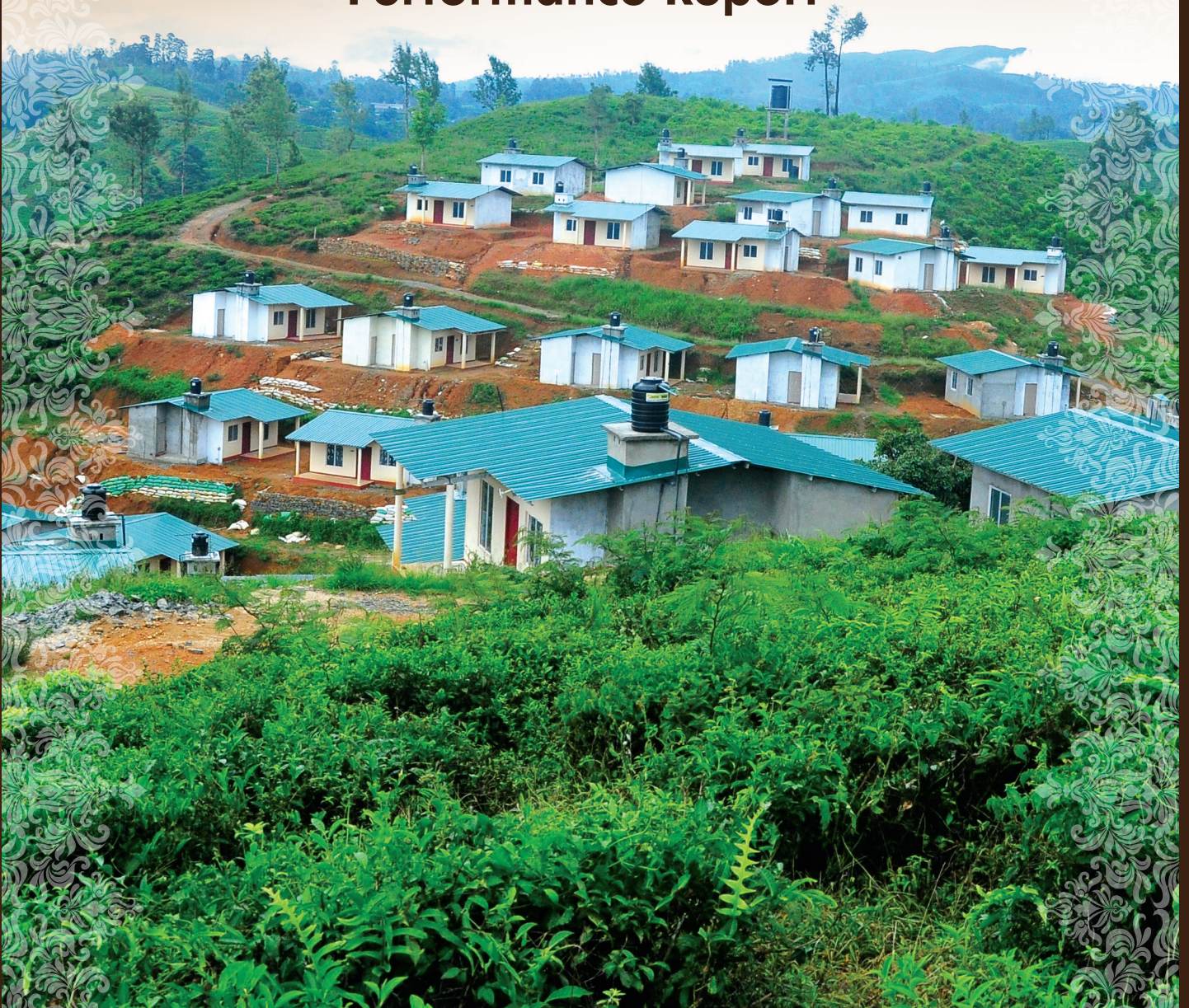


கார්යகாபன வාර்காவ செயலாற்றுகை அறிக்கை Performance Report





கடூரம் නව ගම්මාන, යටිතල පහසුකම් හා ප්‍රජා සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය
மலைநாட்டு புதிய கிராமங்கள், உட்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development

PERFORMANCE REPORT 2017

කාර්යසාධන වාර්තාව 2017
செயலாற்றுகை அறிக்கை 2017
Performance Report 2017

කළුරට නව ගම්මාන, යටිතල පහසුකම් හා ප්‍රජා සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය
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Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development

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Ministry of Hill Country New Villages,
Infrastructure and Community Development

Vision

Transform plantation community into a village community with dignity, self respect and social status, to be on par with other communities

Mission

Promote the well-being of the plantation community by improving the habitat, living condition and socio economic facilities

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1. Introduction

Origin of the Plantation Community extends to British colonial era being in history of Sri Lanka for nearly two centuries. In 1840, British brought this community as labourers from South India for the Coffee cultivation in hilly areas. Aftermath of decline in Coffee plantation, they were centered on tea and rubber plantations and evolved as a unique, solitary community.

As resident labourers occupied in row line rooms with low level of income and high poverty, they experience a distinct social disparity compare to the other communities. Plantation community, which comprises of about 1.1 million population, directly and indirectly engage in the plantation sector without having any legal right for single inch of land ownership.

1.1 Basic Statistics on Plantation Sector (except small estates)

1.1.1 Land Information

- No. of Plantation Companies - 23
- No. of Estates - 453
- Total land Area - 280,034 ha.
 - Tea 80,637 ha
 - Rubber 45,881 ha
 - Coconut 9,482 ha
 - Uncultivated land 117,275 ha

(Annual Health Return – Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT), 2014)

1.1.2. Population Information

- Total Population - 997,166
- Total Families - 256,545

District	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Kandy	Ratna-pura	Galle	Kegalle	Total
Population	446,458	184,862	128,918	113,037	64,336	59,561	997,166
Families	113,745	48,359	33,000	28,998	17,047	15,396	256,545

1.1.3 Housing, Water & Sanitation

Housing			
	No. of housing units		Percentage (%)
Improved Housing	35,027	35,027	15.8 %
Twin cottages	28,062		
Single Barrack line rooms	73,539		
Double barrack line rooms	69,613		
Temporary shed	13,814		
Upstairs line rooms	1,270		
Housing requirement		186,298	84.2%
Total Housing	221,325	221,325	100 %

Water - Present Situation		
	No. of Families	Percentage (%)
Total Families	256,545	
Coverage	142,765	55.6%
Requirement	113,780	44.4%

Sanitation - Present Situation		
	No. of Families	Percentage (%)
Total Families	256,545	
Coverage	138,257	53.9 %
Requirement	118,288	46.1 %

Source: Annual Health Return – PHDT, 2016

1.1.4 Health & Nutrition

Nutritional status of under 5 children in the Estate Sector verses Rural, Urban and National level

DHS 2016/2017				
Indicator	Sector			National%
	Estate %	Rural%	Urban%	
Under 5 children				
Stunting	31.7	17.0	14.7	17.3
Under weight	29.7	20.8	16.4	20.5
Wasting	13.4	15.6	12.9	15.1

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Demographic and Health Survey Report (2016/2017)

2. Establishment of the Ministry

2.1 Background

Universal Declaration of Human Rights by its article 25, International Covenant on Civil & Political right by its articles of 17, 23, 24 and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural by its article 11 (ii), have confirmed that every person has the right for wellbeing of his family including food, clothing, shelter and health care with social protection against unavoidable and difficult situations while enjoying the privacy and adequate standards of living.

The Government of Sri Lanka too by articles No. 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Constitution has confirmed that all the citizens of the country have equal right to enjoy the basic services and facilities provided by the Government.

The Plantation Community of Sri Lanka, after their migration from South India settled down as resident workers in plantations areas of Central, Uva, Sabragamuwa and Southern provinces as a solitary ethnic group with unique cultural and socio economic features. As experienced from the British Colonial time, they depend on estate management for their basic needs.

Due to their dependency syndrome & system of management of the estates, they received limited access for the basic services provided by the government. As a result, the community who contributed for the national income of the country for nearly two centuries was unable to reach such privileges provided by the Government. Hence, evading such difficulties there is an emerging need to develop a specific mechanism to extend the services to the plantation community.

2.2 Establishment of the Ministry

Accordingly, the Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development was established by an extra - ordinary gazette No 1933/13 published on 25.09.2015 by the new government with a new intention and approach to transform the plantation community who represent a population over one million contributing a larger share to the national income, by removing the social disparities they face, into a village community with dignity, self respect and social status, to be on par with other communities.

2.3 Main Functions of the Ministry



2.4 Institutions come under the purview of the Ministry

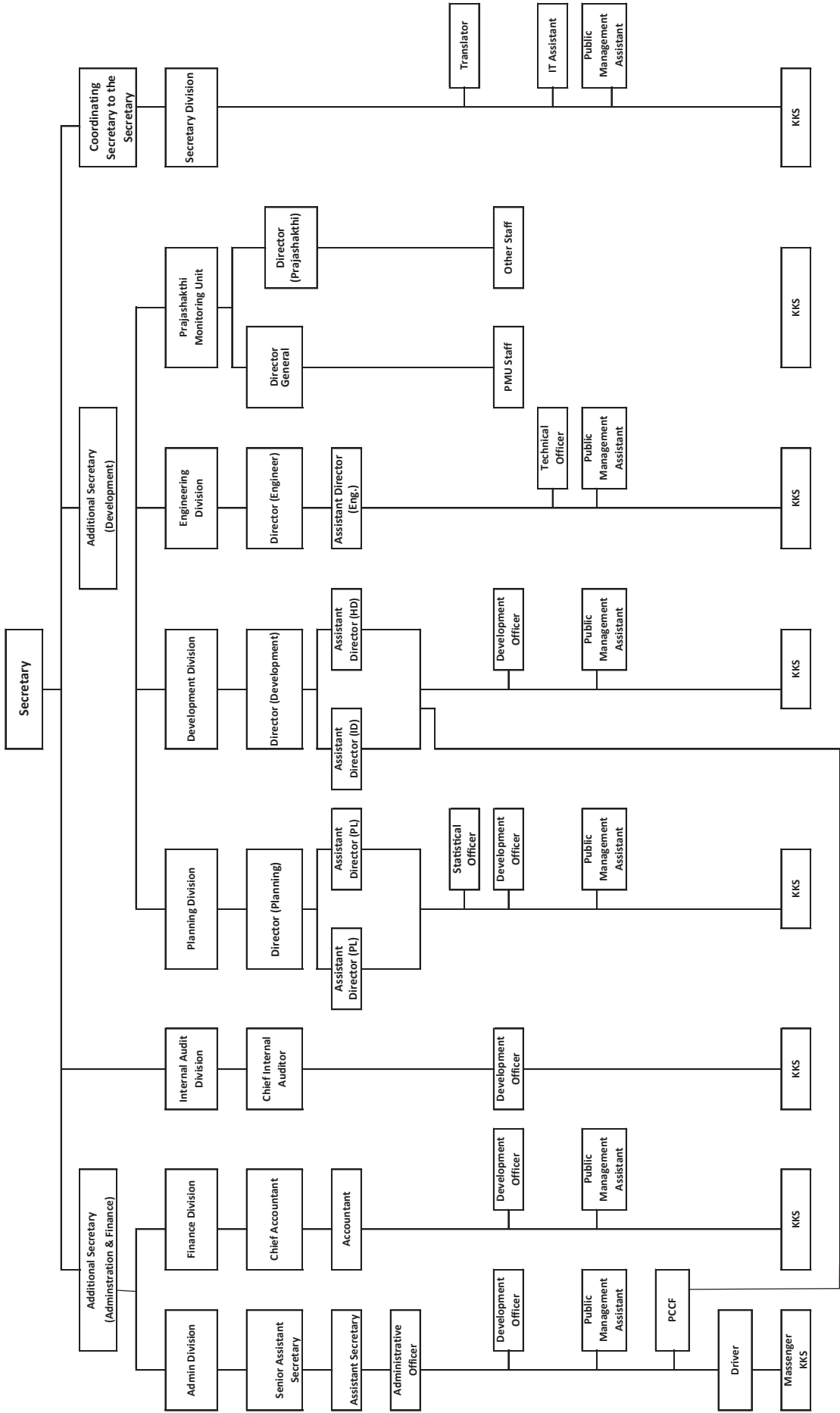


3. Organizational Structure of the Ministry and Approved Cadre (as at 31 .12. 2017)

3.1 Approved and Existing Cadre of the Ministry

Serial Number.	Designation	Service	Grade	Approved		Existing Cadre	
				Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
1	Secretary			1	-	1	-
2	Additional Secretary	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Special	2	-	1	-
3	Senior Assistant Secretary	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Class I	1	-	-	-
4	Director	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Class I	1	-	1	-
5	Director	Sri Lanka Planning Service	Class I	1	-	1	-
6	Director	Sri Lanka Engineering Service	Class I	1	-	-	-
7	Chief Accountant	Sri Lanka Accountancy Service	Class I	1	-	1	-
8	Chief Internal Auditor	Sri Lanka Accountancy Service	Class I	1	-	1	-
9	Assistant/Deputy Director	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Class II/III	1	-	1	-
10	Assistant/Deputy Director	Sri Lanka Planning Service	Class II/III	2	-	1	-
11	Assistant/Deputy Director	Sri Lanka Engineering Service	Class II/III	2	-	2	-
12	Accountant	Sri Lanka Accountancy Service	Class II/III	1	-	1	-
13	Assistant Secretary	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Class II/III	1	-	1	-
14	Administrative Officer	Management Services	Super Grade	1	-	-	-
15	Coordinating Secretary to Secretary	Temporary		-	1	-	1
16	Translator	Translator Service	Class I/II	2	-	-	-
17	Statistical officer			1	-	-	-
18	Technical Officer	Sri Lanka Technical Service	Class I/II/III	3	-	-	3
19	Development Officer	Development Officers Service	Class I/II/III	14	-	13	-
20	Information and Com-munication Technology Assistant	Information and Communica-tion Technology Service	Class I/II/III	1	-	-	-
21	Public Management Assistant	Management Services	Class I/II/III	20	-	12	-
22	Plantation Community Communication Facilitator	Close Service		255	-	179	-
23	Cameraman - Still			-	1	-	1
24	Videographer			-	1	-	1
25	Assistant Cameraman			-	1	-	1
26	Driver	Combine Divers Service	Special, Class I/II/III	12	-	11	-
27	Office Assistant	Office Assistant Service	Special, Class I/II/III	12	-	7	-
Total				337	4	234	7

3.2 Organizational Structure of the Ministry



3.3 Roles & Responsibilities of the Divisions

3.3.1 Secretary Division

This division is coming under the Secretary of the Ministry who act as the chief accounting officer of the Ministry. Main functions of this division are the implementing special activities assigned by the Secretary, coordination among all the divisions and Ministry with other ministries, institutions and international agencies and organizing special meetings with foreign missions etc.

3.3.2 Administration Division

In order to accomplish the objectives of the Ministry, the Administration division is responsible for developing an organizational structure for the Ministry, cadre expansion, staff recruitment, training and development of the human resources. In addition, following functions are also been handled by this division:

- General administration of the Ministry
- Staff transfers
- Handling personnel files
- Updating staff information
- Maintenance and maintaining of a Vehicle Pool
- Coordinating with the Institutions come under the purview of the Ministry and with the other Departments and Ministries
- Directing the staff to follow financial regulations, circulars, acts and other applicable rules & regulations.

3.3.3. Development Division

The Ministry implements various development programmes under the five components, to uplift welfare, habitat, living condition and economical & social wellbeing of the plantation community through the institutions come under the purview of the Ministry and through the Divisional/ District Secretariats or Local Authorities in the plantation areas. For timely achieving the targets of the Ministry, the Development Division of the Ministry is responsible for implementation all local and foreign funded development projects. Engineering Division of the Ministry highly contributes to the Development Division for implementing the development activities smoothly & without failures. In addition following activities are also being conducted by the Development Division.

- Supervision of the implementation of development Programmes/Projects, and conduct field visits
- Recommendation of payments & preparation of financial reports
- Preparation of Engineering Estimates, Project Guidelines and Cabinet Memoranda

- Supervision of the administration of Ministry institutions ; Prajashakthi Monitoring Unit, Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre, Ramboda Cultural Centre and Norwood Sports Complex
- Upgrading Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre

3.3.3.1 Development programmes/ projects implemented under the Supervision of the Development Division, allocation and Progress

	Programme	Allocation (Rs. Mn.)		Progress as at 31.12.2017 (Rs. Mn.)	
		Local (GOSL)	Indian Grant	Local (GOSL)	Indian Grant
01	Livelihood and Basic Facility Improvement	100.00	-	34.13	-
02	Lagging Area Socio Economic Development	500.00	-	276.04	-
03	Housing for Hill Country New Villages	2,000.00	-	1,431.22	-
04	Upgrading of Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre, Hatton	12.00	120.00	-	-
05	Indian assisted Housing Project	154.00	1,134.00	16.90	346.10
		2,766.00	1,254.00	1758.29	346.10

3.3.4 Planning Division

In order to accomplish the tasks of the Ministry, Planning Division is responsible to perform following main functions.

- Assisting for the formulation of policies and prepare the Ministerial Action Plan
- Preparation of the Capital Budget of the Ministry for development activities
- Implementation of the 5 year National Plan of Action (2016 – 2020) for the social development of the plantation community and coordinate with relevant Ministries & Institutions.
- Project identification, evaluation of project proposals & preparation for approval and preparation of Cabinet Memoranda
- Project monitoring & evaluation, conduct field visits, Progress reviewing & reporting to the relevant Ministries/ Institutions.
- Restructuring the Web Site and submission of information to update the Web Site.
- Preparation and submission of the Ministry Performance Report to the Parliament

- By filling the vacuum left by the lack of data related to the plantation sector, this division is engaged in preparation of a database for the plantation community while updating the existing data & information.

3.3.5 Accounts Division

The Accounts Division is responsible for procurement of goods and services for the requirement of the Ministry and other institutions comes under the purview of the Ministry, allocation and fund mobilization to accelerate the implementation of development programmes /projects & monitoring, salaries and all other payments, maintenance activities etc.

3.3.6 Internal Audit Division

Internal Audit Division is responsible to guide the Ministry to identify and minimize the lapses & shortfalls of internal mechanisms & minimize audit queries and conduct continuous investigations to assess the utilization of public funds on development activities while maintaining the transparency. Conduct audit management meetings to assess the implementation procedures & progress of development activities implemented through the annual budget.



4. Development Approach of the Ministry and Implementation Mechanism

4.1 Development Approach

The Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development was established with the intention of transforming the plantation community with dignity, by removing the social disparities they face, into a village community. Accordingly, the 05-year National Plan of Action (NPA) (2016 - 2020) has already been formulated by giving proper directions for implementation, focusing on upliftment of the socio economic status of 250,000 families (about 1 million population) living in plantation areas.

Accordingly, this Ministry is committed to uplift the socio economic condition of the plantation community by obtaining the fullest cooperation of the relevant provincial & line Ministries which are mandated for various fields such as housing, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education and early childhood development, vocational training & skills development and community empowerment etc. specified in the NPA as the priorities of the community.

4.1.2 Priorities of the Ministry

1. LAGGING AREA SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Reroofing line rooms
- Supply of drinking Water and Improved Sanitation
- Upgrading of Child Development Centres
- Other Infrastructure Development , Special Projects

2. HOUSING FOR HILL COUNTRY NEW VILLAGES

- Green Gold Housing
- Indian assisted Housing Project
- Housing Programme through Public Private Partnership

3. LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

- Skills Development and Vocational Training
- Community Empowerment
- Health and Nutrition

4.2 Implemntation Mechanism of the Development Projects and Institutional Structure

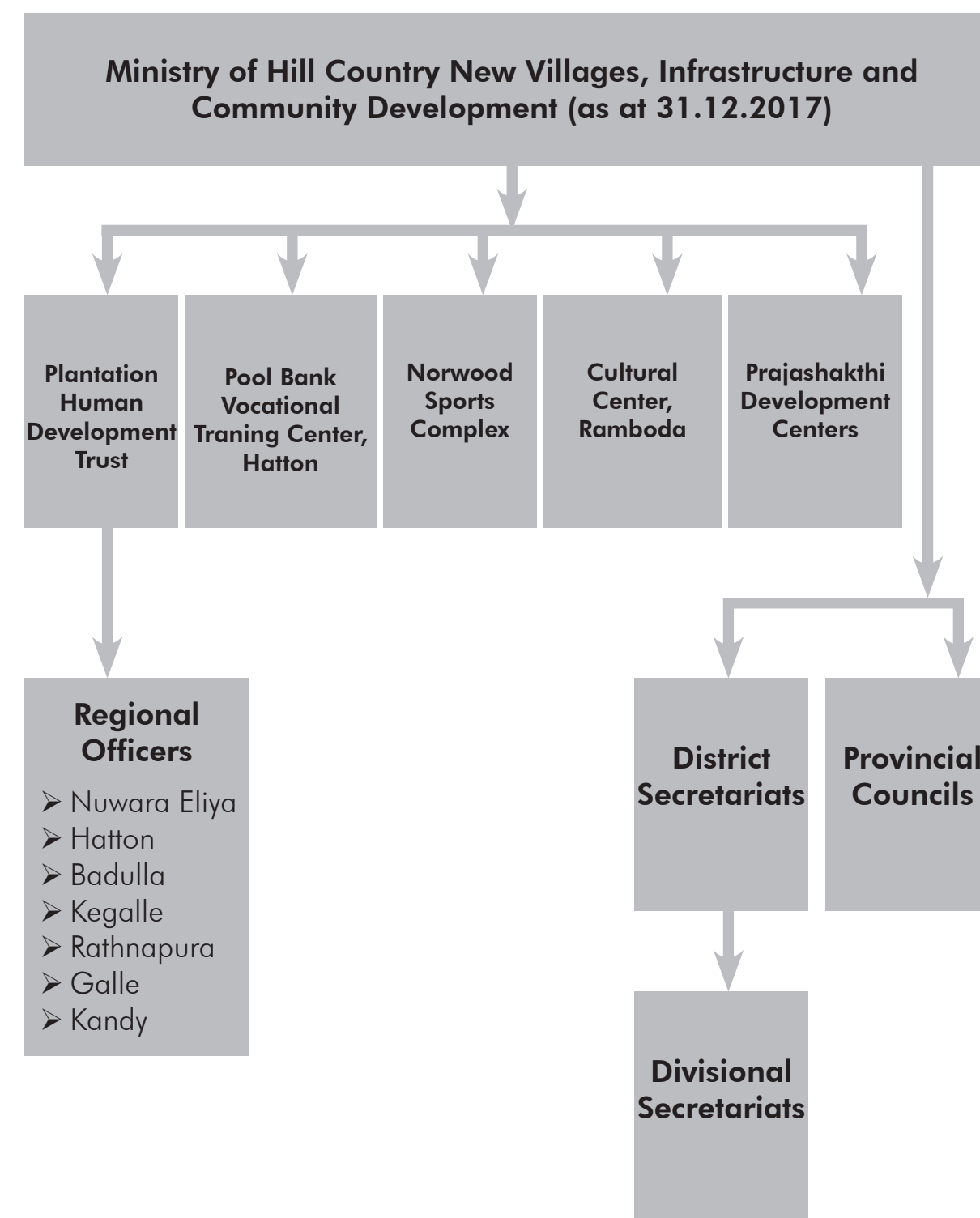
4.2.1 Implementation Mechanism

Development Projects of the Ministry are mainly executed through the institutions of “Plantation Human Development Trust” and “Prajashakthi Monitoring Unit” which are come under the purview of the Ministry. In addition, some of the projects are being implemented through the District / Divisional Secretariats and Pradeshya Sabhas too.

4.2.2 Priority Areas and Institutional Structure for Implementation

Priority Sector	Implementing Agencies
(1) Housing for Hill Country New Villages (i) Green Gold Housing (ii) Indian assisted Housing Project (iii) Housing Programme through Public Private Partnership	- Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT), Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Societies (EWHCS), Beneficiaries - UN HABITAT, Red Cross Organization, National Housing Development Authority, Habitat for Humanity and PHDT - Beneficiaries and Berendina Group
(2) Socio Economic Development in lagging areas (I) Re Roofing of Line rooms (II) Supply of Drinking Water (III) Supply of Improved Sanitation (IV) Child Development Centers Development (V) Other Infrastructure Development (Access Roads / Electricity etc.) (VI) Special Projects (Religious/ Cultural)	- Plantation Human Development Trust, Divisional Secretariats and Pradeshiya Sabha
(3) Livelihood Development (I) Skills Development and Vocational Training (II) Community Empowerment (III) Health and Nutrition	- Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre and Prajasakthi Centres - PHDT, Divisional Secretariats / District Secretariats / MOH offices, PHDT and Plantation Community Communication Facilitators (PCCFs)

4.2.3 Insitutional Structure



5. Allocation for Year 2017 & Financial Progress

5.1 Allocation for year 2017

Object Code	Category/Programme/Project		Recurrent (Rs. 000')	Capital (Rs.000')	Total (Rs.000')
140-01-01	Minister's Office		25,800	2,500	26,850
140-01-02	Ministry Administration & Institutional services		309,576	10,010	321,036
	Sub Total		335,376	12,510	347,886
140-02-04	Rural Community Development				
	1.	Livelihood and Basic Facilities Improvement	-	100,000	100,000
	2.	Lagging Area Socio Economic Development	-	500,000	500,000
	3.	Housing for Hill country New Villages	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
	4.	Upgrading Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre, Hatton	-	120,000	120,000
		(13) (17)		12,000	12,000
	5.	Indian assisted Housing Project		1,134,000	1,134,000
		(13)		154,000	154,000
		(17)			
	Sub Total for Development Prog.		-	4,020,000	4,020,000
	Total Allocation		335,376	4,032,510	4,367,886

5.2 Expenditure Summary of the Ministry as at 31st December 2017

Category/Programme /Project	Allocation 2017 (Rs. 000')	Expenditure as at 2017.12.31 (Rs.000')	Expen diture %
Recurrent	335,376	308,482	92 %
Salaries & Wages	235,350	209,639	89%
Hon. Minister's Staff	14,400	13,917	97 %
Ministry Staff	220,950	195,722	89 %
General Administration	100,026	98,843	99 %
Hon. Minister's Staff	11,400	11,313	99 %
Ministry Staff	88,626	87,530	99%
Capital	4.032,510	2,116,244	52%
General Administration	12,510	11,867	95%
Hon. Minister's Office	2.500	2,429	97%
Ministry Staff	10,010	9,438	94%
Development Programme (with Government Funds)	2,600,000	1,741,392	67%
Livelihood and Basic Facility Improvement	100,000	34,132	34%
Lagging area Socio Economic Development	500,000	276,040	55%
Housing for Hill Country New Villages	2,000,000	1,431,220	72%
Development Programme (Assisted with Indian Government)	1,420,000	362,985	26%
Upgrading of Vocational Training Centre (13)	120,000	-	-
(17)	12,000	-	-
Indian assisted Housing Project (13)	1,134.000	346,090	31%
(17)	154,000	16,895	11%
Total	4,367,886	2,424,726	56%



6. Development Programmes and Progress

6.1 Housing for Hill Country New Villages

When considering the indexes of housing and shelters, plantation community can be considered as the most lagging behind community in the country. More than 58% of the plantation community lives in the line rooms (percentage of line rooms at National level - 3.8%). Since these line rooms have been built by the British Planters nearly two centuries ago, most of them have become dilapidated and resulted many social problems such as less ventilation and sunlight, overcrowding, absence of privacy, extended families and as well as other factors such as being victim of abuse, insecurity, and lack of social recognitions.

In plantations, three types of such houses are available.

1. Single Line Houses

Line Room with a veranda in front. (veranda 5'x5' or 25 ft² in total). The line room consists of 264 square feet (11'x24') area with a living room, one bed room and a small kitchen. The total number of such line rooms exists in plantation areas is 11,599 which consists of 73,539 housing units & accommodate more than 81,900 families.

2. Double Line Houses

Back-to-back with a veranda in front. Each line could have 10 to 12 rooms. Two families are occupying. Each 145 -175 ft² in total. The total number of DL houses exists in the plantation areas is 5,468 which consists of 69,613 units & accommodate more than 76,305 families.

3. Temporary Houses

With the gradual increase of the number of families in the plantation areas, available line rooms were insufficient for their accommodation. Hence, the adjoining free areas were also used to make temporary houses using galvanize sheets and thick polythene. Facilities are very limited in this type of houses. Total area is 150 square feet. Number of 13,814 such temporary houses are available by now and accommodate over 14,500 number of families.

(Source: Annual Health Return – PHDT, 2016)

The government by a policy decision, commenced the “plantation housing development programme” to overcome the housing problem of the plantation community. This program, prior to the year 2015, named as “New Life Housing” and during 2015 implemented as a special project with parallel to the government “100 day programme”. Later, in 2016, it was implemented as “Green Gold Housing programme”.

In addition, as per the policy decision taken by the new government, the programme of issuing “Clear Title Deeds” to the housing beneficiaries has also been commenced to assure the land ownership of the plantation community. The programme was initiated with the participation of His Excellency the President, Maithreepala Sirisena in February 2017 at Hutvillie Estate, Hatton. More than 446 clear title deeds have been issued by end of December 2017 and the approval of the Cabinet has already given for issuing additional 6,624 number of deeds for the beneficiaries of the housing programme.

The Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development implements the “housing programme” continuously from 2015, to provide 7 perch land with individual housing units that consist of 550 square feet floor area with the facilities of safe drinking water, electricity and sanitation to assure them living with dignity as other communities. The intention of the Ministry is to provide 56,500 individual houses to the plantation community by 2020 as per the targets of the Five year National Plan of Action.

Further more, in Year 2017, Rs. 154 Mn. and Rs. 1,134 Mn. have been allocated by this Ministry through GOSL and Indian grant assistance respectively, for the “Indian assistance housing project”. During 2017, the total expenditure of the estate housing programme was Rs. 1,791 Mn. which includes GOSL Rs. 1,445 Mn. and Rs. 346 Mn. Indian grant assistance. Accordingly, since 2015, this Ministry has spent Rs. 2,523 Mn for housing construction through the funds of the GOSL (Government of Sri Lanka).

The housing project is implemented in the plantations giving priority to the families affected by the landslide or living in the land slide prone areas. Provision of the infrastructure facilities such as electricity, drinking water, sanitation and access roads are also being implemented in line with this project.

According to the implementation modality, the overall housing programme of the Ministry can be categorized on following basis.

Summary of the Housing Programme implemented by the Ministry in year 2017

Housing Category / Type		No. of units allocated
6.1.1	Green Gold Housing (Village/ Township Concept)	1,937
a	Disaster Relief houses for land slide affected	407
b	Housing implemented by Divisional Secretariats	45
c	Owner Driven Housing	136
d	Carry Over	869
6.1.2	Public Private Partnership Housing Project	10
6.1.3	Indian assisted Housing Project	1,134
Total no. of units		4,538

Regional level allocation of housing units for implementation in year 2017

PHDT Regional Offices		Galle	Rahnapura	Badulla	Kegalle	Kandy	Hatton	Nuwaraeliya	Total
Housing Category / Type									
6.1.1	Green Gold Housing	40	121	200	77	309	717	473	1,937
a	Disaster Relief houses for land slide affected	201	128	31	8	-	39	-	407
b	Housing implemented by Divisional Secretariats	36	9	-	-	-	-	-	45
c	Owner Driven Housing	15	12	59	20	20	10	-	136
d	Carry Over	25	113	47	126	80	247	231	869
6.1.2	Public Private Partnership Housing Project	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
6.1.3	Indian assisted Housing Project	-	-	125	-	100	355	554	1,134
Total		317	383	462	231	509	1,371	1,265	4,538



6.1.1 Green Gold Housing Programme (Village/ Township Concept)

6.1.1.1 Housing commenced in year 2017

Under the " Green Gold " housing programme commenced using government funds in 2017, the approval has been granted to construct 2,535 houses. It includes 407 housing units which were approved for the disaster affected families in the plantations in 2017. These houses were constructed in 7 plantation areas of Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, Kegalle, Badulla, Rathnapura, Kandy and Galle. The unit cost of construction is Rs.1, 000,000. Under this programme, 48 % grant and 52 % loan is given and loans are recovered over a period of 15 years from the payroll of the workers. Those who lost their houses due to earth slips will be given fully grant houses.

Progress of the Housing Projects initiated in 2017 (as at 31st December 2017)

Progress - " Green Gold " Housing Project (Implemented by Plantation Human Development Trust on Regional basis)

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017	In progress
1	PHDT - Galle	Maturata	Hayes	B	22	22	-
2		Horana P.L.C	Frocester	Govinna	18	18	-
2	Sub total				40	40	-

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Estate	No. of Units	Completed in 2017	In progress
1	PHDT-Ratnapura	Hapugastenna	Madampe	No.03	25	-	25
2			Springwood	Palankotte	20	20	-
3			Hapugastenna	UWK	21	-	21
4		Balangoda	Cecilton	Cecilton	12	-	12
5		Kegalle	Pambegama	Pambegama (Teachers Quarters)	2	2	-
6		Pussellawa	Diwumpitiya	Walangala	32	-	32
7			Hapugastenna	Gallella	8	-	8
8			Wewelketiya-lower	Gallella	1	-	1
8	Sub total				121	22	99

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017	In progress
1	PHDT Badulla	Balangoda	Ampitikanda	Diyagama (Lower)	157	-	157
2		Agarapatana P.L.C	Glenanor	Blackwood	43	-	43
2	Sub total				200	-	200

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017	In progress
1	PHDT - Kegalle	Lalan	Densworth	Densworth	48	23	25
2		Kelanivalley	Dewalakanda	Dunadin	19	-	19
3			Edurapola	West	10	-	10
3	Sub total				77	23	54

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017	In progress
1	PHDT Kandy	Pussellawa	Muloya	Middle	25	25	-
2		JEDB	Hope	Top	20	20	-
3			Mooloya	Upper	20	-	20
4			Kandaloya	Memale (3 teachers quarters)	28	-	28
5			Kahawatta	Westhall	Rilagala	15	15
6		Bargable		Top	15	-	15
7		Katambula		Hunukotuwa	20	-	20
8		Galaboda		Lower	20	-	20
9		Imbulpitiya		Greenwood	20	-	20
10		Pussellawa	Lewlone	Cold green	25	25	-
11			Delta	North	6	-	6
12		Kahawatta	Sogama	Lower	20	-	20
13			Bargable	Lower	15	-	15
14		Elkaduwa	Elkaduwa	Dothalawa	20	20	-
15		SLSPC	Hunnasgiriya	UMO	16	-	16
16			Melford	New - Melford	10	10	-
17			Opalgala	Elagolla	14	-	14
17	Sub total				309	115	194

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017	In progress
1	PHDT Hatton	Watawala	Strathdon	Fruithill	50	-	50
2		Watawala	Strathdon	Strathdon	50	-	50
3		Bogawantalawa	Lethanty	Lethonty	15	-	15
4		Watawala	Abortsleigh	Flowrence	10	-	10
5		Watawala	Dickoya	Poolbank	20	20	-
6		Watawala	Dickoya	Dickoya	20	20	-
7		Bogawanthalawa	Campion	U/D	28	-	28
8		Madulcima PLC	Kirkaswald	Middle	35	-	35
9		Madulcima PLC	Kirkaswald	Lower	25	-	25
10		Maskeliya PLC	Brounlow	Brownlow	20	-	20
11		Maskeliya PLC	Maussakele	Maussakele	20	-	20
12		Maskeliya	strathespy	Ormitadale	25	-	25
13		Bogawanthalawa PLC	Poyston	Newton	20	-	20
14		Bogawantalawa	Ingestry	Hornsey LD	20	20	-
15		Kelanivelley PLC	Bogawatte	lower	60	-	60
16		Kotagala PLC	Mountvernon	Dimbulla	25	-	25
17		Kotagala PLC	Mountvernon	Middle	55	55	-
18		Kotagala PLC	Drayton	Drayton	27	-	27
19		Kotagala PLC	Tillicoultry	Maussa Ela UD	30	-	30
20		Horana PLC	Ferham	Talankanda	20	-	20
21		Maskeliya PLC	Talawakelle	Thalawakelle	20	-	20
22		Thlawakele PLC	Yuillifield	YF	27	-	27
23		Kotagala PLC	Gowravilla	B	40	-	40
24			Harrington		25	-	25
25		Greenfield Bio	Osborne	Castlereagh	30	-	30
25	Sub total				717	115	602

N ^o	Imple- menting Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Com- plet- ed in 2017	In prog- ress
1	PHDT Nuwara eliya	Talawakelle PLC	Logie	Logie	16	-	16
2		Talawakelle PLC	Gretwestern	Scalpa	20	-	20
3		Talawakelle PLC	Fernlands	Kaipukelle	25	20	5
4		Kelani Valley PLC	Pedro	Loverslip	30	10	20
5		Pussellawa PLC	Courtledge	Porsewood	15	-	15
6		Talawakelle PLC	Redella	Upper	20	-	20
7		Watawala	Waltrim	Meraya	25	-	25
8		Watawala	Henfold	Glen Eagals	24	-	24
9		Watawala	Henfold	Agra	24	-	24
10		TRI	St. Cooms	Lower	25	-	25
11		Wlpitiya PLC	Sheen	Upper Punduloya	35	-	35
12		Maturata PLC	Lidestale	AB	36	20	16
13		Maturata PLC	Kabaragala	Upper	14	-	14
14			Waltrim	Koelahena	48	-	48
15			St. Cooms	Lemilier	7	7	-
16			Frotoft		50	-	50
17			Concordia	Denmarkhill	16	-	16
18			Stafford	Dickson Corner	10	-	10
19			Rockland	Delmer	13	-	13
20			Park	Kadapola	20	-	20
21							
21	Sub total				473	57	416
78	Total				1,937	372	1,565

(a) Progress of Disaster Relief Housing Project

No	Imple- menting Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Com- pleted in 2017
1	PHDT Galle	Kotagala P.L.C	Arapolakanda	Liskillen	29	29
2			Geekiyanakanda	West	12	12
3			Vogan	Iddagoda	22	22
4			Delkith	Princelyon	21	21
5		Horana P.L.C.	Kobowela	Kobowela	21	21
6			Newchatel	Home	31	31
7			Newchatel	Tempo	25	25
8			Millakanda	St. Francis	6	6
9			Millakanda	Andorson	5	5
10			Millakanda	Mihirigeekelle	4	4
11			Millakanda	New	5	5
12		Talawa- kelle P.L.C	Indola	Mawarala	10	10
13		Namunuku- la P.L.C	Tennahena	Dankoluwa	5	5
14			Palawatta	Hewessa Lower	5	5
14	Sub total				201	201

N ^o	Imple- menting Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Com- pleted in 2017
1	PHDT Rathnapura	Kahawatta P.L.C	Poranuwa	Kiribathgala	11	11
2			Kiribathgala	Kiribathgala	7	7
3			Ekkrella	Illukumbura	12	12
4		Agalawatta P.L.C	Noragolla	Lower	1	1
5			Culloden	Pantiya	1	1
6			Millawitiya	Paraketiya	1	1
7		Balangoda P.L.C	Medakanda	Welakubura	18	18
8			Mutuwagala	Lower	4	4
9			Hapugastenna (T)	Lower Wewellaketiya	18	18
10			Alupola	Alupola	10	10
11			Alupola	Wellawala	15	15
12			Hunuwella	No. 04	22	22
13			Weliboda	Weliboda	8	8
13	Sub total				128	128



No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017
1	PHDT Badulla	Hapugas-tenna P.L.C	Bibile	400 Arce	13	13
2		Balangoda	Wewassa	Debedde	18	18
2	Sub total				31	31

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017
1	PHDT Kegalle	Lalan Rubber Pvt	Woodend	Talpitiya	8	8
1	Sub total				8	8

No.	Implementing Agency	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	In Progress
1	PHDT Hatton	Kotagala P.L.C	Yuilifield	Yuilifield	1	1
2			Brunswick	Emalina	18	18
3		Maskeliya P.L.C	Mousakele	Nyanza Upper	20	20
3	Sub total				39	39
33	Total				407	407

(b) Progress of the Housing projects Implemented through Divisional Secretariats

No.	Implementing Agency	Estate	Division	No. of Units	In progress
1	Divisional Secretariat Mathugama	Vogan	Iddagoda (East)	15	15
2		Vogan	Iddagoda (West)	21	21
2	Sub total			36	36

No.	Implementing Agency	Estate	Division	No. of Units	In progress
1	Divisional Secretariat Rahnapura	Hapugastenna	Gallella	8	8
2		Lower Wewella-ketiya	Gallella	1	1
2	Sub Total			9	9
4	Total			45	45

(c) Owner Driven Housing Programme

More than 30,000 housing units have been constructed in plantations with the patronage of the government since the year 1994. Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) has conducted most of the housing constructions in plantations through the Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Societies (EWHCS). Since there were some complains and quality issues due to the contractor driven method, this Ministry has introduced " Owner Driven Method " on pilot basis for housing constructions during this year, with the intention that the community will involve in decision making and construction processes. Since the houses are built in the same estate that the beneficiaries are employed, they will be able to take part in the construction process. Due to their direct involvement in construction process quality of the construction will be increased & less complains received. There is a possibility to minimize construction cost. Savings can be utilised for additional improvement of the house. This will help them to free from the dependancy and build up their self-esteem.

Estimated cost per house is Rs. 1,000,000 Mn. Rs, 50, 000 is allocated for the preliminary works. Rs. 950,000 together with 7 perch of land will be provided to each beneficiary to construct a house. 52% of the unit value will be given as a loan with 15 years recovery period. Balance 48% will be provided as a government grant. Proposed housing unit has 550 sqare feet floor area with a living room, two bed rooms, kitchen, attached toilet and a varrendah.

Implementation process of the Owner Driven Housing Project

- Land acquisition (PHDT with the support of estate Management select a suitable land. With the concent of the Regional Plantation company and the Ministry of Plantation Industries, this Ministry make request to the LRC to issue the clear title deeds.)
- Create a small group of beneficiaries (Consists 5 - 8) and appoint a leader for each.
- Formulate Housing committee for each project consisting of a group leaders, chairmen, secretary, treasurer of EWHCSs and an officer from PHDT.
- This committee is facilitating the beneficiaries to purchase quality materials, monitoring & guiding the beneficiaries.

Progress of the Owner Driven Housing Project (as at 31.12.2017)

№	PHDT Area	RPC	Estate	Divison	No. of Units	Construction in progress
1	Galle	Kotagala	Homadola	Stockland	15	15
2	Ratnapura	Balangoda	Rassagala	Owella	12	12
3	Badulla	Hapugastenna	Poonagala	Factory/LLG	59	59
4	Kegalle		Yatideriya	Northbruke	20	20
5	Kandy	Kahawatta	Batambula	Kadiyalena	20	20
6	Hatton	Madulcima PLC	Venture	Upper Lowrence	10	10
Total					136	136

(d) Housing - Carryover

Construction of 10 housing units that have been commenced under the " New Life Housing programme " and carried over to 2017, were completed. Under " Green Gold housing programme " in 2016, constructions were commenced in 1430 housing units. Of which, 493 housing units were completed by the end of the year 2016 and handed over to the beneficiaries along with all other infrastructure facilities. Balance 937 housing units were carried over to this year. In which, 35 housing projects were transferd to year 2017 Green Gold Housing programme and another 33 were cancelled due to environmental issues. Out of the remaining 869 units, 479 units were completed by end of the year 2017. Others are at various stages of construction and will be able to complete and hand over to the community in 2018.

Progress of the Green Gold Housing Programme - Carryover (as at 31.12.2017)

No.	PHDT Area	RPC	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Physical Progress	
						completed	In progress
1	Galle	Namunukula	Hulandawa	Main/ Buluwana	25	20	5
1	Total				25	20	5
1	Ratnapura	Balangoda	Balangoda	Maratenna	31		31
2				Dethana-gala	19	19	-
3				Yainna	15	15	-
4				Upper	48	32	16
4	Total				113	66	47
1	Badulla	Agarapatana	Pitaratmale	Upper	47	47	-
1	Total				47	47	-

1	Kegalle	Kelanivalley	Panawatta	Pan - 04	14	14	-
2			Kalupahana	Nirmala	9	9	-
3				Waharaka	7	7	-
4				Kalupahana	4	4	-
5					80	24	56
6		Kegalle	Atale	New Arandara	12		12
6	Total				126	58	68
1	Kandy	Pussellawa	Giragama	Gonadhika	15	15	-
2		Kahawatta	Galamudu-na	Winder Forest	11	11	-
3			Kellebokka	Hulankanda	23	23	-
4		Kahawatta	Bowhill	Bowhill	16	16	-
5			Craihead	Upper	15	15	-
5	Total				80	80	-
1	Hatton	Maskeliya	Brunswick	Brunswick	25	25	-
2		Horana	Mahanilu	Mahagala	15	15	-
3		Kotagala	Stonycliff	Rosita	23	23	-
4		Bogawan-thalawa	Kotiyagala	Lower	184	43	141
4	Total				247	106	141
1	Nuwar-aeliya	Agarapatana	Hauteville	Fankerton	150	71	79
2		Elpitiya	Medacombra	Upper/Lower	23	23	-
3		Agalawatta	Wedamulla	Wewendon	58	8	50
3	Total				231	102	129
24	Total				869	479	390

6.1.2 Public Private Partnership Housing Project

The Ministry with the partnership of the Berendina Group (INGO) is practicing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in Nuwaraeliya District targeting to construct 10 houses for most deserved beneficiary families in Ambagamuwa and Nuwaraeliya Divisional Secretariat Divisions. It was implemented as a model project investing Rs. 5 Mn. and Rs. 3.5 Mn. from the Ministry and the Berendina Group respectively. This housing scheme is implemented with the participation of beneficiaries and skilled labour received from the Barandina Group. Beneficiary Contribution for a housing unit is Rs.50,000. Total Value of a housing unit is Rs. 900,000/-.

Progress of the Public Private Partnership Housing Project (as at 31.12.2017)

No.	Implementing Agency	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017
1	Berendina Group	Venture	Lower Lawrance	1	1
2		Drayton	Kotagala Oya	1	1
3		Shannon	Glentaffe	1	1
3	Sub total			3	3

o N	Implementing Agency	Estate	Division	No. of Units	Completed in 2017
1	Berendina Group	Mattakelle	Mattakelle	1	1
2			Carness	2	2
3			Mattakelle	1	1
4			Waltrim	1	1
5			Pedro	2	2
5	Sub total			7	7
8	Total			10	10

6.1.3 Indian assisted Housing Programme

The project was commenced with the assistance of the Indian Government for the construction of 4000 housing units for the plantation community. The unit cost of a house in this project, is estimated to be Rs.1 Mn. Of which Rs. 950,000.00 will be given by the Indian government while Rs.30,000.00 worth contribution obtain from relevant plantation companies and the balance Rs.20,000 to be contributed by the beneficiary of the house. The GOSL (Sri Lanka Government) has to meet the cost of water supply, electricity, access roads and other infrastructural facilities needed for the housing scheme. Under the budgetary provision 2017 of the Ministry, Rs 154 Mn has been allocated as GOSL funds for the said activities while allocating Rs. 1,134Mn form the Indian Government.

Phase 1

At the 1st phase of the project, constructions were commenced with 1134 housing units. By the end of December 2017, 100 housing units were completed and balance 1,034 units are at various stages of construction. Government of Sri Lanka has spent Rs 17 Mn for the year 2017 and the overall expenditure by the end of December 2017 was Rs. 365 Mn. Of which, total GOSL expenditure was Rs. 19 Mn.

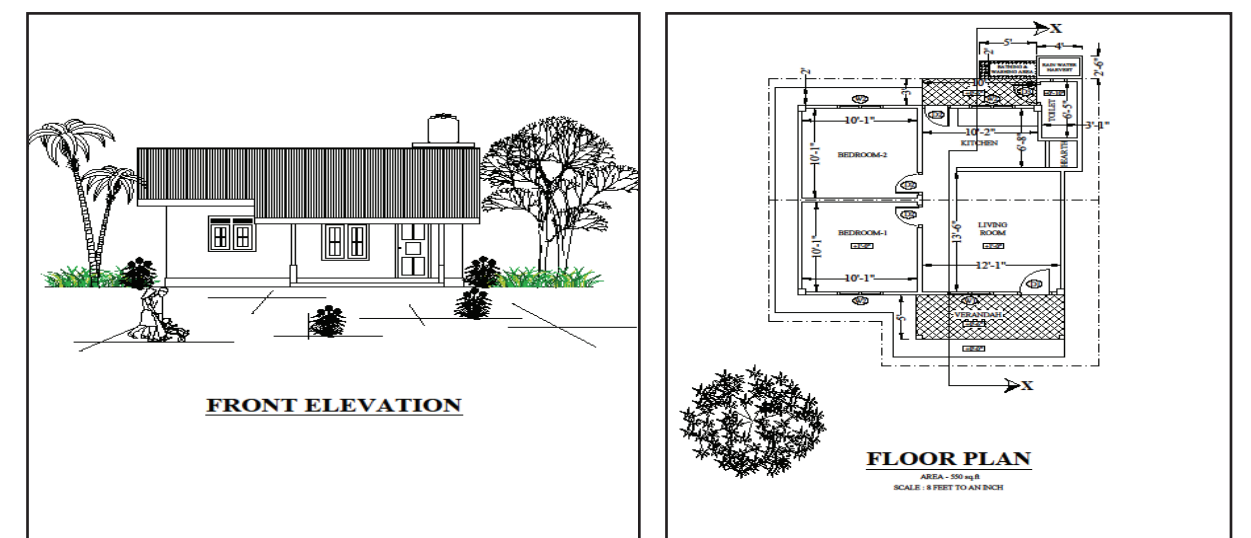
Phase 11

Under the second phase, priority has been given for the houses affected by the land slides, fire or the potential high risk landslide prone areas. It is scheduled to construct 2,866 houses. Together with National Building & Research Organization (NBRO), relevant Estate Companies have completed the beneficiary selection and the land identification.

Progress of the phase 1 of the Indian assisted housing project (as at 31.12.2017)

No.	PHDT Area	Estate	Division	No. of units	Preliminary		Physical progress on construction					Total number of units completed
					Land preparation Completed	Beneficiary Selection Completed	Construction Initiated	Foundation Level	Wall Level	Roof level	Constructions completed	
1	Hatton	Boga wana	Bridewell	155	155	134	131	66	23	26	12	4
2			Linsted	100	99	67	45	39	6	-	-	-
3			Bogawana	100	101	54	0	0	-	-	-	-
3		Sub total		355	355	255	176	105	29	26	12	4
1	Badulla	Ledga watta	Ledgawatta	75	75	75	40	40	-	-	-	-
2			Narangala	50	50	50	10	10	-	-	-	-
2		Sub total		125	125	125	50	50				
1	Nuwareliya	Dunsinne	Factory site	200	158	158	139	13	35	26	27	38
2			Middle	204	138	84	56	51	5	-	-	-
3		Dayagama-west	1st Division	150	150	150	131	13	26	6	28	58
3		Sub total		554	446	392	326	77	66	32	55	96
1	Kandy	Helboda	Helboda	100	100	97	81	29	42	10	-	-
1		Sub total		100	100	97	81	29	42	10	-	-
9	Total			1,134	1,026	869	633	261	137	68	67	100

The "plan of a house" of the "Housing programme" implemented by the Ministry





6.2 Lagging Area Socio-Economic Development

Under this programme, development projects are being implemented, aiming the plantation community in deprived areas by providing drinking water & sanitation facilities, rehabilitation / construction of access roads, re-roofing of existing line rooms as an interim measure and construction of child development centers etc. In addition, the programmes such as provision of temporary shelters & taking necessary interim measures for plantation community in emergency situations are also being carried out under this category.

Ministry has allocated Rs. 500 Million for the socio economic development of lagging areas in 2017 and financial progress at the end of year was Rs.276 Mn. Since 2015, this Ministry has spent Rs. 748 Mn for the development of lagging areas.

6.2.1 Progress of the projects implemented in year 2017

6.2.1.1 Re-roofing of dilapidated 1629 Line Rooms

Since the housing projects take considerable time period to provide houses for all, this Ministry has taken steps to re-roof dilapidated line rooms as an interim measure. It is expected to re-roof 50,000 dilapidated line rooms by the end of 2020. Accordingly, no. of 1605 line rooms have been re-roofed by the end of year 2016 spending Rs. 135 Mn.

Ministry has allocated Rs. 76 Mn. to the regional offices of the PHDT to re-roof 1629 units in year 2017. Accordingly, number of 749 units have been re - roofed at the end of year 2017 and distribution was over for reroofing of remaining units. Accordingly, this Ministry has spent Rs. 16 Mn. to re - roof additional 429 units, in addition to the targeted 1200 units of the year 2017.

6.2.1.2 Provision of safe Drinking Water

Although many water springs originate from Hill Country where plantation settlements are located, plantation community has a limited access to safe drinking water. Since the water supplies are unprotected, plantation community is vulnerable to water borne diseases such as diarrhoea. Thus, most of the water supply projects are implemented aiming the vulnerable community. As per the targets of the National Plan of Action (2016 – 2020), it is expected to complete 500 water projects by end of year 2020. Hence much attention has been given in following areas.

- Identification of new water springs.
- Demarcate sensitive forest areas to protect water springs/sources.
- Construction of rest rooms and latrines to prevent excretory activities in open areas.
- Introducing water supply & water filtration methods
- Conservation of water sources.
- Introduce available beneficiary contribution systems to the interest communities to adopt the system to the new water supply projects.

The Ministry has allocated Rs. 36 Million to initiate 69 water supply projects in 2017. By the end of the year 2017, 42 projects have been completed and balance 27 projects to be completed in 2018. Of the total, 65 and 4 projects are being implemented by the Plantation Human Development Trust and District Secretariats respectively, spending Rs. 11 Mn. in 2017. Since year 2015, the Ministry has spent Rs. 34 Mn for the development of 84 water projects in the plantation areas.

Implementation of Water Supply projects in 2017 (Progress as at 31.12.2017)

Implementing Agency	Number of Water supply projects	Progress – at Regional level						
		Nuwara Eliya	Hatton	Rathnapura	Galle	Kegalle	Badulla	Kandy
PHDT	65	10	5	24	8	8	5	5
District Secretariats/ Divisional Secretariats	04	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	69	13	5	24	8	8	5	5

6.2.1.3 Provision of Sanitation Facilities

According to the survey results, improved sanitation facilities are not available for more than 45% of the plantation community. As per the targets of the National Plan of Action (2016 – 2020), it is expected to complete 20,000 new latrines in the plantations by 2020. By year 2016, this Ministry has constructed and handed over 1232 latrine units which worth of Rs. 60 Mn, to the beneficiaries in the plantations. Ministry has allocated Rs. 37 Mn for the year 2017, to construct 625 new latrine units. Of which, 332 units were completed by end of the year. Of the total, 491 and 134 latrine units are being constructed by the PHDT and the District Secretariat, Kegalle Respectively. Construction of the balance 293 units is in progress and to be completed in year 2018.

Progress of the construction of latrine project in year 2017 (as at 31.12. 2017)

Implementing Agency	Number of Latrines	Progress – Regional level						
		Nuwara Eliya	Hatton	Ratnapura	Galle	Kegalle	Badulla	Kandy
PHDT	491	60	139	20	102	52	60	58
District Secretariat	134	-	-	-	-	134	-	-
Total	625	60	139	20	102	186	60	58

6.2.1.4 Construction / Renovation of Child Development Centers

From the very first that the plantations set up in Sri Lanka, protection of the children between 2-5 years of the estate workers, has been done through the Crèches & Child Development Centers (CDCs). At present, CDCs provide facilities to look after the infants below two years of age and facilitate to enhance the social activities, aesthetic skills and the speech ability of the 3 to 5 years children to ensure the school readiness.

At present, Estate Management maintains more than 1,544 CDCs in the plantation areas. Level of the service provides by these CDCs is inadequate due to less space in class rooms, shortage of furniture & equipment and lack of maintenance. Hence, these Centres were given low grading in standard classification.

Accordingly, 62% of the estate CDCs was graded as “A” and “B” while remaining 38% was graded as “C” and “D” which represents the minimal facilities. No. of 550 units belongs to the “C” & “D” grades have been identified to upgrade immediately.

It is expected to upgrade 100 CDCs by 2020 utilizing the government funds. Selected No. of 21 CDCs were upgraded by the end of 2016 spending Rs. 16 Mn. For the year 2017, the same amount has been allocated to the PHDT to upgrade 25 CDCs. Of which 7 CDCs have been completed & financial progress for the year was Rs. 6 Mn.

In addition, US\$ 10 Mn. has also been allocated under the World Bank assisted Early Childhood Development Project for the development of selected CDCs & early childhood in plantation areas, during the period of 2015 – 2020.

Progress of the Construction/ Upgrading of Child Development Centres in year 2017 (as at 31.12.2017)

Implementing Agency	No. of CDCs	Progress – Regional Level						
		Nuwara Eliya	Hatton	Ratnapura	Galle	Kandy	Kegalle	Badulla
PHDT	21	1	3	3	3	3	6	2
Divisional Secretariats	04	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Total	25	1	3	3	3	3	10	2
Completed number	07	-	1	1	2	1	1	1

6.2.1.5. Development of Estate Hospital Roads

The poor transportation network in the estate areas is one of the major barriers for the community to reach the benefits of the National Health System. Hence, the 5 year National Plan of the Action has identified ' upgrading hospital roads in the plantations ' as one of its priority activities.

Accordingly, this Ministry has allocated Rs. 125 Mn. to develop (125kms) estate hospital roads in year 2017 paying more attention to the vulnerable areas. This project is being implemented through the PHDT and its financial progress as at the end of 2017, is Rs.26Mn.

Progress of the Estate Hospital Roads Development Project (as at 31.12.2017)

Implementing Agency	No. of roads	Progress – Regional Level					
		Nuwara Eliya	Hatton	Ratnapura	Galle	Kandy	Kegalle
PHDT	15	7	3	1	1	1	2

6.2.1.6 Common Facility Improvement

The aim of this programme is to uplift the living condition of the plantation community by providing access roads, steps, drainage systems, retaining walls and facilities required to develop specially religious and cultural activities, sports skills of the community and the provision of goods such as tents & equipment etc. to the community centers.

The Ministry has spent Rs 255 Mn for common facility improvement of the plantation community, in year 2015 & 2016. In year 2017, 1000 such projects have been commenced by the Ministry spending Rs.133Mn. Of which, 950 projects have been completed.

Projects implemented under the Lagging Area Development in year 2017 (Progress as at 31. 12. 2017)

Type of the Project	Implementing Agent		Allocation Rs. Mn.	No. of units	Expenditure Rs. Mn.	Physical Progress	
	PHDT	DS /PC				Completed	In Progress
Re-roofing line rooms	√	-	60.00	1,629	76.11	749	880
Water Supply	√	√	36.40	69	10.93	42	27
Latrine Construction	√	√	37.00	625	24.40	332	293
Construction/ Upgrading of CDCs	√	√	16.00	25	6.00	7	18
Hospital Road Development	√	-	125.00	15	25.60	1	14
Common facility Improvement (Access roads/ playgrounds/ drainage/ educational & cultural centres etc.)	√	√	225.60	1,000	132.96	950	50
Total			500.00	3,363	276.00	2,081	1,282



6.3 Livelihood Development

With the current trend, Plantation Sector is challenged in several ways. Less wages and the unwillingness of the youth to engage in traditional works as it is, are some main reasons for this. As a result, plantation youth migrate from the estate without having any skills or training for bleak future.

To avoid such situations, 5 year National Plan of Action has paid an attention to make ready the plantation youth for employment outside the estates, retain in plantations creating better working environment and generating additional income opportunities. Under this programme, many development activities for the community empowerment (women & youth) such as skills development & vocational education, awareness, training and technical guidance, facility improvement and poverty alleviation are being carried out by the Ministry.

6.3.1 Community Awareness

The Ministry has spent Rs.5 Mn in year 2015 and 2016, giving priority to the national programmes declared by His Excellency the President such as improvement of health and nutrition, drug prevention, environmental & water source conservation and prevention of Kidney disease etc. Targeting to change the health & nutritional status and also the attitudes of the plantation community, it is expected to launch about 1000 awareness programs. In addition, water source protection programmes are also being carried out under this programme by the seven regional offices of the PHDT and Divisional Secretariats of Kegalle, Badulla and Nuwaraeliya Districts.

Rs, 10 Mn has been allocated in year 2017 for the said programmes and Rs. 7 Mn has been spent by the end of 2017 to carry out 233 programmes, which accounts for 85% of the expected target.

6.3.2 Poverty Alleviation Programme

In parallel to the first goal of the sustainable development programme of the United Nation of alleviation of the poverty of the people, year 2017 has been declared as “year of poverty alleviation”, by His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka aiming to build up the country that enriched with the nation of independent and economically powerful. Since the plantation sector of the country is representing the highest poverty indicators of the country, this Ministry has allocated over Rs. 30 Mn in year 2017 to promote self-employment, food security and nutrition, density home gardening, barren land cultivation, inland fishing etc. in the plantations. In order to make the programme more effective, the Ministry has entered into an agreement with Bank of Ceylon, to provide soft loans under the Self Employment Revolving Fund. The financial progress of the programme was RS. 7 Mn. by end of the year.

Progress of the Poverty Alleviation Programme implemented in year 2017 (as at 31. 12. 2017)

Activity	No. of programmes implemented
Community Awareness	350
Skills Development	12
Home Gardening	65
Inland Fish Farming	14
Bee – Keeping Programme	1
Total	442

6.3.3 Skills Development and Youth Empowerment

Ensuring a better livelihood to the plantation youth, career guidance and vocational training will be provided to the school leavers after their O/L and A/L exams. Accordingly, more than 30 programmes have been conducted through the Prajashakthi Centres focusing plantation youth, in year 2017 and trained more than 100 students spending over Rs. 2 Mn.

6.3.4 Facility Improvement for the Community Development

In order to develop the leadership qualities and community participation, steps have been taken to upgrade / establish community centers in the plantation areas. Accordingly, the Norwood Sports Complex has been upgraded in year 2017, at a cost of Rs. 5 Mn. targeting to develop sports ability of the school children and the community in Hatton area. Total allocation for year 2017 for this programme is Rs. 10 Mn.

In year 2017, a Volleyball tournament called “ Thigambaram Challenge Trophy ” was held among Plantation Companies, spending more than Rs. 2 mn, to identify the talents and promote sports abilities of the plantation youth. Men and Women Championship have been won by Dambethenne Estate of Agrapathana Plantation Limited and Nakiyadeniya Estate of Watawala Plantation Limited respectively at the final Competition held on 19th November 2017.

6.3.5 Supplementary Food Programmes for the Plantation Children

As per the directives of the Presidential Secretariat via the Multi Sector Action Plan for the Nutrition (2017 – 2020) formulated by the National Nutrition Secretariat, a supplementary food programme has been initiated by this Ministry, to enhance the nutritional status of the plantation children between ages 3 -5 years who accounts for the highest malnutrition status of the country. The high protein food supplement bar named “ Tikiri Shakthi” programme is being implemented through the plantation CDCs belongs to the 7 regional offices of the PHDT targeting number of 20, 000 plantation children. Necessary guidance is given by the midwives in the relevant areas.

The programme was initiated from the last quarter of the year 2017 and carried out successfully during the months of November and December. Ministry has spent Rs.22 Mn for this programme by end of the year.

Progress of the livelihood Development Programmes implemented in year 2017

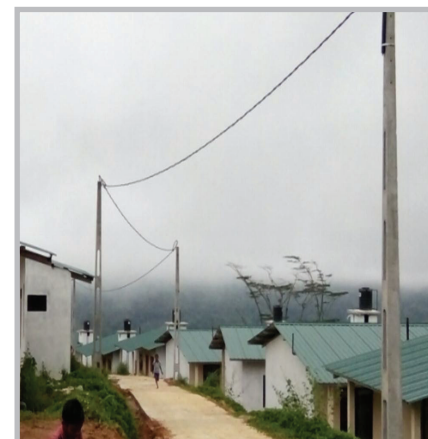
Type of the Project	Implementing Agencies		Allocation (Rs.Mn.)	No. of Projects Implemented	Expenditure (Rs.Mn)	Physical Progress %
	PHDT.	DS/PS				
Community Awareness	√	√	10.0	233	7.00	85 %
Poverty Alleviation	√	√	30.6	442	2.90	15 %
Skills Development & Youth Empowerment	PVTC - Hatton & Prajashakthi Centres		10.0	Programmes 30 Students 100	1.32	50 %
Supplementary Food Programme	√	-	40.0	20,000 Children	22.22	60 %
Facility Improvement for the community development	Sports Complex Norwood		9.4	1	5.21	30 %
Total			100.0		38.65	48 %



7. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Progress of the Ministry (as at 31st December 2017)

Programme	Sustainable Development Goal		Allocation 2017 (Rs.Mn)	Expenditure (Rs.Mn)
1. Housing for Hill Country New Villages	11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		
	1.5.1	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure to end vulnerability to climate- related extreme events and other socio economic and environmental shocks and disasters.	2,154 (17)	1,448 (17)
	1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property.	1,134 (13)	346 (13)
2. Lagging Area Socio Economic Development	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.		
	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.		
	4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	500	276
	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe affordable and sustainable transport system for all.		
	7.1.1	Ensure the access to electricity		

3. Livelihood Development	1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions		
	4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university	112 (17)	34 (17)
	4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and acquire equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for all.	120 (13)	- (13)
	8.6	By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment and education or training.		
	2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and achieving the targets by 2025 on stunting, and wasting in children under 5 years of age.		
			4,020	2,104



8. Noteworthy Achievements of the Ministry in year 2017

8.1 Granting Clear Title Deeds with Land ownership to the Plantation Community

For the first time of the history, the event on granting Clear Title Deeds with the land ownership to the plantation community was held on 09.02.2017 at the Hauteville Estate, Hatton with the participation of the His Excellency the President, Maithripala Sirisena targeting 71 housing beneficiaries. In year 2017, clear title deeds have been issued for 446 selected beneficiaries and the approval of the Cabinet has already been obtained for issuing additional 6,624 number of deeds for the beneficiaries of the housing programme.

8.2 Construction of 10,000 housing units under the grant assistance of the Gov. of India

Hon. Narendra Modhi, Prime Minister of India during his visit in May 2017 to Sri Lanka, has agreed to provide grant assistance to construct 10,000 housing units to the plantation Community.

8.3 Introduce Owner Driven Model to the Plantation Community

In order to avoid the issues created by the present contractor driven housing construction process, owner driven model has been introduced to the community on pilot basis, to get involve them in the construction process creating sense of ownership while maintaining the quality of work.

8.4 Supplementary Food Programme to the Plantation Community

As a long term intervention of the Multi Sector Action Plan for the Nutrition, formulated by the Nation Nutrition Secretariat under the guidance of the Presidential Secretariat, this Ministry has assigned to implement supplementary feeding programme to the plantation children between 3- 5 years, since this category has the highest malnutrition ratio in the country. Accordingly, Ministry was able to introduce a food supplement to the plantation children and the programme is being implemented.

8.5 Upgrading of Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre

An agreement was signed with the Government of India to obtain Rs. 199 Mn. grant assistance to upgrade the Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre - Hatton, enabling to provide the up dated knowledge to the plantation youth on vocational education.

8.6 Establishment of " New Village Development Authority "

With the intention of implementing " New village concept " of the Ministry, steps have been taken to establish a New Village Authority to accelerate the development projects.



9. Institutions come under the purview of the Ministry

9.1 Plantation Human Development Trust

9.1.1 Background

The Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) is a company, was first established on 18th September 1992 as the " Plantation Housing & Social Welfare Trust (PHSWT) " and incorporated under the Companies Act No 17th of 1982 to improve the livelihood of the plantation community.

As per a policy taken by the government in 1992, estates under the JEDB and SLSPC were privatised by vesting their management under the 23 Regional Plantation Companies. Within a shorter period after privatization, the social divisions of the JEDB and SLSPC were integrated as PHSWT, to improve the health, social welfare and livelihood activities of the plantation community.

In 25th October 2002, this organization was re-named as the Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) and currently this Trust has been re-registered under the Companies Act No 07 of 2007.

In order to achieve the above, the PHDT implements the following activities:

- Instead of line rooms, provide individual houses with ownership to the suitable people
- Repaire and re-roof existing line rooms
- Improve water supply and sanitation facilities
- Establish Child Development Centers and introduce qualified Child Development Officers (CDOs)
- Implement community development activities (roads, buildings and religious centres etc.)
- Provide health facilities and social development activities
- Extend Marketing development initiatives
- Facilitating for livelihood development

9.1.2 Organizational Structure and Related Institutions

Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) is functioning under the purview of the Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development. It is a Tripartite Organization consisting of the Government of Sri Lanka, Regional Plantation Companies

and Plantation Trade Unions and facilitates to implement social development programmes to enhance the quality of life of the one million plantation community in the estates managed by the Regional Plantation Companies.

The PHDT is involved in implementing infrastructure and social development projects in collaboration with the relevant line Ministries, Trade Unions, Regional Plantation Companies, International and Local Non-Governmental Organizations and private sector organizations which contribute to improve living condition of the plantation community.

The PHDT functions under a Board of Directors which comprises representatives of the Government of Sri Lanka, Regional Plantation Companies and Trade Unions. The Chairman is appointed by the Hon. Minister. The Main Office is strengthened by seven Regional Offices located in the Plantation areas of Galle, Rathnapura, Badulla, Kegalle, Kandy, Hatton and Nuwaraeliya. Regional Director is the head of the Regional Office and supported by financial, technical and management staff.

9.1.3 Regional set up of the PHDT



9.1.4 Related Institutions

9.1.4.1 Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Societies (EWHCS)

Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Societies (EWHCSs) were established in collaboration with the Department of Cooperative Development in 1993. Those societies were formed initially for the implementation of housing projects and currently operate in 435 estates under RPCs and State Entities.

Most of the EWHCSs has emerged as a leading Community Based Organizations of the country & many units, who receive strong support from the RPCs have improved their rankings in recent years based on the criteria determined by the PHDT and monitored by their Regional Offices.

The EWHCS play a significant role in implementation of the " Owner Driven " Housing Project and " Green Gold " Housing Projects. As well, these societies generate their own funds through their own banks named as " Vathu Sevaka Nivasa Samupakara Samithiya (Vanisa) Bank " and provide loans.

In addition to providing loans, this Cooperative Societies assist to create employment opportunities. Eg: It facilitates the plantation community towards service provider with easy access to commence enterprises such as retail shops, welfare shops, communication centres, saloons etc in estate areas.

The PHDT has also entered into partnerships with multinational and other leading private sector organizations to provide easy access to products and services to the estate residents with the appointment of EWHCS as sub dealers, to improve their quality of life and also their health, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene etc.

9.1.5 Programmes / Projects implemented by the Plantation Human Development Trust through the Ministry Allocation

9.1.5.1 Housing Project – 2017

The housing including Infrastructure development has become the most important need of the social and economic development of the plantation community. The Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development has taken the leadership to fulfill this requirement and the PHDT act as the main implementing partner.

Accordingly, in the year 2017, Ministry has allocated funds to the regional offices of PHDT to construct 2,480 New housing units and to complete 869 carry over housing units, targeting the plantation community. Of which, 407 were allotted as disaster relief houses for the disaster affected and 136 were implemented under the concept of 'Owner Driven model. Construction of 302 housing units was completed targeting the balance to be completed before the end of May 2018. Few Housing units were constructed under the Public- Private Partnership concept and "Pre- Cast" technology, as a pilot project.

Housing programme implemented by the Plantation Human Development Trust through the Ministry allocation in year 2017

Regional Office		Galle	Rathnapura	Badulla	Kegall	Kandy	Hatton	Nuwara eliya	Total
	Type of the House								
1	Green Gold Housing	40	121	200	77	309	717	473	1,937
2	Owner - Driven Housing	15	12	59	20	20	10	-	136
3	Relief Housing for Disaster affected	201	128	31	8	-	39	-	407
4	Carry over	25	113	47	126	80	247	231	869
Total Units		281	374	337	231	409	1,013	704	3,349

9.1.5.2 Re-roofing of line rooms

Until the completion of the construction of new houses, dilapidated line rooms are being re- roofed as an interim measure. The Ministry has allocated Rs. 77 Mn to PHDT for reroofing of 1629 units of line rooms. Of which, 749 units have been reroofed by end of the year 2017, targeting to complete the balance 880 units by the end of March 2018. So far, the PHDT has re-roofed 2,354 units of line rooms utilizing the Ministry funds.

9.1.5.3 Provision of Sanitation facilities

The PHDT has implemented 491 latrine projects utilizing the Rs. 33 Mn. given by the Ministry. Of which, 172 units have been completed during the year 2017.

9.1.5.4 Upgrading of Child Development Centres

Ministry has allocated Rs. 16 Mn to upgrade 25 number of CDCs in the plantations. Of which, 7 units were completed during 2017 and balance to be completed in year 2018.

9.1.5.5 Supplementary Food Programme

A special high protein food supplementary programme, named "Tikiri Shakthi" which was introduced by the Ministry, is being implemented by the PHDT through the Child Development Centers at seven regions targeting to reduce the malnutrition of the 20,000 number of 3-5 years children in plantation areas. The Ministry has allocated Rs. 40 Mn for the programme and over Rs. 22 Mn has been spent by end of the year.

9.1.5.6 Special Projects – 2017

In addition, the Ministry has given approval to implement more than 900 special projects under the Ministry allocation. It includes various constructions, training, awareness, and material supplies etc.

9.1.6 Programmes / Projects implemented through the allocations given by other Ministries

9.1.6.1 Early Childhood Development Project

Under the World Bank assistance, the Ministry has commenced a five-year project on Early Childhood Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. Its total investment is US \$ 10 Million. Under this project, it is expected to improve qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of child development activities of 3-5 years children in the plantation areas. The project will be ended in 2020.

Under this project, the number of 140 new CDCs to be constructed with buildings, playgrounds & equipment, 175 CDCs to be upgraded, 175 new play areas to be constructed and 210 existing play areas to be renovated including training for pre- school teachers and assistant teachers and awareness programmes for parents.

During 2016 and 2017, initial steps have been taken to construct 56 new Child Development Centres and upgrade 70 existing Centres. In addition, work has been commenced for establishing 70 new play grounds and upgrading of 84 existing play areas. Out of which, construction activities were completed for 20 new CDCs, 35 CDC renovations, 35 new play grounds and development of 42 existing play areas which were carried out from 2016.

In addition, activities are being done for the construction and upgrading of 15 new CDCs and 35 CDCs respectively commenced in year 2017, together with the balance work of the 35 new play grounds and 42 existing play grounds.

In addition, 219 Child Development Officers were trained and 135 parental awareness programmes have been conducted. For the first time, a census is also been carried out in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statics to obtain information on pre-school teachers and Child Development Centres.

9.1.6.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project

With the World Bank assistance, steps have been taken by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply through the PHDT, to commence 130 number of water supply projects targeting 15,800 households and to construct latrines targeting 7,300 households in selected areas of Nuwaraeliya and Hatton. The total estimated cost of the project is US \$ 14 million and will be ended in 2020.

During 2017, 12 water supply projects have been implemented by the PHDT. Of which, 6 and 5 projects were implemented by the regional office of Nuwaraeliya, and Hatton respectively. Balance projects were implemented by the PHDT regional office at Kandy. Of which, 9 projects are in progress while the balance 3 is at its initial stages.

9.2 Prajashakthi Monitoring Unit

Effecting from 20th July 2016, Pool Bank Vocational Training Centre - Hatton, Norwood Sports Complex, Cultural Centre - Ramboda and Prajasakthi Centers have been vested under the direct supervision of this Ministry with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Monitoring activities of the said institutions are being carried out by the " Praja Shakthi Monitiornng Unit " under the direct supervision of the Ministry. The head office of the Prjashakthi Monitoring Unit is situated at the Ministry premises, No. 45, St. Micheals Road, Kollupitiya.

9.2.1 Prajashakthi (E-Kiosk) Development Centres

This project aims to achieve comprehensive, complete and overall socio economic development of the underprivileged plantation community through extensive application and use of Information Communication Technology. At present, there are 44 Prajasakthi Centers in operation.

Prajashakthi centres are serving as the training focal points in the plantation and rural areas to fulfill the computer education requisite of the school children of grade 1 - higher classes and school leavers.

Facilities are provided through the centres with free access to internet and libraries for the purpose of education and build up their personal capabilities.

Accordingly, more than 1000 numbers have benefitted through the youth empowerment programmes conducted by 28 Prajashakthi centres scattered in the areas of Hatton, Nuwaraeliya, Badulla, Kandy, Kegalle, Ratnapura and Galle.

2017 - Special Projects

1. Youth Empowerment
2. Women Empowerment - Training Programmes
3. Special Activities

With the intention of increasing the involvement of women in economic, social and political activities, a specific programme has been implemented by Prajashkthi Centeres under the Ministry allocation to empower the women in plantation areas. Through this programme, career guidance is provided to strengthen the women societies and find the new income generation paths. Number of 14 awareness creation programmes were held targeting 500 members in this regard and planned to hold more programmes in future.

More attention was given in year 2017 to re-activate the existing inactive women societies and make use of their benefits to the women in plantation areas. In addition, steps have been taken to establish five new women societies in year 2017 with the assistance of the Ministry of Women and Child affairs.

9.2.2 Pool Bank Vocational Training Center (PVTC) - Hatton

The management of the PVTC was handed over by the Vocational Training Authority to the Thondaman Foundation in March 2007 and later, in 2016 vested to the direct supervision of the Ministry.

Service of the 7 expert instructors has been received to the institute under the grant assistant of India and their contract period was over by September 2017. At present, 12 vocational training courses are being carried out through the institute under the Ministry allocation.

Arrangements have been made by this institution to conduct Tamil medium classes for students who follow Engineering Technology which is a new subject introduced in G.C.E Advance level (AL). Students who come from various places i.e Norwood, Kotagala, Badulla, Matale, and Pussellwa attend these classes and get benefitted.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed by the Ministry on 20th Sept. 2017 with the High Commission of India to upgrade infrastructure facilities such as renovation of the existing buildings, purchasing of equipment, vehicles, tools & machineries, construction of IT lab, Auditorium & class rooms etc. of the PVTC at a cost of Rs.199 Million.

Capacity is available to train 400 students per annum and accordingly, 335 number of students have been registered in year 2017, under 12 training categories. Assembling a motor vehicle by the students followed motor mechanical course can be considered as a special achievement in year 2017.

Details of the student's enrolments at PVTC under different courses in year 2017

Sl. No.	Courses	Registered			Trained			awaiting for training assessment			passed		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Motor Mechanical	20	-	20	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Electrical Mechanic	20	-	20	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Technician	14	-	14	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	TV/Radio Repairing	07	01	08	04	01	05	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Aluminum Fabricator	33	-	33	13	-	13	14	-	14	14	00	14
6	Dress Making	18	27	45	15	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Domestic Electrician	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	24	24
8	Hotel Management	16	06	22	08	-	08	04	02	06	04	02	06
9	Information Communication Technology	23	16	39	09	03	12	12	11	23	12	11	23
10	Motor Cycle - Mechanic	37	-	37	16	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	16
11	Welding	18	-	18	07	-	07	09	-	09	09	-	09
12	Carpentry	24	-	24	08	-	08	10	-	10	18	-	18
Total Number		230	105	335	124	24	148	65	55	120	73	37	110

M = Male / F = Female / T = Total

9.2.3 Cultural Centre - Ramboda

This center was established with the objective of improving cultural aspirations and practices of the underprivileged community. Since 2009, classes are being conducted in Carnatic Music, Veena, Mirudangam and Violin under the guidance of a full time teacher. These programmes have not been able to continue due to the financial constrains faced by the Prajashakthi Monitoring Unit. Additional income is generated by facilitating for the cultural events and other functions.

9.3.4 Sports Complex - Norwood

The sports complex was handed over to the Thondaman Foundation in 2005. The play ground has been developed and constructed by the Football Federation at a cost of Rs. 25 million in 2011. After vesting the sports complex under the direct supervision of the Ministry in 2016, additional improvements have been done in year 2017. Government institutions and schools in the vicinity utilized this complex during the year 2017 for various sports events.

10. Development Activities of the Ministry - Photographs





வூவிலி அஞ்ச ரவெ ஸவர்டனச ஸதநிக கிரீமெகிலா டயக வன ப்ரடான அஞ்சகி. ஸ்ஃ வூவட விஸேஃயென் டிரீடனாவ, ஃஸூவா னா ஃஸேஃஃய, ஸூர்வ ஃலூவிய டகவரஃய, அடியாஃயனட ப்ரவெலய, ஃஸூவாஸரக்தீன ஃநீய ஃலய, ஃநீஃஸரக்தாவ ஃத கான்தா லெகன்தீல யனாடீ கரூஃ ஃமீனந்டயென் நாதரிக னா ஸ்ரூயே அஞ்சன்தி டர்லக னா ஃஸடன கல வூவிலி அஞ்சே வெஃஃன ஃநனாவ ஸ்வூநி ஃதஃஃகமீவலிந் வஃந் ஃமீந ஃந காவியாஞ்ச லெஃ ஃகூலகே. மெல ஸூவூ நிராகரஃய கர ஹூன்தே ஃவன மூவல ஓதல நூவீமே அரஃஃஃன் ரஃய விஃந் மெல அலாநயாஞ்ச ஃஃஃஃ கரன லடீ.

பெருந்தோட்டத்துறை நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்தியை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதில் பங்களிப்புச் செய்யும் பிரதானமான ஒரு துறையாகும். எனினும், குறிப்பாக வறுமைநிலை, ஆரோக்கியமும் போசாக்கும், முன்சிறுவர் பராய பாதுகாப்பு, கல்விக்கான வாய்ப்பு, பாதுகாப்பான குடிநீர், சுகாதாரம், மகளிர் வலுவூட்டல் முதலிய விடயங்கள் தொடர்பில் நகர மற்றும் கிராமிய துறைகளின் குறிகாட்டிகளுடன் ஒப்பிடுமிடத்து பெருந்தோட்டத்துறை வாழ் மக்கள் அவ்வாறான வசதிகளினால் பெரிதும் பலவீனமடைந்த மக்களாக கருதப்படுகின்றனர். ஆகவே இப்பிரச்சினைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்து அவர்களின் வாழ்நிலையை முன்னேற்றும் நோக்கிலேயே அரசாங்கத்தினால் இவ்வமைச்சு ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டது.

The plantation sector is one of the main sectors contributing for the assurance of country's development. However, the plantation community is the most deprived community in terms of social development when compared with urban and rural sector indicators particularly on poverty, health and nutrition, early childhood care, access to education, safe drinking water, sanitation and women empowerment. In addressing the above issues, this Ministry was set up by the Government focusing on improving their living standards.



கடூரூ னவ ஸமீலான, ஃரீதல ஃதஃஃகமீ னா ப்ரூ ஃவர்டன அலாநயாஞ்ச
மலைநாட்டு புதிய கிராமங்கள், உட்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development