Sri Lankan Government raises all project funds including foreign currency portion, local currency portion and recurrent cost of PMU. MIP and agencies concerned establishes organization to implement project. To operate the project, necessary officers and physical facilities are provided by MIP and agencies concerned.

## PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (2/5)

Name of Project : Palukadawela Development Project for Irrigated Agriculture and the Community

Project Area : Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme

Duration : 6 years

Date : 18 January 2000

Executing Agency : Ministry of Irrigation and Power (MIP)

Target Group : Farmers, youth, and women in the Palukadawela Scheme

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b> 1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture 1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community	1.1 Development activities are planned and implemented independently by FOs and farmers themselves. 1.2 Agriculture is economically feasible.	1.1 Monitoring reports of the project office (PMU) 1.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural policy of the Government not hinder implementation of the project.
<b>Project Purpose</b> 2.1 Creating suitable economic level	2.1 Total gross income of farmers increase progressively by the end of the project.	2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural products do not have to face unreasonable competition from imported products.
<b>Outputs</b> 3.1 FOs having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services are established and activated. 3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule. 3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved. 3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FOs. 3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained. 3.3 Agricultural activities are improved. 3.3.1 Farm lands are used effectively. 3.3.2 Productivity of crop cultivation is improved. 3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved. 3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	3.1.1 FOs provide various services including income generation, etc. from the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.1.2 Committee and sub-committee meetings are held monthly by the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.2 Farmers are able to receive water in accordance with a schedule by the end of the project. 3.2.1 Facilities necessary for proper water supply are repaired and improved by the 4th year after commencement of the project. 3.2.2 Discharge is observed by FOs and DOI after completion of construction works. 3.2.3 All facilities below gates of D-canal are maintained by FOs after completion of construction works. 3.3 Agricultural productivity of farmers is improved from the 3rd year after completion of construction works. 3.3.1 Utilization of fallow land is expanded progressively from the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.3.2 Yields of crops reach the level of "projected yields" by the 3rd year after completion of construction works. 3.3.3 (1) Group purchasing of farm inputs is implemented actively by the 4th year after commencement of the project. 3.3.3 (2) Collecting point for OFC is established in the area by the 4th year after commencement of the project. 3.3.4 Group loan, revolving loan and multi-aid credit systems are established by the 4th year after commencement of the project.	3.1.1 Minutes of FOs' general meeting and monitoring reports of PMU 3.1.2 Minutes of FOs' committee and sub-committee meetings 3.2 Monitoring reports of PMU 3.2.1 Records of RPM's office 3.2.2 Records of DOI 3.2.3 Monitoring reports of PMU 3.3 Animators' field survey reports and records of ASC (AI) 3.3.1 Animators' field survey reports 3.3.2 Animators' field survey reports 3.3.3 (1) FOs' account books and financial reports in FOs' general meeting 3.3.3 (2) Animators' field survey reports 3.3.4 Reports of Banks, monitoring reports of PMU	There is no extreme natural disaster (drought, heavy rain, etc.). Government enforces existing rules and regulations to protect environment. Other sectors have no drastic and sudden change in the economic activities. Social conditions in the community have no drastic change. The project has no adverse effect from the other development projects, even if they overlapped.
<b>Activities</b> 4.1 Strengthening FOs. 4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes. 4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function. 4.1.3 Implement income generation through FOs. 4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule. 4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities. 4.2.2 Improve water management. 4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities. 4.3 Improving agricultural activities. 4.3.1 Promote crop cultivation in unused lands. 4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services. 4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs. 4.3.4 Improve credit services for purchase of farm inputs and equipment.	<b>Inputs</b> <b>Foreign Donor</b> Mobilization, awareness and training costs Rehabilitation and improvement cost Equipment - Vehicles - O&M equipment - Equipment for agri. extension Facilities - Facilities for improvement of agri. extension (including provincial seed farm of Galugumwa) - Farmer centers Capital funds for improvement of credit services Monitoring cost Cost for engineering services	<b>Sri Lankan Side</b> (1) Sri Lankan Government Manpower - Local engineers/experts - Administrative officers - Supporting staff Facilities of PMU Recurrent cost for project implementation (2) Farmers 10% of rehabilitation and improvement cost of D- and F-canals (3) NGO for implementing awareness and training programmes	Trained Officers stay with the project. Local government and front line officers positively support the project. No action will be taken by government to destabilize local market. <b>Pre-conditions</b> The Sri Lankan Government raises all project funds including foreign currency portion, local currency portion and recurrent cost of PMU. MIP and agencies concerned establishes organization to implement project. To operate the project, necessary officers and physical facilities are provided by MIP and agencies concerned.

## PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (3/5)

Name of Project : Periyakulama Development Project for Irrigated Agriculture and the Community

Project Area : Periyakulama Medium Irrigation Scheme

Duration : 5 years

Date : 18 January 2000

Executing Agency : Ministry of Irrigation and Power (MIP)

Target Group : Farmers, youth, and women in the Periyakulama Scheme

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b> 1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture 1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community	1.1 Development activities are planned and implemented independently by FO and farmers themselves. 1.2 Agriculture is economically feasible.	1.1 Monitoring reports of the project office (PMU) 1.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural policy of the Government not hinder implementation of the project.
<b>Project Purpose</b> 2.1 Economic status of farmer community is brought up.	2.1 Total gross income of farmers increase progressively by the end of the project.	2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural products do not have to face unreasonable competition from imported products.
<b>Outputs</b> 3.1 FO having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services is established and activated. 3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule. 3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved. 3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FO. 3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained. 3.3 Agricultural activities are improved. 3.3.1 OFC cultivation is expanded. 3.3.2 Agricultural extension services are strengthened. 3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved. 3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved. 3.3.5 Deforestation in the catchment area is reduced.	3.1.1 FO provides various services including income generation, etc. from the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.1.2 Committee and sub-committee meetings are held monthly by the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.2 Farmers are able to receive water in accordance with a schedule by the end of the project. 3.2.1 Facilities necessary for proper water supply are repaired and improved by the 3rd year after the commencement of the project. 3.2.2 Discharge is observed by FO after completion of construction works. 3.2.3 All facilities are maintained by FO after completion of construction works. 3.3 Agricultural productivity of farmers is improved from the 3rd year after completion of the construction works. 3.3.1 Extent of OFC occupies about 20% of paddy area in Yala by the end of the project. 3.3.2 Yields of crops reach the level of "projected yields" by the 3rd year after completion of construction works. 3.3.3 (1) Group purchasing of farm inputs is implemented actively by the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.3.3 (2) Products are sold directly from farmers to markets from the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.3.4 Group loan, revolving loan and multi-aid credit systems are established by the 3rd year after commencement of the project. 3.3.5 Tree crops are planted in the catchment area from the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.1.1 Minutes of FO's general meeting and monitoring reports of PMU 3.1.2 Minutes of FO's committee and sub-committee meetings 3.2 Monitoring reports of project office 3.2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU 3.2.2 Records of FO 3.2.3 Monitoring reports of PMU 3.3 Animator's field survey reports and records of ASC (AI) 3.3.1 Animator's field survey reports 3.3.2 Animator's field survey reports 3.3.3 (1) FO's account books and financial reports in FO's general meeting 3.3.3 (2) Monitoring reports of PMU 3.3.4 Reports of Banks, monitoring reports of PMU 3.3.5 Animator's field survey reports	There is no extreme natural disaster (drought, heavy rain, etc.). Government enforces existing rules and regulations to protect environment. Other sectors have no drastic and sudden change in the economic activities. Social conditions in the community have no drastic change. The project has no adverse effect from the other development projects, even if they overlapped.
<b>Activities</b> 4.1 Strengthening FO. 4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes. 4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function. 4.1.3 Implement income generation through FO. 4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule. 4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities. 4.2.2 Improve water management. 4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities. 4.3 Improving agricultural activities. 4.3.1 Promote OFC cultivation. 4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services. 4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs. 4.3.4 Improve credit services 4.3.5 Promote reforestation in the catchment area.	<b>Inputs</b> <b>Foreign Donor</b> Mobilization, awareness and training costs Rehabilitation and improvement cost Equipment - Vehicles - O&M equipment - Equipment for agri. extension Facilities - Facilities for improvement of agri. extension - Farmer center Capital funds for improvement of credit services Monitoring cost Cost for engineering services	<b>Sri Lankan Side</b> (1) Sri Lankan Government Manpower - Local engineers/experts - Administrative officers - Supporting staff Facilities of PMU Recurrent cost for project implementation (2) Farmers 10% of rehabilitation and improvement cost of all irrigation facilities (3) NGO for implementing awareness and training programmes	Trained Officers stay with the project. Local government and front line officers positively support the project. No action will be taken by government to destabilize local market. <b>Pre-conditions</b> The Sri Lankan Government raises all project funds including foreign currency portion, local currency portion and recurrent cost of PMU. MIP and agencies concerned establishes organization to implement project. To operate the project, necessary officers and physical facilities are provided by MIP and agencies concerned.

## PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (4/5)

Name of Project : Mahananneriya Medium Scheme Development Project for Irrigated Agriculture and the Community

Project Area : Mahananneriya Medium Irrigation Scheme

Duration : 5 years

Date : 18 January 2000

Executing Agency : Ministry of Irrigation and Power (MIP)

Target Group : Farmers, youth, and women in the Mahananneriya Medium Scheme

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b>			
1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture	1.1 Development activities are planned and implemented independently by FO and farmers themselves.	1.1 Monitoring reports of the project office (PMU)	Agricultural policy of the Government not hinder implementation of the project.
1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community	1.2 Agriculture is economically feasible.	1.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	
<b>Project Purpose</b>			
2.1 Socio-economic status is improved.	2.1 Total gross income of farmers increase progressively by the end of the project.	2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural products do not have to face unreasonable competition from imported products.
<b>Outputs</b>			
3.1 FO having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services is established and activated.	3.1.1 FO provides various services including income generation, etc. from the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.1.1 Minutes of FO's general meeting and monitoring reports of PMU	There is no extreme natural disaster (drought, heavy rain, etc.). Government enforces existing rules and regulations to protect environment. Other sectors have no drastic and sudden change in the economic activities. Social conditions in the community have no drastic change. The project has no adverse effect from the other development projects, even if they overlapped.
3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule.	3.1.2 Committee and sub-committee meetings are held monthly by the 3rd year after the commencement.	3.1.2 Minutes of FO's committee and sub-committee meetings	
3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved.	3.2 Farmers are able to receive water in accordance with a schedule by the end of the project.	3.2 Monitoring reports of project office	
3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FO.	3.2.1 Facilities necessary for proper water supply are repaired and improved by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	
3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained.	3.2.2 Farmers are able to receive water in accordance with a schedule after completion of construction works.	3.2.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	
3.3 Agricultural activities are improved.	3.2.3 All facilities are maintained by FO after completion of construction works.	3.2.3 Monitoring reports of PMU and minutes of FO's general meeting	
3.3.1 OFC cultivation is expanded.	3.3 Agricultural productivity of farmers is improved from the 3rd year after completion of construction works.	3.3 Animator's field survey reports and records of ASC (AI)	
3.3.2 Productivity of paddy is improved.	3.3.1 Extent of OFC occupies about 10% of paddy area in Yala by the end of the project.	3.3.1 Animator's field survey reports	
3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved.	3.3.2 Yield of paddy reaches the level of "projected yields" by the 3rd year after completion of construction works.	3.3.2 Animator's field survey reports	
3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	3.3.3 (1) Group purchasing of farm inputs is implemented actively by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.3 (1) FO's account books and financial reports in FO's general meeting	
3.3.5 Deforestation in the catchment area is reduced.	3.3.3 (2) Quality control of OFC products are introduced from 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.3 (2) Monitoring reports of PMU	
	3.3.4 Group loan, revolving loan and multi-aid credit systems are established by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.4 Reports of Banks, monitoring reports of PMU	
	3.3.5 Tree crops are planted in the catchment area from the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.5 Animator's field survey reports	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>		
4.1 Strengthening FO.	<b>Foreign Donor</b>	<b>Sri Lankan Side</b>	Trained Officers stay with the project. Local government and front line officers positively support the project. No action will be taken by government to destabilize local market.
4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes.	Mobilization, awareness and training costs	(1) Sri Lankan Government	
4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function.	Rehabilitation and improvement cost	Manpower	<b>Pre-conditions</b> The Sri Lankan Government raises all project funds including foreign currency portion, local currency portion and recurrent cost of PMU. MIP and agencies concerned establishes organization to implement project. To operate the project, necessary officers and physical facilities are provided by MIP and agencies concerned.
4.1.3 Implement income generation through FO.	Equipment	- Local engineers/experts	
4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule.	- Vehicles	- Administrative officers	
4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities.	- O&M equipment	- Supporting staff	
4.2.2 Improve water management.	- Equipment for agri. extension	Facilities of PMU	
4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities.	Facilities	Recurrent cost for project implementation	
4.3 Improving agricultural activities.	- Facilities for improvement of agri. extension (including provincial seed farm of Galugamwa)	(2) Farmers	
4.3.1 Promote OFC cultivation.	- Farmer center	10% of rehabilitation and improvement cost of all irrigation facilities	
4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services.	Capital funds for improvement of credit services	(3) NGO for implementing awareness and training programmes	
4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs.	Monitoring cost		
4.3.4 Improve credit services	Cost for engineering services		
4.3.5 Promote reforestation in the catchment area.			

## PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (5/5)

Name of Project : Mahananneriya Minor Schemes Development Project for Irrigated Agriculture and the Community  
 Project Area : Mahananneriya Minor Irrigation Scheme Duration : 5 years Date : 18 January 2000  
 Executing Agency : Ministry of Irrigation and Power (MIP) / Provincial Engineering Department Target Group : Farmers, youth, and women in the Mahananneriya Minor Schemes

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b>			
1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture	1.1 Development activities are planned and implemented independently by FOs and farmers themselves.	1.1 Monitoring reports of the project office (PMU)	Agricultural policy of the Government not hinder implementation of the project.
1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community	1.2 Agriculture is economically feasible.	1.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	
<b>Project Purpose</b>			
2.1 Socio-economic status is improved.	2.1 Total gross income of farmers increase progressively by the end of the project.	2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	Agricultural products do not have to face unreasonable competition from imported products.
<b>Outputs</b>			
3.1 FOs having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services are established and activated.	3.1.1 FOs provide various services including income generation, etc. from the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.1.1 Minutes of FOs' general meeting and monitoring reports of PMU	There is no extreme natural disaster (drought, heavy rain, etc.). Government enforces existing rules and regulations to protect environment. Other sectors have no drastic and sudden change in the economic activities. Social conditions in the community have no drastic change. The project has no adverse effect from the other development projects, even if they overlapped.
3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule.	3.1.2 Committee and sub-committee meetings are held monthly by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.1.2 Minutes of FOs' committee and sub-committee meetings	
3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved.	3.2 Farmers are able to receive water in accordance with a schedule by the end of the project.	3.2 Monitoring reports of PMU	
3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FOs.	3.2.1 Facilities necessary for proper water supply are repaired and improved by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.2.1 Monitoring reports of PMU	
3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained.	3.2.2 Over 80% of farmers attend Kanna meeting from 4th year after commencement of the project.	3.2.2 Minutes of Kanna meeting	
3.3 Agricultural activities are improved.	3.2.3 Over 80% of farmers participate "Shramadana" from 4th year after commencement of the project.	3.2.3 Records of FOs.	
3.3.1 OFC cultivation is expanded.	3.3 Agricultural productivity of farmers is improved from the 3rd year after completion of construction works.	3.3 Animators' field survey reports and records of ASC (AI)	
3.3.2 Yield of paddy and OFC are increased.	3.3.1 Extent of OFC occupies about 10% of paddy area in Yala by the end of the project.	3.3.1 Animators' field survey reports	
3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved.	3.3.2 Yields of crops reach the level of "projected yields" by the 3rd year after completion of construction works.	3.3.2 Animators' field survey reports	
3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	3.3.3 (1) Group purchasing of farm inputs is implemented actively by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.3 (1) FOs' account books and financial reports in FOs' general meeting	
3.3.5 Deforestation in the catchment area is reduced.	3.3.3 (2) Collecting point for OFC is established in the area by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.3 (2) Animator's field survey reports	
	3.3.4 Group loan, revolving loan and multi-aid credit systems are established by the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.4 Reports of Banks, monitoring reports of PMU	
	3.3.5 Tree crops are planted in the catchment area from the 3rd year after commencement of the project.	3.3.5 Animator's field survey reports	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>		
4.1 Strengthening FOs.	<b>Foreign Donor</b>	<b>Sri Lankan Side</b>	Trained Officers stay with the project. Local government and front line officers positively support the project. No action will be taken by government to destabilize local market.
4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes.	Mobilization, awareness and training costs	(1) Sri Lankan Government	
4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function.	Rehabilitation and improvement cost	Manpower	<b>Pre-conditions</b> The Sri Lankan Government raises all project funds including foreign currency portion, local currency portion and recurrent cost of PMU. MIP and agencies concerned establishes organization to implement project. To operate the project, necessary officers and physical facilities are provided by MIP and agencies concerned.
4.1.3 Implement income generation through FOs.	Equipment	- Local engineers/experts	
4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule.	- Vehicles	- Administrative officers	
4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities.	- O&M equipment	- Supporting staff	
4.2.2 Improve water management.	- Equipment for agri. extension	Facilities of PMU	
4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities.	Facilities	Recurrent cost for project implementation	
4.3 Improving agricultural activities.	- Facilities for improvement of agri. extension (including provincial seed farm of Galugamwa)	(2) Farmers	
4.3.1 Promote OFC cultivation.	- Farmer centers	10% of rehabilitation and improvement cost of all irrigation facilities	
4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services.	Capital funds for improvement of credit services	(3) NGO for implementing awareness and training programmes	
4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs.	Monitoring cost		
4.3.4 Improve credit services	Cost for engineering services		
4.3.5 Promote reforestation in the catchment area.			

*Attachment N4*  
*Narrative Summary for Public Meeting*

## Format for Group Discussion

Name of Project : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Area : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Farmers' Organization : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Implementation : \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Narrative Summary</b>	
<b>Overall Goal</b>	
1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture	
1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community	
<b>Project Purpose</b>	
2.1 Increasing income among farmers	
<b>Outputs</b>	
3.1 FOs having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services are established and activated.	
3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance	
With a schedule	
3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved.	
3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FOs.	
3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained.	
3.3 Agricultural activities are improved.	
3.3.1 Crop cultivation is diversified.	
3.3.2 Yields of paddy and OFC are increased.	
3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved.	
3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	
<b>Activities</b>	
4.1 Strengthening FOs.	
4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes.	
4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function.	
4.1.3 Implement income generation through FOs.	
4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule.	
4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities.	
4.2.2 Improve water management.	
4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities.	
4.3 Improving agricultural activities.	
4.3.1 Promote crop diversification.	
4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services.	
4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs.	
4.3.4 Improve credit services for purchase of farm inputs and equipment.	

***Attachment N5***  
***Results of Public Meeting***



## Result of Public Meeting - Major Irrigation Scheme (1/2)

Irrigation Scheme:	Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme	Palukadawala Major Irrigation Scheme
Farmers' Organization:	Ruwanweli FO	Waragamba-purana FO
Date of Implementation:	Date of Implementation: 22 Jan. 2000	Date of Implementation: 14 Jan. 2000
<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Summary of Farmers' Opinions</b>	<b>Summary of Farmers' Opinions</b>
<b>Over all Goals</b>		
1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture	Agree: They agree but it difficult to understand its meaning	Agree: Youths said that
1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community.	Agreed: A farmer said that It will be become like a Dumbulla. And all participants could understand well.	Agree:
<b>Project Purpose</b>		
2.1 Increasing income among farmers	Agree: Each farmers have many ideas to increase their income. But they do not have enough knowledge to implement it. However many farmers and second generations received training and skills.	Agree:
<b>Out puts</b>		
3.1 FOs having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services are established and activated.	Agree: FO leaders have been doing many kind of activities as a representatives of the community. Therefore the multifunctional FO is acceptable. And there is no rivalry with Death donation society	Agree: Youths pointed out following problems: Village is divided into two groups and DDS was divided into 5 groups at present and problems on elders group. And they said that multifunctional FO would be available necessary to solve these problems.
3.2 Irrigation water is properly supplied in	Agree	Agree
3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved.	Agree: Many argument was spoke among participants about condition of rehabilitation and constructors. It need create good communication between farmers and project implementation agencies.	Agree: Puranagama is located in a Palukadawala major irrigation scheme but all irrigation facilities and systems are traditional and DOI managed as small irrigation scheme. In addition sometime over drain water from the spill way flooded the paddy fields. therefore need rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FOs.	Agree: Farmers said that the problems are farmers who do not attend farmer meeting and group work to maintain community resources such as irrigation systems.	Agree: It is no problem because FO and farmers have been managed by themselves for a long time.
3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained.	Agree: If rehabilitation work has complicate, they can maintain by themselves. Handing over was done by the government in 1992, but facilities were not rehabilitated at all. However farmers have an idea that water user should maintain the irrigation facilities at field level.	Agree: FO has been doing O&M of irrigation facilities with traditional method. And as canals from anicut lie private home stead, individuals manage each canal. Although traditional management system has been performed, but more efficient managing system should think after rehabilitation work. This time youths society will join and help the maintenance work of canals.
3.3 Agricultural activities are improved.	Agree	Agree
3.3.1 Crop cultivation is diversified.	Agree: They are thinking the necessity of OFC because profit is better than paddy. But techniques and knowledge are not sufficient to start OFC. Therefore need education and training programme	Agree: If farmers could not obtain irrigation water, nobody cultivate even it has rain. It is possible to cultivate OFC in the rainy season.
3.3.2 Yields of paddy and OFC are increased.	Agree: They are thinking that if sufficient water could obtain, yield can be increased. However they think also modern techniques and knowledge is necessary to get more yield. Therefore they want proper extension services and technical training.	Agree
3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved.	Agree: They could understand about cooperative purchasing/shipping because they had experience of them. In addition they said FO could get small commission from the cooperative activities for increasing FO funds.	Agree
3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	Agree: As there are people who have skills, credit services would be useful to implement self employment for them. Since community manage the credit systems, could supply necessary loan to really needed persons in the community. In addition they said that this kind of credit should supply farmers who could not obtain general public loan.	Agree

## Result of Public Meeting - Major Irrigation Scheme (2/2)

Narrative Summary	Summary of Farmers' Opinions	Summary of Farmers' Opinions
3.3.5 Deforestation in the Catchment area is reduced.	Agree	Agree
Activities		
4.1 Strengthening FOs.	Agree	Agree
4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes.	Participants discussed about some troubles - as they were in great difficulties, no sufficient information was not given before starting programmes. Above all following matters are discussed: 1) An instant solution such as raising spill way to improve supplying of irrigation water that brought big problems between farmers not for officers. 2) therefore officers should communicate with farmers and discuss about the development plan/management system etc. in advance. Farmers understood well about the proposed development plan through their much experience and farmers suggested that awareness programme should commence from senior officers and other field officers.	Agree: Many issues could be discussed with community by the PCM workshop and youths established new youth society in 1st Jan. 2000. It is good to have common opinions and ideas through such kind of workshop. However almost field officers do not visit this community at all. Therefore it is necessary to have such awareness programme to the officers.
4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function.	Due to an objectives of FO is not clear for farmers, it is difficult to get farmers' cooperation to the FO activities. And farmers mentioned that many farmers not gathered without any individual instant benefits. Present activities done by FO is almost voluntary activities but nobody care about it. therefore if establish multifunctional FO, FO's function will be clear and good.	Agree: This community's' unity is very weak at present (DDS's problems caused disunity). At present only FO is functioning as a common organization of this community but not active other than irrigation activities. Therefore reorganizing FO as multifunctional is good for this community.
4.1.3 Implement income generation through FOs.	It is possible if FO could collect enough fund.	Agree: There are youths who are doing coir brush (TAWASHI) making and fish cultivation. And as almost income generation in this area is related agriculture, it is useful to implement income generation activities through FO.
4.2 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with	Agree	Agree
4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities.	Farmers suggested TA/DOI about condition of field before construction. In the end the suggestion was not accepted and some of field canals could not use properly. All farmers know present difficult condition through such experience, appropriate discussion should be done before implementing the construction. And FO is better to do construction work than private constructors but need training and adequate guidance.	Agree: As the tradition anicuts are very big as like pond, efficient water supply is not performed and management also difficult. And there are two spill ways from another scheme. Sometime over drain water from the spill way flooded the paddy fields.
4.2.2 Improve water management.	FO & FC leaders have been doing water management with appropriate techniques through their practical experience in the field. Since general farmers do not care so much, the farmers should be conscious their luck of management. In addition, they spoke about political affairs of illegal use of irrigation water.	Agree
4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation facilities.	They said that there is different ideas between FO leaders and general farmers about water management but should manage it with same system and ideas. Therefore they said need training programme and awareness programme for the water management.	Agree: No problems because FO and farmers have been performing.
4.3 Improving agricultural activities.	Agree	Agree
4.3.1 Promote crop diversification.	Agree	
4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension services.	They wish to have KVS system extension services. They want practical guidance such as demonstration plot in the fields for cultivation method of new varieties.	Agree: No field officers make services in this community up to now.
4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs.	They said that an earning rate of OFC is better than Paddy, but no physical ideas of the OFC cultivation other than contract cultivation of OFC is not submitted.	Agree: Many mango trees are along with main canals but middlemen come and buy cheapest price. Therefore FO will be able to set up marketing system with these mangoes.
4.3.4 Improve credit services for purchase of farm inputs and equipment.	Agree	Agree: Many farmers could not prepare to start cultivation in correct schedule because they could not prepare fund, seed-paddy and fertilizers. Therefore many problems are occurring up to harvesting. If performed such collective activities, most farmers could start in proper schedule.

## Result of Public Meeting - Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes (1/2)

Irrigation Scheme:	Mahananneriya Medium Irrigation Scheme	Mahananneriya Minor Irrigation Scheme
Farmers' Organization:	Ekabadda FO	Samagi FO (Aatikulama)
Date of Implementation:	Date of Implementation: 19 Jan. 2000	Date of Implementation: 21 Jan. 2000
<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Summary of Farmers' Opinions</b>	<b>Summary of Farmers' Opinions</b>
<b>Over all Goals</b>		
1.1 Achieving sustainable development of regional agriculture	Agree	Agree: it is necessary
1.2 Improving agricultural productivity of the rural community.	Agree	Agree
<b>Project Purpose</b>		
2 Increasing income among farmers	Agree: They said that "this is the just thing they want". Many youths have been entering security forces or going to garment factory. Nowadays they are just seeking money but they are not selecting suitable job.	Agree
<b>Out puts</b>		
3 FOs having multi functions relating to irrigation, agriculture, small enterprises, income generations, social services are	Agree: Some of farmers expressed that FO have just take contract and performed only the construction work of DOI.	Agree: The FO has been working only for attending Kanna (cultivation) meeting and management of irrigation systems.
3 Irrigation water is properly supplied in accordance with a schedule.	Agree: Could not cultivate this season because shortage of irrigation water in the tank. (A farmer asked that there are no plan to intake irrigation water from outside of this scheme. And replied - No)	Agree: Irrigation water in this area is depend on rainwater at all. And schedule decided in Kanna (cultivation) meeting has been properly maintained by us. However since sluice gate was broken, need repair it.
3.2.1 Irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and improved.	Agree: As there are two type of canal system - one is Anicut system and other one is present modern system. And all of them are very long and irrigation efficiency is not good. Therefore need rehabilitation and training for farmers.	Agree: Desilted sediment was used for traditional repairing of tank band. Recently all necessary soil are bringing from outside and repair the band. Therefore the condition of tank will go from bad to worse.
3.2.2 Proper water management is done by FOs.	Agree: It is no problem because FO has been managing so far. But setting up sub-committee for the water management is good because area of this scheme so large and duty and responsibility will clear.	Agree: As FO and farmers have been managing water, there is no problem. All farmers could understand the necessity of discussion between upper cascade farmers and lowers' through the PCM workshop.
3.2.3 Irrigation facilities are maintained.	Agree: If the irrigation system is fully rehabilitated it will be maintained.	Agree: Although there was problem with farmers at lower tank, the problem was clear through the workshop. Because DOI permitted the construct the spill high. Therefore officers should take both side opinions to implement in cascade systems.
3 Agricultural activities are improved.	Agree	Agree
3.3.1 Crop cultivation is diversified.	Agree: although farmers in adjoining village are cultivating with rain water, nobody cultivate without irrigation water in this village. since there are many possibilities to cultivate suitable crop with appropriate techniques, need training and introduction of new variety.	Agree: Although elephant problems is in this village, they have group activities to drive away elephants for securing paddy. Therefore OFC cultivation also could take similar way. Since no OFCs are cultivating in paddy field in Yala season, should select suitable land at first as collective
3.3.2 Yields of paddy and OFC are	Agree: If receive enough water could increase both paddy and OFC.	Agree
3.3.3 Marketing of farm inputs and outputs is improved.	Agree: In order to sell agricultural production or obtain farm inputs need transportation such lorry and bicycle. Because it is far from main road to community. Therefor ideas of group purchasing of farm-inputs and daily use are very available. If set up such systems selling of products of OFC could be possible in the village.	Agree: The ideas of cooperative purchasing is very good. However in the case of shipping of farm products is little bit difficult because should be able to get good yield to be sell. Otherwise middlemen will come to this community to buy the products, if they had enough amount of products.

### Result of Public Meeting - Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes (2/2)

Narrative Summary	Summary of Farmers' Opinions	Summary of Farmers' Opinions
3.3.4 Access to credit services is improved.	Agree: Need good system. Because Samurdhi also implement same kind of system but it is not performed well.	Agree: Even now some of farmers produce bricks and gravel. However all of them are in debt to start those activities and they are selling with cheap price. In addition some of youth are in trade at Pola (weekly fair) and they usually buy items on credit. If the credit system is developed, they can get good profits and other youth will be joined this.
3.3.5 Deforestation in the Catchment area is reduced.	Agree: although around the tank along the main road was covered by dense stands of trees, no trees can be seen. Therefore rain water come into tank with much soils and rubbish. Need discuss about these problems and should decide method of brick making inside tank.	Agree: As muddy water flow into the tank through roads in a rainy seasons, need community co-operative works to maintain the common facilities.
Activities		
4 Strengthening FOs.	Agree	Agree
4.1.1 Implement awareness and training programmes.	Agree: A farmer has experienced work at SARVODAYA said that Mr. Murata (JOCV) worked in a village and his activities made good motivation for farmers. Therefore such volunteer is good for their development work. And they want method to request to take such occasion.	Agree: Through the PCM & other workshop during this study FO could get much knowledge. Consequently 1) could make arrangement to obtain fruits plants from Dep. Of Agriculture 2) could understand what should be done with FO 3) could make good relations with government officers 4) increased participants to FO meeting. Therefore the awareness program is very necessary.
4.1.2 Reorganize FOs to have multi function.	Agree: As extent of village is so large, could set-up sub committees in southern part and northern part of the village.	Agree: Recently DDS and FO have a joint meeting in a same day and could discuss many problems with all members. In this situation, multifunctional organization of FO will be good for the community.
4.1.3 Implement income generation through FOs.	Agree: if there is enough fund small scale business could be implemented. Because there are many persons with skills	Agree
4 Supplying irrigation water in accordance with schedule.	Agree: Need reserve rain water as possible otherwise same problems of this season will be occurred.	Agree
4.2.1 Rehabilitate and improve irrigation facilities.	Agree	Agree: Repairing of irrigation structure has been done by DOI. However no appropriate guidance could get so far.
4.2.2 Improve water management.	Agree: The sub-committee systems is good and practical.	Agree
4.2.3 Strengthen O&M of irrigation	Agree	Agree
4 Improving agricultural activities.	Agree	Agree
4.3.1 Promote crop diversification.	Agree: Technical advice by the extension officers are indispensable.	Agree: Although there are agro-wells, most of them are not utilised for cultivation. They said that make a plan to utilize this wells for cultivation.
4.3.2 Strengthen agricultural extension	Agree	Agree: No AI visit this community.
4.3.3 Improve marketing of farm inputs and outputs.	Agree	Agree
4.3.4 Improve credit serv. for purchase	Agree	Agree

***Attachment N6***  
***Projects Components Discussed***  
***with Farmer Leaders***

**MASTER PLAN STUDY**  
**GROUP DISCUSSION WITH FARMERS / FO LEADERS**  
**ON**  
**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT (DRAFT)**

**1. Agricultural Production Plan**

**1.1 Proposed Crops and Cropping Pattern**

**(1) Proposed crop**

The proposed crops to be introduced in the irrigation schemes are as follows, taking into account the marketability, farmers' intention, and profitability.

**Proposed Crops**

Introduced Crops	Background of Selection	Crop Season
<b><i>Paddy</i></b>	Farmer's Request. Home consumption of the staple food of household	Maha, Yala
OFC • Vegetable		
<b><i>Sesame</i></b>	Expected for export market, demand in domestic market, Processing(oil for domestic market)	Yala
<b><i>Chilli</i></b>	Importing, High demand of domestic market, High farmer's intention	Maha, Yala
<b><i>Onion</i></b>	Importing, high demand of domestic market, strong intention in Minor scheme	Yala, Maha (Red)
<b><i>Pulses</i></b>	Rotation, Soil maintenance	Maha, Yala
<b><i>Vegetable (Egg Plant, Capsicum, Pumpkin, etc)</i></b>	High return crop, Selection on transport and storage capability for marketing.	Maha, Yala

In addition to these crops, lime for processing and cashew nut for export market are potential crops. These crops are recommended for small-scale cultivation in high-land and homestead garden.

***Do you accept such proposed crops?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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**(2) OFC Cultivation in the paddy field**

At present, most OFCs in the irrigation schemes are cultivated in the highland under rainfed conditions. The farmers have traditionally a tendency to cultivate OFCs in the highland area, even if they have irrigated paddy field. However, if farmers cultivate OFC in the irrigated paddy field, they will able to expect stable and high yields, and profitability of OFC will improve steadily by the relative reduction of production costs. Such OFC cultivation in the irrigated paddy fields is possible

without using high techniques, since the farmers in System 'H' are now successfully cultivating OFC in such areas.

***Do you accept such OFC cultivation?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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### (3) **Proposed cropping pattern**

Extension targets (crop intensity) of paddy and OFC in their promotion patterns are estimated as follows by OFC production size of the Study area, Kurunegala and Anuradhapura.

**Extension targets of paddy and OFC**

Schemes	Proposed Pattern	Cultivating Ratio of Paddy and OFC			
		Maha		Yala	
		Paddy	OFC	Paddy	OFC
Nachchaduwa	OFC Promotion Pattern	90%	10%	80%	20%
Periyakulama	OFC Promotion Pattern	90%	10%	80%	20%
Palukadawela	OFC Promotion Pattern	90%	10%	80%	20%
Mahananneriya Medium	Mainly paddy	100%	-	90%	10%
Mahananneriya Cascade	Mainly paddy	100%	-	90%	10%

Note: Above OFC including Vegetable

***Do you accept such proposed cropping pattern?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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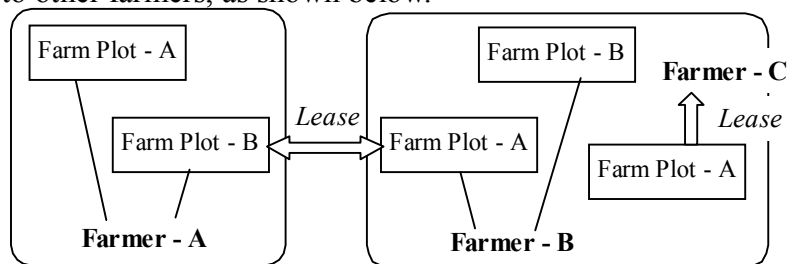
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## 1.2 **Improvement of Land Fragmentation**

Generally, farmers in the medium and minor schemes have land fragmented into several plots and are scattered in and around the village or at several tanks. Since crop cultivation has increasingly become unprofitable in recent times, there are many instances where farmers have abandoned crop cultivation at remote plots. It is expected that such problem will be reduced through the improvement of crop productivity proposed in the Master Plan. If it still remain in the schemes, the following countermeasures will be recommended.

- 1) Land consolidation: The farmers exchange mutually their plots under equal value.

- 2) Mutual lease of land: The farmers lease mutually their lands fragmented, or lease to other farmers, as shown below.



A radical reform for fragmentation is the land consolidation, but it won't work out in practice, because it affects directly farmers' interests. Therefore, it will be proposed to adopt the mutual lease of land. Active communication with powerful mediation by FO is essential to make sure the implementation of the above countermeasure.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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## 2. Proposed Income Generating Activities



(1) Development of Home-gardening

Home Garden Development

Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> Stage	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Area of home garden: 0.4 ha</li> <li>- Farmers' experience for OFC cultivation</li> <li>- Rice straw</li> <li>- Coconuts leaves</li> <li>- Small wells for living (over 80% of farmers have obtained drinking water from small wells for living)</li> <li>- Favourable location for OFC and vegetable marketing (Dambulla)</li> </ul>	Cultivation of <b>OFC (onion, &amp; chillies, cowpea, ground-nuts, etc.) and vegetables</b> for home consumption under hand watering (irrigation) by the use of wells for living, canals, tanks, etc.	Expansion of OFC cultivation by <b>using small pump</b> and cultivating in fallow paddy field and highland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To curtail living expenses as much as possible, OFC and vegetables for home consumption are recommended to cultivate at the 1<sup>st</sup> stage.</li> <li>- Surplus crops are sold at Pola by each farmer or to dealers under co-operative shipping arranged by farmers' group or FOs.</li> <li>- For expanding <b>small-scale pump irrigation</b>, it is necessary to establish credit services.</li> </ul>
	Cultivation of <b>Abalone, Oyster and Straw Mushrooms</b> for local consumption and by using rice straw	Expanding mushroom cultivation for selling urban area (Colombo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Materials of house: coconuts leaves</li> <li>- Bed: rice straw</li> <li>- Technical training: NYSC, IDB</li> <li>- Seed supply: DOA</li> <li>- Rice straws after harvesting mushroom are used as organic fertilisers for OFC and vegetable cultivation in the home garden or paddy field.</li> </ul>
	Cultivation of <b>horticulture crops</b> such as banana, cashew and citrus (lime)	Expansion of horticulture crops in highland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-operative purchasing of seedling by FO</li> <li>- Selling at Pola and/or dealers under co-operative shipping arranged by FO</li> <li>- Cashew for export and lime for processing</li> </ul>

**Do you accept such home-gardening development?**

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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## (2) Livestock Development

### Livestock Development

Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> stage	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grassland in and around the village and tank</li> <li>- Fallow paddy field</li> <li>- Rice straw and bran as feeds</li> <li>- High demand of milk</li> <li>- Collecting network and stable market of milk by private companies</li> <li>- Stable market for broiler, which is provided by private companies</li> </ul>	<b>Milk production</b> using by existing cattle and buffalo	Expanding milk production by increasing cattle and introducing high quality breed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private companies are now collecting milk from individual farmers, and providing insemination services. The companies said that it is possible to expand its collecting point in accordance with farmers' requests.</li> <li>- Firstly, milk production is recommended to farmers having cattle at present, then expanded its production at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage through technical improvement.</li> <li>- Rice straw is used as animal feeds.</li> <li>- Manure is used for OFC and vegetable cultivation.</li> </ul>
	<b>Egg production</b> for home consumption	Egg and <b>Broiler</b> for local and urban consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recently, some farmers and yang generation show a tendency to introduce egg and broiler production.</li> <li>- Rice barn is used as feeds.</li> <li>- Fowl droppings are used as organic fertilisers for OFC and vegetable cultivation.</li> </ul>
		<b>Goat</b> raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goat raising is now promoting by IFAD project. If farmers will request to its expansion, it will be recommended to introduce it in the programme at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage.</li> </ul>

**Do you accept such livestock development?**

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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## (3) Development of Inland Fisheries

### Development of Inland Fishery

Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> stage	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tank</li> <li>- Demand of fish</li> <li>- Fallow paddy field</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major &amp; medium tanks: <b>rent to fisherman</b></li> <li>- Minor tank: <b>rent to fisherman</b> or introduction of stock culture by farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major &amp; medium tanks: introduction of <b>cage culture</b> by farmers</li> <li>- Minor tank: <b>stock culture</b> by farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cage culture will be recommended to major and medium tanks, and stock culture for minor tanks in technical point of fish harvesting.</li> <li>- Technical services and supply of fingerling: NAQDA</li> <li>- Variety: <b>Telapia, Carp and Lula</b></li> </ul>
		<b>Ornamental fish</b> culture for the export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical services and supply of fingerling: Private Company</li> <li>- Fishpond will be constructed in the fallow paddy field.</li> </ul>

***Do you accept such livestock development?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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#### **(4) Small Enterprises and Business Development**

**Small Enterprises and Business Development**

Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> stage	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rock for metal work of road and building construction</li> <li>- Potential of agro processing</li> <li>- Coir of coconuts</li> <li>- Improved marketing by the programme</li> </ul>	<b><i>Organising metal producers</i></b>	Expanding of metal material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At present, most of metal production in the village is carried out individually. It is proposed to organise metal workers to take favourable condition for selling products. FO should take its initiative.</li> <li>- There is some room to expand metal production in the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><i>Rice milling and grinding</i></b> of maize and chillies</li> <li>- <b><i>Stoning</i></b> of rice and sesame</li> </ul>	Oil extraction (sesame) for local market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is some room to introduce small processing business like rice milling and grinding in the schemes.</li> <li>- In order to add value of rice and sesame, it is proposed to install stoning machine.</li> <li>- Oil extraction of sesame for local market is proposed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage.</li> </ul>
	<b><i>Marketing business</i></b> of agricultural products		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the programme, the establishment of Pola is recommended. Such Pola will create some opportunity on marketing business agricultural products (OFC, vegetables, coir of coconuts, etc.).</li> </ul>

***Do you accept such small enterprises and business development?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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***Do you have idea for small enterprises and business development in and around the villages?***

(5) **Vocational Training and Employment Information Services**

**Vocational Training and Employment Information Services**

Resources	1 <sup>st</sup> stage	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relatively high educational level of farmers</li> <li>- Existing training facilities</li> <li>- Existing information system</li> </ul>	- Encouraging vocational training	- Encouragement to participate vocational training of existing facilities (carpentry, motor mechanic, etc.) of National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) and National Youth Service Council (NYSC)	- Providing village level vocational training at agricultural centres which are recommended by the programme. (Computer, typing & stenography, sewing, needlework, etc.)
	- Encouraging <i>acquisition of qualification</i>	- NAITA is now carrying out the National Trade Test (NTT) to certify informally trained craftsmen. The programme will support to informally trained craftsmen in the schemes for acquiring qualification through NTT.	
	- <i>Providing employment information</i>	- NYSC is now providing employment information to people. FO will transmit its information from the district office of NYSC to the farmers.	

***Do you accept such vocational training and employment information services?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

(6) **Credit Services for Income Generation**

Revolving loan system and mutual aid credit proposed in are introduced in the income generation plan.

**Credit Service for Income Generation**

Loan	Objectives	Ceiling	Remarks
- Loan for purchasing materials	Raw materials and small equipment	Rs.10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Borrowers should take FO's recommendation.</li> <li>- Training programme (awareness, loan management, etc.) is implemented to the borrowers and loan is lent only to borrowers who received this training programme.</li> <li>- Loan will allocate to poor farmers as many as possible</li> </ul>
- Loan for purchasing equipment	Large equipment such as pump, rice mill, etc.	Rs.30,000	

***Do you accept such vocational training and employment information services?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(7) Target Group of Income Generation**

The income generation is prerequisite to support the poor. Generally, the poor have small benefits from the rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation facilities because of small holding size of their farmlands. From the standpoint of equitable distribution of the development benefits, the income generation will focus on the poor.

***Do you agree that target group of the income generation is mainly to the poor?***

☐ Agree    ☐ Disagree

If “disagree”, its reason.

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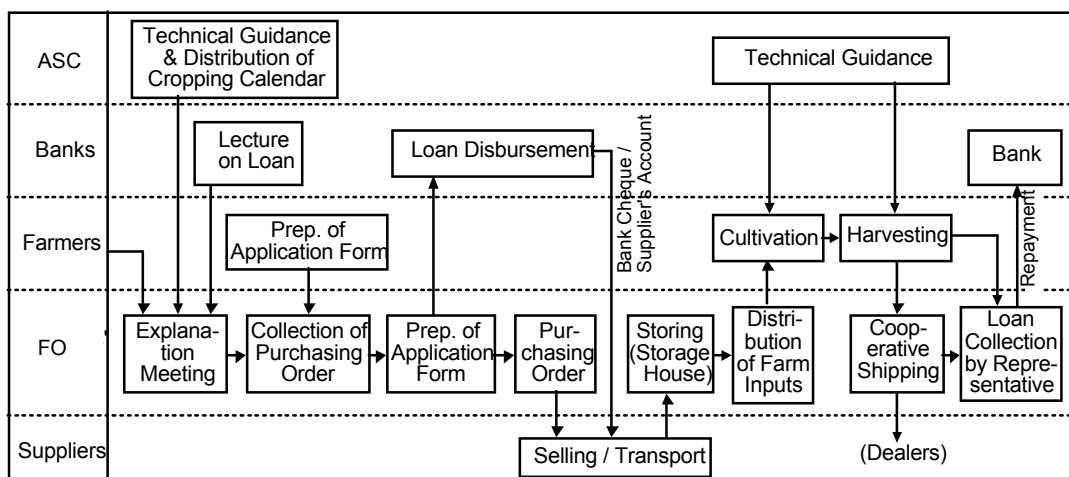
**4. Improvement of Marketing and Agricultural Credit**

**4.1 Improvement of Marketing**

**(1) Expansion of Group Purchasing for Farm Inputs**

Supplying farm inputs on time is one of the important factors for improving crop yields. To ensure smooth supply of farm inputs, a group purchasing system managed by FO is proposed to be introduced in the irrigation schemes. The overall flow of group purchasing system is presented in the chart below.

### Proposed Group Purchasing



This system is closely connected with group loan system and technical guidance, and has the following merits:

- Through this system, the farmers can arrange all necessary farm inputs before the crop season, and they can use those inputs on time according to the necessity;
- Under a blanket purchase system, the farmers can purchase farm inputs at discount prices; and
- Transportation services will be available from the suppliers.

In the future, it will be expected this purchase system will be covered by farmers' own fund.

***Do you accept such group purchasing of farm inputs?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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## (2) Organising of Producer Group of OFCs

One of the important factors for OFC and vegetable production is a close linkage between producers and traders. And the condition of the linkage from the traders' side is producers' stable supply with a certain quantity. The individual farmers are at a disadvantage due to small quantities and unstable production. It is essential for organising particular OFC producer groups. The farmers cultivate OFC individually, but sell their products by the group.

Taking these activities into consideration, it is suggested that farmers should be trained through several kinds of courses conducted by ASC on technical and marketing aspects of OFC. The training programs should cover, (i) cultivation techniques of OFCs, (ii) the reasons of price variations, and time and quality to maximise the profits, and (iii) packaging of perishables during the transportation using locally available materials.

***Do you accept such organising of producer group of OFCs?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(3) Establishment of Pola**

For the marketing improvement within the irrigation schemes, it is proposed to establish Pola at least one in each major/medium schemes and hydrological group. By the establishment of Pola, merchants and traders will be attracted in the area, and marketing of products will be activated. Marketable surplus produced at home garden or in the highland will be marketed through such Pola.

***Do you accept the establishment of pola?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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If “accept”, where do you want to establish such pola in your scheme?

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**(4) Establishment of collecting point**

In dealing with traders, it is proposed to establish collecting points of products in Farmer Centres setting up in each GN. Periodical shipping at fixed collecting points will have several merits for both farmers and traders; i.e., curtailing farmers’ transportation cost, effective collection of traders, and decreasing handling losses of products.

***Do you accept such establishment of collecting point?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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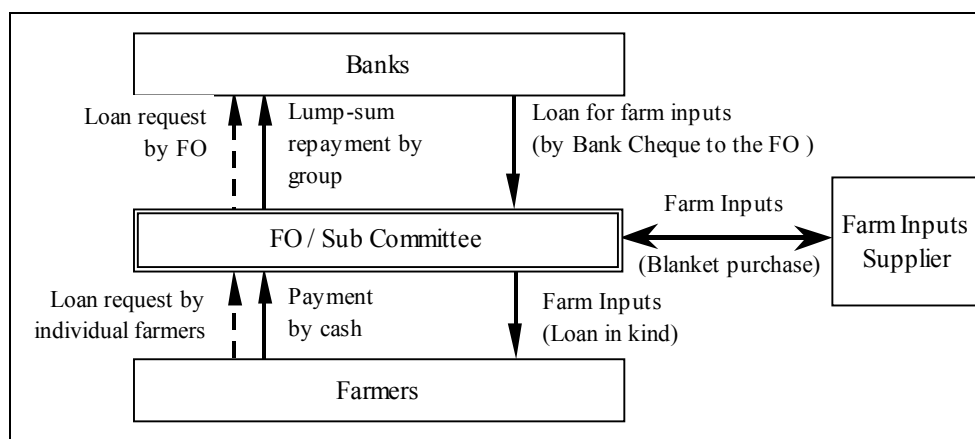
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## 4.2 Agricultural Credit

### (1) Group Loan System

The proposed system is based on group loans, which will be managed by FO. The system will be adopted to purchase mainly farm inputs such as fertilisers and agro-chemicals. The following figure shows the outline of the proposed credit system:

**Proposed Group Loan**



The loan procedures to be followed under the system are as follows:

- The loan is limited only for the purchase of farm inputs and its ceiling amount is set depending on the type of crop.
- To receive a loan, FO has to form a group and select a representative. The members of such a group are jointly and severally responsible for repayment of the loan for any defaulters.
- FO estimates the requirement of farm inputs, in comparison to the applied amount of loan. At this time, the extension officer gives technical guidance such as recommended fertilisers and agro-chemicals to be used.
- The bank provides a loan for FO on a lump-sum basis or dividing it into two instalments. Then FO purchase farm inputs in one lot. The bank provides the loan money only to the suppliers of farm inputs, and FO receives farm inputs in kind from the suppliers. In this way, FO and group members do not need to deal with cash, except for the bank check to be issued to the suppliers.
- FO collects the loan payment amount for each farmer, and repays it to the bank in a lump sum. The bank does not collect the loan payment amount from individual farmers.

Since this loan system is realised on the basis of the mutual trust, the borrowers should be the farmers or the poor living in the same community.



***Do you accept such group loans?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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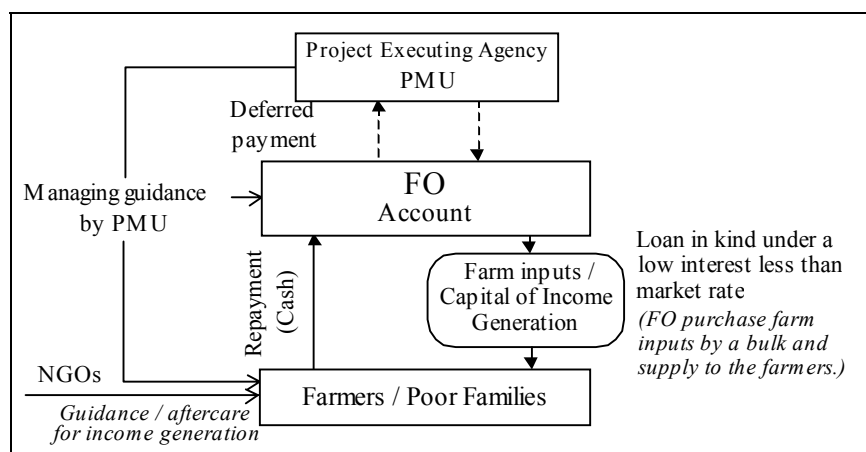
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## **(2) Revolving Loan System**

The revolving loan system managed by FO is proposed for the irrigation schemes. The capital of loan is profits obtained through business activities such as co-operative purchasing of farm inputs, and shares collecting from the members. FO lends its money to the farmers at an interest rate lower than the market rate. The repayment amount from the farmers is deposited in FO’s account and FO finances the farmers again.

**Proposed Revolving Loan**



This revolving loan system is managed comprehensively with the agricultural extension services, and is adopted not only to purchase farm inputs but also to procure equipment like rice mills under the income generation programme. Enough guidance with continuous aftercare by the executing agency of the programmes is essential for loan management of borrowers (farmers / the poor), and NGO’s involvement is expected to such grass-root activities.

***Do you accept such group loans?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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### (3) Mutual Aid Credit System

This type of credit aims to provide the associates with funds to cover needs not necessarily for production purposes but also for emergencies or consumption purposes. The implementation of these associations will help to “educate” the farmers on using mutual aid mechanisms. The rotating funds credit association could be formed by 10-20 members from which an association head is selected, who is in charge of the administration of the system. The credit is managed by the association, which has no involvement of FO.

This credit system will be applied to the capital of living and the income generation. Penalties for defaulting must be established in the rules governing the association. These rules must be clearly defined and enforced. The peers’ pressure plays an important role for the enforcement of the rules.

***Do you accept such mutual aid credit system?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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## 5. Strengthening of Farmers’ Organisation and Community Development

### 5.1 Farmers’ Organisation

#### (1) Objectives and Role of Farmers’ Organisation

FOs in the irrigation scheme should have the following objectives:

- Operation and maintenance of the irrigation facilities;
- Agricultural support activities including marketing of farm inputs and outputs;
- Providing support services to farmers for improving farm economy and living quality; and
- Co-ordination of agricultural and social activities of government agencies and the farmers of the area.

***Do you accept such objectives and role of farmers’ organisation?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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The role of farmer' organisation should be representative organisation for village community. As a legally recognised organisation, the main responsibility of a FO will be the management of agricultural resources in order to uplift the social and economic conditions of the farmers. Therefore, FOs join together with other CBOs for the mutual benefit of the entire community, and will provide the necessary leadership to the village communities, building mutual trust, confidence and co-operation among members to achieve the objectives of the organisations.

To achieve these objectives and role, the following actions would be necessary:

- a) Joint action with other CBOs
- b) Solve common problems through discussions
- c) Equal opportunities are given to males and females, to express opinions and views
- d) Prepare community action plan for joint action
- e) Set up sub-committees and project implementation groups

***Do you accept such objectives and role of farmers' organisation?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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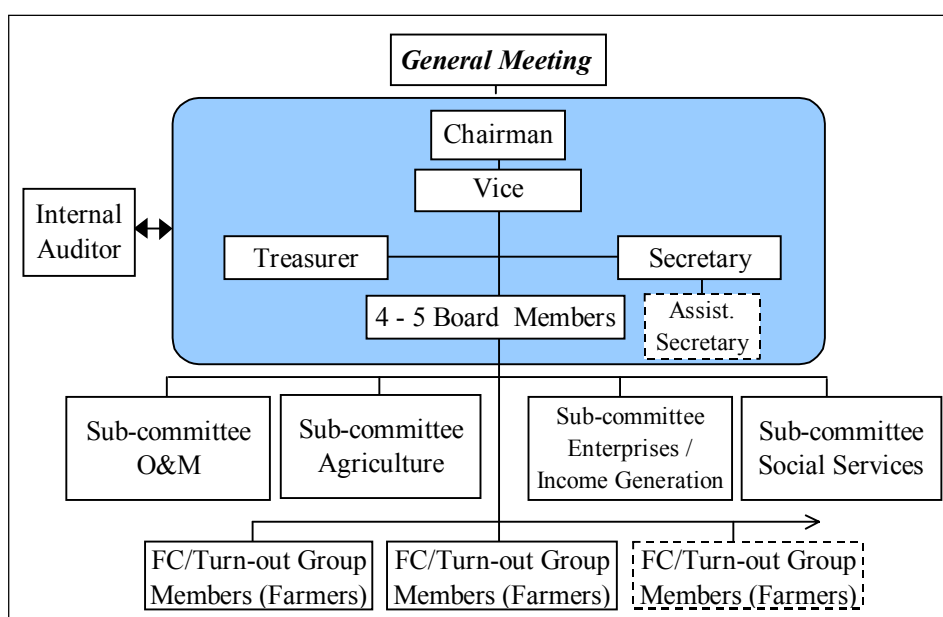
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## (2) Proposed Organisational Structure and Managing Activities

In order to manage all activities of the multipurpose organisation more efficiently, it is proposed to re-organise all existing FOs. The proposed organisational structure is shown below.

**Proposed Organisational Structure of FO**



***Do you accept such organisational structure having multipurpose activities?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(3) Sub-committee**

The Sub-committees have the following activities under supervision of the Committee.

O&M (including water management)

- Preparation of annual irrigation schedule and water management
- Maintenance of facilities
- Management of communal works such as canal clearing and maintenance of farm roads,
- Security service for irrigation facilities, etc.
- Estimate of irrigation service charge and collection of irrigation service fee (ISF)

Agriculture

- Supporting activities for farming, including transmission and notification of information on governments extension services, arrangement of farmers’ meetings on extension, arrangement and guidance for group farming such as communal control of pests and diseases, seeding and harvesting, etc.,
- Arrangement of storage facilities for farm inputs and products.

Enterprises / Income Generation

- Management of profit activities including co-operative purchasing, agricultural credit services, machinery services, fish farming, etc.
- Management of credits
- Exploitation of new marketing channels,
- Promotion of income generation including homestead development, agribusiness, cottage industry, transmitting employment information from the District etc.

Social Services

- Improvement of social welfare and health care,
- Educating activities on home economy and management, etc.

***Do you accept such activities?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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#### (4) Introduction of Internal Auditing

The present auditing system is not being followed well by FO in the major irrigation schemes because the PMC does not have sufficient officials to handle such activities. Therefore, it is necessary to incorporate an effective system and clearly identify the role of each ASC and PMC for the farmers. The following procedure is proposed:

- a) Training for committee members and youth, who can assist the FO;
- b) To open bank account before the registration of a FO (other CBO and NGO, should also open bank accounts, if they wish register with the public sector);
- c) Strengthen the capacity of Farmer Animators in accounting (Govi Sewana Niyamakass); and
- d) A complete set of Cashbooks, Receipts, Vouchers, Ledger-books etc., must be available to manage the accounts efficiently. (Some of the items are available at the ASC district office, to be purchased.)

Although the registered farmers' co-operatives should be subject to auditing by DAS, it is proposed that each FO has an internal auditing system in addition to the official auditing. Namely, an auditing section, which consists of several volunteers (youth with knowledge of accounting will be suitable), is established apart from the Committee. In order to keep transparency of the collection of ISF, this section always checks the FO's accounting including collection of ISF, and reports those results at the general meeting.

***Do you accept such auditing system?***

☐ Accept      ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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#### (5) Raising of FO's Funds (FO's Profit Activities)

The funds for the FOs are to be collected in the following manner, and finances of the organisations managed with the approval of the Committee. Furthermore, the general membership has the power to inquire into the financial management.

- Registration fees, a monthly or quarterly membership fee, as decided at a general meeting
- Profit obtained from profit activities/business
- Monetary contributions or other donations from the state or approved organisations to implement the programmes
- Monies collected through contracts and agreements and the sale of fertiliser agro-chemicals and agricultural implements
- Donations or monies accepted with the approval of the Commissioner of Agrarian Services

Most of the FOs have not adopted a progressive plan to collect funds. Therefore, the following profit activities by FOs are recommended:

- Co-operative purchasing of farm inputs, and
- Undertaking of contracts from the relevant government such as Parth Saha (road repairs and other construction work).

For the co-operative purchasing, it is proposed to obtain the agency rights from agricultural inputs and the registration to Fertiliser Co-operation and other state companies to obtain special discount for the FO.

***Do you accept such activities?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(6) Establishment of Community Co-ordinating Committee**

In order to keep close co-ordination between FO and CBOs and to make unity of the village community, it is proposed to establish the Community Co-ordinating Committee (CCC) - “Eksathkama Sanwardanaye Padanamai (ESP)” Group. The CCC (ESP Group) will consist of the Secretaries of FO and all the CBOs operating within the village community. The CCC is to strengthen and utilise local talent for the benefit of their community and establish linkages within the community. The objectives of CCC shall be:

- Gathering and sharing information for the community (public relations activities)
- Discussion of future plans for community development
- Consideration of proposals submitted by members for implementation,
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation together with field officers group
- Reviewing completed programs
- Advise to the FOs and other CBOs
- Recording of Data
- Resolving conflicts and problems among community

One of the important activities of CCC is public relations. In order to keep transparency, all of the information collected by CCC should be open to all people in the community.

***Do you accept such CCC?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(7) Activation of Kanna Meetings**

The following procedures are recommended to activate Kanna Meeting and strengthen FOs.

#### Minor Irrigation Schemes

- a) To strengthen the operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and the connections between the Kanna meetings and FOs, propose and approve at the Kanna meeting, to set up water management committees, a sub committees of the FOs. The Yaya Representatives to be appointed as leaders of the sub-committees.
- b) Copies of minutes of the Kanna meetings are generally not provided to the FOs, at present. Therefore, copies should be provided to FOs and proposed CCC for them to be aware of matters discussed and decisions taken at the Kanna meetings.
- c) CCC to be present at Kanna meetings, as a representative of CBOs in the community.
- d) Implement monitoring and evaluation system, with the proposed FOG by the sub-committee on water management.

#### Major Irrigation Schemes

- a) Appoint sub-committee for the water management in each FO. (DCO)
- b) Hold pre-kanna meetings at ASC divisional level to:
  - Strengthen agricultural development
  - Encourage the attendance ratio of non-FO members - to be aware the O&M
- c) CCC to be present at Kanna meetings, as representative of CBOs in the community
- d) Implement monitoring and evaluation system, with proposed FOG by the sub-committee of water management.

#### ***Do you accept such recommendations?***

☐ Accept      ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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## **5.2 Linkage between FO and Community Based Organisations**

In the quest for sustainable development it is necessary to blend tradition with modernity, especially, to harness the spirit of the traditional rural settlements. To cater to the various needs of the rural community, a number of community-based organisations are in operation. Some are linked to government and other external agencies. If all community-based organisations could work together, the community could share information and maintain transparency. Therefore, it is proposed to appoint a Co-ordinating Committee for each community, made up of representatives of all Community Based Organisations operating in the villages.

Further, FOs should jointly work with other community-based organisations to implement social development programmes. In keeping with tradition the FOs shall work closely with the temple Dayaka Sabhas and the Kulangana Samithies. This would help foster goodwill and unity among the villages and possibly, also help to reintroduce some of the old customs, traditions value systems.

***Do you accept such recommendations?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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## **6. Women’s Participate to Development**

Women’s involvement in the process of economic development is important and necessary, not only because they have to be brought into the mainstream of economic activity, but also because their participation will be invaluable in bringing about the envisaged social changes in the village. The following proposals are made on women’s participation in the development process:

- a) Appointment of women’s leaders in the sub-committee of FO, in order to encourage greater participation of women and use of their talent.
  - Provision of public health and family nutrition
  - Income-generation activities for female etc.
- b) Establishment of women’s banking activities, such as, rotating loans, savings and credit associations, in order to encourage rural women to get into income generating and business activities, especially to provide initial capital to the group.

A basic training program for the women’s group and other assistance would be provided by the Women’s Banks’ already set up in the Study area. Because such women’s groups have much experience, both, failures and successes, their advice and guidance would be more acceptable to those living under similar social and economic conditions. Therefore, a group-to-group transferring system of knowledge and experience is proposed. In addition this group would create an opportunity to consult each other on subjects, such as sanitation, nutrition and alcoholism.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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## **7. Rehabilitation / Improvement Works for Irrigation Facilities**

### **(1) Needs of Farmers’ Participation in Rehabilitation / Improvement Works**

The government officials of ID and PED as well as the farmers in the irrigation schemes will be involved in the rehabilitation / improvement works. All of the on-farm facilities of D-canal and below will be managed by the farmers themselves, in accordance with the government’s policy. However, it will be difficult to achieve



successful O&M by the farmers themselves if the restoration works are implemented under a top down system and without their understanding. It is essential especially that the rehabilitation / improvement works of the irrigation facilities and farmers' participation in those works should be implemented under the farmers well understanding and full consensus. In addition, it works would be required to train farmers on skills required in the O&M of them, and to bring up their self-reliance for O&M.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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## **(2) Getting Consensus of Farmers to Formulate the Rehabilitation Plan**

The approaches how to get consensus of farmers for formulation of the rehabilitation plan have been established in the previous project, such as ADB and IDA funded project. The system would also be applied to the Master Plan, strengthening links between the government officials and the farmers throughout the awareness programme indicated in the preceding section. The meetings held three times during the survey, investigation, and design period are featured by the workshops, in which components of the rehabilitation works with its cost will be discussed and decided. All farmers are entitled to attend the meetings so as to express their intention for the works. The decisions should be documented and presented in the public area to ensure the transparency of the process of the works.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If "do not accept", its reason.

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## **(3) Joint Inspection and Operation for Irrigation Facilities**

In case that the rehabilitation works are carried out by a private contractor, as soon as the works is completed and water issue is commenced, a joint inspection should be carried out by a team consisting of the Engineer's Representative, who is responsible for supervision of the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, and farmers' representative so as to check irrigation defects and clarify work to be done during the defects liability period. The inspection results should be agreed mutually and record kept in proper manner. This inspection is essential for turnover of O&M to the farmers. At first, for about one year, the irrigation facilities would be operated and maintained jointly by both the government staff and farmers' organisations. Throughout such operation, the O&M skills should be transferred to the farmers.

On the other hand, in the case of the irrigation schemes, which rehabilitation works are carried out by farmers themselves, the period of joint operation would be not considered but O&M by farmers will commence immediately.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept      ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(4) Promotion of turnover**

The turnover is carried out carefully taking progress of outstanding works and capability of the farmers’ organisation into account. The documents necessary for the turnover, such as description of the canals with their related structures, water issue trees, shall be compiled by the engineers attached to the ID and PED offices.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept      ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(5) O&M of irrigation facilities by farmers**

The O&M of distributary and field canals will be carried out by the farmers’ organisation except remedial works due to disasters. Technical instruction and guidance by the engineers will be carried out continuously.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept      ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(6) Rehabilitation and improvement of O&M roads**

Operation and Maintenance roads (O & M roads) are constructed along the irrigation canals for the operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities by the staff. Because O & M roads are generally paved with gravel or natural soils, maintenance of the roads is frequently required, especially during the rainy season. The principal components of the maintenance works to O & M roads are grading, crack sealing, filling potholes, weed control, and material hauling.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(7) O&M Costs**

All O&M costs of irrigation facilities on D- and F-canals in major irrigation schemes and all facilities in medium and minor irrigation schemes are covered by the Irrigation Service Fee (ISF) collected from the farmers. The amount of ISF is estimated by each FO, taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers, and includes operation cost, maintenance cost, and collecting cost, such as, the transportation costs of collectors and treasurers. In order to minimise the labour cost, it is proposed that maintenance works should be carried out by farmers as communal work, which is already in use by farmers (Sramadana).

The procedure of O&M cost allocation should be improved. The contract should be given only to farmers who prepare the annual maintenance plan with cost estimates. Thus, the guidance for O&M allocation, contracting, as well as, its invoicing system should be carried out by the government officials.

***Do you accept such ideas?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(8) Collection of Irrigation Service Fees**

Although FO will have various profit activities, it is necessary to collect an irrigation service fees from the farmers in order to maintain the irrigation facilities.

***Do you accept collection of irrigation service fees?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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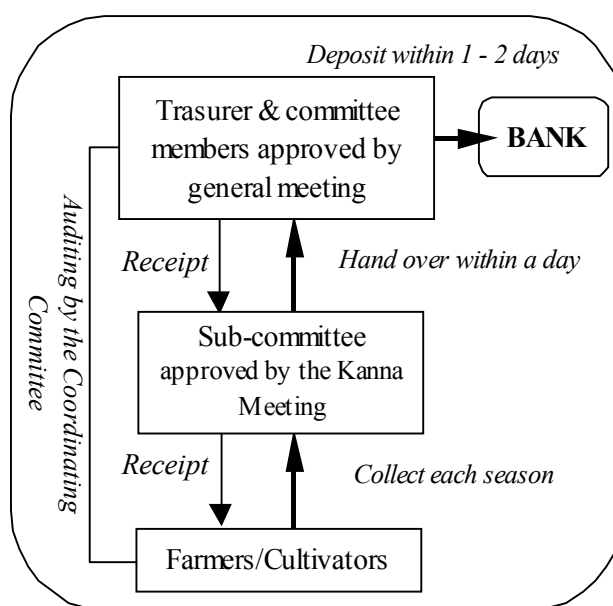
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**(9) Proposed Collecting Procedure of ISF**

The Committee is responsible for management and use of ISF, on behalf of the Kanna Meeting. To achieve smooth collection of ISF, it is recommended to include the following punishment rule and incentive, after discussions at the Kanna meeting.

- a) If a farmer fails to pay on time, FO imposes on him a fine equivalent to some percentage of total ISF per month during the non-payment period.
- b) When a farmer pays the full amount of ISF and on time, some percentage of the full amount is reimbursed to him as an incentive.



**Diagram-1 Proposed Collecting System of ISF**

***Do you accept collection of irrigation service fees?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**(10) Amendment of By-laws**

Standard articles and by-laws of FO have been prepared by the Department of Agrarian Services. But this is for the general co-operative, and articles necessary for FOs which are responsible for the O&M of the irrigation facilities are not included at all. Although these standard articles and by-laws apply basically to FO, it is necessary to enact several new articles. These are listed below.

- a) FO has the right of operation and management of irrigation facilities on behalf of the Kanna Meeting.

- b) FO has the right to collect ISF from the beneficiaries who receive irrigation services from FO, and the beneficiaries have the duty to pay ISC to FO.
- c) FO inflicts a punishment on the beneficiaries who use irrigation water and facilities illegally and fail to pay ISC.
- d) The beneficiaries have the duty to participate in the communal works on O&M planned by FO.

***Do you accept such amendment?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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## 8. Awareness Programme

This awareness programme has two major purposes: capacity building of field officers and strengthening of FOs with realignment of farmers’ attitude. In addition, the community mobilisation and development will also be envisaged in this programme, because community’s movement will affect largely to sustainable development of FOs.

### **Awareness Programme through the Process Oriented Participatory Development**

Stage	Main Programme	Expected Result
1	Incorporating and adapting aspects of the participatory development strategy within the governmental institutions	Organizational Change ↓
2	Setting-up Group of Expert and Researcher	Research and Advisory Team ↓
3	Capacity building of Field Officers	Association of Field Officers ↓
4	Setting-up of Field Officers Group (FOG)	Association of CBOs ↓
5	Community Mobilization Setting up Community Coordinating Committee	Strengthen FO & other CBOs ↓
6	Capacity building of community	FO accepted by community as represent of CBOs
7	Monitoring and Evaluation	Action plan & program by group/sub- committee
8	Community Resources Management	
9	Community action planning (FO will be a core of CBOs)	
↓	Implementation of participatory development program	

***Do you accept such recommendations?***

☐ Accept    ☐ Do not accept

If “do not accept”, its reason.

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**THE STUDY  
FOR  
THE POTENTIAL REALIZATION OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE  
IN  
THE DRY AND INTERMEDIATE ZONES OF SRI LANKA  
MASTER PLAN STUDY**

**GROUP DISCUSSION WITH FARMERS / FO LEADERS  
ON  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT (DRAFT)**

Name of Scheme	
Name of FO	

**ATTENDANCE**

Position	Male	Female	Total
Total			

***Attachment N7***  
***Result of Group Discussions***

### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (1/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
No. of Attendant					
Male	23	5	16	26	14
Female	0	1	2	4	0
Total	23	6	18	30	14
Development Plan	Details of Discussed				
(1) Proposed Crop ? Accept	Maize, Cow-pea, Soya, Chilies, Finger-millet Agree: Identify suitable land for OFCs, the extent available and what crops are suitable for	Tora Dhal, Pumpkin, Soya, Onion, Tobacco Agree: There was a training programme about cultivating dhal (pigeon pea)	Agree	Soya, black-gram, Sesame - Yala, Maize, Okura - Maha Agree: Yield of sesame vary depending on rain in Yala.	Agree: Training is necessary to cultivate mushrooms. Onion cultivation is difficult in high-land
( 2 OFC cultivation in the paddy field )	Agree: Difficult to cultivate sesame in paddy fields due to excess water in Maha. Home-gardens are too small, but since external markets are available farmer are willing to grow sesame. Corn was introduced by the Mahailuppallama Farm, but due to excess of production and not providing marketing facilities farmers faced financial losses. Can make a good profit by selling boiled whole corns, but the volume of sales will be very limited	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree: At present OFC is not cultivated. In Maha cannot be done because of excessive water. In Yala it can be done if marketing facilities are available.
( 3 Proposed cropping pattern )	Agree: OFC production in Yala gives better incomes and help reduce household expenditure. Therefore, farmers are willing to grow more OFC in Yala. Cultivating 30% in paddy field is suitable. Earlier, soya was grown on contract basis for private company, but they bought only their requirements and the balance left with the farmers. If companies are to buy in future the contract must clearly indicate the amount of produce they would purchase.	Agree: It difficult to cultivate OFC in Maha because of too much of wetness. It is OK to grow 10% of OFC in Maha, in Yala 40% of OFC can be cultivated because they fetch high prices	Agree: Just now OFC cultivation is not been done very much but if higher incomes are received farmers would like to grow OFC. 40% cultivation of OFC in the Yala season is proposed.	Agree: Normally farmers like to cultivate paddy in Yala, but considering the income it is better to cultivate OFC. Farmers should be gradually introduced to OFC cultivation. Paddy is necessary for home consumption. if they are in excess, it is sold. Therefore, if OFC brings higher incomes, farmers will grow OFC. Anyway owners living outside will not cultivate any OFC.	Agree: 1) Maha 100% 2) OFC - 25 %



### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (2/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
1.2 Improvement of Land Fragmentation	Disagree: Because physical conditions (Salinity, soil fertility and availability of water) vary indifferent fields owned by farmers, land consolidation cannot be done. When land sub-divided and given to children, some times such land have no road access or water. Then problems arise because they construct access road and canals to get water, on their own. Legally the 2.5 acre plot given to farmers cannot be sub-divided. but farmers divided the land equally among his children. Therefore, before undertaking land consolidation new laws must be passed, to fix the minimum size of land, like in urban areas and provide deeds for the sub-divided	Disagree: Conditions of fields and water availability vary among different plots, therefore, consolidation is difficult.	Disagree: Condition in fields and water availability vary among different plots therefore consolidation is difficult. But it is possible in the high land.	Disagree: Condition in fields and water availability vary among different plots, therefore, consolidation is difficult. Since it is a major problem, the farmer should discuss this in detail.	Disagree: Conditions in fields and water availability vary among different plots therefore consolidation is difficult.
<b>2. Proposed Income Generating Activities</b>					
(1) Development of Home-gardening	Agree: The CCC should collect the information from the community about developing home gardens and then discuss and plan suitable programmes according to wishes of the community	Agree: Difficult to cultivate in homesteads, because land is limited. But home gardens can be developed in a step by step process. There is a lot straw available in the threshing flows if they can be used e.g.. In mushroom cultivation, farmers will sell it	Agree: Difficult to cultivate homestead because land is limited. ( 0.2 ha - 0.4 ha). Some are already cultivating mushrooms. Betel cultivation is desirable because it has an export potential. ( but according to the wholesale dealer in the Dambulla, at present export market for betel	Disagree: Farmers owning high land are few. Since there more tenant farmers implementation is difficult. But system proposed is good.	Agree
(2) Livestock Development	Agree: Because there are large producers, small poultry farmers will be badly affected if conditions change. Therefore this will have to be done carefully, because of the religious factor (being Buddhists) and the high cost of poultry feed are two major problems. Regarding dairy farming, only 1 or 2 high milk producing cows can be raised due to the limited space availability.	Agree: Farmers like to raise animals, but since they do not do it properly, crops are been damaged. Therefore farmers should be rare animals properly, after training programmes.	Agree: It is not difficult to develop livestock farming because some farmers are already raising milk cows and goats and there are milk collecting centers.	Since there are no pasture lands raring cattle is difficult but by using common land it may be possible to start it. But this will require identification and survey of such land. Farmers have fare knowledge of poultry farming but it is difficult to develop because of high price of poultry feed. Since at present stray feeding is practiced due to insufficient land availability. it is good to introduce rearing of 1 or 2 good quality cows that can be at all feed. (straw)	Since there are no pasture lands raring cattle is difficult, but by using common land it may be possible to start it. But this will require identification and survey of such land. Farmers have fair knowledge of poultry farming, but it is difficult to develop because of high price of poultry feed. Since at present stray feeding is practiced due to insufficient land availability. It is good to introduce rearing of 1 or 2 good quality cows that can be at stall feed. (straw)

### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (3/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
(3) Development of Inland Fisheries	Agree: Gemunu FO suggested that if Hidogama Tank can be rehabilitated with PRDP funds, inland fisheries could be developed. There is no knowledge about the ornamental fish farming and the marketing of the produce. Therefore, arrangements to the develop both kinds of the fish farming with reliable markets, unlike in the case of Soya, is needed. The younger generation is interested in livestock farming including fish farming and are willing to ignore religious ideas.	Agree: Fishing societies are already operating in the community. Farmers are interested in ornamental fisheries and they would like to follow training programme.	Agree: Because Mr. Some of Samagi FO is already doing ornamental fish farming successfully, there is an interest among farmers to get into ornamental fisheries. (near the Gunasekara Rice Mill)	Agree: There is a minor tank that can be rehabilitated by deepening the tank bed about 3 feet near the water outlet. It will assist harvesting of fish in the tank. Ornamental fish farming also could possibly be develop by constructing ponds in the paddy fields. Last year Tissa FO proposed to the Fisheries Corporation to start ornamental fish farming, but received no positive response. Now some of farmers are growing water plants in the ponds.	Agree: Since there are 15 small tanks in the Isuru FO area, inland fisheries can easily be developed. At present, these tanks are leased to 3 persons at Rupees 300/= per month. Ornamental fish farming must be implemented. There is a water logged area in 1) Pasiwala 2) LLD4 3) LLD6 area where ponds can be constructed for ornamental fish farming. For this farmers need to be given basic training and they will do the implementation by themselves.
(4) Small Enterprise and Business Development	Agree: In Nachchaduwa rock outcrops are limited and many are already involved in quarrying. Therefore, chances of developing metal quarrying are limited	Agree: Since there are many rock outcrops, metal quarrying can be developed. If the FO is to operate a rice mill it would need funds because farmers will have to be paid in cash for the paddy supplied.	Agree	Agree: Small farmers grow crops using loan funds. This has to be stopped by developing income generating activities to earn additional funds necessary for agriculture.	Agree: At present there are outsiders who are having metal quarries in the many rock outcrops. This is been done through permit issued by the DS. If this industry is handed over to the community or to the FO they would be able to run the quarries
Ideas of the small enterprise	Coconuts fiber production ( Coir, compost made of coir dust)	The younger generation could earn money from the rice mill, selling of paddy and rice and with the profits buy fertilizers, agro-chemicals etc. to be sold to farmers.	Agree	Spice Packaging	Handy crafts
	Brick making			Banana cultivation	Pottery
	Insuistry based on straw e.g. Paper			Agro-industries	Coconut oil production
	Oil production - Soya oil & Soya				Coconuts fiber production.
	Coconuts fiber Production				
	Beekeeping				
(5) Vocational Training and Employment Information Services	Agreed: Bee keeping, need marketing facilities	Agree: The special training programmes have not helped since marketing and other support facilities have not been provided. Therefore the entire systems fails. Therefore it is better to work with the present organizations operating in the area.	Agree	Agree: The NYSC provides information on the availability of self-employment opportunities, which is very good. There are many who received training earlier, but cannot find suitable employment in the village because if the lack of opportunity.	Agree: Vocational training programmes are necessary. Earlier NYSC conducted such programmes and very useful but these are not been held any longer. It would be revive such programme. There are project that are started by external organizations. Not for the benefits of the community but to fulfill there own requirements. such project are in most instances stop half way without any advantage to the community.

### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (4/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
(6) Credit Services for Income Generation	Agreed: If a group loan system with guarantees is introduced the scheme will succeed. Because only those interested and have specific ideas will join the group. Repayment of loans will also be better.	If the credit system operates with the FO, it will be successful and recoveries will also be easy, because FO is familiar with the community.	Agree	Agree: If FOs offer credit facilities they are able to obtain necessary information without difficulty. At present, many who really need credit assistance, do not apply for loans because of the complicated procedures. FO credit scheme is therefore very helpful.	Agree: earlier Sena Samagi FO had plans such credit services but due to the limitation in knowledge they could not be completed.
(7) Target Group of Income Generation	Agree:	Agree: the poverty groups include those who are landless, those who cannot pay loans, those who have family problems and finally those who are not willing to work. Everyone, except the last group can be helped.	It is suggested that income generation activities be first focussed on the poorest and then proceed upwards step by step.	Agree: But they feel that there are reasons for the poor to be in poverty)	Agree
4. Improvement of Marketing and Agricultural Credit					
4.1 Improvement of Marketing					
(1) (1) Expansion of Group Purchasing for Farm Inputs	Agree: Guidance and loans are not sufficient. Demonstration is important. The AI should visit villagers to give proper services.	Agree: When making group purchasing technical guidance will help. It will check wastage by not buying unnecessary things and also introduce to new products. Therefore the need of technical guidance is emphasized.	Agree	Agree: Ruwanweli FO already purchases from the Fertilizer Corporation. Other FOs already know the cooperative purchasing system.	Agree: Group purchasing is good. This was done to purchase fertilizer from the Fertilizer Company on the basis of a loan and repayments were very good.
(2) (2) Organizing of Producer Group of OFCs	Agree: Cultivation method explained in 1. (2)	Agree: It difficult to organize producer groups at the level of paddy fields, but if it is done on the neighborhood basis it will be easy to manage and successful.	Agree	Agree: It is useful to have a agro-well for high land cultivation, but since there are conservation rules it has to be done very carefully within the present rules and regulations.	Agree: This can be done only in the Yala season. Since the ordinary farmers do not possess enough knowledge, guidance and training has to be provided.
(3) (3) Establishment of Pola	Agreed: Pola should be located opposite of the RPM's office. More suitable because there is enough parking space for lorries, storage space in a RPM's office and is the center Nachchaduwa Project.	Tabuttegama will be more useful than Dambulla, since it is closer to Nachchaduwa. Since Al-Aksa FO is in the interior it is better to organize the pola near the RPM's office. 2) Others felt that a pola in Al-Aksa will also be desirable since when production is high buyers come to Al-Aksa for purchasing our products.	1) Near the community center of Kaluarachchiyagama 2) Hidogama RPM's office	Agree: 1) Ranketa FO suggests the location of the pola in front of the Ranketa FO's storage house. 2) Others suggested near the Sudugalgamuwa school playground	Agree: The pola can be located either near the RPM's office or in Athuruwela pola
(4) (4) Establishment of Collecting Point	Agreed:	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
4.2 4.2 Agricultural Credit					

### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (5/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
(1) (1) Group Loan System	Agreed: This system is good because it can be done without handling cash, when buying fertilizer from the Fertilizer Corporation there is a discount. But so far it has not been used.	Agree	Agree	Agree: At present repayment of loans are collected by FO leaders. The proposed system of collecting repayment through sub-committee is better.	Agree
(2) (2) Revolving Loan System	Agreed: This is similar to the Farmers Revolving Loan Scheme. (Govi jana chakriya naya kramaya)	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
(3) (3) Mutual Aid Credit System	Agreed: Similar to SEETTU system in Sri Lanka	Agree	Agree: Since women have a better grasp of family problems and do not waste money like men (alcoholism, gambling) it is best that this done through women.	Agree	Agree: Similar credit system is in operation through the Samurdhi Movement
5. 5. Strengthening of Farmers' Organization and Community Development	Agreed: The community development must also be done by the FOs	Agree: GEMUNU - Since the community development society and other CBOs work jointly with the FO the proposal presented is good.	Agree	Agree	Agree: Need government support
5.1 5.1 Farmers' Organization					
(1) (1) Objectives and Role of FO	Agreed	If FO leaders work with more interest much more can be achieved, but if the FO joins hands with the other CBOs, and divide the responsibility, then it could be better for the development of the community. Also simple and more easily understood regulations must be prepared.	Agree	Agree	Agree
(2) (2) Proposed Organizational Structure and Managing Activities	Agreed	Agree: If FO is to set up sub-committees, the awareness of community must be developed. It is necessary to provide training programmes to the community if the sub-committee system is to be implemented and it should also form a part of the awareness programme.	Agree	Agree	Agree
(3) (3) Sub Committee	Agreed: More people will share responsibility without limiting it to the leaders. The system will also be better than now.	Agree	Since the formation of sub-committees will allow division of responsibilities there will be better awareness of activities in the community.	Agree: If the proposed sub-committee system is to be implemented, the constitution will be have to be changed.	Agree

### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (6/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
(4) (4) Introduction of Internal Auditing	Agreed	Agree	Agree: Although the DO from the ASC was due to come for auditing annually, he has still not come once. At present FODS assist us with book-keeping. In future proper auditing of the FO will be necessary.	Agree	Agree: The Isuru FO has auditing committee of 3 persons.
(5) (5) Raising of FO's Fund (Fo's Profit	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
(6) (6) Establish of Community Co-ordinating Committee	Agreed: It will be possible to know what is happening in the community. Also, it will be possible to provide a reasonable services.	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
(7) Activation of Kanna Meeting	Agreed: If CCC participates in Kannna meetings, Other CBOs will also attend and get know what is happening in the community. Then it will be easy for O&M	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
5.2 Linkage between FO and Community Based Organizations	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
6. Women's Participate to	Agreed	Agree	Agree: There is no problem since women participate even at	Agree	Agree: Need self-employment programme
7. Rehabilitation / mprovement works for Irrigation Facilities					
(1) Needs of Farmers' Participation in Rehabilitation / Improvement Works	Agreed	Agree: Because the DOI did not involve the community in rehabilitation works, the irrigation system does not work properly and it is difficult to control the farmers.	Agree	Agree	Agree
(2) Getting Consensus of Farmers to Formulate the Rehabilitation	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree: Although rehabilitation of Nachchaduwa Irrigation Scheme was done by the DOI, the farmers were not consulted at all. Consequently, some of the farm roads were lost - and converted to paddy fields.	Agree
(3) Joint Inspection and Operation for Irrigation Facilities	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree: The farmers are very much interested in doing joint inspections but they should be provided with the necessary training	Agree
(4) Promotion of Turnover	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree

### Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Nachchaduwa Major Irrigation Scheme (7/7)

Name of FO	1) Ranamayura, 2) Gemunu, 3) Mahasen, 4) (Mahanama)	5) Al-Aksa	6) Parakrama, 7) Samagi	8) Tissa, 9) Ranketa, 10) Wijaya, 11) 26/27, 12)	13) Isuru, 14) Eksath, 15) Sena Samagi
(5) O&M of Irrigation Facilities by Farmers	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
(6) Rehabilitation and improvement of O&M roads	Agreed	Agree	Agree: If the irrigation system is fully rehabilitated, the farmers are willing to undertake O&M.	Agree	Agree
(7) O&M Costs	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree: If complete rehabilitation is done, O&M cost will be paid	Agree
(8) Collection of Irrigation Services Fees	Agreed: Now farmers do not pay irrigation service fees, but if the irrigation system is fully rehabilitated all farmers will pay	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
(9) Proposed Collecting Procedure	Agreed	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
(10) Amendment of By-Laws	Agreed	Agree	Agree: Since under the present leasing system the land is given on lease only for one season it affects the quality of the land, water management and soil conservation. It is necessary to review this situation and make new, simple and easy to understand, regulations on leasing to avoid the problems. When land is given on lease it must be clear as to whose responsibility it is to clear the canals and attend other activities.	Agree: The main office bearers of the FO should be issued ID cards, to help them perform their duties well, e.g. in dealing with police and other government agencies	Agree: The main office bearers of the FO should be issued ID cards to help them perform their duties well, e.g. in dealing with police and other government agencies. It will help them not only to be identified, but also, to be trusted.
8. Awareness Programme	Agreed: If awareness programme are not conducted for the senior officials and other officials of agencies associated with the project, this programme will also not proceed in the correct direction. The farmers views were not considered in the past and therefore facilities were not provided to meet their needs.	Agree: Field officers work only according to their programmes. They do not consult the farmers and assist them to solve the problems they face. Therefore, awareness programs are very necessary, so that every one works within the same framework.	Agree: Awareness programme are essential if the attitude of senior officers do not change the present situation will continue.	Agree: Since the FO is the most important community group in irrigation schemes, and they are responsible for O&M. It is necessary that they receive detailed training in this area.	Agree

## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme (1/5)

Name of FO	1) Yaya-1, 2) Yaya-2, 3) Yaya-3	1) Yaya-4, 2) Yaya-5, 3) Yaya-6	Purana Walaganba FO
No. of Attendant			
Male	17	18	7
Female	6	1	0
Total	23	19	7
Development Plan	Details of Discussed		
( 1 ) Proposed Crop	Maize, Millet, Groundnuts, *Finger-millet is good for cultivation in Yala.	Banana, Cucumber, Gourd, Tomato, Okra in Yala, (Cultivating crops by a farmer in Track-5: Banana, Eggplant, Tomato, Radish, Beet, Kidney-beans, Chilies, Luffa etc.)	Chilies, Red onion, Big onion, Vegetables in Yala
	Agree: Organize executive committee and identify suitable crops	Agree: Must be careful of B-onion cultivation, because sometimes the government imports B-Onions and a steep fall in the market takes place. It is difficult to cultivate OFC in Maha, because of much water. (*Observation: A farmer cultivates OFCs through 1 year, even in Maha, for about 6years in Track-5)	Agree
( 2 ) OFC cultivation in the paddy field	Agree:	Disagree in Yala season: Because of water shortage.	Agree: Difficult cultivate OFC in Maha, because sometimes spill water causes floods.
( 3 ) Proposed cropping pattern	Agree: OFC production in Yala gives better incomes than paddy, therefore farmers are willing to grow more 20% OFC cultivation in paddy fields in Yala. If marketing problems are solved, the cultivation ratio of OFC could be increased. At present 10% of paddy fields are practicing OFC cultivation. (Observation: Dependency of farmers in this area is rather high)	Agree: However both paddy and OFC cultivation are not implemented because of water shortages in Yala. If water is available, it is possible. (there are many agro-wells but not utilised by farmers)	Agree: It is difficult cultivate 10% of OFC in Maha, because of the floods. Necessary to select suitable crops in places with excessive water. In the Maha season half of the paddy fields cannot be cultivated due to water shortage (100 to 200 acre)
1.2 Improvement of Land Fragmentation	Agree: It is necessary speak with all farmers on this matter in detail. Farmers in the Palukadawala settlement scheme do not have ownership of land. Therefore land consolidation could be done.	Agree: There are not many problems because almost land is not utilized by people because of shortage of irrigation water. No value as agricultural land.	Agree: But not fully. The proposed ideas is good, but it is difficult because of physical conditions (salinity, soil fertility and availability of water) vary with the different fields owned by farmers
2. Proposed Income Generating Activities			
(1) Development of Home-gardening	Agree	Agree: Need training on mushroom cultivation. System proposed is good.	Agree: Some of the farmers learned about mushroom cultivation at school but they could not sell products. The proposed system - step by step learning - is good.
(2) Livestock Development	Disagree: Amount of land is not sufficient and almost all farmers are not interested in doing animal husbandry.	Agree: Usually 3 to 5 chickens raised at home in the past. And the eggs had sold to get cash, with a good price, because its yoke is orange and is called Gan-bittara (Country eggs). Mr. Mendis is raising 1000 broilers. The main problem is the youth is not interested in it at all, therefore difficult to find labour. 5% of villagers are willing to start poultry. Goats are kept only by Muslims. (The youth join the army and work in garment factories)	Agree: It is difficult to raise animals, because of religious reasons. However, the younger generation could start little by little.
(3) Development of Inland Fisheries	Agree: Since there is a FO federation for 7 FOs, discuss and select proper place. Because this is a settlement area, enough land cannot be found in each FO area. Another idea is that the federation can lease the tank for fisheries.	Agree: As there are 4 minor tanks in this area it is possible to cultivate fish. However, because some of the tanks are managed by neighboring villages, need to discuss with them. It will be good to breed ornamental fish in ponds in the paddy fields. Marketing of ornamental fish may not be so difficult, because there are some (Aquariums) ornamental fish shops in Galgamuwa town.	Agree: Already a youth has started fish cultivation. FO has a plan to start fish culture.

## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme (2/5)

Name of FO	1) Yaya-1, 2) Yaya-2, 3) Yaya-3	1) Yaya-4, 2) Yaya-5, 3) Yaya-6	Purana Walaganba FO
(4) Small Enterprise and Business Development	Agree: Except metal crushing, proposed plans are acceptable. Even now many local and outside farmers are doing metal crushing. Especially, the establishment of small scale industries is desirable for women.	Agreed: In Yaya 4 & 6 rock out crops are not there. (Consciousness and capacity to the community development is low in this area than other and poor)	Agree: A youth is making coir brushes for export to Japan - TAWASHI, with 12 employees. If he could export the products directly, it could be useful for youths in the village. Many persons are working in Colombo in high posts, in the government and in big companies. It is important to establish good connections with them to promote employment.
Ideas of the small enterprise	Garment factory	Brick making	Organic fertilizer production and
	Clay industry		Direct sale of Coconuts timber (present profits is RS.15/ timber will increase to Rs.30/timber)
			Production by using straw (mushroom, organic fertilizer)
			Coconuts fiber production
			Agro-industries (Mango, Lime)
(5) Vocational Training and Employment Information Services		Agree: There is a signboard of a 'Business Information Service' at Galgamuwa DS but it is not functioning. Employment information other than for the security forces and garment factories is very essential. We are very interested to have employment information in Colombo through the NYSC because many youth want get instant employment opportunities in the security forces and the garment factories, increasing number of youths who do not have skills.	Agree: Almost all field officers do not visit the community. Youth club of the NYSC is not functioning at present.
(6) Credit Services for Income Generation		Agree: It is possible to start small scale enterprise by the proposed setting up of a fund. It takes much time to obtain a loan under the normal system and required amount is not paid at once. Sometimes the issue of a loan is delayed and fail to get it in the proper time (when needed).	Agree: As there is a similar system, it is possible to implement.
(7) Target Group of Income Generation	Agree: Priority should be given to landless farmers.	Agree: Almost all farmers are poor.	It is suggested that income generation activities be first focussed on landless farmers and with FO's recommendation. If outside organization gets the authority to recommend, persons who are not suitable will be recommended for the programme e.g.. those with drug and alcoholism problems
4. Improvement of Marketing and Agricultural Credit			
4.1 Improvement of Marketing			
(1) Expansion of Group Purchasing for Farm Inputs	Agree: After all, purchasing of agro-chemicals and fertilizers increases cost. Therefore, training programme on producing organic fertilizer are desired under this programme.	Agree: Almost all farmers obtain loans. However, once they fail to repay, difficult to recover without any proper assistant. In Track-4, Govijana Bank is implementing a similar system under the proposed plan. In order to understand the loan system well, training and guidance is necessary.	Agree: It is good because cash is not handled by the FO. Needs training on organic fertilizers and cultivation methods.
(2) Organizing of Producer Group of OFCs	Agreed: It is done on a neighborhood basis, it will be easy to manage and successful. However it should avoid unexpected imports of B-onion and others products.	Agree: Although agree but it is necessary discuss among farmers how to establish group.	Agree: Need know definite advantageous from group activities for the farmers. Therefore training and awareness programmes are necessary to implement.



## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme (3/5)

Name of FO	1) Yaya-1, 2) Yaya-2, 3) Yaya-3	1) Yaya-4, 2) Yaya-5, 3) Yaya-6	Purana Walaganba FO
(3) Establishment of Pola	Agree: If Pola is established on a GN base, the number of Pola will be too much. Therefore should think of it on project basis. Galawewa junction, near the Handloom factory is good because the location is the center of 3 FOs' area. In addition there is a 1.5 acre plot of land under the village development society.	Agree: Although a Pola is needed, we have to produce enough products. When production is high buyers come to the village for purchasing of our products. (Yaya-4 near the paddy storage house, Yaya-4 near the Temple, Yaya-6 near the cooperative shop)	Agree: Pola should be located in front of the cooperative shop - near the farmers' hall.
(4) Establishment of Collecting Point	Agree:	Agree	Agree:
4.2 Agricultural Credit			
(1) Group Loan System	Agree: A storage house to distribute farm inputs will be necessary to implement such programmes. Govijana Chakra/ASC (farmer Revolving loan scheme) is being implemented at present. FO should select a suitable Bank for such a programmes to be successful.	Agree: This system is good because it can be done without handling cash, when buying fertiliser from a the Fertilizer Corporation there is a discount. But so far it has not been used. In addition it possible to increase FO fund. Furthermore, no legal land ownership is available, but only a certificate with Rs.100 stamp to use the land. Therefore farmers cannot get a loan. In this situation the proposed plan are very useful for farmers.	Agree: This system is good, because it can be done without handling cash.
(2) Revolving Loan System	Agree:	Agree: This is similar to the farmers revolving loan scheme. (Govijana Chakriya Naya Kramaya) There must be many such systems in the rural areas.	Agree: it is similar to the Govijana bank system
(3) Mutual Aid Credit System	Agree: It has been done by the Samurdhi Bank. If such a system is implemented, it is suitable to have about 5 members in a group. And such activities are suitable for women.	Agree: Similar credit system is in operation through the Samurdhi. However it is not yet popular. SARVODAYA had similar activities for women.	Agree: AFTER organizing a women's sub-committee in the FO, a multi-aid credit system can be implemented by their sub-committee
5. Strengthening of Farmers' Organization and Community Development		Agree: Social services should be implemented through FO. There are no such organizations in the community.	Agree
5.1 Farmers' Organization			
(1) Objectives and Role of FO	Agree: Social services should be a role of the FO. FO should be a leading organization in the community.	Agree: It is a good idea. If a sub-committee related to youth activities is set up, youth will join the FO. Present younger generation is not active like the elders. In addition, more people will share responsibility without limiting it to the leaders and could also maintain transparency.	Agree: It is better to implement social services by the FO. Although many CBOs were set up by the government, many of them did not last for a long period. And 5 DDS are established and community is divided into 5 groups, because the temple is divided into two. Consequently, unity in the community and other collective work related to farming is also influenced.
(2) Proposed Organizational Structure and Managing	Agree	Agree	Agree
(3) Sub Committee	Agree: A Women's committee is inevitable among such sub committees.	Agree	Agree
(4) Introduction of Internal Auditing	Agree: Youths who have knowledge of accounting should be involved. And if there are enough funds, it is possible to pay an allowance for such youth.	Agree: There is a problem between the PMC and the ASC because it is not clear about the relationship with the farmers. In the case of auditing, it should be handled by the ASC, instead of PMC. Because if the IDO/IMD resigned from his duties, nobody would come to support the FO.	Agree: Auditing has been done by FODSM who was attached to the IMD/RPM office. As elders ability is limited youth should handle this type of work.

## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme (4/5)

Name of FO	1) Yaya-1, 2) Yaya-2, 3) Yaya-3	1) Yaya-4, 2) Yaya-5, 3) Yaya-6	Purana Walaganba FO
(5) Raising of FO's Fund (FO's Profit Activities)	Agree	Agree: To increase fund of FO is very important to activate FO's programme and the youth also could have an interest. Therefore members fees and Salalis should be collected and FO leaders should change once a year according to the FO constitution in order to share responsibility.	Agree
(6) Establish of Community Coordinating Committee	Agree: Even at present FO conduct joint activities with the Rural Development Society. Therefore there is no problem.	Agree: It could create good communication among members of the community. It will be possible to know what is happened in the community. Also it will be possible to provide a reasonable service to the community. Needs will be supplied when necessary.	Agree: It is very good. Sometimes, some construction work commenced without any prior notice. And many of the structures are not used by farmers and are not constructed well. Therefore, it is important to share all information among members of the community.
(7) Activation of Kanna Meeting	Agree: There are many regulations in the major irrigation settlement schemes. And much necessary information is provided to farmers through the FO. However, though information is given, no action is taken by the government officials. Therefore, the main problem is with the government side (officials). The awareness programme is very necessary to change this situation. In addition, there is a water management committee but it is also not functioning well because of problems of officials.	Agree: Attendance ratio of farmers at the Kanna meetings is low. Because when farmers gather for the pre-Kanna meeting, almost all decisions were made by the officers. Farmers can express their opinions but could not decide. In this Maha Kanna, officers suggested us to start land preparation but after that the water issue was postponed' and finally it stopped altogether after spending money on land preparation.	Agree: It is important to impose rules and regulation through Kanna meetings. Many facilities connected to irrigation are utilized by community members other than farmers. Therefore, if CBO representatives could attend the kanna meetings, it will be good for the proper maintenance of the irrigation system.
5.2 Linkage between FO and Community Based Organizations	Agree	Agree: Actually FO and DDS members are almost same, but by combining all CBOs in the community, could provide a better service for the community	Agree
6. Women's Participate to Development	Agree	Agree: Even now women participate in all activities.	Agree: There is a Women's Society in FO
7. Rehabilitation / improvement works for Irrigation Facilities	Agree: Although rehabilitation of irrigation system was done by the DO.		Agree
(1) Needs of Farmers' Participation in Rehabilitation / Improvement Works	Agree: DOI gives contracts to contractors. Priority should be given to FOs in the award of contracts. And the security deposit and payment should be made to contractors after completion of inspection by FOs.	Agree: It is very important to obtain farmers' opinion and should implement any proposed programme.	Agree: In the case of Mahaweli Development, there were periodic joint meetings with farmers, contractors, field officers, and senior officers of the Mahaweli, and discussed all matters concerning the construction of the irrigation systems. Therefore, the contractor could not do any corner-cutting at all. farmers could gain some technical knowledge and understand the reality of the conditions through the meeting. (This was mentioned by a villager who worked in Mahaweli, as an engineer of a contractor in Mahaweli- H)
(2) Getting Consensus of Farmers to Formulate the Rehabilitation	Agree	Agree: Sometimes construction/rehabilitation work start suddenly, without any notice, in advance. DOI makes the schedule for O&M, however, the officials do not perform their duties. Therefore, the farmers feel a sense of unfairness.	Agree: It is very important because many construction work had started without any advance notice.

## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Palukadawela Major Irrigation Scheme (5/5)

Name of FO	1) Yaya-1, 2) Yaya-2, 3) Yaya-3	1) Yaya-4, 2) Yaya-5, 3) Yaya-6	Purana Walaganba FO
(3) Joint Inspection and Operation for Irrigation Facilities	Agree	Agree: It is a very good proposal, but needs training.	Agree: The training to improve farmers capabilities to be able to do inspections is very useful. The engineer in the village can attend to such inspections, as a representative of FO. As many of the documents of DOI are in English, Sinhala and Tamil translations of them are needed for the farmers.
(4) Promotion of Turnover	Agree	Agree: At present irrigation water is not available in this area. therefore if irrigation water is available, it will be good	Agree: It is very important to know farmers' capacity and what he could understand. BOQ and all other documents concerning irrigation facilities are necessary when government hands over the facilities. If farmers have such documents they could make detailed plans and could understand the cost for maintenance.
(5) O&M of Irrigation Facilities by Farmers	Agree	Agree: If the irrigation system fully rehabilitated, and it is possible to pay.	Agree: Almost all O&M is done by farmers at present
(6) Rehabilitation and improvement of O&M roads	Agree	Agree: Farm roads should be improved	Agree
(7) O&M Costs	Agree: It is no problem, after completion of rehabilitation of all irrigation systems and when FO have established enough funds.	Agree	Agree: Needs training in documentation and other management systems
(8) Collection of Irrigation Services Fees	Agree: It is the most serious problem of the FO	Agree	Agree: Are irrigation service fees collected only in Mahaweli?
(9) Proposed Collecting Procedure of ISF	Agree	Agree	Agree
(10) Amendment of by-laws	Agree	Agree	Agree: Amending of FO constitution is necessary. If governments want to hand over the irrigation systems to FO, the Act and the Ordinance should be amended to avoid any problems to the farmers.
8. Awareness Programme	Agree: Officers in ADB Wayamba Project come to the village on their own schedule, and not depend on farmers need. They always work in the office and it takes more than 1 year to start a programme. Therefore awareness programme is necessary for such officers to change their ideas.	Agree: Officers ways and attitudes should be changed, otherwise many problems of farmers will not decrease, and O&M will also not improve. Need create a system where farmers can appeal and express their opinions	Agree: The case of Mahaweli is very good. We asked officers' to attend FO meetings but nobody came. Therefore the awareness programme is necessary for them.

**Group Discussion with FO Leaders**  
**- Periyakulama and Mahananneriya Medium Irrigation Scheme (1/3)**

Name of FO	Periyakulama - Ekamuthu	Mahananneriya - Ekabadda
No. of Attendant		
Male	6	6
Female	1	1
Total	7	7
Development Plan	Details of Discussed	
( 1 ) Proposed Crop ?	Agree: Vegetable, Mango and Banana could be Agree: If the problem of irrigation water is solved, marketable OFC could be cultivated	Agree: however 100% of paddy cultivation is suitable in Maha. Without irrigation water nobody wants to cultivate paddy or OFC. However, many farmers who do not have irrigation system are cultivating with rain water. Youth joining the Farmers Organization desire to change the present situation of the FOs.
( 2 ) OFC cultivation in the paddy field	Agree	Agree: OFC cultivation could be done in Yala. However recently many farmers did not put up fences around the paddy fields during the cultivation season. It is necessary to motivate them to complete each farmer's duties decided as at the Kanna meeting.
( 3 ) Proposed cropping pattern	Basically agree: In the case of Purana (Traditional) paddy fields it is difficult to cultivate OFC due to excess water in Maha. Therefore OFC cannot be cultivated in Maha in the paddy fields. However, OFC cultivation is possible at Akkara paddy fields but the water will not be enough.	Agree: Cashew-nut, Groundnuts, Banana, Lime and Oranges are also suitable to cultivate around here.
1.2 Improvement of Land Fragmentation	Agree to 1) The farmers mutually exchange their plots under equal value.	Disagree: Condition in field and water availability vary among different plots therefore consolidation is difficult.
2. Proposed Income Generating Activities		
(1) Development of Home-gardening	Agree: Do not know about mushroom cultivation. However, have much interest in it. Mushrooms are not new to the community, because many kinds of naturally growing mushrooms are consumed.	Agree: Although the land area of farmers vary, it is possible to do group work.
(2) Livestock Development	Agree: Since almost all pastureland extending on the sides of the tank is flooded in the rainy season, it is not possible to use as feed for cattle. Recently cow-dung has become popular as fertilizer for cultivation. Therefore many farmers have much interest about animal husbandry.	Agree: Even at present many farmers are raising cattle. And milk collecting points are located near Mahananneriya school.
(3) Development of Inland Fisheries	Agree: If ponds are built in paddy fields, fish get washed away with the water and there is the problem of contamination from agro-chemicals. More suitable land can be found for the fisheries, other than in paddy fields. Although farmers have much interest about ornamental fish, they have no knowledge.	Agree: It is possible to keep ornamental fish as well. Because Mahananneriya tank is large, fish production is also possible.
(4) Small Enterprise and Business Development	Agree: Quality rice can be sold after packaging.	Agree: IFAD implemented training for organic fertilizer making and OFC cultivation and they were very useful to women and youth, especially such programmes for women are necessary in this area.
Ideas of the small enterprise	Packaging of rice and selling	Making organic fertilizers and selling
		fisheries
		Brick making
		Vegetable sales
(5) Vocational Training and Employment Information Services	Agree	Agree: At present and in the recent past youth are looking only for cash and many youth are employed in the security forces and in garment factories. Many training programmes were provided and some of the youth have good skills and higher education qualifications. If employment information could be provided at village level it will be good to for such youth.

**Group Discussion with FO Leaders**  
**- Periyakulama and Mahananneriya Medium Irrigation Scheme (2/3)**

Name of FO	Periyakulama - Ekamuthu	Mahananneriya - Ekabadda
(6) Credit Services for Income Generation	Agree: Should select those who can repay loans. Because many got relief to construct their houses, however most of them sold the materials and got money.	Agree: It is good for the youth and other villagers who have skills to start small enterprises, because it is difficult to get formal credit for such people.
(7) Target Group of Income Generation	Agree	Agree: Needs training and seminar programmes
4. Improvement of Marketing and Agricultural Credit		
4.1 Improvement of Marketing		
(1) Expansion of Group Purchasing for Farm Inputs	Agree	Agree: Similar programme is being implemented by Samurdhi for poverty alleviation. Therefore many farmers are not able to get cultivation loans. Need to increase FO fund.
(2) Organizing of Producer Group of OFCs	Agree: Should make a group through discussions with farmers	Agree: It is possible start group activities
(3) Establishment of Pola	Agree: Idea of direct selling without middlemen is good. Since when production is high buyers come to purchase our products.	Agree: Same place as the present Pola at Mahananneriya (next to ASC)
(4) Establishment of Collecting Point	Agree	Agree:
4.2 Agricultural Credit		
(1) Group Loan System	Agree: Samurdhi provide loan of Rs. 7,500 to farmers in 98/99 with good results. (Rs. 50,000 was provide from Bank of Ceylon to Samurdhi Group and Samurdhi Animator collects repayments from individuals)	Agree:
(2) Revolving Loan System	Agree: It idea is good. Because FO members will be increased.	Agree: Samurdhi has similar loan system but all farmers could not get the loan.
(3) Mutual Aid Credit System	Agree: NGO women's group has been implementing same system, and Cooperative	Agree: Having similar system, called "SITTU".
5. Strengthening of Farmers' Organization and Community Development		
5.1 Farmers' Organization		
(1) Objectives and Role of FO	Agree	Agree: At present FO takes contracts for rehabilitation of irrigation systems from DOI (Elders are thinking about only management of irrigation systems but youth want multifunctional FO - Agricultural activities, Marketing, Cooperative purchasing/shipping)
(2) Proposed Organizational Structure and Managing Activities	Agree: There is a sub-committee for water management	Agree:
(3) Sub Committee	Agree	Agree: Need sub-committees for women and youth. In addition FO jurisdiction area is so large that the sub-committee system is good to set up depending on the location.
(4) Introduction of Internal Auditing	Agree: Auditor has been selected from public service because they have knowledge of auditing.	Agree: Receiving support from ASC.
(5) Raising of FO's Fund (FO's Profit Activities)	Agree:	Agree: Recently started to increase fund of FO
(6) Establish of Community Co-ordinating Committee	Agree: Samurdhi movement rehabilitated an anicut this year. But nobody of FO knows about the rehabilitation plan. They did the rehabilitation work without informing the FO. In addition, the quality of work is very bad. Therefore the CCC idea is good - having mutual communication among members of the communities.	Agree: It is a good occasion to discuss about common issues in the community such as the problem of the clinic and etc.
(7) Activation of Kanna Meeting	Agree: PREP and Samurdhi also attend the Kanna meetings at present. But having good understanding for maintaining irrigation facilities,	Agree
5.2 Linkage between FO and Community Based Organizations	Agree: FO and CBOs Leaders are attending meetings together, however, community does not know what was discussed there. Therefore it is good to improve the present situation.	Agree: Although doctors do not come to the clinic for a long period, community also takes a certain actions. Therefore community should have good communication each other.
6. Women's Participate to Development	Agree	Agree: As FO animator is a female, will be able to implement good activities with women.

**Group Discussion with FO Leaders**  
**- Periyakulama and Mahananneriya Medium Irrigation Scheme (3/3)**

Name of FO	Periyakulama - Ekamuthu	Mahananneriya - Ekabadda
7. Rehabilitation / improvement works for		
(1) Needs of Farmers' Participation in Rehabilitation /	Agree	Agree: FO has been implementing so far. But almost all funds are provided by the DOI.
(2) Getting Consensus of Farmers to Formulate the Rehabilitation	Agree	Agree
(3) Joint Inspection and Operation for Irrigation Facilities	Agree: Especially in the case of contractor's construction work, farmers opinion and inspection should be involved. In addition such joint inspections could avoid bad political interference.	Agree
(4) Promotion of Turnover	Agree: Techniques and knowledge regarding O&M is not sufficient. Therefore DOs continuous cooperation is necessary.	Agree: Turnover should be done with documents
(5) O&M of Irrigation Facilities by Farmers	Agree: In the case of Periyakulama, all irrigation systems below the sluice gate has been	Agree: Main problem is farmers who are not residing in the village.
(6) Rehabilitation and improvement of O&M roads	Agree	Agree
(7) O&M Costs	Agree	Agree: Should obtain agreement from all farmers.
(8) Collection of Irrigation Services Fees	Agree	Agree: There is "Salaries" system. It is necessary that all farmers who are using irrigation water should pay such irrigation service charges.
(9) Proposed Collecting Procedure of ISF	Agree: At present amount of ISF is Rs.100/acre/season. If all rehabilitation is completed, It is expected that farmers would pay	Agree: To share duties of FO among farmers is good for mutual understanding.
(10) Amendment of by-laws	Agree	Agree: FO should be able to take immediate legal action. Therefore need to amend not only the Constitution but also the Act.
8. Awareness Programme	Agree: Such awareness programmes were implemented before, however, they were implemented after the commencement of construction work. Therefore, it is good have such awareness programme in advance. In addition TA/DOI decided on the contractors and others about irrigation work. Therefore it is necessity to have discussions before starting to implement a plan. Farmers are very interested in such	Agree: At first, officers should develop a good relationship with farmers. If they work with farmers, farmers will follow regulations conscientiously.

## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Mahananneriya Minor Irrigation Scheme (1/2)

Name of FO	1) Samagi (Aatikulama), 2) Nidahas (Kallanchiya), 3) Samagi (Tambarawewa)	1) Eksath (Iharananiya), 2) Ekamuthu (Palumailawa, Ihalagama)
No. of Attendant		
Male	17	7
Female	8	4
Total	25	11
Development Plan	Details of Discussed	
( 1 ) Proposed Crop ? Accept	Yala - Chilies, Cow-pea, Groundnut. B-onion, Okra, gourds, Long-beans, Luffa, Bitter-gourd, Radish, Beat, Finger-millet, MAHA - Sesame, Finger-millet, Black-gram, Maize  Agree	Mango, Orange, Cashew-nut, groundnut,  Agree: But in Maha- 100% paddy.
( 2 ) OFC cultivation in the paddy field	Agree: Only a farmers is cultivating OFC with agro-well in Tambarewea. Two farmers are cultivating OFC with normal well in homestead in Aathikulama, There is an agro-well in Kallanchiya but nobody cultivate OFC.	Agree: Paddy cultivate in MAHA but OFC can cultivate in Yala. However almost farmers wish to cultivate paddy if they have enough water even in Yala season.
( 3 ) Proposed cropping pattern	Agree: It is no problem in MAHA season. It is difficult cultivate OFC by proposed plan in YALA because of water shortage. Normally less 50% of paddy field could get irrigation water. In the 50% of available land, 90% of OFC cultivation could be developed in Yala.	Agree: Mango, Cashew-nut, groundnut
1.2 Improvement of Land Fragmentation	Disagreed: Condition in fields and water availability vary among different plots therefore consolidation is difficult. Especially salinity problems. The land consolidation is possible in high-land.	Disagreed: Condition in fields and water availability vary among different plots therefore consolidation is difficult. But it is possible in the high land. However farmers they are change their land in individual occasionally to cultivate some special OFC.
2. Proposed Income Generating Activities		
(1) Development of Home-gardening	Agree: I is possible because many farmers cultivating many kind of crops - Sweet-potatoes, Bitter-gourds, Cassava, Banana, Mango, Papaya, Lime.	Agree: It is possible to sell wood-apple and Mango by the group activities. Because such fruits is available in this area.
(2) Livestock Development	Agree	Agree: 6 families are keeping pig. Other farmers are raising cattle. And there is a collecting center of milk near the Mahananneriya school.
(3) Development of Inland Fisheries	Agree: Interested in ornamental fish cultivation. Need training.	Agree: They are planning ornamental fish cultivation with their tank.
(4) Small Enterprise and Business Development	Agree: There is a plenty of limes which can use to make Lunu-dehi ( a kind of pickles) to sell in colombo.	Agree: IFAD trained organic fertilizer making
Ideas of the small enterprise	Lunu-Dehi production (Lime pickles)	Making organic fertilizers and selling
	Brick making	Fish cultivation
	Metal Crushing	Brick making
	Small scale enterprises (carpentry, House wiring, Auto mechanic - there are many person have such skills)	
(5) Vocational Training and Employment Information	Agree	Agree
(6) Credit Services for Income Generation	Agree: It is necessary guidance and training for FO	Agree
(7) Target Group of Income Generation	Agree	Agree
4. Improvement of Marketing and Agricultural Credit		
4.1 Improvement of Marketing		
(1) Expansion of Group Purchasing for Farm Inputs	Agree	A: Problems is how to collect fund for it.
(2) Organizing of Producer Group of OFCs	Agree	Agree: Group working is not problem. Because even now they are working to protect elephant damages in group for night watch.
(3) Establishment of Pola	Agree: Attikulama: Palukadwela Junction ( next Samurdhi center ) Kallanchiya: Kallanchiya community Hall, Tambarewewa : Community Hall (GN office), Ihalagama: Ihalagama Junction or existing pola (next ASC)	Agree: Existing Mahananneriya Pola (near the ASC)
(4) Establishment of Collecting Point	Agree	Agree
4.2 Agricultural Credit		
(1) Group Loan System	Agreed: At first collecting fund from who could provide it. And the collecting fund could be used as key money to get loan from any institutions to start group loan.	Agree
(2) Revolving Loan System	Agree: Aathikulama use likes Govijana Bank in ASC.	Agree: Problems is how to collect funds. Similar system is implementing by Samurdhi for the poverty. Therefore need for the agricultural activities.
(3) Mutual Aid Credit System	Agree	Agree

## Group Discussion with FO Leaders - Mahananneriya Minor Irrigation Scheme (2/2)

Name of FO	1) Samagi (Aatikulama), 2) Nidahas (Kallanchiya), 3) Samagi (Tambarawewa)	1) Eksath (Iharananiya), 2) Ekamuthu (Palumailawa, Ihalagama)
5. Strengthening of Farmers' Organization and Community Development		
5.1 Farmers' Organization		
(1) Objectives and Role of FO	Agree	Agree: Generally ASC provide many services for FO but in the case of Mahananneriya Medium scheme, they could not get same services from the ASC. Are their any such inappropriate matters in this project?
(2) Proposed Organizational Structure and Managing	Agree	Agree
(3) Sub Committee	Agree	Agree: Sub-committee for women is necessary because many young girl do not have occupation. If they gathered and may produce something to establish any small scale enterprises.
(4) Introduction of Internal Auditing	Agree: Auditing has bee done so far.	Agree: Asked school teacher for auditing of FO. And ASC also support it.
(5) Raising of FO's Fund (FO's Profit Activities)	Agree	Agree:
(6) Establish of Community Coordinating Committee	Agree	Agree
(7) Activation of Kanna Meeting	Agree: The Kanna meeting commenced after farmers started land preparation in the last season. therefore management of government office should consider about it.	Agree
5.2 Linkage between FO and Community Based	Agree	Agree
6. Women's Participate to Development	Agree	Agree some of women are serving for community as a leaders of CBOs. Women is active rather than male at present. Need some self-employment programme for female.
7. Rehabilitation / improvement works for Irrigation Facilities		
(1) Needs of Farmers' Participation in Rehabilitation / Improvement Works	Agree: Security deposit for the constructor should return after completion the full inspection or after 1 year. If we start this type of system, constructors can not do any corner-cutting.	Agree: Farmers have been done such rehabilitation so far.
(2) Getting Consensus of Farmers to Formulate the	Agree	Agree
(3) Joint Inspection and Operation for Irrigation	Agree: No problem if it was 2 years awareness programme	Agree
(4) Promotion of Turnover	Agree	Agree: Should give right to self management and document.
(5) O&M of Irrigation Facilities by Farmers	Agree	Agree: Many farmers are not living in Ihalagama. Many farmers come to cultivate from outside.
(6) Rehabilitation and improvement of O&M roads	Agree	Agree
(7) O&M Costs	Agree	Agree: Salaris are collecting even now but amount of collecting is very small. And sub-committee system collection of O&M fees is better than present system. (FO leaders collecting it)
(8) Collection of Irrigation Services Fees	Agree	Agree
(9) Proposed Collecting Procedure of ISF	Agree: It is better make a reserving fund by FO.	Agree
(10) Amendment of by-laws	Agree	Agree: It should be amended to be able to many kind of activities by farmers. And need make arrangement of legal system.
8. Awareness Programme	Agree: It is very good and must implement such programme. During the awareness programme farmers could know the reality and select necessary matters for the community. They are hoping that create good relationship with officers.	Agree: it is important for farmers. But if officers work very well the mutual understanding between farmers and community will be established. Political problems also very affecting farmers consciousness.