

**PRACTICAL ACTION**  
Consulting



## **FINAL REPORT**

**Preliminary Investigation on the Issues  
Related to Poverty and Marginalization  
of  
Estate Sector Communities in  
Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Districts**

**By**

**M.M.M. Aheeyar**

## List of Abbreviations

AMO	Assistant Medical Officers
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBSL	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
CWC	Ceylon Workers Congress
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DHS	Department of Health Services
DS	Divisional Secretary
EMA	Estate Medical Assistant
EWHCS	Estate Workers Housing Cooperative Society
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GN	Grama Niladhari
JEDB	Janatha Estate Development Board
LJEWU	Lanka Jathika Eksath Workers Union
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
NHDA	National Housing Development Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PHDT	Plantation Human Development Trust
PHI	Public Health Inspector
PHSWT	Plantation Housing Social Welfare Trust
RMO	Registered Medical Officers
RPC	Regional Plantation Companies
SLNSS	Sri Lanka Nidahas Sevaka Society
SLSPC	Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation
TOR	Terms of Reference
TU	Trade Union
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNWFP	United Nation World Food Programme
VP	Vegetative Propagated

## Table of Contents

List of Tables	3
List of Figures	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1. Background	5
1.2. Socio Economic Characteristics of Estate Community	6
1.3. Natural Resource Use in the Estate Sector	12
1.4. Socio Economic Situation of Selected Districts: Nuwara Eliya and Badulla	14
2. The Study Objectives and Terms of Reference	18
2.1. Limitation of the Study	18
3. Methodology	19
3.1. Methodology Adopted for Site Selection and Justification for the Selection	19
4. Major Causes of Poverty and Marginalization of Estate Community	26
5. Organizations Currently Involved in the Development Activities in the Selected Locations	32
6. Influential Organizations/People in the Selected Area	35
7. Recommendations to Uplift the Socio Economic Conditions of the Estate Community and Strategies Needed to be Considered	37
7.1. Some other issues for considerations in making interventions:	41
7.2. Other Site Specific Recommendations:	42
References	44

## List of Tables

Table 1: Economic characteristics of the estate workers	6
Table 2: Consumption poverty among different sectors	7
Table 3: Head count index and population below poverty line – 2002	7
Table 4: Access to basic infrastructure services by sector – 2002 (percentage of population)	8
Table 5: Health and nutritional statistics of estate community	9
Table 6: Type of house by sector (2003-04) (as a percentage of households)	10
Table 7: Measures of congestion in houses by sector, 2003-04	11
Table 8: Literacy rate by sector and gender (as a percentage of population age 5 years and above)	11
Table 9: Attainment of education by sector and gender (as a percentage of population aged 5 years and above)	12
Table 10: Land use pattern in estates – 2002, 1982	12
Table 11: Utilization of tea land in estate sector – 2002	12
Table 12: Adult illiteracy by district	15
Table 13: Population lacking access to safe drinking water by District (2001)	15
Table 14: Population lacking access to safe sanitation by District	16
Table 15: Basic health care indicators	17
Table 16: Performance of the selected estates and of the workers	25
Table 17: Saving and expenditure by sector (2003/04)	30

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Poverty Headcount Ratio by Sector	7
Figure 2: Percentage of pregnant women who were visited by the Midwife by sector – 2000	28

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The plantation sector in Sri Lanka has a long history of over 150 years. The total area under tea plantations at present is 222,000 ha which contributed 12.8 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings in 2005. At present the total labour force in the tea estates managed by private companies stands at 259,149 with a total resident population of 867, 084. The share of tea sector to the country's GDP is around 1.2 percent (Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005a). The state owned 552 large scale plantations (tea and rubber) until early 1990's. In 1992, 449 estates (318 tea and 131 rubber) were privatized to 23 public limited companies called as Regional plantation companies (RPCs).

The labour force in plantations sector is primarily of immigrants who were deprived of citizenship right for a long time and were thus by passed by many of the country's social and economic development programmes. In addition, over 50 percent of plantation labour force is female who are traditionally assigned labour intensive un-skilled and lower paid jobs such as tea plucking (or rubber tapping).

Of the total plantation population, 95.9 percent of estate workers and 88.4 percent of plantation population is Tamils of Indian origin (Vijesandiran, 2002), whose major religion is Hinduism. The concentration of Indian Tamil population is in the Nuwara eliya, Badulla, Kandy, Matale, Ratnapura and Kegalle districts where they accounts for 42.7, 21.1, 9.3, 6.8, 11.1 and 6.4percentages of the district population respectively (ibid).

Estate workers and families were provided with housing, health care and other basic necessities by the estate management within the estate premises in order to keep them intact. Further they rarely leave the estates and do not get ample opportunities to mix with out side world and interact with neighbouring communities. The outsiders were also not allowed to enter the estates without the permission of the estate management. In addition to above mentioned geographical isolation of estates, socio-cultural differences of Indian origin Tamils from rest of the people of the country, problems with citizenship rights until recent time, and ethnic conflict related security considerations influenced them to live in isolated condition.

## 1.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Estate Community

Average household size of estate population is 4.56, which is slightly higher than national average of 4.31 (Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005). The main economic features of the estate population are given in Table 1 with comparative figures for the rural and urban sectors.

The average income in the estate sector is lower than the other sectors of the economy. The estate mean per capita monthly income is 59 percent of the rural mean per capita income. However, estate community receives some other non monetary benefits such as free housing, free health care, child care and some other facilities from estate management which are difficult for quantify. The lower Gini co-efficient reflects the equality of the income within the estate workforce. The common wage structure in the plantation sector enables a relatively uniform income pattern.

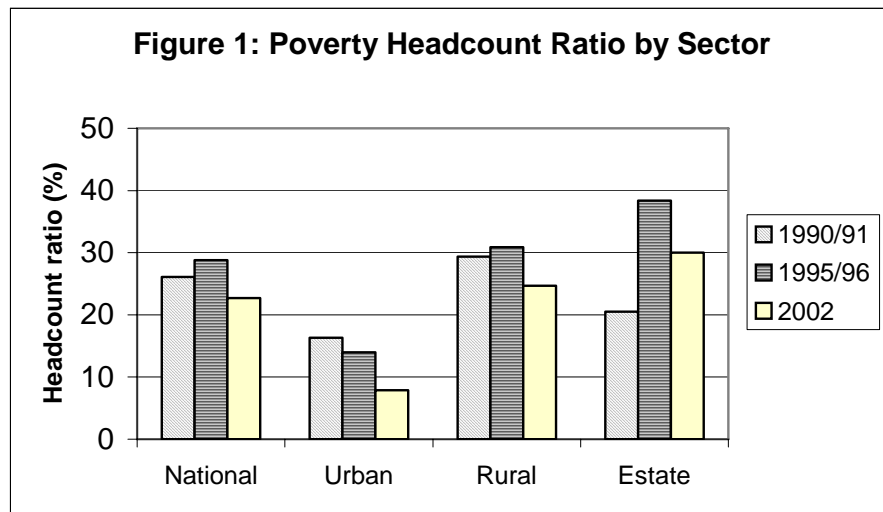
**Table 1: Economic characteristics of the estate workers**

Character	Estate sector	Rural sector	Urban sector	All island
Mean household income per month	7,303	11,712	22,420	12,803
Mean per capita income	1,663	2,835	4,997	3,056
Mean income receiver's income per month	3,386	6,491	11,624	6,959
Ratio of household expenditure on food items to total expenditure	58.3	46.2	36.9	44.5
Gini co-efficient	0.37	0.45	0.48	
Saving as a percentage of income	-9.7	10.6	15.5	11.2
Indebtedness to commercial banks (by amount) percentage distribution	29.7	37.3	28.4	35.9
Indebtedness to non-institutional lenders (by amount) percentage distribution	41.9	35.6	57.9	38.9

Source: [www.statistics.gov.lk](http://www.statistics.gov.lk) and Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

Highest food ratio (Ratio of household expenditure on food items to total expenditure) is reported from estate sector indicates the over 50 percent of income is incurred for food and highlights the poorer socio-economic condition prevailing in estate sector compared to rest of the country. The estate sector also shows a negative average adjusted savings, while only a third of households had reported positive savings compared to over half of the households in the rest of the country. The negative saving indicates the tendency of indebtedness among majority of population.

Poverty head count index is defined as the percentage of population below the official poverty line. According to Department of Census and Statistics (2004), poverty head count index for estate in 2002 was 30 percent of total population compared to all island figures of 22.7. About 24.3 percent of estate sector households are below the official poverty line (Figure 1 and Table 2). The data also illustrates that poverty in the estate sector has increased substantially over the last 15 years while national poverty has decreased marginally. Table 3 shows the poverty head count index and population below poverty line on the major plantation districts of Sri Lanka.



Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2004

**Table 2: Consumption poverty among different sectors**

	Head count index based on poverty line (%)			Poor households based on official poverty line (%)		
	90/91	95/96	2002	90/91	95/96	2002
Sri Lanka	26.1	28.8	22.7	21.1	24.3	19.2
Urban	16.3	14.0	7.9	12.9	11.0	6.2
Rural	29.4	30.9	24.7	24.7	25.9	20.8
Estate	20.5	38.4	30.0	16.7	32.2	24.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2004

**Table 3: Head count index and population below poverty line – 2002**

District	Head count index (%)	Population below poverty line ('000)
Badulla	37	303
Ratnapura	34	364
Kegalle	32	265
Matale	30	136

Kandy	25	329
Nuwara eliya	23	166
Sri Lanka	23	3,811

Source: www.statistics.gov.lk

The lowest head count index of 6 percent was reported from Colombo district and highest index was reported from both Badulla and Moneragala districts (37percentage). Although estate sector has a small percentage of poor people in overall terms, it has the highest incidence of intra sector poverty (Department of Census and Statistics, 2003). In addition it should be considered that plantation workers required higher energy in view of their difficult work situation.

Although estate sector is not below the conventional poverty line with respect to their income level, they have worst indicators in regard to quality of life, which are interconnected with human poverty index. The major indicators linked with human poverty index focusing to estate sector are given in Tables 4 - 9.

**Table 4: Access to basic infrastructure services by sector – 2002 (percentage of population)**

Sector	Access to safe drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Access to safe sanitation <sup>2</sup>	Access to safe cooking fuel <sup>2</sup>	Access to electricity <sup>2</sup>
Urban	97	95	56.3	93.7
Rural	74	78.8	11.5	73.1
Estate	72	65.5	3.9	53.1
All sectors	75	75.4	16.7	74.9

Source: 1. World Bank 2000; 2. Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

Access to safe water in estate sector is limited to 72 percent and about 8 percent of people obtain water from open water source such as river, tank and stream. According to Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2005) 57 percent of households are dependent on public tap/street tap for their water needs which are usually much away from their line rooms requiring more time to walk along difficult terrains and effort in fetching water (Kodithuwakku, 2000 and EML 2005). The problem of polluted water sources used to provide pipe born water supply is also recorded in many places (ibid). Despite 65.5 percent of the households have access to safe sanitation, only 35.5 percent of households have water seal latrines. Out of the total households having any kind of toilets, only 45.5 percent of households are having toilets exclusively for them. The serious development issue is that about 27.7 percent of estate households have no toilet facilities compared to all island figure of 6.1 percent of the households without latrines.

The poor living condition of this community is indicated by the fact that electricity is available for only 53 percent of households. Kerosene is the source for lighting of almost 47 percent households. Safe cooking fuel is used by about 4 percentages of households in the estate and majority is depends on firewood for cooking (Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005).

Difficult working conditions, strenuous weather, poor housing condition, lack of access to safe water and safe sanitation, inappropriate food habit and poor health care services have caused serious health consequence among estate community (Table 5). Provision and utilization of health care services in the estate sector is far behind the rest of the country. General malnutrition is also a leading cause for higher incidence of diseases among estate peoples. In addition micro nutrient deficiencies such as Vitamin A deficiency, anemia and iodine deficiency disorders continue to be major health hazards in the sector. The economic costs of malnutrition include lost workdays, manpower and lowered productivity (due to diseases etc). Some selected health indicators of the estate community are given in table 5. Based on available data, mortality levels are the highest in the estate sector, where nearly one out of every 20 babies has died in the first year of life.

**Table 5: Health and nutritional statistics of estate community**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>
Rate of stunted growth children under 5 years	33.8	12.8	8	14
Rate of underweight Children under 5 years	44	30.8	20	29
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live birth)	31.0	13.5	9.1	13.9
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live birth	47.5	17.4	5.8	19.2
Low birth weight (%)	20.8	17.0	13.0	

Source: Department of Census and Statistics (2000)

Investment to the estate health sector by the estate management and the government was four times lesser than rest of the country (Attanayaka, 2003). Rate of all types of medical officers per 100,000 peoples at the national level in 1996 was 35.6, while in the estate sector it is 19.8. Registered Medical Officers (RMO), Assistant Medical Officers (AMO) and Estate Medical Assistant (EMA) are the trained Medical Officers available in the estate hospitals and dispensaries for treatment. Estate community is highly dependant on informal sources of treatment, which not merely due to their adherence of traditional beliefs, but time and resources for seeking treatment from formal sources (ibid).

Pre natal mortality rate is highly depended on easiness of access to quality health care services and awareness of health risks among the community. According to Estate Health

Bulletin 1995/1997, an appreciable portion of deliveries (5-7percentage) that have been conducted by untrained persons results in still births. Further about 18.3 percentage of deliveries takes place out side the registered medical institutions, mainly at home.

The major problems of health services in estate sector can be listed as follows (Attanayaka, 2003).

1. Lack of trained doctors
2. Diseases are not properly treated
3. Negligence of patients as well as health staff
4. Lack of drugs
5. Communication problems between doctors and patients
6. Since dispensers are Sinhalese persons in most of the locations, drug use instructors are written in Sinhalese language
7. Lack of transport facilities and difficulties in taking patient to hospital quickly

The physical and mental health of individuals in the estates is highly influenced by their housing and sanitary conditions as well. The pressing housing needs in the estate sector are overcrowded line rooms, leaking roofs, lack of light and ventilation, weakened structures, inadequate sanitary facilities and kitchen without proper chimneys to let the smoke out (Plantation Housing and Social Welfare Trust, 1999).

For more than 175 years, estate workers have been lived in line rooms with minimum facilities. Each line is a long barrack type of rows of 10-12 single rooms. A recent survey of Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2005) shows that 63.4 percent of estate households lives in line rooms, while 96.9 percent and 79.7 percent of rural and urban households lives in single houses (table 6). The degree of congestion of houses in estate sector compared to rural and urban sectors is given in Table 7. These tables clearly indicates that, majority of estate people lives in crowded, damp, smoky and dark hovels which are indeed not only affecting their health but also creating enormous social and psychological stress.

**Table 6: Type of house by sector (2003-04) (as a percentage of households)**

Type	Estate	Rural	Urban	All sectors
Single house	28.1	96.9	79.7	91.2
Condominium/flat	0.0	0.7	5.3	1.3
Attached house	7.9	1.5	9.3	2.8
Line room	63.4	0.3	3.4	3.9
Shanty	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.8
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

**Table 7: Measures of congestion in houses by sector, 2003-04**

Measure	Estate	Rural	Urban	All sectors
Floor area per person (sq.m)	7.6	17.1	18.8	16.8
Rooms per person	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

Although there are number of economic causes affecting the living standard of estate community, it is important to mention that, some deep rooted issues are not only due to economic but a result of social and cultural marginalization. The government of Sri Lanka has made several attempts to improve the well being of the plantation community since independence, but, the progress made is not significant. For instance, out of the total cumulative capital investment undertaken in the 20 privatized plantation companies during the period 1993-2000, only 9percentage was invested in social development (Herath and Razaak, 2002). Out of the investment made in social development, housing account for largest share (45percentage), followed by water supply (19percentage) and sanitation (18percentage) and the balance (18percentage) on health, education, crèches, roads and electrification (Sivaram, 2000). A large share of 91percentage was invested on the development of the operational items of the estates such as factories, offices, field development and other released infrastructure.

The estate sector shows the lowest percentage of attendance in formal education in the age group 19-24 and female participation was also significantly lower in the estate sector in this age group. The main reasons for the situation are poor economic condition and entering into labour force early in this age group, lack of facilities in the schools to continue education and transport problems to attend school, while the corresponding figure for rest of the country is only 3-4 percent. Further, about 48 percent of estate women have an educational background of only primary level and 1 percent of the estate women have reported GCE (A/L) or higher qualifications. The overall literacy rate and attainment of education by sector and gender are given in Table 8 and Table 9.

**Table 8: Literacy rate by sector and gender (as a percentage of population age 5 years and above)**

Sex	Sector			
	Urban	Rural	Estate	All sectors
Male	95.9	94.7	88.3	94.5
Female	93.8	91.1	74.7	90.6
Both	94.8	92.8	81.3	92.5

\* Excluding Killinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu districts

Source Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

**Table 9: Attainment of education by sector and gender (as a percentage of population aged 5 years and above)**

Level of Education	Sex	Estate	All sectors
No schooling	Male	13	5.8
	Female	26.3	9.7
	Both	19.9	7.9
Primary (a)	Male	46.0	31.6
	Female	41.6	28.3
	Both	43.7	29.9
Secondary (b)	Male	34.6	42.9
	Female	25.6	39.4
	Both	29.9	41.0
Post secondary (c)	Male	6.5	19.7
	Female	6.4	22.5
	Both	6.5	21.2

Source Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

### 1.3 Natural Resource Use in the Estate Sector

The natural resource base is one of the main parameters that typify the estates. Land is most important natural resource used by estate workers. Although, majority of the estate workers have no legal ownership to land, encroachment of estate lands is a common phenomena. The rate of this encroachment depends on number of factors including the type of estate management (company managed estate has a low rate of encroachment in comparison to state managed areas), soil fertility conditions, water availability, accessibility of abandoned land and proximity to township (Herath and Razaak, 2002). Encroached lands have been used for housing, crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Illegal activities such as gem mining and sand mining also reported in some locations.

Land use pattern in the estate (tea, rubber and coconut estates) is given in Table10. The table shows that, about 75 percentage of lands are devoted for crop production, in which about 73 percentage is under permanent crop cultivation indicating considerable land use intensity. However, as indicated in table 11, about 43 percentage of tea land in estate are under seedling tea, which is less productive and more prone to soil erosion. The table also shown that, about 10 percentage of tea estate lands are in an abandoned condition.

Water is another important natural resource available for estate people as well as neighboring villagers for both drinking and cultivation. Source of water for most of the present estate water supply schemes are from water resource available in the vicinity of estates.

Forest resource is another vital resource shared by estate community and villagers. People use the forest to collect non-timber forest products such as fruits, leafy vegetables, fuel wood, cane and medical plants. . It should be mentioned that, only 3.9 percent of estate population have availability to safe cooking fuel and rest are using firewood for the cooking purposes. Some estates have given permission to obtain timber for owner driven house construction in a limited manner.

There are no strategies or social policies to facilitate the optimum use of natural resource base in the estate sector. This had led to a situation where the natural resource base is over exploited in certain estates and under utilized in certain other estates (Herath and Razaak, 2002). Proper land distribution and land utilization systems implemented in some estates in the past has improved the livelihood of the people (ibid). The present study found that the estate management of Kosalnda estate has allocated 10 perches of land for each cattle owners to grow pasture which has boosted the livelihood of cattle farmers.

**Table 10: Land use pattern in estates – 2002, 1982**

Category of land use	2002	
	Hectares	%
Asweddumized paddy land	4,121	1
Temporary crops	4,648	1
Permanent crops	281,286	73
Forest, Pasture and Meadows	39,841	10
Waste land (land Under rocky and marshy)	12,293	3
Land under buildings and roads	16,517	4
Other lands	26,136	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>384,842</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Census & Statistics 2004c

**Table 11: Utilization of tea land in estate sector – 2002**

Method of Utilization	Extent (Acres)	%
VP tea	134,383	45.7
Seedling tea	125,332	42.6
Abandoned tea	27,944	9.5
Prepared for planting	5,480	1.9
Tea nurseries	794	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>293,938</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Census & Statistics, 2004 c

## **1.4 Socio Economic Situation of Selected Districts: Nuwara Eliya and Badulla**

### **A. Basic Information**

Nuwara eliya district is the largest tea-producing district in Sri Lanka. The district has 59.8 percent of estate population, which included 42.7 percent of Indian Tamil population. The total estate population (including Sinhalese and Muslims) in Nuwara eliya is 59.8 percent of the total population Vijesandiran (2002). The extent of tea in Nuwara eliya district is 23.64 percent of the total tea extent in Sri Lanka. All three figures are the highest in the country compare to any other districts.

The corresponding figures for Badulla district of total estate population, total Indian Tamil population and percentage of land extend under tea cultivation are namely 21.1 percent, 25.1 percent and 14.41 percent. The total estate population (including Sinhalese and Muslims) in Badulla districts is 25 percent of the total population respectively (ibid). These figures second only to Nuwara Eliya district figures except extent under tea cultivation.

### **B. Income Poverty**

Based on the poverty line established by Department of Census and Statistics (2005), head count index below poverty line for Nuwara Eliya, Badulla and national level are, 23, 37 and 23 percents. According to these figures, Badulla is the poorest district and Nuwara Eliya is the 13<sup>th</sup> poor district in Sri Lanka. Although estate community is not much below the conventional 'consumption poverty line' with respect to their income levels, they are indeed far behind the rest of the country with respect to their living and health conditions (human poverty).

### **C. Deprivation in Knowledge**

Adult illiteracy is regarded as the main form of deprivation of knowledge that leads to human poverty. Table 12 indicates the level of adult literacy by district.

According to Table 12, Gampaha district have the lowest adult illiteracy rate (5 percent). The highest adult illiteracy rates is recorded in Nuwara eliya district (22 percentage) and followed by Badulla district (18percentage). Marginalization of the community in these districts due to socio-economic and cultural reasons has prevented them from accessing educational facilities. This is also revealed in the school non-enrolment rate given in Table 13.

According to UNDP (1998) 18 and 10 percent of the children of school age in Nuwara eliya and Badulla districts respectively have been deprived of formal education due to various reasons such as lack of income, dis interest in school education, lack of facilities for education, and transport difficulties.

**Table 12: Adult illiteracy by district**

Districts	Adult illiteracy rate
Colombo	6
Gampaha	5
Kalutara	8
Kandy	10
Matale	14
<b>Nuwara eliya</b>	<b>22</b>
Galle	9
Matara	11
Hambantota	13
Kurunegala	9
Puttalam	7
Anuradhapura	10
Polonnaruwa	10
<b>Badulla</b>	<b>18</b>
Moneragala	16
Ratnapura	13
Kegalle	9
Sri Lanka	11

Source: National Human Development Report, 1998

#### **D. Deprivation in Access to Safe Drinking Water**

The following table 13 gives the percentage of the population in each district that lacks access to safe drinking water. Accordingly 31.2 and 31.5 percentage of peoples in Nuwara eliya and Badulla districts lacks access to safe drinking water, which are only second to Ratnapura and Moneagala districts.

**Table 13: Population lacking access to safe drinking water by District (2001)**

Districts	Deprivation in access to safe water*
Anuradhapura	16.5
Polonnaruwa	23.3
Kandy	17.7
Matale	20.9
<b>Nuwara eliya</b>	<b>31.3</b>
<b>Badulla</b>	<b>31.5</b>
Moneragala	35.3
Colombo	4.2
Gampaha	9.3
Kalutara	15.7
Galle	18.2

Matara	21.7
Hambantota	16.2
Ratnapura	41.4
Kegalle	30.1
Kurunegala	14.2
Puttalam	9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2001

\*Safe sources are protected well, tube wells and pipe born waterlines.

### E. Deprivation in Access to Safe Sanitation

Comparative figures on access to safe sanitation facilities on district-wise are given in Table 14. According to the table, about a third of population in Nuwara eliya and quarter of population in Badulla are lacking access to safe sanitation. The database of Department of Census and Statistics (2000) also shows that only 65 percent of households in Nuwara eliya district are having exclusive toilet and 12 percent of households are not using a toilet at all.

**Table 14: Population lacking access to safe sanitation by District**

Districts	Access to deprivation of Safe Sanitation (%)
Colombo	5.2
Gampaha	8.7
Kalutara	14.9
Galle	13.0
Matara	12.0
Hambantota	34.8
Kandy	16.5
Matale	34.7
<b>Nuwara eliya</b>	<b>34.3</b>
<b>Badulla</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Moneragala	46.9
Kurunegala	20.6
Puttalam	22.5
Ratnapura	25.4
Kegalle	20.7
Anuradhapura	38.5
Polonnaruwa	32.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2001

## F. Access to Adequate Health Care

The main functions of the public health service are promotion of health and prevention of diseases. Medical Officer of health (MOH), Public Health inspector (PHI), public health nursing sister and public health midwives play important role in prevention of communicable diseases, promotion of sanitation, school health work, epidemiological surveillance, family health, health education and enforcement of food act. Table 15 given below indicates the some key health care indicators of Nuwara eliya and Badulla districts compared to Sri Lanka average. No recorded information is available on the number of childbirths out side of formal medical institution, but a reasonably accurate picture may be drawn from the data available on the rate of childbirths that take place in government hospital. It should be noted that, 17.5 and 19.2 percent of childbirth in Nuwara eliya and Badulla district takes place outside formal government hospital (UNDP, 1998). This is another indicator showing the deprivation of adequate basic health care since neonatal survival is significantly influenced by the quality of care provided during delivery. Based on the data give in Table 15, Infant mortality rate in Nuwar Eliya district is fourth highest in Sri Lanka. Maternal mortality rate is highest in Nuwara Eliya district.

Disorders related to short gestation, low birth weight, low fetal growth and fetal malnutrition are some of the leading causes of mortality in Badulla and Nuwara eliya district (Department of Health Services, 2002).

**Table 15: Basic health care indicators**

Health indicator	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Sri Lanka
Crude Birth Rate – 2002 (per 1000 population)	16.3	23.1	19.1
Crude Death rate – 2002 (per 1000 population)	5.1	5.3	5.8
Maternal mortality rate – 2002 (per 1000 birth)	0.52	0.33	0.14
Infant mortality rate – 2003 (per 1000 birth)	15.6	9.9	11.2
Total medical officers' Rate (per 100,000 population)	17.7	38.0	48.9
Nurses Rate	28.4	80.6	86.9
Public Health Inspectors rate	3.0	7.2	7.7
Public Health Midwives rate (per 100,000 population)	17.7	28.3	25.4
Still births in government hospital (per 1000 live birth)	15.6	14.8	11.9
Low birth weight (<2.5 kg) in government hospital (per 100 live births)	29.4	21.7	17.1

Source: Department of Health Services, 2002 and Department of Census and Statistics, 2000, [www.rgd.gov.lk](http://www.rgd.gov.lk)

## **2. THE STUDY OBJECTIVES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The major objective of the study is to investigate the issues related to poverty and marginalization of estate sector communities in the holistic view point analyzing socio-cultural, educational, economic and natural resource use perspectives.

The terms of reference (TOR) for the study are given below;

- i. Collect and compile information on the issues related to poverty and natural resource use through secondary data and key informants discussions
- ii. Identify five key development issues to be addressed for the socioeconomic enhancement of estate sector communities and provide a brief analysis on them
- iii. Select five geographical locations where the above issues are apparent and prioritize selected locations on the basis of development urgency
- iv. Justify the prioritization with solid argument and data
- v. Provide a brief account of other development organizations (NGOs and government) and development projects currently in operation in five selected geographical locations
- vi. Provide a brief account of other influential organizations of the area that affect the development activities in the above locations (trade union, management of estates, political bodies etc)
- vii. Make a set of recommendations to address the poverty and marginalization of communities in selected locations and strategies to be adopted in executing the recommendations

### **2.1. Limitation of the Study**

The total duration given for the study was 20 man days including 4 days for literature review and preparatory works and 7 days for the field data collection in two districts. Therefore the preliminary findings are based on limited focus group discussions conducted in the selected sites. The time and resources allocated did not permit to do the further examining the issues emanated from the group discussions.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

The study is based on the information collected from secondary sources key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Key informant interviews are conducted among academics, policy makers, NGO officials, union leaders, community leaders, estate managers/superintendents, field officers, estate medical assistants, estate midwife, and estates welfare assistants. Focus group discussions were conducted in five selected locations, which included tea pluckers, sundry workers, factory workers and ‘Kangany’ covering both male and females. Separate checklists were used for key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Following sites were selected for detailed study and for the future possible interventions.

- i) Rahathungoda estate, Hewaheta (Nuwara Eliya District)
- ii) Rook Wood estate, Hewaheta (Nuwara Eliya District)
- iii) Koslanda estate, Koslanda (Badulla District)
- iv) Shaw Land estate, Lunugala (Badulla District)
- v) Roeberry estate, Madulsheema (Badulla District)

The justification for the selection of above sites is discussed in following section.

#### **3.1. Methodology Adopted for Site Selection and Justification for the Selection**

The following parameters were considered in selecting the estates for the study.

- i. Type of management – State managed (JEDB or SLSPC) or privatized estates were considered for selection. Most of the state managed estates are poorly managed and running at a loss for several years. The largest part of the donor funds provided to improve the productivity of estates and welfare measures of the estate community channeled through the Ministry of Plantation Industry were strictly linked with the management reforms. Therefore, state managed plantations were not qualified to receive sufficient donor fund, which curtailed the social welfare measures of the estate community. Lack of fund allocation from treasury and experiencing loss in the enterprise also prevented the estate management from implementing the productivity improvement programmes such as applying fertilizers, replanting, infilling and other agronomic measures. Therefore the yield levels of these estates were poor and failed to offer sufficient number of labour days for workers resulting low level of income. Therefore it is clear that the estate performance affects the vulnerability and the poverty level of the estate community.

Considering above situations, priority was given to state managed estates in selecting locations. However, in entire Nuwara Eliya district only two estates are managed by the state (JEDB) and all large estates in Badulla district have been privatized and managed by RPCs.

- ii. Isolation and difficulties in accessing the estate – Degree of isolation from urban settings and general services and difficulties and distance in accessing the estate from main road were considered as criteria for selection
- iii. Labour supply – Resident labour as a percentage of resident population and demand for estate workers for the estate works (surplus of deficit labour) were considered.
- iv. Estate performance – Percentage of cultivated land and estate profitability with trend were considered. VP tea provides higher yield and enable workers to get incentive payments such as over kilo plucking payment and price share which finally resulting to increase level of monthly income.
- v. Agricultural productivity – Percentage of cultivated land under VP tea and average yield were other criteria adopted in selecting the estates.
- vi. Performance of estate labours – Average number of work days offered and average monthly income determines the household income level.
- vii. Willingness of estate management to allow the independent study – This was one of the most important criteria determined the selection of study sites. Although we attempted to select most vulnerable estates based on available data and outcomes of the key informant interviews, some of the plantation companies did not grant permission to visit the selected vulnerable sites for the in depth study.

Based on above criteria following estates were selected from Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts.

### **I) Rahathungoda Estate**

#### **Basic features of the estate**

District: Nuwara Eliya

Divisional secretary (DS) Division: Hankuranketha

Grama Niladhari Division: Rook wood

No. of divisions in the estate: 05

Management: Janatha Estate Development Board (JEDB)

No. of workers: 375 (male-153, female-222)

No. of resident workers: 334

No. of line rooms: 386

The estate is running at a loss and tea bushes have not been properly maintained for last several years. Application of manure was conducted 3 years before and no fund is available to implement replanting and infilling programmes. Therefore, yield is very poor (386 kg of made tea per ha). The performances of the estate and of the workers are given in Table 16. Low level of productivity is preventing the estate in offering minimum labour days of 25 days per month for workers resulting poor income.

The closest town Hewaheta is located 1-2 km away from the estate. Rikillagaskada is the major town located 9 km away from the estate. The estate dispensary has an estate medical assistant (EMA) and a midwife. However, there is a severe scarcity of drugs. Pipe borne water is available only in two divisions and people in other divisions face difficulties in fetching drinking water. About 60 percentages of line rooms are in a poor condition with broken structures and leaking roofs.

## **II) Rook Wood Estate**

### **Basic features of the estate**

District: Nuwara Eliya

DS Division: Hankuranketha

No. of divisions in the estate: 03

Estate management: JEDB

No. of workers: 436 (male-190, Female-246)

No. of families: 454

Total extent of the estate: 425 ha

Cultivated extent: 313.5 ha

The economic performance of the estate is very weak and similar to Rahatuengoda estate. Nevertheless, the estate community in the Rook Wood is more marginalized due to its isolated location in top of the hill 13 km away from main road. There is no public transport, electricity and dispensary. People have to walk 13 km to access in public transport and the main commercial town Rikillagaskada is located 21 km away from estate. Estate school has classes only up to year 5 and therefore school drop out is very high. The access to safe water is very difficult especially during dry seasons. The reliability of work in this estate is very less and number of days offered for work per month varies from 13-18 days. (Please see Table 16)

## **III) Koslanda Estate**

### **Basic features of the estate**

District: Badulla

DS division: Haldumulla

GN division: Kotabakma

No. of divisions in the estate:

Estate management: Maskeliya Plantations Ltd.

No. of workers: 469 (male-208, female-261)

No. of families: 540

Total extent: 578.36 ha

Cultivated extent: 153 ha

According to United Nations World Food Programme (2003), Kotabakma GN division, where Koslanda estate is located is one of the GN divisions in Badulla district with the poorest housing condition, the most vulnerable food insecurity condition and consists of the most vulnerable road networks. Poverty head count index of Haldumulla DS division is 31.65 with a household population below poverty line 11,714. Some of the divisions in the estate are vulnerable to land slide.

Koslanda estate is a marginal tea plantation consisting only seedling tea. Number of tea bushes per hectare of cultivated land is only 3000-4000, while recommended number of tea bushes is around 20,000/ha. The whole estate has been converted into organic tea cultivation. Therefore no one is allowed to bring inorganic fertilizers or agro chemicals to the estate premises. Average yield is much lower (375 kg of made tea/ha) and workers never able to get the incentive payment from over kilo plucking. The estate has no vacancies available for new recruitments leaving younger generation to find the employment from alternative sources and non worker population is at an increasing trend. Therefore, there is an urgent need to diversify the household income sources, but with poor level of educational background. There is a need to identify the means of alternative income sources in line with the given socio economic conditions (Please see table 16).

Koslanda town is 5 km away from the estate. The major closest business town is Bandarawela is about 36 km away from the estate. School is located in Koslanda town. Although, the estate has a dispensary, there is no doctor in service. Health clinic held twice a month for the benefit of the estate community. People are mainly dependent on Koslanda hospital for treatment of their major illnesses.

Since the tea estate is organic plantation, estate management has been giving encouragements to the community to undertake livestock farming, which provides cow dung to the estate (organic fertilizer) as well as income to the farmers. Estate management is purchasing cow dung and also has made institutional arrangement to sell milk.

#### **IV) Shawlands Estate**

##### **Basic features of the estate**

District: Badulla

DS division: Lunugala

GN divisions: Peessagama, Sooriyagoda, Sumudugama, Kottal bedda, Janathapura

No. of division in the estate: 04

Estate management: Hapugasthenna Plantations Ltd.

Total extent: 523 ha

Cultivated extent: 303.43 ha

No. of workers: 572 (male: 210, female: 362)

No. of families: 746

Peessagama is one of the poorest GN division in Badulla district in terms of housing condition, road network and food insecurity (United Nations World Food Programme, 2003). Although estate is performing in an average condition in productivity and offering 25 labour days for the workers, there are considerable number of unemployed youth in the estate (746 families). Estate is not recruiting the available labor due to current surplus staff. (Please see table 16)

Further, there are some divisions in the estate which lacks basic necessities. Pass Rose and Swinton divisions have poor housing conditions and access to safe water and sanitary facilities are at minimum level. Upper division is away from main road and lacking access to grid electricity.

The estate dispensary has no permanent EMA, but, there is a visiting EMA for couple of hours per day. Estate schools have classes only upto grade 5-7, but lacking basic facilities and drastic shortage of teachers.

## **V) Roeberry Estate**

### **Basic features of the estate**

District: Badulla

Ds division: Meegahakivula

GN division: Robberiya

No. of divisions in the estate: 04

Estate management: Madulsheema Plantations Ltd.

Total extent: 1416.18 ha

Cultivated extent: 510.82 ha

No. of workers: 1023 (male: 476, female: 547)

No. of resident workers: 842

No. of families: 911

No. of line rooms: 829

No. of latrines: 780

According Department of Census and Statistics (2005), poverty head count index of Meegahakivula DS division is 38.82, which is higher than the Badulla district index of 37 and average National Index of 23. Meegahakivula is the third poor DS division in Sri Lanka with respect to poverty head count index. Among the GN divisions in Badulla district, Roeberry is one of the GN divisions has the poorest housing condition and the road network and people in the division are most vulnerable to food insecurity (United Nations World Food Programme, 2003).

Robbery estate is very much isolated from an urban centre and lacking access to basic facilities. The closest accessible town Passara is located 46 km away from the estate. The access road is in a poor condition in which 15 km distance from Kuruvigolla to the Roeberry estate is in a very bad condition. The approximate time required for one way travel distance of 46 km is around 2.5 to 3 hours, but breakage of vehicles in this route is very common due to bad condition of the road.

Lack of water and occurrence of drought during July-September are causing lower yield and less work for the community. The estate itself is relatively marginal with only 27 percent of cultivated extent under VP tea. Therefore, during dry seasons, the estate workers are normally limited to 15-18 working days per month. Although, there are number of private smallholdings surrounded to the estate, the availability of work is limited in dry seasons. The estate itself has excess number of workers and no new recruitments were made to the estate for long period of time. Minimum opportunities for the community to interact with the out side world due to remoteness of the village and difficult work environment has largely motivated the community to higher level of alcoholism. Illicit liquor drinking is very popular in the estate. According to the estate management, through 25-30 days work offered during peak seasons, workers report to work only for 15-20 days and average labour out turn is just 72 percent. (Please see table 16).

Estate has three Tamil medium schools, but classes are available only up to grade 7. Students who are willing to have further studies need to go to Madulsheema located 25 km away from the estate. Estate schools have minimum facilities and severe shortage of teachers for major subjects. The attendance of teachers is infrequent and most of the teachers are coming to school later than scheduled time and leaving the school early due to transport difficulties. Therefore, quality of education is very less and school dropout is very high.

Isolation of the estate and the transport problems are causing tremendous difficulties for out migration and in marketing activities, limiting the off estate income earning opportunities. Scarcity of water and lack of pasture during dry seasons also restricting the community to be involved in agriculture and systematic livestock enterprises.

**Table 16: Performance of the selected estates and of the workers**

<b>Estate</b>	Rahatungoda	Rookwood	Koslanda	Shawlands	Roeberry
<b>Type of Management</b>	State (JEDB)	State (JEDB)	RPC (Maskeliya Plantations)	RPC (Hapugastenna Plantations)	RPC (Madulsheema Plantations)
<b>percentage of cultivated land</b>	47	73	26	60	36
<b>% of cultivated land under VP tea</b>	29	25	0	46	28
<b>Average yield</b>	386	350	375	1200	1100
<b>Profitability with trend</b>	Un profitable and increasing loss	Un profitable and increasing loss	Not making profits	Marginal profit	Marginal profit, experienced a loss in last year
<b>No. of families</b>	447	525	540	700	911
<b>No. of resident workers</b>	375	436	469	572	1023
<b>Status of labour availability</b>	Over supply	Over supply	Over supply	Over supply	Over supply
<b>Average No. of work days offered per month</b>	19	18	25	23	20
<b>Average monthly income from estate per worker rs</b>	2500	2200	4000	4500	2500

#### **4. MAJOR CAUSES OF POVERTY AND MARGINALIZATION OF ESTATE COMMUNITY**

##### **A. Poor Housing Conditions**

Majority of the estate workers have been settled in 'line rooms' built about 150 years before. Each line consists of 10-12 adjoining rooms in a long barrack building. The dimension of each room is generally 10x12 feet. The families of 5-6 members live in line rooms. Kodithuwakku (2000) found that, about 50 percent of estate household lives in single room line houses. About 67 percent of households and 56 percent of managers felt that housing conditions are unsatisfactory. The main reasons for their dissatisfaction as revealed by Kodithuwakku (2000) and EML (2005) are lack of space, poor housing condition (leaking roof), poor sanitation (no water and latrines) and dilapidated houses. According to Plantation Housing and Social Welfare Development Trust (1999), the main problems of estate housing are over crowding, leaking roofs lack of light and ventilation, weakened structures, inadequate sanitary facilities and kitchen without proper chimneys to let the smoke out which are causing tremendous difficulties and discomfort to the life of the community. The existing housing condition also has serious consequences psychological and physical health of the people.

Workers' perception study conducted by Jeganathan et-al (2006) revealed that, provision of individual housing is the number one priority for non work environment. Unhealthy housing environment leading to various illnesses causing loss of labour days and excessive expenditure on medicine. Piyaratne (2004) found that, housing schemes implemented in the estate sector has provided stronger social identity, improved social status and better living standard in estate community which have helped them to integrate with traditional people live in surrounding villages. This integration has created more income earning opportunities and linkages for the estate people. Herath and Razaak (2002) pointed out that, inter linkages between estates and villages could reduce the vulnerability of the estate community in many ways, especially by hiring out of labour for village works and possibility of collecting various food items such as jack fruit, bread fruit, leafy vegetable and coconut from the villagers .

Unhealthy and uncomfortable household atmosphere opt the workers to leave the lines and seek the alternative outlet of the consumption of alcohol. Indecent housing condition is one of the factors leading to the alcohol habit in plantation area (Vijesandiran, 2004). Alcoholism takes considerable amount of household income which is discussed in later section. Therefore, housing projects plays a major role in poverty alleviation and uplifting social strata of the estate community.

## **B. Water, sanitation and health**

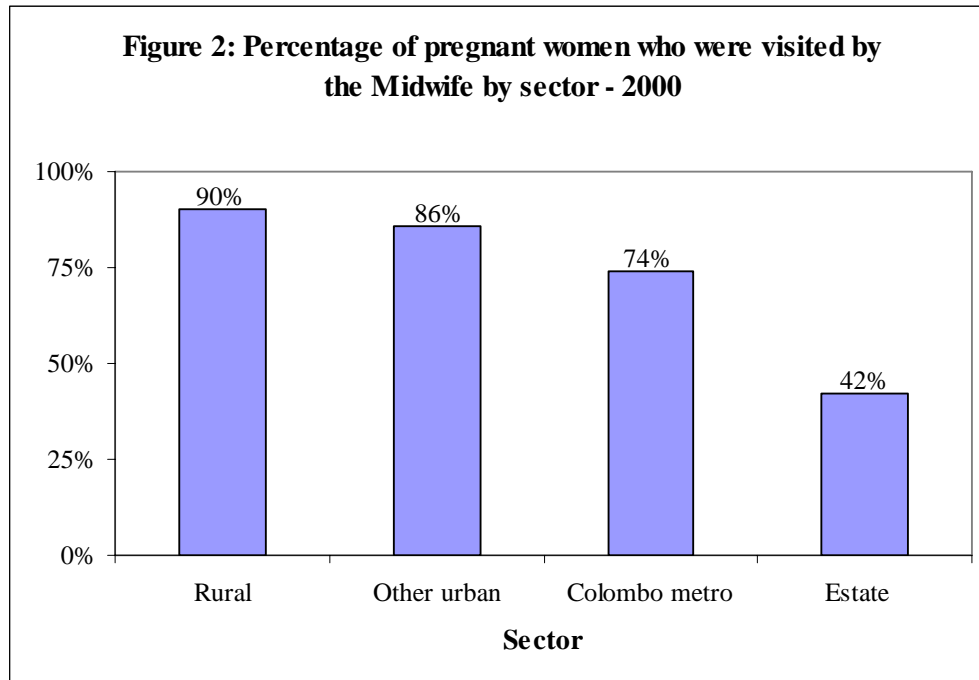
Estate sector lacked adequate supply of safe drinking water, proper housing and toilet facilities and are less educated. Therefore they are less aware of minimum requirements for health. Safe water supply has been not only seen as a basic need of people, but also essential for healthy life. Unsafe water has become a significant vehicle for water borne diseases, being the major causes for illness in estates (EML, 2005). Although about 65 percent of estates people fulfill their water requirement from piped water supply, scarcity of water, traveling long distance to fetch water and pollution of water are major water related problems (ibid). The same report also emphasize that, the much of the burden of disease in estates can be averted by reasonable improvements in sanitary condition of the people.

Malnutrition commonly prevailed in the estate community has an immeasurable effect on total human cost. The main reason for the higher incidence of diseases on estates has been the general malnutrition affecting the plantation workers followed by climate and environment (Jayawardena, 1984). Malnutrition effects on cognitive function of individuals are large causing slow mental development, which leads to poor motivation with poor IQ functions and activity. Malnutrition among children is very critical, because physical and mental development takes place during first three years of life. Available data indicates that birth weight of about 21 percent of children under the standard weight (Department of Census and Statistics, 2000). When there is under nourishment during this stage, the child will not be able to develop fully using all the genetic potential.

Absenteeism to work is also reported due to both sickness of workers and their family, which causes reduce income earning opportunities while increasing expenditures for medical requirements (Arunathilaka, 2000). Ill health hampering income generation activities and ability to meet basic needs which has been recognized as the strongest negative variable for moving out of poverty (Gunetilleke, 2006). The major problems related to health services as cited by estate workers are high cost of medicines (37percentage), lack of transport (20percentage) non-availability of health personnel at the time of need (21percentage) and non-availability of medicine (EML, 2006). According to workers perception, about 55 percent of estate households believed that, they themselves responsible for poor health and 50 percent perceived the present poor sanitation can be improved via the provision of health education (ibid).

Findings of Jeganathan et-al (2006) shows that, the most common response of estate workers to the question of how to improve the health services was visits of estate health staff to line rooms. Figure 2 illustrates that midwife visited only 42 percentages of pregnant mothers in the estates; although they are certainly the neediest of such services. Arunathilaka (2000) found that, labour out turn and labour productivity increased with the increase of individual latrines, presence of qualified medical or para medical personnel in the estate and increase of live births as a percent of total birth. For instance, she shows increase of latrines by 1 percent improved the labour out turn by 0.07 percentage points and labour

productivity by 0.09 kg. Further a One percentage increase in the percentage of live births increase labour out turn by 0.66 percentage points and productivity by 0.31 kg.



Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2004b

### C. Education

The role of formal education in the development of a person and preparation for him for life is crucial. Education not only develops the good attitudes, values and capabilities of a person, but also provides strength and resilience to people to respond to changes and enables them to contribute for societal development (Vijesandiran, 2002). Nevertheless, the estate community recorded the worst educational profile.

Most of the estate does not have separate pre-school system and therefore, crèches are the place to provide per-school education and early child hood development. Crèches with poor facilities and over crowded condition are other problems in the estates which hinder the development of children educational skills from beginning. The major constraints in present crèche system are lack of space, lack sufficient facilities, lack of play materials and other equipments to cater the children, lack of proper toilet facilities and non availability of properly trained crèche attendants. Some of the crèche attendants are Sinhala speaking people who cannot contribute much for the development of educational skills of the Tamil speaking children.

Poor educational achievements and technical skills has been a major constraint in seeking a good job for estate youths. Lack of knowledge is also leading people towards bad food habits, unsatisfactory sanitation and health activities. According to Kodithuwakku (2000) and

EML (2005), nearly 70 percent of the estate population have had either minimal (upto grade 5) or no education at all. Children belong to about 60 percent of households are attending school and rest is not attending due to various reasons (EML, 2005). Lack of educational facilities, lack of sufficient teachers for key subjects such as Mathematics, Science and English, long distance to travel for secondary education in absence of public transport and poor road net works, lack of money and poor quality of education are main problem related with education. School dropouts also recorded the highest figure in estate sector. According to EML (2005), school dropout is recorded in 11 percent of households mainly due to disinterest in education, unable to afford for educational expenses, lack of facilities in the school to pursue higher education, look after young sibling and to find a work to earn additional income for household. The people perception given to the question asks how to invest in education to increase the satisfactory education was increase the educational standards available in the estate (Jeganathan et-al, 2006)).

#### **D. Alcoholism**

The major social and economic characteristics of the estate workers are, they live below the subsistence level, experiencing discrimination because of their ethnicity and social class, they are uneducated; lives in overcrowded lines room with limited privacy in a cold and damp atmosphere; they work long hours in difficult work environment, false belief and lack of rest. These conditions tempted them to seek relief in liquor spending large part of their meager earnings. Isolation, poor road access, lack of mobility or links to nearby cities and lack of recreational facilities are other reasons for excessive alcohol consumption (EML, 2005). Alcoholism is now a major socio-economic problem in the estate.

According to Silva (2001) and EML (2005) the number of people regularly consumes alcohol ranged from 50-75 percent for working men and 10-23 percent of working women. Silva (2001) also found that 25-50 percent of daily earning is spent on alcohol consumption. There could be under estimation on number of alcohol consumers, especially number of women consuming alcohol. Group discussions conducted among plantation workforce by EML (2005) suggest that, the number of regular alcohol consumers or addicts may be up to 75 percent of the workforce.

The past research findings show that about 12.5 percent of overall household expenditure has been devoted to alcohol consumption, which second only to monthly food bill (Vijesandiran 2004). The findings also reveal that plantation workers spent more than four times on alcohol as on education and health. The amount spent on alcohol purchases in estate areas varies from Rs 0-400 per day with an average of Rs 23.79 per day. Among these alcohol consumers, about 26.5 percent of people have spent over Rs 100 per day for liquor (Kodithuwakku 2000). EML (2005) also found similar results that average expenditure on liquor by those who consumed liquor was Rs 170 per week. They also pointed out expenditure on liquor by liquor consuming household is between 27-36 percent of a workers income, 16 percent of household income and 20 percent of the household expenditure.

Alcoholism in estate sector has number of effects including drain on household income, diversion of funds from basic needs, increased health expenditure, less labour productivity and absenteeism from work (after affect of alcohol). The most important investment needed to increase the level of satisfaction in non-work environment as perceived by about 40 percent of households is alcohol reduction (Jeganathan et-al, 2006)).

### **E. Indebtedness**

Although estate workers have assured income and are drawing higher monthly wages, there is an increasing indebtedness and malnutrition in the estate community compared to other two sectors. Table 17 shows the amount of negative saving in estate sector, which is causing indebtedness.

**Table 17: Saving and expenditure by Sector (2003/04)**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Monthly Household Income (Rs)</b>	<b>Monthly Household Expenditure (Rs)</b>	<b>Savings (Rs)</b>
Urban	30,091	27,860	2,231
Rural	15,611	15,382	229
Estate	9,180	10,712	-1533
All sectors	17,109	16,717	392

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2005

The major reason for the indebtedness in the estate sector is poor household financial management and higher level of expenditure on non-essential items such as liquor, beetel and cloths. Another reason for this situation is purchase of consumer durables such as TV and Radio. According to Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2005), 67.4 and 55.0 percentages of households in estate sector have TV and Radio respectively by 2003/04. This is a 144 percent and 35 percent increase in availability of TV and radio compared to 1996/97 statistics. People purchase these items on credit without considering their basic needs such as nutritious balance diet, child and mother care and children's' education, which needs urgent attention.

### **F. Poor Status of Women**

The low economic and social status of women is most evident in the estate sector. They remain at the bottom rung in terms of quality of life. An estate woman usually starts work at 7.30 a.m. and works until 4.30 p.m. If we consider the monotony of the tea-plucking job, it has been estimated that about 1200 hand movements are involved in harvesting 1kg of acceptable tealeaf. That makes it 24,000 hand movements to bring 20kg of green tea leaf in a day (Sivaram, 2000). The total working hours of a estate woman in the home as well as at the job out side the home is over 18 hours per day. It should be noted that despite long

hours of hard works, male counter parts are permitted to collect their wages. They face endless household chores before and after work.

The estate women traditionally eat at last in the household and satisfied with whatever remains after men and children have been fed. Therefore malnourishment, ill health is most common among women. Further estate women are the least literate group of women in the country. Their representations to the TUs are very weak and their inherent problems and basic rights are seldom addressed at union level deliberations.

## **5. ORGANIZATIONS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SELECTED LOCATIONS**

### **A. Rahathungoda Estate**

#### **(a) Plan Sri Lanka**

Plan Sri Lanka is the only NGO involved in the development activities in the area at the moment. They are conducting vocational training programme with the collaboration of Vocational Training Authority for the young people in the fields of carpentry, masonry and hotel management. Plan also has provided materials required for latrines construction under the self help latrine programme. The beneficiaries have to mobilize required labourers for the work.

Plan has upgraded some line rooms (re roofing) and a crèche last year. They also have provided materials to obtain water supply for the estate dispensary. Rahathungoda estate has an estate dispensary, but no drugs available. PLAN is providing some essential basic drugs, but how long they will continue the drug programme is not known.

#### **(b) Ministry of Small Industries**

The Ministry has been conducting a vocational training for 25 youth on Handicraft manufacturing (for women) and House working (for men). The training classes are conducted within the estate itself and trainees also receives an incentive payment of Rs 30/= per day for the participation.

#### **(c) Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT)**

PHDT has allocated money to repair 2 km distance of estate road starting from main road to workers line rooms, but work has not been commenced yet.

### **B. Rook Wood Estate**

#### **(a) Plan Sri Lanka**

Plan Sri Lanka is involved in Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) programme in division number two under this programme self help latrines and drinking water supply is to be provided to line room in the division. Plan is also undertaking child related development programmes in the estate. The estate is to get a school building and school staff quarters for the benefit of children. PALM foundation is working as partner organization for PLAN in Rook Wood estate (please see annex 2)

#### **(b) PHDT**

PHDT has agreed to make financial allocation to renovate 2 km distance of road in the estate, but work has not been commenced yet.

### **C. Koslanda Estate**

#### (a) PHDT

PHDT has constructed 20 new houses in collaboration with National Housing Development Authority (NHDA). Re-roofing of 20 line rooms is in progress. In addition PHDT provided 50 latrines under self help programme last year.

#### (b) Fair Trade Organization

Since the Koslanda estate is marketing organic tea, the estate has registered under Fair Trade Organization in USA. The organization provides a share of profit to the estate development fund that should be invested in estate community development works. The money had been used as a revolving fund and distributed as a loan among needy workers to purchase consumer durables such as sewing machines, television, gas cookers and household furniture and loan repayment installments have been deducted from workers monthly salary.

### **D. Shaw Land Estate**

#### (a) PHDT

Re roofing project proposal for four line units has been accepted by the PHDT and to be implemented. There no other on going community development projects in the estate. However, upgrading of pipe water supply has taken place in Passrose division (part of Swinton division) and in upper division last year. A new rest room was built last year for the benefit of the factory workers. 54 new houses were built with the support of NHDA and IRDP Badulla last year.

#### (b) Plan Sri Lanka

Plan is not undertaking any activities at present. However, they constructed 25 latrines last year and undertook a crèche upgrading three years before.

Estate management is conducting an awareness programme for workers on alcoholism through 'Praguna' management consultants.

### **E. Roeberry Estate**

#### (a) PHDT

PHDT has agreed in principle to undertake following projects in Robbery estate.

1. Upgrading of a staff quarter.
2. Re roofing of 12 line units located in Dehigala and Roeberry divisions.
3. Improvement of two crèches.

#### (b) Uva Provincial Council

Up grading of 30 km Roeberry – Meegahakivula road was started by Uva provincial council last year, but the progress of the work is very slow and no one knows when it will be completed.

Unfortunately no NGO's are working in the estate, despite the estate is the most marginalized estate in Badulla district.

## 6. INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS/PEOPLE IN THE SELECTED AREA

### A. Rahathungoda Estate

1. Estate manager: Mr. Chandra Egodawella  
Contact tel. No.: 081-2365227
2. Estate welfare supervisor: Mrs. P.H.B. Weerasinghe
3. Trade union leaders: Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) Workers Union, Lanka Jathika Eksath Workers Union (LEJWU) and Sri Lanka Nidahas Sevaka Society are the major trade unions (TUs) exist in the estate. Unfortunately none of these unions are very active. However, CWC union has a little upper hand compared to other unions. The leaders of these TUs are the influential people and they are locally called as “Thalaivar”. Each division has a separate “Thalaivar” for the respective TUs.

### B. Rook Wood Estate

1. Estate manager: Mr. T.S. Rathwatte  
Contact tel. No.:0812365226 (not working during the time of investigation)
2. Estate welfare supervisor
3. Trade union leaders: The situations of the TUs are same as Rahathungoda estate. Each division has “Thalaivars” from CWC, LEJWU and SLNSS, but they are not very active.

### C. Koslanda Estate

1. Estate manager: Mr. Kanchana Weerasinghe  
Contact tel. No.: 057-2257702
2. Estate welfare supervisor: Mr. Muthukrishnan Alias Bala
3. Estate chief clerk: Mr. Joseph
4. Estate midwife: Ms. Krishanthy Dhammika
5. CWC Thalaivar: Mr. Selvarajamani
6. LJEWU Thalaivar: Mr. Kanakaraja
7. Retired worker: Mr. V. Mokkaiya
8. Plantation worker housing co-operative society: Ms. Baby Shakeela (Treasure)
9. Dairy Farmers’ society
10. Power foundation: This is a youth front mainly involved in the development of pre school education and sports activities, but their capacity is very less.

**D. Shawlands Estate**

1. Estate manager: Mr. O.K.R. Perera  
Contact tel. No.: 055-2263995
2. Assistant superintendent: Mr. Lakkana Perera
3. Estate welfare supervisor: Ms. Nalini Fernando
4. Estate chief clerk: Mr. M. Arumugam
5. TU leaders
  - CWC union: Mr. Polraj, Upper division  
Mr. Rajeshwaran, Lower division  
Mr. Udayakumar, Swinton division
  - LJEW union: Mr. Yogachandran, Upper division
  - Ceylon Workers Alliance: Mr. Mookaiyya
6. Estate co-op society: Estate manager is the chair person  
Mr. Thiyagaraja- Committee member (estate worker)
7. Estate death donation society

**E. Roeberry Estate**

1. Estate manager: Mr. I. Kulatunga. He is working in Robbery estate since 2002 and has lot of experience about the estate.  
Contact tel. No.: 055-2263801
2. Estate welfare officer: Mr. B. Karunasiri
3. Estate midwife: Ms. A.M.C.P. Gunaratne
4. Estate chief clerk: Mr. R.C. Moorthy
5. TU leaders:
  - CWC union: Mr. Mohana Sundaram
  - Up country people front union: Mr. Chithravelu
  - Agricultural plantation workers union: Mr. A.V. Subramaniam
6. Politician Mr. D.M. Jayasiri Premadasa, Member of Predeshiya Sabha and working as a Assistant clerk, Roeberry estate
6. The estate also has Death donation society and Kovil development society which have some influence on community activities.

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS TO UPLIFT THE SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE ESTATE COMMUNITY AND STRATEGIES NEEDED TO BE CONSIDERED**

- A.** Improve the living condition through upgrading of workers houses, water and sanitation. Re roofing of existing line rooms is not sufficient. There is an urgent need for separate housing units with proper ventilation, latrines, water supply and separate kitchen. Since the families have been extended, the line rooms are highly congested and have created unclean, smoky and dark environment. However when making single housing units, it is essential to consider social factors such as family security and dependency and mutual help provide by extended families living in the line houses. In such cases improvement and extension of existing houses is most feasible options.

*Strategies:*

- i. Provide a loan+ grant mixture to initiate owner driven housing units.
- ii. Resolve the land issues with the management to provide the proper ownership with the full repayment of loan.
- iii. Strengthen the EWHCS through building their capacity.
- iv. Adopt a demand driven approach with the participation of workers, TUs, EWHCS, NHDA and the estate management.
- v. Introduce the appropriate low cost housing technologies and cost effective implementation of the programmes
- vi. Include the latrines, kitchen and water supply in the grant component.
- vii. Provide training to selected people to work as health volunteers.
- viii. Renovate the existing water and sanitation facilities.
- ix. Increase the local capacity to maintain the existing facilities and change the attitudes of dependency through better education and awareness.

- B.** Improve the quality of education and access to education:

Lack of education is one of the primary causes of several deep rooted issues leading to poverty and marginalization. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to improve the quality of education in estate pre-schools, crèches and estate schools; change the attitudes of parents leading to school non-enrolment and early dropouts and provide facilities to access the secondary schools outside of the estate.

*Strategies:*

- i. Improve the capacity and facilities of crèches,
- ii. Provide training for crèche attendants to improve the capacity on early childhood skills development.
- iii. Separate the pre-school education from crèches and establish new pre-schools with necessary physical and human resources.

- iv. Awareness raising among parents to change their negative attitudes and behaviours on children education and build the concept of educational expenditure as a long term investment which will bring them higher return and dignity in the long run.
- v. Form pressure group in the estate community to maintain the quality of education and monitor the regular staff attendance.
- vi. Lobby the government to appoint quality teachers for major subjects like Maths, Science, English and Computer Studies.
- vii. Identify the school dropouts in the age range of 10-14 years and provide incentives to re-admit to formal education.
- viii. Arrangements to provide identity/civic documents to the secondary school students who have to go near by towns.
- ix. Provide educational facilities for poor advance level children and children with weak performance.
- x. Address the school transport difficulties in an appropriate manner.
- xi. Raise awareness of child rights among parents.
- xii. Promote adult education and conduct adult literacy classes.

**C. Diversify the household livelihood portfolio**

Diversifying the household income portfolio is very important to increase the household income in order to meet increasing cost of living, and to have a decent life. Diversification intervention should consider the opportunities of estate and off estate works, internal and external migration, skilled and non skilled labour and income generating activities within the estate. The major reasons for the insufficient income for estate workers are either non-availability of sufficient number of work days in the estate or opting not to take available works both are need to be addressed. Non availability of sufficient work was particularly evident in state managed plantations indicating need of management reform or investments in productivity improvement measures.

Overseas employment has been most successful upward driver for households which has developed a sustainable source of income and good living environment in the past. Migration within the country has a similar income effect as well as has provided non income dimensions such as networks, but not immediate effects compared to longer term overseas migration.

The main potential income generating activities found are small scale vegetable cultivation and animal husbandry (cattle, goat and poultry), which have high prospect to develop as sustainable enterprises, but lacking appropriate technologies, guidance market linkages, and bargaining power. Household self-employment projects especially targeting to women is possible, but availability of sufficient space in the line houses/housing units is need special attention.

*Strategies:*

- i. Arrange access to land and other necessary resources for cultivation and pasture production/animal grazing.
- ii. Provide agricultural training through community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- iii. Arrange a veterinary surgeon for specified period of time to develop skills in efficient livestock management.
- iv. Strengthen the CBOs/ Farmers Societies- social mobilization, leadership and organizational management. CBOs are the main social capital available for the communities.
- v. Establish marketing linkages for agricultural and livestock products and introduce group marketing through farmer societies/CBOs.
- vi. Increase access to agricultural credit/microfinance through a revolving fund and establishing linkages with other financial institutions.
- vii. Provide vocational training for qualified youth in the field of masonry, carpentry, motor mechanic, house wiring, welding, Juki machine operations, hotel staff and customer related services
- viii. Provide skill training to promote household level self employment such as sewing, handcraft manufacturing, petty trading, ornamental fish cultivation and gem cutting and polishing with the collaboration of Department of Small Industries or other relevant organizations.
- ix. Link the trained persons with the relevant job market.
- x. Establish a center for career guidance and counseling for youth to plan their future life, to continue their education, to choose proper vocational and technical training and to find better employment.
- xi. Identify the families without relevant civic documents and make arrangements to provide them which are vital for migration and seek for the employment.
- xii. Provide necessary guidance, linkages and other supports to the selected people to seek foreign employment.

**D. Capacity building in household financial management**

Despite the plantation community receives relatively high level and stable income compared to other sectors, mismanagement of income leave them into poverty and indebtedness. Most of the workers have limited understanding on their expenditure pattern on various items. Further, workers have no idea about what to do with their surplus income because they lack so many options for their income, difficult to start a business due to lack of access to resources and their living environment is socially, culturally and physically isolated. Therefore, savings and investment is very less and people have a tendency to give priority to purchase household assets on credit basis and spend the most of the money on non-essential items.

*Strategies:*

- i. Improve awareness on the benefits of proper resource management.
  - Develop capacity in household financial management.
  - Improve the women's ability to control resources at household level.
- ii. Promote saving among beneficiaries.
  - Awareness on the importance of saving and their limited ability of with holding shocks at present economic condition.
  - Arrange mobile saving services through formal banks.
  - Strengthen the EWHCS for saving.
  - Training on micro finance for selected lenders.
  - Encourage long term investments such as house improvement, education and health.
  - Guidance to perform investment in income generating activities for pensioners (using EPF & ETF money) and migrant workers (remittances earned).

**E. Alcohol and drug prevention actions:**

The economic hardship in the estate sector, family and community level disorganization and promoting alcohol and drug prevention actions can largely minimize abuses against women and children. Violence against children, child abuse and deprivation of educational and other child rights are largely aggravated by addiction of alcohols of their parents as well as neighborhoods.

*Strategies:*

- i. Community education and awareness on the subject
- ii. Counseling for problematic drinkers.
- iii. Rehabilitation programme for drug addicts.
- iv. Legal measures against illicit liquor brewers and sellers at estate level.
- v. Create recreational opportunities for youth.
- vi. Provide leadership training for youth.
- vii. School level educational programme on alcoholism.
- Vii Organize women groups against alcoholism

**F. Promote balance diet especially among women and children:**

While energy intake in estate sector is very high and most of them consumed three meals per day, the quality of food in terms of nutritional balance is poor. It is recommended to create awareness on nutritionally balance diet, easy food preparation techniques additional nutritional needs during pregnancy and provision of appropriate weaning foods for children.

*Strategies:*

- i. Access to government “Triposha” programme to estate community.
- ii. Supply of iron tablets via estate midwife.
- iii. Promote awareness and understanding of nutritional values of various foods and importance of balanced diet.
- iv. Introduce practical programme on time efficient, low cost and nutritious food preparations.
- v. Promote household level food security through inland fishing, livestock rearing (egg and milk), and vegetable cultivation.

**G. Measures to alleviate gender discrimination in the estate and women empowerment:**

Although women under take tough jobs and contributes more to household income, male control the total household income and act as sole decision maker, which causes malnutrition among women and children, more alcoholism among men and increased domestic violence and family disorganization.

*Strategies:*

- i. Awareness creation on women’s right
- ii. Gender awareness programmes for estate field officer, TU leaders and other community leaders
- iii. Increase the active women participation in estate level organizations, trade unions and committees
- iv. Forms women pressures groups to fight again various social discriminations
- v. Identify the key women issues such as maternity protection, family responsibilities, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc and put these matters into trade unions agenda in order to address in their deliberations

**7.1. Some Other Issues for Consideration in Making Interventions:**

- A.** The level of human capital in general is low in estate community compared to rural sector of Sri Lanka due to low level of education and isolated living style with minimum integration with rest of the areas. Therefore genuine bottom up approach might cause project failures. This was reported in some locations with the experience gained from previous NGO’s interventions. For example one drinking water project implemented by a NGO without consultation of estate management is not functioning due to wrong site selection and pipe laying. Therefore, it is recommended to adopt participatory approaches combining with the consultation of estate management and other key informant of the area.

- B.** Estate workers have to attend the work until 4.00 p.m. every day, six days per week. Therefore, they seldom find any spare time to get involved in community activities. This should be kept in mind in planning participatory development programmes, selecting beneficiaries and timing of the project. For instance, availability of estate works in dry seasons is limited to some extent and therefore people might have free times during these periods for participatory community works.
  
- C.** Existing government support services such as agricultural extension, livestock development service, credit facilities and Samurdhi development activities are rarely reached to estate sector mainly due to management issues to be deal with the estate management, language barriers, and negligence and transport difficulties in reaching estates. The provisions of these services have the ability to address number of issues in the estate community.

## **7.2. Some Other Site Specific Recommendations:**

### **1) Rahathungoda**

- i. Makulu Oya divisions is the most marginalized area in Rahathugoda estate, which lacks electricity, pipe water supply and also much isolated.
- ii. Agricultural productivity improvement can give more income to the estate workers, which need investment by the management or management transfer.
- iii) Since milk collection arrangement exists in the estate, cattle rearing has very high potential. The allocation for separate land for cattle sheds and financial support for construction of sheds is needed.

### **2) Rook Wood**

- i. Number 2 division is the poorest division of the estate.
- ii. Since the estate is poorly managed by the JEDB, productivity improvement will bring more income to the workers as well as to the estate.
- iii. Marketing problems in the estate need to be addressed through establishment of CBOs
- iv. Strengthening of estate co-op shop and diversification of its services (supply of daily need grocery items, milk collection and micro credit) will bring more benefit the community.
- v. Communication centre is more feasible as a part of co-op shop activities.

### **3) Koslanda Estate**

- i. Since the estate is an organic tea plantation, organic vegetable cultivation is more feasible if marketing link is established organic products.
- ii. Estate management is promoting the livestock rearing. Therefore intervention through Department of Animal Production and Health and capacity building of estate livestock producers association will bring more positive results to the community.
- iii. Estate has conducted a feasibility study for value added milk products manufacturing. The provision of supports to develop the industry would be a good learning experience.
- iv. Mobilization of more farmers for cattle rearing and providing grant+ loan mix to purchase good animal breeds would increase the household income significantly.

### **4) Shawlands Estate**

- i. Alcoholism and illicit liquor brewing is much higher in the estate and need much attention.
- ii. The problem of increasing non worker population need to be addressed in proper ways as suggested in the report.

### **5) Roeberry Estate**

- i. Isolation of the estate and poor access road are the major problems affecting the off estate works and finding alternative livelihood activities. Road development should be the primary development agenda. The development/improvement of Robbery – Bibile road via Dehigala (15 km distance) and improvement of Roeberry – Kuruvigolla road (15 km) could bring huge improvements in the livelihood of the people.
- ii. Illicit liquor brewing and alcohol consumption has been practiced in larger scale within the estate premises which has diverted large part of household earnings to non-essentials. Policing and punishing alone is not sufficient, because the estate is too far from town to continually enforce excise laws. Therefore, the problem of alcoholism needs to be addressed from the root causes in a holistic approach.

## References

- Abeyratne, S. 2001. Regional Indicators for poverty measurement, in 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Symposium on poverty in Sri Lanka Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.
- Arunathilaka, N. 2002, Effectiveness of Welfare Programmes in Improving Estate Performance in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Institute of Policy Studies.
- Attanayake, N. 2003. Poverty and Health: Vulnerability of Plantation Community in CEPA, IMCAP and SLAAS (ed) poverty Issues in Sri Lanka: Towards New Empirical Evidence, Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.
- Central Bank of Sri Lanka 2005a. Annual Report. Colombo: Central Bank of Sri Lanka
- Central Bank of Sri Lanka. 2005. The Consumer Finance and Socio Economic Survey Report 2003/04, Part I, Colombo: Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- Department of Census and Statistics, 2000. Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 2000. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics.
- Department of Census and Statistics, 2002. Demographic and Health Survey 2002. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics.
- Department of Census and Statistics, 2004. Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2002. Base Information at District level, Colombo; Department of Census and Statistics, Available at [www.statistics.gov.lk](http://www.statistics.gov.lk)
- Department of Census and Statistics, 2004b. Social Conditions of Sri Lanka, Colombo; Department of Census and Statistics, Available at [www.statistics.gov.lk](http://www.statistics.gov.lk)
- Department of Census and Statistics, 2004c, Census of Agriculture 2002: Report on Estate Sector. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics.
- Department of Census and Statistics, 2005. Headcount Index and Population Below Poverty Line by DS Division – Sri Lanka: 2002, Poverty Statistics/Indicators for Sri Lanka. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics, Available at [www.statistics.gov.lk](http://www.statistics.gov.lk)
- Department of Health Services, 2002. Annual Health Bulletin 2002, Colombo: Department of Health Services.
- EML Consultants, 2005, Baseline Socio Economic Survey: plantation Development project and Plantation Reform Project III, final Report, Colombo: Ministry of Plantation Industries (un published).
- Gunatilleke, N. 2006. Moving Out of Poverty in the Estate Sector in Sri Lanka: Understanding Growth and Freedom from the Bottom Up, final draft. Colombo: CEPA (un published).
- Jayawardane, K. 1984. The Plantation Sector in Sri Lanka: Recent Changes in the Welfare of Children and Women, *World Development*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp 317-328
- Jeganathan, R., Barkley, S. and P. Balakumar 2006. Workers Perceptions Study: Findings and Recommendations of a Study on Workers' Perception of their Work and Non work Environment. Plantation Community Project, World University Services of Canada, Kandy (Draft report).
- Kodithuwakku, S.K. 2000. Baseline Survey for the plantation Reform Project Worker Education and Training Programme (PRP-WET), Care International, Sri Lanka (unpublished).

- Palaniyappan, V. and Silva K.T. 1998. Household Livelihood Security Assessment in the Plantation sector, Colombo: Care International (un published).
- PHSWT, 1999 Social Welfare Programme-ii 1993-1998, Completion Report, Colombo: Plantation Housing and Social Welfare Trust.
- Piyarathne, A. 2004. The Impact of Poverty Alleviation Programme on Social Integration Plantation Workers in Sri Lanka: The case study of two government housing schemes. In Asirwatran, R and P. Thalaysingam (ed) poverty and social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating conflict sensitivity into poverty Analysis. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Alleviation.
- Piyaratne, A. 2004. Impact of Poverty Alleviation projects on Plantation Workers in Asirwatham, R and P. Thalaysingam (ed) poverty and social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating conflict sensitivity analysis, Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.
- Silva, K.T. 2001. Poverty and Social Exclusion in 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.
- Sivaram, B. 2000. Social Development and Community Involvement in the Plantation Sector. *Journal of the National Institute of Plantation Management, Vol. 16, No.02*, pp 1-7.
- United Nations Development Programme, (1998). National Human Development Report. Colombo: UNDP
- United Nations. World Food Programme Sri Lanka, 2003. Vulnerability of GN Divisions to Food Insecurity-Badulla District: 2003, Colombo: UNWFP and Badulla District Secretariat.
- Vijesandiran, S. 2002. Youth and Development: A Socio Economic Perspective of the Plantation Community in Sri Lanka. The Library Research and Documentation Unit, Kandy: Satyodaya Printing Unit
- Vijesandiran, S. 2004. Alcoholism in the Sri Lankan Plantation. The Library Research and Documentation Unit, Kandy: Satyodaya Consumer Seva
- World Bank 1999/2000. Sri Lanka. Integrated Survey. Colombo: The World Bank.

## Annexes

### Annex 1. List of Key Persons Interviewed

1. Mr. L. Abeysinghe  
Chair Person, Satyodaya  
30, Pushpadana Mawatha  
Kandy.  
Tel: 081-2222955  
E mail: satyoda@eureka.lk
  
2. Mr. P. Boyagoda  
Programme Manager  
Plan Sri Lank-Plantation Program Unit  
532/3, Siebel Place, 1<sup>st</sup> Lane  
Kandy.  
Tel: 081-2223973  
E mail: Prasanna.Boyagoda@plan-international .org.
  
3. Mr. B. Duggen  
Programme Director  
Plantation Communities Project  
WUSC  
34, Primrose Road  
Kandy.  
Tel: 081-2202363  
E mail: bil@wusc.lk
  
4. Mr. A. Balachandran  
Deputy Programme Director  
Plantation Communities Project  
WUSL  
34, Primrose Road  
Kandy.  
Tel: 081-4472628  
E mail: alexbala@wusl.lk

5. Mr. M.F. Marikkar  
Programme Director  
FORUT  
98/4, Havelock Road  
Colombo 5.  
Tel: 011-2587252  
E mail: mariks@forut.lk
  
6. Mr. Dheena Dayalan  
Vice President  
Citizen Welfare Foundation  
34b, Janaki Lane  
Colombo 3.  
Tel: 011-4941917
  
7. Mr. Saman WijeBandara  
Director  
PALM Foundation  
33, Lady McCallum's Drive  
Nuwara Eliya  
Tel; o52 2222839  
Email: [palm@slt.lk](mailto:palm@slt.lk)
  
8. Dr. A.S. ChandraBose  
Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Open University of Sri Lanka  
Nawala  
Tel; 011 2853777
  
9. Dr. Susil Liyanaarachchi  
CARE International  
Horton Place  
Colombo 7  
Tel: 011 5344521  
Email: [susil@care.lk](mailto:susil@care.lk)

10. Prof. K.T. Silva  
Head, Department of Sociology  
Faculty of Arts  
University of Peradeniya  
Peradeniya  
Tel: 081 2386190
  
11. Mr. M.G.M. Razaak  
Senior Lecturer  
Department of Sociology  
Faculty of Arts  
University of Peradeniya  
Peradeniya  
Tel: 081 2386190

**Annex 2. List of NGO's in Plantation NGO Forum**

1. Uva Workers Development foundation  
No. 221, Kanupelella  
Badulla.  
Tel: 055-2229264/2225210
  
2. Arising Sun Community Development Organization  
Pedro Estate  
Nuwara – Eliya.  
Tel: 052-22550
  
3. Human Educational Aid  
Relief Trust of Society  
22, 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Maskeliya.  
Tel: 052-77114
  
4. Navayuga Social Development Forum  
No. 140/3, Main Street  
Kotagala.  
Tel: 051-22761
  
5. Participatory Action & Learning Methodology (PALM)  
No. 133, Lady McCallum's Drive  
Nuwara-Eliya  
Tel: 052-22839
  
6. Plantation & Rural Education & Development Organization  
No. 30, Puspadana Mawatha  
Kandy.  
Tel: 08-236746
  
7. Society for Welfare Educational & Awareness Training  
No. 187/41,  
Hatton.  
Tel: 051-22125
  
8. Social Welfare Mandram  
Main Street  
Norwood.  
Tel: 051-23815

9. Plantation Workers Service Center  
No. 88/2  
Dunbar Road  
Hatton.  
Tel: 051-23742