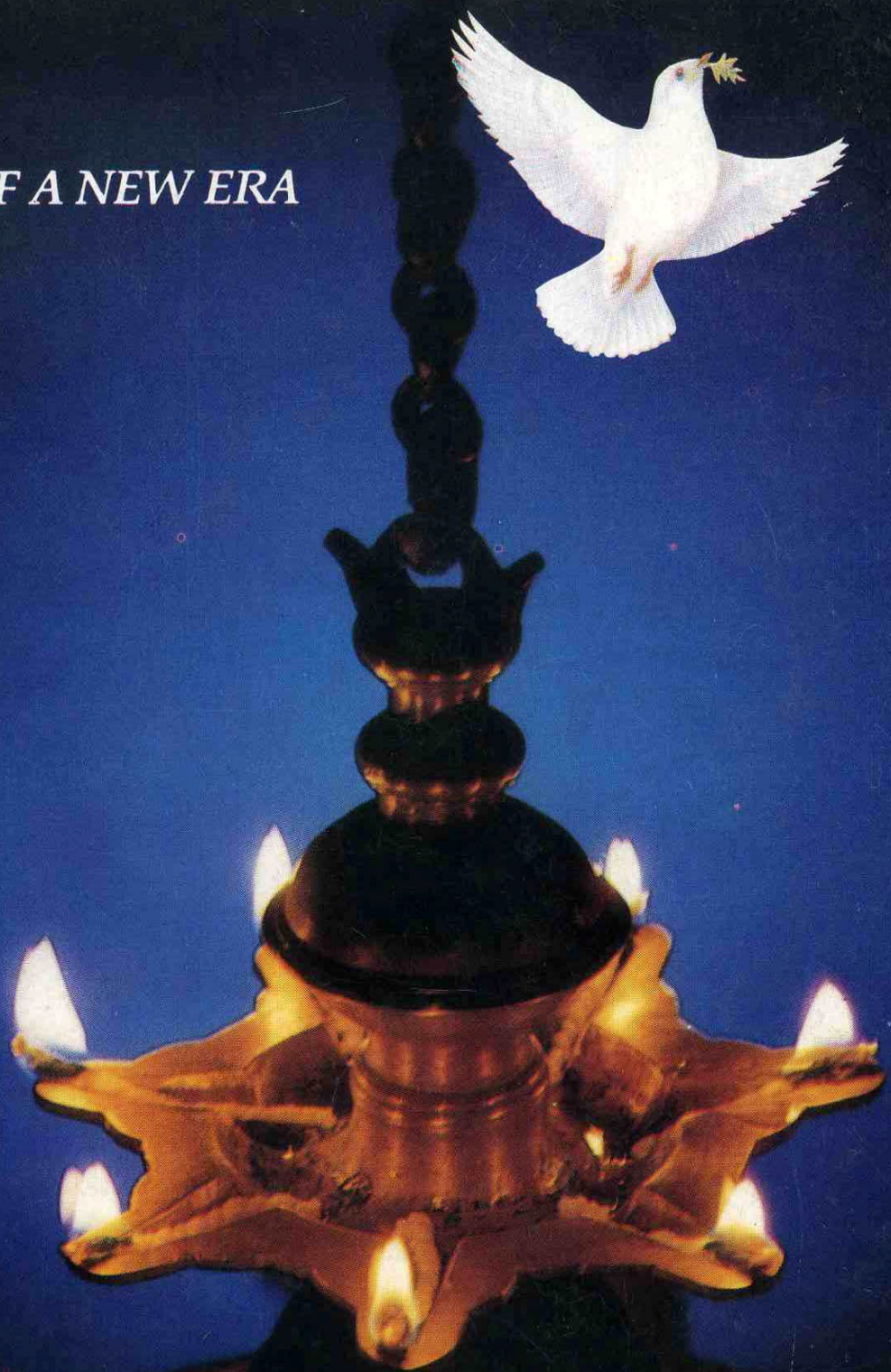


DAWN OF A NEW ERA



Publication No. 1



SAMURDHI



SAMURDHI PROGRAMME

*Published by the
Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports
and
Rural Development*

**Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and Rural Development
4th Floor
Inland Revenue Building
Colombo 2.**

December 1994

SAMURDHI PROGRAMME

The population of Sri Lanka was 17.6 million in 1993. The rate of population growth was 1.2% per annum. Of the total population, 72.3% lived in rural areas, while 21.4% in urban and the balance 6.3% in the estates. Between 65% - 70% live in poverty, whilst 25% - 30% are in indigent circumstances. A significant feature is that 80% of poor live in rural areas and it is imperative that the government should take cognisance of this fact and pay its attention to rural development.

Poverty

The number of people living in poverty in Sri Lanka has increased over the years. This may be attributed to a number of factors such as the ever widening disparity of income distribution rapid population expansion in the rural sector, decrease in economic growth and the rise in the cost of living. Thus, the gravity of this problem can be seen when disparity of income distribution is considered.

Share of income received by the lowest 20% of the population

1978 - 6.3% of the
total income

1978 - 5.1% of the
total income

Share of income received by the top 20% of the population

1978 - 49% of the
total income

1987 - 52% of the
total income

It is clear from the statistics given above that a large percentage of total income was distributed amongst a small fraction of the population.

Poverty Alleviation

Due to lack of physical resources and capital, want of technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills, mental retardation and socio-economic factors, a large section of the population are plunged in poverty. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the basic characteristics of poverty with a view to remedying them by providing financial, technical and other assistance where necessary.

In this sense Samurdhi Movement differs from other poverty alleviation programmes, so far implemented, as it seeks not only to rely on individuals' self-reliance and creativity, but it also strives to involve the youth in the national development.

The Samurdhi Programme

- Samurdhi is the national development programme launched by the Government with the objective of eliminating poverty which is both a social and economic evil in Sri Lanka. The movement is not benevolence-oriented but productivity oriented. It attempts to improve the economic and social conditions of the family unit and enlist the direct involvement of the youth, in development activities. Thereafter in the administration of the country.

Special Features of the Samurdhi Movement

1. It aims to implement family based economic development projects identified on the basis of specific needs, skills, assets and other abilities of each family.
2. A group elected from the youth of the village will be entrusted with the tasks of identifying and implementing relevant projects for each family unit in the respective villages, rural and regional administrative areas. They will also assist in the distribution of the welfare allowances provided by the government, and identify the target group. This group will be known as "Samurdhi Niyamakas". They will be categorised as "part-time" and "full-time" Niyamakas.
3. The government will pay a welfare allowance to selected low income families. The other poor families will be encouraged to engage in economic activities depending on their abilities. Therefore, the Samurdhi Movement will be an overall development process coupled with a welfare package.
4. Samurdhi Movement will be a grass-root level development process where views, proposals and decisions relating to economic development, welfare and other activities are fed back to national level from the village level, instead of filtering down from the top to the bottom.

5. Use of local resource base will be given a high priority in the selection of development projects at family, village and regional levels.
6. Samurdhi Programme will coordinate all rural development programmes implemented by various government and non-governmental agencies to accelerate the development process coordination amongst the implementing agencies and to minimise waste.
7. Formulate development projects for improving the economic conditions of all low income families irrespective of whether they receive the welfare allowance or not.
8. Set-up collective projects, cooperatives, joint ventures, and company projects for the welfare and improvement of family units.
9. Income, expenditure and resource ownership will be used as a criteria for determining poverty. The level of poverty and the quantum of welfare payments are determined on the basis of income and the resource ownership of the family. But the family expenditure will be also taken into account to determine the level of poverty to minimise any misrepresentation and to arrive at a far more accurate decision.
10. Ensure a reliable means of income to alleviate poverty of the family by providing technical know-how, capital requirements, advisory services, market facilities and managerial skills.
11. To launch on sustainable self-employment projects to eliminate poverty at village level.

12. Pay special attention to the quality and marketability of goods, which would be produced by the beneficiaries of the Samurdhi Movement.
13. Encourage and assist the producers to turnout quality goods suitable and competitive in foreign markets.
14. Strengthen the economic and social bases of the village and empower the villagers through implementation of social mobilisation programmes.
15. The activities of youth clubs, sports clubs and development societies to be integrated with the Samurdhi Movement.
16. Provide a system of financial services through the Samurdhi Bank to encourage savings in the rural sector and to meet the financial needs of the low income families.
17. Encourage product which bring out the latent and creative talents of the people.
18. Samurdhi Foundation will function as a Resource Centre. Services of various organizations and extension services will be co-ordinated to the village through Samurdhi Foundation.
19. Exhaustive utilization of all the support services including the existing extension services for rural development by promoting better co-ordination between the officials and the beneficiaries.

20. Securing the cooperation and the assistance of all governmental and non-governmental organizations to utilise their experience, technological know-how, managerial and administrative skills for the benefit of Samurdhi Movement.

Identification of Poor Families

Based on the factors responsible for poverty, they can be categorised as follows;

- i. Poor families with only elderly or disabled members, who are unable to work.
- ii. Poor single parent families having small children.
- iii. Poor families with mentally or physically handicapped who are incapable of seeking employment.
- iv. Poor families having the ability and the desire to work but lack facilities.
- v. Families with inadequate resources.

Implementing a common poverty alleviation programme for all families who are poor due to various reasons will not be much effective. Therefore, it is necessary to identify individual families or family groups and implement programmes to suit each of them. Other rural and regional development projects will support this programme.

Families to be targeted through development programmes aimed at Alleviation of Poverty

This programme will only benefit families who are willing to participate in the development process. Furthermore, it is important that an attitudinal change should be brought in them through education.

It is difficult to involve poor families with only aged and disabled members. Action will be taken to provide a welfare payment to such families.

Families with specific characteristics as described in (i), will be initially considered as families which can be involved in fruitful economic activities. These families can be classified as follows;

1. Poor due to lack of economic resources.
2. Lack of technical know-how though resources are available.
3. Have become poor due to lack of adequate assistance such as necessary extension services although resources are available.
4. Can work but lack resources.
5. Involved only in home gardening and domestic activities.
6. Have become poor due to financial and marketing difficulties.
7. Their position to be ameliorated by removing mental and physical weaknesses.
8. Who have become poor due to lack of managerial skills.

GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING POVERTY UNDER SAMURDHI PROGRAMME AND GRANTING OF ASSISTANCE

<u>Classification of Poor Families</u>		<u>Poverty Alleviation Strategy</u>
1.	Families with elders and disabled who are not in the work force.	(a) Social welfare schemes.
2.	Single parent families.	(a) Social Welfare Schemes (b) Social welfare schemes facilities for cottage industries and marketing opportunities. (c) Helping to raise a homestead farm. (d) Child welfare schemes.
3.	Families without resources, job training or education.	(a) Help improve income by assisting to streamline present vocation or production. (b) Help achieve a desired production objective, if any. (c) Training for jobs with simple technology. (d) Provide for opportunities in ancillary services which do not require training. (e) Provide welfare payment after training until placed in employment.
4.	Poor families with a certain level of knowledge desiring employment opportunities.	(a) Training for jobs needing a low level of technical knowledge. (b) Provide training in a desired vocation. (c) Assign to an institution and provide financial services for required job training. (d) Assign to an institution and provide facilities needed by the institution. (e) Refer to sub-contracting jobs.
5.	Families with basic awareness but unable to engage in productive activity.	(a) Provide assistance according to their needs and requirements.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. Families in poverty as the educationally qualified persons could not find employment. | <p>(a) Provide training in management.</p> <p>(b) Provide training in English/Computer technology.</p> <p>(c) Refer to institutions and launch a assistance scheme for training according to the needs of the institution.</p> <p>(d) Recruit as middle level management/project officers for rural development schemes.</p> <p>(e) Provide capital.</p> |
| 7. Families in poverty as they do not utilise their available resources due to their inability to utilise them properly. | <p>(a) Provide proper extension facilities.</p> <p>(b) Educate them in the proper utilisation of resources.</p> <p>(c) Provide management training and skills.</p> <p>(d) Help to streamline financial administration.</p> <p>(e) Provide capital and marketing facilities.</p> <p>(f) Provide technical know-how.</p> |
| 8. Families with resources are in terminal poverty due to lack of capital and marketing facilities. | <p>(a) Provide management know-how.</p> <p>(b) Provide marketing facilities.</p> <p>(c) Provide financial assistance</p> <p>(d) Provide production and technological know-how and techniques.</p> |
| 9. Families with resources who are in poverty due to their poor motivation. | <p>(a) Identify the sector to which they could be introduced easily.</p> <p>(b) Take steps to bring about attitudinal changes.</p> <p>(c) Build self-confidence.</p> <p>(d) Provide incentives for employment or self-employment.</p> <p>(e) Maintain a close overall supervision on the sector to which they are introduced.</p> <p>(f) Include them in educational programmes.</p> |

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SAMURDHI PROGRAMME

The organizational structure of the Samurdhi Programme at different levels of administration will be as follows;

Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama

1. Samurdhi Programme is a grass-root level development process. Hence, the organizational structure will be in accordance with to suit this process. The village level organization of the Samurdhi Movement will be known as Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama.
2. A Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama will be established in each Grama Niladhari Division (GN Division). All permanent residents of the GN Division within the age group of 18-35 years are eligible to become permanent members of the Padanama.
3. In large estate areas, each estate unit will be regarded as the geographical area of the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama instead of Grama Niladhari Division.
4. A team of ten young men and women, called Niyamakas and who are permanent residents of the respective GN Division, within the age group of 18-35 years, possessing at least the G.C.E (O/L) qualification will be elected to work on the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama.
5. This ten member team of young persons will constitute the Executive Committee of the Grameeya Padanama.

6. Three members of the Executive Committee of the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama have already been identified temporarily and the qualification stipulated above will be equally applicable to them.
7. These three members who have already been identified will initiate action to select the other seven members for the Padanama in the respective GN Division and also to elect an Advisory Committee as stipulated below.
8. Three of the ten members selected to the Executive Committee will work on a full-time basis until the next Executive Committee is selected.
9. Samurdhi Niyamakas already identified in GN Division will hold a public meeting at a public place within the respective GN Division and select the balance seven members. This public meeting should be officially attended by the Divisional Secretary or Assistant Divisional Secretary or Assistant Director (Planning) or the Grama Niladhari as his/her authorised representative. The Divisional Samurdhi Managers will strictly supervise the whole process and ensure that the public meeting is held in a fair and democratic manner.
10. At least one week before the meeting referred to above under section (9), the residents of the village should be informed of the date, time and venue of the meeting through public notices.

This meeting should be given wide publicity within the GN Division concerned and the selection of Niyamakas should be done only if the officials who attend the meeting in their official capacity are satisfied that the majority of the residents within the age of 18 - 35 years of the GN Division are present at the meeting.

11. Within six months from the date of appointment the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama should be re-convened and a ten member Executive Committee will be elected for a mandatory period of two years.
12. Three of these ten members elected to the Executive Committee will be selected for full-time work through a stipulated selection procedure.

Role of the Niyamakas of the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama

1. The Niyamakas of the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama are expected to act as a team of volunteers who would provide leadership for development activities in their area of authority.
2. The Niyamakas who are being elected to the Samurdhi Padanama will consist of young men and women who normally, have not got opportunities to participate in the development process of the country although they have a social conscience and with a great willingness to volunteer themselves for the same course.

They will become community leaders through their own activities and contribute towards rural development.

3. Niyamakas appointed to the Samurdhi Padanama will have the opportunities to participate in various family base projects.

Functions of the Niyamakas in the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama

1. Understand poverty and its causes at family level.
2. Find logical solutions to them.
3. Identify the local level development needs and assist in direction, supervision, coordination and evaluation.
4. Identify family based projects in implementation, supervision, evaluation and monitoring.
5. Develop a rapport and a close relationship with youth, sports, rural development and other organizations in the area of its jurisdiction and make a joint effort to enhance people's knowledge, education, sports, creative skills, to widen the social, cultural and religious base.
6. Direct the youth at village level to gain knowledge in technical, financial and management skills which will would help them to find new sources of income and self-employment.

7. Work in accordance with the advice and guidance of the Rural Samurdhi Advisory Committee.
8. Obtain the services for the village, directly or through the Zonal Samurdhi Centre and inform the Samurdhi institutions of other needs, if any.
9. Elect a person from among them for a period of 2 years to represent the Samurdhi Padanama at the Zonal Samurdhi Centre.
10. Draw up a constitution in consultation with the Samurdhi Advisory Committee for the Samurdhi Padanama in keeping with the criteria referred to above and act in accordance with that constitution.
11. Act as pioneers in the entire development process of the village and give an example on 'Young Leadership to the Society'.
12. Implement a Samurdhi development project the Niyamakas in an exemplary manner.

Filling Niyamaka's Vacancies in the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama

1. Any person elected as a Niyamaka may resign from his/her post at any time as he/she wishes. However, in doing so he/she has to comply with the terms of the constitution of the Samurdhi Padanama.

2. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the team of Samurdhi Niyamakas, a person with qualification mentioned above may be elected to fill the vacancy as stipulated in sections 9 and 10 above.

Termination of Services of Niyamakas in Samurdhi Padanama

1. If any Niyamaka neglects his/her duties or acts in violation of the constitution of the Samurdhi Padanama or fails to render his/her maximum possible service for achieving the fundamental objectives of Samurdhi Movement, the members of the Samurdhi Foundation may recommend to the higher authorities through the Zonal Samurdhi Centre that his/her services be terminated.
2. The Zonal Centre will make a decision on this matter in consultation with the Advisory Committee and inform the Regional Coordination Committee of its decision.

Constitution of the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama

Each Samurdhi Padanama is empowered to formulate its own constitution in keeping with the fundamental principles and criteria referred to herein and regulations announced by the Samurdhi Authority and the Office of the Director-General of the Samurdhi Movement in the future.

Advisory Board of the Grameeya Samurdhi Padanama

1. At the public meeting which will be held for electing Niyamakas of the Samurdhi Padanama, an Advisory Board comprising of seven members should also be nominated for each respective Padanama.
2. Those who will be elected to the Advisory Board should be permanent residents of the GN Division. They should be elected from among the educated, experienced public-spirited adults, community leaders, individuals representing other non-governmental organizations and the clergy.
3. The Minister in-charge of the subject, may appoint to the Advisory Board one or more additional advisers from the area.
4. One member of the Advisory Board will be the Chairman of this Board and the Grama Niladhari of the area will function as its Secretary.

Functions of Grameeya Advisory Board Members

1. Offer advice and guidance to the team of Niyamakas of the Samurdhi Padanama in their Grama Niladhari Division.
2. Offer advice and guidance in the formulation of the Constitution of the Samurdhi Padanama.
3. Ensure that the Samurdhi Padanama functions in a fair and democratic manner.
4. Inquire into and resolve the problems associated with the Samurdhi Movement and take action to have suitable members elected to upper Advisory Boards.

Zonal Samurdhi Centre

1. 10-15 Samurdhi Padanamas functioning in Grama Niladhari Divisions will form a Zonal Samurdhi Centre. Thus the Zonal Centre is not a Board to which Niyamakas are directly elected, but a representative body formed by several Samurdhi Padanamas.
2. Each Samurdhi Padanama should send one representative to its Zonal Samurdhi Centre. Accordingly, the Zonal Samurdhi Centre will co-ordinate with all Samurdhi Padanamas functioning in its area of authority.
3. The term of office of those who are elected to the Zonal Samurdhi Centre will be two years each of them shall always be as a representative of the team of Niyamakas of Grama Samurdhi Padanama.
4. A Divisional Samurdhi Manager will function as the liaison officer in the Zonal Samurdhi Centre. A group of graduate trainees presently attached to the Divisional Secretariats have been selected to serve as Divisional Samurdhi Managers. It has been planned to make them permanent depending on their performance and efficiency. And also it is planned to involve them in operational functions at the divisional and district levels.
5. Zonal Samurdhi Centre will act to obtain the support and assistance of the public sector extension officers and the non-governmental organizations functioning within the Zone.

Functions of the Zonal Samurdhi Centre and Divisional Samurdhi Managers

1. Formulate and implement a Samurdhi development plan suitable for the zone.
2. Provide infrastructure facilities for family-based development projects.
3. Refer development needs of the region to the Divisional Samurdhi Coordinating Committee.
4. Direct the government extension services, training and other facilities available in the non-governmental organizations, the Samurdhi Padanama.
5. Supervise and monitor the activities and provide leadership to the Samurdhi Padanamas under the Zonal Centres.
6. Provide Samurdhi credit services to the programmes.
7. Inquire into problems relating to Samurdhi Padanamas, refer proposals and decisions received from Samurdhi Padanamas to higher institutions and take appropriate action.
8. Train, guide and manage the Samurdhi Niyamakas towards achieving the objectives of the Samurdhi Movement.

Zonal Samurdhi Advisory Committee

1. One representative from each of the Advisory Committee of the Samurdhi Padanama shall be nominated to the Samurdhi Advisory Committee. Therefore, no adviser will be appointed directly to Zonal Samurdhi Centres as it is also a body of representative nominated from the village level.
2. The Zonal Samurdhi Advisory Committee will advise and guide the Zonal Samurdhi Centre in its activities and all the powers exercised by the Grameeya Samurdhi Advisory Committee will be exercised at the Zonal level.

Divisional Samurdhi Coordinating Committee

1. The relevant officers at the Divisional Secretaries level will be members of the Divisional Samurdhi Coordinating Committee. The Divisional Secretary will function as its Chairman.
2. The Divisional Secretary, Assistant Divisional Secretaries, Assistant Director (Planning), Samurdhi Credit Service Officer, Divisional Samurdhi Managers and two representatives of the Divisional level will consist of the Divisional Samurdhi Coordinating Committee.

One Niyamaka from each Zonal Samurdhi Centre and a representative from each Zonal Samurdhi Advisory Committees will be included in it.

3. The Chairman/Mayor and the Leader of the Opposition of the Local Authorities of the relevant area may attend this committee to express their views.
4. The Divisional Secretary has the power to summon any officer to the Divisional Samurdhi Coordinating Committee when necessary.
5. The Divisional Coordinating Committee will basically coordinate to ensure the services, assistance and facilities necessary for the Zonal Samurdhi Centres and Grameeya Samurdhi Padanamas functioning within its area of authority and supervise their financial administration.
6. The Divisional Coordinating Committee is also responsible for providing the necessary information to the District Coordinating Committee.

District Samurdhi Coordinating Committee

1. The District Coordinating Committee will be appointed under the leadership of the District Secretary look into the needs and solve the problems arising at the divisional level.
2. The District Secretary will be the Chairman of this Committee. Deputy Director (Planning)/Assistant Director (Planning) will function as the Secretary.

3. The District Coordinating Committee will have as its members, the Divisional Secretary, a representative from Divisional Coordinating Committees, a Samurdhi Divisional Manager and a full-time Samurdhi Niyamaka.
4. All members of Parliament and Provincial Councils in the respective district may attend the committee meeting and express their views.
5. Other members of the committee will be District Officers of the Samurdhi Authority and officers of relevant Government Departments/Organizations.
6. The functions of the District Coordinating Committee are to provide advice and guidance for the Samurdhi Programme and other poverty alleviation oriented development programmes within the district and resolving their problems.
7. It is the responsibility of the District Coordinating Committee to review the progress of the Samurdhi Programme in the District, and report the progress to the Commissioner General, from time to time.

National Samurdhi Steering Committee

1. The Samurdhi Steering Committee will comprise of Her Excellency the President, Hon Prime Minister, Hon Minister, Hon Deputy Minister in-charge of the Samurdhi Movement, Secretary to the Ministry, Secretaries of all relevant Ministries, National Advisers of the Movement, Director-General of the Samurdhi Authority, Commissioner-General of the Samurdhi Department, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Samurdhi National Federation.
2. Where necessary on the recommendation of Her Excellency the President, the Hon Minister in-charge of the subject shall nominate other members to the National Samurdhi Steering Committee from among other institutions.
3. The National Samurdhi Steering Committee will also include the Chief Secretaries of each Provincial Council.

Samurdhi Authority

1. The Samurdhi Authority will be operated by a Director-General and six subject-matter Directors. The Commissioner-General of the movement will also function as the Additional Director-General of the Samurdhi Authority.
2. All District Secretaries will be both Deputy Directors of the Samurdhi Authority and District Commissioners of the Office of the Commissioner-General.

3. All Divisional Secretaries will be both Assistant Directors of the Samurdhi Authority and Deputy Commissioners of the Office of the Commissioner-General.
4. Grama Niladaris will liaise between the Grameeya Samurdhi Foundation and the Divisional Secretaries functioning as Assistant Commissioners.

Samurdhi Movement and the Provincial Councils

1. The Minister in-charge of Rural Development and the Chief Ministers of the Provincial Councils are expected to work on as a coordinating body under the leadership of Her Excellency the President, in order to ensure the active cooperation of the Provincial Councils are obtained in implementing the Samurdhi Programme within the Provincial Council's area of authority.
2. In order to coordinate these activities, at Provincial level, the Chief Secretaries of the Provincial Councils and other Secretaries of Provincial Council Ministries are expected to function as a coordinating body under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry in-charge of this subject.

Zonal Samurdhi Federation

The Executive Members of all Samurdhi Padanamas of each Zone will form the Zonal Samurdhi Federation.

Divisional Samurdhi Federation

The Divisional Samurdhi Federation will comprise of ten representatives, each from Zonal Federations within the area of its authority.

District Samurdhi Federation

The District Samurdhi Federation will comprise of ten representatives each from Divisional Federations within the district concerned.

National Samurdhi Federation

The National Federation will comprise of ten representatives from each district, and twenty five of them will be appointed to the Executive Committee of the National Federation.

Samurdhi Bank

Steps will be taken to establish a Samurdhi Bank under the Samurdhi Authority. Its main objective will be to provide financial assistance for the projects under the Samurdhi Programme and encourage savings in the rural areas.

Samurdhi Lottery

The National Lotteries Board will introduce a Samurdhi Lottery on behalf of the national poverty alleviation programme - Samurdhi Movement.

Samurdhi Insurance Scheme

The National Insurance Corporation will introduce a special insurance scheme for Samurdhi Niyamakas and the beneficiaries of the Samurdhi Movement.

**THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE
ERADICATION OF POVERTY - ANNOUNCED IN
THE MANIFESTO OF THE PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE**

1. We will embark on a national programme for the eradication of poverty, which will be called **"The Samurdhi Movement"**
2. Family-level economic development projects will be linked with rural, district and provincial development projects, all of which in turn will constitute the Samurdhi Movement at the national level.

SAMURDHI CENTRES

1. In the implementation of the Samurdhi Movement, Samurdhi Centres will be formed in each Grama Sevaka Division.
2. These centres will link and co-ordinate family development projects and rural development projects.
3. Each of these centres will employ a Development Officer and an Extension Officer, selected from among educated youth in the village.
4. Officers chosen to implement the programme will be specially trained in order to enable them to formulate development projects, to co-ordinate with state and other institutions and to implement the projects efficiently.

5. The main criterion in initiating a Family Development Project will be the economic development goal that each family can achieve, having regard to its circumstances, resources and capabilities. The relevant activity may be employment in the private sector, a self-employment project or a group economic project. Wherever necessary, family members can also be directed to state employment.
6. Samurdhi centres formed in the village will pay **special** attention to the progress of each family.
7. These centres will provide, in collaboration with relevant institutions and individuals, knowledge, skills, training, capital, banking and advisory services necessary to implement the development projects successfully.
8. The services necessary for the implementation of the development projects initiated by these "Samurdhi Centres" will be provided, in the form of mobile services, by banks, extension centres, state institutions, other financial and technical institutions, and private sector institutions.
9. In order to implement these projects effectively, the services and assistance of rural development banks, co-operative rural banks, SANASA, non-governmental organizations and the private sector will be harnessed to supplement state support.

The assistance of foreign countries, international aid agencies, international non-governmental institutions and other development agencies will be sought towards this end.

10. We expect to provide part of the capital needed by these families through the 'Samurdhi Bank', which will be set up specifically to support the national Samurdhi Movement. Experience in other developing countries in the area of rural development banking will be drawn upon in establishing this 'Samurdhi Bank'.
11. The 'Samurdhi Centre' will function under the guidance of an Advisory Council whose members will be drawn from the clergy and the intelligentsia in the village.
12. People's participatory institutions will be evolved to supervise and monitor the progress of family development projects.
13. In the implementation of the Samurdhi Programme, there will be no room for waste and for political ceremonies. It will be a development goal-oriented programme, with collective participation by the people.
14. The co-ordination and monitoring of the Samurdhi Programme at local, district and national levels will be ensured by a network of non-bureaucratic institutions. There will be a separate Ministry entrusted with responsibility for the National Samurdhi Programme.

SAMURDHI

Samurdhi is a evolving process. In this process, the programme will not confine to the contents as described in this publication. There may be other complex issues, problems and challenges, the Movement has to face. While facing these challenges, analysing problems and initiating development activities, the Samurdhi Movement will attempt to broaden the horizons of development of the beneficiaries. The Samurdhi Authority, Samurdhi Commissioner-General's Office, Samurdhi Federation, Samurdhi Bank and the Samurdhi Monitoring Unit will be the main instruments of this process.

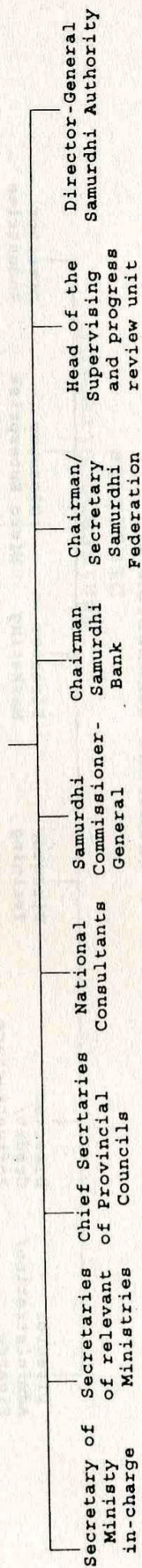
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SAMURDHI PROGRAMME

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON - H E THE PRESIDENT

HON MINISTER

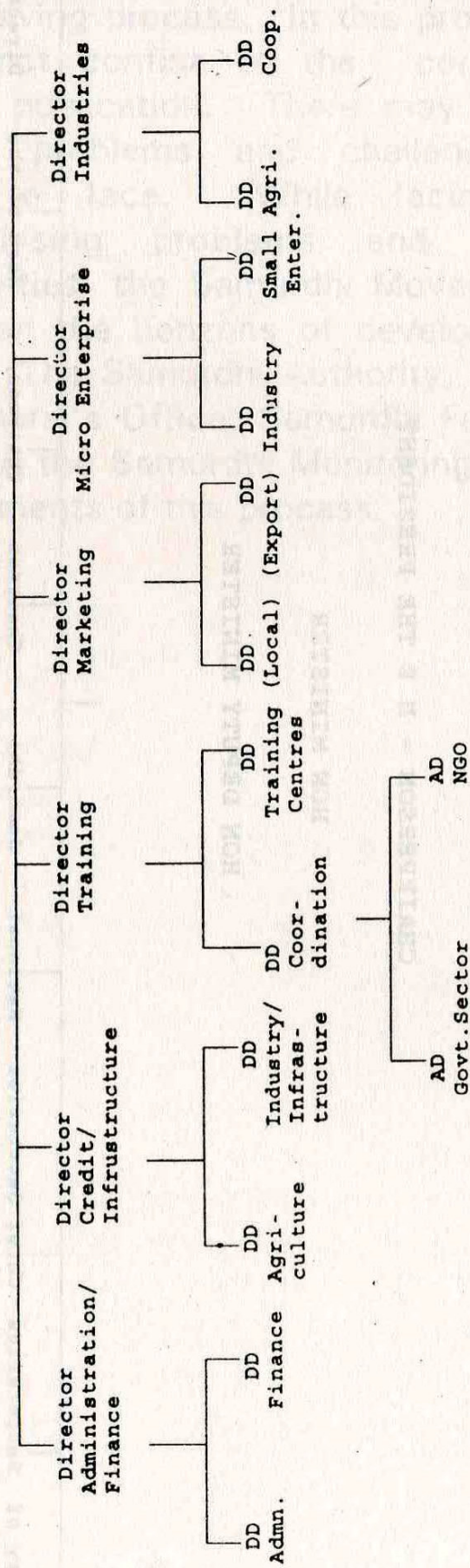
HON DEPUTY MINISTER



SAMURDHI AUTHORITY

(Headquarters Organisational Structure)

Director-General

Addl. Director-General
(Samurdhi Commissioner)

SAMURDHI AUTHORITY

(Regional Organizational Structure)

Director-General

Addl Director-General

Directors
(Head Office)

Deputy Director
Districts

Assistant Director
Districts

Samurdhi Managers

Niyamakas

COMMISSIONER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Commissioner General-Samurdhi

Commissioner (Admn.)

Deputy
Commissioners

District
Commissioner (GA)

Assistant
Commissioners

Deputy
Commissioners
(AGA/Divisional Secretary)

Co-ordinator (GN)
(Grama Niladharis)

SAMURDHI BANK

CHAIRMAN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

General Manager

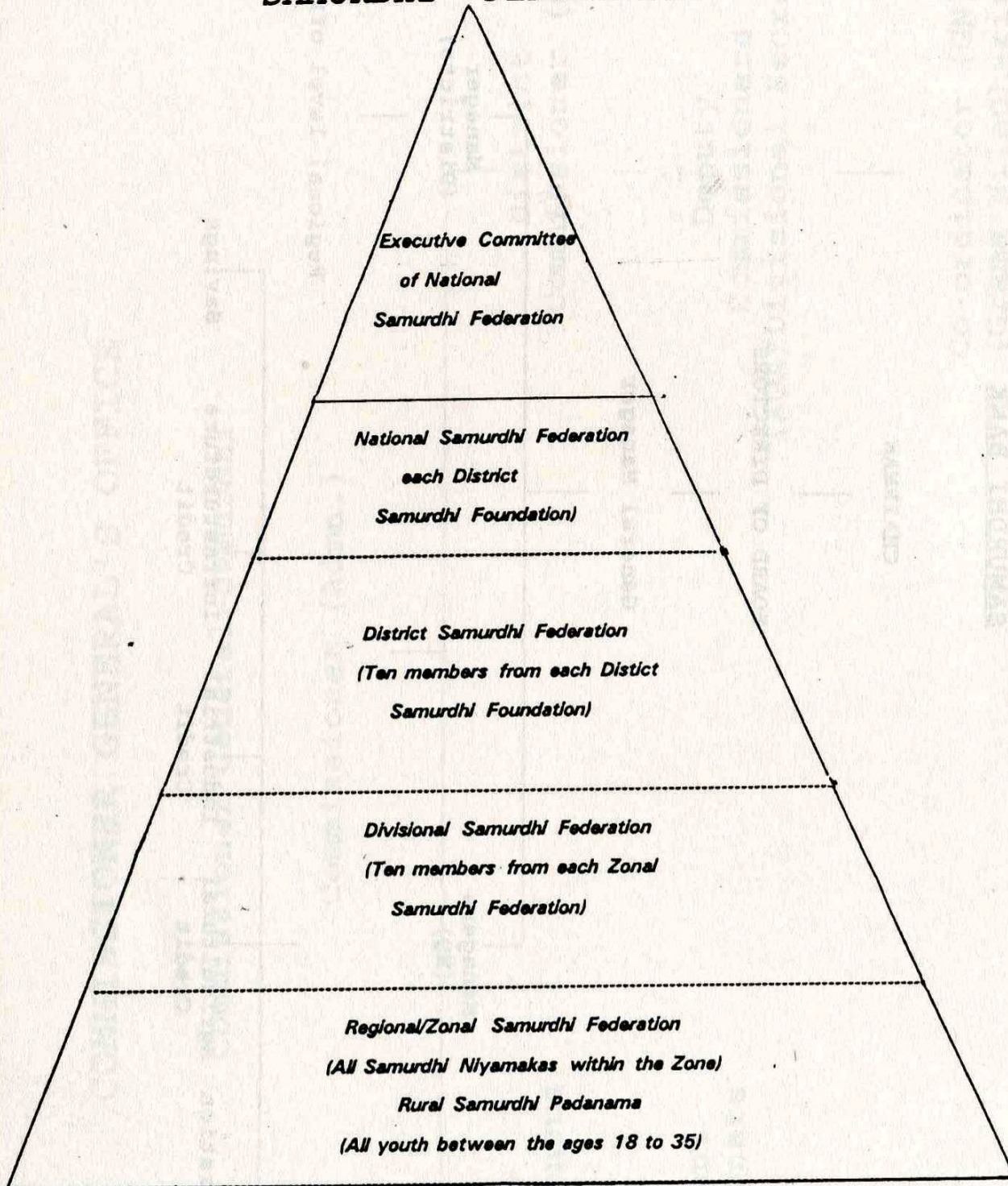
Manager
(Districts)Managers
(HQ)

Regional level officers

Savings

Infrastructure
CreditIndustrial
CreditAgricultural
Credit

Administration

SAMURDHI FEDERATION

යොවන යොවනියෝ අපි
සුරවිඳු ලක් වැසියෝ අපි
සමෘද්ධි - සමෘද්ධි - සමෘද්ධි- සමෘද්ධි
සමෘද්ධි නියාමකයෝ අපි

අගභිහකම් මැද වෙසෙනා
පොදුජන පිරිපත හඳුනා.....
පිළියම් යොදමින් දෙපයින් නැගිටින, දෑයකට
පියවර තබනා
සංවර්ධනයේ නව මාවතකට දෙස බස රැස
යොමු කරනා
සමෘද්ධි නියාමකයෝ අපි.....

දෑ කුල මල ගොන් නොතකා
එක පවුලක් සේ සලකා
දෙගුරුන් ඇසුරෙන් ඔවදත් ලබමින් ඒ මග
පියමං කරනා
නැණයෙන් ගුණයෙන් පිරිපුන් මිනිසුන් නිවහන ලොව
ගොඩ නගනා
සමෘද්ධි නියාමකයෝ අපි

යුතුකම් මැනවින් හඳුනා
ඇපකැපවී ඉටුකරනා.....
ගොවිකම් අත්කම් තවකම් නංවා ඉපැයුණු බිම
සරු කරනා
හෙට නොව අද ලොව පිළිගෙන සුරකින වරමින් බුහුමන් ලබනා
සමෘද්ධි නියාමකයෝ අපි