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SRI LANKA CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

US AID/MARGA

STUDY ON

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN US AID  
PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA

Women and Development Programme

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Sri Lanka.

M A R G A I N S T I T U T E  
(Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies)

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LIST OF PROJECTS

A.	Mahaweli Agriculture and Rural Development	383-0086
B.	Diversified Agriculture Research	383-0058
C.	Irrigation Systems Management	383-0080
D.	Natural Resources and Environment Policy	383-0109
E.	Mahaweli Environment	383-0075
F.	Development Studies and Training	383-0085
G.	Water Supply and Sanitation	383-0088
H.	Agriculture Planning and Analysis	383-0083
I.	Mahaweli Downstream Support	383-0103
J.	Low Income Shelter	383-HG-004
K.	Housing Guarantee Support	383-0097
L.	Rehabilitation Assistance	383-0090
M.	Mahaweli Enterprise Development	383-0107
N.	Private Sector Policy Support	383-0100
O.	FVO Co-financing	383-0101
P.	Population Activities	---
Q.	Triposha	---

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MEA	-	Mahaweli Economic Agency
SFC	-	Subsidiary Food Crops
PEG	-	Private Enterprise Grant
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organisation
IPZ	-	Investment Promotion Zone
EPZ	-	Export Production Zone
FIAC	-	Foreign Investment
GAF	-	Gender Awareness Form
PGIA	-	Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture
GA	-	Government Agent
AGA	-	Assistant Government Agent
ACCD	-	Assistant Commissioner, Cooperative Development
NHDA	-	National Housing Development Authority
EIED	-	Employment Investment and Entrepreneur Development
ARTI	-	Agriculture Training Research Institute
WCIC	-	Women's Chamber of Industry and Commerce
SIFUW	-	Sri Lanka Federation of University Women
CCSS	-	Central Council for Social Services
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
WCCU	-	World Council of Credit Unions
FPASL	-	Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
JEDB	-	Janatha Estates Development Board
PSL	-	Population Services Lanka
CDS	-	Contraceptive Development Services
FHB	-	Family Health Bureau
MPI	-	Ministry of Plan Implementation
NFDM	-	National Food Distribution and Management
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
CIC	-	Ceylon Tobacco Company

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY1. Objectives of the Study

In keeping with the current focus on women's participation in development activities, the US AID attempts to review its projects to assess firstly the adequacy of information generated by the respective implementing agencies, to measure the involvement of women in the project activities and the nature and quantum of benefits which have reached women. The study was to attempt to use the data to develop indicators with which to measure the reach of project benefits to women. The availability of supportive data from the National Data System or from micro-studies was to be commented on and such sources identified. A bibliography of recent research on women has been provided.

Lastly the study was expected to generate suggestions to rectify the inadequacies of the data base and to identify priority areas for further research.

Women's Roles - Backdrop to Gender Issues in Project AreasWomen's Participation in the Labour Force - General:

The female workforce as accounted for in national statistics had remained stagnant, around 24 or 25 per cent for a long period. In recent times this proportion has increased and now (1985/86) stands at 32.5 per cent. Unlike in the case with males, where almost all their work is counted in economic terms and therefore their role in economic development is unambiguous, in the case of females, a large portion of their 'work' is officially considered non-economic, and are often unpaid and hence 'invisible'. From this factor arises the need to focus on, specific gender issues to eliminate disadvantages arising out of invisibility.

The new directions of the economy since 1977, demanded a labour expansion into new fields. Formal education was not sufficiently

flexible to change direction to meet this new demand. Hence the parallel system of vocational and job-oriented training that has sprung in both the government sector and outside it. While the play of market forces is increasingly orchestrating economic processes, female activity in the economic sphere continues to be largely determined by non-market social forces.

Some general statements can be made regarding current economic roles of women. The expansion of the female work-force has not resulted in occupational diversity. Rather the established gender-based patterns prevail with little change. Some significant changes were discernible, however, in shifts within major categories of occupation. Such shifts had enhanced women's economic roles very marginally. The more important consideration is the manner in which women have fared within the key development spheres of the past decade.

#### Agriculture

Women are predominant in agriculture. Women in the non-plantation sector had increased their share in regular and in casual wage labour. Their proportions in Own Account Work and in Unpaid Family Work had increased in both the rural and urban sectors. In the Mahaweli Settlements women had responded to the increased demand for labour in new and diversified agriculture without the respite of seasonality. Women's farm time had increased in both paid and unpaid labour. Only a few of them owned the settlement farm they worked on. They were subjected to differentials in wages, facilities, equipment, and information which would have affected the levels of productivity. Both within and outside the settlements a new area of export linked agriculture was utilising women's labour in similar conditions.

#### Industry

The lead project in this sector is the creation of Export Processing Zones. The majority of the workers are females in textile, garment, and electronic industries, which form the majority of the EPZ. Females work

in unsatisfactory conditions and on relatively low pay. They have little or no recourse to channels which would compel employers to pay attention to the welfare of female employees.

Lack of access to training, or, the low utilisation of available training, by females have limited their employment in industry, leaving them out of lead growth areas such as in wood, electrical, steel and machine industries.

An increase in the practice of sub-contracting utilise services of women in their homes. Women consider it advantageous because it enables them to combine their domestic chores with income earning work. It has been

found however that such work uses family labour with no commitments on the part of the employer for capital investment, technology, labour regulations or wage stipulations. Furthermore, such labour can be dispensed with when it suits the employer.

### Services

Changes after 1977 have reduced the disproportionality of females in the Services Sector in the rural and urban sectors. As the lead growth sector, services saw the highest level of modernisation. Women had participated in a limited way in the modernised sector in banking, insurance, and communications. Skill diversification had taken a positive direction and women are in high level jobs in computers for instance.

Sectors which had surged forward to meet the pent up demand of the pre-1977 period had also employed more females. Some of the shifts particularly in banking appeared to set a trend in employment, while others were suggestive of a temporary surge which had eased off after 1980/81, and with it female employment had resumed earlier patterns.

When one moves closer home women's contribution to their household economies has been discovered to be as high as 65 per cent in some low income households.

Evidence of the considerable roles of women in female-headed and women-supported households demolishes the commonly held concept of women as supplementary earners whose work and income can be dispensed with.

Women's economic roles in areas which are critical both to national economic development and to household economies are being performed in situations of disadvantage to women. A considerable proportion of women appear to function in vulnerable positions.

In fact female labour appears to provide the flexibility which permits ventures to expand or shrink, take risks, and move with the tides of global economic opportunity.

## Findings

### Gender Concerns in Projects

All the projects have gender relevance, though not to the same extent and degree. Some show only an indirect relationship to gender issues while others have a direct bearing on gender concerns. It is noted at the outset, that an intent to focus on relevant gender issues in the conceptualisation of objectives and streamlining of activities was missing in all projects. The projects as implemented by authorities were inevitably lacking in attention paid to gender as a variable.

The projects with the greatest implications for gender issues but which have addressed such issues only marginally were the :

1. Mahaweli Agriculture and Rural Development Project
2. Diversified Agricultural Research Project
3. Irrigation Systems Management Project
4. Mahaweli Enterprise Development Project
5. Natural Resources and Environment Policy Project
6. Low Income Shelter Project
7. Housing Guarantee Project
8. Mahaweli Downstream Support Project
9. Mahaweli Environment.

The first two of the projects listed above have links with most of the other key projects. These have, therefore, the added task of establishing effective linkages to provide inputs into others such as Mahaweli Enterprise Development, and Irrigation Systems Management. Since these are also projects whose implementing authorities are government or semi-government institutions, the facility for forging such linkages may be greater than otherwise.

The data system provides the key to such linkages. It is the one most effective instrument for providing knowledge, for suitable action, to reconcile women's issues in the project areas. The Projects are considered individually, and data availability, and gaps discussed.

As a beginning, an immediate approach suggested in respect of all projects which collect data through prescribed forms, is to provide at least the numbers of persons by gender. Numbers can help in creating some awareness among officials as well as provide, initially, a photographic view of female presence (or absence), in vital activities. It is felt, in attempting to use such data in interpretation, officials themselves will become aware of the limitations of such quantitative data, and the progress towards collection of in-depth data will consequently be made smoother.

In discussions it was contended that increase in the workload, which would inevitably follow from such disaggregation, would not be feasible with present constraints of staff and facilities. Gender was not prioritised as an input into development. The suggestions made, therefore, had to be practical and achievable within the limits of project activities. In each case, special efforts will be required to comply with changes for gender wise information and research, and these efforts need to be facilitated by the donor. Basic information presented in the performance reports presented to the US AID could be requested by gender, following the 'indicators' presented in respect of each project. These have been designed in a manner which would require minor modifications in current regular data collecting formats.

New data needs would have to be supplied by special surveys or special studies, which have been specifically recommended. Gaps in recently completed surveys have been pointed out with a view to rectifying them in future surveys. The US AID could request specifically that gender disaggregation be incorporated in all special surveys.

It was stated that the baseline survey for MARD Project had been designed according to US AID MARD Project requirements. Gender disaggregation has not been one of the requirements.

Considering the projects in general, the social intervention projects such as the 'Population', 'Housing', 'Shelter', 'Thriposha' have addressed gender concerns and the needs of females primarily or substantially depending on the nature of the project. This is in keeping with the conceptualisation of gender within the social structure and reflected in government development strategies, of focussing on women for social interventions and being oblivious of their significance in economic activity. The push for gender consideration has to be in respect of the areas related to Agriculture, Policy and Planning, Enterprise Development, Technology and Information Systems. Not all of these projects are readily geared to formulation of indicators based on quantitative data. Indicators presented in respect of each project specify the most practical approach to obtaining data.

A. PROJECT - MAHAWELI AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Indicators

Project - MAHAWELI AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Indicators - (From Baseline Survey by MEA)

1. Wives' labour input ratio in off-farm temporary wage labour vis-a-vis the husbands was 126.6.
2. Wives' input in permanent off-farm wage labour was zero.
3. Even in temporary off-farm wage labour the wife's involvement varied to a greater extent than the husbands.
4. Approximately 25 per cent of wives worked in temporary off-farm labour and they earned an average wage which was only 86 per cent of their husband's average wage.
5. In Homesteads the proportion of hired labour of both male and female was low. The proportion of hired female labour was only 11 per cent of male hired labour.
6. The average wage rate of hired female labour in homesteads was 86.6 per cent of male hired labour.

B. Proposals

B.1 Proposed Indicators (from data tapes of Mahaweli Census 1987).

1. Female householders by their age group, education level, skill and occupation/activities and marital status.
2. Unemployed female householders, by their age, education, skill and marital status.

B.2 Broad Indicators

- From the proposed new Survey by MEA where gender wise data collection will have to be accommodated in the following items in the questionnaire now being designed.

A. Growth

Labour Absorption  
Output per Unit of Labour  
Contribution to National Income

B. Distribution

Per Capita Income  
Returns to labour  
Participation rates  
Wages, Savings

C. Quality of Life

Per capita food consumption  
Calorie intake  
Morbidity  
Health  
Literacy

Social Environment

Participation

Economic Environment

Farm/non-farm employment  
Seasonality/task specifications of employment

B.3 Based on currently non-disaggregated data used in the Quarterly Reports.

1. Awareness creation through workshops and impact assessment through a gender Awareness Assessment. Format (GAA).
2. Proportions of females in research, training, and extension programmes.
3. Proportions of female farmers involved in farm-trials outgrower schemes, extension programmes, homestead development, farm record keeping programmes, and impact of such inclusion on production and output.

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4. Female representation in Irrigation Community Organisations, farm organisations, among farmer leaders and the proportion of women who have had training in community participation and leadership in farming activities.

C. Special Studies - (Household with a female focus

1. Productivity and income from land owned/predominantly cultivated by women.
2. Nature of female participation in farm community organisations.
3. Women's Non-farm Activities/Self-employment.

B. PROJECT - DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT

B. Project - DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT

Indicators

- A. Proposed from unprocessed data in Baseline Survey.
1. Quantum of female labour in relation to male labour in subsidiary field crop cultivation, by crop, and by district.
  2. Net Returns to female family labour from cultivation of SFCs, by Crop and by District.
  3. Relationship between the use of manual labour and female family labour.
  4. Use of machinery by females in SFC cultivation.
- B. Schedules used for the Baseline Survey could be classified as 'Female farmers' i.e. by using the 'labour component' item. Schedules which recorded 50 per cent or more female family or hired labour could be classified under female farmers, and the data processed for the two sets - so obtained.

Proposed Indicators

1. SFC male and female farmers, according to crop, and by farm size, land tenure, uncultivated extent, crops survived, use of improved varieties, fertiliser and agro-chemicals, source of planting material, crop yield, costs, returns, final use, technology, equipment and machinery, surplus marketed, price and income.

C. PROJECT - IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

C. PROJECT - IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Gender disaggregated Indicators were obtained from:

- (i) One years' data disaggregated by gender and tabulated.
- (ii) Special study of two Mahaweli Systems in 1985.

Indicators from (i)

- 1. There were 1.1 females to 1 male among Institutional organisers.
- 2. The ratio of females to male farmer representatives was less for females being .01, and this too prevailed only in three out of five systems.
- 3. Landowning females comprised 14.9 per cent in all systems. But only 0.2 per cent of landowning females were in farmer organisations while 6.1 per cent of male landowners were members.
- 4. Only 10 per cent of women received training but the area of training is not specified.
- 5. Females were 55 per cent of participants in self-employment. The area of such employment was not specified.

Indicators from (ii)

- 1. Female participation was high in activities involving manual work, and low where machinery and technical knowledge was required.
- 2. Approximately 16 per cent of women were already engaged in water management for paddy, and 33 per cent for subsidiary food crops.
- 3. 20 per cent of women householders were sole decision makers for taking agricultural loans.
- 4. 27 per cent of irrigation organisers in Gal Oya Left Bank were women and they were very successful.

D. PROJECT - NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

D. PROJECT - NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Indicators

Proposed - (through research)

1. Adverse impact of development and conservation on life-supportive activities of women.
2. Impact of awareness-raising programmes in environment, on women.
3. Assessment of technology used by women, and its impact on the environment.
4. The role of women in sustainable management of the environment.
5. Policy measures which could monitor and check environmental hazards in natural water supply systems, in urban shanty areas, irrigation channels which provide household water.
6. Innovations to conserve fuel, improve women's technology in crafts, food processing and cultivation.

Research - for a deeper knowledge of women's interaction with the environment.

E. PROJECT - MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT

E. PROJECT - MAHABLI ENVIRONMENT

Proposed Indicators from research

1. Supply of fuel wood or alternatives for cooking.
2. Women's role in conservation.
3. Impact of publicity programmes on women's perceptions of environment protection.
4. Potential for integrating game parks into the settler ethos.

F. Project - DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING

F. Project - DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING

Proposed Indicators

1. The integration of a plan for women in the National Development Plan.
2. Technology development for women's activities.
3. Gender Issues in Poverty Alleviation Programmes:
4. Enhancing the prospects of women in the informal sector.
5. Training for women in technology related to agriculture and industry

G. PROJECT - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

G Project - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Proposed Indicators (from future surveys)

1. Female component in
  - User-groups
  - Central Action Committee
  - Community leaders
  - Health Volunteers
2. Female officers in training/re-orientation programmes
3. Female attendance at user-group meetings
4. Number of specifically female user groups.

Health Indicators (From future health impact surveys)

1. Immunisation coverage
2. Number using latrines
3. Population for each tap/well/latrine
4. Women's knowledge and practice of health rules through health education programmes.

Other

1. Opinion on location ~~and~~ taps and surroundings
2. Problems in usage
3. User satisfaction
4. Benefits to women from facility
5. Women's training for, and involvement in, maintenance.

H. PROJECT - AGRICULTURE ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

B Project - AGRICULTURE ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

Indicators

A. Currently possible :

1. Proportion of females at decision making levels in administration.
2. Females with high level academic qualifications in the Agriculture Department.

B. Proposed

1. Awareness - raising through workshops and seminars.
2. Impact of such programmes as assessed through a simple format.
3. Female representation in the Agriculture Planning Group.
4. A National Agriculture Plan for women to be integrated into the National Agriculture Plan.
5. Identification of gender issues in agriculture and monitoring the action taken regarding such issues by relevant authorities.
6. The Agriculture Planning group to be utilised as a channel for gender issues in agriculture to be processed for action.

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I. Project - MAHAMELI DOWN STREAM SUPPORT

I. PROJECT - MAHAWELI DOWN STREAM SUBPROJECT

Proposed Indicators

1. Settler households which cultivate subsidiary crops and their irrigation needs.
2. Irrigation needs for homestead cultivation in new homestead development programme
3. Women's water needs in Mahaweli System B and ways of providing them
4. Present canal design and the manner in which it facilitates or constraints women's water use.

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J. Project - LOW INCOME SHELTER

J. Project - LOW INCOME SHELTER

A. Data available in application forms

Indicators

1. The number and per cent of female household heads who obtained loans by their level of income, the quantum of the loan and the average rate of recovery.
2. The number and per cent of female beneficiaries who had husbands, by their level of income, quantum of loan and the average rate of recovery.
3. Number and per cent of beneficiaries for
  - Total housing
  - for improvement, by nature of improvement
  - for addition, by specific additionclassified by gender and by level of income.
4. Number and per cent of defaulters by gender, by amount of loan and level of income and reason for defaulting.
5. Number and per cent of female heads of households who have defaulted by level of income and reason for defaulting.
6. Number and per cent of beneficiaries of grants by gender and by reason for the grant.

Special Study - from rejected applications

Characteristics which disqualified females from obtaining benefits.

K. PROJECT - HOUSING GUARANTEE SUPPORT

K. Project - HOUSING GUARANTEE SUPPORT

No data being collected currently.

Indicators - from data which may be collected.

1. Women's co-operatives and female representation in gender-mixed co-operatives.
2. Women officials in gender-mixed co-operatives.
3. Women trained through co-operatives.
4. Training workshops for officials in which relevant gender concerns formed a part of the agenda.

L. PROJECT - REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

L. Project - REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Data by gender is available through a study in two districts. These indicators are given. It is suggested that such studies be replicated in other districts when the situation eases.

Key Indicators

Per cent of males and females in districts A and B receiving state assistance.

	A			
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Janasawiya	79.6	70.7	97.3	94.6
Food Stamps	10.2	22.0	84.2	91.9

- Both males and females have been engaged almost in equal proportions in the main occupation of
  - Paddy cultivation
  - Subsidiary food crops
  - Wage labour
- More females had been affected in the area of self-employment than males by the conflict.
- While all the males and females were equally eligible for the PEG, less females were eligible for the housing grant in District A, while more females were eligible in district B.
- Both male and female recipients had equally utilised the PEG for housing.
- Poverty had increased in greater proportion of both female-headed households, and female household heads after the conflict.

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Suggestions

- 1) Counselling system to both reach and assist women to apply for benefits.
- 2) Provide PEG grant for household members, (mainly women) who have been in self-employment prior to conflict, irrespective of the occupation of the household head.
- 3) Monitor grant utilisation more closely to ensure its expenditure on specified projects.

N. PROJECT - MAHVELI ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Indicators:

Project - MAHAWELI ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Indicators available

(a) Women Entrepreneurs

- |                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| i. Number of women entrepreneurs | } | Project paper                             |
| ii. Types of entrepreneurs       |   |   |
| iii. As employees                | } | Raw data not available at<br>USAID Office |
| iv) Level of education           |   |   |
| v) Level of capital              |   |   |

(b) Women Officers/Staff

- i. Number available at USAID Office

(c) Women as part of the training programme

- i. Number of female participants available

(d) Gender Analysis available in Project Paper

Information up to certain point.

Proposals

1. Expansion of Gender Analysis to help explain impact of Project on women
2. Expansion of evaluation of training programmes to help understand real constraints of women to do business in the Mahaweli
3. Potential for women as entrepreneurs as part of special studies on Land, Water and outgrower policy particularly the last.
4. Women as component parts of the Economic and Social Analysis.

N. PROJECT - PRIVATE SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT

Indicators

N. Project - PRIVATE SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT

Indicators and Indepth Studies needed

Since this project is just beginning, it can include the following indicators at the outset.

1. Number of women's Trade Associations if they are involved
2. Number of women receiving financial training
3. Number of women's firms receiving credit
4. In-depth studies as to why they are not receiving financial training
5. In-depth studies of the participation of women in larger enterprises, as entrepreneurs, as managers and employees.
6. Comparative study of women in Public and Private Sector Enterprises as Employees

0. PROJECT - P.V.O. CO-FINANCING

Indicators

0. Project - FVO-CO-FINANCING

Indicators

1. It is with much difficulty that the number of women beneficiaries is elicited from FVOs and despite the fact that it is common knowledge they are the major beneficiaries.
2. In certain cases it is easy to enumerate beneficiaries for example as recipients of credit and training
3. More difficulties lie in the gender dimension as part of the general evaluation of FVOs.
4. It is proposed that a gender breakdown of data required is made in collection of
  - (a) Baseline data
  - (b) Evaluation format
  - (c) Activity progress reports

Proposed Studies

There appears to be provision for Case Studies in Project Evaluation strategies. These should be made use of to assess the usefulness of different types of FVOs for women for example

- (1) Training as compared to credit
- (2) Self employment as an enhancement factor of Women's productivity
- (3) Comparison of self-employment and income generating projects for women
- (4) Comparative studies on the impact of FVOs directed
  - (a) specifically to women
  - (b) specifically to households
  - (c) community.

P. PROJECT - POPULATION PROJECTS

Indicators

P. Project - POPULATION PROJECTS

Indicators

Indicators such as the decreased fertility rate and high Family Planning acceptance and low population growth rate show that Population projects (including USAID) have had some success. Problems still remain however. Useful analytical research has been done on several family planning topics. However the monitoring of certain projects and its impact on women specifically should be encouraged. The wide variety of projects on family planning under USAID purview gives it a unique opportunity to look into almost every aspect of the problem. Feedbacks from projects should be on a gender basis and an analysis of the gender dimension should be included.

Q. PROJECT - TRIPOSHA

Indicators

Q. Project TRIPOSHA

Indications proposed

- (1) Number, age and sex of beneficiaries of the nutrition supplement
- (2) Full scale impact study of the Triposha project
  - (a) Delivery of the nutrition supplement
  - (b) Mechanism of delivery
  - (c) Nature of the impact on the community with special reference to women
  - (d) Potential for nurturing the link between the MHC and mothers in the community
  - (e) Potential for deeper intervention in the community

STUDY ON  
GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN US AID  
PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA

STUDY ON  
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN RECEIVING  
PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA

1. Background

The international focus on women's issues in the 1970s influenced countries differentially, depending on the socio-cultural and economic configurations which had determined women's status and functions within each society. The initial endeavour in Sri Lanka was to highlight the relative absence of rigorous sanctions against women's participation in social and economic activities outside the traditional women's sphere of the household. This state of complacency began to be challenged by pointers to many disadvantages women experience from a non-accounting of their activities as producers of economic value, and also from gender-based differentials in opportunity and access, activity and reward.

Many meaningful steps have been taken by the state to rectify some of the anomalies in administrative tenets, in legal and social spheres. Many of these reforms pertained to the formal and the waged sectors of the economy. However, both within this sector and outside it, there remain specific disadvantages which limit the lives of women, more than those of men. These areas, and likely remedies, are being considered as an ongoing process both by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, through its Women's Bureau and by Women's action and research groups.

In the context of a series of development programmes in Sri Lanka, which effect far-reaching changes in the social and economic fabric of the country, attention has been drawn to the extent to which women participate in their designing and implementing as well as in assessing their effects on women's lives. The notion of integration of "women in development" has become common currency in national and international settings. Within Sri Lanka, micro-studies have highlighted areas of non-recognition of females' functions and activities on which development programs impinge, with adverse consequences, at times. Instances

have been highlighted where state action in new development programmes inadvertently resulted in eroding traditional rights of women, to land inheritance, for instance, which they had enjoyed for centuries. While recognising the need for gender-specific interventions to rectify the lags of time, the insensitivity in selecting such areas led to a series of projects termed 'income-generating projects' for women which although conceptually sound, failed to take note of the wider implications of adding to an already heavy work load of women. There were other weaknesses in the designing and implementation of such projects which have resulted in failure to meet objectives.

Generally in Sri Lanka, together with a positive advancement in the enhancement of the position of women, some tardiness in action and legislation together with persisting ignorance of the way women live and perform critical social and economic roles have been alleged. The role of donor agencies in women's issues of beneficiary countries has not been clearly enunciated. Admittedly, they would hesitate to intervene in a manner which would be thought contrary to the accepted social tenets of the beneficiary country. In fact critics (Patricia McGuire 1984) note the tendency of mainstream development agencies to identify interventions within the context of existing social structures of beneficiary countries. Others such as Palmer (1979) Beneria and Sen (1982) note that while the Basic Needs Approach of the ILO, for instance, attempted to improve the access and control of resources by poor women, such projects did not touch the core of the issues of existing irregularities, within societies, between men and women. Many others are increasingly critical of the limitations of the WID perspective in dealing positively with women's issues. Rather a Gender and Development (GAD) approach is being canvassed, conceptualised as viewing women as holding responsibility as well as providing labour for social and economic survival of the household and of society. Much of recent thinking among Sri Lankan women's groups point to a gap in conceptualisation in women's issues, as a failure to project the reality of Sri Lankan Society in view of the high social indicators for women and their greater responsibility for household survival as equal (or at times dominant) partners with men.

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The role of donor agencies is perceived therefore as prime mover, with-  
ing their areas of activity and their interaction with government and NGOs in  
furthering the facilities supportive of womens' functions and responsibilities.

### 1. Objectives

In a broad sense the US AID seeks directions for more meaningful but  
practical integration of women in the development processes as well as for a  
proper accounting of women's actual participation in economic production,  
within and through the wide range of projects encompassed within the AID-  
Sri Lanka country programme.

As a first step current projects of the US AID are examined with a view  
to assess the adequacy of the data base to determine the gender composition  
of participants, targets and beneficiaries of projects. The data currently  
available will be assessed as to the extent of their gender disaggregation  
and their potential for improvement in this respect. The availability of  
national data which could meaningfully supplement project data is to be  
reviewed. Suggestions for improving the project data-base will have to be  
within the framework of US AID involvement in specific projects.

1.2 The study begins with a profile of the economic activities of women in  
agriculture, industry and services, in both the formal and informal sectors.  
This would provide the backdrop for viewing the current involvement, and the  
potential for the future participation of women, in US AID project areas.  
Additionally a bibliography of relevant research on Sri Lankan women is  
attached for further reference.

The extent to which national level data can be utilised to assess the  
nature of womens activities and the status of women in the household is  
next examined.

Altogether ~~seven~~ <sup>fifteen</sup> projects are reviewed for their potential for  
meaningful action to ensure, on the one hand, that womens' activities are not  
submerged within collective gender neutral data collection; and, on the other  
that the project facilitates the participation of women meaningfully in its  
activities and benefits. The study concludes with suggestions for future  
action on data collection, disaggregation and dissemination of information.

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## 2. The Economic Role of Women

1. In a historical context Sri Lanka, displays characteristics often seen in similar agrarian civilisations where females in rural farm families participate actively in food production and processing and agro-industry outside their homes. Sri Lankan culture has differed in many ways from most other Asian countries in the place it accords to females. This is evident for instance in the absence of rigorous sanctions against women participating in outdoor life, in religious ritual and customary celebrations. It is seen also in the relatively less rigorous sanctions which usually stipulate female conduct at major life events such as at puberty, marriage, and widowhood. Such a situation is attributed to the fact that although these events are covered by ritual and custom, they do not enter Buddhist philosophy in the same way that they are embedded in the Hindu or Islam religions for instance, which continue to exercise greater sanctions on females who belong to the Tamil and Muslim communities when compared with those which custom and ritual impose on Sinhalese women. In Sri Lankan literature, social analysts often ascribe some of the restrictive particularly where they apply to Sinhalese women, to a submergence of the traditional Sri Lankan ethos by the prudish ethnic values of Victorian norms, imposed by the British.

Be that as it may, it is evident from studies of Sri Lankan society that females in carrying out their social and economic roles, face greater restrictions, keep to expected social grooves, perform unequal shares of labour and altogether suffer greater disadvantages than their male counterpart. Some of these disadvantages are known to arise from incorrect and unrealistic projections of women's lives, responsibilities and work, in data systems, in the media, the market and in national accounting. Human and material development increasingly undertaken by the state, tend therefore, to be defined by signals which arise from only half the people, the male population, when it deals with economic development and by conceptualising women within a social and reproductive sphere - a convenient but totally unrealistic compartmentalisation.

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2.2 Social indicators

Over the years females have made a substantial improvement in their quality of life. Some key contributors can be cited as the granting of universal adult franchise in 1951 and the free health and education services, subsidised food, and mid-day meals and free text books from 1980 which blurred gender considerations which may otherwise have restricted female access to such resources. Socio-economic factors rather than gender account for differences in social indicators.

Women comprise 49% of the population. They have succeeded in overcoming the problems of high fertility. The World Bank Report (1988) records a total fertility rate of 2.5%. Almost 62% of women of child bearing age are recorded as acceptors of contraceptives. Access and utilisation of health facilities have been high as seen by 87% of births being attended by health staff (1985). A gradual and consistent improvement in key indicators was accelerated in the last decade. Some key statistics are given below:

	<u>1970s</u>	<u>1980s</u>
Infant Mortality	42.4 (1977)	20.2 (1987)
Maternal Mortality (per 100,000 live births)	100 (1977)	90 (1980)
Birth Rate	28.9 (1979)	20.7 (1988) Prov.
Life Expectancy - male	64.1 (1971)	67.8 (1981)
Female	67.1 (1971)	71.7 (1981)
Literacy - Male	85.6 (1971)	90.5 (1981)
Female	70.9 (1971)	82.8 (1981)

Female participation in education, tends at times to surpass that of males. At the primary level there were 93 females for every 100 males enrolled while in secondary education females were 106 (1988). The current educational profile of females and males is given below.

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1985/86 SCS

Percentage of Females and Males

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
No Schooling	8.7	15.6
Primary (up to G 4)	36.4	33.3
Secondary (G 5 - 10)	41.1	37.0
GCE O/L	11.0	11.0
GCE A/L	2.0	2.5
Degree and above	0.8	0.6
TOTAL	6,793,387	6,936,844
	100.0	100.0

Analytical accounts of recent national data together with findings of micro studies, have highlighted some gender differentials which have relevance to women's participation and performance in the economic sphere. Increasing evidence of female malnutrition is borne out by a high figure of low birth weight babies i.e. at least one in three to four infants each year (UNICEF 1987). The differential skill specialisation of male and female as a consequence of the limitations in access of females to vocational training, has been considered a decided disadvantage when it comes to qualifying for jobs. Women's roleless activities in household work and child care affect them even when young, as evidenced in rural studies when often in poor households female siblings stayed out of school to look after younger children. (Pecar 1984). Studies have also highlighted attitudinal factors which discriminate against women in recruitment to jobs as well as in their career mobility (Pecar 1984). Only a few such examples can be cited here.

2.3 Women in the Labour Force - An Overview

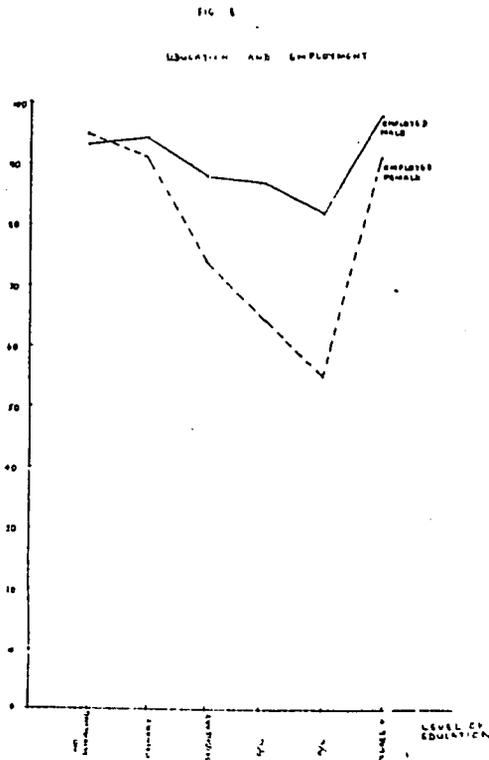
The ratio of females in the workforce has been low and remained at around 21% for many years. This has however increased to 27% in 1980/81 (CS) and to 32.3% in 1985 (1985/86 SCS). This increase was higher than that of males, since male participation in the labour force had grown steadily over the years in keeping with their accepted role as family breadwinner. In 1985 the population working age females overtook

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that of males with 105 females to a 100 males. Statistics show that female employment increased by approximately 4.7% per annum from 1971 to 1985 as against 1.6% of male employment. The proportion of economically active females had increased in 1985 over 1980. Nevertheless over half (59.7%) of working age females were considered economically inactive. This holds true for all age groups, the highest proportion, 48.2% being in the age group of 20-24 years.

The increasing aspirations of females for employment was reflected in unemployment which accumulated at a much higher rate in the female workforce producing a backlog -- which was almost that of the males, 407,000 for females and 431,000 for males." (Gunatilleka 1989). The rate of unemployment of females which was higher than that for males, and although much less in 1985/86 when compared with 1980/81, was still one fifth of the labour force (20.8%) as against one tenth or so for males (10.8%) in 1985/86.

The relationship between education and employment is described in Fig. 1.



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Female employed overtake the male employed only at the lowest level of 'no schooling'. The deep trough at the GCE AL characterises the search for employment at levels which would meet increased aspirations at this stage. Also significant is the gap which widens for female employed at similar levels of education as the employed males, which appears to indicate a differential in opportunity.

The changes in economic direction in the post 1977 period should have created major shifts in patterns of employment for both males and females. The decade registered an expansion in economic roles of females. A brief look at occupation patterns, however, point to little change in gender typical patterns.

Occupational Patterns in Major Categories

Proportion of Females (%)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>1985/86</u>
1. Professional, Technical and Related workers	9.1	11.1	8.7
2. Administration and Managerial workers	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Clerical and related workers	2.4	4.8	4.5
4. Sales Workers	2.2	5.1	5.7
5. Services	5.7	6.0	5.9
6. Agriculture	61.0	49.1	53.4
7. Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	14.7	23.3	21.6
8. Unspecified	2.3	-	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

Some changes which were evident within major occupation groups rather than shifts between groups must be noted. These were according to the

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1985/86 SES, the prevalence of females in occupations, such as of 48% as physical scientists, 32% as computer operators, 6% as technicians in shipping, aviation and telecommunications, 16% as judges and jurists, which had hitherto been clearly considered 'male' jobs. By and large, however, females continued to be occupied in large numbers in health and education services and at the lower level in domestic services and labour grades.

The last important point of discussion in this section is the participation of females at decision-making levels. Females who have reached these levels in recent years have acquired a level of visibility at variance with their numbers. The data available is unfortunately for the middle of the decade i.e. 1985/86. Considering that many of the administrative legal and constitutional reforms of the decade removed obstacles to female entry and progress in administrative and managerial levels, a greater representation of females at these levels could have been expected. Statistics of males and females with a degree, or higher level of education, from the 1985/86 SES reflect the overwhelming proportion of males at decision-making levels - 46.6 per cent of males were in the Administrative and Managerial category as against only 5.2 of females in both the public and private sectors.

#### 2.4 Sectoral Distribution

A dominance of female employment in agriculture characterises an agrarian-based economy. In Sri Lanka there is in addition a large proportion of female paid workers in the commercial plantation sector. This accounts for the high proportion of 53% of female employees in agriculture. The growth of the Services Sector and industrial development, resulted in some shifts of female labour from agriculture. But this shift was not sustained for long after 1982 or so, as shown in the figures below.

	<u>PERCENTAGES</u>					
	<u>1971</u>		<u>1980/81</u>		<u>1985/86</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Agriculture	47	62	44	51	47	54
Industry	9	12	12	16	12	19
Services	35	20	37	29	36	25

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The Services Sector was the lead GDP growth sector increasing its share from 51.9% in 1984 to 54.2% in 1987 (Central Bank Report) but it nevertheless carried a smaller labour force even in 1985/86, while agriculture share of the labour force was not in keeping with its contribution to GDP of only 27% in 1987. The heavy investment in irrigation and agriculture and the focus on export promotion and industries both within and outside the IPP impinged to some extent on the occupational and activity patterns of females despite their overall conformity with major occupational patterns over the years.

#### 2.4.1 Women in Agriculture

The lead development project of the last decade, the Mahaweli Irrigation and Settlement Scheme, led to major changes in the agricultural scene. Initially the scheme in its land allotments policy ignored the rights of women who ran their households and owned land, by a definition of 'farmers' as males. This has now been rectified, but only about 15% of all settlement families are those of women 'farmers.' In all settlement families women shifted from subsistence traditional agriculture, in rain-fed land to centrally planned surplus agriculture in irrigated land in the settlements. Women work both as unpaid family workers and as agricultural labourers often combining both occupations. Women's contribution to household consumption and income up to as much as 65% have been cited when they worked in subsistence paddy and highland crops. Within the settlement women continued their agricultural activity despite the new agricultural system being unfamiliar to them, and their non-recognition as 'farmers' to whom knowledge and information should be imparted.

Micro studies (Perera 1984) have revealed that Mahaweli Women's work load had increased considerably, because cultivation time tables, determined by officials required a large labour force at peak seasons in the cultivation cycle. A new demand for females both as family labour and waged labour thus encouraged women migrants from proximate villages to move into settlements at peak times.

The blurring of seasonal patterns meant that the activity patterns of females had changed. There was agricultural work all the year round, with paddy and subsidiary crops. New cash crops such as chillies provided good incomes to those who could muster the necessary resources. It was found that women were carrying on agricultural activity in some households where the male 'farmer' was employed in a job outside the settlement (Perera 1984). The more enterprising women had learnt new technology from the men. This could not have been carried out efficiently, however, without proper extension facilities being directed to the actual workers. Females who were young and exposed to education and the media had accepted the viability of the small family concept which left them with more time to devote to commercial ventures in agriculture or agro industry.

Nevertheless officials continued to provide training and inputs to males. Projects for females took the form of Home Development Centres. The Farm Women's Extension Programme concentrated on home gardens, that too, in the conventional form. These projects tended to perpetuate womens work in subsistence farming, in off-farm activities, and training in skills which had no markets. The potential for female farm workers to be utilised in productive agriculture and agro-industry has been missed by official non-recognition of women as active farmers in their own right in the Mahaweli settlements.

Meanwhile in the subsistence agricultural sector under rain-fed and minor irrigation conditions, women continued in uncertain cultivation, battling with crop failure, drought and poverty. New highland cultivation which replaced the now prohibited traditional chena cultivation has not been devised to withstand the droughts, whereas the old chena model produced the greens and millets which when sown together provided the basic food needs in dry periods.

Women in dry zone areas which have underground supplies of water, have found new opportunities in the demand for female labour in new cash crops such as gherkin and red-onion cultivation, in new tank fisheries and in export production villages, where vegetables and fruits are

cultivated for export. While these have provided avenues for new income for females who work small farm plots or who have no land, the question of sustainability of such crops has not been addressed. Some of these crops are dependent on an uncertain export market. They render the soil fertiliser dependent and already gherkin cultivators whose crops have failed have not been able to shift to tobacco and red onion cultivation owing to soil depletion. (Perera 1990).

The role of women in home gardening should be considered in a new light. The conventional home garden was a haphazard cultivation of perennials and annuals which served consumption purposes. A viable model of a home garden needs to be developed and disseminated among women. In fact research studies have highlighted an expressed need by women for such a model. According to the 1982 Census of Agriculture 40% of all small holdings were home gardens.

#### 2.4.2 Women in Industry

The last decade has seen rising female labour in industries in both the urban and rural sectors. This was a consequence of state policy in export promotion and the new industrial ventures both within and outside the Investment Promotion Zones. The proportion of women in the official labour force in manufacturing industries rose from 23% in 1981 to almost 35% in 1985/86. Urban rates increased from 20.4% to 30.3% and rural rates from 9.2% to 12.3% in the two periods.

Prior to 1977, female labour was mainly found in the textiles and wearing apparel industries, dominated by handloom weaving, a lesser extent in pottery, china and earthenware and in tobacco. There has been little diversification of female participation over the years. The shifts in female participation in industry after 1977 were primarily within the textile and wearing apparel industries in the IPZs and outside. The numbers of women in garment industries had increased by 356% by the latter part of the decade. In fact the high dependence of the

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export-oriented industries on female labour is borne out by the fact that 86% of the work force outside the IPZ under FIAC were women. (Jayaweera 1989). However, their wages in these industries have been found to be the lowest in EPZs in Asia (Jayaweera 1989). The ability to employ women as cheap labour has been the main incentive for foreign investment in the IPZs.

Export-oriented industry has also been able to employ women in their homes as home based sub-contract workers. While this system succeeded in accommodating women in low income households, who are unable to leave their homes unattended, there is also room for employers to deny adequate wages, protection and stability in employment. In fact in many instances family labour including that of young children has been mustered in piece rate work in order to earn an adequate wage for the household, depriving children of their schooling.

#### 2.4.3 Women in Services

The occupational pattern of females in Services had not changed materially since the 1950s. The bulk of educated females had been in the middle grades in the health and educational services and the less educated were in domestic service in unskilled and general labour grades. A further characteristic was their predominantly urban nature.

The 1977 policies provided a filip to service sector activities. There was some shift in female labour into supervisory and managerial grades, into the armed forces in non-combative grades and into banking insurance and secretarial jobs. About 1/3 of the females worked in this sector in the rural areas. New public service decentralisation programmes, the new agricultural ventures assisted this dispersion of personnel into the rural sector as well.

New entry points for females were created in the expanding Public Utilities Sector where almost 85% of employees were females. Within this sector females were employed as technicians and telecommunication inspectors, thus demolishing long held views that these jobs were

suited to men. Much of the 'modern' services sprang up within the Finance and Business Sector which expanded considerably after 1977. Almost 95% of females in this sub-sector were in banking and insurance.

The Services Sector even more than the agriculture sector expanded dichotomously with a burgeoning modernised sector existing with traditional low skilled expendable labour. A small core of young educated females found new opportunities to enter sustainable employment, but the bulk of them continued to move in and out as an expendable labour force.

The potential for female labour in the growing services sector has largely remained untapped owing primarily to lack of market information and a scheme of skill training which in effect excludes females from marketable skills.

Two key areas within the Services Sector which have to be dealt with separately are the West Asian Employment for women and the Informal Sector.

a. West Asian Migration

The opportunities for females are largely as housemaids. The numbers so employed at one time have been largely guesswork and is said to be around 75,000 to 100,000. The current problems in West Asia notwithstanding this market will remain one of the major sources of unskilled employment for females.

The problems relating to this category of workers have been numerous. Some of them relate to the procedures of migration which have now received the attention of a Foreign Employment Bureau. The practice of job aspirants to resort to services of private agencies however continues primarily due to lack of awareness and the alleged delays in procurement of places by the FEB. There is another social aspect to the question of migration such as the care of young children left behind which has been largely left to individuals, families and kin.

The care of the migrant in the host country is left solely to the employer. The securing of employees' rights to adequate wages, leisure, and security, protection from abuse has not been looked into and instances of physical and sexual violence and mistreatment have been brought to light.

A similar lacuna exists in the area of utilisation of earnings by returnee migrants. Wasteful expenditure on consumer goods often tend to revert families to the deprived conditions from which they sought to escape. Women returnees provide a target group for banking, entrepreneur training and investment, in productive utilisation of earnings.

b) Women in the Informal Sector

A long established pattern of women's participation in informal sector employment changed somewhat after 1977. While there was some change in the type of activity women were engaged in, the category of females who entered informal work was also found to be different.

The recent boost in commercial activity had given rise to a type of home-based activity related to food preparation, tailoring, trade and agriculture. A recent study in Colombo City (Gunatilleke, N. 1989) estimates that about 32,000 such enterprises generated almost a quarter of employment in the city and about 54% of household income. Additional information from a study in Kalutara (Gunatilleke, N. 1989) revealed that "nearly 17% of such enterprises operated by a household head were run by women." It was found, however, that females were engaged in activities centered round traditional gender-related skills. These brought a low income (under Rs.250 in 1984). Moreover, females running such enterprises were more dependent on this income for their livelihood.

The traditional areas such as trade, tailoring, vending and sales expanded after 1977. Traditionally, however, elderly uneducated females resorted to such activities, which had a suggestion of inferiority and which therefore kept out the more educated females. After 1977 educated young females entered this field, but at a higher level of trade, in stalls located in central markets. These categories, however, continued to be drawn from low income households and to depend solely on

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an informal supportive community network for credit, protection and other assistance.

A wholly different dimension is that found at the upper end of the social scale, where elite females are training in and utilising new skills to cater to an elitist demand for hairdressing and beauty culture and related activities.

A new conglomerate of businesswomen, has not only infused a high quality of professionalism into enterprises, but has also shown a concern for the poorer females in low income enterprises who could profit by exposure to knowledge, information and marketing.

The traditional domestic service sector, which continued to be the main avenue of employment for poor females registered some changes after 1977. Some changes in salaries, terms and conditions of work sprang from a relative scarcity of supply owing to the migration of women to West Asia. This situation prevailed primarily in the urban centres.

### 3. Women in the Data System

The foregoing account of the economic roles of women reflect the limitations in published data in analysing the deeper implications of female activity in the diverse spheres in which they function. This limitation bears less on such analyses in respect of males since the work they perform and their time schedules lend themselves to measurement and accounting more readily than the complex and multiple non-market oriented activities of the majority of women.

Over the years however Sri Lanka has developed a basic data base in data series from regular censuses and surveys which have been supplemented with special sample surveys on selected topics.

The major sources of information at the national level are:

1. The Censuses of Population and Housing	1953, '63, '77 and 1981	Dept. of Census & Statistics
2. The Census of Agriculture	1982	"
3. The Census of Industry	1983	"
4. Labour Force and Socio-Economic Surveys	1969/70 1980/81 1985/86	" " "
Special ad hoc surveys:		
5. The Survey of Household Economic Activities	1984/85	"
6. The Survey of Demographic and Health Aspects	1986/87	"
7. The Demographic and Health Survey	1987	"
8. The Survey of Employees in the Public and Corporation Sector	1985	"
9. The Land and Labour Utilisation Survey	1975	Central Bank
10. The Consumer Finance and Socio-Economic Surveys	1953, 1963, 1973, 1981/82 1986/87	Central Bank
Annual data series:		
11. The School Census		Ministry of Education
12. Employment and Industries Surveys		Dept. of Labour
13. Vital Statistics		Registrar Generals Department
14. Wage, Trade and Price Statistics		Central Bank
15. Administrative Reports		Government Departments
16. Statistical Abstract		Department of Census and Statistics

In addition 'Village Data Schedules' are being filled in as an ongoing process for maintaining a village level data bank.

It is seen, therefore, that time series data and information of topical interest are captured in the national data base. Such a data base has been designed for inter-country comparability and largely on a framework which services a market economy. Most improvements made have been with a view to sharpen national economic indicators derived from national accounts. This is where the data base falls short in providing gender disaggregated data since national economic indicators are generally gender neutral.

A number of reasons can be provided for a need to view economic development in Sri Lanka from a gender perspective. A very pertinent reason lies in the content and objectives of government development goals and strategies for the 1990s, which are broadly set out, as follows:

- Peopleisation of public enterprises
- Joint ventures with foreign participation
- Restructuring public expenditure
- Industrial and Trade Reforms
- Streamlining of bureaucratic procedures which deal with private sector economic activity.

Lead areas in the new policy package are, commercialised agriculture in the new irrigated land in particular and other land as well, accentuated industrialisation and small and medium scale entrepreneur development, and export oriented enterprises. A common objective is the maximum utilisation of existing limited resources. In this regard the World Bank Report (1990) highlights the potential Sri Lanka has for better utilisation of a young and educated labour force.

The implicit primacy accorded to economic performance is being countered with a policy package with a thrust towards cushioning vulnerable groups from the inequities likely to appear in distribution. Accordingly such groups needs to be clearly identified and poverty alleviation programmes targetted.

In the context of such a dual policy package, the US AID projects become relevant within key development areas. Also in this context female activity and contribution to household and national income are likely to become critical elements in carrying forward both the economic and social objectives of the government. Given the climate described earlier one foresees women's roles becoming more burdensome if relief from marginalisation is not forthcoming.

The shift in major development related activities from the public to the private sector is likely to be disadvantageous to women. The emphasis on managerial, technical and professional skills required both in the private and the public sector will edge out women who experience constraints to furthering their skills. Women are likely to experience wage differentials in private sector activities. Entrepreneurship and informal sector development would tend to marginalise women owing to their lack of access to, and ownership of assets and inputs. The new economic climate would, moreover, require the quick acquisition of new skills and long-term training in new areas of expertise both of which cannot be acquired through the current formal education system alone, and vocational and other training for women is limited and expensive.

Project-wise interventions are not the best way for reconciliation of gender issues. However, a genderfocus in US AID projects have a demonstrative value which can percolate to government officials and policy makers and are likely to hone their sensitivity to gender issues in wider development programmes.

CONCLUSION

Gender wise information gathering was not perceived as having economic relevance. Such a perception sprang from a lack of sensitivity to the significance of womens' economic contribution. Quite apart from other more controversial aspects of women's social activities and functions, which have an indirect economic input, but which are far too complex to be easily valued in money terms, activities which are unambiguously productive of economic goods continue to be subsumed within household work when performed by women. There was <sup>no</sup> comprehension of the deleterious effect on the economy, of policies and interventions which fail to address specific needs and problems, which significantly affect the productivity and quality of activities performed by women in the economic sphere.

The first necessity therefore is to focus on strategies which, in common to all projects would persistently be adopted to raise the awareness of officials and policy makers at all levels and the community of both males and females, of the importance of addressing gender issues within the economic framework in which policy, planning and implementation are placed.

Gender disaggregation of data in projects where data was maintained could provide only very basic quantitative indicators which at best are able to provide numbers of male and female beneficiaries. As an initial step and one that can be achieved with little additional expenditure or effort it is an important one. Furthermore, such a disaggregation may serve to initiate predominantly male staff in implementing agencies, into an awareness of the presence or the absence of females as beneficiaries of development schemes. It is a good base on which to build awareness and sensitivity to gender concerns.

Research is recommended in almost all the project areas. This may not be a priority for funding and may be considered for future programmes. There are possibilities for US AID to encourage post-graduate work, dissertations and theses, on gender related issues which would be valuable inputs into a project information base.

The limitations of national level data from Censuses and Surveys as inputs into US AID projects have been discussed. Both national level data and raw data in departmental files provide research material for selective studies. Raw data tapes from household surveys of the Census Department contain primary data in respect of household members which permit selective genderwise analysis.

Indicators set out in the study are of two types. One set of indicators can be derived directly from tabulation of data which in some cases is available by gender and in others need disaggregation at the point of collection. The next set of long term indicators will be obtainable from modified data formats or from research studies. It should be pointed out that in respect of the major projects, particularly those implemented by government and semi-government institutions, special statistical staff of their own or from the department of Census and Statistics are already in place. Modifications to data formats can be readily carried out by them. Data entry by gender will then be required.

Gender issues could be incorporated into all new and planned data collection systems, surveys or special studies if US AID could have prior information on any such plans within the projects. Practical considerations of time, expense, staff, and facilities could be addressed at the commencement itself. The WID division of US AID should work out a system by which it can be kept informed of plans for new data collection within the projects.

A specific WID Strategy in key project areas would be to sponsor, research studies, training programmes, theses and dissertations, training module designs, which address specific womens/gender issues in project areas. One productive intervention to be considered would be the obligatory inclusion of gender issues as a component of training of all statistical, data processing and research personnel.

The concept of gender issues as a functional stratification which includes both male and female should be clearly enunciated so as not to be confused with the controversial 'feminist' ideology which has

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unfortunate connotations of radicalism, and which is sometimes resisted within conventional social structures.

The question of dealing with WID issues goes beyond data collection however. Since unless such data is analysed and WID concerns identified and drawn out for action, data by itself serves no purpose. The nature of 'action' which US AID may pursue may take different forms -

1. Implement well designed continuing, awareness programmes directed towards key project officials in office and in the field.
2. Call for gender wise disaggregation of key information as specified by indicators given under projects in its quarterly reports, and assess the nature of interventions that would be required to enhance WID issues in projects.
3. Extend sponsorship to WID research within projects.
4. Include WID issues in agenda of key seminars and workshops within the projects.
5. Make methodology related to gender issues obligatory in training schemes and modules for all staff including statistical and data processing staff.
6. Sponsor workshops on WID issues for statistical and data collecting staff.

The sensitisation process needs to be continuous and of long duration and its impact built up gradually and imperceptibly. It can best be set in motion within donor interventions.

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PROJECT: MAHAWELI AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project - Mahaweli Agricultural and Rural Development

Implementing Authority : Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

Gender Concerns

The Mahaweli Irrigation and Settlement Scheme was the premier project of the last decade and had the dual purpose of enhancing agricultural productivity of the dry zone, through irrigation, and of generating hydropower, the latter objective with a view to stepping up urban power supply and expanding the supply to rural areas. The package which was planned for Mahaweli settlement was one which for many decades had been variously advocated as determinants of increased performance in agriculture, and the absence of which hampered production in rural villages in the dry zone. Key elements in the package were land ownership, regular water supply, access to inputs, and marketing. Despite inadequacies in the delivery of some elements of this package, overall, the Mahaweli area has recorded average yields of paddy which are about 50% higher than the national average during the period 1981/82 to 1988/89. It has been successful in the field of subsidiary crop cultivation up to a point, producing about half the countries annual requirements of chillies and substantial quantities of other produce such as green gram and maize.

Nevertheless, the pre-occupation with paddy was replicated in the System and other crops suffered as a consequence, through lack of crop research, seed development, extension and other supports.

The potential of the Mahaweli System has not been tapped adequately, as it is averred, that it has so far failed to make a breakthrough in restructuring agriculture and moving away from the outmoded systems which have been carried over from subsistence peasant agriculture. Poverty has raised its head among settler families compelling some of them to mortgage their allotments. Attempts to introduce new cultivation practices have not met with expected success. There appear to be many missing elements which are likely to have contributed to this state. One of these is the failure to integrate women agriculture workers, who predominate in paddy and chena cultivation in traditional villages, and who had continued to practice farm

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work in the Mahaweli. These women continued to be referred to as "farmers wives", when they were cited at all in data. In all probability, they continued to produce peasant agriculture in the new system as well. This was because they were not groomed to fit into a new system.

Insights from research relating to the activities of women in Mahaweli agriculture are presented in the Sub-section 'Women in Agriculture' in Section I of this study. Some figures culled from published data adds to the scenario for women in agriculture.

- According to the 1981 Census female agricultural labourers as a percent of Employed Population was 72.5 as against a male proportion of 29.5.
- Female Unpaid family workers were recorded as 22.9% in the Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey of 1985/86, while the male proportion was only 9.2%. In the case of females it was an increase from 15.4% in the 1980/81 LFSSES, while males had increased from 6.5%.
- The ILO Year Book of Statistics records a figure of 29% of women in official agricultural labour while in the Unpaid Family Worker Category it was 84%.

In the Mahaweli system itself one could expect a replication of the practices which occur outside the system, where the lower the social and economic level of the family the greater is the share of female family labour. A non-focus on family labour would amount to bypassing of difficulties encountered by poor women in particular. Research studies have evidence that, in the Mahaweli, women contribute 50% <sup>1/</sup> and up to 73% <sup>2/</sup> to production. Homegardens are almost totally cultivated by women.

The gender division of labour which prevails in peasant agriculture has been described aptly by Knox (1966) : "This work though it be very

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1/

Jayawaera. S. 1989 - Women and Development: A Re-Appraisal of the Sri Lanka Experience in 'Hidden Face of Development - CENWOF, Colombo.

2/

Perera, Myrtle. 1984 'Impact of Macro Policies on Womens Activities' Marga/UNU. in Household, Gender, Age Project: Unpublished Research Report.

hard, belongeth only to the women..... For it is accounted a disgrace to the man to meddle or make with those affairs that properly belong into the woman." This situation has changed considerably in the Mahaweli System. It has been noted in one study,<sup>3/</sup> (Tables 1 and 2 next page), that 39% of women engaged in land preparation, and 14% in threshing, in Mahaweli System H, in one season. According to this study, males participated in traditional female activities of transplanting, weeding and harvesting.

The wage rates nonetheless continued to be differentiated between sexes, the female wage rate being 25 - 30% less than that of the male in the same tasks.

### Data Collection

Proceeding next to examine the data generated in respect of the MARD project in the light of those observations, one general comment has to be made, on the absence of gender disaggregation even at the point of data collection, in respect of key areas which would reflect the reality of the agricultural scenario in the Mahaweli. It appears that neither the evaluations which seek to pin down the attributes of the systems' weaknesses, nor plans being designed to lift it out of unproductivity, have considered the integration of women who pursue a large part of farming activities.

The primary data source is the baseline survey of March 1990 conducted in System B, by the Planning and Monitoring Unit of the Mahaweli Economic Agency, for MAED. The objectives as stated in the report are :

- "to focus attention upon .... some of the major constraints which impede the realisation of higher benefits"
- to highlight "its role as the primary catalyst of dry zone development" and further its "links to the zonal and national economy."

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3/

Water Management Synthesis Project - Mahaweli System H. 1985.

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Table 1

Gender Division of Paddy Cultivation Activities in Selected Settlement Schemes

Activity	Mahaweli H.area <sup>1</sup>	Percentage	
		PSS <sup>2</sup>	Giritale <sup>3</sup>
<u>Land preparation</u>	39		
Flooding fields		17	13
Plowing/breaking clods		1	4
Puddling		1	4
Preparing seedbeds		2	4
Making/plastering bunds		1	0
Broadcast basal fertz.		2	2
<u>Seeding</u>			
Select/purchase seed	39	20	11
Germinate seed		34	41
Broadcast seed	37	1	2
Scare birds		16	40
<u>Nursery care</u>			
Watering		9	14
Fertilizing		2	0
Apply weedc/insects		0	0
<u>Transplanting</u>	58		
Pluck seedlings		96	86
Plant seedlings		100	89
<u>Crop Care</u>			
Manual weeding	77	97	100
Fertilizing	15	13	9
Apply agrochemicals	5	6	3
<u>Water Management</u>	19		
Clean Field channel	9	11	12
Control turn-out		11	13
Repair bunds		12	15
Liyadda water control		12	16

Continued in the next page

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Cont...

	Mahaweli	PSS	Giritale
<u>Harvesting</u>	81		
Cutting		49	56
Gathering		54	61
Tieing bundles		52	67
Carrying bundles		39	46
Threshing	14	12	24
Winnowing		22	39
Cleaning grain		25	30
Drying grain		21	35
Bagging grain		20	30
Transport bags		18	24
<u>Management</u>			
Hiring labourers		21	28
Suprv. labourers		47	42
processing for home use	32		
Transport to market	6		
Selling	14		
Growing supplementary vegetables	87		

Source: 1. Water management synthesis project  
1983 diagnostic analysis (1983:185)

2.3 (Kilkelly - 1986:15)

Annex Table 2

Female share of labour in other field crop cultivation (OFC) in selected settlement schemes

Activity	Mahaweli <sup>1</sup> H area	PSS <sup>2</sup>	Giritale <sup>3</sup>
<u>Land preparation</u>	44		
Farming seedbeds		0	0
Broadcast basal fertz.		50	21
<u>Seeding</u>			
Select/purchase seed	31	0	50
Planting seed		85	46
Scare birds		67	50
<u>Nursery care</u>			
Watering		33	25
Fertilizing		33	50
Apply weedc./insects		20	0
<u>Transplanting</u>	62		
Pluck seedlings		45	54
Plant seedlings		57	46
<u>Crop care</u>			
Manual weeding	62	80	93
Fertilizing	36	48	71
Mounding earth		57	60
Apply weedc./insectc.	5	19	0
Cut tobacco flowers		66	100
<u>Water Management</u>			
Irrigating	9	32	33
Channel Maintenance	3		
<u>Harvesting</u>	67		
Plucking		84	93
Threshing		60	86
Cleaning/grading		80	91
Drying		82	87
Bagging		87	86

Continued in the next page

cont....

	Mahaweli	PSS	Giritale
<u>Management</u>			
Hiring labourers		33	60
Suprv. labourers		83	60
Processing for home use	64		
Transport to market	4		
Selling	12		
Growing suppl: vegetables	87		

Source: 1, Water Management synthesis Report, 1983:186  
2.3 Kil Kelly 1986:19,20

\*PSS Parakrama Samudra Scheme

Mahaweli Census Data. 1989 (MEA) (Appendix I).

The survey in System B has utilised as its sample frame the Census carried out by MEA in 1989 in all the Mahaweli Systems B, C, H and G. The census data in its raw state has information in respect of each household related to the following variables.

Household Member as the Unit

- Sex of household head and members
- Age
- Education
- Skills
- Occupation/Activity
- Unemployment
- Marital status
- Religion
- Main Activity
- Type of Illness
- Cause of death

Household as the Unit

- Type of settlement
- Assets - Farm and Household
- Membership of Organisations
- Farm size
- Type of House (material of construction)
- Water supply and sanitation
- Livestock and poultry
- Tree crops

An important variable, 'membership of organisations' has been left undisaaggregated by individual or by gender. In the light of current emphasis on community involvement, male as well as female membership in organised activity is considered important to policy, to productivity and self-reliance. This activity is being actively fostered by MARD.

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Data on income was not collected. The only information on a gender basis in respect of System 'B' is as follows :

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total population	33,744	29,307	63,051
Male/Female sex ratio	Male = 115    Female = 100		
No. of female heads of households	= 2,662 or 19.2%		

This is the extent of the disaggregated data available.

MARD can obtain the following indicators from the Mahaweli Census Data.

1. Female householders by their age group, education level, skill and occupation/activities and marital status.
2. Unemployed female householders, by their age, education, skill and marital status.

These two indicators will provide inputs into a human resources map, which will indicate the quality of female labour as well as the extent and quality of the female labour reserve which may be mobilised for development under the MARD project.

The MEA has no plans to computerise the raw data in further detail unless a request is made by MARD and facilities provided. There are two courses open to MARD in dealing with the Mahaweli Census data.

One is to computerise and analyse the raw data in respect of System B.

The other is to provide the raw data as a frame from which samples of households and of female-headed households may be selected purposively or at random for depth analysis to highlight the female male compositions and gender issues.

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MARD Baseline Survey (MEA)

The baseline survey in selecting samples from the census list has ignored the gender of the household head and 370 settler households were randomly selected. The questionnaire addressed to each household head required only the name to be stated and not the sex.

The design of the questionnaire (Appendix 1) provides for gender-wise data only in respect of the following variables: 'Household Income' and 'Homestead Development,' Under Household Income only two variables have been considered by gender.

1. Mean days spent on selected activities and the standard deviation of the mean
2. Mean income per person and the number of persons earning it in relation to the selected activities together with the standard deviation of the mean.

The section on Household Development deals with Homesteads - a significant area of female unpaid activity, which is categorically left out and instead hired labour which is known to comprise only a small component of homestead cultivation, and wage rates are disaggregated by gender. The disaggregated data given in the tables have been utilised to generate indicators and some conclusions have been drawn from these. Thereafter gaps in the data are discussed.

A. Household Income - (Tables in Appendix 2)

(a) Activity and time

Indicators -

Off-Farm Temporary Wage Labour - Maha 88/89

1. Husband/Wife ratio of labour input = 126.6
2. Husband/wife ratio of variation in labour input = 163.1

Permanent Wage Labour

1. Husband/Wife ratio of labour input = 0
2. Husband/wife variation in labour input = 0

### Conclusions and Comments

The values against these indicators point to two features.

- The wife's time spent in off-farm activities was higher than the husbands, but her involvement was only in temporary labour.
- The wife's activities in temporary labour in off farm involvement varied to a greater extent than the husbands.

The irrational selection of activities for gender disaggregation within the body of this table is itself indicative of the gender blind view of the farm scenario in the Mahaweli. It raises more questions than it answers. Did she devote the rest of her time out of a maximum of 360 days to child care or did she spend it in unpaid family work. The table could have clarified the position if gender disaggregated data had been presented in the area of

#### 1. Farm work in

Paddy :

Other Field Crops

Homesteads

- Agriculture

- Livestock

and in Section 2.4

#### 2.4 Commercial Venture

The indications from other studies are that in activities within these two categories of work particularly in Homesteads the major contribution is by females as unpaid workers. This information is critical for policy and for project activity in development of technology, homesteads, diversified agriculture systems and enterprise development.

The table misses out on post harvest processing in which women are stated to spend 5-10 hours daily after the season. (Synthesis Report... )

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and which area of work is particularly important in development of agro-industry.

A disaggregation of the 'Farm' and 'Commercial ventures' sectors cannot be obtained even from raw data pertaining to the Baseline study because the questionnaire does not provide for it. This will be referred to again in the discussion on the gaps in data.

(b) Income (Tables in Appendix 2)

Since the same broad activities are considered herethe limitations apply commonly to this set of data as well.

Indicators -

Off-farm Temporary Wage Labour

1. Proportion of wives to husbands in activity, and ratio of average income of wives' to that of their husbands :-

25% of wives worked in temporary off-farm labour and they earned an average income which was 86% of that of their husbands.

Permanent Wage Labour

2. Proportion of wives to husbands in activity, and ratio of average income of wives to that of their husbands:

Only 9% of wives (two wives) were in permanent wage labour and their average income was 204.6% as compared with that of their husbands

Conclusions and Comments

The two wives cited here may be in permanent formal sector employment so that their earnings cannot then be considered as typical.

Considering the other two sectors 'Farm' and 'Commercial venture' had the questionnaire provided for disaggregation of labour input, still, unless an activity within these sectors have been carried out solely by a female in her family worker capacity the income cannot be easily apportioned to the female's input in labour. A parameter for such apportioning could have been the time devoted by the female to an activity, which the questionnaire does not provide for.

B. Homestead Development - (Tables Appendix 2)

Indicators

1. Proportion of hired female labour as a proportion of male hired labour was 11% in both Maha and Yala 1988/89.
2. The proportion of average number of days of hired labour performed by females as a proportion of that performed by males was 39.7% .

The indicators substantiate other findings of the minimal hired labour component of both males and females in homestead cultivation. This is an indication of the undeveloped, and unprofitable type of cultivation on a 'low input - low technology - low output' basis. Wage Rate Indicators point to the known differential in wage rates of male and female. According to this data :

2. The average wage rate of females hired for homestead labour was only 68.6% of the male wage rate .

This indicator ties up with the whole question of the placing of women as active agriculture workers in the Mahaweli System which MARD needs to address.

New Indicators from forthcoming Survey

The Planning and Monitoring Unit of the MEA is currently designing a survey of the entire Mahaweli System in which gender

A tentative set of indicators has been developed by MEA and is reproduced below. These indicators do not appear to provide for gender-wise classification of data. The questionnaire has not been designed as yet. This is a good opportunity to include gender issues from the commencement of the survey. The indicators set out already could reflect gender issues in the following areas: (Format in Appendix-3)

A. Growth

- ii. 1) Labour Absorption
- 2) Output per unit of labour
- iii. Contribution to National Income.

B. Distribution

- Per Capita Income
- Returns to labour
- Participation rates
- Wages
- Savings

c. Quality of Life

- Per capita food consumption
  - Calorie intake
  - Morbidity
  - Health
  - Literacy
- Social Environment
  - Participation
- Economic Environment
  - Farm/non-farm employment
  - Seasonality/task specifications of employment.

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Gender classification of the data as a whole may be facilitated in the following manner.

1. The sex of the head of the household to be indicated.

This would enable the households to be classified as female-male headed.

2. Information be obtained as far as possible in respect of each household member whose sex is clearly indicated along with other demographic variables.

3. The labour input of each member by sex be obtained in relation to crop, activity, time, land extent, technology, cash income, imputed income for consumption goods.

This could be used as a determinant variable to classify 'female supportive' and 'male supportive' households according to the labour input of each category.

A stratification of questionnaires by such a classification will enable separate analysis of 'male farmer' and 'female farmer' households in respect of all the variables in the survey.

The rationale for considering gender issues within MARD has so far been viewed on a wide screen. The ensuing section will deal with the specific objectives of MARD, examine the data generated for monitoring progress, for its gender composition, and go on to suggest indicators for which data formats or by designing new ones and additionally by special studies.

#### Objectives

1. Heightened productivity through the adoption of improved technology and provision of other services which facilitate the optimum utilisation of land, water and other resources available to the settler on the left bank of Mahaweli System B.

Activities envisaged within this objective are orchestrated through a considerable input of staff at managerial, technical, research, field and extension levels. It is advisable that some female presence at these different levels should be ensured. In certain categories such as extensionists it is imperative to ensure that female farmers are reached.

One hesitates to recommend a quota systems for appointment of females to staff positions. This course is often impractical and sometimes ineffective in that female officers do not necessarily pursue gender interests. Experience, however, is that in awareness raising programmes, female officers may respond faster and more positively to gender consideration in their spheres of responsibility.

Inclusion of gender issues relevant to the subject in all workshops, seminars, training courses for Mahaweli staff within MARD would help to raise awareness as well as keep the female farm population in focus. A short schedule termed "Gender Awareness Form" may be given to participants of key workshops to fill in and submit at the end.

In programmes involving contact with farmers and provision of inputs, the female farmer focus should be ensured.

Indicators which call for separate information relating to males and females would require that data collecting formats should be modified accordingly. Such collection will itself assist in the identification, location and focussing on needs of female farm workers as separate from the males, thereby compelling attention on gender aspects in the farming system.

Calling for regularly collected data by gender, will in itself draw attention of staff and farm workers to the presence, or absence, of females in key areas of activity. Should processing of all such data regularly increase the work load too much, such data can always be utilised for special sampled study.

The indicators suggested below are based largely on the non-disaggregated data used in the Quarterly Report of January to March 1990 on the MARD and MDS projects. This data may be obtained by calling for disaggregation by gender of data.

1. Number of staff training workshops in which relevant gender issues were included.
2. Number of workshops which utilised a 'gender Awareness Form'

Specimen Form - (Answer Yes  or No )

GENDER AWARENESS FORM

1. Aware of women's participation/need for participation in your area of work
2. Have data/information separated by male and female in your area of work.
3. Have processed data by male and female.
4. Will attempt to obtain data by male and female.
5. Are interested in discussing relevant gender issues

3. No. and percent of Research Assistants by sex.
4. No. and percent of female and male Scientists on short missions to System B.
5. No. and percent of female and male PSES recruited and trained.
6. No. and percent of female F A S recruited and trained.
7. No. and percent of extension officers who are female.
8. No. and percent of female farmers engaged in On-Farm Trials by crop
9. No. and percent of female farmers in extension programmes in Other Field Crops (O F C)
10. No. of percent of female Outgrowers of high value crops by type of crop.
11. No. and percent of successful male and female outgrowers of high value crops by type of crop.

12. No. and percent of females who was beneficiaries of homestead commercialisation.
  13. No. and percent of females who received new inputs to diversify homesteads by type of input.
  14. No. and percent of females who had contact with extensionists at least once.
  15. Average Income of farmers - male and female who were targeted by Farm System Extensionists (FSEs) compared with average incomes of those were not targeted.
  16. No. and percent of female farmers who had diversified their cultivation in yala and maha.
  17. No. and percent of females who had received extension bulletins.
  18. No. and percent of female farmers in the farm record keeping programme.
2. Strong Farmer Organisations for improved water management, operation and maintenance of the Secondary and tertiary canal systems, equitable distribution of water, and provision of other institutionalised services which assure the sustainability of the system and relieve government of the recurrent cost burden.

Females are involved in irrigation, and canal systems both as farmers and as housewives. Women have been engaged in water management in peasant agriculture. It is not therefore a male task as it is often made out. Their specific involvement in homegarden cultivation which is not benefited by irrigation makes it imperative that they have a say in ensuring water availability in close proximity to home gardens.

Irrigation canals provide water for other uses in the home. Women as water carriers would be relieved of the burden of the long trek for water if irrigation canals and canal water is kept safe for home use.

Canal design is pertinent to women's needs in that bathing spots need to be integrated for safe bathing of children and for washing. This was done in the ancient irrigation systems where separate male and female bathing places were provided.

Women's active participation in water management, operation and maintenance has therefore to be ensured through women's representation in Farmer Organisations and appointment as Irrigation Community Organisers.

Suggested Indicators (to be obtained from future data collection for Quarterly Reports)

1. No. and per cent of female Irrigation Community Organisers.
2. No. and per cent of females in legally registered farmer organisations.
3. No. and per cent of female farmer leaders and No. of per cent of those who have been trained.
4. No. and per cent females who have benefited from the services of farmer organisations.

Some disaggregated data collected but not analysed, by gender under the Irrigation Systems Management Project, and included in the discussion on that project - may be used by MARD.

3. Improved links between farmers and suppliers of agricultural services including inputs, marketing, credit, post-harvest processing and transport, resulting in a more competitive and market-driven economy in the region.

Most of women's agriculture being at subsistence level detracts from the value of the export of cultivation. Provided other inputs such as extension services are in place then marketing becomes crucial for women in particular because they may be less mobile, more tied to

their homes and less exposed to marketing facilities and information. Often women choose to sell their produce at the farm gate at non-competitive prices. Farmer-market linkages may have to be designed differently for providing access to those by women. For this the specific problems of women in marketing their goods will have to be investigated through special studies.

Suggested Indicators (to be obtained from future data collection for Quarterly Reports

1. No. of women who know and have seen the weekly market information bulletins.
2. No. of women who are aware of the key information given in the weekly bulletin.
3. No. and percent of women who participated in the market tour of Colombo and participated in Seminar.
4. No. of women gherkin outgrowers organised under the Export Promotion Village Scheme.

Special Studies

The planned long term by MARD of Mahaweli Women in System B with a focus on their activities will incorporate much of the key areas of concern and fill in some gaps in the present data base.

Research Topics

1. Productivity and Income from land owned/cultivated predominantly, by women.

Key variables to include

Farm size

Crops cultivated

Women's contribution to farm work vis-a-vis the men

Technology and inputs

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Knowledge and information  
Access to markets  
Land utilisation  
Capital assets and farm implements owned/used  
Problems faced by women

2. Participation of women

Key variables

Womens role in farmer organisations.

The nature and extend of their involvement in decision-making  
and in implementation

Nature and level of membership in organisations

Training in participation ana management

Attendance at meetings

Problems in participating

3. Non-farm activitics/Self-employment

Key variables

Type and nature of non-farm activities engaged in by women.

Type of self employment engaged in by women

Investment in capital and equipment

Profits

Constraints and limitations in obtaining credit, raw materials,  
technology, know-how, markets, standardiaation

Extent and adequacy of training received.

These studies will have to be carried out as sample household stgydiés  
in the relevant project areas.

CENSUS OF SYSTEMS C, G AND H - 1986/87

Introduction

During July 1986 - April 1987 a complete census of the three Systems of H, C and G were carried out. Zone 2, 3, 4 and encroachers of 6 of System C, and Zones 1, 1&2, 4, 5, 7 and 9 of System H and all the settled areas of G were surveyed. At the time of the census, System H comprised three RPM divisions, G of one RPM division and C of one RPM division.

Objectives of the Census

The objective of the census was to document the population characteristics of System H, C and G at a point in time. The 1986 census gathered demographic data (age, sex, education, primary employment, secondary employment, origin and skills) of all household members. In addition, it asked data of settlement, settler type and information on recent mortality. Information on housing, domestic water supply and latrines were gathered as was data on household, farm and livestock assets. Finally, membership in local groups was identified. The goal was to gather comprehensive, detailed data on all residents of the three project areas. Thus farm and non farm families were interviewed as were Mahaweli resident staff.

Methodology

Trained interviewers visited all the households and filled in the census questionnaires. The interviewers were public relation officers for System H and educated local residents for System C and G. The trained interviewers were then assigned one unit each to conduct the census. On completion the interviewer was transferred to a new unit. Training and supervision was carried out by Professional staff of PMU. As in any large data gathering task of this nature some errors may exist. PMU estimates the error of under enumeration of around 2.0%. Such error results from absence of residents.

Partial demographic data tabulated by hand was circulated on a provisional basis to staff within the MASL earlier.

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TABLE 12.1	Types of Skills & Training	19-20

CONFIDENTIAL

MAHAWELI AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(MARD)  
PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT  
MAHAWELI BASELINE SURVEY - 1989/90  
SYSTEM 'B'

---

1.0 IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

---

- 1.1 Name of Allottee (Paddy) :
- 1.2 Zone :
- 1.3 Admn. Block :
- 1.4 Irr. Block No. :
- 1.5 Name of Unit & No. :
- 1.6 Homestead No. :
  - 1.6.1 Extent of Homestead Ha. :
- 1.7 Irrigable Lot No. :
  - 1.7.1 Extent of Irrigable Lot Ha. :
- 1.8 Turnout No. :
- 1.9 Sample Reference No. :
- 1.10 Date of Enumeration. Day :  
Month :
- 1.11 Settled on or before Nov. 1987 ? :  
after Nov. 1987 ? :  
(Tick in appropriate cage)

2.0 INFORMATION RELATED TO CREDIT

- 2.1 Was the farmer indebted prior to Maha 1988/89?  
(encircle the code) 1. Yes go to --> 2.2  
2. No skip to --> 2.3
  - 2.2 Amount indebted Rs. -----
  - 2.3 Did the farmer borrow money/in kind in Maha 88/89 or  
Yala 1989 or in both seasons?  
(encircle code) 1. Yes go to --> 2.4  
2. No skip to --> 3.1
- 

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LOANS

2.4 - INFORMATION RELATED TO LOANS OBTAINED  
(Reference period - From beginning of Maha '80 to end Yala '89)

SERIAL NUMBER	SEASONS 1988/89 (encircle code)	REASON FOR OBTAINING LOANS (enter code)	SOURCE OF LOAN (enter code)	TYPE OF LOAN OBTAINED (encircle code)	VALUE OF LOAN (in Rs.)	INTEREST RATE (%)		AMOUNT REPAID (in Rs.)	IF NOT REPAID REASON (enter code)
						MONTH	ANNUAL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
02	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
03	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
04	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
05	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
06	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					

CODES FOR COL (3)

CODES FOR COL (4)

CODES FOR COL (10)

REASON	CODE	SOURCE	CODE	REASON	CODE
Crop Cultivation	1	Co-op (Dimbulagala)	1	Crop Failure	1
Subsistence	2	Co-op (Other)	2	Sickness/Death/	2
Family ceremony	3	Bank	3	Family Problem	
Sickness/Death	4	Friend/Relative	4	(Expenses on	
Commercial Business	5	Money lender	5	private business)	3
Other (Specify)	6	Credit Agent	6	Other (Specify)	4
-----		Thrift	7	-----	
-----		Other(Specify) -----	8	-----	

2.5 DID THE FARMER FIND IT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN CREDIT DURING REFERENCE PERIOD ?

1. YES -----> GO TO 2.6
2. NO -----> GO TO 3.1

2.6 IF 'YES' FOR Q 2.5, GIVE REASONS. (encircle code)

- 1 Credit not given at the right time
- 2 Does not know the procedure
- 3 No co-operation of the officials concerned
- 4 Being default to the Bank
- 5 Other (Specify)

A - Ap. 1 - 1V

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3.0 INFORMATION RELATED TO PRODUCTION ON HOMESTEAD ONLY

3.1 Did the farmer produce on cultivation in the homestead during 1944/45 (circle code)  
 1. YES --> go to 3.2  
 2. NO --> go to 3.3

3.2 PRODUCTION ON CULTIVATION IN THE HOMESTEAD AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

CROP	NUMBER OF DAYS SEEDS SOWN 1944/45				RICE RATES (Rs. per day)				QUANTITY PRODUCED			QUALITY RICE			VALUE OF RICES		DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST WATER SOURCE (in yards)	
	WATER		TERRACE		WATER		TERRACE		UNIT	AMOUNT		UNIT	AMOUNT		AMOUNT			
	WATER	TERRACE	WATER	TERRACE	WATER	TERRACE	WATER	TERRACE		WATER	TERRACE		WATER	TERRACE				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
3.2.1 OTHER FOOD CROPS																		
1. Rice									kg.		kg.							
2. Coconuts									kg.		kg.							
3. Soy Beans																		
4. Green Gram									kg.		kg.							
5. Chickpeas									kg.		kg.							
6. Other (specify):																		
.....																		
.....																		
3.2.2 VEGETABLES																		
3.2.3 FRUITS																		
1. Plantain																		
2. Papaya																		
3. Mangoes																		
4. Other (specify):																		
.....																		
.....																		
3.2.4 OTHER (SPECIFY):																		
.....																		
.....																		
Total			Total															
Sub			Total															

3.3 DID THE FARMER PRODUCE OR RAISE, POULTRY, OTHER LIVESTOCK & RISE PASTURE BETWEEN OCTOBER 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 1945?  
 (circle code)

1 YES --> go to 3.4  
 2 NO --> go to 3.0

OTHER TOTAL (2) = [ ]

4 - 1-07-1-1

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ANNEX - THIS IS ONLY A RECORD SHEET TO FILL TABLE 32.

Maha '88/'89

3.2.2 Vegetables

Page 3

Crop	Produced kg.	Sold kg.	Price Rs./kg.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Yala '89.

3.2.2 Vegetables

Page 3

Crop	Produced kg.	Sold kg.	Price Rs./kg.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Maha '88/'89

3.2.1 Other Field Crops

Page 3

Crop	Sold kg.	Price Rs./kg.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Yala '89

3.2.1 Other Field Crops

Page 3

Crop	Sold kg.	Price Rs./kg.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

NOTE: NO DATA FROM HERE BE PROCESSED DIRECTLY.

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10/1

3.4 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY, POULTRY, LIVESTOCK & FISH FARMING  
(Reference Period - October 1978 to September 1979)

ITEM	NO OF DAYS HIRER LABOUR - 1978/1979		WAGE RATES - (Rs. per day)		QUANTITY PRODUCED		QUANTITY SOLD		VALUE OF SALES	THE NEAREST DISTRICT TO WHICH EXPORT
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	BUY	EXPORT	BUY	EXPORT	(Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3.4.1 DAIRY										
.1 Milk										
.2 Card Pats										
.3 Other (specify)										
3.4.2 POULTRY										
.1 Eggs										
.2 Meat					22	22				
.3 Other (specify)										
3.4.3 OTHER LIVESTOCK										
.1 Pigs					22	22	20			
.2 Cows/Bulls					22	22	20			
.3 Buffaloes					22	22	20			
.4 Goats					22	22	20			
.5 Other										
3.4.4 FISH FARMING										
.1 Inland										
.2 Ornamental										
.3 Other										
3.4.5 OTHER (SPECIFY)										
.1										
.2										
Total										

4. DID THE FARMER CULTIVATE IN THE PASTY YEARS DURING YEAR 1978/1979 OR TALL 1979 ?  
(Indicate Code)

1. YES ---- Go to 5

2. NO ---- Skip to 6

A - 10 - 111

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## 5 INFORMATION RELATED TO CULTIVATION IN PADDY LANDS

Crop	Maha 1988/'89						Yala '89							
	Cultivated Extent			Unit	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value of Sales (Rs.)	Cultivated Extent			Unit	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value of Sales (Rs.)
	A.	R.	P.					A.	R.	P.				
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5.1 Paddy				Metric tonna							Metric tonna			
5.2 OFC														
5.2.1 Chillie				kg.							kg.			
5.2.2 B.Onion				kg.							kg.			
5.2.3 R.Onion				kg.							kg.			
5.2.4 Soya Bean				kg.							kg.			
5.2.5 Cowpea				kg.							kg.			
5.2.6 Green Gram				kg.							kg.			
5.2.7 Black Gram				kg.							kg.			
5.2.8 Other (Specify)				kg.							kg.			
5.3 Total (OFC)				kg.							kg.			
Total (a):							Total (b):							
							Total (a):							
							Total value of sales (Rs.) C =(a) *(b)							

## 6. DID THE FARMER USE/BUY INPUTS FOR CULTIVATION IN THE PADDY LANDS DURING MAHA 1988/1989 OR YALA 1989? (encircle the code)

1. YES ----> Go to 6.1  
 2. NO ----> Skip to 7.0

A - AP 1 - VII

103.

6.1 INFORMATION RELATED TO INPUTS FOR CROP CULTIVATION

TYPE OF INPUTS	SEASON 1988/89 (encircle code)	PADDY					OTHER FIELD CROPS								
		QUANTITY USED/ BOUGHT			SOURCE OF INPUTS (enter code)	DISTANCE FROM FARM GATE (Miles)	INPUT AVAILABLE AT RIGHT TIME		QUANTITY USED/ BOUGHT			SOURCE OF INPUTS (enter code)	DISTANCE FROM FARM GATE (Miles)	INPUT AVAILABLE AT RIGHT TIME	
		UNIT	QTY	COST			1-Yes	2-No	UNIT	QTY	COST			1-Yes	2-No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1. Seeds	1- MAHA	Bush						Bush							
	2- YALA	Bush						Bush							
2. Weedicides	1- MAHA	Lit.						Lit.							
	2- YALA	Lit.						Lit.							
3. Pesticides	1- MAHA	Lit.						Lit.							
	2- YALA	Lit.						Lit.							
4. Fungicides	1- MAHA	Lit.						Lit.							
	2- YALA	Lit.						Lit.							
5. Basal Fertilizer	1- MAHA	lcwt						lcwt							
	2- YALA	lcwt						lcwt							
6. Urea	1- MAHA	lcwt						lcwt							
	2- YALA	lcwt						lcwt							
7. Top Dressing Fertilizer	1- MAHA	lcwt						lcwt							
	2- YALA	lcwt						lcwt							
8. Other (Specify)	1- MAHA														
	2- YALA														

Codes for Column (6) and Col. (12)  
 SOURCE CODE  
 -----  
 MASL 1  
 Agri. service Centre 2  
 Co-op. 3  
 Private Source 4  
 Other (Specify) 5

9. DID THE FARMER/MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WORK/EARN DURING MAHA 1988/1989 OR YALA 1989 ? (1e Oct. '88 to Sep. '89). (Encircle Code)

1 ---- Yes Go To 7.1  
 2 ---- No and Interview

10/4

A - Ap 1 - 1X



8.0 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE FARMERS

Category	Number	Position	Specify
Credit			
Productio			
Marketing			
Irrigatio			
Other (specify)			

A - AP 1 - XI

Position (codes)

1. Had the problem earlier, not existing now.
2. PROBLEM EXISTING NOW (AT THE TIME OF INVESTIGATION)
3. AFFECTING CONTINUOUSLY

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TABLE I.  
SUMMARY  
MAHANELI BASIC DATA SURVEY/CENSUS - DECEMBER 1989  
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA  
SYSTEM "B"

Location	Male	Female	Total	M : F	Lit./Lty Number	Average h.h.	Female Head	% Female hh	AGE DISTRIBUTION						Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemplo- ment rate
									0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+				
PROJECT TOTAL	33744	29307	63051	115 : 100	13861	4.35	2662	17.2	24574	18517	12447	5612	1896	19138	3390	15.05	
VIJAYABAPURA	5792	4980	10772	116 : 100	2322	4.64	440	18.9	3682	3312	1807	1122	276	3514	422	10.72	
1 Paburattawa	1389	1137	2526	122 : 100	531	4.76	105	19.8	728	875	437	272	71	885	30	3.28	
2 Aralaganwila	1207	992	2199	122 : 100	445	4.94	69	19.8	731	759	345	201	80	685	159	18.84	
3 Dewagana	1042	920	1962	113 : 100	425	4.62	45	10.6	673	641	379	219	47	655	108	14.15	
4 Madurutenna	745	657	1402	113 : 100	312	4.49	43	13.8	493	474	255	158	24	464	50	9.73	
5 Gallalawa	541	455	996	119 : 100	239	4.17	41	17.2	332	319	177	125	24	322	31	8.78	
6 Nedagana	869	819	1687	106 : 100	370	4.56	118	31.9	725	445	359	177	30	503	44	8.04	
DAMBINNA	4534	3874	8408	117 : 100	1726	4.87	265	15.4	3365	2506	1422	655	220	2688	300	10.04	
1 Kandegeana	584	519	1103	113 : 100	211	5.23	21	10.0	574	295	194	49	21	291	11	3.64	
2 Daminna	908	641	1547	141 : 100	308	5.02	34	11.0	566	519	264	151	35	568	62	9.84	
3 Widanwala	421	366	787	115 : 100	157	5.01	12	7.6	273	242	154	75	22	304	3	0.98	
4 Ihalaewana	774	649	1423	119 : 100	302	4.71	29	9.3	523	429	257	124	59	616	49	7.23	
5 Divuldawana	799	723	1522	111 : 100	339	4.50	88	26.0	624	452	272	138	46	421	95	18.41	
6 Arunapura	260	263	523	99 : 100	120	4.36	23	19.2	211	150	109	58	16	139	2	1.42	
7 Aluthoya	790	713	1503	111 : 100	290	5.18	59	29.3	644	419	379	177	22	349	79	18.46	
SEMAPURA	3924	3407	7331	115 : 100	1646	4.45	294	17.9	3025	2071	1329	615	251	1943	412	17.49	
1 Sadunpitiya	232	190	422	122 : 100	97	4.35	15	15.5	159	115	89	44	16	101	53	34.42	
2 Semapura	518	486	1004	107 : 100	208	4.83	28	13.5	424	328	134	79	27	227	97	29.94	
3 Katuwanwila	916	839	1755	109 : 100	362	4.85	50	13.8	820	494	272	116	53	412	73	15.05	
4 Halwila	305	274	579	111 : 100	108	5.36	28	25.9	189	173	104	57	24	232	52	18.31	
5 Nagulpokuna	352	306	658	115 : 100	176	3.74	40	22.7	278	166	175	77	29	162	15	8.47	
6 Monaratenna	339	270	609	126 : 100	147	4.29	23	16.2	257	169	126	56	12	181	25	12.16	
7 Ruhunuketha	287	237	524	121 : 100	83	4.47	4	4.8	157	178	72	37	33	145	72	33.18	
8 Susirigana	540	477	1017	113 : 100	212	4.80	48	22.6	418	256	217	77	26	298	25	7.74	
9 Bo-atta	354	316	670	112 : 100	150	4.47	54	36.0	326	142	174	64	14	140	0	0.00	
10 Welikanda (Town)	81	12	93	675 : 100	108	0.86	4	3.7	3	31	24	4	17	45	0	0.00	
11 Mahaveli camp	140	132	272	106 : 100	108	2.52	0	0.0	101	53	176	17	2	102	32	23.88	
SEVANAPITIYA	4556	4052	8608	112 : 100	1946	4.42	358	18.4	3476	2389	1915	770	185	2807	96	3.31	
1 Sevanapitiya	554	476	1030	116 : 100	221	4.66	39	17.6	390	309	244	75	24	371	15	3.89	
2 Karapola	662	655	1317	101 : 100	287	4.59	105	36.6	591	361	241	71	33	390	5	1.27	
3 Madurangala	361	310	671	116 : 100	145	4.63	9	6.2	256	177	170	84	4	216	18	7.69	
4 Hallinda	200	131	331	153 : 100	86	3.85	8	9.3	127	87	72	30	2	104	12	10.34	
5 Mutugala	653	621	1274	105 : 100	243	5.24	76	31.2	609	349	189	124	31	358	2	0.56	
6 Manikwala	343	320	663	107 : 100	140	4.74	15	10.7	247	166	177	64	13	220	5	2.22	
7 Borawewa	270	223	493	121 : 100	128	3.85	21	16.4	187	137	113	54	16	187	3	1.58	
8 Melunewewa	365	295	660	124 : 100	164	4.02	16	9.8	226	156	145	54	22	227	31	12.25	
9 Rideepokuna	237	208	445	114 : 100	119	3.74	8	6.7	174	113	67	31	5	164	4	2.38	
10 Ginidawana	395	340	735	116 : 100	180	4.08	29	15.6	269	225	147	67	14	252	1	0.40	
11 Aluthewewa	516	473	989	109 : 100	233	4.24	33	14.2	418	274	219	87	22	323	0	0.00	

Note : Provisional

A - Ap 8 - XII

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Location	Male	Female	Total	M : F	Unity	Average	% Female	AGE DISTRIBUTION					Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate	
					Number Interwived	H. H. Size		Female Head	heads hh	0-14	15-29	30-44				45-59
DIMBULAGALA	7361	6225	13586	118 : 100	2965	4.58	682	23.0	5097	4033	2810	1706	440	4542	1007	18.15
1 Veerana	385	326	711	118 : 100	165	4.31	43	26.1	260	208	156	55	33	232	10	4.13
2 Bapoluma	607	543	1150	117 : 100	291	4.11	11	11.0	113	113	111	80	37	339	87	20.47
3 Mahaulpotha	499	433	932	115 : 100	205	4.55	34	16.6	324	264	240	86	18	283	94	24.93
4 Bogaswewa	721	598	1319	121 : 100	263	5.02	8	3.0	454	403	297	133	42	444	130	22.65
5 Weheragama	384	320	704	120 : 100	173	4.07	27	15.6	237	217	161	73	16	256	46	15.23
6 Millana	514	416	930	124 : 100	189	4.92	8	4.2	365	229	230	89	18	271	27	9.06
7 Diabulagala	872	824	1696	106 : 100		4.93	129	37.5	749	512	273	116	46	580	78	11.85
8 Dalukana	539	484	1023	111 : 100	252	4.41	67	28.9	404	305	175	93	46	340	43	11.23
9 Kudawewa	486	443	929	110 : 100	208	4.47	67	32.2	365	234	229	69	32	312	24	7.14
10 Manampitiya (East)	637	553	1190	115 : 100	266	4.47	131	49.2	394	349	278	130	39	404	118	22.61
11 Mahawewa	590	497	1087	119 : 100	227	4.79	86	37.9	426	339	178	105	39	383	29	7.04
12 Manampitiya (Town)	1125	788	1913	143 : 100	436	4.37	46	10.6	676	660	353	170	74	698	321	31.50
ELLEWEWA	5849	5242	11091	112 : 100	2536	4.37	514	20.3	4375	3065	2237	893	431	2692	1098	28.97
1 Ihala Ellewewa	873	802	1675	109 : 100	389	4.31	88	22.6	620	458	343	155	79	342	188	35.47
2 Badanagala	623	569	1192	109 : 100	282	4.23	21	7.4	369	384	224	139	76	271	96	26.16
3 Mahadawana	549	507	1056	108 : 100	222	4.76	52	23.4	447	268	227	93	31	262	35	11.78
4 Kalukele	1167	1066	2233	109 : 100	437	5.11	78	17.8	817	709	399	217	91	657	350	34.76
5 Ellewewa	831	734	1565	113 : 100	337	4.64	51	15.1	597	441	289	156	82	426	300	41.32
6 Maguldawana	581	476	1057	122 : 100	269	3.93	42	15.6	482	231	228	70	36	257	34	11.68
7 Pelatiyawewa	658	591	1249	111 : 100	312	4.00	110	35.3	591	292	275	70	21	217	24	9.96
8 Pahal's Ellewewa	567	497	1064	114 : 100	288	3.69	72	25.0	452	282	222	93	15	260	71	21.45
ASELAPURA	1042	947	1989	110 : 100	420	4.74	85	20.2	755	634	355	182	63	580	48	7.64
1 Menikdeniya	414	363	777	114 : 100	186	4.18	45	24.2	291	223	162	74	27	220	38	14.73
2 Mahindagama	263	216	479	122 : 100	108	4.44	27	25.0	179	162	82	38	18	157	7	4.27
3 Reditenna	365	368	733	99 : 100	126	5.82	13	10.3	285	249	111	70	18	203	3	1.46
SINGHAPURA	686	580	1266	118 : 100	300	4.22	24	8.0	579	307	269	82	29	372	7	1.85
1. Kandakaduwe	252	189	441	133 : 100	116	3.80	4	3.4	194	89	122	29	7	151	3	1.95
2. Rotawewa	95	113	208	84 : 100	44	4.73	5	11.4	106	51	37	10	4	52	0	0.00
3. Tritonawaduwe	339	278	617	122 : 100	140	4.41	15	10.7	279	167	110	43	18	169	4	2.31

Note : Provisional

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21-Apr-90

A-101-1114

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MARD HI 1 . MARD BASIC DATA SAMPLE SURVEY - SYSTEM B(LB) - 89/90Days worked by members of family classified by activity - MAHA 89/99

SOURCE	AVERAGE	Std. DEVIATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1. FARM				
1.1 Paddy	44	4.58	15	60
1.2 Other Field Crops	22	10.67	10	50
1.3 Homestead				
1.3.1 Agriculture	19	7.49	3	55
1.3.2 Livestock	30	20.36	10	90
2. OFF - FARM				
2.1 Wage Labour (Labour/Temporary)				
2.1.1 Husband	45	30.90	10	130
2.1.2 Wife	57	50.49	10	130
2.1.3 Children	60	40.02	15	130
2.2 Wage Labour (Permanent)				
2.2.1 Husband	57	52.64	20	130
2.2.2 Wife	0	0.00	0	0
2.2.3 Children	160	17.32	150	130
2.3 Wage Labour (Total)				
2.3.1 Husband	102	61.07	30	360
2.3.2 Wife	57	50.49	10	130
2.3.3 Children	220	43.60	165	360
2.4 Commercial Venture	30	57.12	10	130
3. Other	35	25.11	10	100

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MARD H1 2 MARD BASIC DATA SAMPLE SURVEY - SYSTEM B(LB) - 89/90

Days worked by members of family classified by activity - YALA 1989

SOURCE	AVERAGE	Std. DEVIATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1. FARM				
1.1 Paddy	45	5.40	15	75
1.2 Other Field Crops	20	7.67	5	45
1.3 Homestead				
1.3.1 Agriculture	19	7.03	3	40
1.3.2 Livestock	32	20.40	12	90
2. OFF - FARM				
2.1 Wage Labour (Labour/Temporary)				
2.1.1 Husband	45	30.72	10	120
2.1.2 Wife	60	50.63	10	120
2.1.3 Children	59	40.47	15	120
2.2 Wage Labour (Permanent)				
2.2.1 Husband	57	52.64	20	120
2.2.2 Wife	0	0.00	0	0
2.2.3 Children	160	17.32	150	300
2.3 Wage Labour (Total)				
2.3.1 Husband	102	60.95	30	360
2.3.2 Wife	60	50.63	10	120
2.3.3 Children	219	44.02	165	360
2.4 Commercial Venture	80	56.95	12	180
3. Other	35	25.44	10	100

FDO\PMU\MASL

MARD HI 3 - MARD BASIC DATA SAMPLE SURVEY - SYSTEM B(LB) - 89/90

Household income(Rs.) by type of activity - MAHA 88/89

SOURCE	No.	AVERAGE	Std. DEVIATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1. FARM					
1.1 Paddy	338	11356.17	5984.04	500.00	35000.00
1.2 Other Field Crops	12	2150.83	1938.37	150.00	6000.00
1.3 Homestead					
1.3.1 Agriculture	203	371.12	919.46	25.00	6390.00
1.3.2 Livestock	21	2765.95	3018.61	60.00	11350.00
2. OFF - FARM					
2.1 Wage Labour (Labour/Temporary)					
2.1.1 Husband	72	2127.72	1421.13	400.00	9000.00
2.1.2 Wife	18	1830.56	1210.37	400.00	4300.00
2.1.3 Children	23	2984.72	1678.03	750.00	6000.00
2.2 Wage Labour (Permanent)					
2.2.1 Husband	21	6588.10	5019.21	3000.00	18000.00
2.2.2 Wife	2	13500.00	6363.96	3000.00	18000.00
2.2.3 Children	3	3343.75	4155.33	3000.00	7000.00
2.3 Wage Labour (Total)					
2.3.1 Husband	93	3715.87	5216.54	1200.00	27000.00
2.3.2 Wife	20	15330.56	6478.13	3400.00	22800.00
2.3.3 Children	31	11328.53	4481.35	3750.00	21000.00
2.4 Commercial Venture	44	6424.09	5419.33	600.00	30000.00
3. Other	158	1258.10	1771.53	250.00	12000.00

FDC\PMU\MASL

## MARDHI-4 MARD BASIC DATA SAMPLE SURVEY - SYSTEM B(LB) - 89/90

## Household income(Rs.) by type of activity - YALA 89

SOURCE	No.	AVERAGE	Std. DEVIATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1. FARM					
1.1 Paddy	350	11831.10	6609.72	750.00	44100.00
1.2 Other Field Crops	39	2102.82	2557.29	180.00	11500.00
1.3 Homestead					
1.3.1 Agriculture	149	612.94	1058.69	25.00	10500.00
1.3.2 Livestock	21	2765.95	3012.61	60.00	11350.00
2. OFF - FARM					
2.1 Wage Labour (Labour/Temporary)					
2.1.1 Husband	73	2133.56	1413.13	500.00	9000.00
2.1.2 Wife	17	1914.71	1221.14	400.00	4800.00
2.1.3 Children	23	2963.04	1701.22	750.00	6000.00
2.2 Wage Labour (Permanent)					
2.2.1 Husband	21	6588.10	5019.21	800.00	18000.00
2.2.2 Wife	2	13500.00	6363.96	9000.00	13000.00
2.2.3 Children	3	9343.75	4155.33	3000.00	15000.00
2.3 Wage Labour (Total)					
2.3.1 Husband	94	3721.66	5214.35	1300.00	27000.00
2.3.2 Wife	19	15414.71	6480.06	9400.00	22800.00
2.3.3 Children	31	11306.79	4490.09	3750.00	21000.00
2.4 Commercial Venture	44	6467.05	5422.56	600.00	30000.00
3. Other	158	1242.46	1757.32	250.00	12000.00

## MAHAWELI BASIC SAMPLE SURVEY 1989/90

TABLE : MARDHD2

Number of days of hired labour(MALE)-Homestead development- 1989/89 (Maha &amp; Yala)

Category	Number	Average	Std. Dev.	Minimum *	Maximum
1. Field crops	4	22.5	26.30	10	60
2. Vegetables	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
3. Fruits	1	20.0	0.00	20	20
4. Dairy	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
5. Poultry	2	1.0	0.00	1	1
6. Livestock	2	1.0	1.41	2	2
7. Fish farming	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
8. Other	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Total	9	12.7	1.41	-	-

TILAK/PMU/MASL

## MAHAWELI BASIC SAMPLE SURVEY 1989/90

TABLE : MARDHD3

Number of days of hired labour(FEMALE)-Homestead development- 1988/89 (Maha &amp; Yala)

Category	Number	Average	Std. Dev.	Minimum *	Maximum
Field crops	1	5.0	0.00	5	5
Vegetables	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Fruits	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Dairy	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Poultry	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Livestock	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Fish farming	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Other	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Total	1	5.0	0.00	-	-

LAK/PMU/MASL

MAHAWELI BASIC SAMPLE SURVEY 1989/90

TABLE : MAW/DHDE  
Wage rate per day (in Rs.)/MALE)-Homestead development- 1989/89 (Maha & Yala)

Category	Number	Average	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
1. Field crops	4	37.5	26.50	40	60
2. Vegetables	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
3. Fruits	1	50.0	0.00	50	50
4. Dairy	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
5. Poultry	2	50.0	0.00	50	50
6. Livestock	2	25.0	35.36	50	50
7. Fish farming	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
8. Other	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Total	9	38.9	35.36	-	-

ILAK/PMJ/MASL

## MAHAWELI BASIC SAMPLE SURVEY 1989/90

TABLE : MAROHD6  
 Wage rate per day (in Rs.)/FEMALE)-Homestead development 1988/89 (Maha & Yala)

Category	Number	Average	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
1. Field crops	3	26.7	28.87	10	60
2. Vegetables	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
3. Fruits	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
4. Dairy	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
5. Poultry	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
6. Livestock	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
7. Fish farming	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
8. Other	0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Total	3	26.7	0.00	-	-

TILAK/PMJ/MASL

CONFIDENTIAL

MAHAWELI AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(MARD)  
PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT  
MAHAWELI BASELINE SURVEY - 1989/90  
SYSTEM 'B'

1.0 IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

- 1.1 Name of Allottee (Paddy) :
- 1.2 Zone :
- 1.3 Admn. Block :
- 1.4 Irr. Block No. :
- 1.5 Name of Unit & No. :
- 1.6 Homestead No. :
  - 1.6.1 Extent of Homestead Ha. :
- 1.7 Irrigable Lot No. :
  - 1.7.1 Extent of Irrigable Lot Ha. :
- 1.8 Turnout No. :
- 1.9 Sample Reference No. :
- 1.10 Date of Enumeration. Day :  
Month :
- 1.11 Settled on or before Nov. 1987 ? :  
after Nov. 1987 ? :  
(Tick in appropriate cage)

2.0 INFORMATION RELATED TO CREDIT

- 2.1 Was the farmer indebted prior to Maha 1988/89?  
(encircle the code) 1. Yes go to --> 2.2  
2. No skip to --> 2.3
- 2.2 Amount indebted Rs.-----
- 2.3 Did the farmer borrow money/in kind in Maha 88/89 or  
Yala 1989 or in both seasons?  
(encircle code) 1. Yes go to --> 2.4  
2. No skip to --> 3.1

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2.4 - INFORMATION RELATED TO LOANS OBTAINED  
(Reference period - From beginning of Maha '88 to end Yala '89)

SERIAL NUMBER	SEASONS 1988/89 (encircle code)	REASON FOR OBTAINING LOANS (enter code)	SOURCE OF LOAN (enter code)	TYPE OF LOAN OBTAINED (encircle code)	VALUE OF LOAN (in Rs.)	INTEREST RATE (%)		AMOUNT REPAYED (in Rs.)	IF NOT REPAYED REASON (enter code)
						MONTH	ANNUAL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
02	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
03	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
04	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
05	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					
06	1 - MAHA 2 - YALA			1 - IN CASH 2 - IN KIND					

## CODES FOR COL (3)

REASON	CODE
Crop Cultivation	1
Subsistence	2
Family ceremony	3
Sickness/Death	4
Commercial Business	5
Other (Specify)	8
-----	

## CODES FOR COL (4)

SOURCE	CODE
Co-op (Dimbulagala)	1
Co-op (Other)	2
Bank	3
Friend/Relative	4
Money lender	5
Credit Agent	6
Thrift	7
Other(Specify) -----	8

## CODES FOR COL (10)

REASON	CODE
Crop Failure	1
Sickness/Death/	2
Family Problem	
(Expenses on	
private business)	3
Other (Specify)	4
-----	

## 2.5 DID THE FARMER FIND IT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN CREDIT DURING REFERENCE PERIOD ?

1. YES -----> GO TO 2.6  
2. NO -----> GO TO 3.1.

## 2.6 IF 'YES' FOR Q. 2.5, GIVE REASONS. (encircle code)

- 1 Credit not given at the right time  
2 Does not know the procedure  
3 No co-operation of the officials concerned  
4 Being default to the Bank  
5 Other (Specify)

4 - Ap 2 - XIII

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ANNEX - THIS IS ONLY A RECORD SHEET TO FILL TABLE 22.

Yaha '88/'89

3.2.2 Vegetables

Page 3

Crop	Produced kg.	Sold kg.	Price Re./kg.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Yaha '89

3.2.2 Vegetables

Page 3

Crop	Produced kg.	Sold kg.	Price Re./kg.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Yaha '88/'89

3.2.1 Other Field Crops

Page 3

Crop	Sold kg.	Price Re./kg.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Yaha '89

3.2.1 Other Field Crops

Page 3

Crop	Sold kg.	Price Re./kg.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

NOTE: NO DATA FROM HERE BE PROCESSED DIRECTLY.

5 INFORMATION RELATED TO CULTIVATION IN PADDY LANDS

Crop	Maha 1988/89							Yala '89						
	Cultivated Extent			Unit	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value of Sales (Rs.)	Cultivated Extent			Unit	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value of Sales (Rs.)
	A.	R.	P.					A.	R.	P.				
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5.1 Paddy				Metric tonna										
5.2 OFC														
5.2.1 Chilli				kg.										
5.2.2 B.Onion				kg.										
5.2.3 R.Onion				kg.										
5.2.4 Soya Bean				kg.										
5.2.5 Cowpea				kg.										
5.2.6 Green Gram				kg.										
5.2.7 Black Gram				kg.										
5.2.8 Other (Specify)				kg.										
5.3 Total (OFC)				kg.										
Total (a)							Total (b)							
							Total (a)							
							Total value of sales (Rs.) C = (a) * (b)							

6. DID THE FARMER USE/BUY INPUTS FOR CULTIVATION IN THE PADDY LANDS DURING MAHA 1988/1989 OR YALA 1989? (encircle the code)

- 1. YES ---> Go to 6.1
- 2. NO ---> Skip to 7.0

A - Ap 2 - XXVI

PROJECT

3.4 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY, POULTRY, LIVESTOCK & FISH FARMING  
(Reference Period - October 1998 to September 1999)

ITEM	NO OF DAYS HIRED LABOUR - 1998/1999		WAGE RATES - (Rs. per day)		QUANTITY PRODUCED		QUANTITY SOLD		VALUE OF SALES	THE NEAREST DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	UNIT	AMOUNT	UNIT	AMOUNT	(Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3.4.1 DAIRY										
1 Milk										
2 Card/Pota										
3 Other (specify)										
3.4.2 POULTRY										
1 Eggs										
2 Meat										
3 Other (specify)										
3.4.3 OTHER LIVESTOCK										
1 Pigs										
2 Cows/Bulls										
3 Buffaloes										
4 Goats										
5 Other										
3.4.4 FISH FARMING										
1 Tilapia										
2 Orassental										
3 Other										
3.4.5 OTHER (SPECIFIC)										
1										
2										
Total										

6. DID THE FARMER CULTIVATE IN THE PASTRY LANDS DURING YEAR 1998/1999 OR YEAR 1999 ?  
(Electrify Code)

1. YES --- Go to 5

4 - AP 8 - XXVII

5.1 INFORMATION RELATED TO INPUTS FOR CROP CULTIVATION

TYPE OF INPUTS	SEASON 1988/89 (encircle code)	PADDY						OTHER FIELD CROPS					
		QUANTITY USED/ BOUGHT			SOURCE OF INPUTS (enter code)	DISTANCE FROM FARM GATE (Miles)	INPUT AVAILABLE AT RIGHT TIME (enter code) 1-Yes 2-No	QUANTITY USED/ BOUGHT			SOURCE OF INPUTS (enter code)	DISTANCE FROM FARM GATE (Miles)	INPUT AVAILABLE AT RIGHT TIME (enter code) 1-Yes 2-No
		UNIT	QTY	COST				UNIT	QTY	COST			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Seeds	1- MAHA	Bush						Bush					
	2- YALA	Bush						Bush					
2. Weedicides	1- MAHA	Lit.						Lit.					
	2- YALA	Lit.						Lit.					
3. Pesticides	1- MAHA	Lit.						Lit.					
	2- YALA	Lit.						Lit.					
4. Fungicides	1- MAHA	Lit.						Lit.					
	2- YALA	Lit.						Lit.					
5. Basal Fertilizer	1- MAHA	lcwt						lcwt					
	2- YALA	lcwt						lcwt					
6. Urea	1- MAHA	lcwt						lcwt					
	2- YALA	lcwt						lcwt					
7. Top Dressing Fertilizer	1- MAHA	lcwt						lcwt					
	2- YALA	lcwt						lcwt					
8. Other (Specify)	1- MAHA												
	2- YALA												

Codes for Column (6) and Col. (12)  
SOURCE CODE

- 1 NASL
- 2 Agrl. service Centre
- 3 Co-op.
- 4 Private Source
- 5 Other (Specify)

DID THE FARMER/MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WORK/EARN DURING MAHA 1988/1989 OR YALA 1989 ?  
(ie Oct. '88 to Sep. '89). (Encircle Code)

- 1 ---- Yes Go To 7.1
- 2 ---- No and interview

- 1 - Ap 8 - XXVII



8.0 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE FARMERS

Category	Number	Position	Specify
Credit			
Productio			
Marketing			
Irrigatio			
Other (specify)			

Position (codes)

1. Had the problem earlier, not existing now.
2. PROBLEM EXISTING NOW (AT THE TIME OF INVESTIGATION)
3. AFFECTING CONTINUOUSLY

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**MAHAVELI PROJECT -  
EFFECTS/IMPACTS OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS  
(INDICATORS)**

**A. GROWTH**

- 1) Yields/Ha. and outout
- ii) Intensity/Efficiency

Intensity

- Cropping Intensity
- Seed rate
- Labour absorption/Ha.
- Capital/Unit' of Output  
/Unit of labour  
/Unit of land

Efficiency

- Output/Unit of labour  
/Unit of land  
/Unit of invested capital  
/Unit of water (cu.ft.)

- iii) Contribution to National coffers (Import value of agriculture Product)
- iv) Disposable income/HH

**B. DISTRIBUTION**

- 1) Per capita income
- ii) Gini co-efficient
  - Land distribution
  - Income distribution
- iii) Poverty line considerations
  - % below poverty line
- iv) Returns to labour by income groups
- v) Participation rates (all labour, sex/age)
- vi) Minimum - Maximum wage average wage rate
- vii) Savings/loans ratio

**C. QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENTS**

Settler Households

- i) Wealth Index (Value of assets)
- ii) Savings/Household
- iii) Per capita food consumption
- iv) Calorie intake
- v) Morbidity rate
- vi) PQLI (Health,Literacy)

Settlement Society

- Social Environment (sustainability)
- i) Interaction (participation in)
  - ii) Exchange (Labour, cash, produce, other assets)
  - iii) Stratification and differentiation

Settlement Economy

- Economic Environment (sustainability)
- i) Farm/Non-farm employment ratio (within project)
  - ii) Seasonality/task specification of employment
  - iii) Level of effective demand (prox. on business turnover) -time/distributional aspect
  - iv) Investment/re-investment ratio (within projects)
  - v) Range of investments (by origin)
  - vi) Terms of trade between project/non-project areas (value of inflows/out flows of goods/services).

Resource Base

- Physical Environment (sustainability)
- i) Land/water quality - agriculture: (uncultivable/cultivable area ratio)
    - for drinking water supply (Operational wells/non-operational wells)
    - for Community health - incidence of water borne diseases/other diseases
    - Open and forest fallow area/forest cover ratio
    - Fauna/flora - differentiation and density/sq. km.

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B. PROJECT - DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT

Project - DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT

Implementing Authority - Department of Agriculture (DOA)

Gender Concerns

A focus on paddy cultivation and the consequent negligence of other field crops has its roots in government plans for self-sufficiency in rice - the staple diet - after independence and within the framework of the development of the ancient rice bowl of Sri Lanka in the dry zone. It was partly linked to nationalistic sentiments of restoring the pristine glory of the unique hydraulic irrigation system which had been neglected in colonial times.

Traditionally, however, agriculture had maintained a balance between rice in one season - the Maha - and rainfed Swidden (chena) cultivation in the Yala. This system had provided a continuous food system in keeping with the changing patterns in rainfall and water supply. In the dry zone villages rice was essentially a one-season diet.

The limitations to extensive rice production which has to be geared to local demand, have now been recognised, particularly, in relation to heavy-investment settlement schemes in the Mahaweli project, which have begun to surface productivity and income problems for the settlers, and concerns about returns to investment in general. Hence the search for strategies to enhance productivity and employment opportunities by diversification of agriculture.

This programme in fact has great relevance to women's activities in agriculture, since the subsidiary cropping system in some ways is a substitute for the chena system which is now being discouraged for its inefficiency and its environmental effects. Chena cultivation was traditionally, primarily a women's activity, carried out mainly for subsistence but also for surplus for exchange and later for sale - in the dry season. The mixed crop chena model provided sustenance and basic nutrition to the household. Many studies have highlighted the

the greater contribution of female labour (almost 70%) to traditional chena cultivation. Recent studies <sup>1/</sup> point to about 50% of female labour in Subsidiary Food Crop (SFC) production and another 10% by children. Specific data on SFC cultivation in irrigated settlements from recent studies <sup>2/</sup> on the Mahaweli H area, Parakrama Samudra Scheme and the Giritale scheme demonstrate the significance of the contribution of females in all related spheres of activity. These include such areas as land preparation and water management which are generally considered the work of males. (Data in Table 1). Another study <sup>3/</sup> found that in a village proximate to the Mahaweli settlements rainfed SFC cultivation was carried on by women on encroached land with men helping only occasionally.

SFC cultivation as currently practised has been variously described as small scale, subsistence-oriented with a low input - low output base intercropped and with produce rarely marketed - an altogether neglected area of activity. The DARP project intervention however is based on perceived potential of this sector for becoming in time a dynamic component of the farming system.

The activities of DARP are a step removed from the farm and the farmers. It functions through five major divisions in the DOA, viz.

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1/

Wickremasingha - Anoja : Subsidiary Food Crop Production in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka. - Research Report series - Department of Agriculture.

2/

(a) Water Management and Synthesis Project: System H of the Mahaweli Development Project Sri Lanka Diagnostic Analysis. Colombo. Ministry of Mahaweli Development 1985.

(b) Kilkelly. M.F. Women's Role in Irrigated Agricultural Production Systems during the 1985 Yala season. Colombo US AID 1986.

3/

Perera. Myrtle : Impact of Macro Policies on Women <sup>in the</sup> Household, Gender and Age Project MARGA/UNU 1984 (Unpublished Research).

Research

Extension, Education and Training

Seeds

Seeds Certification

Agricultural Economics and Projects

Its activities concern primarily seed development, human resource development through skill enhancement of personnel, training of extension trainers, seed marketing arrangements. To be effective, however, its activities need direction and this is best obtained through signals from farmers. DARP works in a field which has very little information.

In discussions with DOA officers, the basic models for research were defined as:

- = Irrigation Systems \_\_\_\_\_ High input \_\_\_\_\_> high output
- = Rainfed cultivation \_\_\_\_\_ Varieties and Technologies for  
uncertainty

Homesteads which are primarily an area of female agriculture, is not perceived as a 'type' for research focus but considered 'residual'.

In researching an equipment by the Farm Machine Research Centre - some positive attempts are being made to turn out farm equipment which women too can handle. Currently prototypes of transplanters, seeders and sprayers are being developed.

The project attempts to establish an information base through technical as well as socio-economic research and data collection. Some of the research and data have been examined in documents in the DARP office as well as in the Department of Agriculture, which were very readily made available by officers in DARP as well as in the DOA. A great deal of information was also gathered from discussions with officers - in particular Dr Preston Pattie, Dr Gary Reusche and Mr. Nihal Attapattu. (The list of publications is attached in Appendix 1)

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It was clear that attempts are being made to obtain as realistic a picture as possible of the characteristics of SFC cultivation, its problems, constraints and limitations and potential for improvement. Before going on to a discussion on specific data one general comment needs to be made. Nowhere was there a recognition of the female dominant character of SFC cultivation. Considering that DARP's key objective is stated as "Farmer-relevance," then a failure to identify the 'key farmer' could render most of its attempts ineffective. In a discussion with a DARP officer he opined that generally in SFC cultivation schemes, the farmer appeared to be the least relevant factor. It was pointed out that in key areas of crop selection, for seed development, research on technology and equipment, training and extension, the practice has been for 'top-down' planning and implementation. Such practices would usually tend to marginalise the poorer farmers in interior locations in particular. Such planning would totally ignore the needs of women cultivators who would have no means to signal their needs to policy makers and implementers.

The specific objectives of DARP are as stated below.

Objectives

1. To develop the capacity of the DOA to generate and effectively transfer improved, relevant and acceptable technologies to farmers in order to increase and sustain subsidiary crop (SFC) production.

Within this objective the project activities are delineated thus.

- a) technical assistance to generate new and improved technologies to increase productivity and farm incomes
- b) training to improve skills of researchers and extensionists
- c) extension support to help farmers adopt improved technologies
- d) commodity procurement and construction of facilities to strengthen the infrastructure of the Department of Agriculture (DOA).

## Data Collection

### 1. Baseline Survey

Information on current SFC cultivation has been obtained from a Baseline Survey conducted for Maha and Yala seasons of 1986. Thirteen SFCs in 12 major production districts were investigated. This data has been analysed in a report by HAFI and Erickson and is available at the DARP Office. The data presented in the report is not disaggregated by gender, nor is there a discussion of women's involvement in SFC. The questionnaire (attached Appendix I) requires the farmers name but not the sex. It does not appear to be possible to separate primary data relating to women farmers other than by the dubious process of identifying sex by the name. Gender wise data has been obtained only on the labour component, in the subsections.

#### 1.5 Labour Requirements for Crop of Focus

#### 1.6 Labour Requirements for Mixed Stand

in the questionnaire. This data has to be obtained from data tapes and indicates the quantum of female involvement as family or hired labour in all the different activities related to the cultivation of 13 crops. The analysis of this section in the report has indicators in respect of family labour and hired labour without a disaggregation by gender. These may be disaggregated by analysing the raw data and the following indicators obtained.

### Indicators

1. Average female labour per day/per acre (pd/ac) used in cultivation of various SFCs and by district.
2. Female Family Labour as a percentage of total labour used for production of various SFCs by district.
3. Average net return (Rs/acre) to female family labour from cultivation of various SFCs.

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4. Correlation between female family labour and use of manual labour.
5. Number of activities involving female labour, using machinery.

Similar indicators may be obtained in respect of female hired labour as well. The baseline study reveals that at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  of total costs in all crops studied is accounted for by labour, and family labour accounted for 75 - 92% of the total variable costs in some of the crops. Some of the crops are stated to be more subsistence-oriented. Market-oriented crops are said to receive greater focus in extension programmes. The indicators to be developed from raw data provide answers to some pertinent questions.

- To what extent are crops with predominantly female labour related to subsistence cultivation; to low yield, low technology use, low access to resources and inputs.
- To what extent is the viability of the current SFC cultivation dependent on female family and hired (low paid) labour. (Female wage rates were stated to be Rs 18 - 35 per day as against a male wage rate of Rs 26 - 47 per day).
- Where and in what manner is female labour being expended in low productive manual labour. This information will provide direction for research in farm equipment.
- Low yielding subsistence crops have already been identified. The extent of female labour engaged in their cultivation would point to a need to upgrade such crops or in the alternative to replace them with better crops through extension and dissemination of knowledge.

#### ii. Regular data collection

The second source is the regular data collection by the DOA carried out by the regional offices. Summarised data relating to the two cultivation seasons Maha and Yala in respect of each SFC is

submitted to the DOA. The primary data pertaining to activities and labour collected at regional level is disaggregated by gender, but the disaggregation is not maintained at summarising. The DOA therefore deals with gender neutral data. (Basic data form in Appendix 2).

### Locating Raw Data

Data relating to the labour component of the baseline study disaggregated by gender is stored in tapes and may be utilised for special studies which will facilitate monitoring of changes in women's activities. But data from regular collection by regions is not available in a summarised form or in a central place. The primary data schedules are at present, not systematically stored for use in the regions. But this can be remedied by issuing instructions to the regions.

In discussions with DOA officials on the possibilities of maintaining gender disaggregated data, the key constraint cited was the lack of staff, and computer facilities for the additional work it would involve. Such disaggregation was not perceived as a priority for policy formulation.

### Research Papers

The need for further indicators related to women's involvement in SFC production is highlighted from research papers, from small studies conducted by the Agricultural Economics and Projects Division of the DOA. (A tentative list of papers available at the DARP office is given in Appendix 3).

In research on Cost of Seed Production<sup>4/</sup> it is stated that government seed farms run at a loss while contract farmers are more cost efficient. It is also stated that contract farms have a high input

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<sup>4/</sup> Abeygunawardena, A.P. et al - August 1987. DAI  
'Costs of Seed Production'

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of family labour, which is known to comprise primarily of women and children. This factor has implications for DOA plans to privatise seed farms and seed sales.

Research<sup>5/</sup> on production of SFCs comments on the role of family labour (78% of farm wives worked on SFCs) in reducing costs and this is the only gain in this type of cultivation which otherwise is found to be an inefficient and unproductive system.

Other findings culled from the Baseline Survey, the Second Interim Evaluation study, and various Research Reports have relevance to the development of DARP interventions. These are given below.

- In respect of 16 out of 26 district/crop samples, encroached land was the leading tenurial arrangement in Maha.
- Paddy was the leading crop, SFC was of secondary importance.
- Research to replace shifting chena with permanent farming systems began in Maha Illuppulama in the 1950s  
But extension efforts concentrated on paddy because -- easier. SFCs involve many crops, many technologies and scattered production . . .

The future of SFCs is planned through the development of 150,000 ha. in Mahaweli alone. But limitations on production have been recognised. There is inadequate local demand to sustain expansion. Production has, therefore, to be at competitive qualities and prices for export. The potential is being pursued for agro-based industries which would process in value - added form for domestic consumption and export.

- 
- 5/ (a) De Silva, Z.S. - Production and Marketing of groundnut and sesame - Moneragala District. Research Report No.6 June 1988.
- (b) Rafeek. M.I.M. - Production and Marketing of Maize - Research Report No.5. June 1988.

Such industries will, additionally, provide off-farm employment and additional income for farmers.

Such plans need to deal with SFC cultivation on a higher plane than has so far been extended to paddy which is restricted to local consumption and has no export potential for reasons such as those related to quality and variety.

The comments cited in this study have been extracted from research which had probably considered only males as farmers. The sample had been selected from lists of farmer registers with the Grama Seva Niladhari at the village level. It would be surprising if 'female' farmers have been included in such listing. However, the farmer's gender can be verified only by examining the names in interview schedules.

Available indications are that women's activities related to SFC cultivation will be crucial to any programme which envisages its development through DARF interventions.

Other relevant indicators in respect of males and females and suggestions to derive them from available data are therefore set out.

#### Indicators

##### - From Baseline Survey

1. SFC farmers by farm size, land tenure and crops, according to districts and sex of farmer.
2. SFC <sup>farmers by</sup> average acreage of uncultivated land per farm and per cent of farmers reporting constraints by sex of farmer.
3. Per cent of male and female farmers using, and acreage planted to, improved varieties, and estimated per cent of crops survived.
4. Per cent of male and female farmers by source of planting material and cost by crop and by district.

5. Percent of male and female farmers using fertiliser, agro-chemicals and pesticides, by crop and by district.
6. SFC farmers by per cent of planted acreage harvested and crop yield, by crop, by district and by sex of farmer.
7. SFC farmers, by final use of produce by crop, by district and by sex of farmer.
8. Variable cash costs, yield, average price and average gross incomes; average returns to land, labour and management; unit family labour and unit capital by crop and by district for male and female SFC farmers.
9. Per cent produce marketed, and average price, at various sales outlets by crop and by district for male and female farmers.
10. Percent and number of male and female farmers reporting contact with extension, by crop and district.
11. Types of equipment and machinery used by farm size, activity and by crop, for male and female farmers.
12. Purposively selected samples of successes and failures - measured by yield per acre - may be utilised to regress with selected multiple variables, eg. Yield against - quantities of female and male family labour, fertiliser, agro-chemicals and pesticides used, farm size, tenure, water source (irrigation or rainfed) source of seed material, use of tractors, seeders, buffalo, manual labour.

(This composite indicator would assess performance of SFC male and female farmers).

#### Methodology

These indicators may be derived for the two seasons of Kaka and Yala.

While the baseline survey will provide a bench mark status, progress could be monitored by using the same indicators derived from data generated on the annual data sets obtained by the DOA.

### Special Research

The question of disaggregation should now be addressed. As stated earlier in both these data sets, gender disaggregation has been adopted only in respect of 'labour'. Keeping in mind the stated constraints of staff and computer facilities for the additional work this would involve, it is suggested that studies be contracted on the basis of special research by scholars and academics, as theses for PhD and MSc students, who could use the valuable data base available in tapes, as in the Baseline Study, and in schedules, as is the case with annual data. Samples may be selected by crops and by districts for small sample studies.

Since a gender disaggregation of farmers is not possible as the data is presently collected, the first set of indicators given in this paper on 'labour' may be used. It is suggested that the sampling frame for "Female farmers" be derived by categorising schedules which record over 50% use of female family/hired labour in its total cultivation process as being female dominant i.e. 'female farmers.'

This procedure has major limitations in assessing the characteristics of 'female farmers' as a comprehensive group, since they have probably been excluded from the initial registers of farmers.

Two recommendations can be made here in relation to the annual data formats in particular and to any format designed for future use.

1. Include as a variable the sex of the farmer.
2. As a first step instruct extension workers through their training programmes to identify and record 'female farmers' of SFCs in the farmers registers compiled by the grama seva Niladhari.

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Special studies play a key role in areas with a paucity of information, through data collection. Purposive studies on females active in SFC cultivation could be encouraged, within the series of socio-economic studies undertaken by the Agriculture Economics Division. So far, 23 studies have been completed, but, not a single surfaces gender issues. Studies related to the Mahaweli could be undertaken in collaboration with the MARD project to avoid duplication. But for areas outside the Mahaweli, DARP will need to take up separate studies. These should be designed to suit the heterogeneity of crops as well as agro-climatic zones. Such 'types' have already been identified and information on this aspect is available with the DOA.

In the light of (cursory) evidence some of which has been cited here, and, if supported by evidence from suggested indicators, then DARP may consider incorporating specific gender-oriented programmes into its project activities.

In its seed trials DARP may have to enhance existing, or replace with more efficient ones, those models which females operate and which are a mixture of market-oriented and subsistence crops. It will certainly need to develop a viable homestead model.

It will need to develop an efficient female family labour component on market-oriented crops so that subh labour will have greater incentives to work for an enhanced household income.

It will have to push for greater efforts at development of farm machinery suitable for women considering that women's involvement in SFC development as a viable component of the farm system for export is bound to be significant in the future.

The extension system may have to incorporate special training for male extension workers to reach out to female cultivators, engage more female extension workers, change training modules to suit females

as well, and develop methodologies of dealing with female farmers which take account of conditions which apply to females in particular. For instance, the time of contact with a female farmer, would have to suit her household time table, the nature of contact would have to take cognisance of her need to combine child care with gathering knowledge. Small community extension programmes close to the homesteads for instance would enable more females to attend them, along with their children. Training in the use of machinery by women as well should become an important component of extension activities.

When it comes to the training component of DARPs objectives, a list of participants as of January 1991 was available at the DARP Office. This was not disaggregated by gender. One has to refer back to the files to extract this information. This was done and the picture was as follows.

(%)

<u>Long Term Participants</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total No.</u>
PhD	100	0	3
M.Phil	89.5	10.5	19
MSc	87.5	12.5	16

DARP officers contend that selection of candidates is solely in the hands of the DOA. The obvious procedure of setting quotas for females may not be feasible, in their opinion. DARP could adopt a system of monitoring through information, supplied gender-wise by DOA, and keep highlighting the imbalance in training. The US AID may have to take it up as a matter of policy as it is relevant to other projects as well.

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DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT: BASELINE STUDY  
(PRODUCTION, ECONOMICS, AND EXTENSION)

I. FARM IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. Name of Farmer: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Household Size: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Village: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Address: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Checking Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Date Checked: \_\_\_\_\_
9. CO Range: \_\_\_\_\_
10. ASC Range: \_\_\_\_\_
11. District: \_\_\_\_\_

(for office entry: Agro-ecological Zone \_\_\_\_\_)

1. How often do you have contact with the KVS in your locality?  
 Usually every: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A-week, B-fortnight, C-month, D-two months, E-season,  
 F-no contact, or G-no response)

2. If you have contact with your KVS, on which crops is informat  
 provided? (list crops and crop codes to specify)  
 \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_:  
 \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_: no contact

3. How important have the following been in motivating and  
 informing you of how to cultivate subsidiary food crops?  
 (A-very important, B-somewhat important, C-unimportant, D-no res  
 other farmers? : \_\_\_\_\_:  
 print media? : \_\_\_\_\_:  
 radio? : \_\_\_\_\_:  
 KVS? : \_\_\_\_\_:  
 private dealers? : \_\_\_\_\_:

III. GENERAL FARM & CROPPING INTENSITY

1.1 What was the total farm extent (farmed and idle) under the  
 control of the respondent MAHA 1985-86? (INCLUDE LAND LEASED OR  
 RENTED IN AND EXCLUDE LAND LEASED OR RENTED OUT)

MAHA 1985-86

LOWLAND	HIGHLAND	CHENA
( Extent and Coded Unit )		
_____	_____	_____
: _____:	: _____:	: _____:

(Maha. General Farm & Cropping Intensity Continued Next Page)

CODES

EA CODES: Acre=1; Land=2; Dal=3; Amrui=4; Kuruni=5; Bushel=6; Lachcha=7; Perch=8; Rode=9; Seru=10; Nal=11; Ali=12  
 (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00; \_\_\_\_\_=01;  
 OPS: Chilli=1; Red \_\_\_\_\_=2; Cowpea=3; Greengram=4; Blackgram=5; Soyabean=6; Groundnut=7; Bombay Onion=8; Manioc=9;  
 Kurakkan=11; G \_\_\_\_\_=12; Mixed Stand=13; Paddy=14; Vegetable=15; Coconut=16; Castor=17; Sugar Cane=18; Tea=1  
 Rubber= \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Field Crop, "Perennial", "Mixed" or, "Idle"

B - AP 1 - 111

YALA 85 - 86

Type of Field Crop, "Perennial", "Mixed" or, "Idle"	Crop Code	Extent & Unit Code	If Mixed, List Crops in Order of Importance (if any)				Tenure Code
l o w l a n d	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
h i g h l a n d	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c h e n a	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

If lands were "Idle", note reasons: Land Type  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2.1 what was the total farm extent (farmed and idle) under the control of the respondent in YALA 1985? (INCLUDE LAND LEASED OR RENTED IN AND EXCLUDE LAND LEASED OR RENTED OUT)

YALA 1985

LOWLAND                      HIGHLAND                      CHENA  
 ( Extent and Coded Unit )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(Yala General Farm & Cropping Intensity Continued Next Page)

CODES

CROPS: Chilli=1; Red Onion=2; Cowpea=3; Greengram=4; Blackgram=5; Soyabean=6; Groundnut=7; Bombay Onion=8; Manioc=9; Maize=10; Kurakkan=11; Gingelly=12; Mixed Stand=13; Paddy=14; Vegetable=15; Coconut=16; Castor=17; Sugar Cane=18; Tea=19; Rubber=20; Cotton=21; Tobacco=22; Potato=23; Sweet Potato=24; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00.

AREA CODES: Acre=1; Laas=2; Pal=3; Acunu=4; Kuruni=5; Bushel=6; Lachcham=7; Perch=8; Rode=9; Seru=10; Nal=11; Ali=12; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00; Not known=99.

LAND TENURE: Owned=1; Rented=2; Encroached=3; LDO=4; Crown Land=5; Mortgage=6; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00.

LAND TYPES: Highland=HL; Lowland=LL; Chena=CH.

Type of Field Crop, "Perennial", "Mixed" or "Idle"

Crop Code Extent & Unit Code

If Mixed, List Crops in Order of Importance (if any)

Type of Field Crop	Crop Code	Extent & Unit Code	If Mixed, List Crops in Order of Importance (if any)
lowland	---	---	---
highland	---	---	---
chena	---	---	---

Land Type

If lands were "Idle", note reasons: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

CODES

CROPS: Chilli=1; Red Onion=2; Cowpea=3; Greengram=4; Blackgram=5; Soyabean=6; Groundnut=7; Bombay Onion=8; Manioc=9; Maize=10; Kurakkan=11; Gingelly=12; Mixed Stand=13; Paddy=14; Vegetable=15; Coconut=16; Castor=17; Sugar Cane=18; Tea=19; Rubber=20; Cotton=21; Tobacco=22; Potato=23; Sweet Potato=25; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=28.

AREA CODES: Acre=1; Laas=2; Pal=3; Azunu=4; Kuruni=5; Bushel=6; Lachchan=7; Perch=8; Rode=9; Seru=10; Nal=11; Ali=12; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=20; Not known=99.

LAND TENURE: Owned=1; Rented=2; Encroached=3; LDO=4; Crown Land=5; Mortgage=6; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00.

LAND TYPES: Highland=HL; Lowland=LL; Chena=CH.

IV. A. CROP OF FOCUS - COST OF CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES.

1.1 Crop \_\_\_\_\_ Crop Code :\_\_\_\_: Extent&Unit :\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:  
 Land Type (coded) :\_\_\_\_: Water Source (coded) :\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:  
 (LL, HL, CH) (IR, RF, RFI)

1.2. Did you prepare nursery for this crop? yes no  
 :\_\_\_\_: :\_\_\_\_:  
 (If the answer is yes go to section 1.3, if no go to section 1.4)

1.3. Nursery Material Costs:

	Seed1	Seed2 (if another)
Amount of Seed Used (coded unit)	:____:____:	:____:____:
Price per Unit (coded unit)	:____:____:	:____:____:
Improved=1 or Traditional=2 Seed:	:____:____:	:____:____:
Seed Variety (coded):	:____:____:	:____:____:
Source (code):	:____:____:	:____:____:
If own seed, last year of replacement:	:____:____:	:____:____:
Estimated Percentage of Seed Germination:	:____:____:	:____:____: %
Estimated Seed Loss, if any, to Animals	:____:____:	:____:____: %

Use of fertilizer in nursery? yes no  
 :\_\_\_\_: :\_\_\_\_:

If yes:

	type :	unit :	total :	source :
Fertilizer : name :	(code):	qnty :	(code):	cost :
first	:	:	:	:
second	:	:	:	:
third	:	:	:	:

(Nursery Agrochemical Information Continued Next Page)

CODES

FERTILIZER: V1=1; NPK=2; Urea=3; TDM=4; Chilli Mixture=5; Potato Mixture=6; Onion Mixture=7; Amonium Sulphate=8; Murrate Potash=9; Super Phosphat=10; Green Manure=11; Compost=12; Animal Manure=13; Nitrogen S=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not known=99.

QUANTITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Gra Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00.

SOURCES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village-pola=9; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00.

AREA CODES: Acre=1; Laas=2; Pal=3; Amunu=4; Kuruni=5; Bushel=6; Lachchax=7; Perch=8; Rode=9; Seru=10; Nal=11; Ali=12; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00; Not known=90.

CROPS: Chilli=1; Red Onion=2; Cowpea=3; Greengram=4; Blackgram=5; Soyabean=6; Groundnut=7; Bombay Onion=8; Manioc=9; Mai Kurakkan=11; Gingelly=12; Mixed Stand=13; Paddy=14; Vegetable=15; Coconut=16; Castor=17; Sugar Cane=18; Tea=19; Rubber=20; Cotton=21; Tobacco=22; Potato=23; Sweet Potato=25; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=00.

**Use of agrochemicals in nursery**

If yes:

sprayer  
:rental and/or

Appl:Type.	: unit	:total	:source:	*apply:operating
£ :code:	Name :	gnty : (code):	cost : (code):	(code): costs
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

\*application method: 1-own manual sprayer, 2-hired manual sprayer, 3-own power sprayer, 4-hired power sprayer, 5-manual application without sprayer

**1.4. Main Field Material Costs**

**1.4.1 Planting of main field**

If planting material for main field was not a transplant from the farmer's own nursery, or if the farmer supplemented his own nursery other planting material then answer the following:

	PM1	PM2 (if any)
Type of Planting Material (code)	_____	_____
Amt Used (unit code)	_____	_____
Price per Unit (code)	_____	_____
Source (code):	_____	_____
Improved=1 or Traditional=2 type of Plant Material:	_____	_____
Planting Material Variety (code):	_____	_____
If own seed, last year of replacement (if applicable)	_____	_____
Estimated Percentage of Seed Germination (if applicable)	_____	_____
Estimated Seed or Seedling Loss, if any, to Animals	_____	_____
Estimated Percentage of Plant Survival Past 3 Weeks	_____	_____
Cost of Transporting Planting Material	_____	_____

(Main Field Fertilizer Information Continued Next Page)

**CODES**

UNITITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Grass Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

SOURCES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village polas=9; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

CHEMICAL TYPES: Herbicide=1; Insecticide=2; Fungicide=3; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

TYPE OF PLANTING MATERIAL: Seed=1; Seedling=2; Seed tubers=3; Seed bulbs=4; Cuttings=5; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

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1.4.4 Use of any other material inputs in main field?

If yes:

Type	qty	unit	total cost	source
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1.5

LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR CROP OF FOCUS

ACTIVITY	:avg :hrs/ :day/ :actv	:FAM&ATTN LBR			H I R E D L A B O R		
		M	F	C	M	F	C
Nursery:							
:nursery preparation	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
:plant establishment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
:fertilizing	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
:manual weeding	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
:chemical weeding	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
:insect control	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
:other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clearing/Burning	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Labor Requirements Continued Next Page)

CODES

QUANTITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

SOURCES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village-pola=9; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

ACTIVITY	: avg/ : FAM. & ACTN-LAB										HIRED LAB.									
	: hrs/ :										M F C J W M d F W M d									
	: day/ : M : F : C : J : W M : d : W M : d																			
	: actv : : : : : d : /day : : /day :																			
Land Preparation																				
: 1st. plough (code)																				
: (machinery cost)																				
: 2nd plough (code)																				
: (machinery cost)																				
: harrowing (code)																				
: (machinery cost)																				
: prep of beds & ridges																				
: (code)																				
: (machinery cost)																				
Preparation of Planting Materials																				
Weeding before Planting																				
Prep of Planting Holes / Sowing and Planting																				
(code)																				
Filling Vacancies																				
Fertilizing: Apply #1																				
:(check against #2																				
: section 1.4.2) #3																				
#4																				
#5																				
#6																				
#7																				
#8																				
#9																				
#10																				
#11																				
#12																				
Manual Weeding and Earthing/Loosening Up Soil																				
1:																				
2:																				
3:																				
4:																				
5:																				

(Labor Requirements Continued Next Page)

CODES

POWER SOURCES IN LAND PREP AND THRESHING: Manually=1; With own buffaloes=2; With own 2-W tractor=3; With own 4-W tractor=4; With hired buffaloes=5; With hired 2-W tractor=6; With hired 4-W tractor=7; Manually on contract=8; With buffaloes on contract=9; With 2-W tractor on contract=10; With 4-W tractor on contract=11; Thresher=12; Other

METHOD OF ESTABLISHMENT: Broadcasting=1; Seedling=2; Dribbling=3; Row transplanting=4; Random transplanting=5;



	:avg	:FAM&ATTN	LBR		H I R E D	L A B O R			
ACTIVITY	:hrs/	M	F	C	M	F	C		
	:day/	:	:	:	d	w&m	d	w&m	d
	:actv	:	:	:	:/day	:/day	:/		

Transport of Produce .. : : : : : : : : : : : :  
 :to Stores (code) \_\_\_\_  
 :\_\_\_\_\_  
 : (transport cost) \_\_\_\_.

Other Operations (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 : \_\_\_\_\_ : : : : : : : : : : : :  
 : \_\_\_\_\_ : : : : : : : : : : : :  
 : \_\_\_\_\_ : : : : : : : : : : : :  
 : \_\_\_\_\_ : : : : : : : : : : : :

OTHER COSTS FOR THIS CROP:

Land Rent : \_\_\_\_ : Interest on Crop Loan : \_\_\_\_ :

Others (specify)	costs	(specify)	costs
_____	: ____ :	_____	: ____ :
_____	: ____ :	_____	: ____ :
_____	: ____ :	_____	: ____ :

CODES

VEHICLE SOURCES IN TRANSPORTATION: Manually=1; With own buffaloes and cart=2; With own tractor=3; With own car, van or truck=4; With hired buffaloes and cart=5; With hired tractor=6; With hired car, van, or truck=7; Bicycle=8; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=00.

6. Harvesting

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For our purposes, Single Harvesting means the harvest is done and completed at a single point in time. Multiple Harvesting means the harvest is done at more than one point in time before finishing.)

6.1 Single (s) or Multiple (m) Harvesting? : : If Multiple, go on to question 6.3

6.2 If Single,

Extent Harvested & Unit(coded): : : :

if extent harvested is less than extent planted, reason: \_\_\_\_\_

if crop damaged by pest or animal, name: \_\_\_\_\_

if damaged, estimated quantity loss of crop output & unit : : : : (coded)

Amount of Harvest & Unit (coded): : : : :

Nature of Produce (coded) : : : :

6.3 If Multiple,

Extent Harvested & Unit(coded): : : : :

if extent harvested is less than extent planted, reason: \_\_\_\_\_

if crop damaged by pest or animal, name: \_\_\_\_\_

if damaged, estimated quantity loss of crop output & unit : : : : (coded)

Number of the harvest	Quantity & Unit(coded)	Nature of the Product (coded)
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____
_____	: : : :	_____

(Marketing Next Page)

CODES

UNITS: Units=1; Dunces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Dunces=10; ml=11; Grams=12; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) =00.

CODES: Acre=1; Laas=2; Pal=3; Aunu=4; Kuruni=5; Dushel=6; Lachcham=7; Perch=8; Rode=9; Seru=10; Nal=11; Ali=12; (list) =00; Not known=99.

TYPE OF PRODUCE: Seed (grain)=1; Raw Cob=2; Mature Cob=3; Green Chilli=4; Ripe Chilli=5; Dried Chilli=6; Spring Onion=7; Onion Bulbs=8; Tubers=9; Pods=10; Other(list) =00.

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1.7.1 Crop Uses:

Method of Disposal	Nature of the Produce (coded)	Quantity & Unit (coded)
:given to landlord	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:given to settle loans	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:retained for seed	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:already consumed	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:retained for future consumption or sale	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:estimate of quantity yet to be harvested	:_____	:____:____
:	:_____	:____:____
:other use _____	:_____	:____:____
:(specify) _____	:_____	:____:____

SOLD:	type of sales outlet (coded)	nature of produce (coded)	quantity & unit (coded)	price unit (code)
:	:_____	:_____	:____:____	:____
:	:_____	:_____	:____:____	:____
:	:_____	:_____	:____:____	:____

CODES

NATURE OF PRODUCE: Seed (grain)=1; Raw Cob=2; Mature Cob=3; Green Chilli=4; Ripe Chilli=5; Dried Chilli=6; Spring Onion Bulbs=8; Tubers=9; Pods=10; Other(list) \_\_\_\_=00.

QUANTITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=00.

SOURCES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village-pola=8 Other(list) \_\_\_\_



Estimated Percentage of Seed Germination: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : of Plant Survival Past 3 Weeks: \_\_\_\_\_

1.3. Did you prepare nursery for any of the crops in this stand?

yes no

(If the answer is no go to question 1.5)

If yes, which crops? \_\_\_\_\_ (go on to section 1.4)

1.4. Nursery Material Costs:

1.4.1. Nursery Material Costs for: CROP 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (name)

Use of fertilizer in nursery? yes no

\* If yes:

Fertilizer name	(code)	qty	(code)	cost	(code)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Use of agrochemicals in nursery? yes no

\* If yes:

Appl. & Type	Name	unit	total	source	*apply: operating costs
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

\*application method: 1-own manual sprayer, 2-hired manual sprayer, 3-own power sprayer, 4-hired power sprayer, 5-manual application without sprayer

(Nursery Material Costs for Crop 2 Next Page)

CODES

FERTILIZER: VI=1; NP=2; Urea=3; TDY=4; Chilli Mixture=5; Potato Mixture=6; Onion Mixture=7; Ammonia Sulphate=8; Murrate of Potash=9; Super Phosphate=10; Green Manure=11; Compost=12; Animal Manure=13; Nitrogen S=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=00; Not known=99.

UNITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Grams=12; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=00.

AGENCIES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village pola=9; Other(list) \_\_\_\_=00.

AGROCHEMICAL TYPES: Herbicide=1; Insecticide=2; Fungicide=3; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=00.

1.4.2. Nursery Material Costs for: CROP 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
(name)

Use of fertilizer in nursery?    yes    no  
  :\_\_\_:    :\_\_\_:

If yes:

Fertilizer	name	:(code):	qnty	:(code):	total	:(code):	source	:(code):

Use of agrochemicals in nursery?    yes    no  
If yes:                                   :\_\_\_:    :\_\_\_:

Appl:Type	£	:(code):	Name	qnty	:(code):	total	:(code):	source	:(code):	*apply	:(code):	operating	:(code):	costs	sprayer	rental and/or

\*application method: 1-own manual sprayer, 2-hired manual sprayer,  
3-own power sprayer, 4-hired power sprayer,  
5-manual application without sprayer

(Main Field Cultivation Next Page)

CODES

FERTILIZER: VI=1; NPK=2; Urea=3; 10M=4; Chilli Mixture=5; Potato Mixture=6; Onion Mixture=7; Amonium Sulphate=8; Murrate o:  
Potash=9; Super Phosphate=10; Green Manure=11; Compost=12; Animal Manure=13; Nitrogen S=14; Other (list) \_\_\_=00;  
Not known=99.

QUANTITIES: Units=1; Dunces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Dunces=10; ml=11; Grains=  
Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

SOURCES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4;  
Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village pola=9; Other(list) \_\_\_=00.

AGROCHEMICAL TYPES: Herbicide=1; Insecticide=2; Fungicide=3; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

1.5. Main Field Material Costs

1.5.1 Use of fertilizer in main field? yes no  
 : \_\_\_ : \_\_\_ :

If yes:

Fertilizer #	name	type : (code)	unit : qnty	total : (code)	transport : cost	source : costs	:(code):
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

1.5.2 Use of agrochemicals in main field? yes no  
 : \_\_\_ : \_\_\_ :

If yes:

Apply #	Name	Type : code	unit : qnty	total : (code)	source : cost	*apply : (code)	operating : costs	rental and/or
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

\*application method: 1-own manual sprayer, 2-hired manual sprayer, 3-own power sprayer, 4-hired power sprayer, 5-manual application without sprayer

(Use of Other Material Inputs Next Page)

CODES

FERTILIZER: VI=1; NPK=2; Urea=3; TDN=4; Chilli Mixture=5; Potato Mixture=6; Onion Mixture=7; Ammonium Sulphate=8; Murrate of Potash=9; Super Phosphate=10; Green Manure=11; Compost=12; Animal Manure=13; Nitrogen S=14; Other (list) \_\_\_=00; Not known=99.

UNITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Grams=12; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_=00.

PLACES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Own=8; Village pola=9; Other(list) \_\_\_=00.

AGROCHEMICAL TYPES: Herbicide=1; Insecticide=2; Fungicide=3; Other (list) \_\_\_=??.

1.5.3 Use of any other material inputs in main field?

yes      no

If yes:

Type	qnty	unit	total	cost
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR MIXED STAND

ACTIVITY	FAM&ATTN LABOR			H I R E D   L A B O R		
	M	F	C	M	F	C
Nursery CROP1:						
nursery preparation	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
plant establishment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
fertilizing	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
manual weeding	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
chemical weeding	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
insect control	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nursery CROP2:						
nursery preparation	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
plant establishment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
fertilizing	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
manual weeding	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
chemical weeding	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
insect control	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CODES

UNITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Grams=12; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (11st) =00.

ACTIVITY	: avg : FAM&ATTN LABOR :			: hrs/ : M : F : C : M			: day/ : : : : d : w&m : d : w&m : d : w&m :			: actv : : : : : /day : : /day : : /day :			
	clearing/Burning	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
and Preparation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1st plough (code)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(cost)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2nd plough (code)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(cost)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
harrowing (code)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(cost)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
prep of beds & ridges	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(code)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(cost)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

ing No. 'x' is by ACTIVITY, NOT by CROP, i.e. several crops planted at the same time means one planting for labor analysis

prep of Planting Holes/ sowing/Planting No. 1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
prep of Planting Holes/ sowing/Planting No. 2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
prep of Planting Holes/ sowing/Planting No. 3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
prep of Planting Holes/ sowing/Planting No. 4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
filling Vacancies	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Labor Requirements Continued Next Page)

CODES

SOURCES IN LAND PREP AND THRESHING: Manually=1; With own buffaloes=2; With own 2-W tractor=3; With own 4-W tractor=4; With hired buffaloes=5; With hired 2-W tractor=6; With hired 4-W tractor=7; Manually on contract=8; With buffaloes on contract=9; With 2-W tractor on contract=10; With 4-W tractor on contract=11; Thresher=12; Other(list)=00

ACTIVITY

LABOR ANALYSIS IN LABOUR  
 hrs/: M : F : C : M : W & M : d : W & M : d : C  
 day/: : : : : : : : : : :  
 actv: : : : : : : : : : :  
 : : : : : : : : : : :

Fertilizing: Apply £1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : (check against 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : section 1.4. ) 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 4: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 5: \_\_\_\_\_

Manual Weeding and Earthing/Loosening Up Soil  
 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Agrochemical Application  
 : (check against £1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : section 1.4. ) 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 4: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 5: \_\_\_\_\_

Hand Watering \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gravity Irrigating. .... (code) \_\_\_\_\_  
 : (cost) \_\_\_\_\_

Lift Irrigating. .... (code) \_\_\_\_\_  
 : (cost) \_\_\_\_\_

(The remaining Labor Analyses are by ACTIVITY, NOT by CROP, i.e. an activity undertaken for several crops at the same time means a single activity for labor analysis)

Harvesting No. 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 4: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 5: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 6: \_\_\_\_\_  
 : 7: \_\_\_\_\_

(Labor Requirements Continued Next Page)

CODES

SOURCES IN LAND PREP AND THRESHING: Manually=1; With own buffaloes=2; With own 2-W tractor=3; With own 4-W tractor=4; With hired buffaloes=5; With hired 2-W tractor=6; With hired 4-W tractor=7; Manually on contract=8; With buffaloes on contract=9; With 2-W tractor on contract=10; With 4-W tractor on contract=11; Thresher=12; Other(list): \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCES IN IRRIGATION: Manually=1; With own buffaloes=2; With own water pump=3; With hired water pump=4; Gravity irrigator: Other(list)=00.

: avg : FAM&ATTN LABOR : H I R E D L A B O R  
 : hrs/ : M : F : C : M : F : C  
 : day/ : : : : d : w&m : d : w&m : d : w&m  
 : actv : : : : : /day : /day : /day

ACTIVITY

resh No.1 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

resh No.2 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

resh No.3 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

resh No.4 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

innow No.1 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

innow No.2 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

innow No.3 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

innow No.4 (code) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(machinery cost) \_\_\_\_\_

processing: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

(Labor Requirements in Transport Next Page)

CODES

SOURCES IN LAND PREP AND THRESHING: Manually=1; With own buffaloes=2; With own 2-W tractor=3; With own 4-W tractor=4;  
 With hired buffaloes=5; With hired 2-W tractor=6; With hired 4-W tractor=7; Manually on contract=8;  
 With hired buffaloes on contract=9; With 2-W tractor on contract=10; With 4-W tractor on contract=11; Thresher=12; Other(list)=20.



7 Harvesting

7.1 Single (s) or Multiple (m) Harvesting? : \_\_\_ : If Multiple, go to question 1.7.3. If Single complete 1.7.2.

If only one harvest for the whole plot, then it is a "Single" harvest. If there is more than one harvest for the whole plot, regardless of which crop is harvested how many times, then it is a "Multiple" harvest.)

7.2 If Single,

Extent Harvested & Unit (coded): : \_\_\_ : \_\_\_ :

If extent harvested is less than extent planted, reason: \_\_\_\_\_

If crop damaged by pest or animal, name: \_\_\_\_\_

If damaged, estimated value of loss. : \_\_\_ : \_\_\_ :

Single Harvest:

Crop	Crop coded	Nature of Produce (coded)	Amount Harvested	Unit (coded)	Estimate of Price/unit (code) in Locality at Harvest
_____	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ . ___ :
_____	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ . ___ :
_____	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ . ___ :
_____	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ . ___ :
_____	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ :	: ___ . ___ :

(Multiple Harvest Next Page)

CODES

Acres=1; Laas=2; Pal=3; Amunu=4; Kuruni=5; Bushel=6; Lachcham=7; Perch=8; Rode=9; Seru=10; Na=11; Ali=12; \_\_\_\_\_=88; Not known=99.

Maize=1; Red Onion=2; Cowpea=3; Greengram=4; Blackgram=5; Soyabean=6; Groundnut=7; Bombay Onion=8; Manioc=9; Maize=10; Akkan=11; Gingelly=12; Mixed Stand=13; Paddy=14; Vegetable=15; Coconut=16; Castor=17; Sugar Cane=18; Tea=19; Rubber=20; \_\_\_\_\_=21; Tobacco=22; Potato=23; Sweet Potato=25; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=88.

Units=1; Dunces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Dunces=10; ml=11; Grams=12; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=88.

PRODUCE: Seed (grain)=1; Raw Cob=2; Mature Cob=3; Green Chilli=4; Ripe Chilli=5; Dried Chilli=6; Spring Onion=7; Onion Bulbs=8; Tubers=9; Pods=10; Other (list) \_\_\_\_\_=88.

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1.8 Marketing and Final Uses of Main Crop of Focus in the Stand  
 (The main crop(s) is defined strictly by the lead crop(s) for which the study is being undertaken, not by any other criteria)

1.8.1 Uses of main crop of focus in the stand:

Method of Disposal	Main Crop (only)	Nature of the Produce (coded)	Quantity & Unit (coded)
: given to	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: landlord	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: given to	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: settle loans	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: retained	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: for seed	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: already consumed	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: retained for future	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: consumption or sale	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: estimate of quantity	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: yet to be harvested	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: other use	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :
: (specify)	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :

SOLD:	type of sales outlet (coded)	nature of produce (coded)	quantity & unit (coded)	price per unit (coded)
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :	: ----- : ----- :
:	-----	-----	: ----- : ----- :	: ----- : ----- :

CODES

QUANTITIES: Units=1; Ounces=2; Lbs=3; Cwt=4; Kgs=5; Bushels=6; Gallons=7; Pints=8; Litres=9; Fluid Ounces=10; ml=11; Grass=12; Cartload=13; Lorryload=14; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=20.

NATURE OF PRODUCE: Seed (grain)=1; Raw Cob=2; Mature Cob=3; Green Chilli=4; Ripe Chilli=5; Dried Chilli=6; Spring Onion=7; Onion Bunches=8; Tubers=9; Pods=10; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=20.

SOURCES AND OUTLETS OF: Co-op=1; Agrarian Services Centre=2; Paddy Marketing Board=3; Other Government Institutes=4; Private Dealers=5; Neighbors=6; Fertilizer Stores=7; Dam=8; Village pole=9; Other (list) \_\_\_\_=20.

Table A-17 Maha. Labor requirements and average labor cost by crop and district.

Crop District	Labor (pd <sup>1</sup> /ac)			Wages (Rs/day)			Labor cost (Rs/ac)		Total work days/ac.		
	Family	Hired	Total	Male	Fem.	Child	Excluding family	Including family <sup>2</sup>	Male	Fem.	Ch.
<b>Isckgram</b>											
Muradhapura	23	16	39	34	25	18	430.25	1324.63	30	10	2
<b>hili (rf)</b>											
Muradhapura	89	20	109	34	25	18	673.55	3682.90	70	45	11
Sambantota	53	57	110	46	35	-	2528.15	5059.05	75	46	1
Murugala	108	14	122	31	24	-	435.26	3791.83	62	78	4
Murugala	68	9	77	34	29	-	281.54	2630.03	60	20	3
<b>upae</b>											
Muradhapura	66	5	71	35	25	25	170.20	2513.00	42	38	8
Murugala	39	17	51	28	21	15	317.49	1417.00	21	38	2
Murugala	57	4	61	33	30	-	106.62	2026.00	49	14	2
Muttalam	57	10	67	32	20	-	273.24	1877.00	33	40	7
<b>ingilly</b>											
Sambantota	25	16	41	38	26	-	609.15	1551.47	32	13	-
Muttalam	20	1	21	35	19	10	35.66	604.08	10	9	8
Muttalam	22	7	30	30	20	-	209.41	856.40	22	10	-
<b>eengram</b>											
Sambantota	33	32	65	36	21	-	931.16	2144.84	39	34	1
Murugala	30	17	47	28	21	15	460.51	1330.19	20	35	2
<b>oundnut</b>											
Murugala	54	7	61	37	30	-	251.04	2238.26	47	17	3
Muttalam	33	8	40	26	19	15	195.42	1049.72	22	23	3

Person day = 1 man day, 1.3 woman days, or 2 child days  
Value of family labor imputed at prevailing wage rates

Table A-17 Maha. Continued.....

Crop District	Labor (pd/ac)			Wages (Rs/day)			Labor cost (Rs/ac)		Total work days/ac		
	Family	Hired	Total	Male	Fem.	Child	Excluding family	Including family <sup>2</sup>	Male	Fem.	Ch.
<u>Kurakkan (mono)</u> Anuradhapura	37	2	33	25	-	38	52.63 (360.65)	1215.09	21	21	3
<u>Kurakkan (inter)</u> Badulla	52	6	31	23	-	58	150.62 (756.32)	1791.79	41	22	1
Moneragala	56	9	30	-	-	65	257.38	1315.72	44	24	4
<u>Maize (mono)</u> Anuradhapura	43	5	34	26	22	48	159.51 (498.97)	1685.51	32	18	5
Matale	43	5	30	24	-	48	150.13 (506.68)	1423.21	35	16	1
<u>Maize (inter)</u> Badulla	35	8	33	28	35	43	293.05 (873.93)	1470.59	33	13	1
Moneragala	38	1	32	16	-	39	45.33	1156.96	32	9	1
<u>Manioc (mono)</u> Kurunegala	64	10	28	18	-	74	268.61 (879.09)	1988.49	58	20	2
<u>Manioc (inter)</u> Badulla	49	8	33	26	-	57	279.06 (757.63)	1872.96	43	18	1
Moneragala	46	7	32	29	-	53	200.92 (546.94)	1729.02	45	11	1
Puttalam	63	57	29	20	10	121	763.18	3130.35	55	47	61
<u>Red onion</u> Jaffna	105	128	47	28	30	233	4584.91 (5186.08)	9807.30	107	167	3
Puttalma	27	133	44	26	-	160	4568.10 (4568.10)	6468.73	107	69	0.6
<u>Soybean</u> Anuradhapura	26	16	31	22	-	41	470.23 (761.73)	1208.95	29	15	2
Matale	19	21	32	24	20	39	657.43 (680.89)	1260.59	26	17	0.5

Survey On Cost Of Cultivation - Other Field Crops

Crop : ..... Farmers Name : .....

Year : ..... Season: Maha  Yala  Address : .....

Agricultural Division : .....

K.V.S. Division : ..... Interviewers Name : .....

Land Type  
 Low land   
 High land   
 Chena

Water Supply  
 Rain fed   
 Irrigated   
 Rainfed and Irrigated

Extent Of Land (Acres)

Land Ownership  
 Sinnakkara  Mortgage   
 Ande  Encroached   
 State permit

family+attan Labour			hired Labour			Daily wage with Food		
M.	F	chil	M	F	Ch	Rs	Rs	K
day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day

(A) Nurseries

1. Activities up to Nursering

2. Seed

Cost of Materials : .....

3. Seed Quantity : Kg.....

Price (Rs) : .....

Manner of Payment :

Cash  Alternative Cost   
 Kind

4. Fertiliser

Type	Qty	Value	Made of payment
.....	...	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	.....

Cash = C Alternative = 0

Kind = K

5. Water for nursering

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6. Manual Weeding

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Family-atten Labour			Hired			Daily wages + Food		
M	F	Chi	M	F	Chi	Rs M	Rs F	Rs Chi
day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day

7. Pesticide Use

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Liquid  Granules

Sprayer

Own

Hired

Contract


Cost of Agrochemicals .....

Cost of Sprayer .....

Cost of Contract .....

# Diversified Agricultural Research Project

## List of Selected Publications

Department of Agriculture  
USAID/DAI/OSU

## List of Selected Publications, Diversified Agricultural Research Project (DCA/USAID/DAI/OSU).

Series No.	Subject	Title	Principle Author	Date Yymm
001	MANAGEMENT	Life of project work plan, March 1986. 40 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8602
002	MANAGEMENT	Management issues and guidelines to the Sri Lanka Department of Agriculture. 32 pp.	VanSant, J.	8602
003	BASELINE	Formulation of subsidiary food crop baseline survey. 63 pp.	Ericsson R.B.	8603
✓004	ECONOMICS	Economic constraints for increasing the production of subsidiary food crops in Sri Lanka. 18 pp.	Navarro, L.	8605
005	SEED	Recommendations for seed storage in Sri Lanka. 7 pp.	Classen, C.E.	8605
006	SOIL&WAT	Observations on water management and conservation. 21 pp.	Henderson, D.W.	8712
007	AGRONOMY	Trip report to the International Rice Research Institute, the Philippines and DARP, Sri Lanka. 20 pp.	Youngberg, H.W.	8605
008	MANAGEMENT	Life of project work plan, Revised July 1986. 37 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8607
009	MANAGEMENT	Work plans of the long term technical assistance staff, 1986. 23 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8607
010	MANAGEMENT	Life of project work plan, Revised August 1986. 47 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8608
✓011	ECONOMICS	Farming systems research and extension workshop - Coordinator's Report. 5 pp.	Nott, G.A.	8609
✓012	ECONOMICS	Proceedings of the workshop on farming systems research and extension in Sri Lanka. 231 pp.	Navarro, L.	8609
013	AGRONOMY	Diversified Agricultural Research Project crops. 18 pp.	Fernando, G.W.E.	8609
014	ECONOMICS	Notes on the analysis of demand & the estimation of demand elasticities for a particular crop-product. 14 pp.	Navarro, L.	8610
015	SEED	Recommendations to improve the sale of seeds. 24 pp.	Classen, C.E.	8610
✓016	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of chillie ( <u>Capsicum annuum</u> ) during the 1971-1985 period in Sri Lanka. 39 pp.	Navarro, L.	8612
✓017	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of soyabeans ( <u>Glycine max</u> ) during the 1971-1985 period in Sri Lanka. 24 pp.	Navarro, L.	8701
018	MANAGEMENT	Life of project work plan, Revised February 1987. 59 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8702
✓019	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of gingelly ( <u>Sesamum indicum</u> ) during the 1971-1985 period in Sri Lanka. 23 pp.	Navarro, L.	8702

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## List of Selected Publications, Diversified Agricultural Research Project (DOA/USAID/DAI/OSU).

Series No.	Subject	Title	Principle Author	Date yy/mm
020	SEED	Proceedings of the Sri Lanka seed workshop. 443 pages.	Reusche, G.A. et. al.	8702
021	EXTENSION	Transfer of technology from research to the farmer. 41 pp.	Haws, L.D.	8703
✓022	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of groundnuts ( <u>Arachis hypogaea L.</u> ) during the 1971-1985 period in Sri Lanka. 25 pp.	Navarro, L.	8703
023	SEED	Sri Lanka seed workshop - Coordinator's Report. 77 pp.	Nott, G.A.	8703
✓024	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of potatoes ( <u>Solanarum sp.</u> ) during the 1971-1985 period in Sri Lanka. 20 pp.	Navarro, L.	8704
025	WEEDS	Weed control and integrated pest management. 16 pp.	Alex, J.F.	8704
✓026	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of red onions ( <u>Allium cepa</u> ) during the 1971-1985 period in Sri Lanka. 25 pp.	Navarro, L.	8705
✓027	ECONOMICS	Comparative importance among SFCs. 11 pp.	Navarro, L.	8705
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## List of Selected Publications, Diversified Agricultural Research Project (DOA/USAID/DAI/OSU).

Series No.	Subject	Title	Principle Author	Date Yy
039	MANAGEMENT	Work plans of the long term technical assistance staff, 1987. 32 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8708
✓040	ECONOMICS	Recommendations for agricultural production and marketing. 55 pp.	Navarro, L.	8709
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054	RESEARCH	Proceedings of the research methodology workshop. 128 pp.	Vignarejah, G.W. Selleck	8805
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## List of Selected Publications, Diversified Agricultural Research Project (DOA/USAID/DAI/OSU).

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✓059	ECONOMICS	Production and marketing of blackgram in the Vavuniya District of Sri Lanka. 45 pp.	Nagendram, A.	8806
✓060	ECONOMICS	Trends in the production of black gram ( <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> ) during the 1971-1984 period in Sri Lanka. 19 pp.	Navarro, L.	8806
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062	MANAGEMENT	Life of project work plan, Revised June 1988. 66 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	8806
✓063	ECONOMICS	Production and marketing of maize in the Anuradhapura District of Sri Lanka. 41 pp.	Wickramasinghe, A.	8806
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✓066	ECONOMICS	Home and village level soyabean utilization training in Sri Lanka: Accomplishments, constraints & potential.	Gleason, J.	8806
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Series No.	Subject	Title	Principle Author	Date yy-mm
078	SEED	An economic assessment of the Sri Lankan seed programme. 80 pp.	Couvillion, W.C. & G. Reusche	8807
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109	BASELINE	Baseline survey of subsidiary food crop cultivation in Sri Lanka. 198 pp.	Haff & R. Erickson	8909
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Series No.	Subject	Title	Principle Author	Date yy/mm
✓117	ECONOMICS	Development of a small-scale soya processing business in Sri Lanka. Part II. 10 pp.	Gleason, J., Selleck, V.K.	9001
118	MANAGEMENT	Leadership and management workshop needs assessment. 31 pp.	Robinson, #.	9003
119	AGRONOMY	Phosphorus fractions, sorption and availability in Sri Lankan alfisols. 59 pp.	Morris, R.A.	9003
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121	EXTENSION	Training the trainers: Impact assessment, constraints, needs and strategy. 29 pp.	Kahler, W.	9004
122	WEEDS	Weed science in Sri Lanka. 7 pp.	Crabtree, G.	9005
123	SEED	Current labor usage and future requirements for government seed farms. 100 pp.	Reusche, G & P Abeygunawardana	9008
124	RESEARCH	Weed management technoguide, 1990. 30 pp.	Research Div. & G.W. Selleck	9008
125	RESEARCH	DOA Crop Research Recommendations (In Press).	Research Div. & G.W. Selleck	9009
126	EXTENSION	Training the trainers: Strengthening the capabilities of trainers. 13 pp.	Gajanayake, J.	9008
127	SEED	Assistance to public and private sector seed activities in Sri Lanka, 1986-1990. 27 pp.	Reusche, G.A.	9009
128	EXTENSION	Strengthening training of trainers skills. 60 pp.	Kahler, D.	9009
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130	RESEARCH	Environmental toxicology of pesticide use in Sri Lanka. 11 pp.	Tinsley, I.J.	
131	MANAGEMENT	Agricultural production and marketing. 5 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	9009
132	BREEDING	Proceedings of the onion workshop. 110 pp.	Weerasena, S. & Ratnayake, W.	9010
✓133	SOCIO-ECON	Crops and cultivation practices by coconut intercrops in the Coconut Triangle. 28 pp.	Ulluwishewa, R.	9010
✓134	SOCIO-ECON	Economic behavioural and communication aspects associated with subsidiary food crop growers. 49 pp.	H. Herath & I. Gunawardana	9010
✓135	SOCIO-ECON	SFC production in a traditional village cascade in the Dry Zone. 65 pp.	Wickremasinghe, A.	9010

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Series No.	Subject	Title	Principle Author	Date Yymm
✓136	SOCIO-ECON	Weed control practices adopted by Dry Zone farmers. 21 pp.	Ranamukaarachchi, S.L.	9010
✓137	SOCIO-ECON	SFC cultivation and procedures necessary to improve decision making abilities of Mahaweli farmers. 35 pp.	De Silva, M.W.A.	9010
138	MANAGEMENT	End-of-tour report: Chief of Party inouts to DARP, October, 1985 - October, 1990. 85 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	9010
139.	WEEDS	Proceedings of the Weed Management Workshop. 45 pp.	Selleck, G.W. et. al.	9010

C. PROJECT - IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Project - IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Implementing Authority - Ministry of Lands, Irrigation and Mahaweli Development

Objectives

1. To establish effective farmer organisations for participatory management of irrigation systems.
2. To strengthen relevant institutions to interact with farmer organisations for improved management of irrigation systems.
3. To develop and institutionalise procedure and policy to incorporate sustained renewal of irrigation systems through effective annual maintenance as opposed to periodic rehabilitation

Gender Concerns

Water management which formed a key component of the agrarian package in the ancient hydraulic irrigation system in Sri Lanka, was a task which was as much a concern of females as it was of males. Household water had been provided through underground conduits leading from irrigation channels, to the interior villagers. Research in the old settlements of Parakrama Samudra and Giritale by Kilkelly<sup>1/</sup> provides evidence of a substantial female involvement in water management. Another study<sup>2/</sup> has evidence of current female labour, both in water management and in channel maintenance. Quite apart from their labour input, women need to secure their share of water for areas of cultivation in which women predominate viz. in subsidiary field crops and in home-stead cultivation. Irrigation for SFCs has been a recent concern of

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<sup>1/</sup> Kilkelly. K.M. Women's Roles in Irrigated Agricultural Production systems during the 1985 yala season. Colombo US AI 1986.

<sup>2/</sup> Water Management and Synthesis Project. System H of the Mahaweli Development Project. Sri Lanka 1983 Diagnostic Analysis. Colombo. Ministry of Mahaweli Development. 1983.

the authorities in the Mahaweli System because of the need to promote diversified commercial agriculture in the system, whereas women have engaged traditionally in highland and chena rainfed cultivation. Data would highlight the extent of their participation or non-participation. Policy measures could follow, to enhance not only their participation but their skills and training to enable them to make decisions in this area of activity through Community Organisations.

This project has great potential for incorporating gender issues in most of its activities. The farmer organisations are being detailed to manage distributory canals in both water management and maintenance and also to handle conflict resolution. At the apex is the D C O. Representatives from all organisations form the DCO which has decision-making powers. There are organisations at many levels in which female representation may be ensured. First, Institutional Organisers are recruited and trained in techniques for formulating farmer organisations. It is not known how many of the IOs are female, nor is it known how many female farmer organisations have been formed, or if there are any females within gender neutral farmer organisations. There are separate women's organisations. A training programme for farmers, and at ECO level, a management training course is geared to the younger members, the majority of whom have post primary education. The Irrigation Management Division organises the training. Training has been given to 61 farmer organisation officers in Gal Oya in financial management, data collection for monitoring, and farm record books. In none of these areas is a positive attempt discerned for inclusion of women as farmers.

In discussions with officials at Polonnaruwa and Mingurakgoda it was stated that women's organisations run a children's home and teach women dress-making. Their field of training was in home-economics related subjects. They requested assistance to contact the Mahila Samiti to arrange for further training for women on similar lines. Women therefore appear to be engaged in farming but left out of exposure to farm management.

Data Collection:

Data is collected monthly and quarterly on prescribed forms (Specimen form in Appendix 1). The quarterly data is the more extensive of the two. There is no provision for the data so collected to be disaggregated by gender. A set of data in respect of one year has however been disaggregated, but very generally, supplying only a few broad indicators. (Tables in Appendix 1).

Women's Participation in the ISMP

1. Women and men participated about equally and in some systems women exceeded in organising farmer organisations

i.e. Male-Female ratio of Institutional Organisers (Females<sub>m</sub> to 1 male)

Parakrama Samudra	1.4
Giritale	0.4
Kaudulla	0.9
Mindeniya	2.1
R.S.F	1.3
Total	1.1

2. However, the ratio of female to male farmer representatives was only .01 (Females to 1 male).

Parakrama Samudra	.01
Giritale	.01
Kaudulla	0
Mindeniya	.01
R.S.F	N.A

3. Landowning females comprised only 11.8 per cent in all systems. Had all these females and males been considered as farmers, then there appears to be a substantial disparity in representation in farmer organisations

- (ii) Proportion of males in farmer organisations of all land-owning males was 6.1 per cent.

(See Table in Appendix 1).

4. Proportion of women who received farmer training in the first quarter of 1990 was 9.9 per cent.

The nature and content of such training is not stipulated, nor is it clear if they were trained on different modules. In the discussions, it was revealed that training of males was geared to farming and that of females to home economics.

5. Females exceeded males in selection for proposed self-employment projects. They comprised 55 per cent of all persons selected.

The specific areas of self-employment have not been stated. It is important to know if the gender stereotypes of unmarketable production lines have been replicated in respect of females in this project.

6. The number of women's organisations as at end of the second quarter of 1990 is given as 18. There is no information regarding the total number of organisations. It appeared from discussions that women's organisations engaged primarily in social functions such as running children's homes and teaching sewing. Their involvement in farming or enterprise did not appear to have been given primacy.

#### Indicators from Special Studies

The US AID, under the ISM Project, has conducted a study of two systems in Yala 1985, which illustrates firstly the broad indicators which can be derived from basic data and the deeper implications of female involvement in agriculture which can only be obtained from depth studies. Some of the key findings are noted as indicators.

Basic Indicators

- Only 0.6 per cent of farmer representatives were female
- Only 13 per cent of women owned land
- Only 10 per cent of women were trained in some way under the project
- There were 55 per cent females in proposed self-employment projects.

(Here the nature of such projects is not shown).

Indepth Indicators

- Female participation was high in activities involving manual work, it was very low where technical knowledge was required and where machinery was used.
- Approximately 16 per cent of women were involved in water management for paddy.
- Approximately 33 per cent of women were involved in water-management for subsidiary food crops.
- 20 per cent of women in households were sole decision-makers for taking agricultural loans.
- The participation of women in farmer organisations was negligible.
- 27 per cent of irrigation organisers in Gal Oya Left Bank were women and they were very successful.

The information given above illustrates the usefulness of data systems on women. They point to the usefulness of data for broad indicators, while also highlighting their limitations when presented merely as quantitative indicators. Such a skeleton has to be fleshed up with in-depth studies/research which would provide qualitative information necessary to guide and direct the project design, content and targetting.

Proposed Amendments to data collection

The monthly reporting form comprises the broad categories of

1. Irrigation
2. Institutional Development
3. Crop situation

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4. Input supply
5. Agriculture Credit/Crop Insurance
6. Project Management.

Some of the items could be modified thus :

Item 1 Under 'Report', adequacy of water for home gardens could be additionally reported.

Item 2

- 2.1 Add 'Number of Females who attended farmer group meetings' Under 'Report' - qualify the instructions to obtain farmer participation by considering female and male farmer participation separately.

The Quarterly Report obtained from Project Managers gives data according to each 'Task' e.g. Farmer Organisation Development. This form too could be used as it is to collect gender-wise data. A few examples from the 'Farmer Organisation Development' component are cited below:

Category 1. Details of Farmer Organisations

The columns can include

- 'membership in F.C. groups - Male - Female'
- 'membership in DCOs registered with I.D. male-female'
- 'membership in DCOs registered with E.D. - Male-female'

Item 2 Activities of F.Os

2.1 Shramadana

The column 'Mandays done' could be reported by gender. This will give some idea of the participation of women and the type of activity since the reporting is according to type of shramadana.

2.2 Contracts undertaken

The first column "Name/No. of DCO" if expanded to separate DCOs which have women representatives in them from others, the information which follows give indications of female involvement (or non-involvement) in contracts.

2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 may follow changes suggested in respect of 2.2.

Item 2.6 Training

(a) Training given

Here the second column 'Target Group' and the third column 'No. of Trainees' should be given by gender. Thereafter the information falls into place on gender lines.

Similar changes could be made on other forms to facilitate data collection in the future. Current data stands without classification by gender.

Seasonal Data Formats

Forms A, B and C provide a good coverage of activities. These can be gender disaggregated with minor modifications. The forms appear to be submitted in respect of each system. (Forms in Appendix 3).

Suggestions

An immediate practical suggestion is to disaggregate the following information in reporting forms.

Form A

Part 1 of 01. VI : No. of farmers .

Part 1 i. 01

- I. (a) No. of farmers eligible for credit
- IV. (b) No. of farmers received credit
  - (c) Amount loaned to farmers
  - (d) Amount due as repayments from farmers
  - (e) No. of farmers paid up
  - (f) No. of farmers outstanding
- 04 (ii) No. of farmer training classes (extension)
  - No. of farmers attended
  - (iii) No. of farmer Training "
    - No. of farmers attended

- (iv) Total number of visits to farmers
- (v) Other programmes for farmers  
No. of participants

Part II 'B' 02

"Farmer Contribution"

- Part III 01: Farmer organisations
- 02. Sub-Project Committees

Form B

Part E. Sections 01, 02, 03

Part I E

and repetitions of relevant sections from Form A

Form C

Is similar to Forms A and E. Relevant sections can be disaggregated

Research Topics

- The extent of the participation of women and their role in water management
- The impact of womens' participation in water management on crop diversification
- Constraints to womens' active participation in water user organisations
- The nature, content, and level of training given to women.  
(This is to include an analysis of the training curricula)
- Factors which facilitate or constrain Female Institutional Organisers in forming Farmer Organisations.

QUARTERLY REPORT - DATA FROM PROJECT MANAGERS  
TASK 1.0 - FARMER ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT/SYSTEM: ..... NO OF IOS : .....  
NAME OF PM: .....  
NAME OF IDO: .....

1. DETAILS OF FARMER ORGANIZATION FOR QUARTER

NO. OF FC GROUPS	NO. OF DCOS	TOTAL DCOS REGISTERED WITH I.D.	TOTAL DCOS REGISTERED WITH I.M.D	OWN OFFICE AVAILABLE

2. ACTIVITIES OF FARMER ORGANIZATIONS

2.1 - SHRAMADANA (DURING QRT)

NO OF SHRAMADANA CAMPAIGNS	TYPE OF SHRAMADANA (SEE CODE)	MANDAYS DONE	VALUE OF SHRAMADANA 1 MANDAY = RS. 50/--

- \* CODE : Road construction = 1
- : Clearing Irrigation Channels = 2
- : Construction of Community Building = 3
- : Construction of Playground = 4
- : Work in Temple = 5
- : Others (Specify)..... = 6

2.2 - CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN BY DCOS

NAME/NO OF DCO	TYPE OF CONTRACT ESI/PR/ MAINTENANCE	VALUE OF CONTRACT RS	PRESENT STATUS % COMPLETED	IF PROGRESS IS BELOW 50% REASONS ?
1:.....				
2:.....				
3:.....				
4:.....				
5:.....				
6:.....				

2.3 - TAKING OVER OF DISTRIBUTAY CANALS BY DCO

NAME OF DCO	DISTRIBUTARY CANALS TOTAL	D. CANALS TAKEN OVER DURING Q	TOTAL DC'S TAKEN OVER TO DATE	ITEMIZE MAJOR PROBLEMS AFTER TAKE OVER

\* USE SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

2.4 - SPECIAL ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY DCO'S DURING THE QUARTER

NAME OF DCO	DEVELOPMENT FUND AMOUNT	SELF EMPLOYMENT NO. BENE FICIARIES	CROP DIVERSIFICATION PLANTED CROP ACRES	OTHER (SPECIFY)

2.5 - NEW INNOVATIONS

PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS OF DCO'S SUCH AS MORTGAGE RELEASE, REVOLVING FUND, PROVISION OF INPUTS ETC.

NAME OF DCO	INNOVATION/ PROJECT	TYPE OF INNOVATION	ACCOMPLISHED IN QRT.	VALUE OF ACTIVITY IN RS/-

2.6 TRAINING

(a) Training Given in Qrt. ✓

TYPE OF TRAINING	TARGET GROUP	NO OF TRAINEES	VENUE OF TRAINING	DURATION - NO OF DAYS
A.....				
B.....				
C.....				
D.....				
E.....				

TOTAL

(b) TRAINING RECEIVED BY PM/IDO DURING QUARTER

TYPE	NUMBER	VENUE	DURATION
PM	-----	-----	-----
IDO	-----	-----	-----
IO	-----	-----	-----

OTHER HAPPENINGS IN PROJECT DURING QUARTER

OTHER HAPPENINGS CODE (SPECIFY)	DATES	DESCRIPTION
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

CODE:

- Visits of VIPs = 1
- Project Committee Meetings = 2
- ISMP Review Meetings = 3
- Joint Consultative Committees = 4
- Religious/Cultural Activities = 5
- Study Tours (In) = 6
- Study Tours (Out) = 7
- Others Specify:
- ----- = 8
- ----- = 9

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INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZERS

PROJECT/SYSTEM	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
- Parakrama Samudra	10	14	24
- Giritale	8	3	11
- Kaudulla	14	12	26
- Minneriya	7	15	22
- R B E	3	4	7
	42	48	90

WOMEN FARMER REPRESENTATIVES

PROJECT/SYSTEM	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
- Parakrama Samudra	235	3	238
- Giritale	140	1	141
- Kaudulla	362	0	362
Minneriya	256	2	258
- R.B.E	N.A	N.A	N.A
	993	6	999

2 of which are DCO Secretaries - Puranagama  
Hingurokdarana

WOMEN AND LAND OWNERSHIP

PROJECT SYSTEM	LAND OWNING WOMEN	LAND OWNING MEN	TOTAL
- Parakrama Samudra	1,200	5,200	1,400
- Giritale	286	2,582	2,868
- Kaudulla	460	4,178	4,638
- Minneriya	478	4,302	4,780
- R.B.E.	N A	N A	N A
	2,424	16,262	18,686

TRAINING OF WOMEN

PROJECT/SYSTEM	TOTAL TRAINED	NO. OF WOMEN (Approx)
- Parakrama Samudra	673	67
- Giritale	1,638	170
- Kaudulla	1,871	180
- Minneriya	657	70
- R B E	2,170	217
	7,051	704

WOMEN IN PROPOSED SELF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT/SYSTEM	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
- Parakrama Samudra	55	190	245
- Giritale	162	18	180
- Kaudulla	38	55	93
- Minneriya	30	90	120
- R B E	N A	N A	
	285	353	638

WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS (as of end of 2nd Quarter 1990)

PROJECT/SYSTEM	NO. OF WOMENS' ORGANISATIONS
- Parakrama Samudra	0
- Giritale	1
- Kaudulla	2
- Minneriya	15
- R B E	0
	18

REPORT OF PROJECT MANAGER,  
P,S,S CIRIBALE MINNERIYA , KAUDULUWEWA. PROJECT  
for the Month of ..... 1988

(To present up immedialy after Project Committee Meeting )

01. Irrigation:

- 1:1 Storage (excl . dead Storage) as on first ..... Ac/ft.
- 1:2 Issued during month ..... Ac/ft.
- 1:3 Inflow during month; Rain ..... Ac/ft.
- Diversion ..... Ac/ft.
- 1:4 balance water requirements for season ..... Ac/ft.

Report: (comment on adequacy for season, rotational programme, O & M and offences etc. )

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

02. Institutional Development:

- 2:1 No. Turn-our Group/Farmer Group meetings .....
- 2:2 No. of sub Project Committee Meetings .....
- Dates held; .....
- 2:3 Date of project committee Meeting .....
- 2:4 No. of issues raised by farmer Groups .....
- 2:5 No of issues by S.P.C. ....
- 2:6 No of issues settld by p.C .....
- 2:7 No of issues referred to D.A.C. or Dist. Off .....
- 2.8 No. of training classes held in water Management for farmers .....
- Dates held; .....

report; (comment on level of farmer participation in water management and other activities .)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

03 Crop Situation:

Report. (comment on , status, age, pest & diseases etc, if crops are under cultivation and on marketing also. If nearing harvest)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

04. Input Supply

Report; (comment on supply position of seed and other inputs depending on period reported, )

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

05. Agriculture credit/Crop Insurance:

ME ORT (Depending on period )

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

06. Project Management ;

Report: (comment on co-operation by line department staff, attendance at meeting vacancies in field staff and related issues )

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

PROPOSED PROGRAMME MAHA / YALA .....

සෞඛ්‍ය වැඩ සටහන මහ / යල .....

(To be submitted atleast one month before start of Season)

(කන්නය ආරම්භයට අවම වශයෙන් මාසයකටවත් තදින් වේස සූඤ්ඤ)

Part I - A. (Cultivation Programme)

පළමු කොටස - ඒ (වග්‍ය වැඩ සටහන)

01. Name of the Project

ව්‍යාපාරයේ නම :-

- i. Extent irrigated (speci:) වාරිමාර්ග සටහනේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය (භෞමිකකාරී ලේඛණය අනුව) : .....
- ii. Extent irrigated (gross) වාරිමාර්ග සටහනේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය (දළ වශයෙන්) : .....
- iii. Extent highland සෙඩ ඉඩම් බිම් ප්‍රමාණය : .....
- iv. Extent total project ව්‍යාපාරයේ මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය : .....
- v. No. of Settlers පදිංචිකරුවන් ගණන : .....
- vi. No. of Farmers ගොවීන් ගණන : .....

02. Cultivation Calendar

වග්‍ය කල සටහන

I. Irrigated / වාරිමාර්ග සටහනේ

- Date of Kanna meeting කන්න රැස්වීමේ දිනය .....
- Age of Paddy to be sown වග්‍ය කරන වී ප්‍රභේදයේ වයස .....
- Date of first issue මුල් වරට ජලය නිකුත් කරන දිනය .....
- Date of last issue අවසාන වරට ජලය නිකුත් කරන දිනය .....
- No. of days - water issue ජලය නිකුත් කරන දින ගණන .....
- Last date of land preparation බිම් සැකස්මේ අවසාන දිනය .....
- Last date of clearing of channels by farmers ගොවීන් විසින් ඇල වේලි ශුද්ධ කිරීමේ අවසාන දිනය .....
- Last date of perimeter fencing වැටි කඩවළු බැඳීමේ අවසාන දිනය .....
- Last date of sowing වැටීමේ අවසාන දිනය .....
- Period of continuous water issue days අඛණ්ඩ ජලය සැපයීමේ කාලය .....
- Period of rotational issue days මුර වසර ප්‍රධානත්වය කිරීමේ කාලය .....

03. Cultivation Programme  
 වග වැඩ පිළිවෙල

Extent to be cultivated during season:  
 කන්නට තුළ වග කරන බිම් ප්‍රමාණය

I. Irrigated / චාටි ප්‍රථ යටතේ

- Paddy / ටී	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....
- O.F.C. / අධිරේඛ ආහාර බෝග	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....
- Total / එකතුව	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....

II. Highland / ගොඩ ඉඩම්

- Paddy / ටී	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....
- O.F.C. / අධිරේඛ ආහාර බෝග	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....
- Total / එකතුව	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....

III. Grand Total (I + II)

මුළු එකතුව (I + II)	Ha./ හෙක්.	.....
---------------------	------------	-------

Part I - B. (Cropping)  
පළමු කොටස - බී (කෙසේ වියදම)

01. Crops / බෝග වර්ග

I. Irrigated Crop Variety / වාරි ක්‍රම යටතේ බෝග ප්‍රභේදය

(a) Paddy vari:	Age	Ext.	ha.
(improved)	වයස	බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	හෙක්.
ඒ ප්‍රභේදය			
(වැඩි දියුණු කල)			
(Trad:)			
(සම්ප්‍රදායික)			
Total / එකතුව			හෙක්.
(b) O.F.C.	Age	Ext.	ha.
අතිරේක ආහාර	වයස	බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	හෙක්.
බෝග			
(c) Total (a) + (b)			
එකතුව (ඒ)+(බී)			

II. Highland Crop variety (Maha only) / උස් බිම් වගාව - කෙසේ (එක නමක පමණි)

(a) Paddy vari:	Age	Ext.	ha.
ඒ ප්‍රභේදය	වයස	බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	හෙක්.
Total/ එකතුව			හෙක්.
(b) O.F.C.	Age	Ext.	ha.
අතිරේක ආහාර	වයස	බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	හෙක්.
බෝග වර්ග			
(c) Total (a) + (b)			
එකතුව (ඒ)+(බී)			
Grand Total I(c) + II(c)			
මුළු එකතුව I(සී) + II(සී)			

III. Probable dates of harvest / අපේ වතු නෙලීමේ කාලය

	<u>Irrigated</u>	<u>Highland</u>
	<u>වාරිකාර්ම යටතේ</u>	<u>උස් බිම් යටතේ</u>
(a) Paddy / ඒ	.....	.....
(b) O.F.C. / අතිරේක ආහාර බෝග	.....	.....

02. Cultivation Practices / වගා ක්‍රම

I. Land Preparation / බිම් පහසු කිරීම

	<u>Paddy</u> වී	<u>O.F.C.</u> අතිරේක ආහාර බෝග
(a) Buffalo Ploughed හැඩිත්තෙන් සි සැම	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(b) Mamoty Ploughed උදව් වලින් බිම් සැකසීම	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(c) Tractor Ploughed ට්‍රැක්ටර් වලින් සි සැම	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c) එකතුව (ඒ) + (බී) + (සී)	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.

II. Seeding / රෝපණ කටයුතු

	<u>Paddy</u> වී	<u>O.F.C.</u> අතිරේක ආහාර බෝග
(a) Dry Sown තැන්පුන්	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(b) Mud Sown එබව වැටීම	..... ha./හෙක්.	
(c) Row seeding පෙළිසට වැටීම	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(d) Transplanted / පැළ පිටුවීම		
- 6x4 / කාමානස	..... ha./හෙක්.	
- Row / පෙළට	..... ha./හෙක්.	
(e) Total (a) + (b) + (c) + (d) එකතුව (ඒ) + (බී) + (සී) + (ඩී)	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.

III. Weeding / වලි මර්ධනය

	<u>Paddy</u> වී	<u>O.F.C.</u> අතිරේක ආහාර බෝග
(a) Hand weeded අතින් වලි මර්ධනය	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(b) Rotary weeded කාන්තුව වලි මර්ධනය	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(c) By flooding ඊලඟ බිඳීමෙන්	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.
(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c) එකතුව (ඒ) + (බී) + (සී)	..... ha./හෙක්.	..... ha./හෙක්.

100

04. Inputs (Requirement) / යෙදවුම් (අවශ්‍යතාවයන්)

I. Seed / බීජ - Paddy (improved) / වී ප්‍රභේදය (දියුණු)		Total/ මුළු
Variety	.....	.....
Extent (ha.)		
බීජ ප්‍රමාණය(හෙක්).....	.....	.....
- Paddy (Trad:) / වී ප්‍රභේදය (පැරණි)		
Variety	.....	.....
Extent (ha.)		
බීජ ප්‍රමාණය(හෙක්).....	.....	.....

II. Fertilizer / පොහොර

Type:	Basal	Top	Urea	NPK	Other	Total
වර්ගය	Fert:	Dress:	යුරිය	එන්.පී.කේ	වෙනත්	මුළු
	මූලික පො:	මතුපිට යෙදවීම				
Qty.(Mt.)						
ප්‍රමාණය						
මෙට්:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Agro Chemicals / නෛ රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය

- (a) Weedicide / මල් නැස
- (b) Fungicide / දිලීර නෛ
- (c) Pesticide / පලිබෝධ නෛ

IV. Input supplies / යෙදවුම් සැපයීම

(Report on supply position & arrangements made to prevent shortage)  
 (ගෙදවුම් ඇතුළු සැපයුම් තත්වය හා හිඟයන් ඇති නොවීමට යෙදු වැඩ පිලිවෙල පිලිබද වාර්තා කරන්න)

- (a) Seed / බීජ වර්ගය
- .....
- .....
- .....
- (b) Agro Chemicals / නෛ රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය
- .....
- .....
- .....
- (c) Fertilizer / පොහොර වර්ග
- .....
- .....
- .....

Part I - D. (Services)  
 පළමු කොටස ඩී. (සේවාවන්)

01. Agriculture Credit / කෘෂිකර්මයේ ණය

- I. No. of farmers eligible for credit - M/F.  
 ණය ලැබීමට සුදුසුකම් ලැබූ ගෙවීම් සංඛ්‍යාව : .....
- II. Credit requirement for above  
 ඉහත අයට ණය අවශ්‍යතාවය : .....
- III. Extent covered by credit  
 ගෙවනු ලබන ණය මුදලින් ආවරණය වනබව ප්‍රමාණය : .....
- IV. Repayment of Credit (previous season) M/F.  
 ණය ආපසු ගෙවීම (පසුගිය තර්තය) : .....
- (a) Season  
 තර්තය : .....
- (b) No. of farmers (recd. credit) M/F.  
 ණය ලබා ගත් ගෙවීම් ගණන : .....
- (c) Amt. loaned to farmers (incl: value of inputs supplied)  
 ලබා ගත් ණය මුදල (ණයට ලබා ගත්) : .....
- (d) Amt. due as repayments from farmers  
 අයවිය යුතු ගිණුම් මුදල : .....
- (e) No. of farmers (paid up) M/F.  
 ණය මුදල ගෙවා අවසන් කළ ගෙවීම් ගණන : .....
- (f) No. of farmers (outstanding) M/F.  
 ණය ආපසු නොගෙවූ ගෙවීම් ගණන : .....

02. Remarks / වෙනත් කරුණු

.....  
 .....  
 .....

03. Crop Insurance / කෘෂි රක්ෂණය

- I. Target area for coverage (paddy) Ha. Rs.  
 වගා රක්ෂණ ආවරණය කිරීමට (වී) ගෙණ:..... රු.....
- II. Area covered (last season-paddy) Ha. Rs.  
 ආවරණය කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය (පසුගිය තර්තය වී) ගෙණ:..... රු.....
- III. Amount paid as indemnity Ha. Rs.  
 වට්ටු ගෙවූ ප්‍රමාණය ගෙණ:..... රු.....

04. Agriculture Extension Programme for Season  
 තර්තය සඳහා කෘෂි ව්‍යාප්ති වැඩ සටහන

	Paddy වී	O.F.C. අතිරේක ආහාර බෝග වගාව
I. No. of Demonstration plots: ආදර්ශන චක්‍ර ප්‍රමාණය	.....	.....
M/F II. No. of farmer training classes (Extension). ගෙවී පුහුණු පන්ති ගණන සංඛ්‍යාව: (ව්‍යාප්ති නිලධාරීන් සඳහා)	.....	.....
M/F No. of farmers attended සහභාගී වූ ගෙවීම් ගණන:	.....	.....

III. No. of Farmer Training Classes - (On-Farm Water Management)

M/F ගොවි පහතින් පන්ති ගන්නා සංඛ්‍යාව:.....  
 (ගොවිවර්ග තුළ ප්‍රලාභාලක්‍ෂණ නවයුතු)  
 No. of Farmers attended:  
 සහභාගී වූ ගොවීන් ගණන :.....

IV. Total No. of visits  
 සම්පූර්ණ ගොවි සම්මුඛී ගණන :.....

V. Other programmes planned for farmers;  
 ගොවීන් සඳහා සකස් කළ වෙනත් වැඩි සටහන් :.....

	No. සංඛ්‍යාව	No. of Participants සහභාගී වන්නන්
(a) Field days නිෂේෂ දින	.....	.....
(b) Film Shows චිත්‍රපටි දර්ශන	.....	.....
(c) Demonstration ආදර්ශන සංඛ්‍යාව	.....	.....

Part I - E. (Training)  
පළමු කොටස - ඊ. (පුහුණු)

01. Training Programme - I.M.D.  
පුහුණු වැඩ සටහන් - ඊ.එම්.ඊ. කළමනාකරණ අංශය

U.

F.

I. Farmers / ගොවීන්

- (a) Total No. of farmers in the project  
ව්‍යාපාරයේ සිටින සම්පූර්ණ ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව .....
- (b) No. of farmers to be trained during the period  
කාලය තුළ පුහුණු කළ යුතු ගොවීන් ගණන .....
- (c) No. of Training classes to be held  
කාලය තුළ පැවැත්වීමට යෝජනා පුහුණු පාඨ ගණන .....

II. Farmer Representatives / ගොවි නියෝජිතයින්

- (a) Total No. of Farmer Reps: in the Project  
ව්‍යාපාරයේ සිටින සම්පූර්ණ ගොවි නියෝජිත ගණන .....
- (b) No. of Farmer Representatives positions vacant  
ඔස්ට් ඇති ගොවි නියෝජිත තනතුරු ගණන .....
- (c) No. of Training classes to be held  
පැවැත්වීමට යුතු පුහුණු පාඨ ගණන .....
- (d) No. of Farmer Reps: to be trained  
පුහුණු කිරීමට යෝජනා ගොවි නියෝජිතයින් ගණන .....

III. Field level officers / ක්ෂේත්‍ර මට්ටමේ නිලධාරීන්

- (a) Total No. of field level officers in Project  
ව්‍යාපාරයේ සිටින සම්පූර්ණ ක්ෂේත්‍ර නිලධාරීන් ගණන .....
- (b) No. of field level officers positions vacant  
පුරප්පාඩු ක්ෂේත්‍ර නිලධාරීන් ගණන .....
- (c) No. of training classes to be held  
පැවැත්වීමට යුතු ගොවි පුහුණු පාඨ ගණන .....
- (d) No. of field level officers to be trained  
පුහුණු කිරීමට යෝජනා ක්ෂේත්‍ර නිලධාරීන් ගණන .....

Remarks / වෙනත් කරුණු

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part II - A. (Irrigation)  
 දෙවන කොටස ඊ. (වාරිකාරණ)

01. Irrigation 'A' - Water Balance and Operation:  
 වාරිකාරණ 'අ' - ජල තුලනය හා මෙහෙය වීම

	Ac.ft. <u>අඟ්:අඩි:</u>	M.C.M. <u>යන මීටර්</u>
I. Capacity of Reservoir වැවේ ධාරිතාවය	.....	.....
II. Present Storage (Active) දැනට පවතින ධාරිතාවය ක්‍රියාකාරී	.....	.....
III. Estimated inflow ඇස්තමේන්තු කරන ලද ගලා වීම්		
- Rain / වැස්සෙන්	.....	.....
- Diversion / හැරවුමෙන්	.....	.....
- Total (II & III)/ එකතුව (II හා III)	.....	.....
IV. Estimated consumption during season තත්කල තුළ ඇස්තමේන්තු කරන ලද ජල පරිභෝජනය	.....	.....
V. Estimated extent cultivated under irrigation වාරිකාරණ යටතේ එක කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කළ ප්‍රමාණය		
- Paddy / ටී	.....	.....
- O.F.C. / අතිරේක ආසාර කොටස	.....	.....
VI. Estimated issue for land preparation බිම් සකස් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ඇස්තමේන්තු කළ ජල ප්‍රමාණය		
- Paddy / ටී	.....	.....
- O.F.C. / අතිරේක ආසාර කොටස	.....	.....
VII. Proposed water distribution programme (continuous/rotation plan) ජලය බෙදා හැරීමේ වැඩ සටහන (අඛණ්ඩ ජලය/ මුර ජලය)		
Issue No. of days / නිකුත් කළ දින ගණන	.....	

02. Irrigation 'B' - Maintenance:  
 වාරිකාරණ 'බී' - නඩත්තුව

	<u>Voted Funds</u> ප්‍රතිපාදන	<u>Farmer Contri:</u> ගොවිතමෙහි එකතු කළ මුදල
	Rs. / රු.	Rs. / රු.
I. Funds allocated for O & M for year වර්ෂය සඳහා නඩත්තු හා මෙහෙයුම් ගාස්තු සඳහා වෙන් කර ඇති මුදල	.....	.....
II. Funds expended todate on above මේ වන විට වැඩ කර ඇති මුදල	.....	.....
III. Funds set aside for O&M work to be done during oncoming season ඉදිරි තත්කලේ නඩත්තු හා මෙහෙයුම් සඳහා ඇති මුදල	.....	.....
IV. Value of maintenance to be done during oncoming season ඉදිරි තත්කලේ නඩත්තු සඳහා ඇති මුදල	.....	.....

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	Voted Funds ප්‍රතිපාදන		Farmer Contri: ගොවිතන්ගෙන් එකතු වූ මුදල		Shramadana මුළුදාන	
	length දිග	Rs. රු.	length දිග	Rs. රු.	length දිග	Rs. රු.
(a) Weeding / ඇලවේලි ඇදීම කිරීම						
i. Head Works & Canals වැව් ආශ්‍රිත සහ ඇල වේලි	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Earth Work / පස් වැඩ						
i. Head Works & Canals වැව් ආශ්‍රිත සහ ඇල වේලි	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Structures / නිර්මාණ						
i. Repairs අවිනෝදිත කිරීම	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total / එකතුව</b>		.....		.....		.....

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Part II - B. (O & M Collections)

දෙවන කොටස - ඩී. (තැන්පත් කිරීමේ හා වැඩකරුවන්ගේ එකතු කිරීම)

01. Collection of Operation & maintenance Rates  
තැන්පත් කිරීමේ හා වැඩකරුවන්ගේ එකතු කිරීම

✓ I. Total No. of farmers required to pay O & M  
තැන්පත් කිරීමේ හා වැඩකරුවන්ගේ එකතු කිරීමේ අවශ්‍ය වන ප්‍රජා සමුදාය, ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව

II. Total amount recovered annually  
වාර්ෂිකව එකතු කළ යුතු සම්පූර්ණ මුදල

III. Target for the year  
වාර්ෂික ඉලක්කය

IV. Target for the season  
තත්කාලීන සඳහා ඉලක්කය

V. Amount already collected during year  
වර්ෂය සඳහා මේ වන විට එකතු කළ යුතු මුදල

VI. No. of Collectors  
එකතු කරන ලද නිලධාරීන් සංඛ්‍යාව

VII. No. of cases to be filed against defaulters  
භෞගෝලීය අය සඳහා ගොනු කර ඇති නඩු සංඛ්‍යාව

Remarks / වෙනත් කරුණු

.....  
.....  
.....

02. Expenditure from O & M Collections:

තැන්පත් කිරීමේ හා වැඩකරුවන්ගේ එකතු කිරීමේ වැය

I. Amount estimated for expenditure during year  
වර්ෂය සඳහා විස්තර කිරීමේදී ඇස්තමේන්තු කළ මුදල

II. Amount estimated for expenditure during season  
තත්කාලීන සඳහා විස්තර කිරීමේදී ඇස්තමේන්තු කළ මුදල

III. No. of items of work to be done during season  
තත්කාලීන කළ හැකි වැඩ සංඛ්‍යාව

IV. No. of items, work in progress  
දැනට කෙරෙහි පවතින වැඩ සංඛ්‍යාව

Part III - (Institutional Development)  
 ආයතන කෙටිය - (ආයතන සංවර්ධනය)

01. Farmer Organisation / ගොවි සංවිධාන

I. F.C. Groups / කෙස් ඇල කණ්ඩායම්

- (a) No. of F.C. Groups / කෙස් ඇල කණ්ඩායම් ගණන .....
- (b) No. of meetings to be held during season  
 තත්කාලීන පැවැත්විය යුතු රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
- (c) Officers who will attend the meetings (pl. give designations)  
 මේ රැස්වීම් සඳහා සහභාගි වන නිලධාරීන් (තරුණාසර කතෘතුරු කමිටු සඳහන් කරන්න)  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

02. Sub Project Committees / ව්‍යාපාර අනුකමිටු

I. No. of Sub Project Committees in Project  
 ව්‍යාපාර වල ඇති ව්‍යාපාර අනු කමිටු සංඛ්‍යාව .....

II. Sub-Project Committee No. අනු කමිටු අංකය	No. of Farmer Representatives ගොවි නියෝජිතයින් ගණන	No. of meetings to be held පැවැත්විය යුතු රැස්වීම් ගණන	Officers who will attend the meeting රැස්වීමට පැමිණෙන නිලධාරීන්
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03. Project Committee / ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුව

- I. No. of meetings to be held during season  
 තත්කාලීන පැවැත්විය යුතු රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
- II. No. of farmer representative  
 ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවේ සහභාගි වන ගොවි නියෝජිතයින් ගණන .....
- III. No. of Officers / ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවේ සහභාගි වන නිලධාරී ගණන .....

Remarks / අවසන් වරද

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

.....

Project Manager  
විසභර අධිකරී



Part I - B. (Cropping)  
 පළමු කොටස - ඩී. (කෙටි කාලය)

01. Crops / කෝෂ

I. Irrigated Crop variety / චාරිචාරිත යටතේ කෝෂ ප්‍රභේද

(a) Paddy vari: (improved) වී ප්‍රභේදය :	.....	Age වයස	.....	Extent බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	.....	ha. හෙක්ටයාර්
(වැඩි දියුණු කළ)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Trad:) (සම්ප්‍රදායික)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) O.F.C. අතිරේක ආහාර කෝෂ	.....	Age වයස	.....	Extent බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	.....	ha. හෙක්ටයාර්
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

II. Highland Crop variety (Maha only) / ගොඩ ඉඩම් කෝෂ ප්‍රභේද (මහ කන්නය පමණි)

(a) Paddy vari: වී ප්‍රභේදය :	.....	Age වයස	.....	Extent බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	.....	ha. හෙක්ටයාර්
(b) O.F.C. වෙනත් කෝෂ	.....	Age වයස	.....	Extent බිම් ප්‍රමාණය	.....	ha. හෙක්ටයාර්
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Probable dates of harvest / අත් වනු හැකිවන සෑදි යැයි සැලකෙන දිනය

	<u>Irrigated</u> <u>චාරිචාරිත යටතේ</u>	<u>Highland</u> <u>ගොඩ ඉඩම්</u>
(a) Paddy / වී	.....	.....
(b) O.F.C. / අතිරේක කෝෂ	.....	.....

02. Cultivation Practices / වග ක්‍රම

I. Land preparation / බිම් සකස් කිරීම

	<u>Paddy / වී</u>	<u>O.F.C. / අතිරේක කෝෂ</u>
(a) Buffalo Ploughed වී හවුසිනි සි සැම	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්.
(b) Mammoty Ploughed උණු වලන් සි සැම	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්.
(c) Tractor Ploughed ට්‍රැක්ටර් වලන් සි සැම	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්.

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✓ II. Seeding / වැවිලි

	<u>Paddy / වී</u>	<u>O.F.C. / වෙනත් බෝග</u>
(a) Dry Sown කැණිලි	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්:
(b) Mud Sown මඩ වැවිලි	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්:	
(c) Row Seeding දෙපලට දැවී දැවීම	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්:
(d) Transplanted / පැලෑටිවිලි		
- Ord. / ධාරාකාර	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	
- Row / පෙලිකට	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	

III. Weeding / වලි මර්ධනය

	<u>Paddy / වී</u>	<u>O.F.C. / වෙනත් බෝග</u>
(a) Hand Weeded අතින්	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්:
(b) Rotary Weeded යන්ත්‍රණය	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්:
(c) By Flooding ජලය ඔසවීමෙන්	..... ha/හෙක්ටයාර්:	..... ha/ හෙක්ටයාර්:

04. Inputs (Supplied) / යෙදවුම් (සපයන ලද)

I. Seed / බීජ - Paddy (improved)

Variety

වී ප්‍රභේදය  
(දිගු)

.....

Extent (ha.)

බීජ ප්‍රමාණය හෙක්ටයාර්:

.....

- Paddy (Trad:) / වී (පැරණි) ප්‍රභේදය

Variety

.....

Extent (ha.)

බීජ ප්‍රමාණය හෙක්ටයාර්:

.....

II. Fertilizer / පොහොර

Type:	Basal Fort:	Top Dress:	UREA	NPK	Other
වර්ගය	මූලික පොහොර	මතුපිට පොහොර	යූරියා	එන්.පී.කේ	වෙනත්
Qty. Mt.					
ප්‍රමාණය					
(මෙ.ටො)					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Agro Chemicals / නයි රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය

- (a) Weedicide / වැස්ස නාශක ..... ha. ගෙඩි:
- (b) Fungicide / දිලීරනාශක ..... ha. ගෙඩි:
- (c) Pesticide / පරිච්ඡේද නාශක ..... ha. ගෙඩි:

IV. Further Input Requirements / ඉදිරිගත සෙදවුම් අවශ්‍යතාවයන්

(Describe on supply position and arrangements made to prevent shortage)

(සැපයුම් තත්වය සහ හිඟයන් ඇතිවී එය වලංගු ලිමිට් ගෙන ඇති පිටවර විස්තර කරන්න)

(a) Fertilizer (Top Dress:) / හෙහෙහර (පිහිටි සොදන මිශ්‍රණය)

.....  
 .....

(b) Agro Chemicals (Pesticides/Fungicides) / නයි රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය (පරිච්ඡේද නාශක සහ දිලීර නාශක)

.....  
 .....

V. Supply Institutions (Percentage of total supplied)

සෙදවුම් සපයන ආයතන (සාපය ලද ප්‍රමාණයේ අතිශතයක් විය යුතුය)

	Seed විසිතර වී (%)	Fertilizer හෙහෙහර (%)	Agro-Chem: නයි රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය (%)
Agriculture Dept. නයිතනී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව	.....	.....	.....
A.S.C. ආය: ආය: සමාජයාන	.....	.....	.....
Co-op සමුපකාර	.....	.....	.....
Other වෙනත්	.....	.....	.....

Part I - D. (Services)  
 පළමු කොටස (ඩී) (සේවාවන්)

01. Agriculture Credit / කෘෂි රාශයන් ණය

- ✓ I. No. of farmers approved for credit  
 ණය දීමට අනුමැතිය හෙවත් සංඛ්‍යාව Amt. මුදල Rs. රු.  
 ..... ..
- II. Extent covered by credit  
 ණය ලබා දී ඇති ප්‍රමාණය හල බිම් ප්‍රමාණය ha/ හෙක්:  
 .....

02. Crop Insurance / කෘෂි රක්ෂණය

- I. Area covered for season  
 තත්කාලීනව අලුතෙන් ආවරණය කළ ප්‍රදේශය ha. හෙක්:  
 .....
- ✓ II. No. of farmers insured  
 රක්ෂණය කළ ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව .....
- III. Crop damage (sown area) of above extent  
 ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රමාණයෙන් වගා කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය ha. හෙක්:  
 .....
- IV. Compensation for above  
 වගා කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයට වන්දි මුදල Rs. රු.  
 .....

03. Agriculture Extension Programme / කෘෂි විහාර වැඩ පටිපාටි

- |   | Paddy/ ටි | O.F.C./ වෙන.<br>ආහාර වේල |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| ✓ I. No. of demonstration plots<br>ආදර්ශන සංඛ්‍යාව  | .....     | .....                    |
| ✓ II. No. of farmer training classes held<br>ගොවි පුහුණු පන්ති සංඛ්‍යාව   | .....     |                          |
| No. who attended<br>ඒ සඳහා සහභාගී වූ ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව  | .....     |                          |
| ✓ III. No. of visits to contact farmers by<br>Ext. staff for period<br>විහාර වැඩ සඳහා විද්‍යාඥයින් විසින් කරන ලද<br>භවිෂ්ඨ සංඛ්‍යාව | .....     |                          |
| ✓ No. of contact farmers visited<br>භවිෂ්ඨ වූ සහභාගී ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව  | .....     |                          |
| IV. Other Programmes / වෙනත් වැඩ පටිපාටි  |           |                          |
| (a) Field days held<br>වැවැත්ම වූ දින ගණන   | .....     |                          |
| ✓ No. of participants<br>සහභාගී වූ ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව  | .....     |                          |
| (b) Film shows/ චිත්‍රපටි දර්ශන සංඛ්‍යාව  | .....     |                          |
| No. of participants<br>සහභාගී වූ ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව  | .....     |                          |
| (c) Demonstrations<br>ආදර්ශන ගණන  | .....     |                          |
| No. of participants<br>සහභාගී වූ සංඛ්‍යාව   | .....     |                          |

Part I - E. (Training)

అంకం (1) (అంకం)

91. Training Programmes - IMDI  
 ప్రాథమిక విద్యార్థుల (విద్యార్థుల కార్యక్రమాల కు)

	<u>Farmers</u> యోజిత	<u>Farmer Reps.</u> యోజిత నియోజితులు	<u>Officers</u> కార్యదర్శులు
I. No. of classes held during period అంకం కు కాలం పరిమితం కు ప్రాథమిక కార్యక్రమం	.....	.....	.....
II. No. trained ప్రాథమిక విద్యార్థులు	.....	.....	.....
III. Cost విలువ	Rs./Ru. ....	.....	.....

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Part II - A. (Irrigation)  
පළමු වාර්ෂික (අ) (සාර්වජනික)

01. Irrigation 'A' - Operation:  
වාර්ෂික 'අ' - වෙනම කටයුතු

	<u>Ac.ft.</u> අත්:අඩි:	<u>M.C.M.</u> ස.මි.ඳඳ
I. Present active storage වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාත්මක කාරිකාව	.....	.....
II. Inflow after last report පසුගිය වාර්ෂිකව පසු ලැබූ ජලය		
- rain වැස්ස	.....	.....
- diversion වැරදීම	.....	.....
III. Issues to date from first issue (ie. for land preparation) පළමු නිකුත් කිරීමේ සිට මේ දක්වා නිකුත් කර ප්‍රමාණය (ලඳා: මිලි හෙක්ටයර්)	.....	.....
a. Paddy / වී	.....	.....
b. O.F.C. / වෙනත් ආකාරයෙන්	.....	.....
c. Total area / සම්පූර්ණ මිලි ප්‍රමාණය	.....	.....
IV. Estimated requirement for balance part of season (ie. last issue) සන්තකය ලබාදීමට ඉතිරි විය යුතු දැවැන්තයන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතාව ලද ජල වැයවීම	.....	.....
V. Estimated storage at end of season සන්තකය අවසන් වැටේ ජල කාරිකාව	.....	.....
VI. Rotation Programme for balance season සන්තකය ලබාදීමට ඉතිරි විය යුතු වූ විට වැඩ කිරීමේ වැඩ සටහන		
.....		
.....		
.....		

02. Irrigation 'B' - Maintenance:  
වාර්ෂික 'බී' - නඩත්තු වැඩ

	<u>Voted Funds</u> ප්‍රතිපාදන	<u>Farmer Contri:</u> ගොවි අරමුදල
	<u>Rs./ රු.</u>	<u>Rs./ රු.</u>
I. Volume of work done on maintenance for season upto date of report සන්තකය අවසන් වැටේ වන විට කර ඇති වැඩ වල වර්ගය	.....	.....
II. Value of work to be done during balance part of season සන්තකය ලබාදීමට ඉතිරි විය යුතු වැඩ වල වර්ගය	.....	.....
III. Value of work to be done during next closed season වසා වසා කළ යුතු වැඩ කිරීමට යෝජිත වැඩ වල වර්ගය	.....	.....

IV. Work done during last closed season to date:

වසර අවසාන පසුගිය කාල සීමාව තුළ මේ වන විට කර ඇති වැඩ

	Voted Funds		Farmer Contri:		Shramadana	
	length දිග	Rs. රු.	length දිග	Rs. රු.	length දිග	Rs. රු.
(a) Weeding / මල් මර්ධනය						
Head Works & Canals වැව් ආශ්‍රිත හා ඇලවිල්ල	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Earth Work / පස් වැඩ						
Head Works & Canals වැව් ආශ්‍රිත හා ඇලවිල්ල	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Structures / නිර්මිතයන්						
Repairs දෝෂවැඩිකාරි	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

03. Emergency Maintenance Work  
විද්‍යාත්මක වැඩ

(a) Earth Work / පස් වැඩ

	Cubes / කිටු:	Rs. / රු.
Voted Funds / ප්‍රතිපාදන	.....	.....
✓ Farmer Contri: / ගොවි අරමුදල	.....	.....
Shramadana / ශ්‍රමදාන	.....	.....
Location & Details / පිහිටීම හා විස්තර	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(b) Repairs to Structures / නිර්මිත දෝෂවැඩිකාරි

	Cubes / කිටු:	Rs. / රු.
Voted Funds / ප්‍රතිපාදන	.....	.....
✓ Farmer Contri: / ගොවි අරමුදල	.....	.....
Shramadana / ශ්‍රමදාන	.....	.....
Location & Details / පිහිටීම හා විස්තර	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

04. Report of programme of work to be done (O & M) during closed season:  
වගා කොටස ලද කාලය තුළ කිරීමට යොමු කළ හැකි හා මෙහෙයුම් කළ යුතු පිටිමුදු  
වැඩ සටහන :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

05. Report of programme of work to be done (O & M) during season:  
කන්නය තුළ කිරීමට යොමු කළ හැකි හා මෙහෙයුම් කළ යුතු පිටිමුදු විස්තර :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Part II - B. (O & M Collections)

අදාළ වශයෙන් - ඊ (කම්පියු ටා සමාජයාදායී ගාස්තු එකතු කිරීම)

01. Collection of O & M Rates / කම්පියු ටා සමාජයාදායී ගාස්තු එකතු කිරීම

	<u>No. / සංඛ්‍යාව</u>	<u>Rs. / රුපියල්</u>
I. No. of farmers who paid during reporting period වාර්තා කළ කාලය තුළ ගෙවීම් සංඛ්‍යාව	.....	.....
II. % payment against target set for season තර්කයේ සඳහා ලක්ෂ්‍ය කළ ප්‍රමාණයට එරෙහි කළ ප්‍රතිශතය	.....	.....
Remarks / වෙනත් තරුණු		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

02. Expenditure from O & M Collections / කම්පියු ටා සමාජයාදායී ගාස්තු වැය කිරීම

	<u>No. / සංඛ්‍යාව</u>	<u>Rs. / රු.</u>
I. Amount spent including last closed season to date පසුගිය වසර සමඟ මෙහි ඇතුළත් වූ කාලය දක්වා වැය කළ මුදල	.....	.....
II. Items of work done during above period ලගත කළ කටයුතු ලද වැඩ සංඛ්‍යාව	.....	.....
III. Items to be done during balance part of season තර්කයේ ඉතිරි කාලය තුළ කිරීමට ගොස් වැඩ සංඛ්‍යාව	.....	.....
IV. % work done against programme for season තර්කයේ සඳහා කළ ප්‍රතිශතය තර්ක ලද ප්‍රතිශතය	.....	.....

Part III - (Institutional Development)

අන්වීත ව්‍යවස්ථා - (ආයතනික ව්‍යවස්ථා)

01. Farmer Organisation / සෙවි සංවිධාන

I. F.C. Groups / කෙස් ඇල කණ්ඩායම්

- (a) No. of F.C. Groups / කෙස් ඇල කණ්ඩායම් ගණන .....
- (b) No. of meetings held during period  
පත්තය තුළ පැවැත් වූ රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
- (c) Officers who attended the meetings (pl. give designations)  
මේ රැස්වීම් සඳහා සහභාගී වූ නිලධාරීන් (පරිදාහරණය කරනු ලබන නිලධාරීන් සඳහන් කරන්න)  
.....  
.....

02. Sub Project Committees / ව්‍යාපාර අනුකමිටු

I. No. of Sub-Project Committees in Project  
ව්‍යාපාර වල ඇති ව්‍යාපාර අනු කමිටු සංඛ්‍යාව .....

II. Sub-Project Committee No. අනු කමිටු අංකය	No. of Farmer Representatives සෙවි නියෝජිතයින් ගණන	No. of meetings held පැවැත් වූ රැස්වීම් ගණන	Officers who attended the meeting රැස්වීමට පැමිණි නිලධාරීන්
---	---	--	--

03. Project Committee / ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුව

- I. No. of meetings held during period  
පත්තය තුළ පැවැත් වූ රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
- II. No. of Farmer Representatives  
ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවට සහභාගී වූ සෙවි නියෝජිතයින් ගණන .....
- III. No. of Officers  
ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවට සහභාගී වූ නිලධාරී ගණන .....

04. Remarks / වෙනත් තරුණු

.....  
.....  
.....

Date: .....  
දිනය: .....

Project Manager  
ව්‍යාපාර අධිකාරී

Project  
ව්‍යාපාරය

FINAL REPORT FOR SEASON MAHA / YALA .....  
වස / වල කන්නය සඳහා අධ්‍යයන වාර්තාව

Part I - A. (Cultivation Programme)  
පළමු කොටස - ඒ. (වගා සැලැස්ම)

01. Name of the Project  
ව්‍යාපාරයේ නම

- I. Extent irrigated (speci:)  
වාරිමාර්ග සවසේ වගා කරනු ලබන බිම් ප්‍රමාණය (නිවැරදිව) ..... ha/සැ.
- II. Extent irrigated (gross:)  
වාරිමාර්ග සවසේ වගා කරනු ලබන බිම් ප්‍රමාණය (දළ සංඛ්‍යාව) ..... ha/සැ.
- III. Extent highland  
මහලට ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය ..... ha/සැ.
- IV. Extent total Project  
ව්‍යාපාරයේ මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය ..... ha/සැ.
- ✓ V. No. of settlers  
පදිංචි කරුවන් ගණන .....
- ✓ VI. No. of farmers  
ගොවීන් ගණන .....

02. Cultivation Calendar / වගා කාල පටිපාටි

	Programme සැලැස්ම කරන ලද දින *	Performance ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද
I. Irrigated / වාරිමාර්ග සවසේ		
a. Date of Kanna meeting කන්න රැස්වීම පැවැත් වූ දිනය	.....	.....
b. Age of paddy sown වගාවට තරඳෙහි ගත් වල වයස	.....	.....
c. Date of first issue පළමු ජලය නිකුත් කිරීමේ දිනය	.....	.....
d. Date of last issue අවසන් ජලය නිකුත් කිරීමේ දිනය	.....	.....
e. No. of days - / water issue ජලය නිකුත් කරනු ලබන දින ගණන	.....	.....
f. Last date of land preparation බිම් සකස් කළ යුතු අවසන් දිනය	.....	.....
g. Last date of clearing of channels by farmers ගොවීන් විසින් ගැලවීමේ සඳහා කළ යුතු අවසන් දිනය	.....	.....
h. Last date of perimeter fencing වැටි සහතික වැටීම යුතු අවසන් දිනය	.....	.....
i. Last date of sowing වැවීමට යුතු අවසන් දිනය	.....	.....
j. Period of continuous water issue days තරඳෙහි නොනැවිති ජලය නිකුත් කරන දින	.....	.....

C - AP.3 - XXXV

Programme\*  
 පැලඳුම් කරන ලද\*  
 Performance  
 ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද

k. Period of rotational issue days  
 කාර්තුයේ පුර විකුර කිසිත් කරන දින

.....

03. Cultivation Programme  
 වගා කිරීමේ වැඩ සටහන

Extent cultivated during season:

Programme  
 පැලඳුම් කරන ලද  
 Performance  
 ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද

I. Irrigated / වාසිලාභීන් යටතේ

Paddy / පී

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

O.F.C./ වෙනත් ආහාර කොටස

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

Total / එකතුව

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

II. Highland / උස් බිම්

Paddy / පී

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

O.F.C./ වෙනත් ආහාර කොටස

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

Total / එකතුව

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

III. Grand Total / මුළු එකතුව  
 (I + II) / (I + II)

..... Ha. / ගෙණි

\* Programme refers to targets set-out in Form A. Inclusion of any other figures must be clearly explained.

\* පැලඳුම් කරන ලද පත්තෙන් අදාළ වන්නේ 'පී' පෝර්මයේ ලලක්ක කරන ලද ප්‍රමාණය, වෙනත් විවිධ පැලඳුම් විස්තර කල යුතුය.

Part I - B. (Cropping)  
 පළමු කොටස 'බී' (හෝග)

01. Crops / හෝග

I. Irrigated crop variety / වාරිමාර්ග යටතේ හෝග ප්‍රභේද

(a) Paddy vari: Programme/ පැලපුම් කරන ලද Performance/ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද  
 (improved)

වී ප්‍රභේදය (වැඩි දියුණු කල)	Age/ වයස	Extent/ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය Ha./ හෙක්:	Age/ වයස	Extent/ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය Ha./ හෙක්:
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total/ එකතුව	.....	.....	.....	.....

(b) O.F.C.  
 වෙනත් ආහාර හෝග

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total/ එකතුව	.....	.....	.....	.....

(c) Total / (a) + (b) .....  
 එකතුව / (අ) + (ආ)

II. Highland Crop variety (Maha only) / උස් බිම් හෝග ප්‍රභේදය (මහ කණ්ණංග පමණි)

(a) Paddy vari: Programme/ පැලපුම් කරන ලද Performance/ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද

	Age/ වයස	Extent/ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය Ha./ හෙක්:	Age/ වයස	Extent/ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය Ha./ හෙක්:
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total / එකතුව	.....	.....	.....	.....

(b) O.F.C.  
 වෙනත් ආහාර හෝග

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total/ එකතුව	.....	.....	.....	.....

(c) Total / (a) + (b) .....  
 එකතුව / (අ) + (ආ)

III. Probable dates of harvest / భవిష్యత్తులో సాగు చేయబడే తేదీలు

	<u>Programme</u> పనుల పనుల పనుల	<u>Performance</u> ప్రయోగం పనుల పనుల
a. Irrigated / పారిశుభ్యం నది		
Paddy / పి	.....	.....
O.F.C. / వేరుగా ఉన్న భూమి	.....	.....
Total / మొత్తం	.....	.....
b. Highland / ఎత్తైన భూమి		
Paddy / పి	.....	.....
O.F.C. / వేరుగా ఉన్న భూమి	.....	.....
Total / మొత్తం	.....	.....

02. Cultivation Practices / వివిధ పనులు

I. Land preparation / భూమి సన్నాదు

	<u>Programme</u> పనుల పనుల పనుల	<u>Performance</u> ప్రయోగం పనుల పనుల
a. Paddy / పి		
Buffalo Ploughed / బుఫాలో పనుల పనుల	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Mamoty Ploughed / మమోటి పనుల పనుల	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Tractor Ploughed / ట్రాక్టర్ పనుల పనుల	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Total / మొత్తం	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
b. O.F.C. / వేరుగా ఉన్న భూమి		
Buffalo Ploughed / బుఫాలో పనుల పనుల	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Mamoty Ploughed / మమోటి పనుల పనుల	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Tractor Ploughed / ట్రాక్టర్ పనుల పనుల	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Total / మొత్తం	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం

II. Seeding / విత్తనం

a. Paddy / పి		
Dry Sown / డ్రై సాన్	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Mud Sown / మిడ్ సాన్	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం
Row Seeding / రోవ్ సాన్	.....	..... ha./ ఎకరం

	<u>Programme</u> പുരയിട തരണ രേഖ	<u>Performance</u> പ്രിയമലിത തരണ രേഖ
Transplanted/ പാലു മിറ്റു വീത		
Ord: / ധാരണ	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Row seeding/ പെരിയ	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Total / പെരു	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
b. O.F.C./ അടർച്ച ഘാടര ഘെർ		
Dry Sown / മൂലൻ വെരി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Row Seeding / പെരിയ അരി മൂലി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Total / പെരു	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
/III. Weeding / പെരി പെരി		
a. Paddy / പെരി		
Hand Weeded / അരി പെരി പെരി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Rotary Weeded / ധാരണ പെരി പെരി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
By Flooding / പെരി പെരി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Total / പെരു	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
c. O.F.C./ അടർച്ച ഘാടര ഘെർ		
Hand Weeded / അരി പെരി പെരി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Rotary weeded / ധാരണ പെരി പെരി	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:
Total / പെരു	.....	..... Ha./ ഘെർ:

03. Inputs (supplied) / പെരി (ധാരണ രേഖ)

I. Seed / പെരി

Paddy vari: (improved) പെരി (മൂല)	<u>Programme/ പുരയിട തരണ രേഖ</u>		<u>Performance/ പ്രിയമലിത തരണ രേഖ</u>	
	Age/ വയസ്സ്	Extent/ പെരി Ha./ ഘെർ:	Age/ വയസ്സ്	Extent/ പെരി Ha./ ഘെർ:
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total / പെരു	.....	.....	.....	.....
(traditional) (പെരി)	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

II. Fertilizer / පොහොර

Type / වර්ගය

	<u>Programme</u> සැලසුම් කරන ලද	<u>Performance</u> ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද
Basal Fertilizer බිම් පොහොර	.....	..... mt./ acre
Top Dressing මතුපිට පොදේ	.....	..... mt./ acre
Urea යූරියා	.....	..... mt./ acre
NDK එන්ඩීකේ	.....	..... mt./ acre
Other වෙනත්	.....	..... mt./ acre
Total / ව්‍යුත්පාද	.....	..... mt./ acre

III. Agro Chemicals / කෘෂි රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය

Weedicide / කෘෂි රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය	.....	..... mt./ acre
Fungicide / දිලීර නාශක	.....	..... mt./ acre
Pesticide / පරිලෝචන නාශක	.....	..... mt./ acre

IV. Input Supplies / පොදු ද්‍රව්‍ය

(Report on availability during season and arrangements made to ensure supply)

(කෘෂි සඳහා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් ලබා දීමට සූදානම් වූ වැඩ විලිවෙල සහ වාර්තා කරන්න)

a. Seed / බීජ

.....  
 .....  
 .....

b. Agro chemicals / කෘෂි රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය

.....  
 .....  
 .....

c. Fertilizer / පොහොර

.....  
 .....  
 .....

Part I - D. (Services)  
 පළමු කොටස - ඩී. (සේවාවන්)

01. Agriculture Credit / පාලිතර්මිත ණය

	Programme පැලපුම් පරම ලෙ	Performance ක්‍රියාත්මක පරම ලෙ
I. No. of farmers eligible for credit ණය ලැබීමට සුදුසු ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව	.....	.....
II. Credit requirement for above ඉහත ණය පදනම ණය අවශ්‍යතාව	Rs. රු. ....	.....
III. Extent covered by credit ණය දීමෙන් ආවරණය කළ කීප්‍රමාණය	.....	.....
IV. Repayment of credit (previous season) ණය ආපසු ගෙවීම (පවුරිය කණ්ණය)		
a. Season (Yala / Maha) කණ්ණය (පල / මහ)	.....	.....
b. No. of farmers (received credit) ණය ලබා ගත් ගොවීන් සංඛ්‍යාව	.....	.....
c. Amount loaned to farmers (inclu: value of inputs supplied) Rs. ණයට දුන් මුදලේ ප්‍රමාණය රු.	.....	.....
d. Amount due as repayment from farmers Rs. සිහ මුදල රු.	.....	.....
e. No. of farmers paid up ණය ආපසු ගෙවූ ගොවීන් ගණන	.....	.....
f. No. of farmers outstanding ණය ආපසු නොගෙවූ ගොවීන් ගණන	.....	.....

02. Remarks / බෙනක් කරුණු  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

03. Crop Insurance / කෘෂි රක්ෂණය

I. Target area for coverage: Paddy ආවරණය කිරීමට ඉලක්ක කර ඇති කීප්‍රමාණය	Ha./Rs. ගෙම/රු. ....	Ha./Rs. ගෙම/රු. ....
II. Area covered (last season - Paddy) පවුරිය කණ්ණයේ ආවරණය කළ ප්‍රමාණය	Ha./Rs. ගෙම/රු. ....	Ha./Rs. ගෙම/රු. ....
III. Amount paid as indemnity විනිදි ව්‍යයයෙන් ගෙවූ මුදල	Ha./Rs. ගෙම/රු. ....	Ha./Rs. ගෙම/රු. ....

04. Agriculture Extension Programme for Season:  
 කෘෂිකර්ම මහලක්ෂ්ම වැඩ පටිපාටි

	<u>Programme</u> වැඩපටිපාටි කරන ලද	<u>Performance</u> විගණනය කරන ලද
<b>I. No. of demonstration plots</b> ආදර්ශන පත්ති පංතියාව		
Paddy / වී	.....	.....
O.F.C. / වෙනත් ආහාර භෝග	.....	.....
<b>II. No. of farmer training classes</b> (Extension) ගොවි පුහුණු පංති පංතියාව (විකල්ප අධ්‍යාපන)		
.....	.....	.....
<b>III. No. of farmer training classes</b> (on farm water management) ගොවි පුහුණු පංති පංතියාව		
.....	.....	.....
No. of farmers attended පහසාගි වූ ගොවිවරු පංතියාව		
.....	.....	.....
<b>IV. Total No. of visits to contact farmers</b> සමස්ත ගොවි සම්බන්ධීකරණ පරිපූර්ණ පංතියාව		
.....	.....	.....
<b>V. Other Programmes planned for farmers:</b> ගොවිවරු සඳහා සැලසුණු සහ වෙනත් වැඩ පටිපාටි		
<b>a. Field days / පර්යේෂණ දින</b>		
No. / පංතියාව	.....	.....
No. of participants/ පහසාගි වූ පංතියාව	.....	.....
<b>b. Film shows / චිත්‍රපටි දර්ශන</b>		
No. / පංතියාව	.....	.....
No. of participants පහසාගි වූ පංතියාව	.....	.....
<b>c. Demonstrations / ආදර්ශන</b>		
No. / පංතියාව	.....	.....
No. of participants පහසාගි වූ පංතියාව	.....	.....

Part II - A. (Irrigation)  
 දෙවන කොටස - ඒ. (වාරිකාරණ)

Ac.ft./අක්.අඩි H.C.M./ස. මි.

01. Irrigation 'A' - Water Balance & Operation:  
 වාරිකාරණ 'ඒ' - ජල සාලකය සහ වෙහෙයවීම්

i. Capacity of Reservoir වැවේ ධාරිතාවය		
Programme / සැලසුම් කරන ලද	.....	.....
Performance / ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද	.....	.....
ii. Present Storage (Active) පවත්නා ධාරිතාවය (ක්‍රියාකාරී)		
Programme / සැලසුම් කරන ලද	.....	.....
Performance / ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද	.....	.....
iii. Estimated inflow: Rain දැක්වෙන්නේ කරන ලද ගලා වීම්: වැස්සෙන්		
Programme / සැලසුම් කරන ලද	.....	.....
Performance / ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද	.....	.....
Diversions / භාරවූවෙන්		
Programme / සැලසුම් කරන ලද	.....	.....
Performance / ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද	.....	.....
Total (ii & iii) / එකතුව (ii - iii)		
Programme / සැලසුම් කරන ලද	.....	.....
Performance / ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද	.....	.....
iv. Consumption during season සත්තය තුළ පරිභෝජනය		
Programme / සැලසුම් කරන ලද	.....	.....
Performance / ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද	.....	.....
v. Extent cultivated under Irrigation: වාරිකාරණ යටතේ වගා කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය		
	Programme සැලසුම් කරන ලද	Performance ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද
Paddy / වී	(හෙක්.) .....	..... (Ha.)
O.F.C. / අතිරේක ආහාර කොටස	(අක්.අඩි).....	..... (Ac.ft.)
vi. Issues for Land Preparation: බිම් සකස් කිරීමට ජලය බෙදා හැරීම		
Paddy / වී	(අක්.අ.).....	..... (Ac.ft.)
	(ස.මි.).....	..... (H.C.M.)
O.F.C. / අතිරේක ආහාර කොටස	(අක්.අ.).....	..... (Ac.ft.)
	(ස.මි.).....	..... (H.C.M.)
vii. Water distribution programme (continuous / rotation plan) ජලය වෙහෙයවීමේ වැඩ පිලිවෙල (අඛණ්ඩ/ ප්‍රමාණවත්)		

02. Irrigation 'B' - Maintenance  
 වාරිමාර්ග 'බී' - නඩත්තු නඩත්තු

	<u>Voted Funds</u> රජයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන	<u>Farmer Contri:</u> ගොවි අරමුදල
i. Funds allocated for O & M for year වර්ෂය සඳහා වාරිමාර්ග නඩත්තු සඳහා වෙන් කළ සහ වෙන් කළ මුදල Programme / වැලපුම් කරන ලද		
Performance / මුහුණත්ව කරන ලද	.....	..... (Rs.)
ii. Funds expended todate on above ඉහත මුදල වලින් වන පිට මුදල කර ලද මුදල Programme / වැලපුම් කරන ලද		
Performance / මුහුණත්ව කරන ලද	.....	..... (Rs.)
iii. Funds expended for O&M work done during season කන්නය සඳහා නඩත්තු කර වාරිමාර්ග නඩත්තු සඳහා වැය මුදල Programme / වැලපුම් කරන ලද		
Performance / මුහුණත්ව කරන ලද	.....	..... (Rs.)
iv. Value of maintenance done during season කන්නය සඳහා කරන ලද නඩත්තු වැට් මිල අගය Programme / වැලපුම් කරන ලද		
Performance / මුහුණත්ව කරන ලද	.....	..... (Rs.)
(a) Weeding / පැළවීමේ කාර්ය සම්පූර්ණ		
i. Head works & Canals වැට් අංශුක අලවීම		
Voted funds / රජයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන	.....	..... (Length)
	.....	..... (Rs.)
Farmer Contri: / ගොවි අරමුදල	.....	..... (Length)
	.....	..... (Rs.)
Shramadana / ප්‍රවේශන	.....	..... (Length)
	.....	..... (Rs.)
(b) Earth Work: / පට් වැට්		
ii. Head Works & Canals වැට් අංශුක අලවීම		
Voted Funds	.....	..... (Length)
රජයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන	.....	..... (Rs.)
Farmer Contri:	.....	..... (Length)
ගොවි අරමුදල	.....	..... (Rs.)
Shramadana	.....	..... (Length)
ප්‍රවේශන	.....	..... (Rs.)

(c) Structures නිර්මාණයන්	Programme/ සැලසුම් කරන ලද	Performance/ සිද්ධාත්මක කරන ලද
Repairs / අවස්ථාවන්		
Voted Funds	(සංඛ්‍යාව)	(Nos.)
රජයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන	(රු.)	(Rs.)
Farmer Contri:	(සංඛ්‍යාව)	(Nos.)
ලහවි අරමුදල	(රු.)	(Rs.)
Shramadana	(සංඛ්‍යාව)	(Nos.)
මුමදාන	(රු.)	(Rs.)

03. Emergency Maintenance Work:  
 හදිසි නඩත්තු වැඩ

(a) 1. Earth Work / පෘථි වැඩ		
Voted Funds	(කිට්ටම්)	(Cubes)
රජයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන	(රු.)	(Rs.)
Farmer Contri:	(කිට්ටම්)	(Cubes)
ලහවි අරමුදල	(රු.)	(Rs.)
Shramadana	(කිට්ටම්)	(Cubes)
මුමදාන	(රු.)	(Rs.)

Location & Details / පිහිටීම හා විස්තර

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		Programme/ නැලඹුම් කරන ලද	Performance/ සිදුකරමින් කරන ලද
(b) i.	Repairs to structures නවීකරණ හා පිහිටි සංරක්ෂණ		
	Voted funds / උසස් යුක්තිය ලබා දීම	(පැයවුම්) .....	..... (Nos.)
		(රු.) .....	..... (Rs.)
	Farmer Contri./ ගොවි දායකත්ව	(පැයවුම්) .....	..... (Nos.)
	(රු.) .....	..... (Rs.)	
	Shramadana/ ශ්‍රමදාන රැස්	(පැයවුම්) .....	..... (Nos.)
		(රු.) .....	..... (Rs.)

Location & Details / පිහිටීම හා විස්තර

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04. Report of Programme of work to be done (O&M) during closed season:  
 වසර වසරයේ වසර පිහිටි සෑම සීමාවේදී ගොවියන් වෙත සහ වෙනම සිදු කළ යුතු වැඩ පිළිවෙල

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05. Report of programme of work to be done (O&M) during season:  
 වසරයේ සෑම සීමාවේදී ගොවියන් වෙත සහ වෙනම සිදු කළ යුතු වැඩ පිළිවෙල

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Part II - B (O & M Collections)  
 දෙවන කොටස - ඩී. (කඩිනම හා මෙහෙයුම් ගාස්තු)

	<u>Programme/ පැලඹුම් කරන ලද</u>	<u>Performance/ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද</u>
01. Collection of Operation & Maintenance rates කඩිනම හා මෙහෙයුම් ගාස්තු එකතු කිරීම		
i. Total No. of farmers required to pay O & M Rates කඩිනම හා මෙහෙයුම් ගාස්තු ගෙවිය යුතු ගොවිත් මංඛණය (කිවි ප්‍ර.)	.....	..... (Extend)
ii. Total amount to be recovered annually වාර්ෂිකව එකතු කළ යුතු මුදල මුදල	.....	..... (Rs.)
iii. Target for year/ වාර්ෂික ලක්ෂ්‍යය	.....	..... (Rs.)
iv. Amount collected during season සතකය තුළ එකතු කළ මුදල	.....	..... (Rs.)
v. Amount already collected during year වර්ෂය පුරා දැනට එකතු කළ මුදල	.....	..... (Rs.)
vi. No. of collectors එකතු කරන කිලෝමීටර් මංඛණය	.....	.....
vii. No. of cases filed against defaulters කොහෙදී අයවී වීරුද්ධව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති කඩු මංඛණය	.....	.....
Remarks / විවේචන කරුණු ..... ..... ..... .....		

	<u>Programme/ පැලඹුම් කරන ලද</u>	<u>Performance/ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද</u>
02. Expenditure from O & M collections කඩිනම හා මෙහෙයුම් ගාස්තු වැඩ කිරීම		
i. Amount estimated for expenditure during year වර්ෂය පුරා වැඩ කිරීමට ඇස්තමේන්තු කළ මුදල	.....	..... (Rs.)
ii. Expenditure during season සතකය පුරා වැඩ කිරීම	.....	..... (Rs.)
iii. No. of items of work done during season සතකය තුළ කරන ලද වැඩ මංඛණය	.....	.....
iv. No. of items work in progress ඇති කොහෙදී පවතින වැඩ මංඛණය	.....	.....

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Part III (Institutional Development)  
 ආණ්ඩන කොටස (ආයතන සංවිධිතය)

Programme  
 පැලපත් කාර්ය සටහන

Performance  
 කාර්යක්ෂමතා සටහන

01. Farmer Organisations  
 ගොවි සංවිධාන

i. F.C. Groups / කොමිටි පැලපත් කාර්ය සටහන

- a. No. of F.C. Groups  
 කොමිටි පැලපත් කාර්ය සටහන ..... No/ කොමිටි
  - b. No. of meetings held during season  
 කාර්ය සටහන තුළ පැවැත්වූ රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
  - c. No. of farmers  
 සහභාගී සාමාජිකයන් .....
  - d. Officers who attended the meetings (pl. give designations)  
 සහභාගී වූ නිලධාරීන්ගේ නම (කාර්ය සටහන තුළ සහභාගී සාමාජිකයන්ගේ නම)
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

Programme  
 පැලපත් කාර්ය සටහන

Performance  
 කාර්යක්ෂමතා සටහන

02. Sub Project Committees:  
 විකාශන අනු කමිටි

- i. No. of sub-project committees in Project  
 විකාශන අනු කමිටි ගණන .....
- ii. Sub Project Committee No.  
 විකාශන අනු කමිටි අංක: .....
- No. of farmer Representatives  
 ගොවි නියෝජිතයන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව .....
- No. of meetings held  
 පැවැත්වූ රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
- Officers who attended the meetings  
 රැස්වීම් වලට සහභාගී වූ නිලධාරීන් .....

03. Project Committee / විකාශන කමිටි

- i. No. of meetings held during season  
 කාර්ය සටහන තුළ පැවැත්වූ රැස්වීම් ගණන .....
- ii. No. of farmer representatives  
 ගොවි නියෝජිතයන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව .....
- iii. No. of officers  
 නිලධාරීන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව .....

Remarks / අමතර විස්තර

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.....  
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Date:

දිනය : .....

.....  
Project Manager / ව්‍යාපාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ

..... Project /  
ව්‍යාපාරය

Part IV - (Animal Husbandry) - (Continued)

	No. / පවිත්‍යවුවන් ගණන	No. of Head / ගව ගණන
01. No. of allottees rearing cattle සවිවිත් ඇවි වර්ග පවිත්‍යවුවන් ගණන		
I. Neat Cattle / සවිවිත්	.....	.....
II. Buffalo / බී වර්ග	.....	.....
02. No. of allottees rearing goats වව්වන් ඇවි වර්ග පවිත්‍යවුවන් ගණන	.....	.....
03. No. of allottees selling milk බිටි අලෙවි කරන පවිත්‍යවුවන් ගණන	.....	.....
04. No. of allottees supplying milk to Collecting Centre බිටි එකතු කිරීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන වලට බිටි පවසා පවිත්‍යවුවන් ගණන	.....	.....
05. No. of allottees rearing poultry අතුල් ඇවි වර්ග පවිත්‍යවුවන් ගණන	.....	.....
06. No. of allottees selling: අලෙවි කරන පසා ලද අතුල් ගණන		
I. Eggs / ඩිංගර	.....	.....
II. Chicken / අතුල්	.....	.....
07. No. of day old chicks supplied to farmers during period වෙම සල පිමාවේදී ගොවීන්ට පවසන ලද දිනක් විකැණි අතුල් පැවිවුන් ගණන	.....	.....
08. No. of visits to centres & farmers by Veterinary Asst./Veterinary Surgeon during period වෙම සල පිමාවේදී පශු වෛද්‍යවරයා/ සහකාර පශු වෛද්‍යවරයා ගොවීන් හා මධ්‍යස්ථාන වලට පැවිවූ වාර ගණන	.....	.....

Remarks / වෙනස් කරුණු  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

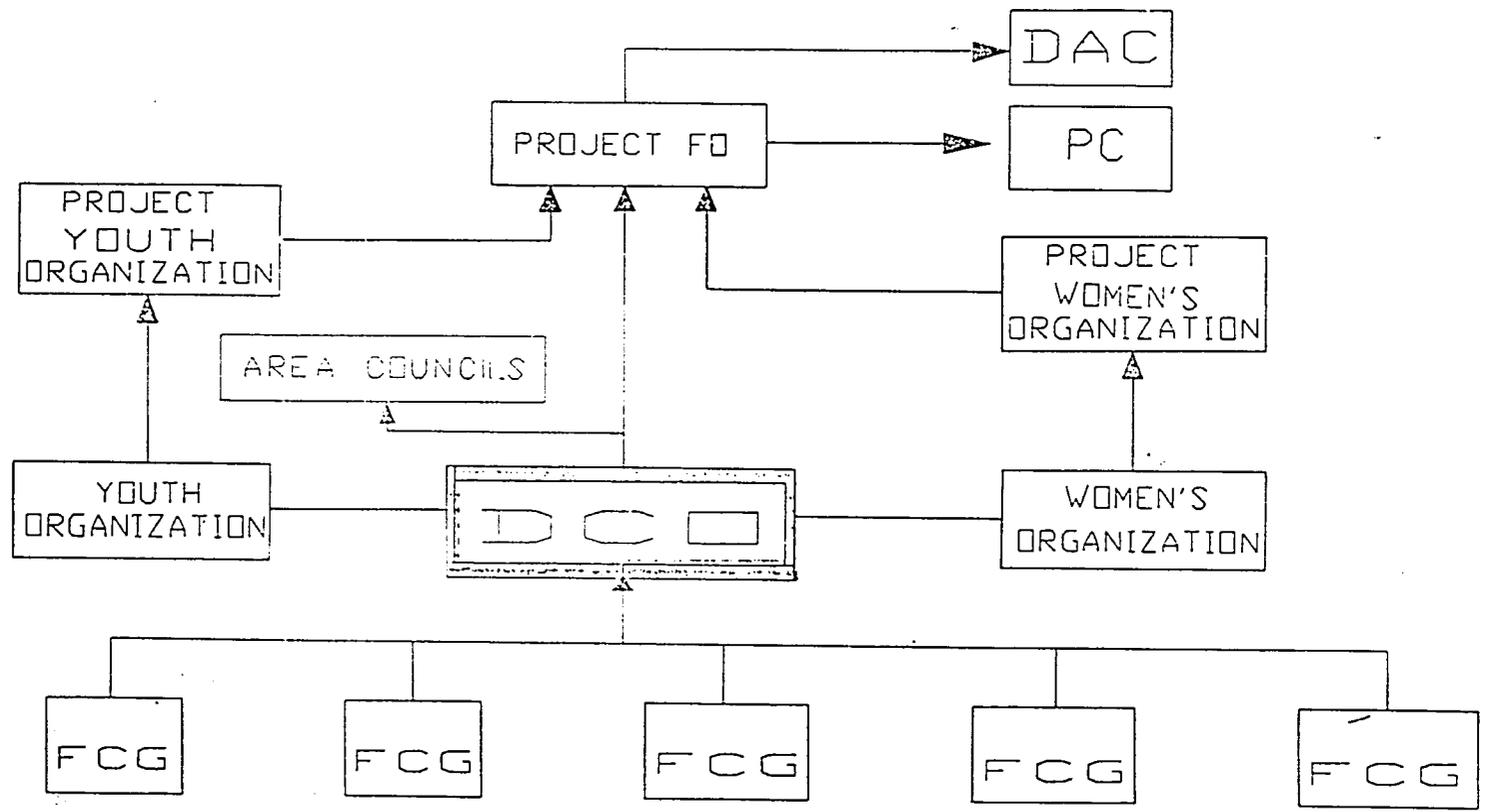
Date: .....

Project Manager  
 විභාගීය අධ්‍යක්ෂ

Project Director

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# FARMER ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



C - AP 4 - 1

D. PROJECT - NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Project - NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Implementing Authorities - Project Ministry of Environment,  
Central Environment Authority  
Coast Conservation Department  
National Aquatic Resources Agency  
National Planning Department  
Department of Wild Life Conservation  
National Resources, Energy and  
Science Authority.

Objectives

1. To develop techniques for natural resource planning and management, supported by research on and to develop new policies and institutional mechanisms for resource management.
2. To support special projects on policy formulation and implementation to test private-public management partnerships.
3. For training in environmental and economic resource impact assessment and natural resource management for the public and private sector.
4. To support more effective public education and participation.

Gender Concerns

This project is at its commencement stage and addresses a new concern with environmental and natural resource utilisation in a sustainable manner. The Project and its objectives span a wide area and involves a number of governmental institutions through which such objectives are to be achieved.

There are a number of issues which in general can be said to relate to the linkages between women and environment. The immediacy of conservation is incontrovertible. However, such conservation should not lead to additional hardships to the already deprived groups of society.

Impact studies should consider not merely the impact on the environment but the impact of conservation methods on the people that depend on environment resources. Women, even more than men, interact with environment and natural resources, in their particular tasks of home and child care. The provision of such essentials, as fuel, wood, water, gathered food, medicinal herbs, grazing for animals, vegetative raw materials, building materials, resources from marine and inland waters, form a large part of a woman's work and responsibility. National plans which restrict their use without providing alternatives in the short term, as well as in the long term, push women and their households into greater deprivation while also increasing their burdens. A study of the impact of national plans on environment related activities of women in two districts (Perera 1990 on-going) highlight the deprivation caused to poor women who are compelled to go longer distances for water and fuelwood, herbs and vegetables, because of government's forests conservation and reforestation projects, were deprived of highland cultivation, because chena cultivation was made illegal without alternatives being provided. It is imperative therefore that research should precede conservation projects and that impact studies should follow immediately after implementation of such projects.

The research referred to earlier, further highlighted the grievances of women who failed to grasp the rationale underlying conservation projects. This was because, they were not participants in conservation.

The targetting of awareness programmes to women should be an essential precursor of environment protection or conservation projects. This brings us to the publicity and awareness component of the project. The aforementioned study on women and environment brought out very clearly the need to make awareness programmes very specific to the location and to the nature of the conservation project, and to target it to the key interactors with the environment. One example of the lack of awareness and misconceptions arising as a consequence, was in relation to reforestation in the Puttalam district. Males had participated as contract labourers in replanting forests with teak and eucalyptus. Women and men of the

of the location, deprived of brushwood, herbs, and gathered food, believed that the state was taking away forests which were essential to their livelihood, to establish commercial timber plantations. Deprived of firewood women cut down young teak plants, illegally. They also witnessed sections of the forest being logged for firewood which was transported for urban consumption. Ipil Ipil had been planted in another location, but villagers were not aware of the potential of this tree for firewood, fodder and fertiliser. Women believed that this tree was planted for timber. Again a strong belief that eucalyptus depletes ground water had not been considered, and villagers resented outsiders tampering with their livelihood. The study highlights many other areas in which development policy had in fact 'tampered' with peoples livelihoods without providing alternatives. In fact even where such alternatives were provided in planning, these had been shelved in implementation. One example is the non provision of fuelwood forests which was a part of the forest conservation programme, which had been shelved.

It is stressed that serious attempts to provide alternatives should accompany the removal of existing facilities considering that such facilities affect basic daily living.

This rather extensive preamble is considered necessary in the light of <sup>the</sup> all pervasive nature of the project, and the potential it has for a holistic approach in planning and execution.

### Data Collection

Data collection has not commenced as yet. There are two indicators which can be derived from institutions implementing activities projected for this year.

1. The number of females selected for training in environmental and economic resource impact assessment and natural resource management.
2. Number of specific women's projects which have been approved under the project.

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3. Number of women involved in the community level programmes under the special project component.
4. The recognition given to the private and public sector, and to individuals who design innovative environment friendly technology for women's environment related activities.

(A competition for awards may be useful).

### Proposed Indicators

Some indicators which would guide planning and implementation are set out: These have to be generated through research studies.

1. The extent to which development and conservation programmes have adversely affected women's life-supporting activities and alternatives.
2. Impact and reach awareness-raising programmes on women in specific locations.
3. Currently used technology in selected activities in selected locations and assessment of its effect on the environment, and the feasibility of developing and transferring improved and viable technology.
4. The role of women in sustainable management of forest resources and the ways in which such management information can be imparted to rural women.
5. Policy measures and techniques to protect natural water sources which supply household water.
6. Measures to eliminate environmental and health hazards in urban shanty areas.
7. Measures to check industrial pollution of common water sources from which women draw their household water supplies and the success of such measures.

8. Programmes to raise awareness of women on environmental issues, their impact and reach.
9. Innovations for energy conservation eg. Fuelwood stores.

These wide spectrum indicators deal with large issues related to natural resource management as it relates to women. These indicate issues which need to be integrated into policy and areas in which research is needed for deeper knowledge of the manner in which women interact with the environment.

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E. PROJECT - MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT

Project - MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT

Implementing Authority : Ministry of Lands, Irrigation and  
Mahaweli Development

- Department of Wildlife Conservation
- Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.

Objectives

1. To establish a network of protected areas in the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme and to manage them so as to ensure the stability of irrigated agricultural development and human settlements and to provide alternative habitat for displaced wildlife.
2. To strengthen the planning and management capability of the Department of Wildlife Conservation.
3. To develop and strengthen the research and training capability of the Department of Wildlife.

Gender Concerns

Gender concerns within the project cannot be addressed through data collection since no direct involvement of women can be discerned. But women as prime users of forest reserves should be considered when protected areas are being mapped out. Nature conservation achieves success to the extent that such schemes minimise conflict with human needs. A partnership with prime users of protected areas, in comprehending the need for conservation, and in drawing up of plans will provide better results. This is all the more important in the light of a serious lacunae in the structure of the Mahaweli Settlements which failed to provide a basic household need, that of fuelwood and grazing facilities for livestock, both of which are women's concerns.

Interventions

Women have been employed by contractors in forest replanting. But as paid labourers, without any understanding of the rationale for planting timber forests, which, in their opinion, draw excessive water

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from the soil, to replace natural forest trees which were to them ecologically friendly, and moreover provided them with forest produce.

Some publicity programmes such as films and lectures have been carried out in schools and community centres. The impact and reach of these need to be ascertained.

Attempts should be made to prevent the building up of resentment by women who perceive new forests as reserves of providing firewood, legally, to urban factories, and illegally for unscrupulous commercial felling, while settlers are prohibited the use of forests for essential firewood. Effects of publicity campaigns are nullified in such circumstances.

Legally allocated settler land should be effectively protected from marauding by protected animals. This is why it is important to forge links of understanding between game park ethos and the settler ethos. Conflicts will end in destruction of both systems. All points of legitimate conflict should be removed.

Some basic Indicators are suggested as guidelines for planning, intervention; and research.

1. The extent of firewood forests planned to replace forest produce, or other alternatives for home cooking.
2. The manner and extent of women's participation in conservation work.
3. The impact and reach of publicity programmes in rationalising conservation plans and influencing women's perceptions of environment protection.
4. The feasibility of conceptualising game parks as integral to both human and animal ecosystems, by making game parks interactive with proximate human habitations.

Could game parks become a positive resource supplier for village commercial activities, such as by commercially providing manure/compost

from animal dung for vegetable cultivation, by providing horns and hooves of dead animals for crafts.

Could publicity take the form of game wardens and trackers relating stories and anecdotes of animals in their charge, which they often do to visitors, with stories built around them in a manner which would impress children, ensuring a sympathetic relationship of the next generation with park animals?

F. PROJECT - DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING

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Project - DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING

Implementing Authority -

- Ministry of Finance
- Central Bank
- Ministry of Policy Planning and Implementation
- Ministry of Industries, Science and Technology
- Other Agencies engaged in economic policy.

Objectives

1. Improve policy appraisal and development in agencies that are key to the design and implementation of (economic) policy reform.
2. Provide new skills to officials working on the implementation of economic and related policies, and expose them to new ideas and concepts.
3. In selected policy areas, enhance the performance of government agencies in implementing programs related to structural adjustment and policy reform.

Gender Concerns

This project has direct inputs into the macro system and is, therefore, in a position to integrate gender issues into development policy, holistically through conceptualisation of development while also, seeking to address specific issues related to situations in which women are vulnerable owing to their gender. The project inputs into training and design of key adjustment policies makes it an eminently suitable vehicle for the furtherance of awareness of the economic feasibility of integrating women into development. Many of the gaps in policy, research, planning and implementation surface as specific deficits within activities in other projects

Remedies for such deficits can fall into place in a meaningful way only to the extent, development policy itself addresses the question of who should be 'developed' and in what manner.

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In programmes drawn up to expose officials to new concepts, gender concerns could be specifically considered. They could be integrated into training programmes, into strategies, which seek to define vulnerable groups in the development process, and in research to determine the impact of structural adjustment.

The Institute of Policy Studies acts as a 'think tank' for policy planning. The womens committee of the Institute conducts seminars, monitors and highlights gender issues, makes recommendations and draws up research priorities. Seminar and research papers put out by the committee are available in the IPS. So are proposals submitted for research and which require funding.

Currently the authorities are in the process of designing a National Development Plan. A comprehensive national plan to integrate women could be drawn up separately and subsequently meshed with the overall National Plan.

Research and Training may be utilised to strengthen the information base relating to gender issues and development. This could be achieved by encouraging, sponsoring, and disseminating, research on topics such as :

#### General

- The incorporation of gender issues in development policy.
- The integration of women into the National Development Plan.
- Evaluation of the impact of specific development policies on women.
- Women and Technology development.
- Gender Issues in Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

#### Specific

- Gender issues in the Janasaviya programme.
- Enhancing the activities of women in the rural and urban informal sector.

- Interventions for enhancing women's performance in specific areas within agriculture with a view to rendering them commercially viable.
- Training of women in technology used in industry and agriculture

Some indicators could help to underscore the consideration or otherwise of key gender issues in policy planning and implementation.

- The number of gender issues which have been considered in discussions on the drawing up of the National Plan.
- Recommendations from recognised women's groups which have been studied with a view to assessing the potential for implementation and the number implemented.
- Number of seminars/discussions for policy planners, which have addressed gender issues in development at least as one item in the agenda.
- Number of female beneficiaries in the Janasaviya programme and specific interventions which address women's problems in poverty alleviation.
- Number of women in decision-making levels in the relevant ministries and institutions.
- Evidence of inclusion of the WID factor in Human Resource Development programmes.

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G. PROJECT - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Project - WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Implementing Authority - National Water Supply and Drainage Board

Objectives

1. To develop the National Water Supply and Drainage Board for the supply of adequate water and sanitation services to the people to ensure an enhanced sustainable level of public health.
2. Develop and improve national health education, rural sanitation services and community participation.

Gender Concerns

Both water and sanitation which are basic to human habitation, display a technical focus in design and implementation. Social concerns are often treated marginally. Recent evidence of non use or under-utilisation of expensive systems, has highlighted the socio-cultural dimension of water and sanitation, in the study on 'Water - A Missing Dimension in Development' (Perera 1989) in 'The Hidden Face of Development.' (See bibliography). The US AID project quite aptly links the two in its objectives. Now it needs to ensure the inclusion of prime users - women - within the 'community' which the projects proposes to involve.

Data Collection

Regular collection of data is primarily on technical and financial aspects of the Project. The social and community aspects are dealt with at regional level and primarily through the Community Support and Sanitation officers comprising sociologists and engineers with training in public health. Community participation is obtained through regional level user groups and Project Action Committees. Health education is used as a springboard for participation in water use and sanitation. The contact person with the household is a Health Volunteer trained and deployed by the NWSDB. It was stated that about 75% of the Health Volunteers are females. It is therefore likely that these HVs communicate

with the female householders. No formalised data system is maintained with regard to their activities. However, information is obtained through a special impact survey. Two such surveys were cited - A feasibility study in 1988 in one location Eheliyagoda and a Health Impact Survey in 1990. Activities focus on five demonstration projects in five districts.

The feasibility report contained a very small section on Social Aspects, Data analysed was related to Demographic, health and morbidity and mortality aspects. There was no disaggregation by gender. The questionnaire (Appendix 1) did not provide for such a classification.

The Health Impact Survey (Questionnaire in Appendix 2) was not specifically directed to females in the household. The questionnaire provided for entry of the name and occupation of the head of the household without reference to sex. In administering the questionnaire, the impression is that the female of the household was addressed. No specific instructions had been given, however, Any member of the household could be interviewed. Data from this survey is in the process of being analysed and the sociologist handling the subject stated categorically that no analysis on gender basis is being done in any aspect in the survey.

With regard to the Project Action Committee and the user groups, a consultant stated that on his visits to the project regions, the groups comprised of both men and women. The health education sessions too had a mixed group participating. The impression is therefore, that women as users are represented. Experience is that unless women are a specific focus, their voice tends to be unheard despite their presence at group activities. It was stated that these groups are consulted at the planning stage, on the location of water supply outlets. It is 'felt' that women have an opportunity to voice their preferences. User participation is facilitated through the informal selection of community leaders, who are likely to be males, who are members of the Central

Action Committee. The Family Health Worker is an ex-officio member of this committee and so far as is known is the only specifically female member out of about 40 members. School teachers who are co-opted as members are selected irrespective of gender. Caretaker groups responsible for maintenance do not specify female membership.

Overall, although a somewhat structured system to cover community participation has been designed there is no indication that the primary user - the female - has been considered positively or specifically in any of these slots. General provision is made to ensure "that all segments of the community are represented," and that "more affluent segments of the community do not monopolise decision making." (Water Supply in Sri Lanka - Dr. Bradley and Dr. Karunadasa). The likelihood of male dominance has not been considered.

The only quantified data was cited in the paper by Bradley and Karunadasa. This data is not gender-disaggregated and is given below.

(1) Project Areas and Population :

Kakkapalliya	3,800
Wennappuwa	6,500
Kahawatte	5,200
Eheliyagoda	9,000
Ahangama	12,500

- (2) Population having access to latrines - 25 - 60%
- (3) Recorded incidence of diarrhoea - 969/100,000 population
- (4) No. of officers participating in orientation programmes - 104
- (5) No. of organised group discussions for health officers - 26
- (6) Key leaders 100 per project
- (7) Formal meetings held with key leaders - 96
- (8) Number of Health Volunteers trained - 368  
Number of female HV - 75%

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### Suggestions and Indicators

It was stated that no formal data collection system on the social aspects is envisaged. Impact is assessed through periodic monitoring and evaluation surveys. Some indicators and suggestions which could be considered within such surveys are set out here.

#### Suggestions

1. The Questionnaires or sections, should be specifically designed and directed to women in the household and it should be ensured that investigators do in fact interview women.
2. Selected women in user-households should be trained and held responsible for caretaker functions in respect of community taps/wells.
3. Stipulate female representation in each of the community level organisations.

#### Indicators

##### Community Participation

1. Number of Women's user-caretaker groups in each project.
2. Number of women in the Central Action Committee.
3. Number of female Health Volunteers trained, active.
4. Reach and Impact of Health Volunteer activities specifically towards female householders.
5. Drop-out rate of HVs.
6. Number of women leaders.
7. Number of female officers participating in training/orientation programmes.
8. Number of females attending user group meetings.

9. Number of females attending Project Action Committee meetings.
10. Education level of females and willingness to be trained in caretaker functions.

Health

1. Immunisation coverage rate.
2. Number using latrines.
3. Number using taps/wells.
4. Population for each tap/well.
5. Incidence of diarrhoeal diseases.
6. Incidence of water borne diseases.
7. Women's knowledge and practice of health rules imparted through the health education programme.

The following information may be obtained through surveys/research directed to women.

- Opinion on the location of taps and surroundings
- Problems in usage
  - technical
  - social
  - logistic
- Adequacy of facility to number of users at peak usage times.
- Availability and quality of water
- User satisfaction
- Problems of payment
- Benefits from facility in respect of
  - time saved
  - distance
  - availability at all times and seasons
- Adequacy of latrines to user population
- Problems in using latrines
- Utilisation and perceived benefits of using latrines.

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- Awareness of the importance of using latrines.
- Opinions on location, construction and design, and maintenance of latrines.

A focus on community participation in Water Sanitation Projects was stated to be a significant step forward, from a purely technical stance which is usual in the provision of facilities. A consciousness of gender aspects as a specific issue in such participation, however, does not appear to have been engendered. The primacy of the female in the household in matters concerning water and sanitation, and related aspects of primary health care needs to be emphasised in awareness programmes directed towards NWSDB officials in Central and regional officers, the Community Sanitation Support Division and its officers in the regions, and the sociologists working in project areas. This aspect is as important as the training in public health which it is stated has been given to these officials.

7/3/82

H. PROJECT - AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS PROJECT

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Project - AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

Implementing Authority : Inter-Ministerial Agricultural Planning Group.

Objectives

To develop an integrated national level agricultural planning system which will provide the basis for policy and program formulation and decision making in agriculture.

Gender Concerns

This project belongs, with some others considered in this study, to a group which deals with Macro level interventions. Gender issues are best tackled at this level of policy formulation and planning, since specifics have necessarily to flow from national policy in the form of programmes and projects, which are then implemented by departments. In discussions with some state officials an often reiterated argument was that, in view of constraints of time, staff, costs and facilities - constraints which are common to all the project implementing authorities - activities need to be prioritised. It is at this point that gender concerns are jettisoned, if they had entered the framework of policy at all. Gender concerns, it was found, was not a concern in agricultural policy and planning despite it being common knowledge that women in the rural sector perform a large part of agricultural work, and are therefore, key to agricultural programmes. The common argument encountered is that women, along with men, will benefit from general policy which is geared to improving agriculture. In discussions with officials, of both the Mahaweli Authority and the department of agriculture, the missing intervention was a strategy to <sup>create</sup> an awareness of how crucial gender issues in agriculture can be, to the success or failure of any programme which emanates from policy and planning. It was pointed out that decades of agriculture-focussed policy, research, subsidies, grants, inputs, guaranteed prices, and recently, huge investments in irrigation and settlements, has left the agricultural scenario largely with the same problems it started with in the 1950s. Attempts at restructuring and modernisation appear to have drawn a blank. Agriculture continues largely to be associated with poverty, arising from low

productivity through inefficient management practices, both at the macro and at the farm and household level. The question was therefore posed as to whether this could be owing to the non-identification of key actors, who not being reached by interventions, may be responsible for the inefficiencies of the system, and who, if brought out into visibility, and reached effectively could very likely be the catalysts of the system. Strategies for such action should therefore be accorded high priority in policy and planning.

The response to this argument was without exception one of keen interest. The lack of sensitivity to gender issues, it must be noted, was not confined to male officials. Female officials would in general, respond, and take initiatives in gender issues more readily. A critical intervention, therefore, prior to taking up any specific action, is the creation of awareness. Action will follow conviction of the importance of gender concerns to policy and for development. Conviction, it must be underscored, may not be achieved in the short term or through sporadic interventions. It is likely to be achieved only through a long but determined, and continuing programme.

Such a programme could be best initiated by an agency such as the US AID which is in a position to coerce state departments to incorporate WID awareness programmes through an integrated package. Such a package is cited under 'suggestions'.

A key target in this project could be the Inter-Ministerial Agriculture Planning group which is proposed under the project.

#### Data Collection

Specific indicators require data which is not now being generated in respect of this project. Some general indicators, however, may be helpful in assessing female involvement in decision-making.

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Indicators which can be currently generated

The number and per cent of females at hierarchical levels in administration in agriculture related Ministries, Departments and Institutions, up to and including the level of Assistant Director.

Since these are located within the Public Sector, the list could be obtained from The Public Administration Department. The list itself is not disaggregated by gender but it can be done by reference to names or to information from the institutions. The list would be in respect of -

- The Ministry of Agriculture.
- All branches of the Department of Agriculture
- The Agricultural Research and Training Institute
- Other Institutes and Boards under the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. Number of women in the Agriculture Department, and Institutions who have Phd, MSc. in agriculture related fields.

Currently Available data

1. There is only one female presently in the APG from the public sector.
2. Gender disaggregated data on training is being currently prepared by the Agrarian Services Departments Agriculture Planning Division. Data in respect of the last quarter of 1990 is available, as follows:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females (No:s)</u>
Phd	4	1
MSc	1	0
Short term	5	1
Computer Training	52	65

Another set of indicators is set down to be derived from proposed activities within the project.

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Proposed Interventions -

1. US AID should initiate or support WID awareness-raising workshops separately for policy planning, implementing and field and technical officer levels of both genders.

Indicators

- i. Number of workshops on or including WID related themes and number of male and female officers who attended.
  - ii. Number of males or females responding positively to an evaluation format required to be completed and submitted to sponsors at the end of such workshops. (Specimen format in Appendix 4).
2. Specify numbers of females at the highest or second highest level to be included in the Inter-Ministerial Agricultural Planning group.

Indicators

- i. Number of females in the APC classified by their designations and the Ministry they represent.
3. US AID should sponsor the drawing up of a separate National Agricultural Plan for women in relevant project areas initially, and this plan to be integrated in the country's National Plan for Agricultural Development.

Indicators

- i. Agricultural sectors in which gender issues have been identified.
- ii. Gender issues in agriculture which have been detailed for action by the relevant authorities.

Some key gender issues to be considered immediately.

- (a) Land allocation to females for cultivation.

- (b) Equalising of wages for male and female agricultural labour.
- (c) Adoption of innovative techniques for granting of credit to females (eg: Group Guarantees).
- (d) A community creche system (similar to those in the estate sector) for farm women to be relieved of child-minding during working time.
- (e) An extension programme in respect of paddy as well as of SFC and new cash crops, to ensure that knowledge and inputs reach female farm women.  
(The on-going evaluation of the Farm Women's Extension Programme, by the FGIA would provide useful information to design a system suited to female farmers).
- (f) Principle of having females at decision-making level in field, technical and research areas pertaining to agriculture in related Ministries, departments and institutions.
- (g) Plan for an expansion of the data base to accommodate gender disaggregation of key agriculture related data at collection, processing and analysis. (This can be achieved by giving instructions to the Statistical Division within the departments and institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture).
- (h) All documentation relating to agriculture at field level should contain the sex of farmers/cultivators/traders.
- (i) All recommendations on gender issues related to the field of agriculture should be submitted to the AFG who can consider the recommendations within.

Awareness raising and highlight specific gender issues in planning and analysis are two areas which can be addressed within the framework of this project. Other specific interventions are listed under the various projects.

Measures to encourage, or even to stipulate wherever feasible, the inclusion of female officers have been advocated in this study and in many other recommendations by interested groups as a means of focussing on gender issues in general as well as in specific areas. That such a focus does not necessarily follow from female officers being at the helm has been the experience so far. This is so for two reasons:-

One is that being female does not necessarily follow that one is aware of or sensitive to gender issues at all social and economic levels. Therefore a lack of awareness hampers realistic decision-making or planning for action.

The second is the lack of power and authority to push gender issues through a reluctant bureaucracy often ridden with limitations of staff, finance and facilities.

Sensitisation of the bureaucracy to gender issues needs to be undertaken with the aid of substantiated, preferably quantified and empirical data as evidence of the significance of the gender factor to the success of ventures for the development of the economy. Bureaucrats respect figures, and figures speak effectively if they are available. It is imperative therefore that a good information base be developed to highlight gender issues in agriculture. This would entail stepping up the capacities of the research and statistics divisions situated in the departments and institutions under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture. A special workshop for statistical units could address the question of selecting key gender issues and work out the modalities of data collection through modified formats.

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I. PROJECT - MANAWELI DOWNSTREAM SUPPORT

Project - MAHAWELI DOWNSTREAM SUPPORT

Implementing Authority - Mahaweli Engineering and Construction Agency.

Objectives

1. To help settler families in Mahaweli System B Zone 4 A to achieve maximum gain by providing irrigation infrastructure to serve diversified crops.
2. To increase Mahaweli Engineering and Construction Agency's construction management and quality control capabilities while completing construction of irrigation and drainage works in Zone 4 A.

Gender Concerns

Women as water users, in both agriculture and in household tasks, have specific needs which should be incorporated in designing down stream canals. The research paper on "Women and Water - A Forgotten Dimension in Development" (Perera 1989) in the "Hidden Face of Development" (cited in the bibliography) discusses some of the key issues. The need to provide for canal usage for bathing, specially bathing children, and washing has often been left out of canal design. That women's labour is expended in channel maintenance already in Mahaweli System H has been revealed in research carried out in 1983 and already referred to in the discussion on the Irrigation Management Systems Project.

Data Collection

The data collected under this project relates only to technical aspects of construction and to expenditure. As in the case with some of the other projects, this project needs to be linked to the MARD project for the non-technical component.

The project can call for data collected under the MARD and D&RP projects to ensure that the canal distribution network has adequately accounted for the needs of settlers. The following indications would be useful.

- Settler households which cultivate subsidiary crops.
- Settler households which have the resources for diversified agriculture.
- The number and location of home gardens.

This data as collected at present is not disaggregated by gender but since women are known to predominate in the cultivation of sub-crops and homegardens, they may be indirectly targetted.

The absence of irrigation for home gardens, mainly cultivated by women, has been highlighted in research. The special study of home gardens planned under the MARD project should be linked to this project to ensure that the water distribution network includes home gardens.

The utilisation of womens organisations and water user organisations under the MARD project to provide information relating to their water needs should be pursued under this project.

Future Research

1. Women's water needs in Mahaweli System B and ways of providing them.
2. Present canal design and the manner in which it facilitates or constrains women's water use.

J. PROJECT - LOW INCOME SHELTER

Project - LOW INCOME SHELTER

Implementing Authority - National Housing Development Authority  
State Mortgage and Investment Bank  
Housing Development Finance Corporation

Objectives

The objectives of the US AID Project are:

1. To develop policies and programmes for market-oriented housing finance within the context of both structural reform and financial overall shelter policies in Sri Lanka.
2. Rationalise the Public Sector Role in financing shelter.
3. Develop instruments and procedures to facilitate the growth of the housing finance sector and remove barriers and disincentives to market growth.

The Gender Concern in Low Income Housing

Characteristics of low income urban housing such as degraded environments, overcrowding, temporary and make shift structures on encroached state land, absence of drainage, sewage, water supply and sanitation facilities together spell out living conditions which have greater implications for the quality of life of women more than of men. Women are compelled to carry out their tasks of food preparation, child care and upbringing, in surroundings which are hazardous to hygiene and health of the family which is invariably the responsibility of the female. Yet housing itself is often out of the range of women's responsibilities owing to the inability of women to enter the housing market.

The US AID assistance for the government's low Income Shelter Programme under the Million Houses Programme, endorses the new conceptualisation of shelter as part of a package which includes activities such as income earning opportunities for women, community organisation for health and related activities, women's programmes for providing access to small credit from the People's Bank. These facilities

derive from varied sources and intervention schemes, such as UNICEF and DANIDA.

Although US AID is not directly involved in loan disbursement, conditions laid down for such loans as well as special characteristics of the loan scheme can bring women in a positive way within the shelter programme. One of the conditions is

- a stipulated median qualifying income which ensures its reach to poor women.

The bug-bear of collateral has been addressed by de-linking loans from collateral but linking it to income. Earlier a guarantor with employment and a regular income was required. This has been relaxed and beneficiaries who form a group could guarantee one another's loans. Further, persons with some regular income, although not permanent were made eligible, enabling women in informal sector activities to benefit by the scheme.

The furtherance of the ultimate objectives of enhancing opportunities for poor families to own houses appears to depend very much on ancillary programmes which seek to qualify low income families to enter the housing loan 'market,' at some level of disbursement by the NIDA, the SWIB or the HDFC.

In implementing the scheme the authorities apply the conditions equally to any applicant regardless of gender. Female heads of households are beneficiaries in this scheme, if they have a regular income. Females living with their spouses are eligible to apply and both husband and wife are made jointly liable for loan recovery. The authorities do not resort to the practice of requiring the husband or a male to accompany the female applicant, nor to countersign or pledge on behalf of an adult female. To this extent the facility has no gender-based discrimination. However, there is also no recognition of the greater deprivations for females in the opportunities, the level and access to income earning for females in that class of urban society. The ancillary women's programmes referred to earlier are a positive attempt

to enable women to participate and these should be developed further. Group formation is another means that should be pursued.

### Data Collection

The US AID may desire to know whether women benefit from this programme. The NHDA does not maintain data of beneficiaries by gender. The application form however records the gender and marital status of the applicant. These forms are maintained in files in the NHDA, the SMIB, and the HDPC. Impressionistic evidence from NHDA officials is that a considerable proportion of women beneficiaries have participated in the programme, and also that the recovery rate from women is higher than from men.

Disaggregated data will have to be extracted through a special process of extraction. The following indicators may be generated through such a process.

1. The No. and per cent of female household heads who obtained loans, by their level of income, the quantum of the loan and the average rate of recovery.
2. The No. and per cent of female beneficiaries who had husbands, by their level of income, quantum of loan and the average rate of recovery.
3. No. and per cent of beneficiaries for
  - total housing
  - for improvement, by nature of improvement
  - for addition, by specific additionclassified by gender and by level of income.
4. No. and per cent of defaulters by gender, by amount of loan and level of income and reason for defaulting.
5. No. and per cent of female heads of households who have defaulted by level of income and reason for defaulting.

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6. No. and per cent of beneficiaries of grants by gender and by reason for the grant.

It is suggested that a special study of a sample of females whose applications have been rejected - be made to gain insights into the nature of the characteristics which disqualified females. Such a study would need to focus on the reasons for such rejection. The objective would be to aid state policy in enhancing women's qualifications or to innovate other means of accommodating their particular disabilities and thereby enhance their capability to obtain shelter through the project.

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K. PROJECT - WORKING GUARANTEE SUPPORT

Project - HOUSING GUARANTEE SUPPORT

Implementing Authority : - Ministry of Food, Agriculture and  
Co-operatives  
- Federation of Thrift and Credit  
Co-operative Societies.

Objectives

1. To finance support services to the EG programme covering  
(a) related training for the Federation, District Unions, and  
Primary Societies of TCCs and necessary Commodity Support.
2. To finance training for GSL Officials (GAs, AGAs, ACCDs, Gramodaya  
Mandala officers, NHDA and Co-operative Department Staff) involved  
in the administration of the Million Houses Programme through the  
TCCs system.
3. Provide technical assistance to TCCs.
4. Finance overseas training for above groups.

The benefits to women from sensitising officials at all levels to  
the need to focus on the needs of women in housing and shelter  
programmes could be the basis on which a proportion of training could be  
targeted to females.

Modalities to encourage the formation of women's cooperatives or  
increasing the membership of women in co-operative Societies could become  
a particular area of focus in training of officials.

Training could be extended to women's Co-operatives in enhancing  
women's qualifications to enter the 'loan market.'

The implementing authorities have no data at all at present except  
numbers of trained personnel. Disaggregation is not possible because  
only the names are listed.

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Suggested Indicators (from data to be obtained from the implementing authorities)

1. Number of women's Co-operatives formed in each district and the membership.
2. Membership of women in gender mixed co-operatives.
3. Women officials in gender mixed co-operatives.
4. Number of women trained through the Co-operative system.
5. Number of training workshops for officials in which relevant women's issues have been discussed.
6. Number of women officials trained under the project and the area and duration of training.

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L. PROJECT - REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Project - REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Implementing Agency - Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction  
and Social Welfare

National Reconstruction Steering Committee

North-East Provincial Reconstruction  
Coordinating Committee

8 District Reconstruction Coordinating  
Committees

Objectives

1. To reestablish the economic activities of low-income families in the North-East Province who are self-employed in agriculture or micro-enterprise, and whose livelihoods have been interrupted or adversely affected by violence since 1983.
2. To assist the reestablishment of shelter for affected, low-income (and in many cases formerly displaced) families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by violence.
3. To restore the irrigation infrastructure of the North-East Province to the condition and capacity required for resumption of historical levels of land cultivation and agricultural productivity.

Gender Concerns

The US AID meets a major part of the grants component disbursed to low income families in the conflict areas. The agencies responsible for the disbursement appear to entertain applications without any gender biases, or stipulations which would specifically hinder females from benefitting. One area of concern in the listing procedure however has to be noted. The process depends largely on self-identification for eligibility of the grant, against a set of conditions which are very simply and lucidly set out in a hand book. Some doubts arise firstly as to the reach and next, to the capacity of women in low income groups, to manage the process without assistance. One plausible suggestion would be to appoint female officers as counsellors to seek out women who may be living in interior areas and unable to reach officials, or who may require assistance in processing information.

A second disadvantage with reference to the enterprise grant is the requirement to certify to self-employment prior to the conflict. Officials, it appears are not very vigorous about enforcing such regulations, and a declaration by the person, certified by the Grama Seva Niladhari, is sufficient.

A third disadvantage is that the PEG is given to the household in which the head of the household has been in self-employment. If the head, be it female or male, is in some other occupation and a member of the household has been in self-employment, then the household is not considered eligible for the PEG. While such a situation would be equally disadvantageous to either male or female, it is more likely that the female who is not a household head may have been contributing substantially to household income through self-employment in informal sector activities or agriculture, perhaps with assistance from children. That such situations are common among urban and rural low income families has been revealed in research studies. Some modifications to the conditions may have to be made to accommodate such situations. (See under suggestions).

The housing grant is not subject to such a disadvantage since any member of the household, could after being duly certified by the Grama Seva Niladhari apply for, and be accorded the grant on behalf of the head of the Household.

Neither of the grants however is subjected to monitoring to ensure that the money is spent for the intended purpose. Its expenditure is left to the priorities of the household. In this event, the woman of the household who may desire to see the house repaired or self-employment restored in the interest of rehabilitation for stability, and, who invariably has less decision-making power and authority over the allocation of household money will be powerless to prevent the spouses' (or adult childrens') decision to use it for other purposes. Some monitoring system to ensure the grant expenditure would therefore assist females in the household to rehabilitate their families for long-term

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stability. All such processes would, however, be relevant only when the conflict situation eases.

Data Collection

Data is maintained only in the form of lists of names of heads of households at the Government Agents office in each district. The gender is not specified in these lists.

However, gender wise data is available from an Evaluation of Productive Enterprise grants carried out on purposively selected clusters of households in three districts. Evidence from the study - which is not based on a representative sample - is that males and females have benefited on fairly equal terms.

Gender wise tables from the report are given in Appendix I. Indicators derived from the data which are likely to be of importance to US AID interventions of providing grants are set out below. Such indicators will necessarily have to come from special surveys carried out in other affected districts. Figures relate to the sample respondents in two districts.

A = 90            B = 75            Total = 165

1. Proportion of female respondents in each of the two districts

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
	45.6%	49.3%

2. Proportion of female headed households            45.5%            49.3%

3. Per cent of females receiving state assistance as against per cent of males

	<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>	
	M.	F	M	F
Janasaviya .....	79.6	70.7	97.3	94.6
Food Stamps .....	10.2	22.0	84.2	91.9

4. Major Occupations of males and females in each district ;  
(Per cent employed)

		A	B
Paddy cultivation	M	55.1	47.4
	F	43.9	29.7
Subsidiary crops	M	46.9	13.1
	F	41.5	32.4
Wage Labour	M	53.1	52.6
	F	41.4	27.0

5. Percent of males and females who are:

		(Currently)		.(Prior to conflict)	
		(% )		(% )	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Full time self-employment :	Males	49.0	44.7	51.0	36.8
	Females	31.7	37.8	36.6	40.5
Part time self employed :	Males	6.1	18.4	6.1	5.2
	Females	7.3	8.1	12.2	10.8

6. Per cent of males and females who were eligible for the  
Production Enterprise grant

Males	100.0	100.0	
Females	100.0	100.0	
Housing grant	Males	81.6	50.0
	Females	73.2	54.1

7. Percent of males and females whose dwellings were damaged

	Males	61.2	21.0
	Females	36.6	2.7
Destroyed	Males	38.8	78.9
	Females	24.4	10.8

8. Percent of males and females whose economic activity was: interrupted		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
	Males	89.8	65.8
	Females	87.8	24.3
Abandoned	Males	6.1	23.7
	Females	9.8	51.4
Reduced	Males	4.1	10.5
	Females	2.4	24.3
9. Per cent of males and females who lost tools			
	Males	87.8	63.1
	Females	70.7	70.3
Inventory	Males	2.0	2.6
	Females	0	2.7
Cash	Males	6.1	2.6
	Females	0	5.4
10. Utilisation of Productive Enterprise grant by males and females			
- Non Agricultural economic activity	Males	2.0	13.2
	Females	4.9	16.2
Agricultural Activity	Males	8.1	13.2
	Females	12.2	10.8
Household necessities	Males	20.4	18.4
	Females	12.2	21.6
Housing	Males	69.4	55.3
	Females	70.7	51.4
11. Per cent of males and Females who received the PEG			
Before production	Males	22.4	15.8
	Females	26.8	2.7
On time for production	Males	4.1	7.9
	Females	14.6	2.7
After production	Males	51.0	42.1
	Females	51.2	72.9

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		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
12. Percent of males and females by the utilisation of the PEG			
Repayment of loans	Males	20.4	13.2
	Females	2.4	8.1
Repair of buildings	Males	65.3	10.5
	Female	40.5	8.4
Repair of machinery/Equipment	Males	2.0	2.6
	Females	0	5.4
Purchase of machinery/equipment	Males	4.1	0
	Females	0	0
Purchase of inputs	Males	34.7	28.9
	Females	36.7	24.3
Purchase of household goods	Males	83.7	71.0
	Females	36.6	67.6

13. Percent of males and females by major constraints to restarting economic activities (other than unstable conditions)

Lack of credit	Males	71.4	60.5
	Females	48.8	64.9
Insufficient grant	Males	55.1	92.1
	Females	43.9	75.7
Inappropriate timing	Males	18.4	5.3
	Females	7.3	2.7

14. Proportion of female-headed households in poverty (below 700/- income per month) before and after the conflict

Before	58.5	73.0
After	63.4	75.7

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	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
15. Proportion of female household heads in poverty (below 700/- income per month) before and after conflict		
Before	78.1	81.1
After	95.1	89.2

Suggestions

1. Set in motion a counselling system through local government officials, NGO or Community Groups to reach women/households who may not be reached by information on assistance, or who may have obtained the handbook but could not understand the procedures set out.
2. Provide a PEG grant for self-employed women, who are not heads of households and who, for other reasons, are ineligible for the currently operative PEG.
3. Tighten the monitoring of grant expenditure to ensure that it is spent on the targeted need.

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Table 4 Recipients of Food Stamps and Janasaviya

	Vavuniya						Ampara					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Food stamps	5	10.2	9	22.0	14	15.6	32	84.2	34	91.9	66	88.0
Janasaviya	39	79.6	29	70.7	68	75.6	37	97.3	35	94.6	72	96.0

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

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Table 5 Type of current occupation

Occupation	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paddy Cultivation	27	18	45	18	11	29
Subsidiary food crop farming (including Chena)	23	17	40	5	12	17
Diary farming	6	2	8	2	2	4
Poultry rearing	6	3	9	2	1	3
Food processing	2	0	2	0	0	0
Small industry	4	0	4	1	0	1
Micro industry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	2	0	2	3	3	6
Other services	3	0	3	2	2	4
Wage labour	26	17	43	20	10	30
Government employee	5	3	8	0	4	4
Other	2	8	10	10	9	19

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

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	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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Poultry rearing	6	3	9	2	1	3
Food processing	2	0	2	0	0	0
Small industry	4	0	4	1	0	1
Micro industry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	2	0	2	3	3	6
Other services	3	0	3	2	2	4
Wage labour	26	17	43	20	10	30
Government employee	5	3	8	0	4	4
Other	2	8	10	10	9	19

Total number of respondents - 165  
 Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90  
 Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 4 Recipients of Food Stamps and Janasaviya

	Vavuniya						Ampara					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Food stamps	5	10.2	9	22.0	14	15.6	32	84.2	34	91.9	66	88.0
Janasaviya	39	79.6	29	70.7	68	75.6	37	97.3	35	94.6	72	96.0

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

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	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
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Subsidiary food crop farming (including Chena)	23	17	40	5	12	17
Diary farming	6	2	8	2	2	4
Poultry rearing	6	3	9	2	1	3
Food processing	2	0	2	0	0	0
Small industry	4	0	4	1	0	1
Micro industry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	2	0	2	3	3	6
Other services	3	0	3	2	2	4
Wage labour	26	17	43	20	10	30
Government employee	5	3	8	0	4	4
Other	2	8	10	10	9	19

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 6 Mode of current employment

Category	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Full time self employed	24	13	37	17	14	31
Full time employed for wage/salary	8	7	15	7	9	16
Part time self employed	3	3	6	7	3	10
Part time employed for wage/salary	7	3	10	7	1	8
Part time self employed and part time employed for wage/salary	10	3	13	8	2	10
Unemployed	2	7	9	0	3	3
Pensioner	3	2	5	1	0	1

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table B Assistance eligibility

Category	Vavuniya						Ampara					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
SIA	48	98.0	34	82.9	82	91.1	22	57.9	21	56.8	43	57.3
PEG	49	100.0	41	100.0	90	100.0	38	100.0	37	100.0	75	100.0
PEL	1	2.0	0	.0	1	1.1	2	5.3	6	16.2	8	10.7
Housing Grant	40	81.6	30	73.2	70	77.8	19	50.0	20	54.1	39	52.0
Housing Loan	1	2.0	2	4.9	3	3.3	3	7.9	1	2.7	4	5.3
Housing Grant & Loan	1	2.0	0	.0	1	1.1	1	2.6	0	0	1	1.3
Most Affected (injury)	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0
Most Affected (death)	0	0	2	4.9	2	2.2	2	5.3	1	2.7	3	4.0
Returnee (UNHCR)	0	0	1	2.4	1	1.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 9

## Nature of impact

	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Personal impact</b>						
Personally injured	9	1	10	2	1	3
Personally detained	2	0	2	2	1	3
Family member injured	2	3	5	5	1	6
Family member detained	0	0	0	2	1	3
Family member killed	13	6	19	8	0	8
None	23	31	54	19	33	52
<b>Impact on personal property</b>						
Dwelling damaged	30	15	45	8	1	9
Dwelling destroyed	19	10	29	30	4	34
<b>Value of loss (Rs)</b>						
< 10,000	22	18	40	2	10	12
10,000 - 24,999	16	8	24	11	9	20
25,000 - 49,999	8	1	9	11	5	16
50,000 - 99,999	1	4	5	9	4	13
>= 100,000	2	1	3	3	2	5

Table 13 Impact of conflict on economic activity

Impact	Vavuniya						Ampara					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Interrupted	44	89.0	36	87.8	80	88.9	35	65.8	9	24.3	34	45.3
Abandoned	3	6.1	4	9.8	7	7.8	9	23.7	19	51.4	28	37.3
Output/activity reduced	2	4.1	1	2.4	3	3.3	4	10.5	9	24.3	13	17.3

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 14 Impact of conflict on productive assets

Impact	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Building(s) damaged	1	8	9	2	2	4
Equipment damaged	1	1	2	0	0	0
Building(s) and equipment damaged	0	1	1	1	0	1
Buildings destroyed	0	1	1	0	0	0
Equipment destroyed	1	3	4	0	0	0
Building(s) and equipment destroyed	1	0	1	1	0	1
Building(s) damaged and equipment destroyed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment damaged and building(s) destroyed	1	1	2	0	0	0
Loss of productive assets (Rs)						
< 25,000	15	18	33	3	2	5
25,000 - 49,999	4	4	8	4	0	4
50,000 - 74,999	1	0	1	5	1	6
75,000 - 99,999	0	0	0	3	0	3
>= 100,000	3	0	3	4	1	5

Table 15 Impact of conflict on working capital

Impact	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Loss of tools/implements	43	29	72	24	26	50
Loss of inventory	1	0	1	1	1	2
Loss of cash	3	0	3	1	2	3
Other	2	2	4	0	1	1
Loss of working capital (Rs)						
< 10,000	27	25	52	21	23	44
10,000 - 24,999	1	3	4	2	0	2
25,000 - 49,999	4	0	4	1	0	1
50,000 - 99,999	1	1	2	2	1	3
>= 100,000	2	0	2	0	0	0

Table 17 Level of income prior to conflict impact

Income per month (Rs)	Vavuniya				Ampara			
	HH		Household		HH		Household	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	12	13.3	5	5.6	7	9.3	6	8.0
< 700	54	60.0	51	56.7	48	64.0	47	62.7
700-1499	19	21.1	27	30.0	12	16.0	14	18.7
1500-2499	3	3.3	3	3.3	4	5.3	4	5.3
>=2500	2	2.2	4	4.4	4	5.3	4	5.3
Total	90	100.0	90	100.0	75	100.0	75	100.0

Table 10 Type of occupation prior to conflict impact

Occupation	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rubber Cultivation	31	18	49	19	12	31
Subsidiary food crop farming (including Chena)	26	19	45	7	7	14
Primary farming	8	2	10	4	0	4
Poultry rearing	4	3	7	2	0	2
Food processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small industry	1	0	1	0	0	0
Micro industry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	4	1	5	4	4	8
Other services	0	1	1	1	1	2
Wage labour	24	17	41	15	15	30
Government employee	2	3	5	1	0	1
Student	18	7	25	26	8	34
Other	4	3	7	6	11	17

Total number of respondents - 165  
 Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90  
 Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 19 Purpose of productive enterprise grant

Purpose	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Non agricultural economic activities	1	2	3	5	6	11
Agricultural activities	4	5	9	5	4	9
Household necessities	10	5	15	7	8	15
Housing	34	29	63	21	19	40

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 20 Date of disbursement, value, timing and utilization of productive enterprise grants

	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Grant received						
1988	16	14	30	0	0	0
1989	33	27	60	38	37	75
Value of grant (Rs)						
2,500	3	3	6	0	0	0
3,000	12	8	20	1	0	1
4,000	34	30	64	37	37	74
Timing of disbursement						
Before production	11	11	22	6	1	7
On time for production	2	6	8	3	1	4
After production	25	21	46	16	27	43
Unrelated to production	11	3	14	13	8	21
Utilization of grant						
Repair of buildings	32	17	49	4	3	7
Repair of machinery/ equipment	1	0	1	1	2	3
Purchase of machinery/ equipment	2	0	2	0	0	0
Purchase of inputs	17	15	32	11	9	20
Purchase of household necessities	41	15	56	27	25	52
Repayment of loans	10	1	11	5	3	8
Other	13	5	18	8	6	14

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 21 Constraints to restarting economic activities

Constraints	Vavuniya			Ampara		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	3	2	5	0	2	2
Insufficient grant	27	18	45	35	28	63
Shortage of inputs/stocks	4	2	6	1	0	1
Non availability of equipment	0	0	0	1	0	1
Electricity interruption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureaucratic bottlenecks	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lack of credit	35	20	55	23	24	47
Unstable security conditions	15	17	32	11	1	12
Weather	26	13	39	8	3	11
Inappropriate timing	9	3	12	2	1	3
Other	5	2	7	1	1	2

Total number of respondents - 165

Vavuniya: Males - 49, Females - 41, Total - 90

Ampara: Males - 38, Females - 37, Total - 75

Table 22 Level of current income for female heads of households and female headed households

Income per month (Rs)	Vavuniya				Ampara			
	HH		Household		HH		Household	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	None	11	26.8	6	14.6	7	18.9	6
< 700	28	68.3	20	48.8	26	70.3	22	59.5
700-1499	1	2.4	10	24.4	3	8.1	8	21.6
1500-2499	1	2.4	4	9.8	1	2.7	1	2.7
>=2500	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	.0
Total	41	100.0	41	100.0	37	100.0	37	100.0

Table 23 Level of income prior to conflict impact for female heads of households and female headed households

Income per month (Rs)	Vavuniya				Ampara			
	HH		Household		HH		Household	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	10	24.4	3	7.3	5	13.5	4	10.8
< 700	22	53.7	21	51.2	25	67.6	23	62.2
700-1499	7	17.1	15	36.6	4	10.8	7	18.9
1500-2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=2500	2	4.9	2	4.9	3	8.1	3	8.1
Total	41	100.0	41	100.0	37	100.0	37	100.0

M. PROJECT - MAHAWLI ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Project - MAHAWELI ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Implementing Agency

- E I E D (Employment, Investment, Enterprise Development Division)
- Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.

Objectives

1. To accelerate the creation of permanent jobs in micro and small enterprises.
2. To encourage medium and large scale investments in the systems in order to accelerate the creation of employment opportunities.
3. To strengthen the Government of Sri Lanka's commitment to market oriented approaches to promote sustainable economic development in the Mahaweli.

Gender Concerns

Capital formation in the Mahaweli areas appears to be a slow and complex process. The third and most important phase of the Accelerated Mahaweli Project (AMP) receives the least amount of grants. The need for employment avenues for a growing young labour force of second generation settlers is imperative. USAID through its MED, MAED, DAAP and PSPS projects is trying to foster private sector enterprise in the area.

The difficulties of encouraging business in general lie in the poor infrastructure facilities of the area. The major economic activity of the area is subsistence farming. Therefore, local demand is poor. The principal constraints as identified by USAID are land and credit. Credit depends upon land. Land is not really owned by the settlers. The small amounts of land that they have received are non-transferable and are on renewable annual permits. Communal land is available in limited areas. In addition transport and marketing facilities are sorely lacking. Water sharing is also a problem. Women have more specific disadvantages. Since most of the women are economically active as family farmers the potential entrepreneurs would perhaps lie in these other groups. That is the

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young secondary educated unemployed, the women of land-owning categories and the wives of contract labour - eg. wives of engineers or other MASL staff living in the area. The assumption is that farm women do not have the time for developing business.

According to the ARTI survey conducted in 1987/88 there is an incipient entrepreneurial growth in the area. The existing enterprises number 4,682. The majority are owner-manager micro-entrepreneurs. As these small enterprises have emerged in answer to local demand it is understandable that the majority are in trade. They employ 3 per cent of the population and 10 per cent of the labour force.

Women comprise a small minority (11 per cent) of the proprietor/active partner category. They are partly in trade, poultry farming and laundry services. Other activities include cattle rearing, rearing of ornamental fish, managing a bakery, pottery, tailor shops and dispensaries. The survey also indicates that the enterprises that women are in, are those with the smaller fixed assets and the fewest employees. The level of educational attainment is also lower in comparison with the other businesses. The ARTI survey was part of the project design. Further business potential in the Mahaweli area might be related to the diversification of agriculture that is going on. USAID is actively promoting agriculture for export, especially in fruits and vegetables.

#### Data Collection

Objective one : To accelerate the creation of permanent jobs in Micro and small enterprises.

In order to implement Objective 1, the MED project has identified some key strategies which can be itemised in the following way:

1. The improvement of leases of land of small entrepreneurs.
2. The expansion of Business Advisory Services.
3. The training of 'Existing' and 'Aspiring' entrepreneurs in simple business techniques.

4. Improving access to administrative services.
5. Assistance to access credit.

These aim to help improve the infrastructure thus increasing the potential entrepreneurial strength of the small businesses. Also they are geared to helping these businesses to acquire more business knowledge.

#### Improvement of leases of land

USAID has negotiated for the approval of a transferable lease document for entrepreneurs to replace the temporary permits. These will be accepted as collateral by the public and private banks for small business loans. This will present a great step forward for the Mahaweli entrepreneurs' credit situation.

It was planned to give a minimum of 750 small businessmen in 1990, 1,600 allotments were identified for leases in 1990 but no leases were issued due to mid-survey dislocation delays. The 1991 target is to issue 1,000 leases. The leases are to be issued to medium and small entrepreneurs operating business on commercial allotments. It is presumed that the special constraints faced by women as allottees would not hamper their enterprises which number 207 according to the table given in the following page. (Table 1)

#### Expansion of Business Advisory Services

Field Business Advisory Centres are in the process of being expanded/re-established. Advertisements for the 16 positions of Field Advisors have appeared in the last quarter. It appears that the MED Consultants contacted Women's Organisations seeking female applicants. The criteria for selection of such Advisors require persons with business skills and the willingness to live under difficult conditions in the Mahaweli. The Field Advisors are to be provided with motor cycles rather than 4 wheel vehicles. Few women applied. The MED Consultants (TIED) aim to place an advertisement specifically directed to female candidates.

TABLE 1

Mahaweli Small Enterprises with Women as  
Proprietors or Working Partners

<u>Business Category</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Women-Owned/Mgd.</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Women-Owned/Mgd.</u>
<u>Agriculture/Fishing</u> <u>of which:</u>	17 of 117	13
Cattle Rearing	7	10
Poultry Farms	9	24
Ornamental Fish	1	25
<u>Manufacturing</u> <u>of which</u>	11 of 165	7
Bakery	3	10
Textile goods	1	100
Pottery	3	37
<u>Wholesale/Retail</u> <u>Trade &amp; 'Hotels'*</u> <u>of which</u>	71 of 419	14
Pharmacy (Western)	1	29
Pharmacy (Aryurveda)	1	14
Motor Spares	2	22
Groceries	14	17
"Hotels"	12	16
Retail trade + Hotel	14	17
Betel Sellers	1	20
Fancy goods	2	25
<u>Community Services</u> <u>of which:</u>	108 of 808	5
Dispensaries	2	11
Laundries	4	40
Tailor shqps	2	11

\* "Hotels" means small eating establishments.

Source Project Paper 1989

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In the case of EIED field officers two of 11 are female. They have been successful in their liaison with small business owned by both men and women. Two of the EIED food technologists are female.

TABLE 2

		<u>EIED Field Officers</u>		<u>Food Technologists</u>	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Mahaweli System	H	1	4	-	-
	G		2	1	2
	C		2		
	B		2	1	-
Uda Walawe	1	1	-		
Kotmale		-	1		
		<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

As the Field Business Advisory Centres might prove to become important foci of development women entrepreneurs, representation should be fostered in them too.

The Entrepreneur Development and Training programme

These are on-going programmes held by EIED five times for the year. 13.1 per cent of women have been included. In the first two sessions there was a single woman participant among the 42. The numbers improved in the last three sessions - 9/30, 10/45, 5/31. The last session registers a shortfall again. This could well be because indications are that some proportion of the aspiring candidates use these training programmes as a stop-gap activity. Women too are taking up alternative employment in West Asia and some in Government employment and yet others in Colombo Garment factories. Those who have participated have shown an interest in activities such as tea packeting, rice milling, chillie grinding, grain grinding, furniture manufacturing, fruit bottling and mat weaving, not included in the earlier programmes.

Lanka Market Facts (Pvt) Ltd. being research Consultants have used the Focus Group method in evaluation of the programme. Although women have been included as participants no specific gender questions or answers have come up in the survey results. The object of their focus was the "Existing" and "Aspiring" entrepreneurs. There were more women in the aspiring group than in the existing group. The survey sample included 20 females/120 existing enterprises and 36 of the 79 aspiring candidates. Women as a group have not been evaluated. In order to ensure that women are not left out and that their problems should be woven into the framework of programmes there should be WID representation in Implementation Agencies, like EIED. Thereafter women's problems should be addressed as part of the evaluation.

#### Improving access to Administrative Services

The Field Business Advisory Centres will incorporate on the spot administrative facilities such as typing, faxing, photocopying, translation and telephone at cost. Although there is no provision and less likelihood of women being part of these centres there should be someone to monitor women's issues at these centres.

#### Assistance to access credit

In areas such as the Mahaweli those who need credit lack collateral. In order to overcome the shortage of assets specially of smaller entrepreneurs, the projects has come up with a Group Credit and Savings Scheme. These Associations will be helped by matching grants from project resources. These group loans are more suited for associations such as cooperative ventures - eg. the livestock breeding concern which has a Central Collecting Centre. Small business people may not be able to get together as they are often in competition in this type of activity. If on the other hand the women farmers have time to organise themselves some could break out into subsidiary off-farm activity. In this way womens' groups could be included into the scheme.

Objective two

"To encourage medium and large scale investments in the systems in order to accelerate the creation of employment opportunities."

Pre-investment programmes are going on with Colombo based large companies who are understandably reluctant to enter an area fraught with infrastructural deficiencies. However, with the newer stress on the export market some headway has been made. 43 companies are operating in the area, mostly in the sphere of commercial agriculture. Although it does not seem likely, we do not know whether any of the 43 companies are predominantly women owned or have high female management participation. Special Aid will be given to these "Pioneer" MLES. This has been published. A Chamber of Commerce for the Mahaweli is yet another idea mooted by the project. If women could be represented and involved in this at its inception their prospects will be improved.

Possibilities for women's employment will rise or may have already done so particularly given the emphasis on nuclear farm outgrower model. We do not know how many women are already thus employed. Outgrower labour is family labour mainly and thus has some prospects for women. Most employment in the processing on the commercial nuclear farms is female. Other linkages coming out of the production process such as storage, packing, transport and marketing will increase opportunities for women too. The type of production going on in the 20-50 acre farms include vegetables, fruits and flowers. Women are probably employed on these as well. If these prove to be successful, agglomeration economies will follow. Another aspect of this project which is intended is a market identification programme. It would be useful to know if there are products with potential for women given the pattern of livelihood in the area.

Objective three : "To strengthen the Government of Sri Lanka's commitment to market oriented approaches to promote sustainable economic development in the Mahaweli."

Special studies are to be initiated in the sphere of land, water and outgrower policy. These studies are to be made with the intention of clarifying and improving Government policies. Outstanding women's

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issues in the area such as the legal connotation of the temporary <sup>leases</sup> leases the conflicting uses of water, the sale of land to allottee will probably be touched upon. But since women form 17 per cent of the allottees and bear most of the burden of the difficult environment, a special study should be directed to women. The special studies programme is scheduled to have community meetings. If they have not already done so, women should be included and their issues taken up. The problem of the men are tackled individually and generally the same should be done for the women. In all instances they cannot be treated as part of the household. This means their problems get subsumed under the whole.

Data on women and the problems of women Mahaweli Enterprise

As given in the earlier section, this project has a fair amount of data on women. The ARTI Survey 87-88 has been the basis for information on the

- (a) number of women entrepreneurs
- (b) types of enterprises
- (c) level of capital
- (d) level of education

Although reference was made to the above figures (a and b) and generalisations (c and d) in the Project Paper 1989 (see page M 2), the details of this breakdown were not readily available as TIED is in the process of sorting it out.

The Evaluation of the Training Programme done by Lanka Market Facts (Pvt) Ltd has given the number of women participants (See page M-6). But this is the limit of their gender analysis. No specific material is available about women's background characteristics, motivation or constraints. Only limited comparisons could be made between males and females. Women's perspectives are absent. No women specific question about women as employees is available other than these two figures from the ARTI survey 36 per cent are unpaid family workers and 7 per cent of other employees.

The MED project report includes a gender analysis in addition to the economic and social which does not seem to be the norm for all USAID

projects. It gives a better idea of the background characteristics of women's states. Several new factors such as their key role in on-farm decision and family decision-making is referred to. This giving a slightly better picture of women's true participation in the livelihood pattern of the area.

### Suggestions

In order, however, to improve the casual link between the background characteristics and the numbers more significant data are needed. It is presumed that careful evaluation of projects is made and found to be useful. It follows therefore that a step by step account of women's involvement as important participants in economy and social life of the area in relation to the projects intervention is needed. To be more specific the following information about women entrepreneurs in Mahaweli are needed.

- 1) From which category of the Mahaweli system do they originate, are they the new settlers or the older inhabitants?
- 2) Are they the younger or older women?
- 3) What are their motivation for becoming entrepreneurs?
- 4) Why do they not joining in greater numbers?
- 5) How is the selection for the training programmes made?
- 6) Are their motivations for joining the above different from the men?
- 7) Are their constraints different from the men?
- 8) What type of constraints do they have?
- 9) Are they attitudinal or structural?
- 10) Why are women clustered in non-manufacturing low capital activities?
- 11) Why are the less educated women involved in business?

- 12) What type of access did they have to Advisory Centres in the past?
- 13) What types of transport are available to women given their different social status and their time schedule?
- 14) Are women involved in the associations that have been developed in the Mahaweli?
- 15) What are the prospects for a women's business Association?
- 16) What are the prospects for women in having a credit/savings association?

We need to have answers to all the above in order to assess the real capacity of women's business in the Mahaweli area.

#### • Conclusions

Although no mention is made of women in the key objectives of the project there is some consideration of women in this project. This should be made more explicit. This may be due to the uncertainty of G S L's attitude towards women which is very vague. Today however, since Donor Agencies specifically UN organisations are insisting on a women's component in every project, USAID could do the same. Since the Donor role in the National Development of Third World Countries is a powerful one, it could play a catalyst role in the issue of women.

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N. PROJECT - PRIVATE SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT

Project - PRIVATE SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT

Implementing Agency : Ministry of Finance, Securities Council and various private sector bodies.

Objectives

1. To strengthen the contribution of the private sector to the formulation, appraisal and implementation of market oriented economic policies
2. To contribute to the successful privatization of a significant number of state-owned enterprises to a broad spectrum of private sectors.
3. To develop the capacity of the Sri Lankan capital market to broaden public equity participation in the economy and increase capital resources for investment.

Gender Concerns

There is a common notion that women do not figure prominently in financial control at the macro-economic level. Only few studies have been done on professional women in the public and private sector (Sumanasekera 1989 and Abeywickreme 1990). Although these do not give us the full coverage of professional women it is certain that there has been an increase in the number of women in control even in financial institutions.

More women are Managers and General Managers in large state institutions such as the Bank of Ceylon and Peoples Bank. The number of female accountants too have risen from 109 to 1018 from 1971-81 (Census of Population). The number of males per female accountants has dropped from 24.9 - 5.8 during the same period (Census). They are also members of professional organisations such as the Institute of Banking, Institute of Chartered Accountants (22 per cent female) and Association of Economists. There is also one woman involved in the Stock Exchange (News Paper November 1990).

An increase in the visibility of women entrepreneurs/owner Managers/ Co-owners in more medium scale modern establishments can be detected (News papers, personal communication and knowledge). A few examples of women in joint ventures in the FTZ and others could be cited here. Others owning Servicing companies i.e. Cleaning and Tailoring do work for large companies. Professional Lanscaping, Vegetable exporting, Diamond cutting are some of the activities done at company level. The Women's chamber of Industry and Commerce began in 1985. The composition of their membership gives us some further leads as to women's involvement in medium scale business. They are in Tourism, Shoe manufacture, Travel, Teaching, Opticians, Readymade Garments, Batik and Handlooms to name a few.

Although the full strength of women in large organisations is not known their presence in micro enterprises is amply documented (A. Abeyewardene 1986 and 1989, N. Gunatilleke 1989, S. Dias 1984-1990). Approximately 35 per cent of the National N G Os (CENWOR) are Women's Organisations. An increasingly greater need for efficient financial control of these has become necessary. This may be in response to Donor Agencie's newer orientation where sustainability and contribution to economic development is mandatory.

#### Data Collection

The Project its plans and strategies in relation to data already collected on Women.

Objective 1 "To strengthen the contribution of the private sector to the formulation, appraisal and implementation of market oriented policies."

The policy support unit will do this through an identification and survey of private sector organisations mainly referring to Trade Associations and Chambers. After which some of them will be given grants to enhance their capabilities to be effective implementation of the new policies. By this approach it is hoped to reach out to a large segment of the private sector. At the time of inquiry the survey had identified around 2,000

associations. Links had been formed with some of these not only for using them as catalysts but also as sources of information for widening the catchment area. Initial links have been formed with the Chamber of Commerce, the National Chamber, the Federation of Chambers, the Women's Chamber of Industry and Commerce (WCIC), the National Exporters Association and the Maharagama Three Wheeler Association. The main criteria for selection has been on the strength of the organisational commitment portrayed by them. Other criteria such as power, size and national recognition have been taken into account. The range of representation stretches from the national to the local. No explicit use of the criterion of sex has been used. There does however appear to be some view point on Gender — as follows :

" The Gender Dimension. The Private Sector Policy Support Project

Female headed or female dominated firms form an important component of business enterprise. A greater proportion of females are found in micro and small enterprises. These are mostly family owned and operated business in retail trade, agriculture production and processing, handicrafts and a small range of personnel services. Organizations and associations servicing the micro and small enterprises are few and usually able to provide a very limited range of business services beyond the functions of a small gathering place for persons in similar activities in a small geographical area.

The proportion of females, in the business schools, commerce and business management streams in the universities is relatively small. However, females enter the accounting profession in large numbers and account for a much higher proportion. The enterprise culture of the country has resulted in specific niches within which women have been successful. The hospitality trade, components of the food processing industry and handicrafts are important sectors in which women participate and enterprises flourish.

Although there are various business associations organized by and for women, they are not deep and strong enough to develop specific agenda to address enterprise needs of women. The small associations of lace makers

are one type of example. They exist in the southern part of the country, offer some collective self reliance to producers, link them to market opportunities, but are usually too small to address issues of business development. Nevertheless they are able to link members with resources in training related to enterprise, access credit and identify sources of inputs and markets. Meanwhile, there is a chamber specifically organized by and for women, the Women's Chamber of Commerce. It has been selected for institutional support and development by the PSYS project. This chamber has in its membership, successful, medium and large scaled enterprises managed or run by women.

The structure of business associations in Sri Lanka is fractured and fragmented. There is as expected a large concentration of enterprises in the Colombo metropolitan area and all chambers and most large business associations are located there. The rural enterprises especially the small and medium scaled ones do not have similar institutions to service them. This structure needs to be created and will be an important component of the efforts of the Policy Support Project. The special needs of women and women based enterprises will be addressed by the institutions and associations which will emerge as a result of this initiative." (Gunatilleke, Nimal).

Data collection on women

There is no data being collected on the basis of gender. The attitude taken by the project appears to be one with no sex bias. The principal then is that whichever association (Male/Female) comes up with other important criteria to the project they will be included.

Data needed

At this point it could be suggested that without much difficulty the number of women's organisation involved in the survey could be elicited. That is to do it as the survey goes along. If there are not many women thus far it means women have not organised themselves into Trade Associations.

Objective 2 : "To contribute to the successful privatizations of a significant number of state owned enterprises to a broad spectrum of private investors."

According to the new economic policies of the state many of its institutions are being privatised. PSPS is giving Technical Assistance, Equipment and training to establish institutional capacity for the change over.

#### Data collection

The objective and strategies in this section do not directly affect women. The whole issue of women's employment in public and private institutions cannot be taken up here. There is an outside chance that profitability and efficiency may help improve women's position within the organization. On the other hand the converse may be true. The key issue here is that we do not know the composition of the firms bidding for investment. If they are almost totally male dominated this would confirm the notion that women are not important operators in this sphere. Inferences can thus be made that women are especially disadvantaged in this sphere or that they may not be interested in this activity.

#### Data needed

If possible it would be good to know (a) whether this project could give us an idea of women's involvement in the firms dealt with, (b) A comparison could be made between the old and newer venture at a later stage, (c) Since the project intends to start up a training institute it would be good to know their gender policy from the outset. After it gets off the ground the male/female involvement should be tracked.

Objective 3 : "To develop the capacity of the Sri Lankan Capital Market to broaden public equity participation in the economy and increase capital resources for investment."

The three main strategies used to support the above objective are to

- (1) help make the Securities council fully operational
- (2) to help expand the role of the Colombo Stock Exchange
- (3) to help establish a Venture Capital Company drawing in local capitalists.

PSPS does this through technical assistance, training, some equipment support, off setting costs for a broad publicity campaign and the provision of 50 per cent of the operational costs for start up of a venture capital company. Three aspects of this assistance can be examined from the gender viewpoint.

- i. are women included in the training being given
- ii. what is the gender policy with regard to the advertising and in the secondary text books
- iii. is any of the capital being disbursed by the new Venture Capital Company reaching women.

#### PL 460 - 108 Lending Programme

Not directly under the PSFS Programme but of some relevance here is the PL 460 - 108 Lending Programme

Approximately Rs.120 million has been disbursed to five indigenous banks/finance companies (controlling lesser amounts of capital than the state banks). These will act as Intermediate Financing Institutions through which new and varied types of enterprises would be encouraged.

Those already operative :

- a) Mercantile Credit : Small holder Tea factory.
- b) Sampath Bank : Agriculture and Agro Processing in Mahaweli System B and H.
- c) Seylan Bank : Self employment at capital levels at Rs 10 - 15,000.
- d) MacKinnon & Keels Financial Services Ltd : Tea Smallholders and livestock projects.
- e) Central Finance : Agricultural Equipment, Tractors and trucks.

There is potential for women to be included into the Mahaweli projects - agro business such as Gerkhin production and other agro processing projects. The self employment projects have some potential as do the livestock projects. In the Seylan Bank programme 20 per cent of the 240 micro-enterprise loans are for women.

#### Data collected

All information is not being collected or stored on a gender basis. The information on women thus far available is given above.

#### Data needed

As there is no breakdown on male/female basis, we have no idea of womens involvement in training programmes or as recipients of capital. Nor do we have information on gender concerns as a matter of policy in the public awareness campaign.

#### Suggestions and Conclusions

##### The problem of women in enterprise development and the PSFS project

From published research as mentioned in the text we know that it is not easy for women to reach positions of power in large financial economics. Nor is it easy to become owner/managers of large business concerns. However, we know that in Sri Lanka some women have reached these positions. We are also aware that women are involved in large numbers in small business formal and informal. Does this project have potential to help us understand the options and choices open to women in high finance and business? Also to tell us why so many women are clustered into small business? As its avowed intent is to strengthen the contribution of private sector to the new market oriented economic policies, women should be included as important participants in the economy. Although no mention of women is made in the objectives on further probing, we find that certain womens organisations have already been included to play a catalyst role.

Nevertheless, since no decisions about the gender policy with the exception of the P S U (refer p. N 3) of the project as a whole have been made - no data on gender basis has been generated. Some doubt about the question of womens involvement in high finance and business occur i.e. that is their relative absence or their growing presence, some of these doubts could be easily dispelled with the collection of data on a gender basis. It would not mean an increase in time or money if it is done as part of the counting exercise. It would be good if further details about the composition of the organisations concerned is known, but if this means time and money further changes in policy should be made to accommodate its inclusion. The type of information on women needed at different levels are as follows:

1. Numbers involved
2. Nature and type of activities
3. As recipients of credit and training
4. Place in organisations structure
5. Choices and options and history of decision making.

The depth of qualitative data needed progressively increases at each stage and this may require a special study which should be encouraged through the auspices of USAID/WID.

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0 PROJECT - PVO CO-FINANCING

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Project - FVO-DO FINANCING

Implementing Authorities : Ministry of Policy Planning and Implementation  
US and Non US FVOs

Objectives

1. To improve the performance of FVOs in providing community based services to population groups who have limited access to and control over productive resources.
2. To achieve significant and sustainable improvement in the economic well being of the beneficiaries of FVO activities and to increase those beneficiaries access to and control over productive resources.
3. To enhance equal opportunity for ethnic and religious minorities, youth and women residents of disadvantaged areas.

Gender Concerns

Participation of women in voluntary organisations in Sri Lanka is not a new phenomenon. The practice of self help for community projects has been the norm throughout our history. Self help or Shramadana is not uncommon even today in both rural areas and urban low income areas. The most visible of women's organisations today are located in urban situations. These had their origins among middle class charities initiated often by religious groups. Today these have elements of professionalism and formal organisation such as constitutions. Women's organisations have spread somewhat from charities to professional interest groups - SLFW, Zonta, Soroptomists, Housewives Associations to name a few. The SLMC (Sri Lanka Women's Conference) performs the function of coordinating and is the umbrella organisation for over 80 organisations. The urban areas' main towns are well served with such organisations. Only a few of these associations have rural outreach. The most prominent among the latter is LMS or the Lanka Mahila Samithi. It has been difficult to get the total

number of women NGOs but an estimate of between 30-45 per cent national level NGOs are said to be women -- (CENWOR 1988).

Not so well documented is the participation of women in rural situations. Here too women of more propertied background tend to be the organisers of welfare type activities. Invariably these too are combined with religious institutions such as temples and churches. The poorer rural women in more advanced villages tend to become involved in associations such as Funeral Aid Societies. Much less participation of women in rural development societies is known but more recently there is participation in "Kantha Samithis" on the behest of the Women's Bureau and other Government agencies. These have had limited success. A few farm womens associations too have developed.

Yet another very significant new phenomena is the involvement of young people in voluntary activities. At first this was part of the organisation of political parties to mobilise the youth. The incentive for the youth was to improve their linkages with political patronage for jobs. Today this same trend has been widened. The Ministry of Health for example has used health volunteers for spreading the Family Planning message at rural level. Many young women with a secondary education have used these means to enter the health service at different levels.

Foreign donor groups with poverty alleviation in mind are the newest sources of resource mobilisation at village level. Thus people's participation has increased. Women too have come forward to avail themselves of these new opportunities particularly the young secondary educated. The development of PVOs is consistent with overall mission objectives that is to encourage rural development and private enterprise. USAID too has entered the scene involving itself at key points in the entire system of PVOs. The new policy orientation includes a shift from welfare to development to try to draw in the poor majority. Although they have identified women as disadvantaged groups and therefore as important recipients, no impact analysis has followed.

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## Data Collection

From the experiences of PVO Co-Financing I (Project Paper 1987) it was found necessary to add to the major element of the project, which was sub-project Co-financing. The additional new elements included (a) the improving of the management skills of the PVOs and (b) to spread the disbursement of micro-grants to small regional and community based PVOs. These new elements are absorbed into the objectives and strategies of the project as follows:

### Objective: 1

"To improve the performance of PVOs in providing community based services to population groups who have limited access to and control over productive resources"

The main strategy used here was the choosing of CCSS as the instrument of implementation. CCSS was chosen presumably because it is a national umbrella organisation. Through it microgrants could be channelled to an assortment of social service organisations. It also was an organisation begun nearly 50 years ago in 1948. The structure of the organisation was not geared to serve modern day PVOs. Therefore the US AID component included modernization of CCSS structure and plans to make it a useful and dynamic body in the PVO community. Whilst improving the management structure of CCSS there are ongoing training programmes in project proposal writing, financial management etc. conducted for affiliate participation. What role do women play in the CCSSs own organisation, in its affiliate structure and as recipients of micro grants.

### Its own Organisation

Women form about half of the staff. They are in the support staff as Clerks, Accounts Assistants and Administrative Officers. The only female project officer left because her father did not allow her to do field work.

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C C S S Affiliate Structure

CCSS has a gender policy which states that no organisation that discriminates against women would be accepted as an affiliate. CCSS has 136 offiliates at the present time (End 1990) seven of these are womens organisations. But the figures alone do not give the full picture, as most of the other social service organisations have a high percentage of women in their management.

Women as beneficiaries

- a) The breakdown of participants in the affiliate training programmes was not available on gender basis but it was certain that some women participated.
- b) A male-female breakdown is available for the 26 projects as at end 1990. The total figure is 1,057 beneficiaries of which 728 were women. Given below is a list of the type of activities they have been involved in:

List

1. Typing and shorthand (Training)	91
2. Sewing (Training)	65
3. Weaving	25
4. Industrial sewing	280
5. Self-employment	42
6. Income generating	45
7. Cattle rearing	10
8. Flower making, pre school training	36
9. Handicapped girls (cultural troupe)	30
10. Handicapped girls (Vocational training)	65
11. Training of media personnel	75
12. Training - Sinhala editing	<u>18</u>
	<u>782</u>

The specific male activities appear to be **carpentry**, electronic repair training and tailoring training. Both males and females have been included in self employment income-generating projects as well as

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the Sinhala/Editing training and training of media persons. Women therefore have been major beneficiaries of PVO grants.

Data needed

Women's participation in FVOs at National and other levels is high. But in order to establish this fact it would be good to know the following:

- (a) The number of women Presidents Office bearers and committee members.
- (b) The number of women members
- (c) Impact studies on women should be included in the evaluation.

It appears that Objective two and three are somewhat similar in intent, or at any rate in their strategies. Objective two has a decided economic orientation while objective three a social one to direct help towards particularly disadvantaged groups. The strategies, however, appear to be the same. That is to give grants to self-propelled organisations that would then try to reorganise the community base.

As in the earlier section it is clear that women have been important beneficiaries of PVO grants. As at end of 1990 US AID figures give as an estimation that 39 per cent of the recipients of their 28 projects are women (Appendix 1). But it appears to be a low estimation judging by further information received from CCSS (No.5) and the Thrift Societies (No.11). The figures for CCSS are given above and those for "Sanasa" Thrift Societies are given below. 94,772 women are committee members in the Thrift Societies and an approximation of the total number of individual women members is 225,000. (Personal communication Hettiarachchi Feb. 1991). At village level 1,841 women are committee members, 925 women are leaders. District level leaders number 295. This is an increase on US AID end 1990 figure. There is no doubt that although there is a built in component for base data collection on a gender

\* Most recent 371,240

1991

basis, it has not been effective. This may be due to the difficulties encountered in the evaluation process in general and not specifically to gender information. The responsibility of data collection lies with the PVO grantees and their reporting procedures appear to be weak. A simple procedure for evaluation appears to be in place but the information needed is not available (confirmed by Evaluation Report May 1990 Pg 32-39). Let us examine what information is available on gender in the latest Evaluation Report of May 1990.

It reveals that women of low income groups are "highly represented among project participants" however no organised gender related data was given.

A short analysis of the data in the above report shows that eight projects have direct reference to beneficiaries who are women. Certain projects such as soil conservation have no direct relevance but others such as credit schemes, training schemes and small scale agricultural projects that helped to uplift low income families have an impact on women as well. Much more information on women is likely to be available with each of the PVOs.

Data from sub project briefs and case studies for the eight women oriented PVOs

1. ACBC (All Ceylon Buddhist Congress) - had a plan to give training/employment for 30 months for 45 girls in a Girls' Home, in Balapitiya. 38 girls from the village, too got employment (only a few from the Home were suited for the work). A total of 78 girls (in 1991 - 120) received employment in what has turned out to be a viable on-going operation.
2. LEADS (Lanka Evangelical Alliance Development Services) Dapiligoda and Wanathavila village development - certain aspects of the LEADS project affect the women. Specifically it will provide training in Montessori methods for two educated women who will run a pre-school in the

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in the village. The Women's Rural Development Society was active in the village prior to LEADS coming in. They were easily identifiable as a volunteer group who would be good beneficiaries. They were also the agents for implementation. A vocational training component is also scheduled to commence with two sewing machines for ten women trainees below the age of 30 years.

3. SARVODAYA - Volunteer Community Leadership Development Services in the North and East. Many of the training programmes envisaged have prospects for the women

- 240 Health care workers
- 240 Pre school teachers to be attached to 240 core children's centres
- 240 Home gardens at these centres.

4. CATER - Credit and Training for Economic Development in Rural Sri Lanka in the North Central Province.

Firstly it is hoped to assist low income women and out of school youth who are members of the multi-purpose cooperative societies to improve incomes by establishing viable commercial enterprises. 80 Women are to be given loans. The case study report states that this suggestion came up with opposition from the Male dominated MPCs. However, they finally agreed because of Donor insistence. The objective of this exercise was not only to give loans to women but also to change this type of attitude.

A second component was to train 840 women in small business management skills.

5. LMS - (Lanka Mahila Samithi) - will provide loans for women to start businesses. Training in feasibility studies, basic bookkeeping and other assistance for the venture will be given. Special

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training courses in dress making, soft toy making, agriculture and animal husbandry will be conducted for 560 women.

6. LCES - (Lasalline Community Education Services) - this project will provide 400 boys and girls with skills training in three city slums. 176 pregnant and lactating mothers will benefit from feeding programmes.
7. SLAVSC (Sri Lanka Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception) - finance will be provided for a family planning counselling unit in Colombo and a laboratory for providing FP services in Kandy.
8. HEB - (Hindu Education Board) - funds will be provided for a clothing training institute in North Jaffna for 12 months training to 45 orphan and destitute women.

Outside of the more overtly women oriented projects are some (eg. WOCUU), which train women in primary level corporative banking. The number of women involved is given earlier in the report. The total number of women in FVO Co-finance Projects is not available in AID materials. A rough approximation is now available. (Appendix 1) The Evaluation Report 1990, so thorough in its analysis of sustainability and short comings of the institutional structure of the FVO system, unfortunately has no gender analysis.

One of the newer grants within the last year or so has been given to AGROMART. It is a part of the Womens Chamber of Industry and Commerce which has a link with rural women. The choice of Agromart as a FVO grantee not only shows that women's organisations are well considered but also that the FVO concerned has demonstrated its capability. In its earlier work Agromart organised many successful trade fairs in Colombo and the outstations. It has also been trying to organise women farmers associations, establish market linkage, it has been instrumental in sending women farmers to Thailand for training courses and in general helping to make agriculture a more viable livelihood for women.

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At the present time it has undertaken to train 3,000 women in the North Western Province in Agriculture and related fields to promote income generation and entrepreneurship. November 1990, 840 women had already been trained. More recently 270 Kuwaitee returnees had also been given this training free of charge.

#### Data pertaining to women and the problem of Women/FVOs

The available data on women have been itemised in the foregoing. A large quantity of other data is possibly available at each FVO.

The problem of women in FVOs (NGOs) varies with each project situation. It is therefore difficult to identify specific problems of women in this sphere. The projects seem to cover all groups with a bias towards the disadvantaged. Ethnic and geographic spread is also contained. A useful exercise from the point of women would be to identify which types help women the most.

In recent literature, "income generating activities" have been criticised as not enhancing women's status. Credit/savings in groups has been mooted. The relationship between all relevant variables including those of Donor roles and sponsorship by powerful sections have been examined in 'World Development Volume 17, No.7, July 1989 - edited by Caren Crown'. These analyses point to the most successful examples of community development as being those projects that have narrow focus on a specific trade. Other factors include leadership commitment, credit (brokering loans), ongoing economic activities, good market facilities and the backing of powerful consumer groups.

It would therefore be important to look at FVOs from a gender angle by assessing their impact on women. This could be done by using the above variables in relation to each of the FVOs.

#### Suggestions

After the initial numerical data has been elicited, impact studies of on-going FVOs should proceed. More in depth gender analysis

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focussing on the impact of PVO activity on the real economic advancement of women is imperative.

### Conclusions

The implicit assumption of the project seems to be that if women's economic status is improved many development problems could be overcome. The truth of this assumption is called into question when the sustainability of the PVOs is not guaranteed. It is true that some of the PVOs have a long life but this is not sufficient to show dynamism and viability, especially if they are totally dependent on aid.

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The estimated number of women beneficiaries under PVO Co-Financing II is as follows :

		Female Beneficiaries	Total
Grant No.	1	375	1,000
	2	60	1,200
	3	2,500	3,500
	4	120	120
CWS	5	15	300
	6	100	500
	7	25	80
	8	5	50
	9	20	2,000
	10	200	1,500
WCCU	11	160,000	400,000
	12	-	-
	13	1,000	12,360
	14	500	3,000
	15	100	1,000
	16	500	1,000
	17	1,000	1,000
	18	60	120
	19	1,300	1,300
	20	-	500
	21	-	-
	22	500	1,500
	23	1,000	1,000
	24	-	-
25	-	-	
26	-	-	
27	70	200	
28	50	50	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>169,500</b>	<b>433,280</b>

USAID Office  
15 November 1991

P. PROJECT - POPULATION PROJECTS

Project - POPULATION PROJECTS

Implementing Authority - FP&SL, JEDB, PSL, SLAVSE, CDS, FHB

Department of Census and Statistics Marga.

Objectives

1. Financial Self-Sufficiency of Institutions
2. Improved Service Delivery
3. Research

Gender Concerns

By virtue of their biological character women are destined to be the reproducers of children in the known future. Decision making regarding the number of sex of their children has never been in the hands of the women alone. In the context of Sri Lankan society today not only the wife and husband but also the young adults of the family have to be included as targets of family planning, sex education as well as AID's education. Two key features of family planning in Sri Lanka that have to be taken into account appear to be fairly contradictory. One is the high awareness factor: 91% (SLDHS 87), the second is the high use of traditional methods 42% (SLDHS 87). High awareness is often attributed to outreach of the health education and family planning programme to the rural periphery. These messages have had some response from a relatively literate and educated population. (Female literacy 82% in the 1981 Census).

The Demographic/Health Survey 1987 reveals that traditional methods are the most significant. The popularity of modern temporary methods is growing only slightly. Sterilisation has grown in popularity among low-income groups. Although Sri Lanka is said to be one of the success stories of developing countries on bringing down the population growth rate, the population increase by 2000 AD will still be phenomenal and a host of problems face the family planning programme and especially the women.

The problems faced can be categorised into 3 major components :

- 1) The shortcomings of the delivery systems, 2) The difficulty in changing attitudes and values of the population at large - "the acceptors and the providers" and 3) The fear of side effects and the difficulties of using modern temporary methods.

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The key issues then are related to instilling confidence at community level and the ensuring of a continuous supply of services.

USAID has been assisting in solving some of these problems through the financing of Family Planning Institutions and attempting to enhance their capabilities in the outreach to the community. Aid for research has also been given. No specific orientation towards women can be elicited from the FIR or from the interviews. General USAID policy is to leave the family/couples to decide (World Development Vol 17, 1989).

#### 5. Data Collection

Due to the paucity of information available on these projects an in-depth assessment of strategies cannot be done. However, possibilities for amassing data on women will be made. The policy of USAID in Population Projects appears to be towards assisting the Family Planning Institutions, semi-government and NGOs to become sustainable operations in themselves. The question arises as to whether this will affect the delivery services adversely. Secondly, USAID tries to improve the counselling and awareness aspects of F.P.

Finally, the most recent financing of research includes the Unmet Needs Survey, the Opinion Survey of Medical Providers and some Bio-medical Research on the acceptance of Norplant.

#### I. Projects designed to increase financial sustainability of Family Planning Institutions

##### 1) Family planning plantation project

The main objective of this project is to "demonstrate the critical role of semi-government organisations to initiate and enhance the development and quality of F.P. Services".

The implementing Agency the J.E.D.B. has been provided with equipment and contraceptives for 60 Tea Estates to provide clinical facilities and para-medical personnel. The target of 80 new acceptors a year has almost been reached. Family planning in the estates has been going on from the inception of the programme in the 60s. The reason being that the female population on the estates have the highest fertility rates (SLDHS 1987). They are also among the most poorly educated and live in trying conditions. Highlighted therefore in this sector is a group of women who have very little control over their own labour and their own reproduction. Data from this project is not available on the type of acceptors on the basis of sex or the type of contraceptive undertaken. Basic data is thus needed. The JEDB is likely to have this data. The report of the final evaluation is yet to be received. It should perhaps contain some of this data. This type of project is a useful indicator as to the present status of women viz. FP on the Estates.

Estate women are an example of a type of women whose status does not rise through income-earning capacity. It may on the other hand be enhanced through education and control over reproduction or else moving out of their present occupation. Other implications of the structure of the intervention where the Estate management is expected to play a more dominant role may have repercussions on the women. The question that need to be asked are whether they feel obliged to make use of the services available? Are more men than women using this facility? Has the quality of the service improved? In essence what is the impact of this project on the family and the women therein. The Project objective is not the introduction of family planning per se but cost benefit to the Estate. The principal savings occurred in reduced maternity costs, decreased free feeding and creche feeding, less absenteeism, and overall improvements in maternal health. Each of these factors is important to both management and employees in an industry which employs many women workers.

Another effect of this project which may occur and eventually have a deleterious effect on the services available. That is the new approach where the Government Institutions and the community must take more responsibility. If the donor removes the aid the services may deteriorate.

ii) The Social Marketing Programme of the USAID in collaboration with FFASL is an attempt to advertise contraceptives and services and to provide retail outlets with the idea of promoting income-generation. One obstacle in the way is non-cooperation on the part of the National Broadcasting Corporation.

An improvement in the availability of contraceptives country-wide cannot but help the women indirectly. The types of contraceptive that can be sold in the market are confined to condoms, jellies and pills. Women usually depend on the male to purchase their requirements perhaps the exception is the pill. The recent market research may have uncovered some new information. Data on this aspect will be available in FPA and may reveal new attitudes on the part of the women. It also may show shortcomings vis-a-vis the women.

iii) The Youth Counselling Centre is being supported by PVO-Co-Financing II and has potential for the younger women. The latter will gain not only for themselves but from the improved knowledge acquired by their young male counterparts.

iv) Improving the financial viability of FF NGOs. When the sustainability of the NGOs comes into question and aid is reduced, payment for services is likely to be the result. 'Fee for Service' is the current trend. This will affect the poorer women who need the FF services the most.

v) Assessment of Pilot Training for FP NGOs: An increase in the professional financial planning of any organisation will without doubt help in the development of its personnel. In the case of 4 and 5 in all other institutions involved the important data that is needed is the male-female breakdown of the personnel. One of the key questions relates to whether the financial training is being given to the women as well. Women will receive this training if and when they are in managerial positions in FP NGOs. Training will be given in the locally based FP Units.

vi) Private Provision of Health and Family Planning Services: This too is a project which is being aided by the PVO-Co-Financing II project. The main objective appears to be to help 'private' FP services thereby helping SLAVSC generate income. Women will have better services on payment.

Aid is being given for sophisticated equipment, a training course will ensue. Will women be recruited as lab technicians. With fuller details the impact of the project on women could be judged better.

## II. Projects designed to improve service delivery

### 1) Continuation and strengthening voluntary Surgical Services in Sri Lanka.

USAID aims to provide bridge funding for continuance of the work that SLAVSC does. Their activities include the recruitment of new acceptors for permanent and temporary methods of FP. The Needs Assessment Report undertaken August 1990 has data on the activities of SLAVSC and not on women in particular. SLAVSC might have data that could be disaggregated.

### 11) Family Planning Services

PSL is the implementing agency whose aim is to provide counselling and service delivery in temporary methods as well as the promotion of child immunisation. This project has a community base in seven sub-regions in six administrative districts. The project has served 7,536 acceptors of family planning and referred 16,297 children for immunisation. The project started only in 1989. At the community level women were involved in service delivery. Women will have to look for new sources of family planning services since the project has been phased out.

iii) Improving Contraceptive Prevalence through satisfied acceptors

FPASL and PHB are the implementers of this project. Operations Research into effective approaches to family planning service delivery of modern methods is undertaken. A new method has been devised to use those satisfied with oral contraceptives to promote new acceptors. This method has proved to be cost effective. Data on the numbers of women involved in this experiment is not known. The source of such data is the FPA. In fact it is imperative that extent of usage of oral contraceptives by rural women is known.

III. Projects in Research

1) NORPLANT

FPA is doing research and experimentation with NOR Plant. According to Dr Basnayake these are successful (Basnayake et al 1986). The question has been posed on how useful new technology is with their incumbent contra effects are, in a developing country situation (Opinion Survey 1990). Data on the failures should also be known as these have a detrimental effect on women. (Data on this experiment is still being collected).

ii) Study on the Unmet Need for Family Planning Services through further further analysis of DHS Data.

The Department of Census and Statistics/FPA are conducting research into the characteristics of users of traditional methods, modern methods and non users. The results of these studies are not known. However, the Demographic and Health Surveys Further Analysis Series, March 1990 published by Researchers from the Department of Census and Statistics is in circulation. This reveals some important data regarding women who are traditional users. The share of traditional users has been prominent and they have contributed largely to the increase in prevalence. Of these methods, the most important in the 1987 survey, was that of periodic abstinence. Evidence is given to show that educated women (secondary and above) are using this method. This method was used mostly by younger women with small sized families. Urban women with higher levels of education figure prominently as users of this method. Thus, even educated women in Sri Lanka do not like modern temporary methods and they have used traditional methods very effectively. It is then, the women in the lower income groups with less education that need the most help.

iii) Opinion Survey of Medical Providers on FP and Attitudes toward Service Delivery

This study done by Marga Institute comprised a survey of Doctors with varying qualifications from different districts. Some ethnic representation was included in the sample. The main object of this study was to find out the inhibiting factors for the low use of modern temporary methods.

Important Factors and Issues relating to women, in this study :

- A lack of knowledge on the part of the users of modern temporary methods which will result in failure.
- A gradual acceptance of family planning as part of family health.
- The need to involve husbands in the user concept not merely as purchasers of contraceptives.
- Socio-cultural inhibitions which are not examined fully.
- Limited time allotted to FP, due to high pressure on the Providers.
- Although the younger Doctors had a positive attitude to FP, they lacked training whereas the converse was true of the older providers.
- The most number of clients were females below the age of 40 years, with very few below 20..
- Providers' advice was sometimes curtailed by the husband objecting to FP.
- + Wives mostly consulted, without their husbands but were usually accompanied by some female relative.
- More husbands and wives consulted together in the urban sector.
- A negligible number of husbands consulted alone.
- Providers were not forthcoming about unmarried female clients (Only 19 % of the Providers reported in the affirmative).
- More male providers than female felt that large family size was limiting the economic growth of the country. Most of the providers said that 2 to 3 children were the ideal family size.
- Whilst the majority of families agreed with this, they in fact had 4 to 5 children. A lack of FP knowledge was the main cause.
- Among female users, sterilisation was the most well known. The Pill and male sterilisation were next.
- IUDs and Condoms were lesser known but Diaphragms, Poams and Norplant were hardly known.

Comment on the Study

As inadequacy of time was put forward as the main inhibiting factor for Providers to give FP Services, alternative suggestions were sought. The Providers said that more training should be given to PHIs, Midwives and FP Assistants for transmitting knowledge, motivational work as well as for FP Services.

The other two suggestions increase in the number of Doctors working in Government Hospitals for FP work and increase in the number of FP Clinics are both impractical, in the present context.

It is therefore significant that in the final analysis of the survey FP work should be relegated to the PHIs, Midwives and FP Assistants who are females, as in the past.

Data on Women and the problems of women in the control of own reproduction

The Population Projects have volumes of data on women. Most of which, however, is more easily retrievable from sources outside USAID. The Projects women as "Acceptors". Women do not figure as central in the wider sense of the term, although the control of their own reproduction is crucial to their development. In the present Sri Lankan society, most women seek their own development within the family concept. It has surfaced that both women and men would like to control their family size. Yet several cultural, structural and attitudinal factors affect family relationships and prevent realisation. The most educated have found ways best suited to their own value systems and ideologies while the less educated have chosen more drastic solutions. Delivery systems are woefully inadequate and hence cannot serve those who are positive Acceptors.

6. Suggestions

The numerical data of women's involvement has to be elicited first. After which the negative and positive factors for women in each Project will have to be dealt with. Most importantly, however, are needed, Projects which have 'delivery and monitoring' component embedded in an over-riding interest in the women in their family environments including the different income groups. Attitudes are not necessarily specific to different economic backgrounds. Many other cross-cutting individual and family variables may have a crucial influence. From the information thus far know, the poorest women have the least ability to control reproduction.

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## 7. Conslusions

The low fertility rate (2.7/couple), high family planning acceptance rate (62 %) and low population growth rate (1.2 %) are the criteria of success of the USAID's involvement in family planning activities in the past. Much aid is directed to Family Planning, but the success factor is much more difficult to evaluate. This is due to the complexity of factors operating at ground level. It is for this reason that retrieval and intensive analysis of data is needed. Specific focus on women will lead to better understanding of the problem in its totality.

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Q. PROJECT - TRIPOSHA

Project - TRIPOSHA

Implementing Agencies : CARE  
Ministry of Health

Objectives

1. To combat under-nutrition of children and pregnant and lactating women by providing a nutritional supplement to bridge the gap between their normal diet and the minimum daily requirement.
2. To progressively transfer the technology for the production of nutritional supplement based on low cost indigenous commodities.

Gender concerns

The two major components are, the distribution of the nutritional supplement to 580,000 beneficiaries. Secondly, the production of Triposha in a factory situation, to service this distribution.

The nutritional supplement is meant to reach the most vulnerable sections of the poor majority who are known to be malnourished. They are the pre-school child, the pregnant and the lactating mother. Various nutritional studies conducted by the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division (MPI) and others have helped identify the root causes of malnourishment. They are due, in general, to the poor nutritional status of the mother and the poor weaning practices in the nurturing process of the child. It could be noted here that the life expectancy of the female is less than the Male only in the age group 1 to 4 years. The weaning stage starts approximately between 2 to 4 years. Four evaluations of the Triposha Programme have been made from its inception by USAID/FNPPD. The difficulties of evaluation of its effectiveness and the problems of delivery have been noted. Although it is acknowledged that there is a certain percentage of failure its positive results have to be recognised. A unique opportunity has emerged through the link established between the maternal health clinics with the poor mothers and the children of the

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community. The Thriposha distribution has been the major incentive that has drawn these groups to the clinic. The latter provides a package of nutrition services including FP. This useful line of contact could be used more effectively to draw women more into the health education programme. The potential of this nutritional supplement lies in the improvement of the quality of women's lives and labour in the long term.

The factory production has both short term and long term potential. The factory employs several young women, thereby providing income earning opportunities so urgently needed by most rural families. The expansion programme includes the introduction of locally grown raw materials. Thus more opportunities for women arising from this could be anticipated.

#### Data Collection

##### Objective 1

To combat under-nutrition of children and pregnant and lacting women by providing a nutritional supplement to bridge the gap between their normal diet and the minimum daily requirement.

In order to support this objective USAID with CARE (USNGO) provides a nutritional supplement based on Corn Soya Milk. This distribution facility is done in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. From time to time it has been possible for NFDM to be provided with Sri Lankan raw material and the PL 48. However this is supplemented with Corn Soya Blend and Maize imported from the US. This input is scheduled to end in 1990. As this is a heavily subsidised project, local production has been actively encouraged in order to increase its sustainability. Thriposha is enhanced with vitamins and packeted and sold to the Ministry of Health who distributes it freely through the MHC, Well Baby Clinics and other outlets on the estates. From 1979, Ceylon Tobacco Company Ltd., has been processing and packeting in its factory at Ja-Ela. Due to the difficulties CARE and MOH have had in distribution, this too has been given over to CTC Ltd., to manage.

Much criticism has been levelled at the methods of distribution but all the evaluation reports have highlighted the positive aspect of at least one issue which is that the Clinics are well attended. One way or another they have improved the households intake or the household income. The cost of evaluation through the measurement of weight gained by the beneficiaries is prohibitive and tedious. USAID Commitment is due to end and MOH may have to take over the whole exercise. Evaluation of Thripasha as a welfare measure is ongoing at Marga Institute. A new source of funding to government is expected from Japan. The total female component of the targeted beneficiaries is around 75 per cent. Apart from this, no data is readily available on this aspect of the project at USAID. Even other evaluation reports have incomplete data on Women in this respect.

#### Objective 2

To progressively transfer the technology for the production of nutritional supplement based on low-cost indigenous commodities.

Women are part of the production process in the Factory. 74 young women and 34 men are presently employed at the Thripasha Factory. The situation of the women in the production process conforms to the more or less accepted division of labour. The women are in the manual operations while the men are the machine operators. The women are not in the supervisory category. However, they are members of a large Trade Union (Food and Beverages). They also have access to medical attention (full time Matron and Visiting Doctor). They are beneficiaries as employees. This is significant as they are a source of income for the poorer rural families. The introduction of corn growing and maize growing in Sri Lanka has been given an impetus from the Thripasha Programme. 2,000 acres are to be turned over to these crops in addition to Soya Bean, Cowpea, Green gram and Black gram. Here too there is a possibility that women are already in the farming of these crops. Unfortunately no information is available on this aspect.

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Data pertaining to women and the problem of women in this activity

There is no doubt that the targeting of poor women and children as recipients of a nutritional supplement will help women to improve the management of their own reproduction by producing healthier children and improving their own health. These could lead to an improvement in their own capacity for labour and income earning. They could also improve the capacity of their children in the same sphere. Although the problem of poor women has been recognised, the implications of this have not been followed up. The imperatives of this project have been to improve the poor woman's inability to control the number of births, spacing and weaning of children. No data on the specific impact is readily available.

Suggestions

In order that the positive aspects of this project be increased, not only numerical data needs to be given prominence but the impact on the family has to be examined more closely. The possibilities for promoting health education and awareness is great. These should be monitored carefully and the data, made known. The crucial link between the clinics and mothers that has been built up in this project should be maintained and developed. This could be done by linking up the project to income generating, increasing the growth of nutritional plants in home gardens and introducing new cooking habits. It will be necessary to intervene deeper into the community. Women's organisations at village level should be encouraged to participate and put these into practice.

Conclusions

The project has the potential to enhance the quality and use of women's labour in the short and long run. It has the capacity to improve that of future generations as well. Qualitative data on the impact of this project on women should be encouraged.

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# USAID - WID Gender disaggregation project

## Current Bibliography on Women in Economic and Social Roles

### Introduction

This Bibliography is an attempt to put together the more recent publications on Women. A comprehensive Bibliography by (L. Manigasundara 1986) already exists. The references there will not be included in the bibliography that follows :

It is difficult to make a clear demarcation between the economic and the social as they are linked by so many interdependancies. For convenience the bibliography will consider these under the following headings :

#### 1. Economic

- 1.1 General
- 1.2 Employment/labour force participation
- 1.3 Urban
- 1.4 Rural
- 1.5 Plantations
- 1.6 Settlement schemes
- 1.7 Formal
- 1.8 Informal
- 1.9 Agriculture
- 1.10 Industry
- 1.11 Income generating
- 1.12 Self employment
- 1.13 Business
- 1.14 Technology (including Irrigation)
- 1.15 Migration

#### 2. Social

- 2.1 Demography
- 2.2 Education & Training
- 2.3 Health
- 2.4 Water supply & sanitation
- 2.5 Housing
- 2.6 Law
- 2.7 Poverty
- 2.8 Groups & Associations

#### 3. Economic & Social

- 3.1 Status
- 3.2 Others

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