

The project to be implemented under the aid of the United Nations
Organization's humanitarian assistance program



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Project Applicant

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Project Summary

Project Operation. 1. United Nations Human Rights Organization head office.
2. United Nations Human Rights Organization Anuradhapura Office.
3. United Nations Human Rights Organization Kalutara Office.

Main aspects of the project –

- A. survey of land and low-income children.
- B. Preparation of project proposal.
- C. Freeing the land required for the construction of buildings.
- D . Preparation of Estimates.
- E . Allocation/Investment Compilation.
- F . Implementation of
 - i. Contract (with investor)
 - ii. Land preparation
 - iii. Construction of housing project
 - iv. delivery

Project Idea - Humanity of the United Nations Human Rights Organization Assistance programs for the needy are implemented under the aid The Project

Investment 1000 million rupees

Number of free beneficiaries - 100 direct
500/1000 curves.

contents.

- 01. Project Introduction.
- 02. Objectives of the project.
- 03. Parking.
- 04. Major Aspects of the Project.

- A. survey of land and low-income children.
- B. Preparation of project proposal.
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- 05. Project initiation. Phase,

- i Planning Phase
- ii Preparation phase
- iii Implementation phase

- 07. Advantages of the project -
 - i Economic Benefits
 - ii Social Benefits

- 08. Project Evaluation –

- 09. Environmental friendliness

- 10. Sustainability.

1. Project introduction

The population census conducted by the Department of Population and Statistics in 2012 reveals a population of 20,277,597 in 25 districts belonging to nine provinces (Attachment No. 1 Map with Province and District Boundaries), 331 Divisional Secretariat Divisions and 14,022 Grama Niladhari Domains belonging to them. (Attachment No. 2 Population according to Provinces and Districts)

Along with the rapid population growth in Sri Lanka, the need for housing is also increasing day by day. But in the face of the current environmental and climate changes, it has become very difficult to provide the entire food and housing needs. With the urbanization process in many countries, various, Social

economic Sociological
 Political
 Sociological
 psychological

Urbanization and environmental health are the main issues here.

1. Fall in human land ratio
2. Population congestion and environmental issues
3. Population growth and poverty
4. Urbanization and welfare issues

It implies that it is well understood that a part of the people of a country is suffering from poverty and at least lack of land to cultivate.

Therefore, we would like to state first that the main purpose of preparing this project is to keep the above-mentioned Uttunga intention in mind and to achieve it.

With the covid 19 problem in the world, even though the entire development process has to be taken a step back, the nation's housing problem must be solved immediately. It cannot be postponed.

New villages that are built on new concepts should be built on concepts that are in harmony with the environment and protect it, not because of anything else, but because we all have to save this environment for future generations.

02. Objectives of the Project –

The aim of this project is to establish a number of more formal and quality housing complexes across the country according to the needs of low-income and homeless children and to ensure their educational, economic and social security.

03. Parking.

After 30 years after 1981 in Sri Lanka, a population census was conducted covering the entire country in the year 2012. The Department of Population and Statistics states that the situation has arisen due to the apartheid war in the North East. A population census was conducted due to the war in 2001. There are only 18 districts. According to the Department of Population and Statistics, the total population of Sri Lanka in 2012 was 20,277,597.

At the provincial level, the highest population is recorded in the Western Province (28.8%), and the lowest population is recorded in the Northern Province (5.2%). At the district level, the population of Colombo District is 2,323,826, and the lowest population is Mullaitivu, which is 92,228.

In the 2001-2012 censuses, it has been clearly seen that the annual population growth rate has been shown in the districts belonging to the dry zone. However, Anuradhapura district is at the forefront and the amount is 1.33%.

Also, the area with the highest population density per square kilometer is Colombo (3,438) while the lowest is recorded in Mullaitivu (38).



1.2 සිතියම

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As mentioned above, due to urbanization, serious social, economic and environmental problems have arisen especially in cities like Colombo and Kandy.

The following issues are key in the matter of urbanization and environmental soundness

1. Fall in human land ratio
2. Population congestion and environmental
3. Population growth and poverty
4. Urbanization and welfare issues

These problems caused by urbanization can be seen not only in cities like Calcutta in India, Colombo in Sri Lanka but also in cities like Chicago in America.

Due to urban congestion,

1. Increase in low-income families in urban areas
2. Increasing number of unskilled workers
3. There are things like the emergence of unemployed youth.

It seems that there are a large number of low-income and homeless children in many areas of Sri Lanka. All of them are born into this world with low income, low education levels, the above-mentioned population increase, urbanization, low health facilities and nowhere to stay. These people in the coming future, unemployment, unskilled workers will fall into the pile, it will lead to the growth of social unrest, abuses, immorality and it will be extremely harmful to the well-being of the society, so it is hoped to start a long-term program that will also provide the basic needs such as housing, education and health facilities.

Due to many factors like this, settlements with advanced and facilities should be built at the provincial level. In addition to the housing project, agriculture, water, sports facilities, shops, hospitals/schools and transportation should be available nearby. The ease of communication is very special.

05. Major Aspects of the Project -

(A) Land and Housing Survey

One of the most basic and important aspects of this project is data acquisition. Because based on that data and information, reasonable conclusions can be reached. Therefore, the population of the above six provinces, number of family units, employment conditions, size (a.m. miles), ethnic and religious diversity, land use pattern (empty land, commercial land, residential and forests) information such as road facilities, irrigation and water facilities are necessary. Obtaining this data should be supported by provincial councils, district secretariats and provincial and central government land departments. For this, a countrywide survey should be conducted to cover Sri Lanka within a short period of three months. It should happen as follows.

1. A team of 5 graduates covering 9 provinces.
2. Providing training to those 45 graduates (two days)
Cost for two days of accommodation (including food and drinks, accommodation).
 - Two-day residential facilities for 45 people Rs. 2,25,000.00
 - Food and drinks for 2 days for 45 people (6 meals, 6 teas) The cost for Rs.3,80,000.00
 - Two Day Participation Allowance 45 x 5000 – 2,25,000.00
 - Preacher Fee - Four preachers are employed for two days and the lecture fee for one person is Rs. 50,000 per day. Then the lecture fee is Rs. 4,00,000.
3. At the end of the training, they will be used for surveying in the same provinces and each person will be paid Rs.3,000 per day for 10 days per month. Then the survey cost for 3 months will be Rs.38,00,000.00.

Then total expenses -50,30,000.00

(B) Formulation of Project Proposal.

The above information is essential for setting up the project. As soon as the information is received, the project proposal will be prepared. For that, Rs. 60,000.00 should be incurred.

(C) . Clearance of land required for construction of houses.

Since it is a long-term special project, the contribution of the public sector is paramount, so the following steps are expected to be followed.

We hope to purchase land for large-scale projects there.

For this project of ours, we have to get approval, support and advice from some of the government agencies mentioned above. must

(D). Identification of home beneficiaries and preparation of estimates.

All the information for this is expected to be obtained in the data survey. It is expected to be selected by studying the information and fields of the divisional secretariat office where the housing project is expected to be constructed.

i. Information derived from data. ii.

By advertising in popular media.

iii. Recommendations of various government and non-government organizations (social services).

Cost estimates for the construction of the following units in the proposed 20-acre land.

- I. For 20 acres of land.
Rs.45,00,000 per acre and Rs.100 million for 20 acres.
- II. The building has 5 floors and 100 rooms with a basement of 2400 square feet. Length 120 feet and width 40 feet with a corridor of only 8 feet in the middle $120 \times 40 \times 5$ total square feet 24000. The current price per square foot is Rs.15,000 and Rs. 360 million will be spent.
- III. Construction of office premises with 3 separate rooms and auditorium (on the upper floor) near the exit gate, Rs.2,25,00,000.
- IV. Playground 5,00,00,000.
- V. Fully equipped sports hall (including gym) set up to enable indoor games Rs.6,00,00,000.
- VI. The cost of the two-story building for the library, computer lab, nursery school (including equipment, 20 computers, books, cupboards, tables, cupboards). Rs.4,50,00,000.
- VII. A three-story training center for self-employment and vocational training. (including equipment) Rs.50 million.
- VIII. The center for all religious people. Separate religious places will be created in the same premises for anyone who believes in Buddhism, Hinduism, Catholicism and Islam. 50 million will be allocated.
- IX. Two-storied shopping complex (20 rooms with 10 upper and lower rooms each)
Rs. 100 million.
- X. Around 20 acres, permanent security wire fence with elephant fence. Rs. 4 million.
- XI. 6 million rupees for construction of cow shed, chicken house and purchase of animals
- XII. For water supply, for 3 shafts of 50 feet circumference. Rs. 5 million.
- XIII. In addition to the national system power supply, solar power systems will be installed on the top roofs of each building, which is expected to minimize the project's huge monthly power supply. For that, Rs. 50 million will be required.

(E) Allocations/Investments.

The main aspiration of this project is to provide shelter for the children who live in the housing complex. However, the entire country is in economic decline due to the Covid epidemic. Some of the western countries we know did not fall during this disaster due to their strong economy and even helped other countries. But countries like us had to face big problems due to the lack of a strong economy.

The United Nations Human Rights Organization, which has agreed to finance this housing project, has constantly informed us to create a system that will develop the social, economic and financial capacity of these housing beneficiaries. To bring the situation to a very good level. Therefore, a financial provision of Rs. 1000 million will be required for the entire project.

(F) Execution.

I. Contract (with Investor and Homeowners)

This is of two types, namely with the investor and the home owner.

ii. Land preparation.

Removal of unwanted trees in the selected land, leveling of gravel, Water Works like making drains and culverts. There Strict attention is paid to the following two points.

a. Permanent cropping.

In this housing project, 700 coconut trees are expected to be planted in 15 acres and coconut harvest is expected to be provided to the beneficiaries within 5 years. Also, the coconut harvest can be used to strengthen the fund for the future existence of this housing project. Especially the safety of coconuts in this 15-acre land

iii. Construction of houses.

A five-story building with 100 rooms within a specified Period The contract for construction with the relevant construction company Entering into an agreement, construction.

iv. delivery

06 Project Commencement. Stage 01

(A) . Planning stage.

01. The first step in planning the entire project is to properly divide the entire project area and prepare plans.

- 2 acres for a five-storied, 100-house building.

The building has 5 floors and 100 rooms with a ground floor area of 2400 sq.ft. The building is 120 feet long and 40 feet wide with a central corridor of 120×40×5 Total sq.ft. 24000. For an existing sq.ft. When the price is Rs.15,000, Rs. 360 million will be spent.

- Acres 1/2 for religious place.

It is expected that this will cost approximately Rs. 50 million

A center for all religious people. Separate religious places will be built in the same premises for anyone who believes in Buddhism, Hinduism, Catholicism and Islam. 50 million will be allocated.

- Acres .3 for the playground

Only Rs. 11,00,00,000 is required to build the playground and gymnasium with basic facilities for playing.

- Construction of shops.

There should be a complex of shops where the house owners can get the food, drinks, fuel, clothes, shoes, and even the building material that they need to live. 100 is expected to be spent.

- Children's Garden

A fully equipped children's park will be built adjacent to the field and its own pre-school will also be built. Approximately Rs. Rs.4,50,00,000. will cost.

- Water supply for farms and buildings.

It is necessary to cut 3 cultivation wells to meet the free water requirement of the project land. 2 of them are for the water requirement of the cultivation land and the other is almost entirely required for the use of the houses in the project. However, if a large water project is implemented in that area at that time, such amount of planting material will not be necessary. Also, water pumps, water treatment plant and other expenses for water supply activities are as follows.

Cost.

For cutting 3 plantation shafts and using granite

Cost - 18,00,000

PVC pipe laying - 1,00,000

Water Treatment Plant - 12,00,000

For pumps (3") - 15,00,000

46,00,000

02. More complex planning of infrastructure and related development works in the project area, planning with land height, water transport system, road system, soil protection procedures and production protection facilities.

03. Formulation of management plan.

Preparation of a specific report on the organizational structure, administrative methodology, operational plan, field duties.

(B) Preparation stage.

Under that, it is relevant to measure the land and prepare the protective fence before construction or cultivation and prepare the basic processing activities by clearing the land.

(C) Implementation phase.

-Basic ground allocation function

- Provision of infrastructure. For this, first cut the shaft and prepare internal roads should be done.

- Basic ground preparation, digging holes for buildings, etc.

- Planting work, water supply in the entire land and cultivated land.

- Preparing the chicken coop.

- Preparing the cow shed.

Project Phase 02.

(A). Final stage of planning.

Here, within a specified period of time, tasks such as calculating the basic material required for the construction of 100 houses, playground, sports hall, commercial complex, office, etc. Proper planning is expected.

(B). Final phase in progress.

Building a 100-house building and residual structures to make it suitable for settlement and see an end to it.

07. Advantages of the project.

(A) Financial benefits

More into the country's economy through the implementation of this project There are a number of favorable types of advantages, especially in relevant area There is an increase in the construction industry and it is indirectly the economy of the country It is a cause of growth.

Economic development:

The construction industry generates income in the area Economic growth by increasing economic activities Stimulates. Raw material, transport and accommodation for construction project which require various goods and services such as other local Businesses can be boosted.

Improvement of infrastructure:

Roads, bridges, Improved infrastructure including schools, hospitals and utilities Rural areas can benefit from the facilities. This is essential in the construction industry to improve and expand the facilities Can be a catalyst.

Increasing property value:

Improved infrastructure and new Building construction can increase property value Meanwhile, through higher property tax revenues to homeowners and local governments Organizations can benefit more.

(B) Social benefits.

The social importance of this project is that permanent jobs are generated directly and indirectly for several people especially in the same areas. A local construction industry creates employment opportunities for residents, reduces unemployment and provides stable income streams. This, preventing urban migration, helps retain and attract residents in rural areas. Such projects are a light to an area and regional development is the basic foundation of social development. According to this, the employment generation from one such project is as follows. A large amount of employment is generated from such a project. Therefore, creating more such projects is a great benefit to the society.

	male	female
- Water supply function	5	3
- Milk and egg production, distribution sector	5	2
- Cultivation Support Division	25	20
- Mason work section	30	10
- Carpentry Division	20	10
- Library/Mall/Preschool	30	20
Total	105	65

Here, 170 direct jobs will be generated from one housing project and more than 500 jobs will be created indirectly through such a project. Therefore, it can be said that the social situation will be raised to a higher level by such projects.

Skill Development:

Rural Workforce for Local Construction Industry Training and skill development opportunities can be provided for. This Increase the employability of the local people and in other matter It equips them with valuable skills that can be used.

Community investment:

Construction companies often engage in corporate social responsibility activities such as supporting local schools, charities or community causes. They can hire local suppliers and subcontractors, reinvesting in the local economy.

08.) Project Evaluation.

The entire project will be evaluated under the following two methods.

1. The project is in progress (On going Evaluation)

Here, while the project is in progress, some issues and construction problems may arise due to natural disasters or technical reasons, so an evaluation is done every 3 months to avoid them, and thus it does not go to the end, and at the same time, proper remedies are given or as there is time to stop the system and take other appropriate action, it has the advantage of not incurring huge losses.

2. Post project evaluation. (Post Project Evaluation)

The method mentioned in No. 1 above is helpful to reach the overall evaluation. Therefore, the final evaluation is done by contacting the following people and institutions and getting their supervision. i. investor ii. The relevant provincial council iii. District Secretary iv. Provincial Land Commissioner v. Divisional Secretary vi. Village Officer.

09) Environmental friendliness

We hope to establish and maintain this as a 100% environmentally friendly project. Since it is a housing project, there will be some damage to the environment. Especially since around 100 houses will be built in one place, the ecosystem must be reorganized. We look forward to working with you.

- i. Around this 20-acre land, 500 trees such as cabbage, millet, kumbuck, oleander, mango etc. will be planted. This is an effort to protect the environment in addition to the above-mentioned coconut, plantain and other crops.

ii. Immediately after the completion of the construction of the housing complex, every housing beneficiary will work together to plant around 10,000 different wood and food plants in the common areas of the housing complex and the surrounding lakes, community societies and school lands. iii. For that, following the new strategy mentioned below will be a commendable task that can be accomplished for the environment as a country.

- To create the attitude towards the environment in a young child such as the abovementioned types of plants (suitable to the area, especially suitable for woody needs) for a new born child in the housing complex or to mark the day of admission of a child to preschool, school).
- In connection with festive occasions (such as weddings, parties, letter readings, almsgiving and funerals),
- A large community participation will be measured by convincing that the growing branch will be a refuge or help in the need of wood for the respective resident (through an agreement) between 10 and 15 years.

10. Sustainability

Since it is a project related to getting a home for the head, this is the most beneficial project from economic and environmental point of view. This project can provide a great service to the Sri Lankan society.