SFG1761

Sri Lanka: Eco-Systems Conservation and Management Project (ESCAMP)

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment,

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife,

Forest Department, and Department of Wildlife Conservation

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Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

1. Introduction and Background

The Eco-Systems Conservation and Management Project (ESCAMP) intends to support the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) in its attempts to strengthen biodiversity conservation and ensure sustainability of its development process in the landscapes dominated by protected areas. The objective of the project is *to improve the management of sensitive ecosystems in selected locations in Sri Lanka for conservation and community benefits*. This document is the Social Management Framework (SMF) for ESCAMP prepared in keeping with World Bank's safeguard policies and submitted in lieu of a specific project's social assessment for appraising the social aspects of the project.

The history of wildlife conservation and environmental protection in Sri Lanka dates back more than 2000 years in recorded history when Mihintale was declared a sanctuary by ancient Kings for the benefits of plants, animals and people. Fostered by the Buddhist philosophy of respect for all forms of life, subsequent rulers upheld this noble tradition and took various initiatives to protect the forests and its wildlife resources for future generations. Then came the colonial era, where exploitation of forests and its resources became the order of the day as opposed to the royal tradition of sustainable utilization. This is evident by some of the earlier government ordinances which promoted and paved the way for logging, hunting and conversion of natural areas to large plantations for economic gain. During this time and later, much of the wet zone forests, where the bio-diversity is highest, were lost. In the post-independence era, some of these exploitative trends continued, even accelerated with land settlements, large scale irrigation and agriculture, energy generation, etc. becoming key priorities of successive governments. As such, today, Sri Lanka's natural resources are faced with many threats and require deliberate interventions by the state to protect and conserve whatever is left for the well-being of its present and future generations.

Sri Lanka exhibits a wide array of ecosystems with a diversity of species considered to be the richest per unit area in the Asian region. The country is ranked as a global biodiversity hot spot. Natural forests occupy about 30percent of the total land area. Sri Lanka has several distinct climatic zones, each with characteristic forests and wildlife and wetlands associated with 103 major rivers and over 10,000 irrigation tanks. The country has rich marine and coastal ecosystems along its 1,620 km coastline. The high biodiversity has been shaped by a complex geological history, altitudinal variation, and a monsoonal climate regime determined by the spatial and seasonal distribution of rainfall. Sri Lanka has an exceptional degree of endemism, including a large number of geographic relics and many point endemics that are restricted to extremely small areas.

About 14 percent of Sri Lanka's land area are under legal protection. But despite conservation efforts, deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity loss continue. About 30percent of the Dry Zone forests are degraded, while highly fragmented small forest patches are found in the Wet Zone. The average annual rate of deforestation has been 7,147 ha/year for the period of

1992-2010. While logging in natural forests was banned in Sri Lanka in 1990, forest clearance for infrastructure development, human settlements, agriculture as well as encroachment, illicit timber felling, forest fires, spread of invasive species, clearing of mangrove forests for prawn farming, and destructive mining practices are contributing to deforestation and forest degradation. Sri Lanka's National Red List of 2012 and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Red List of 2013 assessed a significant number of fauna and flora in Sri Lanka as threatened with extinction.

Human elephant conflict (HEC) is a noteworthy issue in the context of Sri Lanka's development. Sri Lanka has the highest density of elephants among the Asian elephant range states. Estimates of the number of elephants in Sri Lanka vary from about 3,000 to 5,000. However, the protected areas (PAs) under the Department of Wildlife Conservation are insufficient in size and quality to sustain the country's elephant population. Over two-thirds of the wild elephant population can be found outside the PA system. This is because elephants are an edge species that prefers open forest habitat to dense primary forests. PAs on the other hand are generally primary or mature forests and provide only sub-optimal habitat for elephants. As a result, elephants graze on other forest and agricultural lands to survive, causing conflicts with farmers, including deaths of humans and elephants and crop and property damage. Around 70 humans and over 200 elephants are killed annually. Crop and property damage is in the range of US$ 10 million annually. With accelerated development and further fragmentation of habitats, innovative landscape management approaches are needed to address HEC. Such approaches would balance competing objectives, sustaining Sri Lanka's unique elephant population, and creating new opportunities for rural poverty reduction and employment over much of the Dry Zone.

Sri Lanka's biodiversity and natural resources endowments are important assets for future sustainable development. Many communities living in the vicinity of natural forests are directly and indirectly dependent on the natural ecosystems. The collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) including medicinal plants and food items – yams, mushrooms, honey and wild fruits –, as well as the extraction of fuel wood and fodder for livestock from forests are important sources of livelihood in addition to farming. It has been recorded only about 18,000 people are dependent on forest resources across the country. However, the demand for wood and wood products is now mainly met from home gardens, state-owned or privately held woodlots and plantations.

2. Components of the Project

The project comprises four components, which are summarized below. A detailed project description is provided in Annex 2.

Component 1: Pilot Landscape Planning and Management (US$ 2.8 million)

Component 1 will provide technical assistance, training and capacity building to develop the guiding framework for landscape-level management planning and support the piloting of landscape planning and management in two selected landscapes comprising contiguous areas of unique ecological, cultural and socio-economic characteristics. The two landscapes will include (a) the biodiversity rich Wet Zone, and (b) the dry and arid zone forest ecosystems, which have

been identified in the Protected Area Gap Analysis Study (2006) of the DWC and Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Sri Lanka (2015) of FD.

The strategic landscape plans will focus on broad guidelines and principles for the management of PAs and other ecosystems within a landscape and involve: (a) defining opportunities and constraints for conservation action within the landscape; (b) identification of effective ecological networks; (c) identification of measures to secure the integrity of ecosystems and viable populations of species; (d) developing rapid assessment systems for landscape scale ecosystem quality including the identification of high conservation value ecosystems; (e) setting out a stakeholder negotiation framework for land and resource use decisions and for balancing the trade-offs inherent in such large-scale approaches; and (f) recognizing and using overlapping cultural, social, and governance "landscapes" within biologically defined areas.

The component will be implemented by the Sustainable Development Secretariat of the MoSDW. The component will use consultative and participatory approaches to ensure all relevant stakeholders views and opinions are considered in the development of the two landscape plans and their participation during implementation of the plans.

Component 2. Sustainable use of natural resources and human-elephant co-existence (US$ 17.0 million)

Component 2 will support communities living adjacent to PAs and other sensitive ecosystems to plan for natural resource use and to develop biodiversity compatible, productive and climate resilient livelihood activities and to scale-up successful models that address the human-elephant conflict.

Sub-component 2(a): Sustainable use of natural resources for livelihood enhancement (US$ 6.0 million). This sub-component will finance the identification and implementation of biodiversity-friendly and climate-smart existing or new livelihood options through participatory Community Action Plans (CAPs). Typical activities in the CAPs will include: (a) improvements of small-scale social infrastructure such as rehabilitation of local irrigation tanks; (b) the establishment of woodlots; (c) improving the productivity of home gardens; (d) promotion of sustainable agricultural and non-agricultural income-generation activities; (e) development of agro-forestry; and (f) promotion of community-based ecotourism that promotes sustainable use of natural resources. The project will also provide financing for capacity development in livelihood/business development and management and facilitate access to finance. It will also assist in the capacity development of participating community groups on natural resources management and co-management of forest and wildlife resources.

Sub-component 2(b): Human-elephant co-existence for livelihood protection (US$ 11.0 million). This sub-component has four key areas of interventions.

2(b)i: Human-elephant co-existence activities (US$ 10 million). This will support scaling up successful human-elephant coexistence pilot projects within high HEC areas. It will fund the implementation of: (a) a landscape conservation strategy aimed at allowing elephants to range outside DWC PAs providing protection to farmers and village communities through protective

solar electric fencing; and (b) management of elephants in Elephant Conservation Areas (ECA) and Managed Elephant Ranges (MERs) outside the DWC PA network without transfer or change in land ownership through elephant compatible development.

2(b)ii: Identification of economic incentives for affected communities (US$ 0.1 million). This will support carrying out of studies to identify viable economic incentives for the purposes of the economic incentives to affected local communities and development of policies and procedures and a governance mechanism for provision of such economic incentives. Such provisions include, for example, improving the existing insurance schemes or indication of new insurance schemes, compensation mechanisms to mitigate the impact of elephant destruction and promotion of opportunities for community-managed nature-based tourism (such as elephant viewing) in order to demonstrate the economic benefits to communities of coexistence with elephants.

2(b)iii: Implementation of economic incentives for affected communities (US$ 0.50 million). This will implement the economic incentives identified and approved through the process in 2(b)ii.

2(b)iv Update the national master plan for HEC mitigation and development of HECOEX models for other areas (US$ 0.20 million): This will support the updating of the national master plan for mitigation of the human-elephant conflict and developing practical models for HECOEX.

Component 3: Protected Area Management and Institutional Capacity (US$ 24.2 million)

Component 3 will support interventions in PAs in compliance with the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO) and the Forest Ordinance (FO); support nature- based tourism development, and strengthen the institutional capacity and investment capability for conservation and management.

Sub-component 3(a): Protected area conservation and management (US$ 11.6 million). This sub-component will finance the updating and/or developing of PA management plans where needed and the implementation of PA management plans. Priority PAs in the DWC and FD PA network are eligible for support under this sub-component, covering terrestrial, marine and wetland PAs. Conservation and management activities eligible for funding include: (a) the rehabilitation and development of water resources within PAs for wildlife; (b) habitat management, including control of invasive species, habitat creation and habitat enrichment, etc.; (c) rehabilitation and expansion of road network within PAs for reducing tourism pressures and improving patrolling; (d) improvements to PA management infrastructure for better management of forest and wildlife resources; (e) species monitoring and recovery programs; (f) protection of inviolate areas for species conservation; (g) implementation of real time field based monitoring systems; (h) strengthening enforcement through the introduction of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrolling; and (i) improving mobility of PA staff for better enforcement.

The project will reward innovation, performance and accountability in PA conservation and management. A review of performance of this sub-component will be carried out at mid-term using the management effectiveness tracking tool of the World Bank/World Wide Fund (WWF)

for Nature (2007). Based on the findings of such review, project funds may be reallocated to better performing PAs or to other PAs. This competitive element is expected to improve efficiency and promote more cost-effective and relevant interventions.

Sub-component 3(b): Nature-based Tourism in protected areas (US$ 6 million). This sub-component aims at enhancing the quality of nature-based tourism through planning of nature-based tourism and visitor services in PAs, based on needs and carrying capacity assessments. The sub-component will support the: (a) preparation of plans for enhancing nature-based tourism in selected PAs, including establishing the optimum number of visitors; (b) development and renovation of visitor services infrastructure, such as construction and renovation of visitor centers, comfort facilities; eco-friendly park bungalows and camp sites, and infrastructure for new visitor experiences; (c) construction of nature trails, wayside interpretation points, observation towers, wildlife hides, and canopy walks; and (d) development of comprehensive accreditation systems for nature-based tourism services, including related guidelines and others.

Sub-component 3(c): Institutional capacity and investment capability of DWC and FD (US$ 6.6 million). This sub-component will support activities to strengthen the institutional capacity of the DWC and FD to implement reforms and decentralized decision making. It will finance activities to improve skills and capacity in for adaptive and effective management of PAs. It will also support capacity strengthening at the National Wildlife Research and Training Center and the Sri Lanka Forestry Institute and its affiliated institutions. It will also finance development of monitoring and evaluation capabilities, targeted studies, technical assistance and equipment for long-term monitoring of status of critical biodiversity and forest resources, monitoring and evaluation of project results and development of capacity to co-manage wildlife and forest resources with communities and other stakeholders.

Component 4: Project Management (US$ 1.0 million)

Component 4 will finance the Project Management Unit and implementing agencies in project management, project monitoring and evaluation, through the provision of incremental operating funds, consulting services, transportation, equipment and training of administrators covering range of topics, such as administration, planning, budgeting, fiduciary activities, safeguards and monitoring and reporting on project implementation.

3. Indigenous Peoples in Sri Lanka and applicability of OP 4.10 – Indigenous Peoples

The Government of Sri Lanka's Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO) identifies the *veddah* community as indigenous to the country and grants regulated access to PAs for the collection of non-timber products and to fish in tanks located within Sri Lanka's National Parks. However, since the exact locations of the demand-driven interventions under the project cannot be determined at this point in time, the possibility that the project may impact Indigenous Peoples (IPs) cannot be discounted.

4. Objectives of this report

The main objective of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is to ensure that the activities funded under the project do not adversely affect IPs, if present, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. If Maduru Oya National Park or Gal Oya National Park are identified for investment, where IPs are identified to be present, the framework will ensure informed, direct participation of the IPs in the proposed activities.

5. Identifying the Indigenous Peoples related to the project

The two main centers of IP (*veddah*) communities found in the Uva Province are Dambana and Rathugala. The province is made of Moneragala and Badulla districts.

Dambana is accessible from Kandy – Mahiyangana – Ampara road that crosses Dambana junction at a distance of 18 Km east of Mahiyangana, on Ampara road. One has to turn left from Dambana junction and travel about 4 Km to reach Damabana village. Damabana veddah settlement consists of five hamlets at close proximity to each other. They include Dambana, Bimmanamulla, Gurukumbura, Galkadawala and Kotabakini. Together they cover an extent of about 500 acres that form part of Dambana 7A Grama Niladhari (GN) Division of Mahiyangana Divisional Secretariat (DS) Division. The veddah settlements come within Mahiyangana electorate.

Rathugala veddah settlement is located in Madulla DS Division of Moneragala District. It is part of the Galgamuwa GN Division. In terms of electoral districts, Rathugala comes within Bibila electorate. Ampara – Bibila road crosses the village between 27 km post to 31 km post. From Rathugala one has to travel 32 Km to reach Bibila and 50 Km to Madulla. It is the only veddah settlement in the district, and extends over an area of estimated 1000 acres.

In addition to Dambana, there are four other villages inhabited by veddah's in the administrative area of authority under Mahiyangana Divisional Secretariat. These include **Makulugolla** (15 households) and **Watawana** (20 households) in Thalanganumwa GN Division and Kuduwila and Dehigolla in Wevgampaha GN Division. These settlements are accessible from Mahiyangana – Dehiattakandiya road. The distance from Mahiyangana town to the village is about 7 Km. One has to turn off from the 3rd Km post on this road and travel 5 Km interior.

6. Process to follow in preparing Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

Basic Principles. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and, at the same time, ensure benefits for IPs, the implementing agencies will apply the following basic principles in selection and design of particular activity:

- Ensure that IP communities in general and their organizations are not excluded by any means in activities selection, design and implementation processes.

- Together with IPs, carefully screen the activities for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts.
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts on IPs are unavoidable, the projects together with IPs and others knowledgeable of IP culture and concerns, will immediately make an assessment of the key impact issues.
- The project will undertake the necessary tasks in order to adopt appropriate mitigation measures. The most important in this respect is intensive consultation with the IP communities, community elders/leaders, and formal and informal IP organizations, civil society organizations like NGOs, and others who are interested in and have knowledge of IP issues.

Identifying IP Social Concerns. Impacts on IPs will vary in terms of activities and their scopes, presence and size of IP population in the locales, as well as the magnitude of potential adverse impacts and social risks. To the extent applicable for a particular activity, information on the cultural and socioeconomic characteristics and potential vulnerability will be used to identify the IP social concerns and adopt alternative mitigation measures.

Impact Mitigation & Development Measures. The project will explore, together with the IP communities, the possibilities of reinforcing any existing and promoting new culturally compatible development activities/measures that will benefit the IPs. Such measures may include providing credits where IPs are found to engage in production of marketable goods; basic water supply and sanitation facilities; and those, such as schools, that could also be used by the communities as a whole.

IP Consultation Strategy. As required for informed consultation, concerned institutes will provide IPs with all activity-related information, including that on potential adverse impacts in a language familiar to and understandable by the IPs. To facilitate consultation the institution will,

- Prepare a time-table for dialogues during activity selection, design and implementation processes, and consult them in manners so that they can express their views and preferences freely.
- In addition to the communities in general, consult IP organizations, community elders/leaders and others with adequate gender and generational representation; and civil society organizations like NGOs and groups knowledgeable of IP issues.

Consultation will include the activity objectives and scope; the likely key adverse impacts on (and benefits for) IPs; IPs' own perception of the impacts and feedback; and a preliminary assessment of economic opportunities which the implementing agency could promote – in addition to mitigation of the adverse impacts.

Consultation will in general concentrate on the adverse impacts perceived by the IPs and the probable (and feasible) mitigation measures, as well as exploring additional development activities that could be promoted under the project. The institutes will keep Minutes of these consultation meetings in the activity files and make them available for inspection by the respective Government officials, World Bank and other interested groups and persons.

If the presence of IP is identified in the sub-project area, then an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be prepared based on free, prior and informed consultation. This will serve as the basis for sub-project implementation and monitoring.

Preparation of IPP. The IPP should be developed as an integral part of the design of proposed investments and must include the following elements:

(a) A summary of the social assessment.
(b) A summary of results of the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities that was carried out during project preparation and that led to broad community support for the project.
(c) A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities during project implementation
(d) An action plan of measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including, if necessary, measures to enhance the capacity of the project implementing agencies.
(e) When potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, an appropriate action plan of measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects.
(f) The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP.
(g) Accessible procedures appropriate to the project to address grievances by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities arising from project implementation. When designing the grievance procedures, the borrower takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples.
(h) Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the IPP. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities.

Disclosure. The Social Assessment and the draft IPP shall be widely disseminated among the IP community using culturally appropriate methods and locations. Local NGOs/CBOs should be involved in the process, which should involve dissemination in local language in easily accessible locations as well as through presentations in public meetings, with facilitated discussions of the plan. The Social Assessment and IPP should be reviewed and cleared by the World Bank and then made available to the public by the PMU and the World Bank both at national and local level.

Appendix A: Sample IP Development Plan Prepared by DWC in 2010

1.0 Methodology

Rathgala is a rural and poor village which is situated closer to Galoya National Park (GNP). More than 100 families of Indigenous People (IP) live there with lot of difficulties and less facilities. Most of them are very poor and many are not educated.

By considering the education level, cultural background and social status of this IP, rural community participatory planning program was initiated by the Department of Wild Life and Conservation (DWC) on June 1-2, 2008 at Rathugala Junior School.

Information and Data was collected with small group discussions and brain storming sessions. Ideas and suggestions initiated by IP were prioritized and compiled with the support of IP.

In additions to above, some data and information were collected visiting each house by the community groups with the assistance of officers of DWC. Following table summarizes the type of data collected, methodology used and responsibility persons for data collection.

Information Required	Methodology	Responsibility	Supported by
Name of village, Historical & cultural background, Geographical layout, Management structure, population, employment data, infrastructure facilities, forest and village distribution	Semi-formal and formal discussions	Mr. Sarath Dissanayake	Mr. Nalin Jayasooriya
Social and economic background Life standards, income & expenditure style, social status	Properties, Life styles	Mr. M.G.L. Leelaratne	Mr. Ajith Wasantha Mr. Priyantha Lal
Institutional structure, Analysis of NGOs and initiation of community based organization	Diagrams analysis of institutions	Mr. U Saranga	Mr. Jananka Kulasekara
Issues and problems faced by communities, issues summarization, prioritize issues	Analysis issues	Mr. Prasanna Nilame Mr. G.M. Premaratne Mr. M.G.L Leelaratne	Mr. K. Janaka Shantha Kumara Mr. Prasad Kumara Mr. G.M. Gamini
Identify water and other resources, Agriculture, sanitation facilities, roads, forests, tourism, and areas need to be developed	Prepare social map and cross walking	Mr. G.M. Premaratne	Mr. H.W. Dayananda Mr. K.C.D. Wijesinghe Mr. W. Karunaratne
Identify weather and ..... differences, Crops, natural disaster, community employed timeframes	Discussions.....	Mr. Buddika Vidanage	Mr. V.B. Sarath de Sliva Mr. V.M. Prasad Kumara
Action plan (time frame, responsibility)	Active work plan model	Mr. Prasanna Nilame, Mr. M.G.L. Leelaratne Mr. G.M. Premaratne	Mr. T.M. Seinudeen

2.0 Introduction

Rathugala Village is situated in between Bulupitiya and Galgamuwa of Uva Province, along Bibile-Ampara road near the GNP. Community participatory development planning program was initiated by DWC on June 1-2, 2008 at Rathugala Junior School to reduce harm for forest resources by IP, to develop partnership between DWC and IP and get IP participation for wildlife conservation while improving IP's economic, social and development activities.

2.1 Geographical Information

Rathulaga village is situated in No 104C Grama Niladari Division of Madulla District Secretariat in Monaragala District of Uva Province. It is surrounded with Galgamuwa Village from the North, Bulupiitya village from the South, Beautiful green Viyanahela mountain from the West and Danigala mountain from the East.

Access Roads
Colombo→ Kandy → Mahiyanganaya → via Bibila → Rathugala
Colombo → Monaragala → Inginiyagala → Temple Junction → Rathugala
Colombo → Monaragala →Damana →Ampara →via Templa Junction → Rathugala
Colombo → Mahiyanganaya → Padiyathalawa → Mahaoya → Ampara → Via Temple Junction → Rathugala
Colombo → Kandy → Randenigala → via Bibila → Rathugala

2.2 Information on Village's Name

According to discussions had with IP, there are two ways how the village has been named as "Rathugala"

- Because of receiving red gems from that area
- Because there is a red-coloured mountain in the village

2.3 Physical background of the Village

Rathugala is rich with naturally occurring medicinal plants, mountains, beautiful streams and natural water resources.

2.4 History of Rathugala Village

IP were removed from Daniyagala Mountain while constructing Senanayake Tank under Galoya low lying development project in 1940-1950. Five IP families have arrived in Rathugala and started live in a natural forest. Further, there was a possible incentive to move to Rathugala village because of heavy drought before 1940.

2.5 IP Ancestry Distribution

As the oldest member of IP Danigala Bandaralage Maha Kaira (80 years old) explained, his grandfather, the leader of IP, Mahahina Wanniya has lived in Danigala mountain area which is situated in the western border of the GNF. After the death of the leader, Poramola became the leader of IP. He also lived in Danigala mountain area with his generation. Handuna Vidane who was the leader after Poramola, had moved to Rathugala village and started their lives with his generation.
Distribution of Family arrangement.

IP has a great respect to their leader who has built up good realtionship among their communities. Both males and females has equally involved in finding foods. They have spent many nights in the jungles to get their foods. Other than that they have farmed like ragi to use as food. They have walked long way from Rathugala to Bibile, Mahiyanganaya area by using elephant paths, foot paths to get other foods like salt, arecanut, etc,

Though IP are Buddhists by birth, 11 of their families were converted to Christian religion two years ago.

When IP became sick, they use their own medication. Their leader was aware of all medicine which required for each disease. Babies get delivered in the jungle and secret treatment methods were used during and after delivery.

After end of three generations, they started to use modern techniques for their day to day activities. Instead of using traps, they now use weapons and guns to kill animals. Their main cultivation is Chena cultivation which include mainly chilly, pumpkin, Indian corn, green gram, etc. They have started labour work and small enterprises as well. Further, two younger IP have joined the Sri Lanka Army. Children also now involved in education.

Handuna Vidana's generation is the first residents in Rathugala village. After the death of Handuna Vidana, Randunu Vanniya became the leader of IP. Suda Vanniya, the son of Randuni Vanniya is the present leader of IP in Rathugala Village. He is the fifth leader of their generation.

2.6 Finding food

Methods of finding food in ancient era

- Hunting animals using bow and arrows
- Rooting yams
- Finding animals using position trees
- Trapping
- Booby-trapping
- Bag-netting

Main food of IP in ancient era

- Wild animals
- Honey
- Fruits
- Fish

Techniques used for finding foods

Though they were resettled indigenous people to Rathugala, they have taken care of the forests, animals and other resources with their ways of living. Female animals were never killed and only healthy males were killed for their food. However, the animal identified as the leader among a group of animals was not killed by them for any reason. Honey also had been collected without damaging trees in the forest.

IP gradually change their life styles moving away from old methods and techniques used in their day to day life.

They get marry only among blood relations. Even though there was a relationship between Rathugala IP and Pollebedda IP in ancient time, they do not have any relationship with each other right now. Presently, IP of Rathugala village marries out of their community. Most of them have got married from nearby villages; hence existence of original IP generation is gradually diminishing.

2.7 Historical Development of Indigenous People, Rathugala

Time Frame	Number of families	Number of Members	Population	Employment	Sanitation Facilities	Common Places	Road Facilities	Transportation Facilities	Cultivated Crops	Damages from wildlife	Emergency Deaths
1940 - 1950	06	03 - 04	10-12	Honey, Herbal plants, fruits, yams	Jungle	Forests	Elephant paths, foot paths	On foot	Manioc, Sweet potatoes, paddy	Elephant, wild boar	Snake, deceases
1950 - 1960	12	03 - 04	20 – 25	Honey, meat, Herbal plants, fruits, yams, Chena cultivation	Jungle	Forests	Elephant paths, foot paths	On foot	Ragi, Manioc, Sweet potatoes	Elephant, Wild boar	Snake, deceases, Elephant
1960-1970	30	04 - 05	130 – 150	Honey, meat, Herbal plants, labour works, Chena cultivation	Jungle	Forests	Elephant paths, foot paths	On foot	Ragi, Manioc, Sweet potatoes	Elephant, Wild boar, porcupine	Snake, deceases, Elephant
1970 - 1980	35	08 - 10	150 – 200	Honey, meat, Herbal plants, Jack fruit labour works, Chena cultivation	Jungle	Forests	Foot paths, gravel roads	On foot	Ragi, Sweet potatoes, paddy	Elephant, Wild boar, porcupine	Snake, deceases, Elephant
1980 - 1990	52	06 - 08	250 – 300	Chena cultivation, labour work, business	Jungle	Forests	Foot paths, gravel roads	On foot, Carts	Ragi, pumpkin, Yams, beans, green grams	Elephant, Wild boar, porcupine, deer, rabbit	Snake, deceases, Elephant

Time Frame	Number of families	Number of Members	Population	Employment	Sanitation Facilities	Common Places	Road Facilities	Transportation Facilities	Cultivated Crops	Damages from wildlife	Emergency Deaths
1990 - 2000	72	03 - 04	300 – 350	Chena cultivation, vegetables, jackfruit, lemon, green grams	Jungle Toilet	Temple, Library, Community hall	Cart paths	On foot, Carts, bicycle, busses	Ragi, yams	Elephant, Wild boar, porcupine, deer, rabbit	Snake, deceases, Elephant
2000 - present	88	02 - 03	350 - 400	Chena cultivation, labour work, government & private jobs, business	Jungle Toilet	Temple, Library, Community hall	Tar roads	Bicycle, bus, tractor	Ragi, peanuts, ginger, banana, paddy, other crops	Elephant, Wild boar, porcupine, deer, rabbit, insects	Snakes

Participants :
- H.P. Piyaratne Fonseka
- D.M. B. Rammenika
- H.M. Gunabanda
- D.M.B. Wasantha Kumara
- D.M.B. Loku Menika
- H.M. Punchi Banda
- H.M. Sudumenika
- D.M.B. Kiribanda
- P.P Nandasena
- H.M. Karunaratne
- H.M. Wijesekara

2.8 Analysis of Life Status

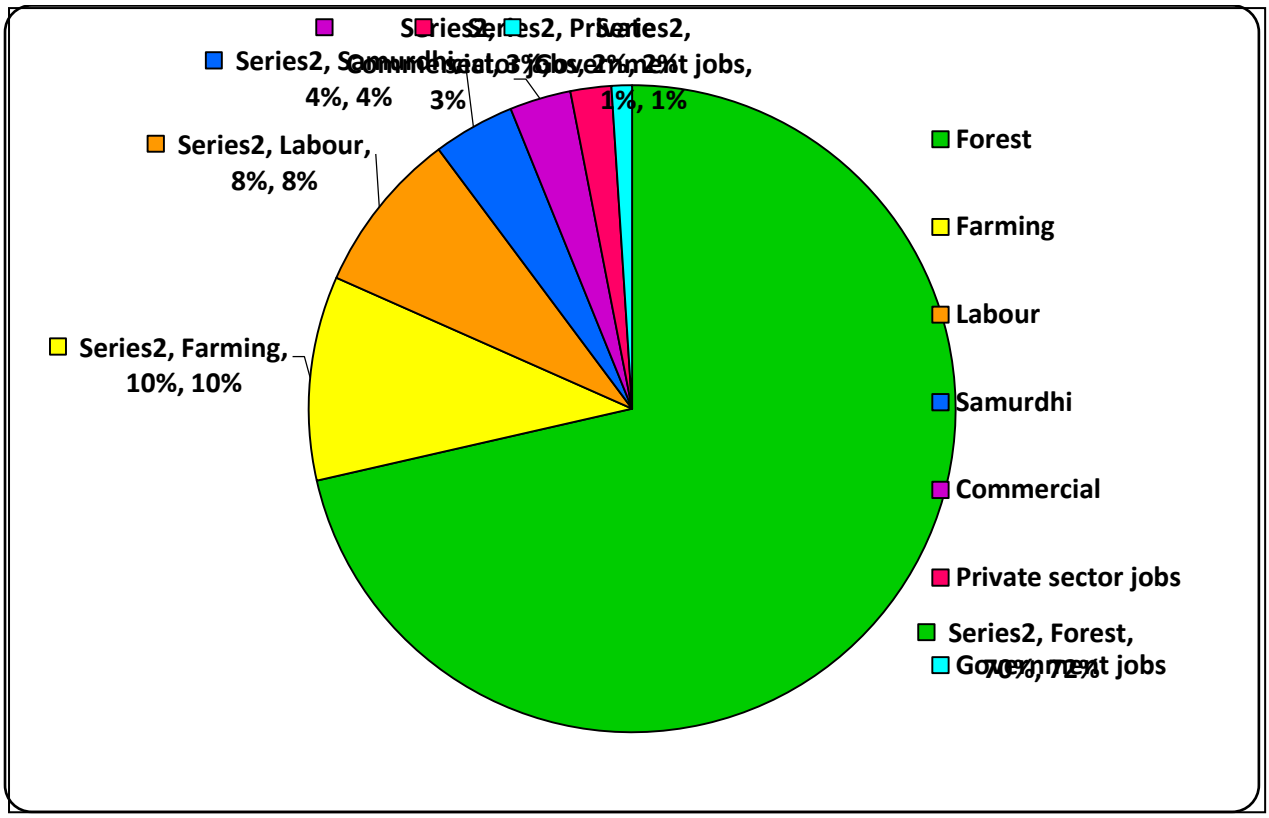
While discussing with IP, it was understood that they have involved with different employment activities and different income generation activities with their traditional habits.

Collected information and data were drafted by brain storming sessions of volunteered IP team.

Income pattern of IP

Their main income generation activity is from wild items and it is 70% of total income. From agriculture they can gain only 10% as harvesting is done only from rain water. They have not involved in agriculture using water from tanks and ponds. Few of them do paddy faming from rain water, while majority grow Indian corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, ragi, sesame, peanut, etc. and vegetables.

They involve in labour works when do not involve in agriculture and gain 8% of income. Majority of them receive "Samurdhi" aids from Sri Lanka Government. It is 4% of their total income.

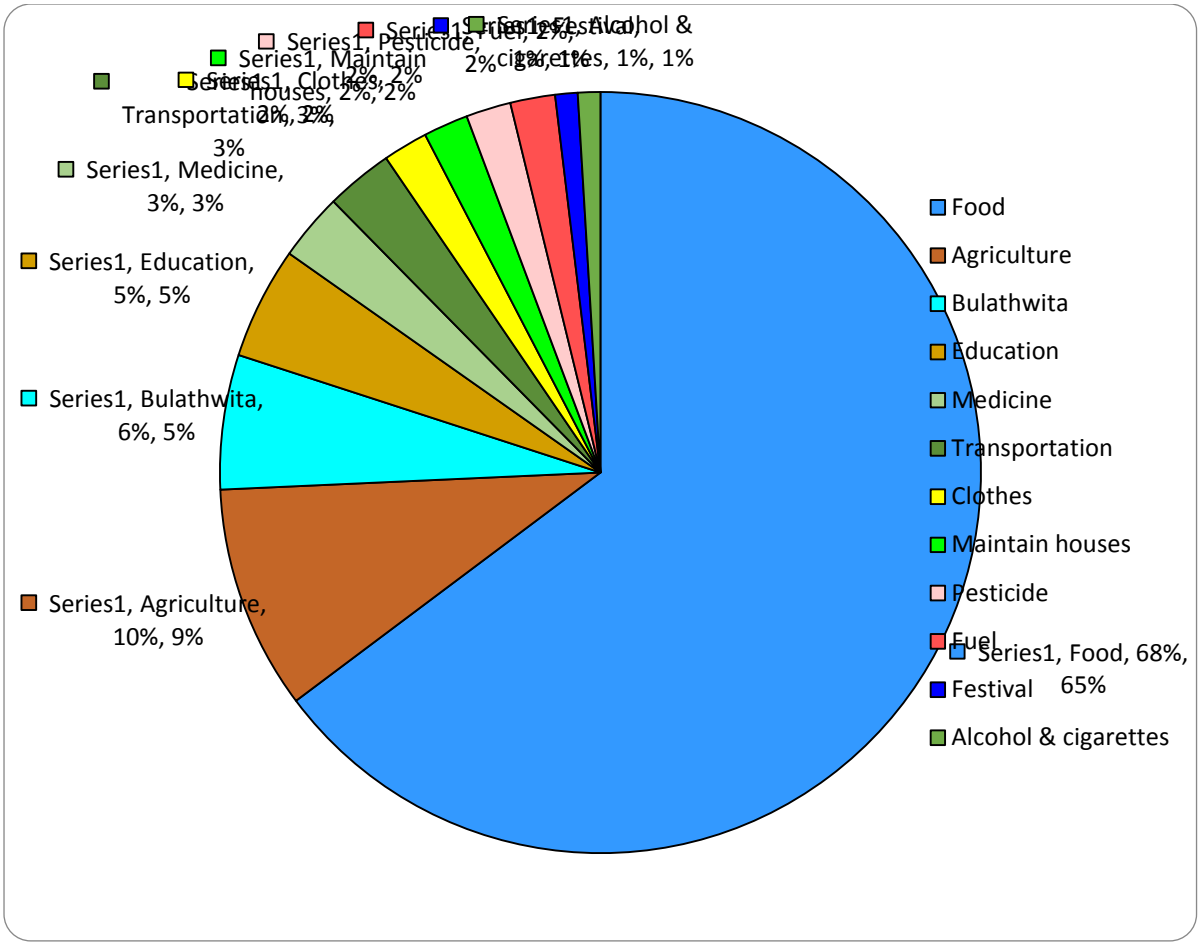


Income received from few commercial shops in the village is around 3%. Two of them who worked for Sri Lanka Army bring 2% of income to the village. Ten of them are working for garment industries outside village and the income received from them is 3%.

Expenditure of IP's of Rathugala

IP do not have complex life style and they spend 63% of their income for their food. While they spend 10% of the income for agriculture, spend 5% for education, although they expressed interest for improving education. They do not send lot of money for their clothes and purchase clothes only twice per year. As sanitation facilities are very poor in the village, they have to spend 3% of their income for medicine.

Both male and females of IP are heavily addicted in chewing betel and they spend nearly 6% of their income for purchasing betel. Most of them use kerosene oil for lighting their homes and spend 2% income for it. Further, they spend 2% of income to protect their crops from elephants.



Analysis of Social Differences

According to register of head of households in the village, only 86 families are registered. Social differences are identified by three groups who represented whole IP community. But among them, there are unregistered families as well.

By analyzing collected data, it was found that there are 45 very poor families, 25 poor families, 12 medium income families and 4 rich families of IP living in Rathugala Village. Even though it was grouped for four groups according to the data collected, there is no much difference among them when considering the social, economic and education level of the IP community.

Grade	Crucial	No of Families	Percentage (%)
Very Poor	Iluk roofed , house made of wattle and daub No sanitation facilities Receive “Samurdhi” aids Labour works Illiterate Widow	45	52.33
Poor	Plate roofed	25	29.06

Grade	Crucial	No of Families	Percentage (%)
	Receive "Samurdhi" aids Labour works Depend on children		
Medium	Tile roofed permanent houses Owned retail shops, cattle farms and motor bikes	12	13.95
Rich	Water supply, electricity, telephone, permanent houses available Owned hand tractors and retailed shops Educated Employed by government or private sector Loan given for interest	04	4.66

Students Data of IP's Junior School, Rathugama

Grade	Males	Females	Total	Attendance Progress
Grade One	3	8	11	Normal
Grade Two	3	-	3	Poor
Grade Three	1	2	3	Poor
Grade Four	1	3	4	Poor
Grade Five	6	21	27	Very Poor

Relationship between Community and School

Knowledge and attention on education and relationship between community and school are very poor among IP. Due to the children's living environment is the main reason for less attention for education. Not only educational activities but also extra activities and parents' participation are very weak.
It is happy to observe that some students have special talents and willingness to engage in extra curriculum activities.

3.0 Climate Changes in Rathugala Area

In Rathugala, annual rainfall is between 1250mm- 1500mm and rainy is limited from mid of September to January. Heavy rains are experienced in November and December. Dry season is spans nearly eight months and drought is likely to take place from June to beginning of September. Due to drought many plants gets destroyed. In addition, there are heavy winds during the drought season.

There are big savannah forests in the area and dry mix evergreen forests near mountains. Canopy layers also can be observed in the forests. Some spaces are covered by large trees. Brownish soil is rich with nutrients. Most of forests have many medicinal plants.

As Rathugala village is surrounded with acres of savannah forests and dry mix evergreen forests, many animals are found in the area. Wild elephants often walk from one forest to another by crossing the village. Samburs, spotted dear, barking dear, etc. can be observed in the area.

Bear, leopard, pig, buffallo, anteater, various lizards and different type of monkeys live in near mountain areas. There are 200 different type birds and wild fowl, pintail and grey hornbill are commonly found in the area.

Climate in Rathugala has effects the IP as well. During the rainy season, they involve in paddy faming while doing Chena cultivation during the dry season. They do not have properly prepared wet paddy fields and grow paddy in the ground areas in September just before the rains. Harvest can be gained by February and March.

The biggest issues they face in the agriculture are the threat from wild animals and blights due to heavy rain. It can be also observed that many permanent crops are destroyed due to the drought in the area. Damages from wild elephants tend to be high during the crop growing season compared to the drought season. During the drought, elephants come to villages seeking water.

When rainy season starts after the drought, it is common to see the spread of deceases such as malaria and diarrhoea. The reason for this is lack of health and sanitation facilities to the community.

Most IP from Rathugala are Buddhists from birth and 2% of them believe Christian religion. Hence a temple and a church are available in the village. They believe their own gods and evils in addition to both religions. ' Kiri koraha' dance, 'Kolamaduwa' dance, incantation 'kiri amma' and offering kin-devils are main religious activities they involve with as part of rituals. They celebrate "Indigenous People's Day" in September 9th of each year.

Before drought season start in April, they dance 'Kolanetuma' to ward off. They also celebrate Sinhala Tamil New Year in April. In August, they organize a Buddhist procession from their village to Galoya temple.

At the end of March, all of them organize an alms- giving to the Gods using harvested crops. Further, they visit 'Kotabowa' procession, Katharagama and Mahiyangana stupa every year.

Few of them celebrate Christmas as well in December.

As most of IP are Sinhalese or mix of Sinhala community, they celebrate many events that are linked to Sinhala culture.

Month	Crops	Natural Disaster	Cultural/Religious Activities
January	Kawpi, Green grams, Pumpkin, Peanut, Indian corn, sesame	Destroy seeds & crops due to heavy rain and flood, Damage crops by elephants	-
February	Paddy (garden), Indian corn, ragi	Damage crops by elephants	-
March	Paddy (mud)	Damage crops by elephants	Alms giving for Gods
April	Kawpi, Green grams, Pumpkin, Peanut, Indian corn, sesame	Damage crops by elephants	'Kolamaduwa dance & Sinhala-Tamil New Year
May	-	-	Vesak Festival
June	-	Damage houses and crops due to heavy winds	Procession to celebrate Poson

Month	Crops	Natural Disaster	Cultural/Religious Activities
		Damage crops due to drought	festival
July	Pumpkin, Indian corn	Damage crops due to drought	-
August	-	Damage crops due to drought Minor damages from elephants	-
September	Indian corn, Ragi, Paddy(garden), Chillies, Brinjal, Pumpkin, Liva	Minor damages from elephants	Celebrate Indigenous day
October	Paddy (garden), Ragi, Pumpkin, Indian corn	-	
November	Paddy (mud)	-	
December	-	Crops destroy due to fungi deceases	Celebrate Christmas (few families)

1.0 Link between Rathugala Community & Galoya National Park

4.1 Impact from IP to GNP

As GNP situated closer to Rathugala Village, the community consider GNP as a wealth. They have strong link with GNP and therefore they put much effort to safeguard it. For the sustainability of their lives, many of their activities are attached with GNP.

Hence, there is a great impact to the forest and its resources. Few of activities IP involve are as follows;

- Hunting
- Getting timber
- Clearing forest for Chena cultivation
- Collecting fruits, medicinal plants and products, firewood, honey, yams, etc
- Use as cattle foraging ground
- Collect nests and eggs
- Cutting cane

4.2 Impact from GNP to IP

There impacts to IP community as well because GNP is situated closer to their village. As they highlighted these are the issues they face;

- Damages from elephants and wild boar
- Restrictions to enter to the forest to collect fruits, herbal plants, firewood, honey, yams, etc
- Restriction to enter the forest for fishing

4.3 Natural and Physical Resources in Rathugama

A team was initiated by representing all community groups in Rathugala, to identify existing natural and physical resources. Everyone contributed the best way possible for mapping the resources. DWC assisted them only as a supporting team.

Following resources are identified ;

Natural Resources

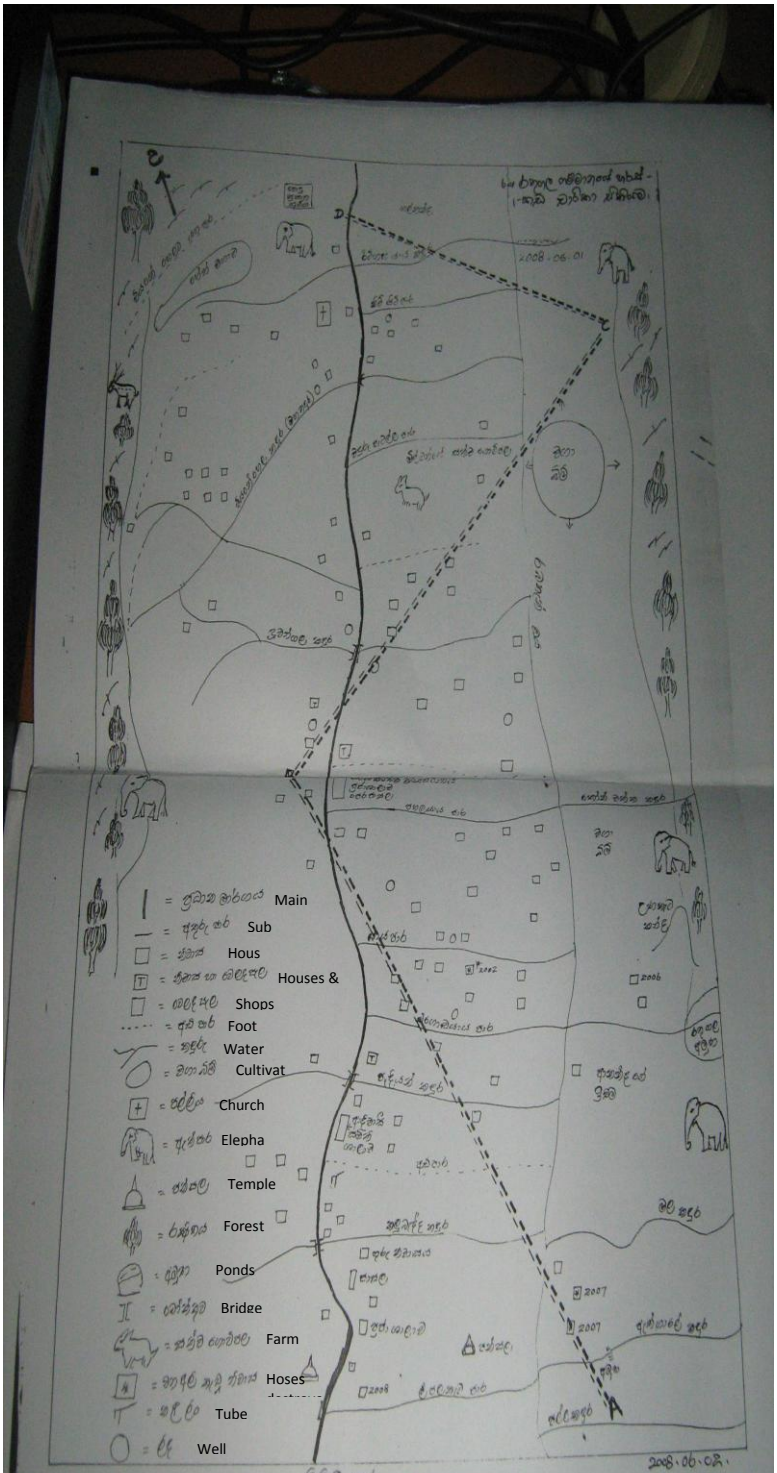
- Elephant paths
- Forest
- Rambaken Oya
- Diya kadhuru

Physical Resources

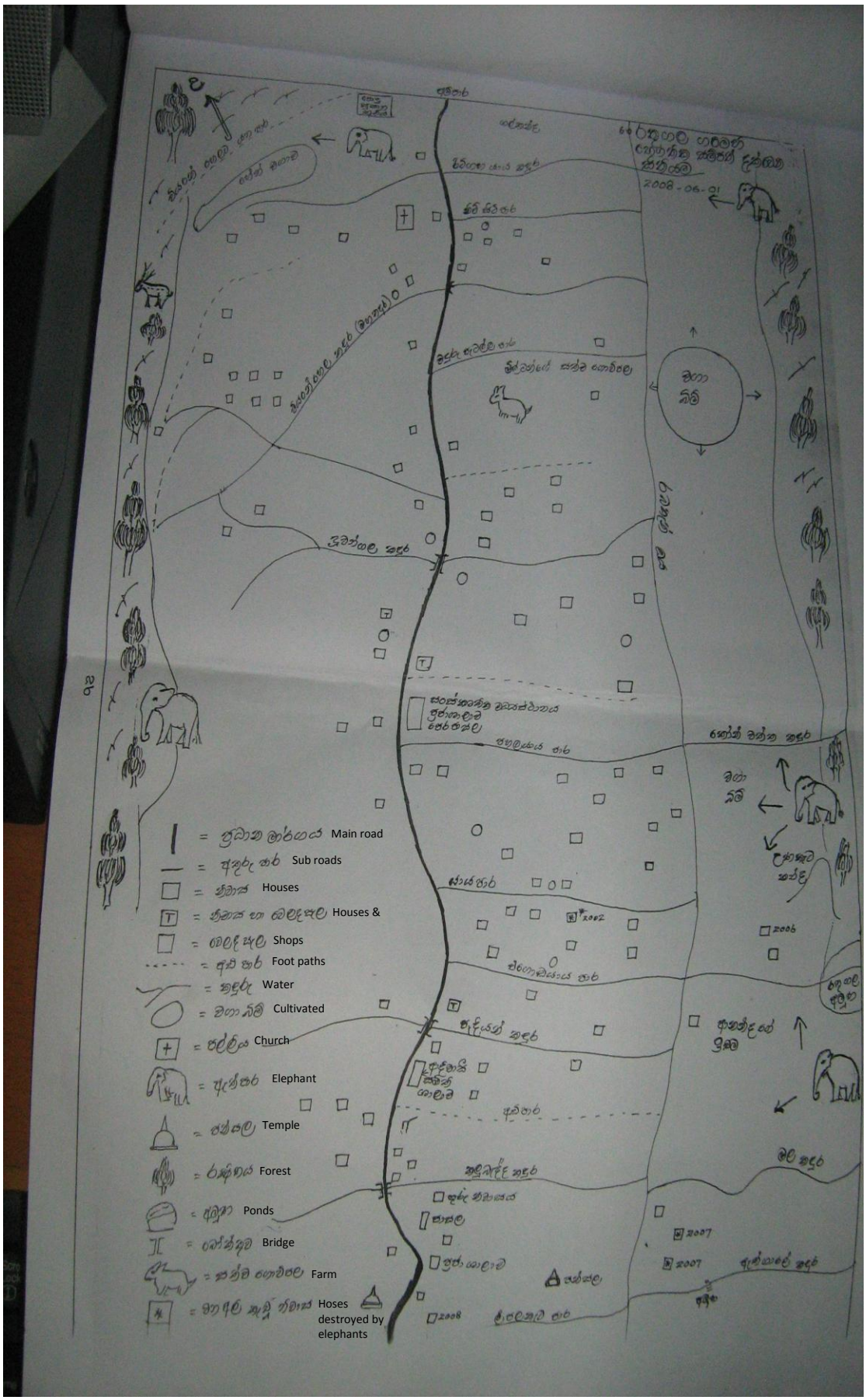
- Chena cultivations
- Houses
- houses destroyed by elephants
- Government School
- Temple
- Main and sub roads
- Well & tube wells
- Tanks and canals

All identified resources are included in the map and the houses damaged by elephants are highlighted with stars. Chena cultivation, the main livelihood activity of the area is also highlighted in the map. Rambaken Oya fulfil the water requirement of majority of IP is an important resource highlighted in the map. After mapping it was understood that 83 IP families live in Rathugala.

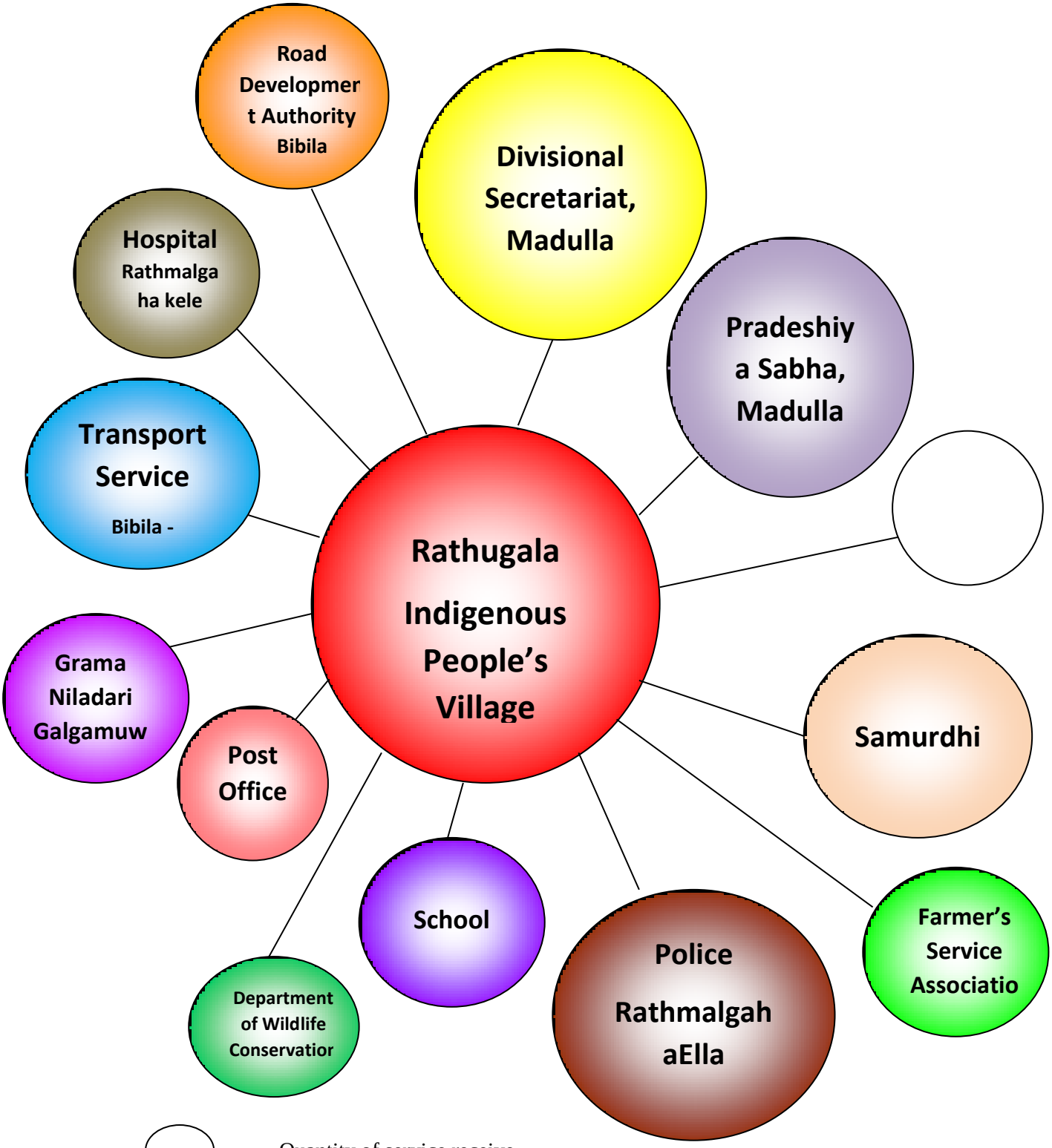
Physical Resource Map of Rathugala Village



Cross Walking Map of Rathugala Village



5.0 Services Received from Government Agencies



a. District Secretariat Office

All administration activities such as registration of births, marriages and deaths are done by District Secretariat Office. Further, land settlements, awarding titles, Samurdhi and other aids and many other activities are done by the DS office. Therefore this institute is known as the closest government agency to their day to day life.

b. Pradeshiya Sabha, Madulla

Though Madulla Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is far away from Rathugala village, this PS has provided some services such as constructing and repairing houses, providing sanitary facilities, etc. with the assistance of Monaragala Provincial Council.

c. Police Station, Rathmalgaha Ella

During the war, the police put up police barrier to safeguard the community while providing service of Civil Defense. IP community appreciated the service received from the Police station.

d. Samurdhi, Galgamuwa

Preparation of Samurdhi documents, providing Samurdhi, deaths, births and other aids, Solar panels are few services received from Samurdhi through the District Secretariat Office. Therefore villages appreciated their service as well.

e. Agrarian Service Institute, Nelliyadda

This institute was established recently to assist farming community in the village. Seeds, plants, fertilizer subsidy, technical guidance are provided to improve the agriculture in the area.

f. DWC, Mullegama

DWC was established in 1954. Due to rules and strict management, DWC does not have close relationship with IP community.

g. DWC, Bibile

Due to the involvement of DWC, IPs have restrictions to do Chena cultivation in the forest. However DWC has provided plants, seeds and jobs opportunities to the community. Due to rules and regulations, relationship with community is not strong.

h. School, Rathugala

School was established in September 2007 for primary education. Students enter outside schools for their higher studies.

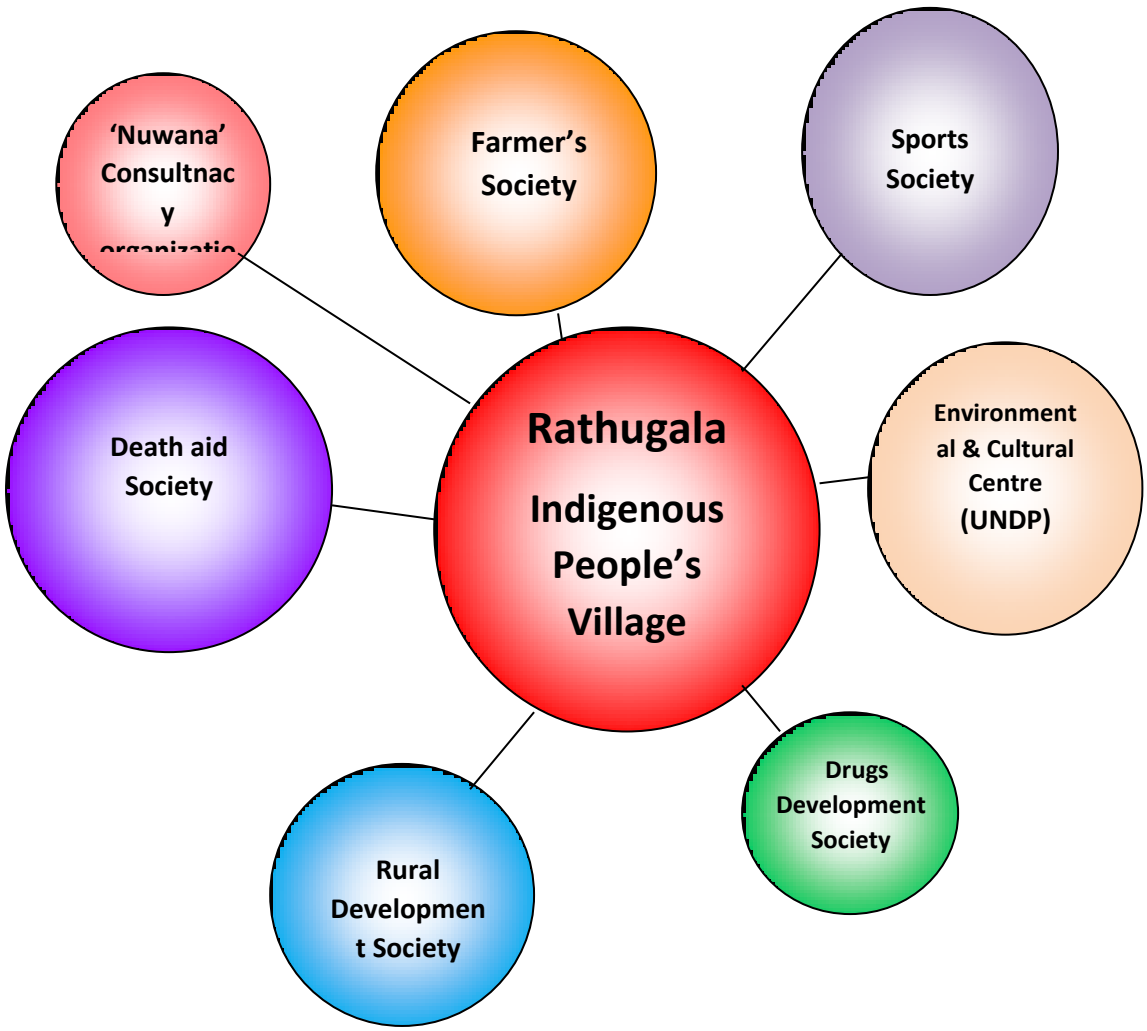
i. Death-aid Society

This is an active society which was established in 2005. Now there are 60 members and each has to pay Rs.120 per year as membership fee. The Society pays Rs.7000 for a funeral along with food, and other required items. Further, the society provides hall facilities as well.

j. Rural Development Society

This society has established in 1997 with four members and membership fee was Rs, 5 per month. The society has helped community for getting land licenses, character certificates, and maintaining roads, etc. However it is inactive today.

6.0 Services received from NGOs and Voluntary Organizations



a. Farmer's Society

This society was established in 1997 with 60 members. At the beginning the society provided roofing materials, seed paddy, grains, loans, etc. Now it is inactive.

b. Drugs Development Society

In 1996, it was established with 70 members. Providing fertilizer, seed paddy, agricultural tools, Rs. 2000 loan and conducting training programs are the few activities the society involved with. Now it is also inactive.

c. Sports Society

Sports society was established in 2006 with 30 members. Receiving a football court was only service got from the society.

d. Environmental & Cultural Centre (UNDP)

This is known as CARE among the IP community. This centre has built up an Information Centre, and a meeting room while promoting home gardening among the community.

e. Nuwana Consultancy Organization

This organization has built up a library and provided books for the library and student along with school uniforms.

7.0 Prioritization of Common Issues identified by IP, Rathugala

Problems/ Issues	No lands for new families	No IP partication for safeguard the forest	No housing facilities	No cultural centre	No electricity generation activities identified in village	No mobile Metical clinics	No drinking water	No sanitation facilities	No rehabilitation of lakes and ponds	No market for traditional items	No self employment opportunities	No facilities for selling agricultural products	No playground in the school	No nutritious food for students	No drinking water facility in school	No programs to encourage children for education	Makes	**Rank**
No programs to encourage children for education	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	x	15	**01**
No drinking water facility to school	16	02	14	02	12	11	02	09	08	07	06	02	02	03	X		05	**11**
No nutritious food for students	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	03	X			02	**14**
No playground in the school	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	X				00	**15**
No facilities for selling agricultural products	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	05	06	X					03	**13**
No self employment opportunities	16	15	14	06	12	11	10	09	08	06	X						06	**09**
No market to sell their traditional items	16	15	14	13	07	11	10	09	08	X							04	**12**
No rehabilitation of lakes and ponds	08	08	14	08	08	08	08	08	X								13	**03**
No sanitation facilities	16	15	14	09	09	09	10	X									09	**06**
No drinking water	16	15	14	13	10	10	X										03	**07**
No mobile Metical clinics	16	15	14	13	12	X											06	**10**
No electricity generation activities identified in village	16	15	14	13	X												06	**10**
No cultural centre	16	15	14	X													07	**08**
No housing facilities	14	14	X														14	**02**
No IP participation for safeguard the forest	16	X															10	**05**
No lands for new families	X																12	**04**

8.0 Analysis of Problems and Goals

Problems faced by each community group were identified by brain storming sessions conducted with mixed community groups. These groups consisted with not only IP but also other villagers who were married to IP. As they have participated community participation programs with NGOs and other government institutions, brain storming session was not a new experience to them.
After identification of problems, those were grouped to five categories as follows;

- No educational facilities
- Poor income level
- Poor health condition
- Major impacts to community
- Issues related to rules and regulations

Among above following were discussed in detail.

- Many children do not go to schools
- Few families do not have lands
- Tanks and ponds need to be rehabilitated
- No drinking water
- No housing facilities
- No sanitation facilities
- No market for manufactured items
- No cultural centre for IP
- No electricity
- No water for agriculture

a. Prioritization of identified problems/issues

After identifying issue faced by them, all issues were prioritized with the assistance of Chief Monk of the Buddhist temple and IP community. According to the prioritization, following issues were highlighted.

1. Many children do not go to schools
2. No housing facilities
3. Tanks and ponds need to be rehabilitated

b. Analysis of Goals

Analyzing goal was also done with the same community groups. "Goal Tree" concept was used for this exercise. During the exercise, they identified the reasons for each of the issues highlighted by them and converted to goals as described below;

- Educational facilities are developed
- Income level is increased
- Health facilities are increased
- Common facilities are developed
- Support from law is received.

9.0 IP Plan

Objective	Measurement Factor	Evaluation Method	Assumptions and other factors
Long term objective - Improve the life style of IP - Mitigate impacts for Galoya National Park			
Mid term objective - Opportunities to develop both social and economical activities for IP	No of dependents from GNP are reduced by 2009	Survey reports	Benefits are properly utilized

Short tem objective - Establish a strong community based organization	- Participation for meeting is increased - Better commitment for common activities	- Attendance list - Participant's list	Community work together to implement project activities
- Exposure tour for 60 persons	-		
- Encourage children to go to school	Number of students going school will be increased	- Attendance list - Survey	
- Develop housing facilities			
- Rehabilitate tanks and ponds	More villagers involve with agricultural activities	Survey reports	
- Land for newly settled families			
- Recruit team from IP to safeguard the forests	Number of villagers who is willing to safeguard forests, will be increased	Follow up reports of CBO and National park	
- Available sanitation facilities	Expenditure for medicine will be reduced	Survey reports	
- Available drinking water			

Action Plan – Indigenous People, Rathugala

Main & Sub Activities	Time Frame																Ending factor	Responsibility		Remarks
	2008				2009				2010				2011					Main	Co-responsibility	
1. Initiate a community based organization to fulfil common objectives																				Society is established
1.1. Awareness Programs																		Department of Wild Life Conservation (DWLC)	IP Community	
1.2 Appoint officers																	Officers are appointed	do	do	
1.3 Preparation of constitution																	Constitution is prepared	Appointed Officers	DWLC	
1.4 Registration of members																	Registered members	Do	do	
1.5 Open an account for the society																	There is an Account number	Do	do	
1.6 Register the organization																	There is a registration number	Do	Park Warden	
1.7 Meetings with members																	Minutes of meetings	Do	IP Community	
1.8 Prepare books for the society																		Do	Park Warden	
1.9 Implement the Action Plan																	Project reports	Do	Community	
2. Organize an Exposure Tour for 60 IP																				
2.1 Select beneficiaries																	Name list	DWLC	Appointed Officers	
2.2 Prepare Project reports																	Project report	Park Warden	Do	
2.3 Approve cash for expenditure																		Do	Do	

Main & Sub Activities	Time Frame																Ending factor	Responsibility		Remarks
	2008				2009				2010				2011					Main	Co-responsibility	
3. Encourage children to go to school																				
3.1 survey to identify children																	Prepare a name list	Community Based Organization	Park Warden, Principal	
3.2 Prepare a project report																	Project report	Community Based Organization	Park Warden	
3.3 Approve the project																		Park Warden	Park Warden	
3.4 Implement the project																		Community Based Organization	DWLC & Department of Education	

10.0 Observations, Conclusions and Recommendations

The aim of the citizen participatory program was to mitigate the impacts from IP to forest resources and animals.

Even though NGOs and other government institutions has done several brain storming sessions to identify issues they faced, nothing has happened at the ground level. Hence, DWC has to put much effort to build up the confidence with IP community for data and information collection. After all efforts, many information and data could be able to collect and prepare a community development program with their assistance.

As majority of IP community (70%) survive from the forest, they need to safeguard it. When prioritizing issues, they ranked it as the 5^{th} issue.

Not having proper shelter to live was observed while cross-walking and visiting the village for secondary data collection. Further, the team observed few houses covered only with polythene. One of the biggest issues, they face is unavailability of houses with proper sanitation facilities.

Further, they do not have a market or a centre to sell the collected medicines and fruits from the forest. Therefore, intermediary merchants purchase those items for low rates and sell for higher rates.

Though there are many children who do not go to schools, either the government or any other organization has not initiated any programs to encourage them to go to school. They are reluctant to go to other schools as the attitude of other students on IP children.

Even though there are some handicapped children in the village, none of them have the opportunity to go to a clinic and get treatment. The knowledge on poverty reduction and health is very poor. They do not have much attention on good health habits as well.

Though, Ampara –bibile main road is constructed and maintained well, all rural roads in Rathugala are in bad condition and most of them are foot paths.

Elephants and other wild animals also do lot of damages to their agricultural products.
Rathugala village is situated far away from other cities, from Ampara 40 km and from Bibile 80 km. Hence, the village is isolated and services received from the government agencies is also less.

Snake bites, communal deceases and other deceases are common among IP community. As hospitals are far away from the village, they hardly visit hospital for medical treatment. During the exercise, a lady highlighted that how much suffering asthma patients in the village goes through without medical treatments.

IP community worry so much as they have lost their own traditional living rights. They requested to provide special permits or licenses to access the jungles, mountains or forests to collect medicines, fruits etc and hunting animals. They strongly believe that they are the people who safeguard forests and jungles in the past. Further, they requested from DWC to get their assistance to safeguard the Forests and other natural resources.

Two teams could be observed among IP community in Rathugala. One team either involves in agricultural activities or employ in government a private sector and believe urbanization is better than their traditional life. Another team is willing to live with their traditional values by respecting to their customs and formalities. Their statement is having food once from the forest is valuable than having food 10 times from home.

Hence, development need to be done without destroying or forgetting their cultural and traditional values. Providing and introducing a better education system, many of issues can be sorted out.

Annex 1

Population of IP Village, Rathugala

No.	Adults		Children	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	9	12	13
2	10	11	8	17
3	13	14	7	2
4	10	11	10	10
5	9	11	9	5
6	11	10	11	6
7	13	12	9	14
8	11	14	6	7
Total	88	92	72	74

Annex 2

Participated Community Groups for
Preparation of Community Participatory Rural Planning Program

Date	IP Community		Officers from Department of Wild Life Conservation
	Males	Females	
31.05.2008	40	34	20
01.06.2008	47	43	24
02.06.2008	41	32	20
Total	128	109	64

Annex 3

Status of Population, Occupation and lands, Rathugala Village

No	Householder's name	Adults		Children		Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of Family
		Females	Males	Females	Males				
1.	H.M.C. Ubhayawardena	1	1	1	-	house made of wattle and daub, tiled roof, one room	No license	Chena cultivation, labor work	
2	H.M. Suraweera	-	1	2	4	house made of wattle and daub, tiled roof, 4 rooms, no water & sanitation facilities	No license	Chena cultivation	
3	K.B. Kobra	1	1	1	1	house made of wattle and daub, tiled roof, 1 room, no water & sanitation facilities	No license	Farming	
4	T.B. Wijepala	1	1	1	1	No house, staying in another perosn's place	No land	Farming	
5	T.B. Bandara Menika	1	-	3	2	house made of wattle and daub, Iluk roof, No sanitation facility	No license	Labour work	
6	H.M. Siriwardena	1	2	1	1	house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, Iluk roof, No sanitation facility	Licence available	Labour work	
7	T.W.M. Sudukuma	-	1	-	1	house made of wattle and daub, tiled roof, 2 rooms, no water & sanitation facilities	No license	None	
8	H.M. Siriwardena	1	2	1	1	house made of wattle and daub, no rooms, Iluk roof, No sanitation facility	No license	Faming and labour work	

No	Householder's name	Adults	Children	Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of

		Females	Males	Females	Males				family
9	D.M. Premadasa	1	2	2	1	house made of wattle and daub, no rooms, Iluk roof, sanitation facilities available	Licence available	Labour work	
10	S.D.M. Heenkumarihamy	1	-	-	-	Tiled roof, cement floor, three rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	Licence available	no	
11	T.M. Samarasekara	1	2	1	-	Tiled roof, cement floor, three rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Labour	
12	D.M.B. Kiribanda	1	1	1	3	house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, Iluk roof	Licence available	Farming, Labour work	
13	H.M. Kalubanda	1	2	1	-	house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, Iluk roof, No sanitation & water facilities	Licence available	Farming, Labour work	
14	H.M. Nanapala	1	1	-	1	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
15	D.M.D. Loku Bankda	1	1	2	-	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming, Labour work	
16	D.M.B. Gnanasiri	1	1	3	1	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming, Labour work	

No	Householder's name	Adults		Children		Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of family
		Females	Males	Females	Males				
17	P.P. Nandasena	1	1	3	1	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
18	T.W. Jayaweera Bandara	1	1	1	-	Iluk roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
19	W.M. Gunasekara	1	1	1	-	iluk, hut, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
20	D.M.B. Badiya	1	-	1	-	Iluk roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
21	D.M.B. Ukkubanda	1	-	1	-	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
22	H.M. Karunaratne	1	1	3	2	Tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
23	H.M. Banda	1	1	-	-	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
24	P.G. Alwis	3	2	-	2	Plate roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
25	D.M. Ranmenika	1	1	-	-	-	No license	-	

No	Householder's name	Adults	Children	Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of

		Females	Males	Females	Males				family
26	H.P. Priyaratne Fonseka	1	1	-	2	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
27	H.M. Anura	1	1	-	-	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
28	R.M. Wicramaratne	1	2	2	1	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Business and Farming	
29	M.M. Somawathie	2	-	-	1	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
30	B.M. Priyantha Chaminda Kumara	1	1	-	-	Iluk roof, house made of wattle and daub, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
31	J.S.D.M. Jayawardena	1	2	-	-	Tile roof, house made of brick, 6 rooms, sanitation facilities available, No water facility	No license	Farming	
32	M.M. Thisahamy	1	1	-	1	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
33	S.P. Karunadasa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	

No	Householder's name	Adults		Children		Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of family
		Females	Males	Females	Males				
34	J.S.D.M. Sirinannda	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	Reside at J.S.D.M. Jayawardena na' place
35	J.S.D.M. Wijesundara	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Reside at J.S.D.M. Jayawardena na' place
36	J.S.D.M. Sarath Dayananda	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	Reside at J.S.D.M. Jayawardena na' place
37	D.M.B. Dayawathie	1	-	3	1	Asbestos roof, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
38	H.M. Premaratne	1	1	-	2	Tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation & water facilities	No license	Farming	
39	S.M. Piyatissa	-	1	1	1	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
40	D.M.B. Mahakaira	2	1	1	-	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No water facility, sanitation facility available	No license	Farming	
41	D.M. B. Kirimenika	1	-	3	1	plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms	No license	Farming	
42	T. Jothipala	1	1	1	2	-	-	Farming	Reside with Father

No	Householder's name	Adults		Children		Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of family
		Females	Males	Females	Males				
43	D.M.B. Sudubanda	2	3	1	-	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No sanitation facility	No license	Labour work	
44	D.M. B. Muthumenika	2	-	-	-	-	No license	Farming	Reside at H.M. Kusumawathi's place
45	H.M. Gunabanda	1	1	-	-	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms,	No license	Farming	
46	D.M.B. Heenmenika	1	-	-	-	tile roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms, No sanitation facility, water available	No license	labour	Former IP leader Randunu Wanniya's wife
47	D.M.B. Kumara	1	1	1	-	plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, No water & sanitation facilities	No license	labour	
48	D.M.B. Jayantha	1	1	-	1	Stay Heenmenika's place	-	-	
49	D.M. B. Sudawannila Eththo (IP Leader)	1	1	1	2	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, sanitation facility available, no water facility	No license	Farming	
50	A.M. Nimal	1	1	2	2	Covered with polythene, sanitation facility available, no water facility	No license	Farming	
51	D.M.B. Thisahamy	1	2			tile roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms, No water sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
52	D.M.B. Sugathapala	1	1	1	1	plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No sanitation facility	No license	Farming	

No	Householder's name	Adults	Children	Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of

		Females	Males	Females	Males				family
53	D.M. Siripala	1	1	-	3	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
54	D.M.D. Heenbanda	1	2	1	1	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Farming	
55	K.M. Palitharatne	1	1	1	1	tile roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
56	D.M.B. Punchibanda	1	1	1	1	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Labour works	
57	M.M. Karunaratne	1	1	-	2	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
58	H.M. Heenbanda	1	2	-	2	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility, government house	Licence available	Farming	
59	D.M.B.Karunathilake	1	1	-	2	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
60	H.M. Punchibanda	1	1	1	2	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Labour work	
61	H.M.B. Dammika Menika	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Reside at H.M. Punchi Banda's Place

No	Householder's name	Adults		Children		Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of family
		Females	Males	Females	Males				

62	H.M. Jayawardena	1	1	1	0	tile roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Farming	
63	Name is not mentioned	1	1			tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
64	D.G. Jayasinghe	2	-	3	2	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Business	
65	D.M.B. Kiribanda	1	2	-	3	tile roof, house made of bricks, No water & sanitation facility, Government house	Licence available	Farming	
66	H.M. Jayawardena	1	1	2	1	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Labour work	
67	U.G. Gunapala	1	1	1	-	Iluk roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Labour work	
68	H.B. Gunapala	1	1	2	1	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
69	D.M.B. Kumarawanniya	1	1	-	-	tile roof, house made of wattle and daub, 2 rooms, No water facility, sanitation available, House is decayed	No license	Farming	

No	**Householder's name**	**Adults**		**Children**		**Nature of house**	**Land details**	**Occupation**	**Nature of family**
		Females	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**				
70	H.M. Jayasekara	1	3	1	-	tile roof, house made of	Licence	Farming	

						bricks, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	available		
71	E.K. Sisira Navaratne	1	1	1		-	-	Farming	Reside at H.M. Jayasekara's place
72	H.M. Sugath	1	1	2	1	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Business & Farming	
73	H.P. Moris Fonseka	1	2	-	-	tile roof, house made of brick, 4 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Carpentry	
74	D.M.B. Hinkairi	1	-	2	1	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Farming	
75	H. M. Sudubanda	1	1	-	-	-	-	Farming	Reside D.M.B. Hinkairi's place
76	H.M. Sarath Bandara	1	1	-	2	Plate roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Farming	
77	H.M.Heenbanda	3	2	-	-	Plate roof, house made of bricks,1 room, No water & sanitation facility	No license	Farming	
78	H.M. Seneviratne	1	1	-	1	-	-	Labour work	Reside at H.M. Heenbanda's place

No	Householder's name	Adults		Children		Nature of house	Land details	Occupation	Nature of family
		Females	Males	Females	Males				
79	R.M. Danapala	1	1	3	-	Asbestos roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms,	Licence available	Farming	

						No water & sanitation facility			
80	H.M. Danapala	1	1	1	1	tile roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Farming	
81	D.M. Premaratne	1	1	1	-	tile roof, house made of brick, 2 rooms, No water facility, Sanitation facility available	Licence available	Farming	
82	H.M. Sumanasiri Bandara	1	1	1	-	Iluk roof, house made of wattle and daub, 1 room, No water & sanitation facility	Licence available	Farming	
83	H.M. Gunawardena	3	1	-	1	tile roof, house made of bricks, 2 rooms, No water facility, sanitation facility available	Licence available	Farming	
84	K. Milton Joseph	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	Owner of the farm